

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MATOLA
TSALALA VILAGE
MAPUTO
MOZAMBIQUE



Kennel Number: 708892



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.

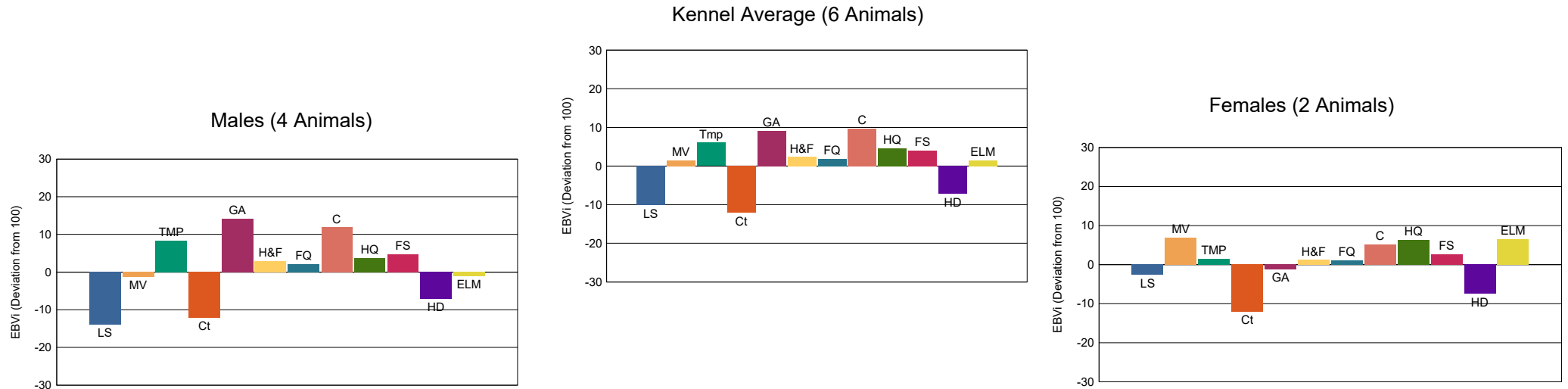
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	90	86	97
Movement (Mv)	101	99	107
Temperament (Tmp)	106	108	101
Coat (Ct)	88	88	88
General Appearance	109	114	99
Head & Face (H&F)	102	103	101
Front Quarter (FQ)	102	102	101
Centre (C)	110	112	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	104	106
Final Score (FS)	104	105	103
Hip Health (HH)	93	93	93
Elbow Health (ELM)	101	99	107

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.

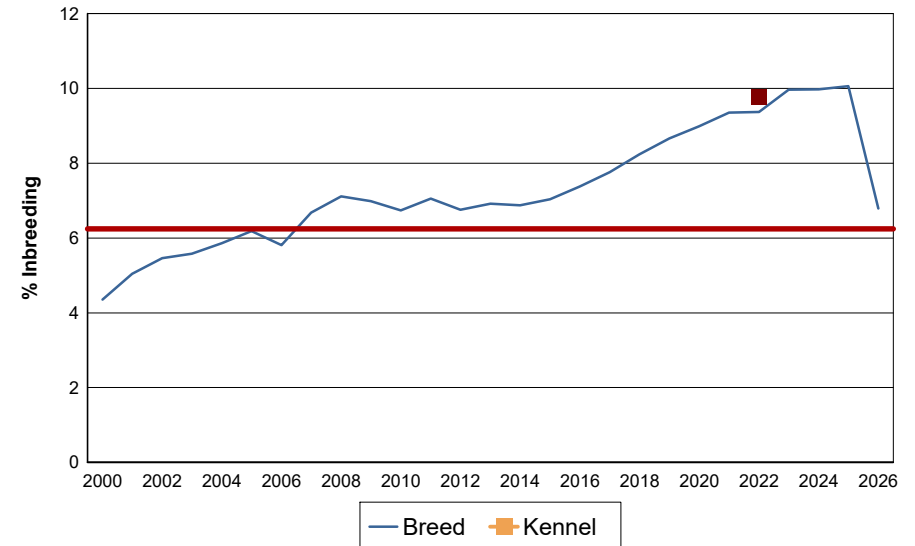
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

