

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

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Kennel Number: 708342



Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs)

Litter size and conformation traits are influenced by many genes, with every gene making a small contribution to the expression of the trait. These traits are, however, also influenced by physiological and physical environmental factors, for example the age and sex of the animal, the feeding and management the animal received and year x season effects. It is therefore not possible to know what the animal's genetic potential for the trait is by merely using the measurement.

With BLUP (*Best Linear Unbiased Prediction*) methodology an animal's genetic potential is predicted by making use of the genetic parameters (heritabilities and genetic correlations) of the breed, pedigree information, as well as the measurements of the animal as deviation from the average of the animals that were measured with the animal. Adjustments are made for differences in sex, age, classifier, management and year x season effects to ensure that fair comparisons are made amongst the animals. These predictions are called **EBVs (Estimated Breeding Values)** which indicates the animal's genetic potential for the specific trait and predicts the type of progeny that the animal will breed.

Pedigree information determines the genetic level at which the animal enters the genetic evaluation, it links the information of all relatives together and it is used to determine the genetic ranking of the breed. For young animals that were not yet measured, mid-parent EBVs are estimated, which are the average of the EBVs of the sire and dam. These breeding values are still inaccurate and can change a lot when more information (measurements) is included in subsequent genetic evaluations.

Breeding values therefore enables a breeder to compare his/her animals genetically to one another, as well as to all other animals of the breed. This Report gives a summary of the genetic levels of the active males and females of the relevant breeder in comparison to that of the breed for linearly classified traits and litter size. The genetic change that occurred over time can also easily be seen.

Breeding Value Indices (EBVi)

For easy interpretation, EBVs are standardised and expressed relative to the average (100) of the active animals of the breed, using 12 as standard deviation (SD). This means that an EBV of 100 is equal to the active average of the breed, and more or less 50% of the animals will have EBVi's of between 90 and 110, which indicates an average animal. Only 0.5% of the EBVi's will be lower than 64 and 0.5% will be higher than 136. Higher EBVi's indicate better genetic potential for the trait.

Accuracy

EBVs are published with an **accuracy value (%)**, which indicates how much info was available for the estimation of the EBV and with how much trust it can therefore be applied. Factors that influence the accuracy include heritability, completeness and correctness of pedigree information, number of own and measured relatives and the size of the group in which the animal was measured. When an accuracy of 85% and more is reached, the EBV should not change significantly with the inclusion of more information in subsequent genetic evaluations.

Kennel and Breed Averages: The different traits' averages of the breeder's active animals are compared to those of the breed in the Kennel and Breed Average Graphs and Tables. The breeder can therefore easily see for which traits the animals are above or below the average of the breed.

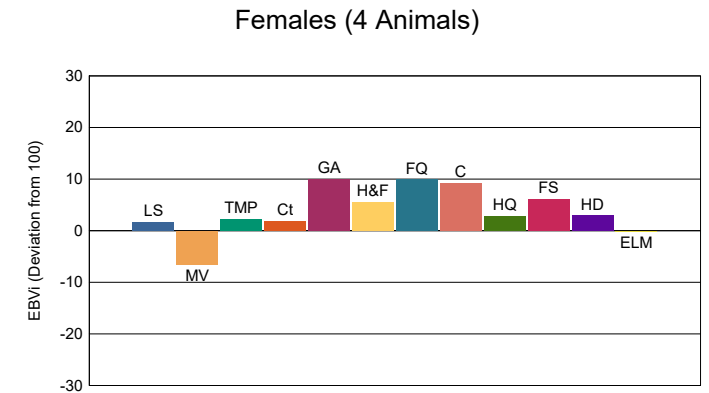
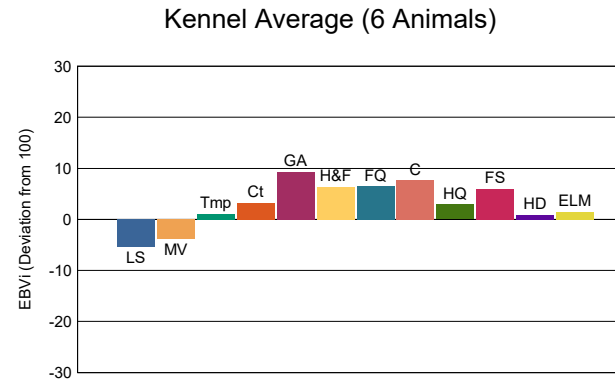
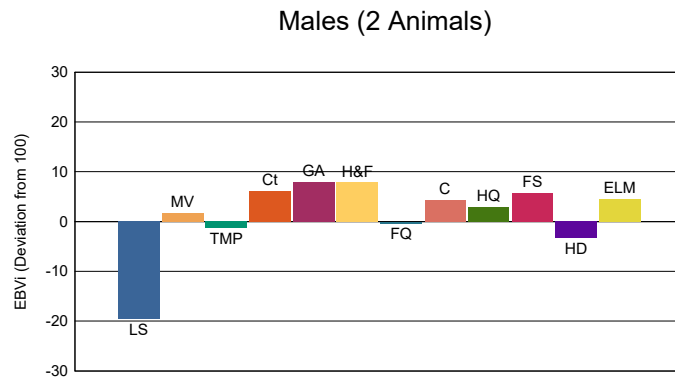
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

