

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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16B KORT
ELDORAIGNE
CENTURION
0157



Kennel Number: 723424



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.

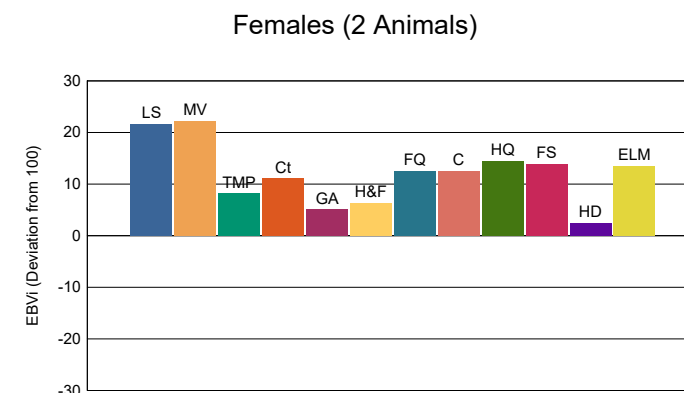
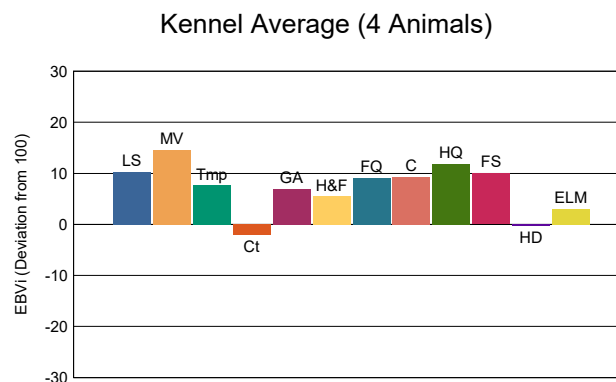
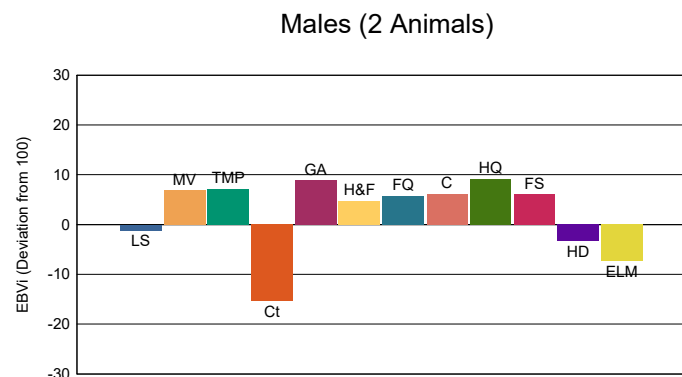
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	110	99	122
Movement (Mv)	115	107	122
Temperament (Tmp)	108	107	108
Coat (Ct)	98	85	111
General Appearance	107	109	105
Head & Face (H&F)	105	105	106
Front Quarter (FQ)	109	106	113
Centre (C)	109	106	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	112	109	115
Final Score (FS)	110	106	114
Hip Health (HH)	100	97	103
Elbow Health (ELM)	103	93	113

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	4	49007	2	25141	2	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.41	8.49	9.42	8.46	13.40	8.53	8.71	8.01	10.04	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	2	24990	2	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	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	
ARTIFACTS WISE MAN		ARTIFACTS YSTER	8.03	101	104	106	127	101	104	104	99	107	107	118	109	3	1				
	2019	MIDDELPOS BBD NEBANA		5	5	28	48	24	62	51	61	49	51	53	57						
HEAVY WEIGHTS SILENT ASSASSIN		AFRIKA GHUNTER	10.81	92	82	92	87	114	65	114	111	105	105	101	103						
	2021	JOSMOT MISS S.A.		5	5	22	52	28	64	54	63	52	54	56	60						

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 DIVASHKA OF SION		BOSTU SION	6.60	105	104	121	119	112	115	110	118	121	116	115	121					
	2024	BOSTU DIVASHKA		5	27	13	39	11	51	39	51	40	42	44	48					
BOSTU 933071000267018		BOSTU BRADLEY	20.20	100	123	122	126	104	108	100	95	104	109	114	107					
	2024	ELEVATION BAVEZSHKA		5	15	5	34	5	50	33	49	35	37	40	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	
ARTIFACTS YSTER		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	5.03	94	99	101	127	110	85	102	103	115	119	119	113	54 8	26 18	1 1		13 6
	2017	TOKARA HELGA		5	5	46	70	46	82	69	82	71	73	75	79					
AFRIKA GHUNTER		MES RUBENSTEIN	9.30	93	66	103	113	135	118	138	125	129	122	119	130	227 37	64 43	1 1		32 11
	2018	DORSLAND EMMA		19	33	49	79	57	88	79	88	79	81	83	86					
BOSTU SION		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BROC	10.39	108	109	123	116	106	110	97	131	132	114	110	123	73 9	13 5	1 1		4 2
	2020	ELEVATION TALITA		35	55	31	61	34	76	60	75	62	64	67	71					
BOSTU BRADLEY		BOSTU BOCHELLI	10.11	90	138	102	124	99	114	102	97	101	108	109	106	53 9	8 2	1 1		1 1
	2021	KAMMO BBD DOLLIE		38	55	33	63	36	77	61	76	63	66	68	73					

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	
MIDDELPOS BBD NEBANA	2014	MIDDELPOS BBD LOFTY	5.77	109	109	112	128	95	110	106	93	96	92	112	102	23	3	8			3
		GROENBERG BBD LULU		5	11	51	58	36	72	58	71	58	60	63	67			8			1
JOSMOT MISS S.A.	2018	CABARET BORIS (PASELLA)	13.68	91	98	80	60	89	25	90	99	82	92	87	80	25	4	13			6
		JOSMOT KOOLKAT		5	5	35	62	32	77	61	77	63	65	68	72			7			1
BOSTU DIVASHKA	2021	BOSTU DADDY COOL	13.86	103	98	120	122	118	120	123	105	110	118	120	119	14	1	2			
		MES ALUSHKA		35	55	41	60	37	73	59	72	60	62	64	69			1			
ELEVATION BAVEZSHKA	2021	BOSTU BOCHELLI	6.85	109	109	141	128	110	101	99	93	106	110	119	108	36	3	1			
		ELEVATION ZELDA		28	46	47	56	31	71	55	70	56	59	61	66			1			

