

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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23 WILTON

NKWAYI MOLOI

EVANDER

2280



Kennel Number: 728821



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.

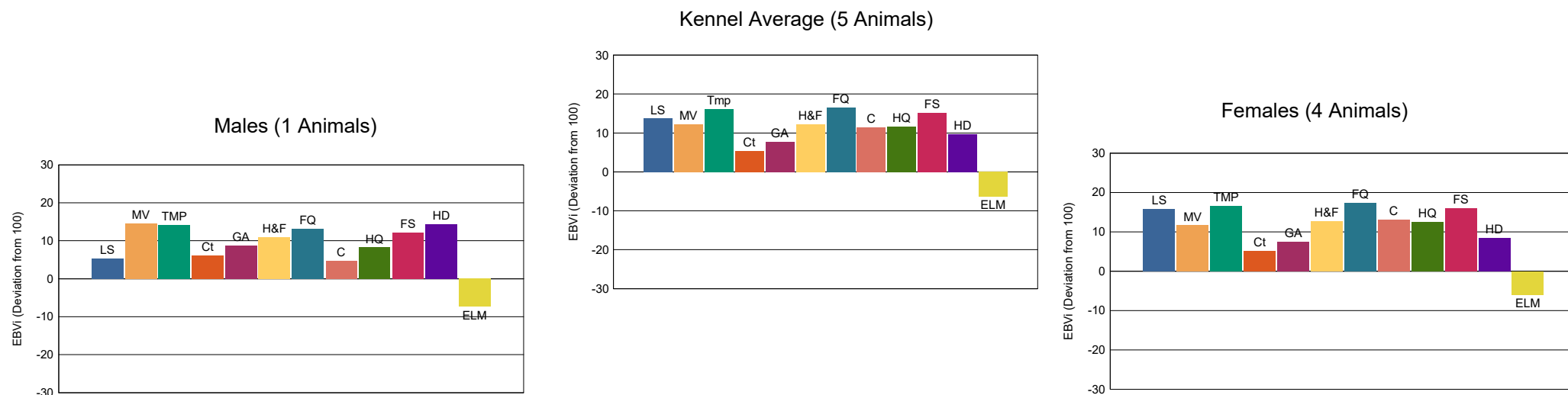
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	114	105	116
Movement (Mv)	112	115	112
Temperament (Tmp)	116	114	117
Coat (Ct)	105	106	105
General Appearance	108	109	108
Head & Face (H&F)	112	111	113
Front Quarter (FQ)	117	113	117
Centre (C)	111	105	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	112	108	112
Final Score (FS)	115	112	116
Hip Health (HH)	110	114	108
Elbow Health (ELM)	94	93	94

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.

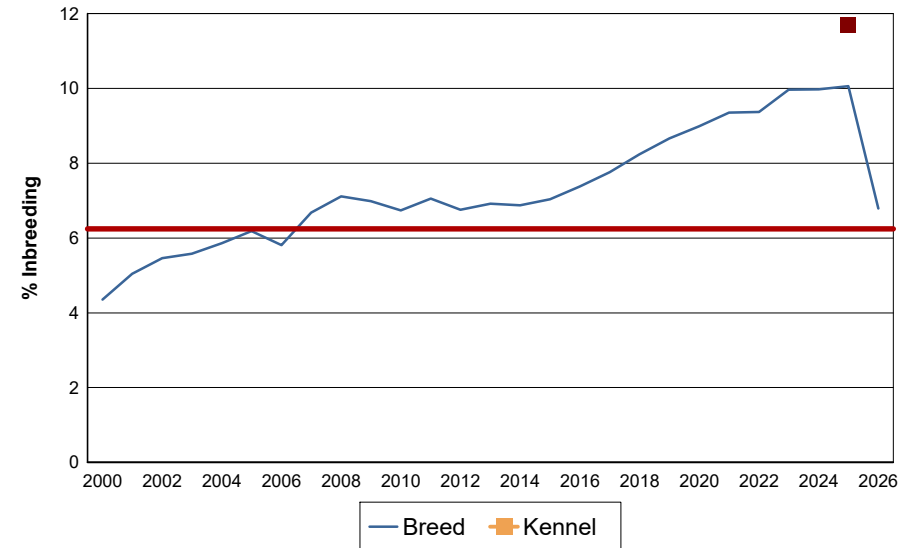
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	1	25141	4	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.34	8.49	11.71	8.46	10.00	8.53	10.67	8.01	8.08	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	1	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	
BRITZ MAJESTIC RAGNAR		LOMBARD SUPERIOR GROM CHOP	11.71	114	93	105	115	114	106	109	111	113	105	108	112						
	2025	LOMBARD SUPERIOR REVA		5	5	5	25	5	39	24	38	26	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	
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REVA	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	10.76	116	83	109	118	119	113	105	115	121	106	115	118	6	1				
		ANTEROS BELLA		5	5	17	41	16	52	40	51	41	43	45	48						
TOKARA ARIA	2025	AFRIKA IRON	10.27	114	89	115	109	123	91		115	121	116	116	117						
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON		5	5	5	31	5	46		45	32	34	37	41						
TOKARA LAGERTHA	2025	AFRIKA IRON	10.27	114	89	115	109	123	91		115	121	116	116	117						
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON		5	5	5	31	5	46		45	32	34	37	41						
EBS WILLOW	2025	BRIEL THE GHOST	8.69	90	115	124	111	103	125	115	107	107	115	104	112						
		COLOS AZITA		5	5	17	38	5	50	37	50	39	40	43	46						

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		
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117	89	94	105	113	99	115	135	128	105	102	120	77 14	20 19	2 2	5 2		
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA		24	43	39	67	42	81	66	80	68	70	72	76						
BRIEL THE GHOST		WIESENHOF MENEER	4.99	91	107	114	103	96	129	107	107	104	108	96	107	93 16	21 13		14 4		
	2020	ALESSANDRO BELLA		5	5	26	65	36	80	63	79	66	68	71	76						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR GROM CHOP		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ROEDTAN	11.09	113	102	102	112	110	99	112	107	105	104	101	107	13 2	1 1				
	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR PATRYS		5	5	5	48	16	66	46	65	49	51	54	60						
AFRIKA IRON		AFRIKA DUMA I	15.46	115	71	124	123	129	86	110	110	123	116	122	119	8 2					
	2023	AFRIKA QUEEN		5	5	16	47	10	66	46	64	48	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	
ANTEROS BELLA	2018	MES RUBENSTEIN	5.96	115	78	127	130	124	127	96	95	114	107	128	116	13	2	4			3
		DEO-HAN XENA		5	18	35	58	37	71	58	70	58	60	62	66			4			2
LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON	2021	KADOS TEXAS	10.13	113	107	107	95	116	97	100	119	118	116	109	115	12	2	2			1
		JAMBAL DONNA		5	5	39	57	31	71	56	70	57	59	62	66			2			1
COLOS AZITA	2022	TARGUS BLOK	5.47	89	122	133	119	110	121	123	107	110	122	111	117	24	3	2			
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA		5	5	48	55	29	70	54	69	55	58	60	65			2			
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REVA	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	10.76	116	83	109	118	119	113	105	115	121	106	115	118	6	1				
		ANTEROS BELLA		5	5	17	41	16	52	40	51	41	43	45	48						

