

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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1099 BOSHOF STREET EXT 1
0
DENEYSVILLE
1932



Kennel Number: 698735



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.

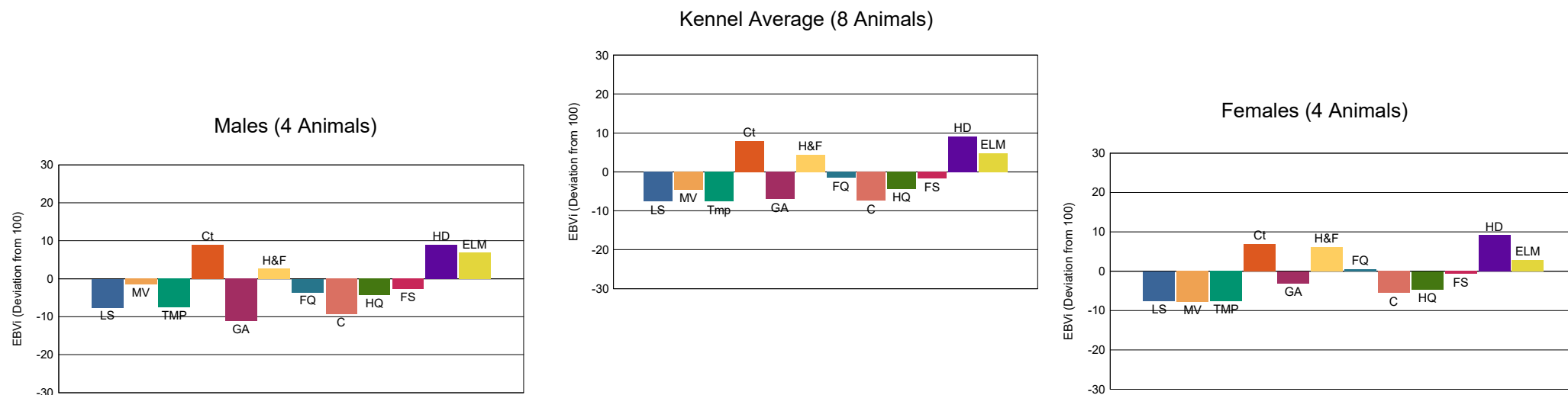
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	92	92	93
Movement (Mv)	95	99	92
Temperament (Tmp)	92	92	92
Coat (Ct)	108	109	107
General Appearance	93	89	97
Head & Face (H&F)	104	103	106
Front Quarter (FQ)	98	96	100
Centre (C)	93	91	95
Hind Quarter (HQ)	96	96	95
Final Score (FS)	98	97	99
Hip Health (HH)	109	109	109
Elbow Health (ELM)	105	107	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.

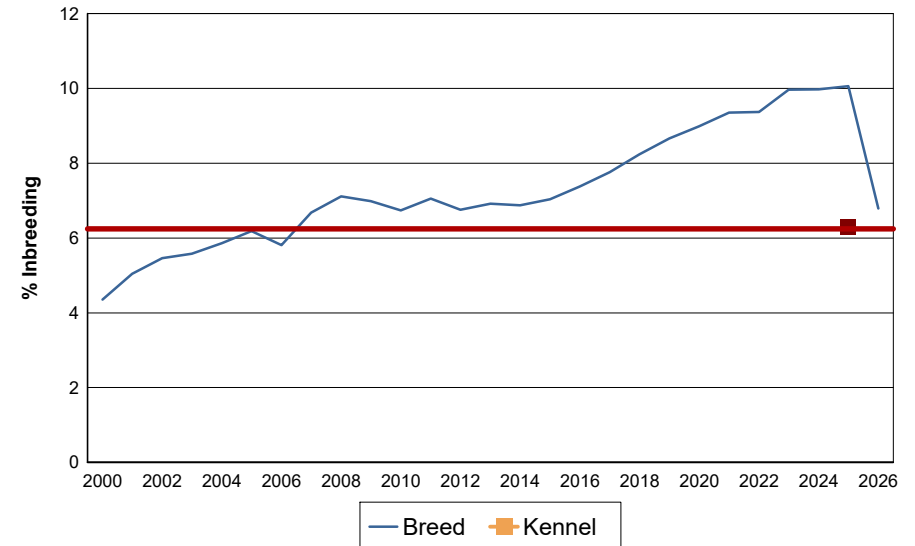
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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.

