

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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PRATTVILLE
AL
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Kennel Number: 720831



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.

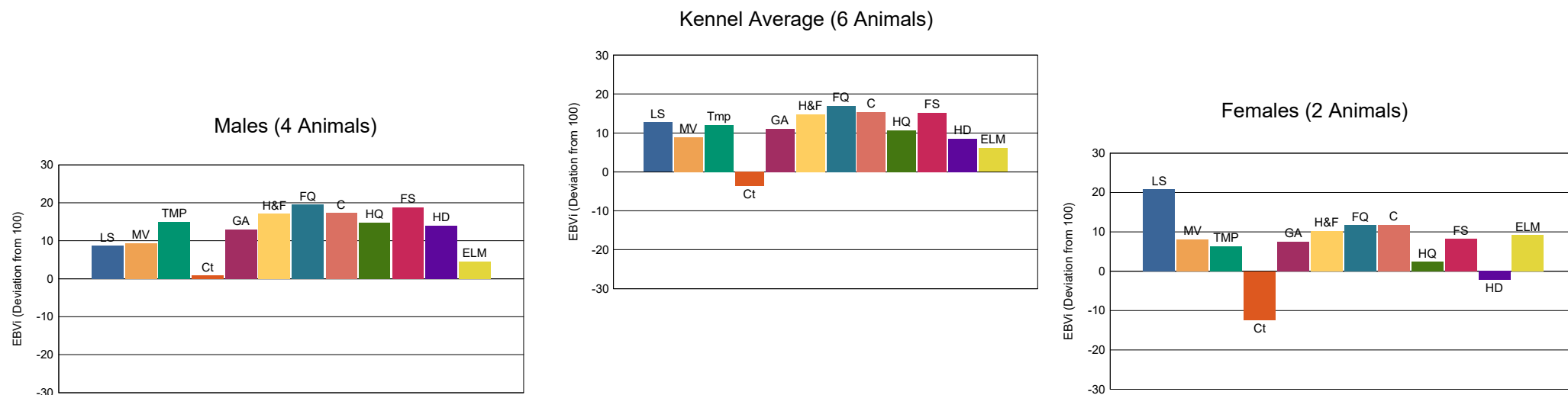
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	113	109	121
Movement (Mv)	109	109	108
Temperament (Tmp)	112	115	106
Coat (Ct)	96	101	88
General Appearance	111	113	108
Head & Face (H&F)	115	117	110
Front Quarter (FQ)	117	119	112
Centre (C)	115	117	112
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	115	102
Final Score (FS)	115	119	108
Hip Health (HH)	109	114	98
Elbow Health (ELM)	106	105	109

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.

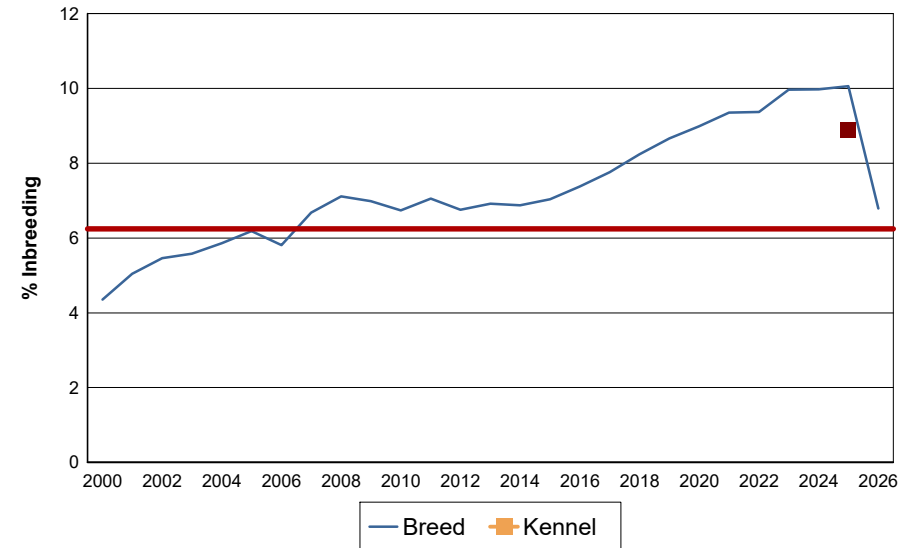
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	9.18	8.49	9.75	8.46	8.06	8.53	10.54	8.01	8.67	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	4	24990	2	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	4	15537	2	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	
VEILIGPLEK QUORT		MIDDELPOS BBD JAVA	10.04	117	122	102	88	106	103	107	122	115	107	97	111	12	2				
	2023	VEILIGPLEK POLLIE		5	5	5	40	7	58	40	56	41	44	46	52						
BLACK IRON KAIDO		QUOVADIS PARTNER IN CRIME	8.09	113	86	114	133	141	104	127	108	128	129	147	132						
	2023	BLACK IRON BOSTON		5	21	21	48	20	63	48	62	49	51	54	58						
ROCK WALL ODIN		BLACK IRON TUG	11.98	122	97	104	116	106	104	110	124	121	123	115	123						
	2024	ROCK WALL ZARA		5	5	5	29	5	44	28	43	30	32	35	39						
INDIAN RIDGE GRIZ		VEILIGPLEK QUORT	8.88	104	113	115	101	106	93	108	114	113	110	101	109						
	2025	BARBARIAN LAKOTA		5	5	5	18	5	33	17	33	19	21	24	29						

