

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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Kennel Number: 713975



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.

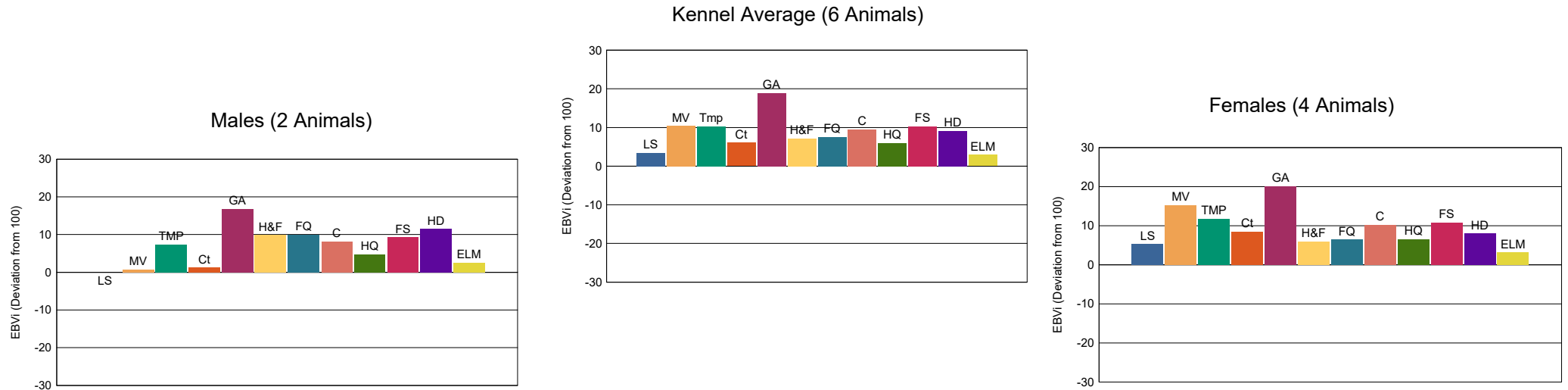
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	104	100	105
Movement (Mv)	110	101	115
Temperament (Tmp)	110	107	112
Coat (Ct)	106	101	108
General Appearance	119	117	120
Head & Face (H&F)	107	110	106
Front Quarter (FQ)	108	110	106
Centre (C)	109	108	110
Hind Quarter (HQ)	106	105	106
Final Score (FS)	110	109	111
Hip Health (HH)	109	111	108
Elbow Health (ELM)	103	103	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.

