

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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BOTHAVILLE

9660



Kennel Number: 705500



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.

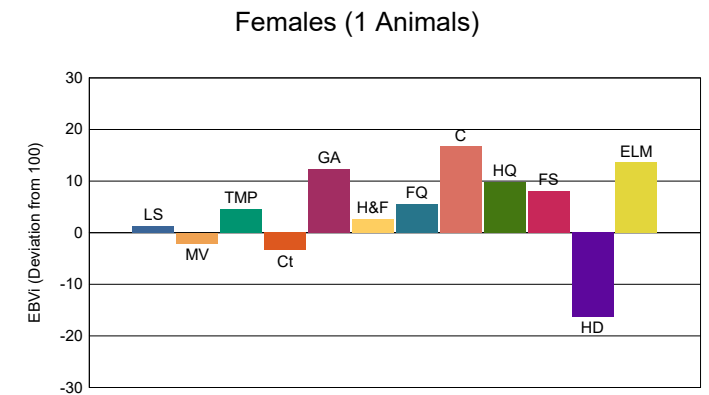
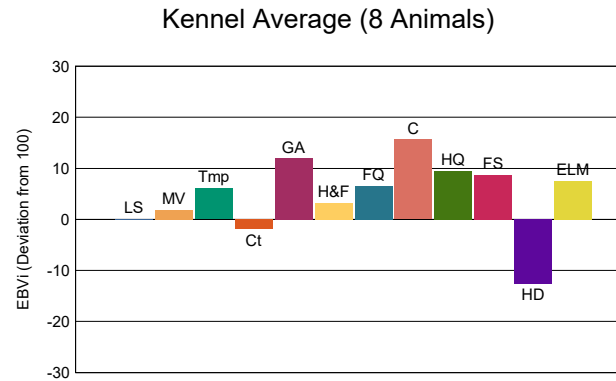
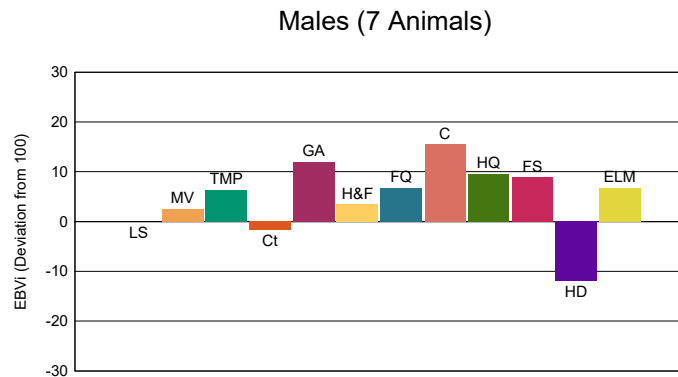
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	100	100	101
Movement (Mv)	102	102	98
Temperament (Tmp)	106	106	105
Coat (Ct)	98	98	97
General Appearance	112	112	112
Head & Face (H&F)	103	103	103
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	107	106
Centre (C)	116	115	117
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	110	110
Final Score (FS)	109	109	108
Hip Health (HH)	87	88	84
Elbow Health (ELM)	108	107	114

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.

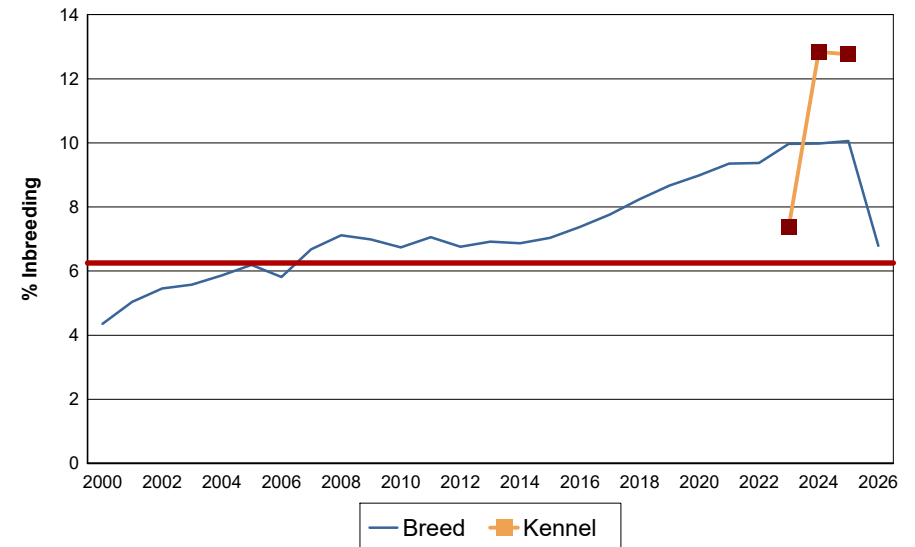
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