Inbreeding: Inbreeding is the mating of related animals and is widely viewed as being harmful. The danger of inbreeding lies there in that it can gradually decrease fertility and survivability – a phenomenon known as inbreeding depression. It can cause lower conception rates, more abortions, more stillborn and weak offspring and a higher susceptibility to diseases. Indications in dogs include a low litter size as well as problems relative to fertility, such as invisible heat, behavioural problems when mating and low sperm quality. Overall, reduced litter size most likely reflects inbreeding depression in several traits, both physiological and behavioural, as well as a high frequency of non-viable embryos due to lethal alleles. Generally, the effects of inbreeding can become noticeable at a value of 6.25%, therefore it is generally recommended that individuals should have inbreeding coefficients of less than 6.25%. Breeders should therefore avoid matings causing inbreeding of more than 6.25% in the progeny. The theoretical maximum inbreeding coefficient is 50%. However, it should be noted that not all inbred animals show signs of inbreeding depression.

The data used in this evaluation was obtained from LOGIX from linear classifications that were done by the Breeder Society. All possible attempts have been made to present the information correctly. SA Stud Book does not accept responsibility for the use and interpretation of the information presented on animals in this publication.

Genetic Levels

Kennel Average relative to Breed Average, where Breed Average is indicated as 0



Average Breeding Value Indices (EBVi) where Breed Average = 100

Trait	All Animals	Males	Females
Litter size (LS)	95	80	102
Movement (Mv)	96	102	93
Temperament (Tmp)	101	99	102
Coat (Ct)	103	106	102
General Appearance	109	108	110
Head & Face (H&F)	106	108	106
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	100	110
Centre (C)	108	104	109
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	103	103
Final Score (FS)	106	106	106
Hip Health (HH)	101	97	103
Elbow Health (ELM)	101	105	100

Inbreeding

Notes

Inbreeding primarily leads to decreased fertility, low survivability of pups and low disease resistance.

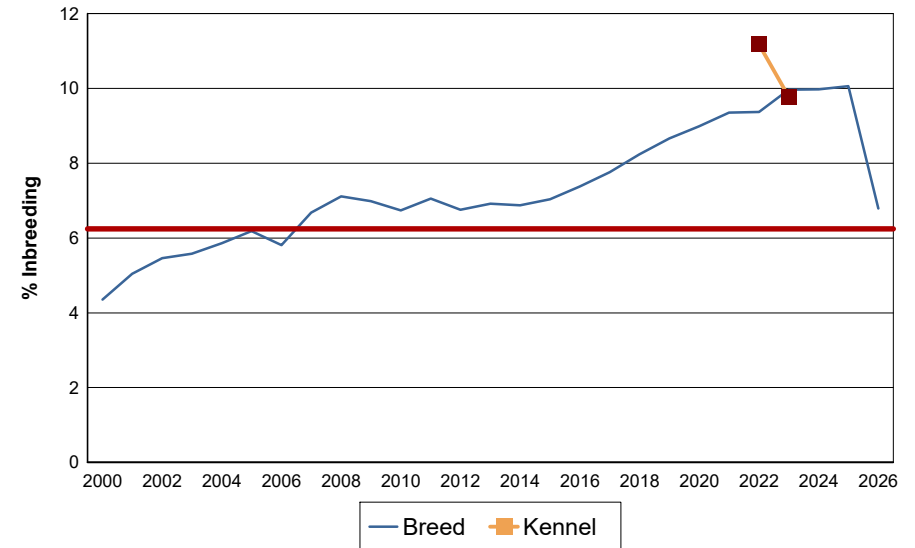
Inbreeding coefficients are calculated for all animals of the breed and indicates the probability that two genes of a pair are the same due to a common ancestor in the pedigree of the animal.

The adverse effects of inbreeding can be observed from 6.25% onwards.

It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients are therefore conservative indicators of the level of inbreeding.

Incomplete or incorrect pedigree information can be reported to SA Stud Book via the Breed Society.

