

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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VANDERBIJLPARK

1911



Kennel Number: 715690



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.

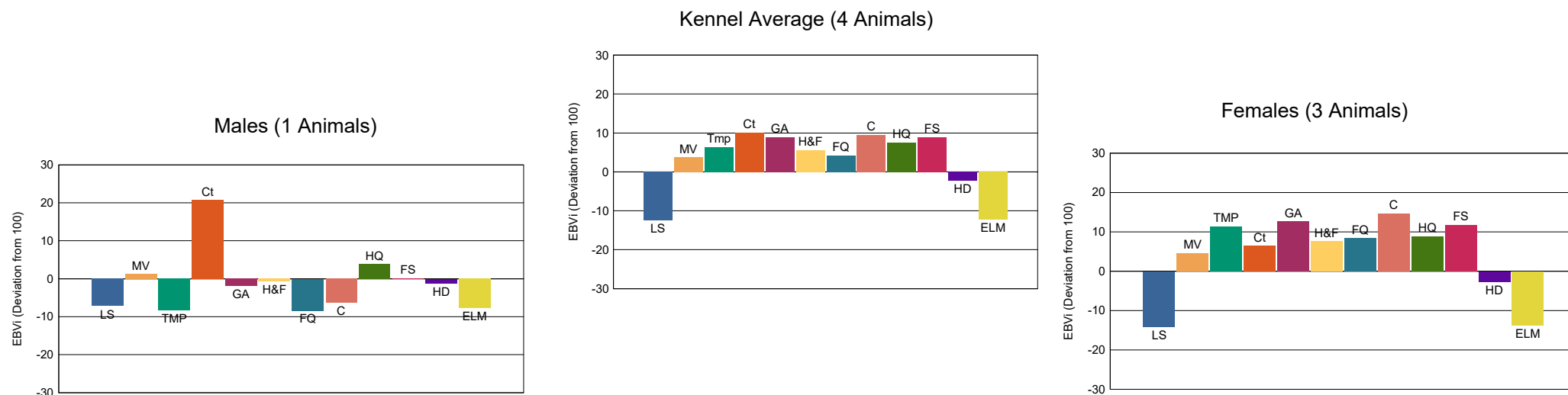
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	88	93	86
Movement (Mv)	104	101	105
Temperament (Tmp)	106	92	111
Coat (Ct)	110	121	106
General Appearance	109	98	113
Head & Face (H&F)	106	99	108
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	92	108
Centre (C)	109	94	115
Hind Quarter (HQ)	108	104	109
Final Score (FS)	109	100	112
Hip Health (HH)	98	99	97
Elbow Health (ELM)	88	92	86

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.

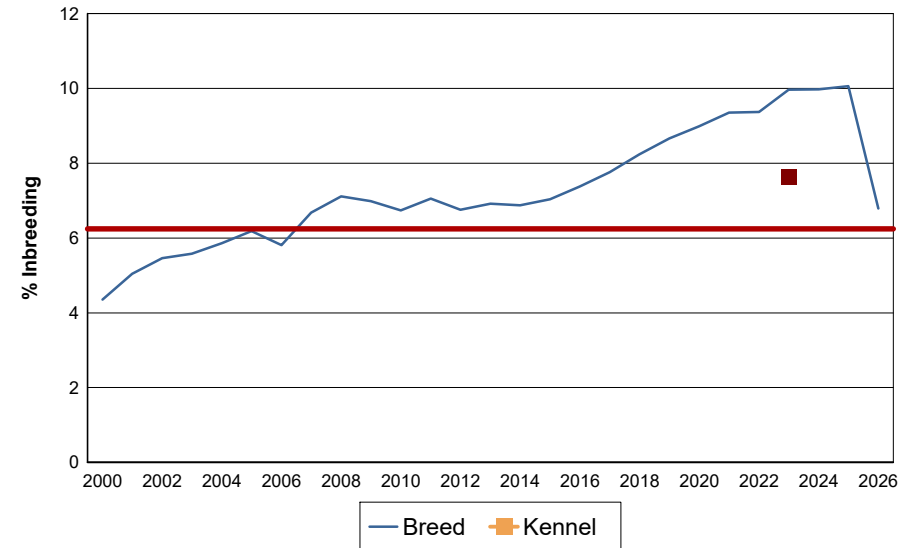
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	4	49007	1	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.93	8.49	7.34	8.46	13.46	8.53	7.44	8.01	10.53	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	3	15537	3	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	
ALEXANDER BBD YOYO		MES YOYO	7.34	99	92	93	101	92	121	98	99	92	94	104	100	4	1				
	2021	COMPADRE CAROLINE		5	5	5	34	5	50	34	49	35	37	40	44						

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 Progeny Litters	Progeny Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
ALEXANDER BBD NELCOCO	2021	WOR KOKO ALEXANDER BBD NELLIE I	10.73	97 5	92 5	94 5	108 32	114 5	110 50	114 31	97 49	111 33	120 36	104 39	108 44	4	1		
C AND M HEARTLAND SCARLETTE	2023	ALEXANDER BBD YOYO ALEXANDER BBD NELCOCO	7.64	98 5	92 5	94 5	105 5	103 5	115 17	106 5	98 16	101 5	107 5		104 12				
BOSTU 1436152	2023	BOSTU ZUZA BOSTU ZARISHKI	22.01	98 5	74 17	70 5	101 34	116 5	94 49	118 34	128 48	113 35	118 38	119 40	123 45				

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	
MES YOYO	2019	ELEVATION OTTO	9.26	94	103	96	108	112	102	111	111	111	114	118	116	3	1	1		1
		MES FIELA SUSSA		5	19	32	50	32	59	49	58	50	52	53	56					
WOR KOKO	2020	SA SUPERIOR GRIZZLY	7.17	98	90	97	117	117	127	111	93	111	114	112	111	4	2	1		1
		CDH PHILA		5	5	5	41	6	54	40	53	41	43	45	50					
BOSTU ZUZA	2021	BOSTU ZAZU	5.99	118	72	69	113	119	91	121	129	113	118	117	123	27	3	6	2	2
		ELEVATION PARIS HILTON		42	59	40	63	41	77	63	76	64	66	68	72					
ALEXANDER BBD YOYO	2021	MES YOYO	7.34	99	92	93	101	92	121	98	99	92	94	104	100	4	1			
		COMPADRE CAROLINE		5	5	5	34	5	50	34	49	35	37	40	44					

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-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	
ALEXANDER BBD NELLIE I	2020	LANDRE MAX	13.98	95	94	91	98	107	106	110	98	102	117	93	102	2	1	1		1
		ALEXANDER BBD POPLAP		5	5	11	41	5	55	40	54	41	44	46	50			1		1
COMPADRE CAROLINE	2020	PLAASWAG UGOR	5.31	104	81	90	96	77	126	92	91	81	81	91	88	14	2	1		1
		LA BOELA MILA		5	5	17	34	5	47	33	46	35	37	39	43			1		1
ALEXANDER BBD NELCOCO	2021	WOR KOKO	10.73	97	92	94	108	114	110	114	97	111	120	104	108	4	1			
		ALEXANDER BBD NELLIE I		5	5	5	32	5	50	31	49	33	36	39	44					
BOSTU ZARISHKI	2022	BOSTU REMINGTON	12.10	78	77	71	90	114	98	116	126	113	117	121	122	11	1	1		
		BOSTU ZANISHKI		27	49	32	54	25	70	53	69	54	57	59	64			1		