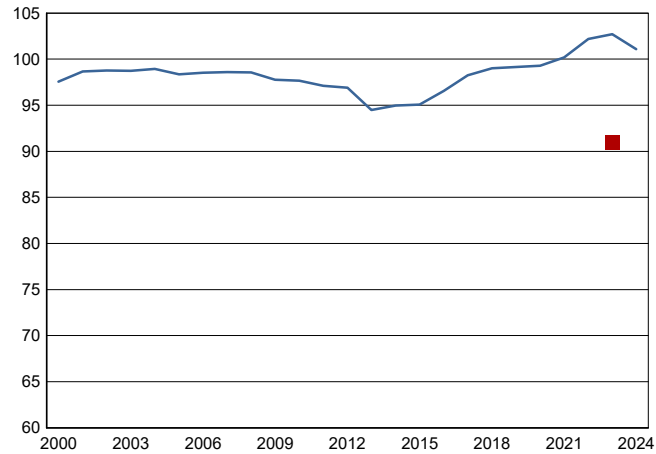


Inbreeding Levels

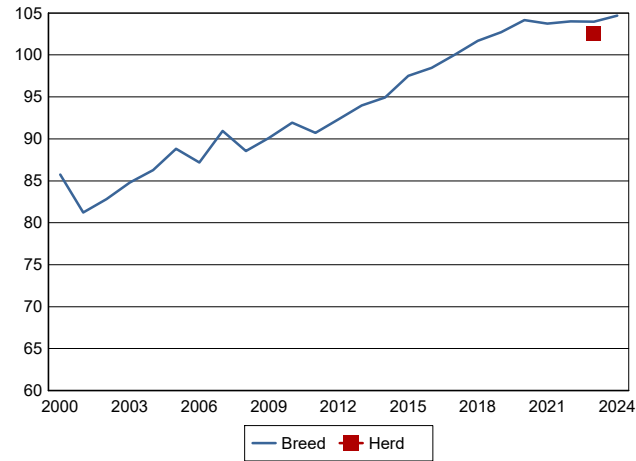
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	8	49007	7	25141	1	23857	5	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.01	8.49	10.75	8.46	12.84	8.53	8.66	8.01	8.65	8.00
Number inbred	8	48727	7	24990	1	23728	5	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	8	30600	7	15537	1	15058	4	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

