

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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ACCRA

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Kennel Number: 699933



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.

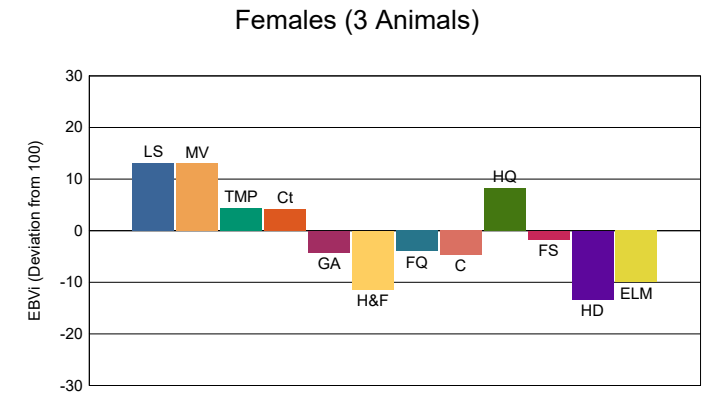
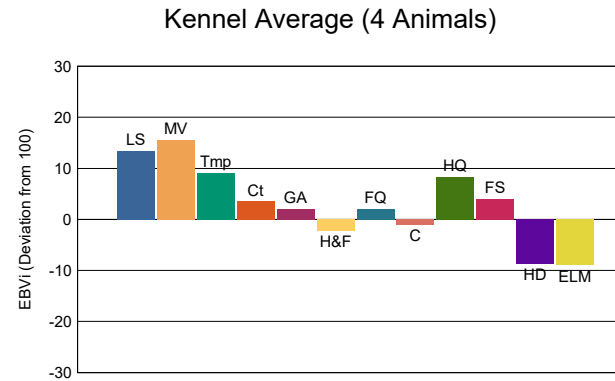
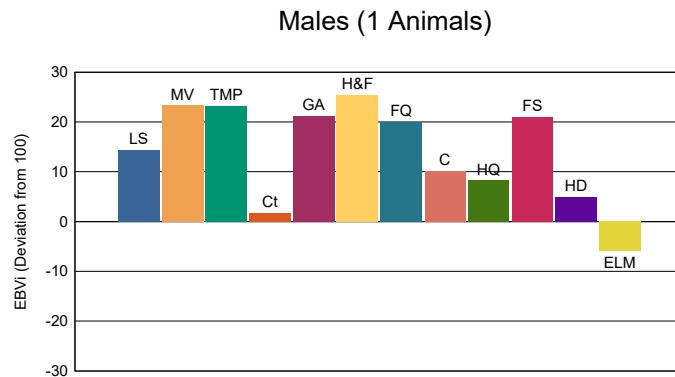
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	113	114	113
Movement (Mv)	116	123	113
Temperament (Tmp)	109	123	104
Coat (Ct)	104	102	104
General Appearance	102	121	96
Head & Face (H&F)	98	125	89
Front Quarter (FQ)	102	120	96
Centre (C)	99	110	95
Hind Quarter (HQ)	108	108	108
Final Score (FS)	104	121	98
Hip Health (HH)	91	105	87
Elbow Health (ELM)	91	94	90

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 as possible. 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	4	49007	1	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	14.03	8.49	17.20	8.46	12.98	8.53	5.55	8.01	8.49	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score	Litters	Kennels			
ELEVATION BISON		ELEVATION DAX	17.20	105	94	114	123	123	102	121	125	120	110	108	121					
		2021 ELEVATION MAGGIE		5	28	34	54	32	66	53	65	55	56	58	62					

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	
ROCKVIEW ANDRONIKA		AUGUSTYN COCO	6.52	105	79	106	122	114	103	101	105	114	110	116	113						
	2020	ROCKVIEW ASKA		5	5	23	40	15	56	40	55	41	43	46	51						
ELEVATION ZENDA		ELEVATION VAATJIE	15.48	90	94	90	119	115	99	106	98	104	100	110	105						
	2021	WOEKER BBD POPCORN		5	5	26	50	25	64	49	63	50	52	55	59						
KADIMA NYAYA		KADIMA DASCHU-COOL	16.93	64	97	144	98	84	110	81	63	70	76	99	77						
	2023	KADIMA TRUVELO		5	5	5	37	5	52	36	51	38	40	43	48						

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	
AUGUSTYN COCO		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AERO	6.48	93	60	96	117	100	108	93	95	104	102	101	101	18 4	8 8			6
	2013	AUGUSTYN MAYA		5	5	34	49	20	66	48	65	50	52	55	60					2
ELEVATION DAX		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.48	103	71	100	117	125	107	128	132	122	115	116	128	131 24	65 53	14 14		51
	2015	HAZENJACHT BBD FIELLA		53	66	69	84	68	90	83	90	84	85	86	88					9
ELEVATION VAATJIE		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	5.78	65	86	88	108	115	92	105	117	117	96	92	106	43 6	14 14	1 1		9
	2017	ELEVATION LISA		43	57	53	69	50	80	68	79	69	71	73	76					2
KADIMA DASCHU-COOL		BOSTU DADDY COOL	5.48	62	93	130	98	85	115	86	65	62	76	99	78	49 10	12 10			4
	2021	KADIMA TAURUS		16	31	36	63	40	77	63	76	64	66	68	73					2

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	
ROCKVIEW ASKA	2017	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	10.81	118	98	116	128	130	87	113	107	124	115	126	119	17	3	9			7
		FONT BOERBOELS MOON CHILD		18	29	49	56	40	67	57	66	57	58	60	63			8			1
KADIMA TRUVELO	2018	MAXIPAL TROMPIE	4.32	67	101	157	98	83	106	76	61	79	75	99	75	45	5	15			8
		KADIMA MA-DUECE		17	34	52	62	35	78	62	77	63	66	68	73			15			1
WOEKER BBD POPCORN	2019	WOEKER BBD WOEKER	13.17	116	103	92	134	114	112	111	94	96	104	122	110	17	2	7			2
		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		5	5	43	61	37	76	61	75	62	64	66	71			7			2
ELEVATION MAGGIE	2019	MES MAC GYVER	5.65	107	118	129	124	120	102	107	111	113	110	112	115	18	2	9			5
		ELEVATION KATE		37	54	53	62	41	75	62	74	63	65	67	71			8			1