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	8	49007	4	25141	4	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.67	8.49	10.17	8.46	7.17	8.53	6.79	8.01	7.17	8.00
Number inbred	8	48727	4	24990	4	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	7	30600	4	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		Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam	%	Acc.	Acc.		ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter	Quarter	Score			Kennels			
KRATOS ENZO		JACOB JUDGE	21.81	92	100	91	106	95	106	66	88	89	79	91	87					
	2023	KRATOS GOLDIE		5	5	5	5	5	28	5	27	5	5	5	18					
JIYANE GAVI		MIGHTY MUFASA V	6.29	115	109	93	96	92	110	97	107	99	95	97	101					
	2025	TSM SIPHIWE		5	5	5	27	5	40	27	40	28	30	32	36					
JIYANE ICONIC		MIGHTY MUFASA V	6.29	115	109	93	96	92	110	97	107	99	95	97	101					
	2025	TSM SIPHIWE		5	5	5	27	5	40	27	40	28	30	32	36					
JIYANE BEAST		MIGHTY MUFASA V	6.29	115	109	93	96	92	110	97	107	99	95	97	101					
	2025	TSM SIPHIWE		5	5	5	27	5	40	27	40	28	30	32	36					

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 Progeny	Litters Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
TSM SIPHIWE	2021	HERBERG RUGER NSIZWA NCIBA	5.10	107 5	99 5	94 20	88 36	90 5	113 49	96 36	110 48	104 37	92 39	93 41	100 45	8	2			
TSM ZAMA	2023	BJL BRUTUS TSM SIPHIWE	6.27	101 5	91 5	88 5	94 24	99 5	96 39	100 24	112 38	109 25	100 28	95 30	103 35					
JIYANE SLOW	2025	MIGHTY MUFASA V TSM SIPHIWE	6.29	115 5	109 5	93 5	96 27	92 5	110 40	97 27	107 40	99 28	95 30	97 32	101 36					
TSM SIBA	2025	MIGHTY MUFASA V OPTIMAL SUPERIOR KARABO	11.01	114 5	113 5	95 5	91 25	90 5	109 41	96 23	95 40	90 26	92 28	97 31	94 36					

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	
JACOB JUDGE		JACOB CUJO	11.03	93	101	92	112	95	106	64	86	91	77	95	87	11	2	3		1
	2017	R + M BARBIE		5	5	5	25	5	42	28	41	26	29	32	37		3			1
MIGHTY MUFASA V		MIGHTY MABULA	6.15	122	120	92	105	94	107	97	105	94	98	102	102	30	4	5		5
	2017	MIGHTY ZULA		5	5	28	55	27	71	54	70	56	58	61	66		4			2
BJL BRUTUS		GIANTS OF AFRICA BUFFEL 1	5.72	95	83	83	99	108	78	103	115	115	108	97	106	19	5	7	1	3
	2019	BJL ZEA		5	5	8	49	14	68	48	67	50	53	56	62		4		1	1
HERBERG RUGER		MAKULU LAANIE ROEPER	4.26	113	101	90	100	102	117	104	132	118	104	112	120	24	2	8		7
	2020	DEO-HAN SHADOW		5	5	27	61	35	76	60	75	62	64	67	71		6			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	
NSIZWA NCIBA	2017	LINJO MOSCOW	6.00	101	97	97	76	77	109	88	88	89	79	74	79	16	3	3			2
		LOWEN KLEIN WITWAL PRINCESS MKABAYI		5	5	36	52	22	69	51	68	53	55	58	63			2			2
KRATOS GOLDIE	2021	JACOB OLAF	10.67	92	99	90	99	95	107	67	91	88	81	86	86	23	4	7			3
		JACOB RITA		5	5	5	42	5	63	42	62	43	46	50	57			7			1
TSM SIPHIWE	2021	HERBERG RUGER	5.10	107	99	94	88	90	113	96	110	104	92	93	100	8	2				
		NSIZWA NCIBA		5	5	20	36	5	49	36	48	37	39	41	45						
OPTIMAL SUPERIOR KARABO	2023	HERBERG WHITE SCAR	6.88	105	106	98	78	86	112	94	85	87	86	91	86	9	1				
		NAMIBWAGTER WARONA		5	5	5	39	5	59	37	58	40	43	46	52						

