

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MASERU

LESOTHO



Kennel Number: 727770



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.

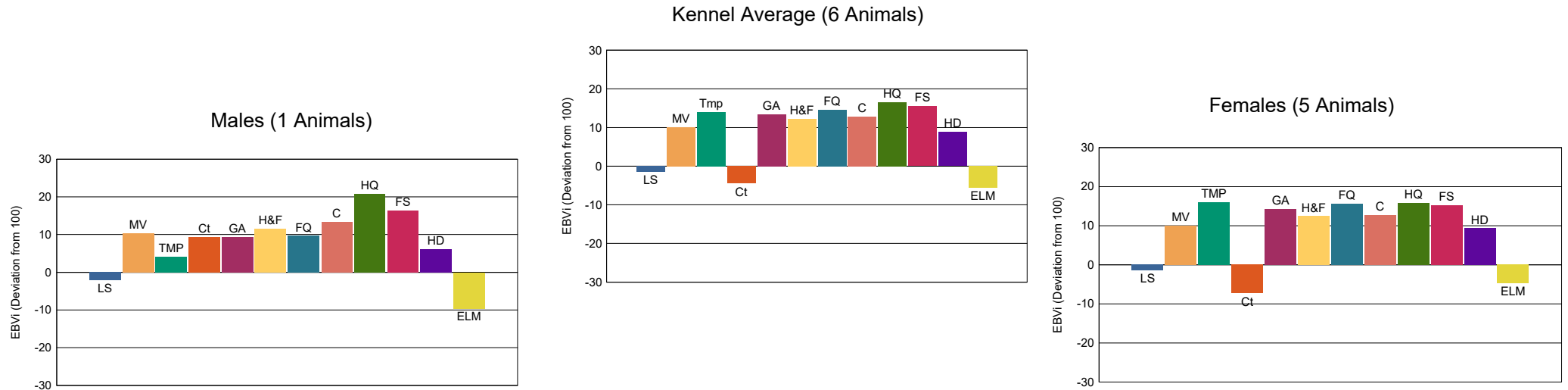
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	98	99
Movement (Mv)	110	110	110
Temperament (Tmp)	114	104	116
Coat (Ct)	96	109	93
General Appearance	113	109	114
Head & Face (H&F)	112	112	112
Front Quarter (FQ)	115	110	116
Centre (C)	113	113	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	117	121	116
Final Score (FS)	115	116	115
Hip Health (HH)	109	106	109
Elbow Health (ELM)	95	90	95

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.

Rate of Inbreeding

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%

Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	1	25141	5	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.25	8.49	10.95	8.46	10.11	8.53	5.54	8.01	8.01	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	1	24990	5	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	1	15537	5	15058	1	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	
ROYAL GAURDS CARVELLO 82		KADIMA CARVELLO	10.95	106	90	98	110	104	109	109	112	110	113	121	116						
	2023	MAKARIOS BBD OCTAVIA		5	5	5	36	5	50	34	49	37	39	41	46						

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

AFRIKA LA KEEZA

2021

MES RUBENSTEIN

AFRIKA LAGITTA

8.52

110

99

108

111

120

77

110

110

114

108

116

112

14

2

5

1

1

ROYAL GAURDS ANNA 46

2023

KADIMA CARVELLO

NSIZWA NAHA

8.44

102

82

107

105

108

100

114

109

109

107

114

111

ROYAL GAURDS DONNA 71

2023

KINGSTON ROOIES

JAMBAL DONNA

11.24

117

103

91

118

129

96

128

116

127

124

116

123

ROYAL GAURDS OCTAVIA 85

2023

KADIMA CARVELLO

MAKARIOS BBD OCTAVIA

10.95

106

90

98

110

104

109

109

112

110

113

121

116

ROYAL GAURDS CHIHUAHUA 118

2024

RALZUCA SAINT

JAMBAL DONNA

11.40

113

102

90

106

119

80

110

117

119

112

112

115

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 RUBENSTEIN		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.08	111	59	133	122	134	109	99	101	114	104	128	116	314	52	101	21	20	83
	2016	MES LIZE		58	67	73	86	71	92	86	92	87	88	89	90		83				11
KINGSTON ROOIES		DELATRO X' WINSLO	5.51	108	97	91	127	127	89	133	103	117	125	121	118	39	6	13			7
	2019	MES KYLA		5	10	37	61	38	76	61	75	62	64	66	71		4				1
RALZUCA SAINT		VOLSPOED BAKKIES1	6.53	101	96	89	104	107	57	96	105	102	100	113	102	29	6	1			1
	2020	ABSOLUTE ZOLSHKA		5	5	23	52	24	69	51	68	53	55	58	63		1				1
KADIMA CARVELLO		BOSTU QUINN	6.03	109	81	95	115	109	98	123	122	115	119	124	123	66	13	12			5
	2021	KADIMA FRANCHINI SPAZ		5	17	33	61	35	76	60	75	62	64	67	71		7				3

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	
AFRIKA LAGITTA		CABARET BALBOA	8.63	108	138	83	94	92	85	106	99	100	99	102	97	9		2	1	1	3
	2019	AFRIKA SAKABEKKIE		5	23	37	56	28	72	55	71	56	59	61	66			2			1
NSIZWA NAHA		ELEVATION DAX	5.09		84	120	107	110	104	103	104	108	99	105	106	35	6	6			3
	2019	LINJO NANDI			22	54	61	39	75	60	74	62	63	66	70			5			2
JAMBAL DONNA		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	14.72	125	109	90	108	131	103	124	129	136	124	111	127	32	3	10			8
	2019	JAMBAL TOGO		5	5	49	65	40	78	64	77	65	67	70	74			9			2
MAKARIOS BBD OCTAVIA		GIANTS OF AFRICA MAXIMUS AURELIUS	3.63	104	100	100	106	99	121	96	101	105	108	118	110	35	4	5			
	2019	RODEON BOERBOELE MADAM BOSS OF MIZPAH		5	5	22	56	30	72	54	71	56	59	62	67			1			