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	
BARBARIAN LAKOTA		BARBARIAN THANOS	7.25	92	105	127	115	106	83	108	106	110	113	104	107	8	1				
	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SABLE		5	5	23	43	9	60	42	59	43	46	49	54						
INDIAN RIDGE 1630202		VEILIGPLEK QUORT	8.88	104	113	115	101	106	93	108	114	113	110	101	109						
	2025	BARBARIAN LAKOTA		5	5	5	18	5	33	17	33	19	21	24	29						

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			
QUOVADIS PARTNER IN CRIME	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	19.39	109	91	135	130	143	92	139	113	130	126	131	129	108 13	36 26	11 10	18 7		
		LOTTER SANA		24	46	40	66	42	79	66	78	67	69	71	75						
BARBARIAN THANOS	2018	MOUNT ROYAL BBD CUDA	6.30	75	97	112	119	98	65	94	98	97	110	98	97	26 4	7 6		3 1		
		BARBARIAN MINNIE		21	42	24	49	17	68	49	66	50	53	56	62						
MIDDELPOS BBD JAVA	2020	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	6.87	135	149	96	85	107	92	99	129	124	116	107	117	27 4	4 4	1 1	1 1		
		DELATRO X`SASKIA		11	35	32	57	35	70	57	69	58	60	62	66						
BLACK IRON TUG	2022	BLACK IRON KEEPER	10.08	123	89		123	102	100	104	126	122	117	94	116	40 4	11 8				
		BLUE LINE ZUMA		12	38		54	23	72	53	71	55	58	60	66						
VEILIGPLEK QUORT	2023	MIDDELPOS BBD JAVA	10.04	117	122	102	88	106	103	107	122	115	107	97	111	12 2					
		VEILIGPLEK POLLIE		5	5	5	40	7	58	40	56	41	44	46	52						

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	
BLACK IRON BOSTON	2019	RAINAISANCE GUSTAVO	7.66	117	81	94	133	127	131	116	110	120	127	153	135	20	4	10	7	7	6
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIKKIEJoi		11	36	43	57	26	74	56	73	58	60	63	68			6			1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SABLE	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER	10.67	108	113	143	98	110	94	118	102	119	109	99	105	17	2	8			4
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PEPPER		5	5	42	58	32	73	57	72	58	60	63	68			6			1
VEILIGPLEK POLLIE	2020	QUOVADIS PARTNER IN CRIME	8.72	99	95	108	105	122	104	119	121	119	111	107	118	3	1	2	1	1	1
		VEILIGPLEK KUMA		8	34	17	47	19	64	46	63	48	50	53	58			2			1
ROCK WALL ZARA	2022	OUTLAW DRAX	9.05	121	105	101	108	110	108	116	123	120	129	136	130	10		3			
		MIDDELPOS BBD MADDIE		5	5	11	42	12	58	42	57	43	45	48	53			3			
BARBARIAN LAKOTA	2023	BARBARIAN THANOS	7.25	92	105	127	115	106	83	108	106	110	113	104	107	8	1				
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SABLE		5	5	23	43	9	60	42	59	43	46	49	54						