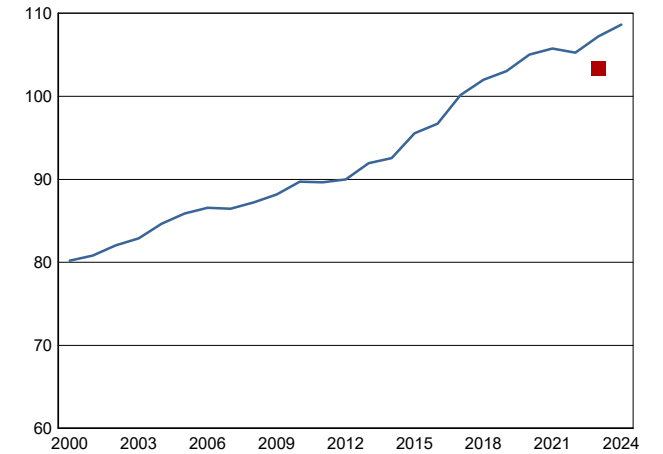
Litter Size



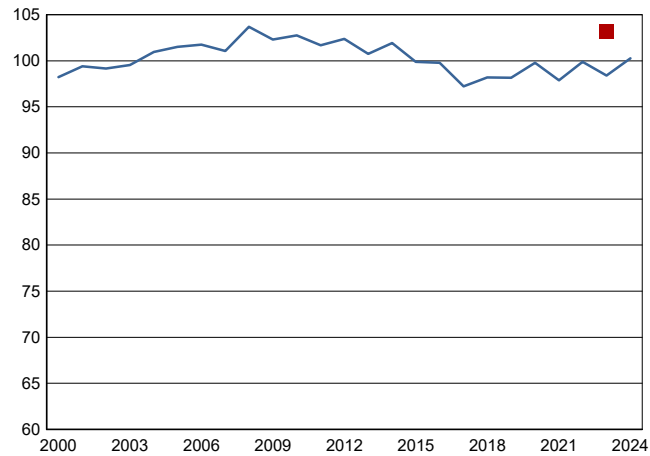
Movement



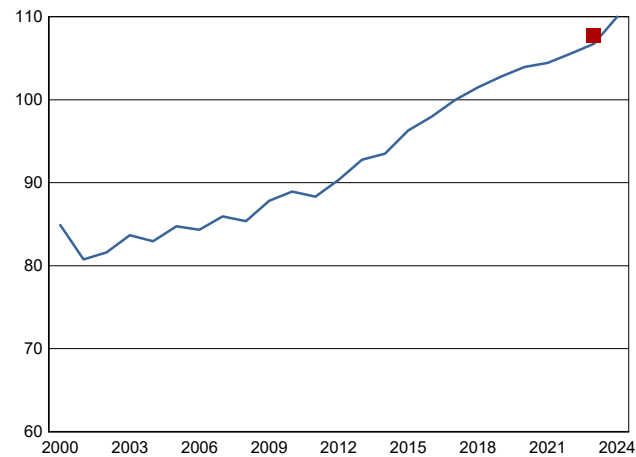
Temperament



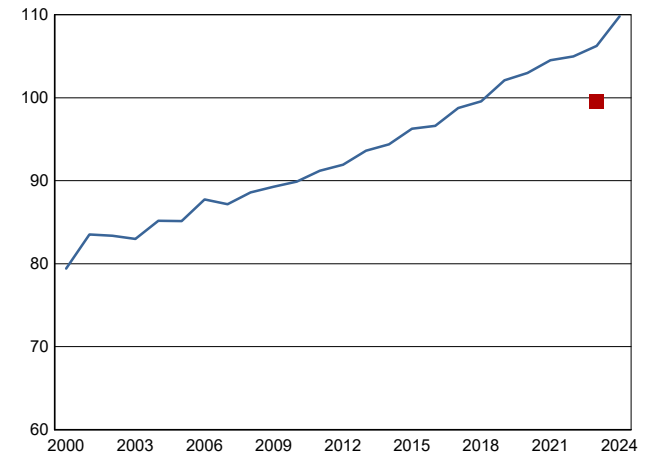
Coat



General Appearance

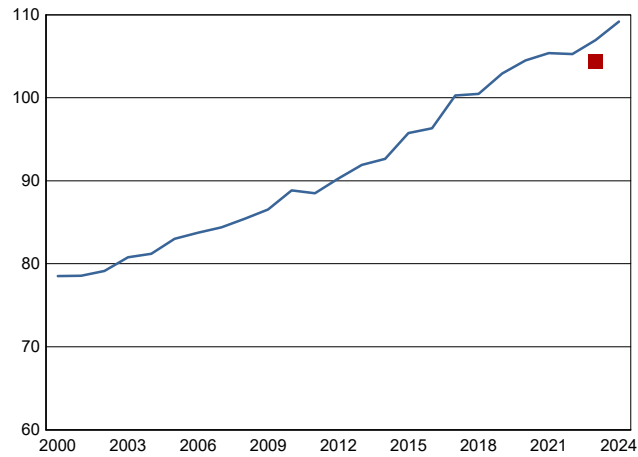


Head & Face

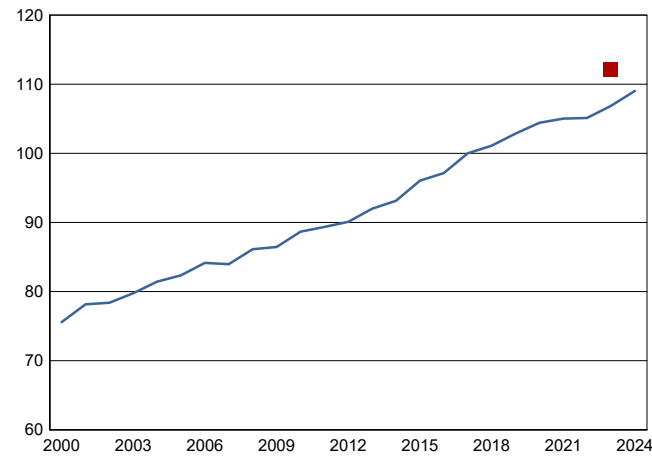


Genetic Trends

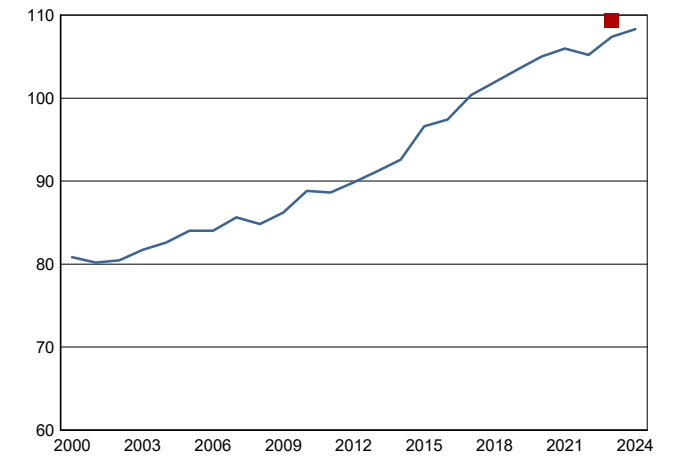
Front Quarter



Centre



Hind Quarter

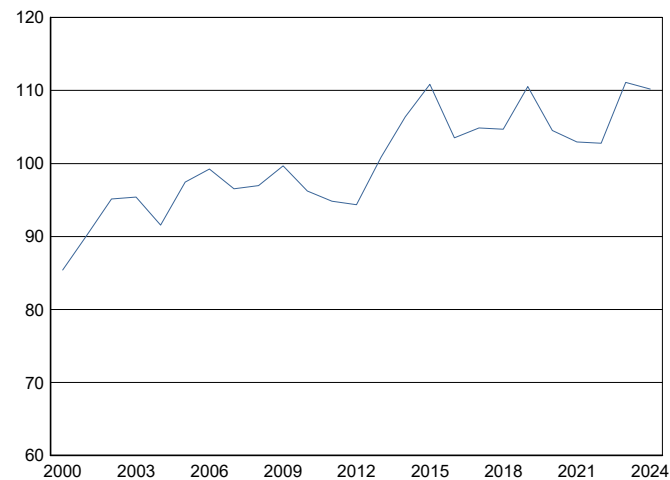


Final Score & Health Traits

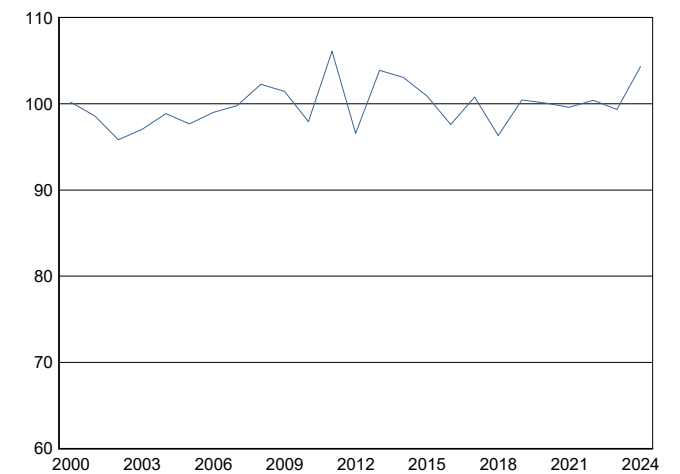
Final Score



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	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
COLOS ALPHA-MAZUBA	COLOS BAAS	7.53	90	117	114	103	117	86	121	118	121	133	115	121	5	1				
	2022 SPITSVUUR BBD KIRA		5	5	17	45	18	61	45	60	46	48	51	56						
ROYAL HUNTER	MES DEXTER	7.37	87	108	91	101	101	104	105	90	97	105	110	101						
	2023 TRUE LUCY		5	5	10	41	12	58	40	57	42	44	47	52						
ROYAL GHOST	MES DEXTER	7.37	87	108	91	104	105	103	110	109	112	119	109	112						
	2023 TRUE LUCY		5	5	10	41	12	58	40	57	42	44	47	52						
ROYAL BENJI	COLOS ALPHA-MAZUBA	12.84	84	114	101	98	105	97	112	103	106	117	110	108						