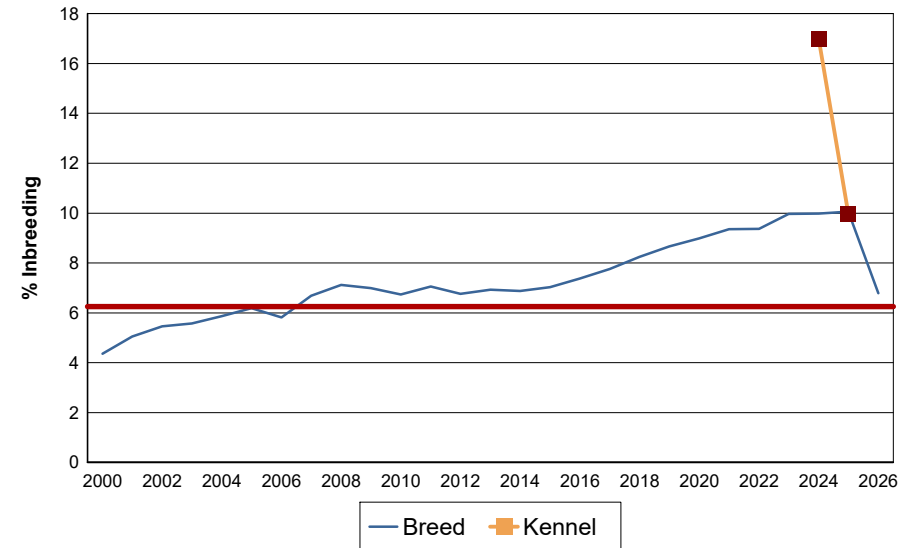
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.74	8.49	10.35	8.46	10.93	8.53	9.92	8.01	10.64	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	2	15537	4	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.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
MOSI O TUNYA SOLDIER BOY II	BBS SOLDIER BOY	10.72	109	99	97	89	107	95	117	115	112	107	106	110	1	1				
	2021 MOSI O TUNYA ELLA		5	5	5	35	5	52	34	51	36	38	41	46						
TAKONDWA MUFASA	TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA	9.97	114	106	103	112	108	107			108	109								
	2025 MOSI O TUNYA MERRY JEAN		5	5	5	27	5	41		40	27	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
MOSI O TUNYA MERRY JEAN	2021	ELEVATION SON OF A BOSS PRIDE OF AFRICA MAYA	10.96	110 5	116 5	99 5	112 40	104 5	105 56	116 40	97 55	96 41	103 43	106 46	103 51	4	2			
ELEVATION MFUMUKAZI	2025	ELEVATION UTURN ELEVATION NAOMI	12.82	93 5	85 5	117 5	124 31	126 5	115 44	131 30	118 43	114 31	120 33	113 36	123 40					
TAKONDWA SIMBA	2025	TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA MOSI O TUNYA MERRY JEAN	9.97	114 5	106 5	103 5	112 27	108 5	107 41		105 40	108 27	109 30	104 32	108 36					
TAKONDWA SALLY	2025	TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA MOSI O TUNYA MERRY JEAN	9.97	114 5	106 5	103 5	112 27	108 5	107 41		105 40	108 27	109 30	104 32	108 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	
TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA		ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.59	119	96	107	112	113	109	117	112	120	114	102	114	25	6	7		
				5	17	20	54	26	69	53	68	55	57	59	64		3			
BBS SOLDIER BOY	2020	AFRICAN LONG LEG THAMBRUN																		
		MES HILUX	14.47	108	91	101	98	111	100	119	122	116	110	114	118	8	2	2		1
ELEVATION SON OF A BOSS	2020	ELEVATION KATINKA		5	5	28	54	30	68	53	67	55	57	59	63		2			1
		ELEVATION OTTO	13.57	104	130	99	125	129	103	141	125	121	130	118	129	17	3	6		2
ELEVATION UTURN	2020	ELEVATION MICA		30	50	33	59	35	73	58	72	60	62	64	68		5			2
		BOSTU DADDY COOL	6.05	89	52	110	117	130	114	144	126	115	130	121	131	53	10	8	1	1
	2022	ELEVATION IMKE		29	47	32	58	35	72	58	71	59	61	63	67		6			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	
PRIDE OF AFRICA MAYA	2018	LA BOELA FORISTER	10.34	117	101	99	96	86	105	98	87	85	89	95	89	25	4	14			4
		AFRIKA APHRO		5	5	27	57	27	73	56	72	57	60	62	68			10			1
MOSI O TUNYA ELLA	2020	BLADVA SKYWALKER	7.90	110	107	93	83	95	93	108	90	94	93	95	91	2	1	2			1
		PRIDE OF AFRICA MAYA		5	5	5	46	14	64	45	63	47	49	52	58			2			1
MOSI O TUNYA MERRY JEAN	2021	ELEVATION SON OF A BOSS	10.96	110	116	99	112	104	105	116	97	96	103	106	103	4	2				
		PRIDE OF AFRICA MAYA		5	5	5	40	5	56	40	55	41	43	46	51						
ELEVATION NAOMI	2023	ELEVATION TOLBOS	13.34	97	118	123	131	123	116	118	109	114	110	105	115	9	1				
		ELEVATION MAGGIE		5	21	29	49	21	65	49	64	50	52	54	59						

