

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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GABLES
EZULWINI
SWAZILAND



Kennel Number: 722604



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.

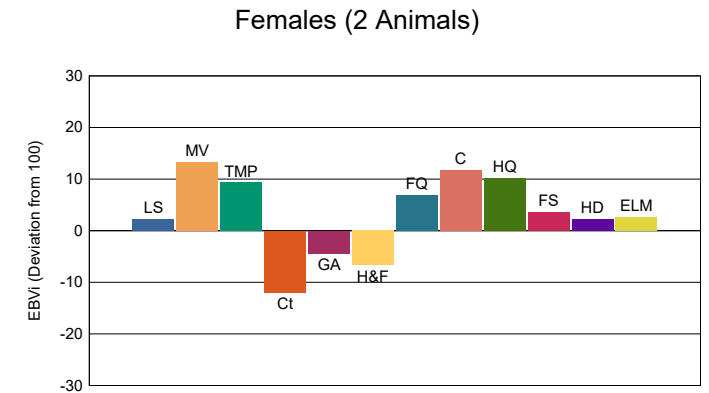
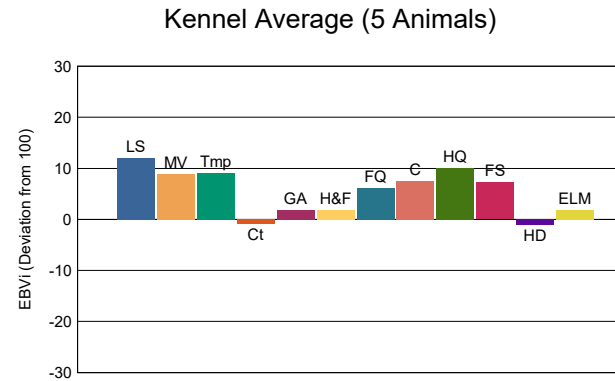
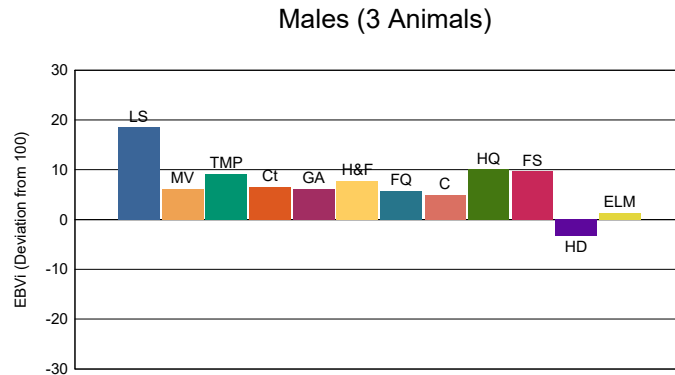
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	112	119	102
Movement (Mv)	109	106	113
Temperament (Tmp)	109	109	109
Coat (Ct)	99	107	88
General Appearance	102	106	96
Head & Face (H&F)	102	108	93
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	106	107
Centre (C)	108	105	112
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	110	110
Final Score (FS)	107	110	104
Hip Health (HH)	99	97	102
Elbow Health (ELM)	102	101	103

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	5	49007	3	25141	2	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.88	8.49	12.06	8.46	9.12	8.53	7.33	8.01	12.03	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	3	24990	2	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	3	15537	2	15058	4	15537	5	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	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
BOSTU MUFASA X		BOSTU DADDY COOL	13.98	74	95	137	106	109	103	111	91	89	97	109	100						
	2022	BOSTU ASHANTI		13	32	34	57	35	69	57	68	58	59	61	65						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR LUCA		LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	11.58	115	98	101	92	110	102	107	128	119	107	106	117						
	2023	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON		5	5	15	49	20	65	48	64	50	52	55	60						
CDH HULK I		MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE	10.61	102	111	118	120	109	115	100	103	109	111	115	112						
	2023	CDH KATRYN		5	5	9	49	18	65	48	64	49	52	54	60						

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

EL ROI NALA I

2021

EL ROI SWAPO

KAMMO BBD GABRIELLA

7.38

90

5

112

5

87

10

112

41

109

5

84

60

105

40

93

59

104

42

115

44

105

47

102

53

LOMBARD SUPERIOR COCO

BEAN

2023

LOMBARD SUPERIOR SALVADOR

AFRIKA DELTA

10.85

114

5

94

5

118

5

115

45

110

10

92

63

86

44

93

62

110

46

109

49

115

52

105

57

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	
EL ROI SWAPO		CHALMERS BOEL	3.74	101	105	95	118	109	84	99	91	107	114	108	103	25	5	1		1
	2017	ROBUST NTOMBOZANA		5	5	16	43	10	63	42	62	44	47	50	56			1		1
BOSTU DADDY COOL		MES BITE A BULLET	7.38	61	87	117	95	117	99	139	112	91	119	114	115	197	28	69	16	43
	2018	MES SHAKIRA		52	66	60	83	64	91	82	90	83	85	86	88			32	16	6
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117	89	94	105	113	99	115	135	128	105	102	120	77	14	20	2	5
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA		24	43	39	67	42	81	66	80	68	70	72	76			19	2	2
MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE		CDH THUNDER	7.63	91	122	118	116	103	129	108	113	107	122	120	121	95	12	18		7
	2020	MINTAKAROO LILY		5	10	33	66	39	80	66	80	67	69	71	76			15		2
LOMBARD SUPERIOR SALVADOR		MIGHTY TAU	6.77	119	103	103	114	106	94	91	95	106	106	110	103	33	6	8		3
	2021	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARIZONA		5	5	22	56	28	72	54	71	57	59	62	67			8		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	
BOSTU ASHANTI	2019	CABARET PAVAROTTI	12.13	87	102	158	115	95	108	80	72	86	77	106	85	33	3	20 15	1	2	7 1
		MES ALUSHKA		43	59	59	71	47	83	70	82	72	74	76	79						
CDH KATRYN	2020	CDH FRIK	11.95	112	100	117	125	117	111	96	93	114	106	117	109	35	4	8 8			2 2
		CDH BARBIE		5	5	42	57	30	72	57	71	58	60	63	67						
KAMMO BBD GABRIELLA	2020	TARGUS RAM	14.64	79	118	79	99	106	78	111	102	100	110	99	101	8	2	2 2			
		KAMMO BBD TESS		5	5	39	48	24	59	47	59	48	50	52	55						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARLINGTON	2021	KADOS TEXAS	10.13	113	107	107	95	116	97	100	119	118	116	109	115	12	2	2 2			1 1
		JAMBAL DONNA		5	5	39	57	31	71	56	70	57	59	62	66						
AFRIKA DELTA	2022	KADOS TEXAS	11.31	109	84	133	108	111	93	80	90	106	100	117	101	18	2	3 3			1 1
		AFRIKA DANIKA		5	5	41	55	30	70	54	69	56	58	60	65						

