

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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LAYOUT APATA
IBADAN
NIGERIA



Kennel Number: 723930



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.

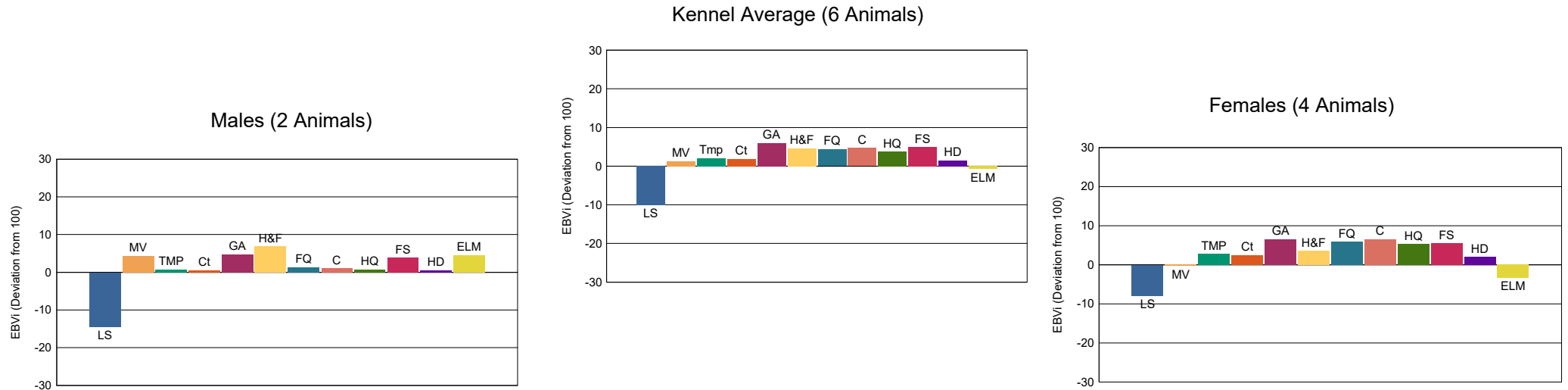
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	90	86	92
Movement (Mv)	101	104	100
Temperament (Tmp)	102	101	103
Coat (Ct)	102	101	102
General Appearance	106	105	107
Head & Face (H&F)	105	107	104
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	101	106
Centre (C)	105	101	107
Hind Quarter (HQ)	104	101	105
Final Score (FS)	105	104	105
Hip Health (HH)	101	101	102
Elbow Health (ELM)	99	105	97

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.

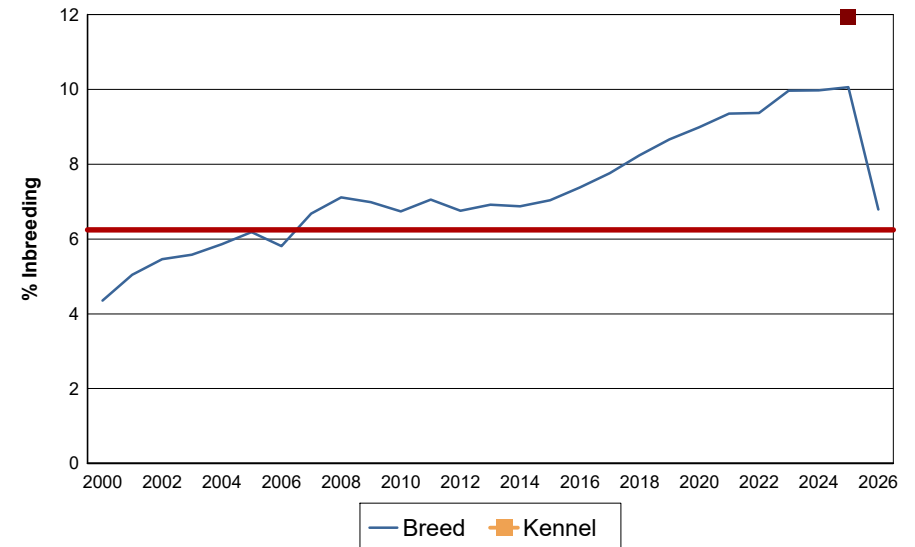
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	6	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.45	8.49	5.93	8.46	9.70	8.53	8.85	8.01	6.51	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	6	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600		15537	4	15058	3	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	
FARALAM KENNEL HONEYWEALTH KING	2023	BOSTU REIGHDER	6.11	99	109		103	91	104	100	100	94	97	96	97						
		FARALAM KENNEL BLACK ROSE		5	5		38	5	56	37	55	39	41	44	50						
AOB ALEXANDER	2025	HERBERG HENNIE	5.75	102	100	89	106	111	97	109	114	109	105	105	110						
		AKILAPA AKIRA		5	5	5	25	5	39	20	38	25	28	30	34						