	2024 TRUE LUCY		5	5	5	17	5	34	16	33	18	21	24	29						
ROYAL KING SOBHUZA II	COLOS ALPHA-MAZUBA	12.84	84	114	101	98	105	97	112	103	106	117	110	108						
	2024 TRUE LUCY		5	5	5	17	5	34	16	33	18	21	24	29						
ROYAL SHONISANI	TAUNG DIGIT	12.76	87	104	94	106	101	104	106	100	98	100	103	102						
	2025 TRUE LUCY		5	5	5	20	5	40	17	39	21	24	28	34						
MARCELE SHAKA	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC	14.53	98	83	107	108	110	99	117	102	108	118	111	111						
	2025 KLEIN SANDFONTEIN RIHANNA		5	5	5	29	5	44	27	43	29	32	34	39						

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	
ROYAL LUNA		COLOS ALPHA-MAZUBA	12.84	84	114	101	98	105	97	112	103	106	117	110	108						
	2024	TRUE LUCY		5	5	5	17	5	34	16	33	18	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	
MES DEXTER		MES MASCOT	13.12	97	105	94	107	113	112	112	110	119	120	112	117	38	4	13			4
	2018	MES SERABI		5	20	40	66	43	79	64	78	66	68	70	75						
COLOS BAAS		TARGUS RAM	5.55	83	128	112	98	109	77	114	118	113	126	108	114	53	7	5	2	2	5
	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA		5	10	39	61	39	74	61	73	61	63	65	69						