Rate of Inbreeding



Inbreeding Levels for Specific Matings

Progeny with Parents :	25%
Full Brother x Full Sister :	25%
Half Brother x Half Sister :	12.5%
One Common Grandparent :	6.25%
One Common Great-Grandparent :	3.125%

Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.64	8.49	10.60	8.46	10.66	8.53	13.35	8.01	10.75	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	5	15537	5	15058

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Males

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move- ment	Tempe- rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
DIAMOND RIDGE LIONEL		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN STARBUCKS	9.92	90	94	102	88	84	115	98	101	98	100	94	98	11	3				
	2020	BARBARIAN ATEEKA SUEDE		5	5	8	35	5	54	34	52	36	39	42	47						
BOSTU ZAKHABERZAROV		BOSTU ZAZU	11.28	104	115	59	115	113	97	118	115	101	108	112	114	9	1	3			1
	2021	KAMMO BBD FIELA I		31	51	34	55	31	69	54	68	56	58	60	64			3			1

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Females

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
BOSTU VALKYRIE	2020	CABARET STRAAT-KAT	9.29	100	119	74	76	99	64	103	87	94	108	92	88	3	2	1			1
		CDH MICCO		12	24	53	56	35	69	56	68	57	59	61	64			1			1
OUTLAW ADELAIDE	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JAKE II	13.80	112	90	115	102	118	117	126	120	130	116	114	122	3	1				
		OUTLAW GREAT GATSBY		5	5	11	34	5	47	34	46	35	37	39	43						
JOTUNHEIM ANDROMEDA	2023	DIAMOND RIDGE LIONEL	11.18	99	98	109	102	92	112	99	105	102	104	102	104						
		BLUE LINE BULMA		5	5	5	8	5	29	5	28	10	14	18	24						
JOTUNHEIM GUDRUN	2023	DIAMOND RIDGE LIONEL	8.39	101	92	109	95	101	116	112	110	114	108	104	110						
		OUTLAW ADELAIDE		5	5	5	15	5	32	14	31	16	19	22	27						

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Sires

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Sire Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows		
CABARET STRAAT-KAT		CABARET KLEIN BUKS	18.79	81	126	78	57	78	79	97	77	68	79	67	67	161 28	32 27	6	3	51 4	
	2001	CABARET ZIRKIE		47	42	75	79	63	86	78	85	79	80	82	84						
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN STARBUCKS		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DODGE	16.47	84	85	101	99		110	100	102	101	96	94	98	30 2	2 2			2 1	
	2013	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FAY		5	5	34	42		55	41	54	42	44	47	51						
BOSTU ZAZU		MES ASKAM	7.38	76	91	37	101	116	83	121	121	105	112	110	114	175 29	52 36	10	11	29 5	
	2016	MES SHAKIRA		47	62	64	80	61	89	80	89	81	82	84	87						
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JAKE II		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	14.17	112	89	128	89	106	117	110	94	108	86	97	97	17 4	7 6			6 1	
	2020	MES PERFECT		5	23	45	61	39	74	60	73	62	63	65	70						
DIAMOND RIDGE LIONEL		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN STARBUCKS	9.92	90	94	102	88	84	115	98	101	98	100	94	98	11 3					
	2020	BARBARIAN ATEEKA SUEDE		5	5	8	35	5	54	34	52	36	39	42	47						

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Dams

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move- ment	Tempe- r ament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Litters	Progeny Kennels		Hips	Elbows	
BARBARIAN ATEEKA SUEDE	2016	BARBARIAN KONAN	11.06	95	102	104	82	82	118	98	101	97	106	88	96	30	4	2			2
		MID ATLANTIC ENVY		5	5	30	38	5	54	38	53	39	42	44	49						1
KAMMO BBD FIELA I	2018	TARGUS MAKAROV	9.91	107	117	80	115	112	102	115	108	100	114	119	114	14	3	3	2	2	3
		KAMMO BBD BERSA		5	29	49	55	30	71	54	70	56	58	60	65						1
CDH MICCO	2018	CDH KAROO	14.14	118	112	104	104	116	93	107	109	120	127	120	118	19	2	9	2	2	8
		CDH MIA		11	32	54	66	43	78	65	77	66	68	70	74						1
OUTLAW GREAT GATSBY	2019	BLACK IRON TUCKER	9.71	113	92	102	114	129	117	142	146	152	147	131	148	16	2	5			4
		BARBARIAN ATHENA		7	36	17	50	20	67	50	66	51	53	56	61						1
BLUE LINE BULMA	2020	MES YSTER	5.86	108		116	115	101	108	100	110	106	108	110	111	8	2				
		BARBARIAN MONTEZUMA		5		20	33	6	44	33	43	34	35	37	41						
OUTLAW ADELAIDE	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JAKE II	13.80	112	90	115	102	118	117	126	120	130	116	114	122	3	1				
		OUTLAW GREAT GATSBY		5	5	11	34	5	47	34	46	35	37	39	43						

