

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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14 SWALLOW CRESCENT

0

SEAWINDS

7945



Kennel Number: 724184



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.

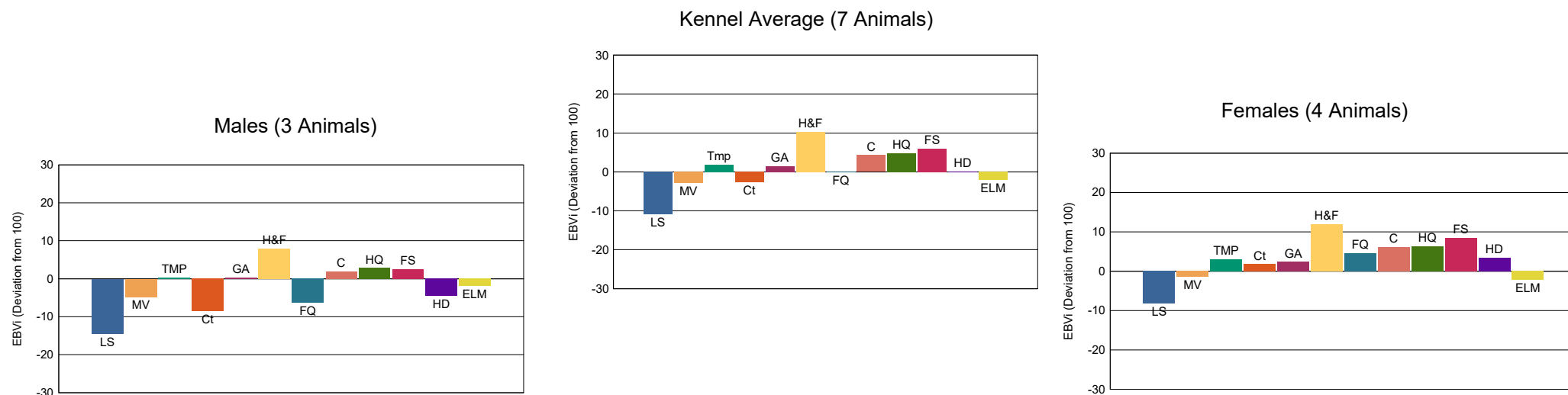
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	89	86	92
Movement (Mv)	97	95	99
Temperament (Tmp)	102	100	103
Coat (Ct)	97	92	102
General Appearance	101	100	102
Head & Face (H&F)	110	108	112
Front Quarter (FQ)	100	94	105
Centre (C)	104	102	106
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	103	106
Final Score (FS)	106	102	109
Hip Health (HH)	100	96	103
Elbow Health (ELM)	98	98	98

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.

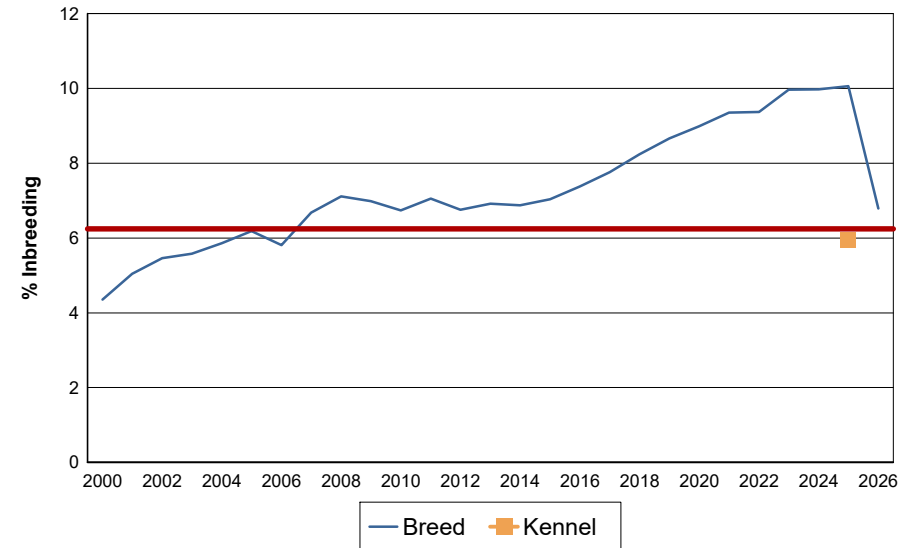
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	3	25141	4	23857	6	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	5.98	8.49	5.19	8.46	6.57	8.53	8.18	8.01	7.09	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	3	24990	4	23728	6	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	1	30600		15537	1	15058	3	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	
BOSTU XYLON		GRASLAND GBT MARKUS	3.52	80	93	69	94	95	82	85	102	81	101	103	97	19	4	4			2
	2018	BOSTU HONEY		5	5	26	51	24	68	50	67	51	54	57	62			4			2
RYGA CARLITO		DELATRO JANO	6.09	104	104	90	109	96	116	101	100	95	97	101	101						
	2024	RYGA YAYA		5	5	5	39	5	59	39	58	40	43	46	52						
DREAMVILLE ACE		MAMPIES TYSON	5.95	103	97	98	83	110	76	115	122	105	107	105	110						
	2025	PADIACHY PAMPOENKRAAL 'GUCCI'		5	5	5	31	5	45	29	44	31	33	36	40						

