

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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Kennel Number: 704090



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.

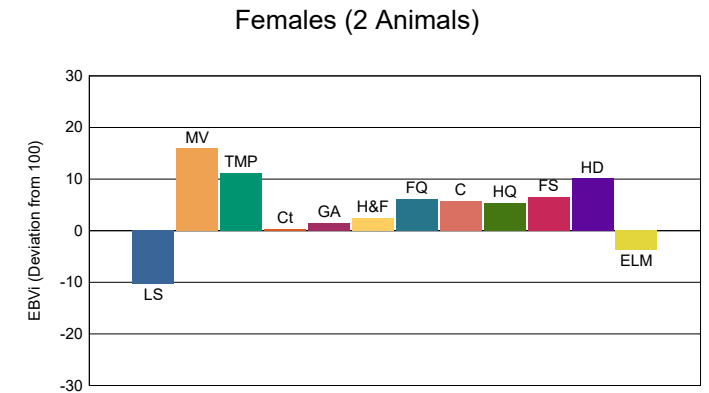
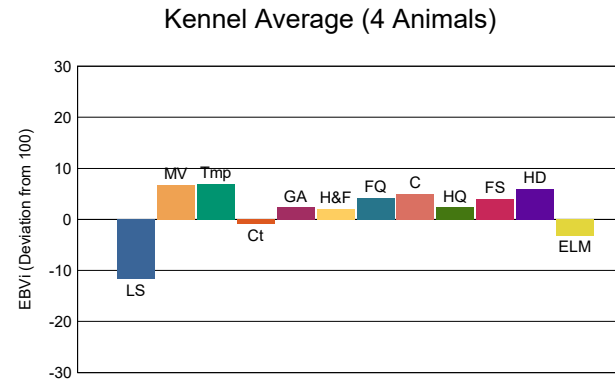
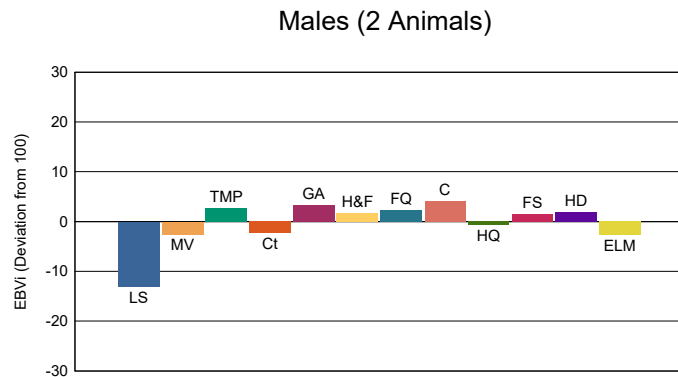
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	87	90
Movement (Mv)	107	97	116
Temperament (Tmp)	107	103	111
Coat (Ct)	99	98	100
General Appearance	102	103	101
Head & Face (H&F)	102	102	103
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	102	106
Centre (C)	105	104	106
Hind Quarter (HQ)	102	99	105
Final Score (FS)	104	102	107
Hip Health (HH)	106	102	110
Elbow Health (ELM)	97	97	96

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.

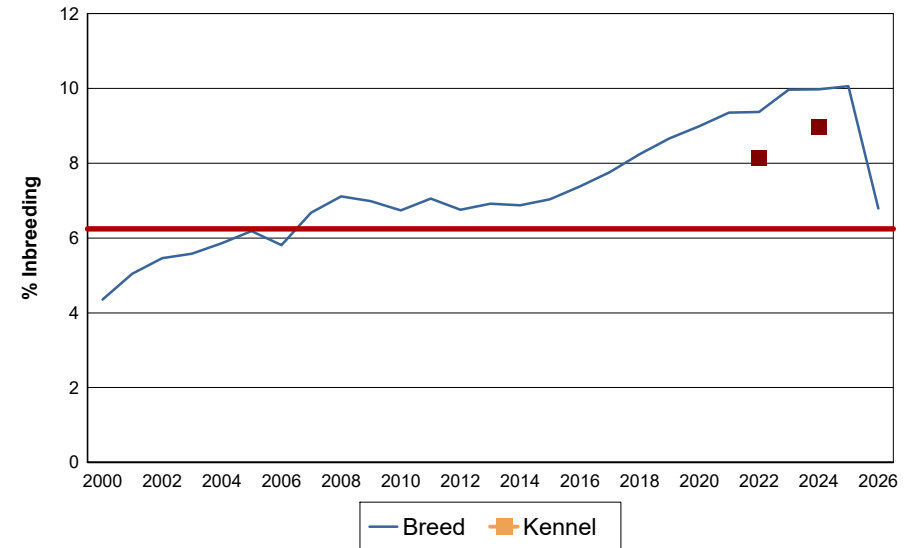
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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