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
SHAWN K CALLY	2023	TOPBRED 8TH WONDER KINIYUN	8.39	102	92	92	102	110	102	113	102	111	109	94	104				
		PISON BELLA		5	5	5	34	5	54	32	53	35	37	41	47				
PYRAMAX ZOE FIZA	2023	SKYVISION PARAMAX GAMBIT	10.98	100	91	95	106	110	108	114	111	117	115	114	116				
		VINTAGE FARM PAERAH		5	5	5	33	5	55	32	53	34	37	41	47				
BRIABELL BLACKSON NIUM	2025	NGDK GAMMA	11.94	100	103	86	94	92	102	95	94	94	95	106	97				
		FARALAM KENNEL BLACK ROSE		5	5	5	16	5	39	14	37	18	22	25	32				
MICH PEARL	2025	SKYVISION CEASER	7.50	106	102	96	96	99	98	104	106	102	107	107	106				
		BIGMICHAEL DANNY		5	5	5	24	5	39	24	38	25	27	30	34				

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		
BOSTU REIGHDER		CDH SNIPER	13.87	95	113	81	106	112	96	115	111	113	121	109	114	8	5	6			
	2020	CDH THAMMY		5	5	30	54	26	69	53	68	54	57	59	64						
TOPBRED 8TH WONDER KINIYUN		LANDRE ZEUS	13.78	103	103	80	98	103	89	105	91	103	109	93	96	1	1	1	1		
	2020	STEPHANO JUANITA		5	5	5	33	5	49	32	48	34	37	39	44						
HERBERG HENNIE		MAKULU LAANIE ROEPER	5.58	109	104	84	100	109	111	111	127	120	106	98	116	38	12	9	1	1	4
	2020	MES MIA II		5	5	28	56	30	71	52	70	56	59	61	66						
SKYVISION CEASER		SKYVISION GEORGE	5.91	102	95	89	93	94	111	116	114	103	113	97	108	41	8	3		1	
	2021	ALEXANDER BBD OLORIOBA		5	5	9	43	5	60	43	59	44	47	49	55						
SKYVISION PARAMAX GAMBIT		SKYVISION GEORGE	8.35	95	84	107	106	109	120	122	114	116	117	107	116	16	2	4		1	
	2021	KLEIN WITWAL BBD DAHLIA		5	5	5	37	5	52	36	51	38	40	43	47						
NGDK GAMMA		HONEYWEALTH DIESEL	5.60	96	101	89	90	102	100	106	108	103	111	119	110	26	7				
	2022	NGDK 2020		5	5	5	40	5	61	40	59	42	44	47	54						

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	
FARALAM KENNEL BLACK ROSE	2020	GIANTS OF AFRICA SKY	5.21	104	105	83	97	83	105	84	81	85	79	94	84	15	4	4			2
		ANIA CASPIAN MISTY		5	5	27	43	10	61	43	60	44	47	50	55			4			1
BIGMICHAEL DANNY	2021	GIANTS OF AFRICA OMEGA	5.44	110	108	103	100	103	85	92	98	102	102	117	103	16	3	4			1
		STEGO VERA		5	5	29	47	21	64	47	63	48	50	53	58			4			1
PISON BELLA	2021	KKS BUSTER	8.86	100	81	104	105	104	111	111	109	103	97	90	103	6	1	4	1	1	1
		CAVIN REGAL JOEZY LAVIDA		5	5	10	35	5	51	29	50	36	38	41	46			4			1
VINTAGE FARM PAERAH	2021	GIANTS OF AFRICA SKY	7.43	104	98	83	97	97	102	101	102	107	100	103	102	11	2	3			1
		TEMISWIFT BITHIAH		5	5	21	36	5	51	35	50	37	39	42	46			3			1
AKILAPA AKIRA	2023	AOB KAZUKI	5.62	95	96	94	111	112	83	107	101	97	105	113	105	2	1				
		AOB NIKITA		5	5	5	37	5	56	34	55	38	40	43	49						

