

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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O

ACCRA-NORTH

GHANA



Kennel Number: 716166



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.

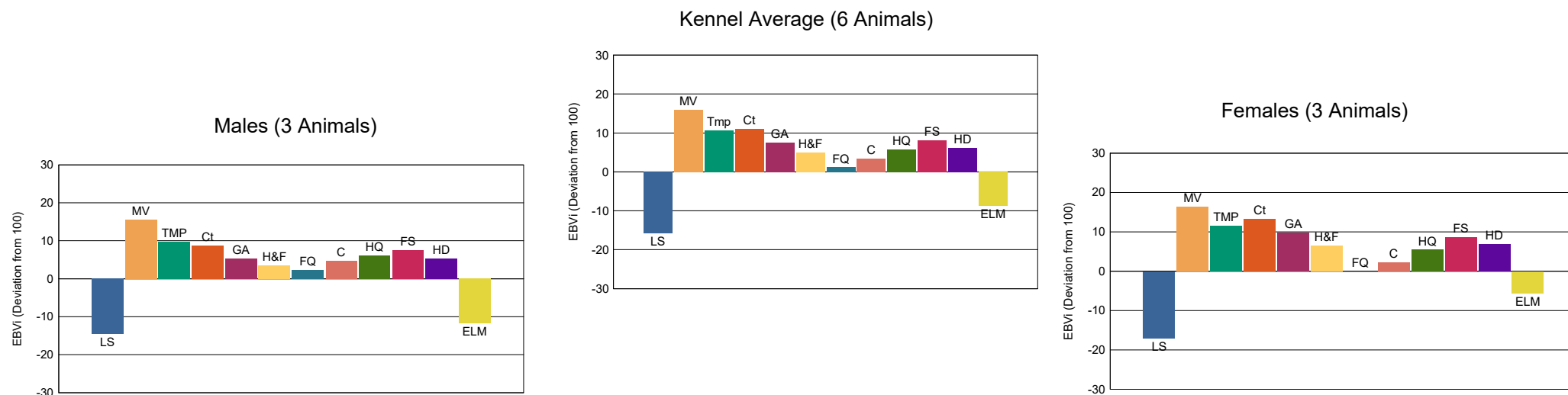
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	84	85	83
Movement (Mv)	116	116	116
Temperament (Tmp)	111	110	112
Coat (Ct)	111	109	113
General Appearance	108	105	110
Head & Face (H&F)	105	104	107
Front Quarter (FQ)	101	102	100
Centre (C)	103	105	102
Hind Quarter (HQ)	106	106	105
Final Score (FS)	108	108	109
Hip Health (HH)	106	105	107
Elbow Health (ELM)	91	88	94

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.

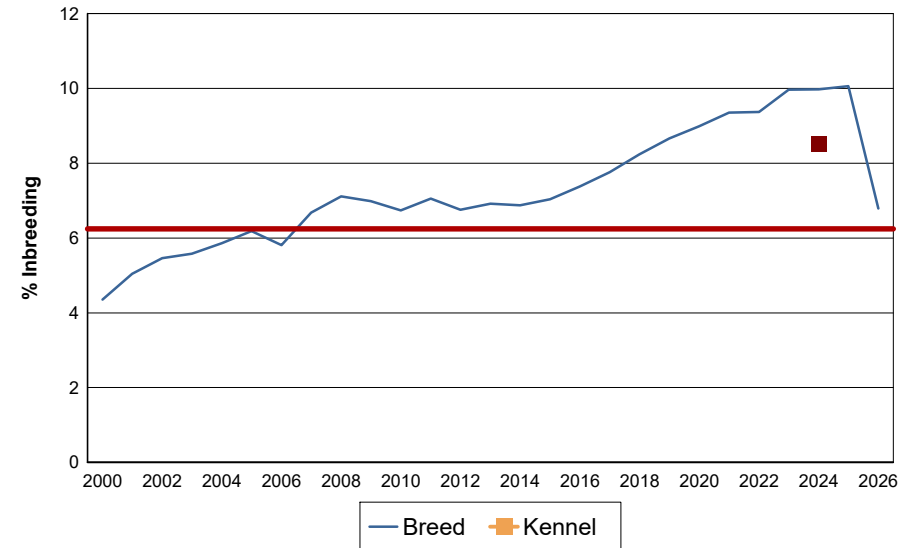
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	3	25141	3	23857	4	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.66	8.49	8.39	8.46	10.92	8.53	6.82	8.01	10.85	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	4	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	3	15537	3	15058	2	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	
RED PARADISE CHROMIUM		MARBBYS MAGNUM	8.12	110	79	82	109	111	117	114	108	102	102	104	109						
	2022	WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE		5	5	12	27	5	40	27	40	28	30	32	36						
PREMIER EDEN ERGON		CHESY ACE	8.53	103	93	87	119	109	105	101	101	103	106	107	107						
	2024	RED PARADISE MAYA		5	5	5	14	5	29	13	29	15	18	20	25						
PREMIER EDEN ELMOS		CHESY ACE	8.53	103	93	87	119	109	105	101	101	103	106	107	107						
	2024	RED PARADISE MAYA		5	5	5	14	5	29	13	29	15	18	20	25						

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	
WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE	2018	WOEKER BBD HANS	16.59	109	105	87	114	106	118	108	104	95	94	103	105	13	3	8			4
		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		5	5	42	53	29	66	53	65	54	56	58	62			8			2
RED PARADISE MAYA	2022	TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-MAMBA	8.06	101	100	79	126	118	105	108	108	104	111	110	113	2	1				
		WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE		5	5	16	39	9	53	39	52	40	42	44	48						
RED PARADISE PLATINUM	2022	MARBBYS MAGNUM	8.12	110	79	82	109	111	117	114	108	102	102	104	109						
		WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE		5	5	12	27	5	40	27	40	28	30	32	36						

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	
WOEKER BBD HANS		MIDDELPOS BBD JOCK 1	5.45	104	97	95	109	104	109	101	97	91	96	106	101	20	3	9		5
	2015	MIDDELPOS BBD NIKITA I		5	5	44	59	40	71	59	70	60	62	63	67			9		1
TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-MAMBA		ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.72	93	95	80	129	122	103	100	107	105	120	113	116	67	11	18		7
	2020	CAVIN REGAL ANGOLA		5	9	25	63	38	77	63	77	64	66	68	73			15		3
MARBBYS MAGNUM		MIDDELPOS BBD BOGGOM	9.36	112	53	77	103	116	115	120	111	108	111	105	113	5	1	2		1
	2020	ELEVATION LILLY		5	5	21	35	5	50	34	49	35	38	40	45			2		1
CHESY ACE		AUGUSTYN COCO	6.73	104	86	95	112	101	105	94	95	102	101	104	101	17	5	2		
	2020	APHRODITE HERA		5	5	8	27	5	42	26	41	27	30	32	37			2		

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	Sire		%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-r	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	ament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		MIDDELPOS BBD LOFTY	7.90	115	113	99	115	102	110	101	99	94	91	94	98	43	8	23	2	2	17
2014		MIDDELPOS BBD CLARA		5	15	65	72	50	82	71	82	72	74	76	79			15			1
WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE		WOEKER BBD HANS	16.59	109	105	87	114	106	118	108	104	95	94	103	105	13	3	8			4
2018		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		5	5	42	53	29	66	53	65	54	56	58	62			8			2
RED PARADISE MAYA		TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-MAMBA	8.06	101	100	79	126	118	105	108	108	104	111	110	113	2	1				
2022		WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE		5	5	16	39	9	53	39	52	40	42	44	48						