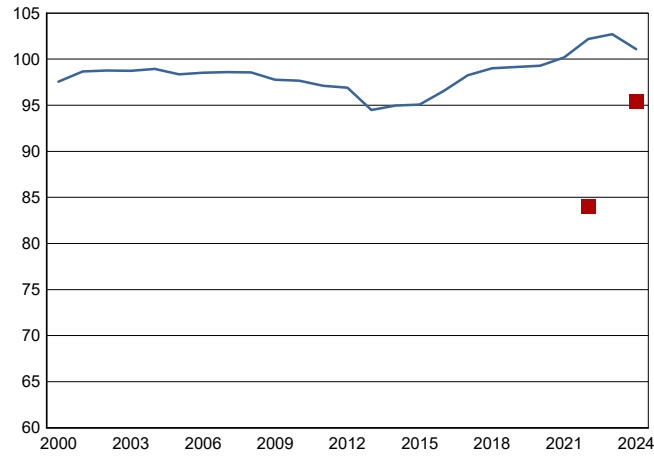


Inbreeding Levels

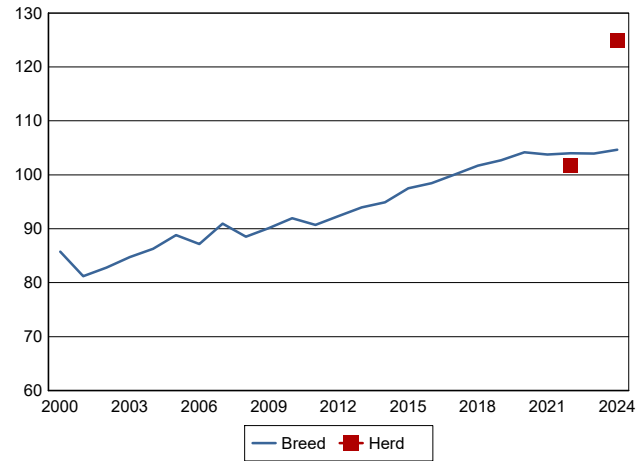
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	4	49007	2	25141	2	23857	3	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.38	8.49	8.90	8.46	7.86	8.53	10.41	8.01	10.28	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	2	24990	2	23728	3	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	2	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