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE STING	10.40	102	88	92	106	109	99	119	94	104	115	109	106	34	5	10			3
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SADIE		5	5	18	55	24	72	53	71	56	58	61	67						
COLOS ALPHA-MAZUBA		COLOS BAAS	7.53	90	117	114	103	117	86	121	118	121	133	115	121	5	1				
	2022	SPITSVUUR BBD KIRA		5	5	17	45	18	61	45	60	46	48	51	56						
TAUNG DIGIT		TRUE NEGRO	6.71	97	98	99	119	110	100	108	112	105	99	101	108	33	7	1			
	2022	ROKAFELA CHELSEA		5	5	5	46	10	66	43	64	47	50	53	59						

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	
SPITSVUUR BBD KIRA	2018	SPITSVUUR BBD SWARTKOP	5.74	97	106	117	99	111	99	121	109	111	119	109	112	47	6	12	1	1	8
		MADDOX MANTIUM KARA		5	5	38	52	28	68	52	67	53	55	58	63			10			
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN RIHANNA	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK	11.39	93	77	123	109	111	100	115	111	113	121	112	115	23	3	1			
		ATTACK KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LIEFA		5	5	40	48	21	63	47	62	49	51	53	58			1			
TRUE LUCY	2021	SPITSVUUR BBD SWARTKOP	8.81	77	110	88	93	92	108	104	87	90	101	105	95	14	2	2			
		MUFASA MAJOR LEAGUE CLAIRE		5	5	21	43	13	60	43	59	44	46	49	54			1			