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	Progeny with litters
PADIACHY PAMPOENKRAAL 'GUCCI'	2019	MIDDELPOS BBD BRUCE ALMIGHTY BASTIAN LUCY I	4.23	112 5	100 9	91 21	87 52	107 26	94 67	113 51	124 67	108 52	111 55	109 57	114 62	9	2	2 2	1	1	1 1
TELEOIS HARPER	2020	KLOPDISSELBOOM SUPER KHAN TELEOIS BROOKLYN	10.92	95 5	92 5	87 5	116 52	91 15	138 70	81 52	89 69	94 53	105 56	104 59	101 65	8	3	5 4			1 1
MAMPIES ISABELLA	2023	MZANSI LEGACY KUSELA CASSIDY	5.19	104 5	102 5	91 5	108 31	104 5	99 46	100 30	112 45	111 32	101 34	108 37	109 41						
DREAMVILLE TINY	2025	MAMPIES TYSON PADIACHY PAMPOENKRAAL 'GUCCI'	5.95	103 5	97 5	98 5	83 31	110 5	76 45	115 29	122 44	105 31	107 33	105 36	110 40						

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	
GRASLAND GBT MARKUS		ZORRO I	3.06	84	89	90	95	93	87	75	98	79	90	90	89	16	2	3	1	4
	2010	GRASLAND GBT ZARAH		5	5	16	34	5	53	34	52	36	38	41	47		3			2
MIDDELPOS BBD BRUCE ALMIGHTY		AFRIKA LEO 5	5.84	127	106	106	86	104	108	119	125	112	109	111	117	48	8	27	2	16
	2017	MIGHTY AFRIKA ZELLIE		32	49	37	69	44	82	68	81	70	72	74	78		18		2	5
KLOPDISSELBOOM SUPER KHAN		KLOPDISSELBOOM BEAST	6.86	92	87	87	113	102	120	97	93	106	114	106	105	10	3	6		5
	2017	RAINAISANCE FIELA		5	5	17	52	21	67	51	66	53	55	58	62		5			3
MZANSI LEGACY		BREKER MENEER	10.46	105	106	92	103	99	96	85	101	103	91	103	98	4	2	1		
	2020	FONT BOERBOELS JIREH		5	5	24	53	27	68	53	67	54	56	58	63		1			
DELATRO JANO		DELATRO X'WINSLO	17.68	111	112	85	115	104	117	117	111	106	106	101	110	34	5	9	1	1
	2020	DELATRO FEMKE		5	5	5	48	5	64	47	63	49	51	54	59		7			
MAMPIES TYSON		DUMAS BIG DEAL	5.14	94	95	106	79	113	59	118	121	103	104	100	105	6	2	1		
	2021	RAINAISANCE SOFIA I		5	5	16	50	22	67	48	66	51	54	56	61		1			

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	
BASTIAN LUCY I	2015	JACOB NOAH	4.08	97	94	87	89	105	92	102	120	101	103	95	106	24	3	10			7
		LEGRA STELLA		5	5	8	53	25	71	53	70	54	57	60	65			8			1
BOSTU HONEY	2016	MES ASKAM	7.38	75	97	47	99	103	85	103	107	90	108	107	104	9	3	2			2
		MES SHAKIRA		21	34	53	63	45	73	62	73	63	65	66	70			2			1
TELEOIS BROOKLYN	2018	BOSVLEI BISON	6.77	98	98	98	109	97	129	98	110	102	110	106	111	12	4	5			5
		DELATRO X'SASKIA		5	5	5	54	22	71	53	70	55	57	60	65			4			2
PADIACHY PAMPOENKRAAL 'GUCCI'	2019	MIDDELPOS BBD BRUCE ALMIGHTY	4.23	112	100	91	87	107	94	113	124	108	111	109	114	9	2	2			1
		BASTIAN LUCY I		5	9	21	52	26	67	51	67	52	55	57	62			2	1	1	1
RYGA YAYA	2021	EKVONSALIES DYNAMIC	11.91	97	96	95	91	96	86	92	92	90	95	103	93	10	1	3			
		JACOB ELSA		5	5	5	46	5	65	45	64	47	50	53	59			3	1	1	
KUSELA CASSIDY	2022	BENAH ADAM	8.16	104	98	91	113	109	101	115	124	119	112	113	120	3	1	1			
		WILLOUGHBY CASEY		5	5	5	47	9	66	46	65	48	51	54	60			1			