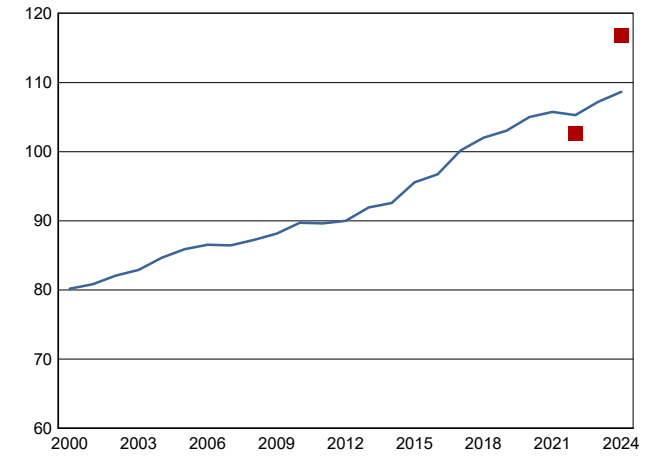
Litter Size



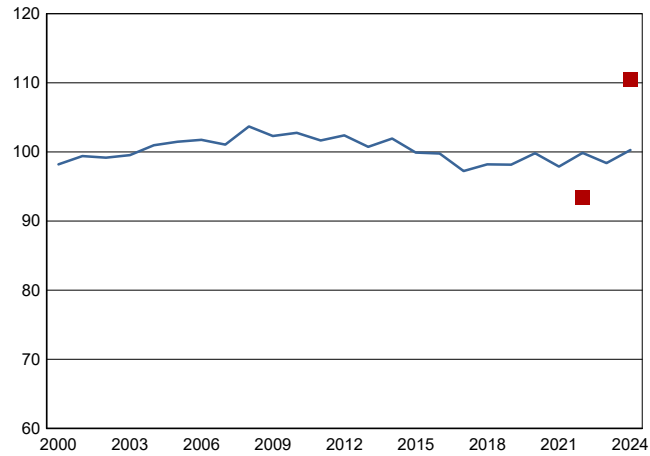
Movement



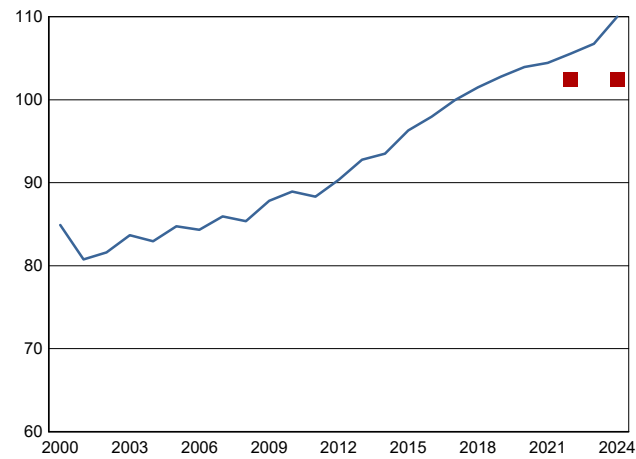
Temperament



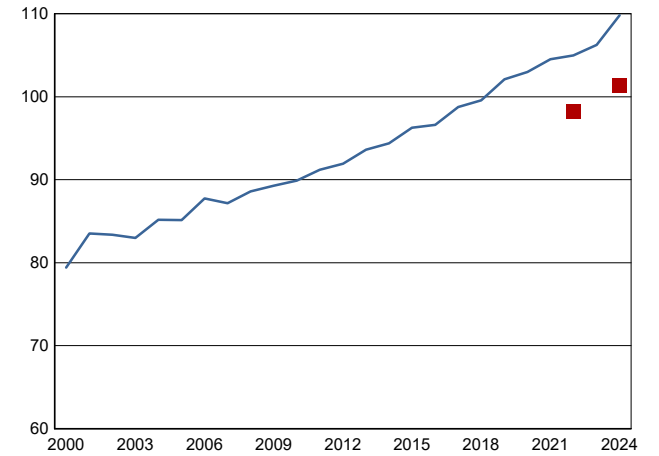
Coat



General Appearance

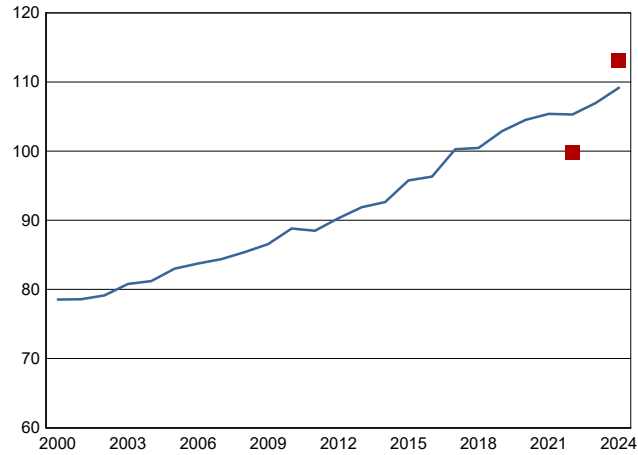


Head & Face

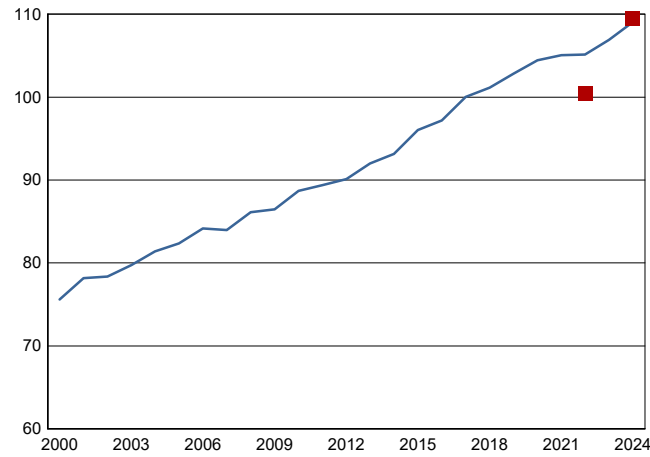


Genetic Trends

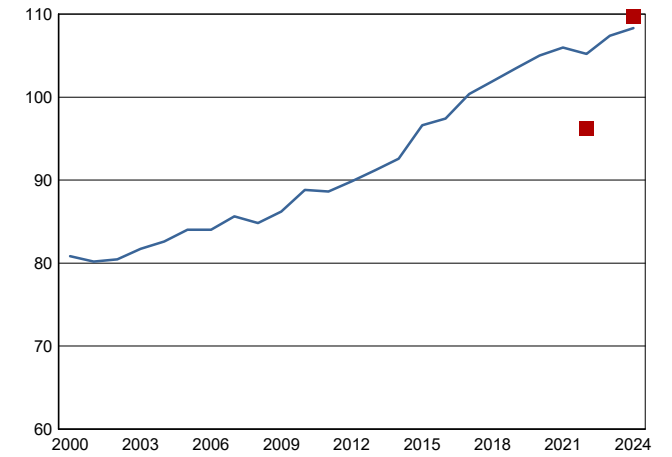
Front Quarter



Centre

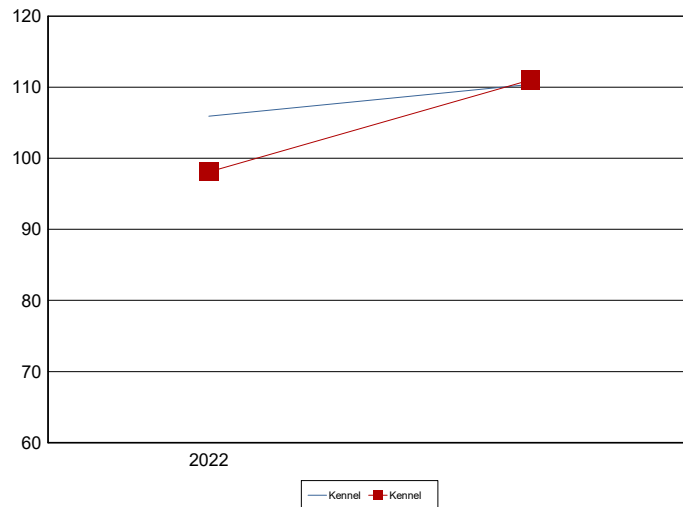


Hind Quarter

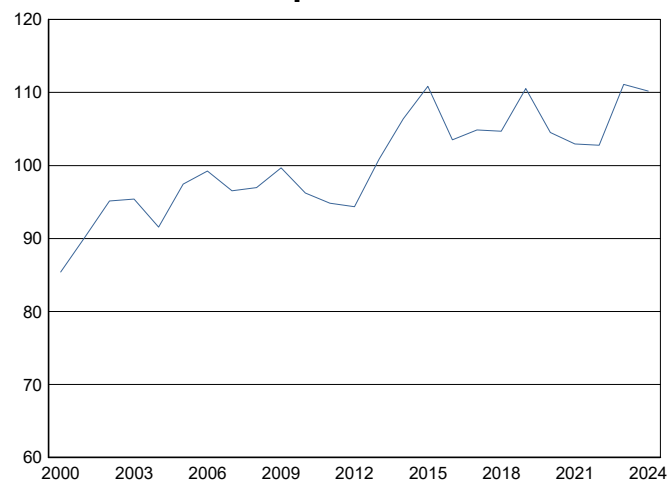


Final Score & Health Traits

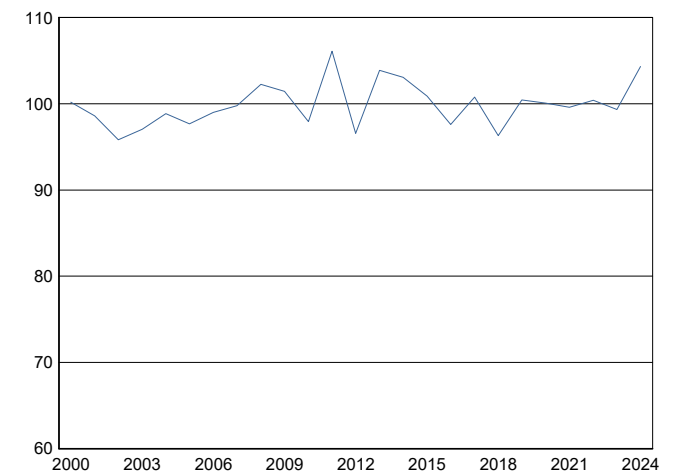
Final Score



Hip Health



Elbow Health



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	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	
MOEPHULI TANK	HTM NKUNZI		8.14	102	97	84	97	101	97	106	99	99	98	93	97	11	2	2			
