

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

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STOCK IN HEY FARM WOODLANE
MOBBERLEY.KNUTSFORD
CHESHIRE
ENGLAND



Kennel Number: 710062



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.

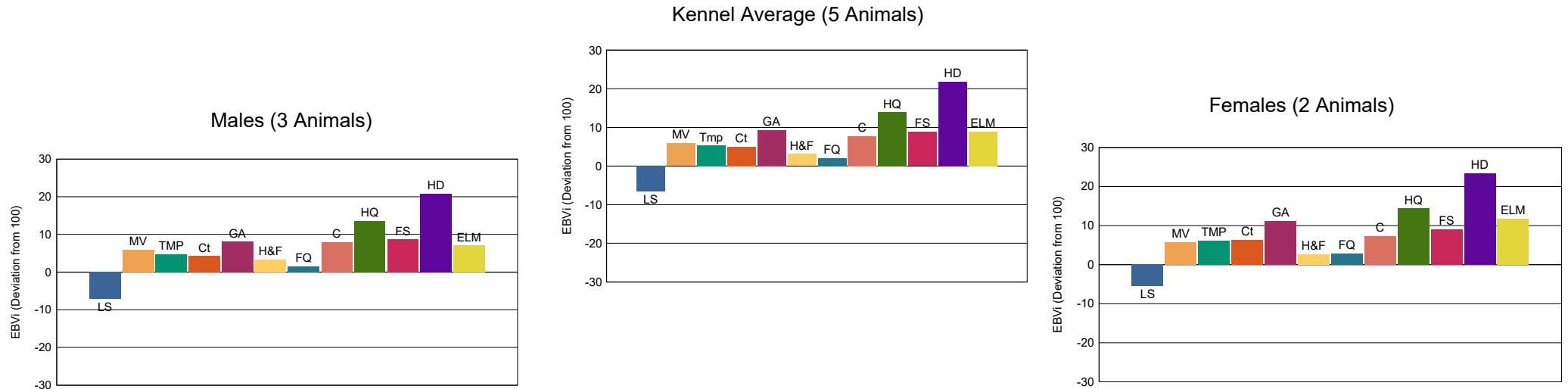
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	94	93	95
Movement (Mv)	106	106	106
Temperament (Tmp)	105	105	106
Coat (Ct)	105	104	106
General Appearance	109	108	111
Head & Face (H&F)	103	103	103
Front Quarter (FQ)	102	102	103
Centre (C)	108	108	107
Hind Quarter (HQ)	114	114	114
Final Score (FS)	109	109	109
Hip Health (HH)	122	121	123
Elbow Health (ELM)	109	107	112

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.

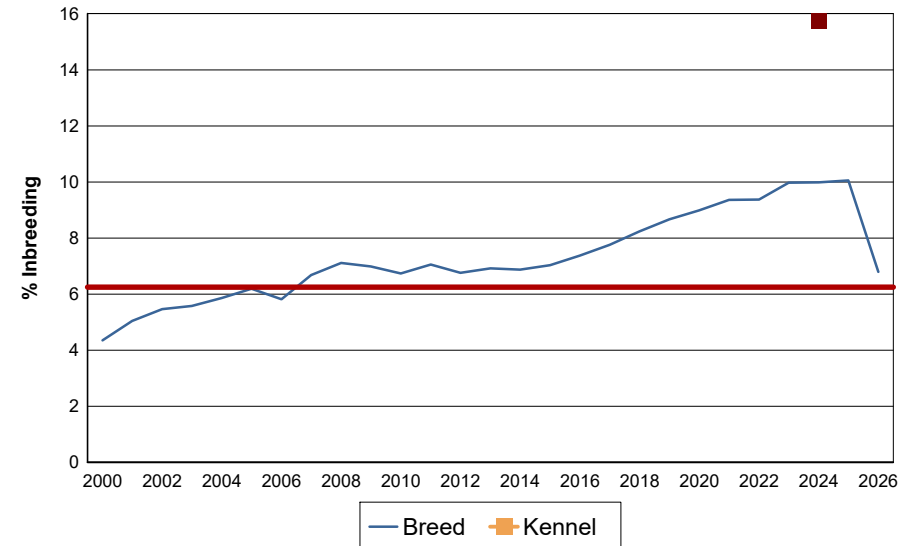
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	3	25141	2	23857	3	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	13.52	8.49	12.12	8.46	15.61	8.53	10.46	8.01	11.77	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	3	24990	2	23728	3	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	2	15537	3	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	litters
LA BOELA DODGE	2016	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.86	103	99	106	97	113	105	115	115	113	117	126	120	42	6	7	2	2	5
		MES WILLOW		40	54	50	61	45	72	61	71	62	63	65	68			7			2
BRITTANIA ROMULUS	2024	MIDDELPOS BBD MAXIMUS I	15.75	130	111	86	110	101	104	105	98	96	104	108	103						
		LA BOELA HARLEY QUINN		5	5	15	34	5	46	33	45	35	37	39	42						
BRITTANIA MAXIMUS	2024	MIDDELPOS BBD MAXIMUS I	15.75	130	111	86	110	101	104	105	98	96	104	108	103						
		LA BOELA HARLEY QUINN		5	5	15	34	5	46	33	45	35	37	39	42						

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	
LA BOELA HARLEY QUINN		LA BOELA REMINGTON	15.46	117	112	103	101	112	109	118	108	110	111	121	115	9	1				
	2022	LA BOELA GEETAH		5	5	22	33	5	51	32	50	34	36	39	45						
BRITTANIA BOUDICA		MIDDELPOS BBD MAXIMUS I	15.75	130	111	86	110	101	104	105	98	96	104	108	103						
	2024	LA BOELA HARLEY QUINN		5	5	15	34	5	46	33	45	35	37	39	42						

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		
MIDDELPOS BBD MAXIMUS I		MIDDELPOS BBD BOEL I	9.57	142	110	70	119	89	99	91	87	82	96	94	91	147 21	27 16	8 4		23	
	2009	MIDDELPOS BBD MAXI I		47	53	59	75	54	84	74	84	75	77	79	82					5	
GROENBERG BBD RAMBO		PIET-ZYN-DRIFT BASTRON I	5.76	129	93	99	119	134	90	129	106	119	123	134	123	352 64	166 122	44 42		154	
	2011	MIDDELPOS BBD TESSA II		67	76	84	91	82	95	91	94	91	92	92	93					26	
LA BOELA REMINGTON		MEGAZONE DEXTER	16.04	122	107	100	112	119	104	120	106	116	118	128	119	31 6	6 6			2	
	2020	KAMMO BBD SEIFER		5	5	24	51	21	68	50	67	51	54	57	62					1	

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	
MES WILLOW		MES MARTIENS	10.70	71	86	115	88	90	85	97	105	93	97	106	99	22	5	7	4	4	7
	2012	TREBLA LULU		18	36	57	63	39	76	63	76	64	66	68	72			6			1
LA BOELA GEETAH		LA BOELA DODGE	9.15	112	118	91	100	110	111	112	109	108	113	122	116	17	4	2			1
	2020	KAMMO BBD LONDON		22	43	47	38	15	51	38	50	39	41	43	47			2			1
LA BOELA HARLEY QUINN		LA BOELA REMINGTON	15.46	117	112	103	101	112	109	118	108	110	111	121	115	9	1				
	2022	LA BOELA GEETAH		5	5	22	33	5	51	32	50	34	36	39	45						