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%

Rate of Inbreeding



Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	4	25141	2	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.26	8.49	10.19	8.46	13.40	8.53	12.11	8.01	10.59	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	4	24990	2	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	3	15537	2	15058	5	15537	4	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	
GLASGOW JHON		ALEXANDER BBD BLADE	9.90	107	102	104	107		81	107	90	98	111	108	100						
	2021	ALEXANDER BBD ANGEL 2		5	5	14	41		57	40	56	41	44	46	52						
BOSTU BULLET II		BOSTU ZAZU	5.99	111	80	69	109	121	95	128	123	116	119	116	122						
	2022	ELEVATION PARIS HILTON		21	36	40	57	36	69	56	68	57	59	61	65						
OKAVANGO GUEZO		BOSTU RAMSEY	9.77	87	102	91	99	105	86	111	100	101	110	102	102						
	2022	GLASGOW KUBIYA		5	5	5	27	5	40	27	40	28	30	32	36						
ROEZITA KLIPPIES		TARGUS RAM	15.11	67	112	81	80	99	90	110	99	95	107	89	95						
	2022	BOSTU MADDY		5	5	26	52	28	66	52	65	53	55	57	61						

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	
GLASGOW KUBIYA		ALEXANDER BBD BLADE	9.90	107	102	104	109		92	109	98	104	113	109	106	3	1				
	2021	ALEXANDER BBD ANGEL 2		5	5	14	41		57	40	56	41	44	46	52						
JOSMOT KAYA		ELDORADO BBD FRANK SINATRA	16.90	78	111	91	105	93	84	88	104	98	97	104	99						
	2023	JOSMOT NUKA		5	5	5	47	14	64	46	63	48	50	53	58						

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	
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					
TARGUS RAM		SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DRIFTER	11.20	57	129	70	99	99	82	105	100	100	111	91	98	269 46	77 56	3 3		44 14
	2017	TARGUS RINA		14	30	60	82	62	90	82	90	83	84	85	88					
ELDORADO BBD FRANK SINATRA		CABARET PAVAROTTI	18.64	65	125	98	113	88	107	96	83	89	96	99	91	51 10	28 20			12 4
	2017	CABARET PAMELA ANDERSON		5	5	41	69	43	83	68	82	70	72	74	79					
ALEXANDER BBD BLADE		LANDRE MAX	10.13	118	107	98	104	109	101	113	103	102	115	109	109	8 2	5 3			5 1
	2019	ELEVATION KELLY		5	5	25	55	27	70	54	69	55	58	60	65					
BOSTU RAMSEY		TARGUS RAM	13.19	67	103	78	89	100	79	114	102	97	108	96	99	9 3	1 1			
	2019	BOSTU MARILYN		5	16	33	53	32	65	52	64	53	55	57	61					

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	
ALEXANDER BBD ANGEL 2	2016	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	5.99	96	97	109	108	104	86	101	93	104	105	101	98	17	5	8			7
		ALEXANDER BBD SASHA 1		5	5	47	53	29	66	52	66	53	55	58	62			5			1
JOSMOT NUKA	2018	CABARET BORIS (PASELLA)	13.68	91	98	85	88	95	57	91	98	96	94	98	91	7	1	5			
		JOSMOT MANGO		5	5	29	46	16	62	45	61	47	49	52	57			4			
ELEVATION PARIS HILTON	2019	ELEVATION DAX	11.55	146	70	102	109	121	102	123	127	122	125	127	129	41	7	20	4	4	12
		BELLBUSK KARMAH		47	63	65	72	50	84	72	83	73	75	77	80			12			1
BOSTU MADDY	2021	BOSTU DADDY COOL	11.81	77	94	92	86	117	79	124	108	99	118	107	108	8	1	1			
		BOSTU MADISON		5	5	40	54	32	67	54	66	55	57	59	63			1			
GLASGOW KUBIYA	2021	ALEXANDER BBD BLADE	9.90	107	102	104	109		92	109	98	104	113	109	106	3	1				
		ALEXANDER BBD ANGEL 2		5	5	14	41		57	40	56	41	44	46	52						