	2022 RALZUCA RIVA			5	5	5	34	5	54	33	52	35	38	41	47			1			
MOEPHULI PORTIA	JOSMOT JUNIOR		9.67	102	98	90	98	105	98	100	105	105	110	106	106						
	2024 MOEPHULI VENUS			5	5	5	21	5	38	20	37	22	25	28	33						

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	
MOEPHULI VENUS		HTM NKUNZI	8.14	102	97	84	107	105	90	98	98	100	103	100	100	8	1				
	2022	RALZUCA RIVA		5	5	5	34	5	54	33	52	35	38	41	47						
MOEPHULI BOOMBA		BLUE PRINT HELL FIRE	7.58	118	96	95	125		111	105	107	112	109	111	114						
	2024	ELEVATION BONTLE		5	5	5	42		59	41	58	42	45	48	53						

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	
BLUE PRINT HELL FIRE	2019	KLEIN WITWAL BBD SHOT CALLER	5.30	104	81	106	123	117	116	99	100	112	106	107	109	20	6	7		
		BLUE PRINT VOGUE		5	5	15	54	26	71	53	70	55	57	60	65			6		
HTM NKUNZI	2019	HTM MALCOLM X	9.31	110	99	93	104	104	100	108	108	103	101	97	104	8	1	2		2
		KLEIN WITWAL BBD HTM KHLOE KARDASHIAN		5	5	5	38	5	58	38	56	39	42	45	51			1		1
JOSMOT JUNIOR	2023	JOSMOT VANDAM	16.63	101	99	96	90	105	107	102	112	111	118	112	113	21	4			
		TREBLA EMMA		5	5	5	45	5	63	44	62	46	49	52	57					

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	
RALZUCA RIVA		MES ROUKAN	10.18	94	95	75	94	103	65	97	91	97	98	93	90	12	3	3			3
	2020	ABSOLUTE CAPTIVA		5	5	31	46	19	61	45	60	47	49	51	56			2			2
ELEVATION BONTLE		ELEVATION GLADIATOR	12.53	132	110	85	116	112	100	103	101	110	108	105	107	4	1	3			
	2021	ELEVATION MINKI		5	5	28	48	18	64	47	63	49	51	54	59			3			
MOEPHULI VENUS		HTM NKUNZI	8.14	102	97	84	107	105	90	98	98	100	103	100	100	8	1				
	2022	RALZUCA RIVA		5	5	5	34	5	54	33	52	35	38	41	47						

