

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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25 ROAN ROAD
KABULONGA
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA



Kennel Number: 707933



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.

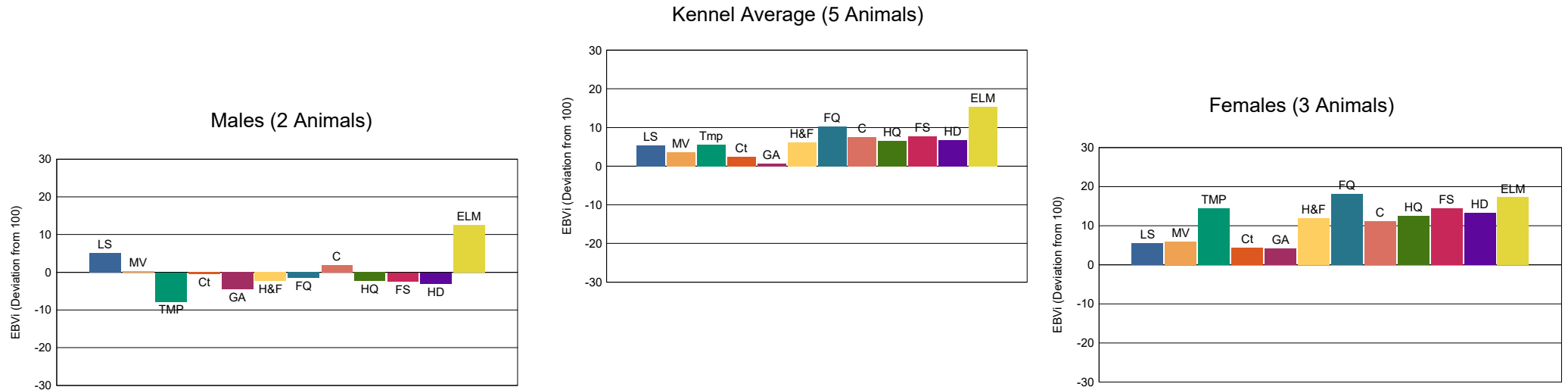
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	105	105	106
Movement (Mv)	104	100	106
Temperament (Tmp)	106	92	115
Coat (Ct)	102	100	104
General Appearance	101	95	104
Head & Face (H&F)	106	98	112
Front Quarter (FQ)	110	98	118
Centre (C)	107	102	111
Hind Quarter (HQ)	107	98	113
Final Score (FS)	108	98	115
Hip Health (HH)	107	97	113
Elbow Health (ELM)	115	113	117

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.

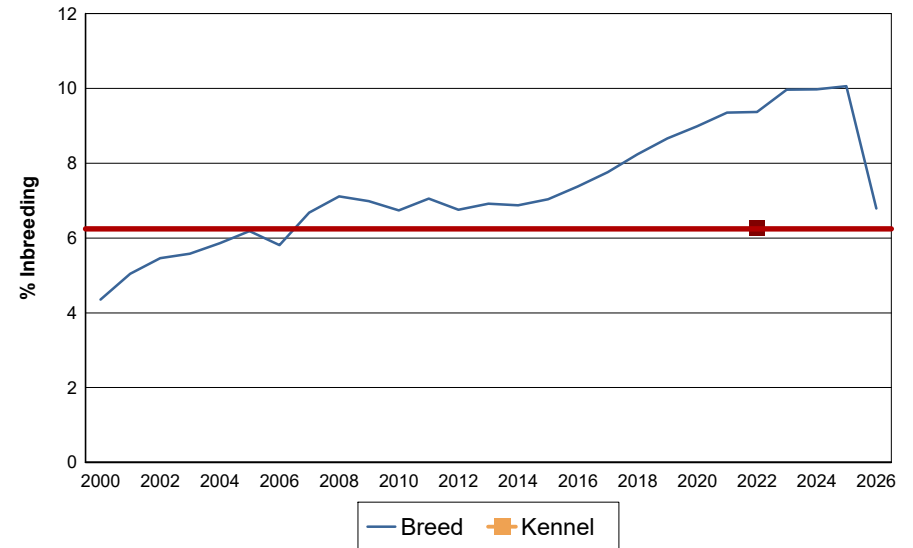
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	49007	2	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.50	8.49	5.90	8.46	13.58	8.53	11.65	8.01	11.31	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	2	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	4	15537	2	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	
KINGSTON JASPER		LOU-ANDRE BREKER	5.51	88	115	104	92	76	101	90	86	82	92	86	84						
	2019	HEINEMAN QUEEN SHEBA		5	5	17	44	14	60	43	59	44	47	49	54						
DOUBLE R BRUCE		TERRIBLE TWINS LOVA	6.28	106	110	106	109	109	98	101	109	115	111	109	111						
	2022	CDH GRACE		5	5	5	29	5	43	28	42	29	31	34	38						

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	
CDH GRACE		CDH BULLET	21.41	108	112	103	113	123	111	112	113	122	120	123	123	2	1				
	2020	CDH PHOEBE		5	5	32	48	19	61	48	60	49	51	53	57						
MIDDELPOS BBD BUBBLES I		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	13.04	126	129	107	96	111	104	100	114	117	102	106	110						
	2021	CDH LULU I		5	5	28	46	24	55	45	54	46	48	49	52						
DOUBLE R CINDY		TERRIBLE TWINS LOVA	6.28	106	110	106	109	109	98	101	109	115	111	109	111						
	2022	CDH GRACE		5	5	5	29	5	43	28	42	29	31	34	38						

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
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	with litters
LOU-ANDRE BREKER		SUMSARE BLACK LORENZO	11.04	68	120	113	90	79	107	95	94	82	96	80	87	79 10	18 15			11 2
	2014	EGOLI BBD DEBRA		5	5	27	64	34	79	63	78	64	67	69	74					
CDH BULLET		CDH SNIPER	10.46	103	118	94	111	124	118	117	113	123	116	119	122	169 26	43 36	4 4		32 4
	2017	MIDDELPOS BBD MILLY		16	36	57	76	53	86	75	85	76	78	80	83					
MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA		AFRIKA LEO 5	18.20	138	139	100	78	117	89	106	133	133	109	106	118	137 29	57 42	5 6		38 9
	2017	MIDDELPOS BBD DIXIE		34	50	56	81	60	89	80	89	81	83	84	87					
TERRIBLE TWINS LOVA		MES SHANDU	6.88	105	108	109	105	94	85	91	104	109	103	96	100	22 6	2 2			1 1
	2019	AFRICAN LONG LEG THAMBRUN		5	5	15	49	18	67	48	66	50	52	55	61					

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	
HEINEMAN QUEEN SHEBA	2017	LA BOELA GUNSTON	4.61	107	111	95	96	80	101	93	85	88	94	93	87	7	1	3			2
		BOUWER NOIR		5	5	37	50	22	68	49	67	51	54	56	62			3			1
CDH PHOEBE	2018	CDH KAROO	14.14	113	107	122	113	115	98	98	108	115	119	126	118	36	4	6			3
		CDH MIA		5	5	57	57	38	68	57	68	58	60	61	65			6			1
CDH LULU I	2019	AFRIKA BUCKSTEEN	5.08	114	120	115	113	106	119	94	94	101	96	106	102	9	1	5			1
		CDH BARBIE		5	5	45	54	31	67	54	66	55	57	59	63			3			1
CDH GRACE	2020	CDH BULLET	21.41	108	112	103	113	123	111	112	113	122	120	123	123	2	1				
		CDH PHOEBE		5	5	32	48	19	61	48	60	49	51	53	57						

