

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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Kennel Number: 698095



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.

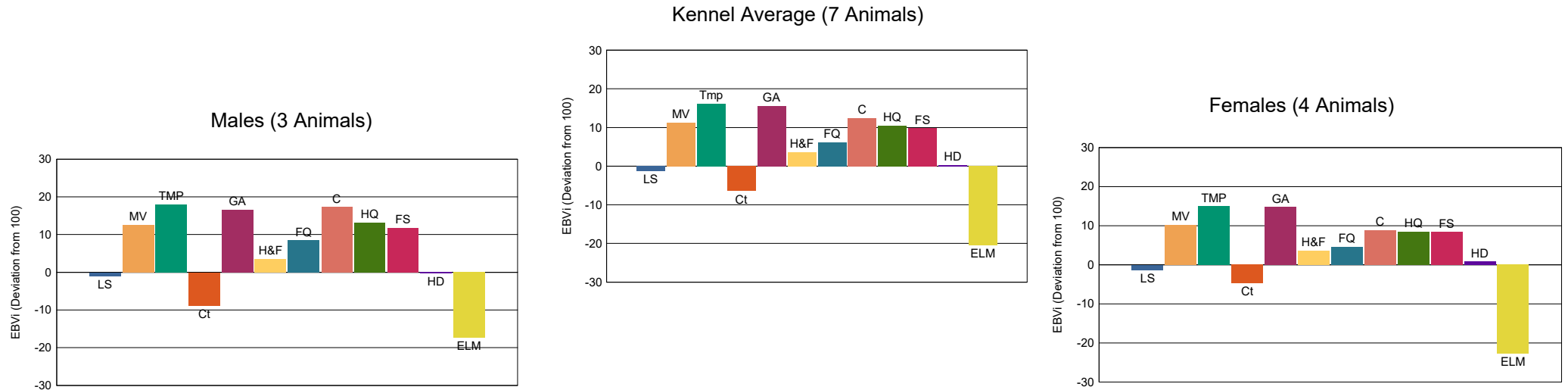
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	99	99
Movement (Mv)	111	113	110
Temperament (Tmp)	116	118	115
Coat (Ct)	94	91	95
General Appearance	116	117	115
Head & Face (H&F)	104	104	104
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	108	105
Centre (C)	112	117	109
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	113	108
Final Score (FS)	110	112	108
Hip Health (HH)	100	100	101
Elbow Health (ELM)	80	83	77

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.

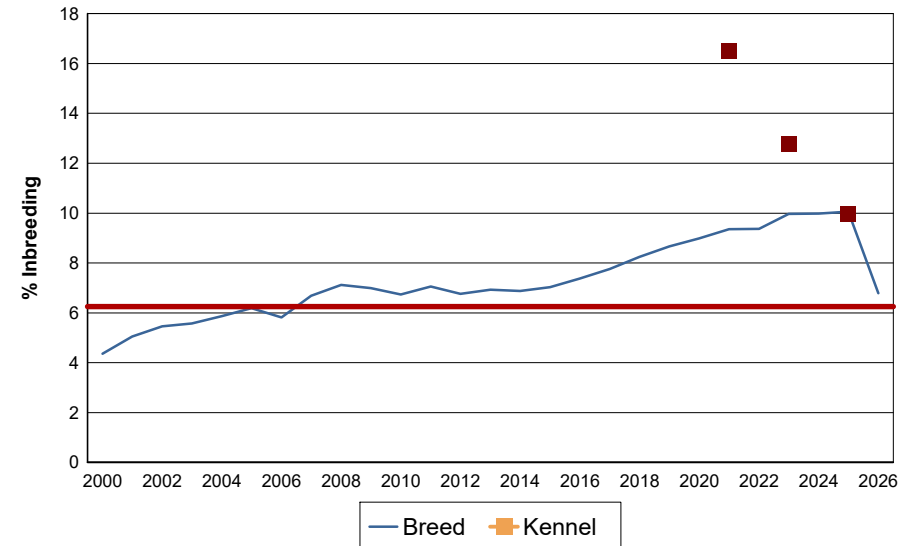
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

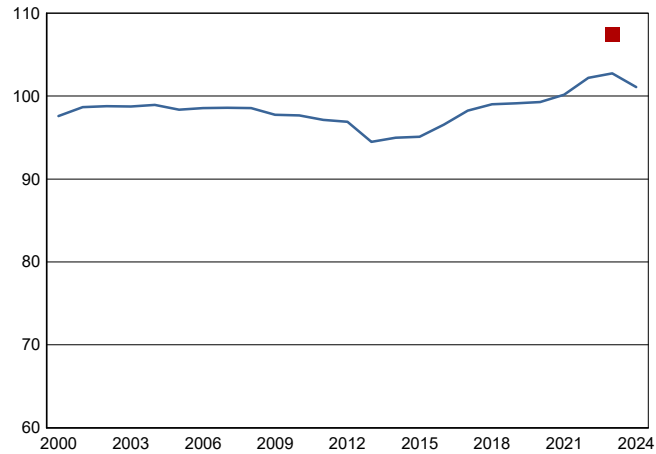


Inbreeding Levels

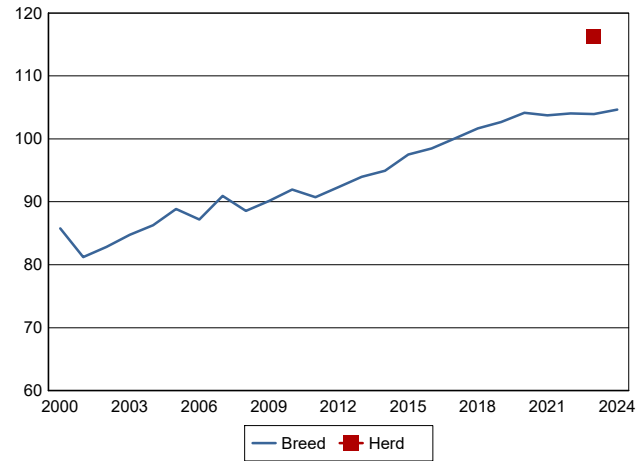
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	7	49007	3	25141	4	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.68	8.49	8.23	8.46	9.01	8.53	7.94	8.01	10.97	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	3	24990	4	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	7	30600	3	15537	4	15058	5	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

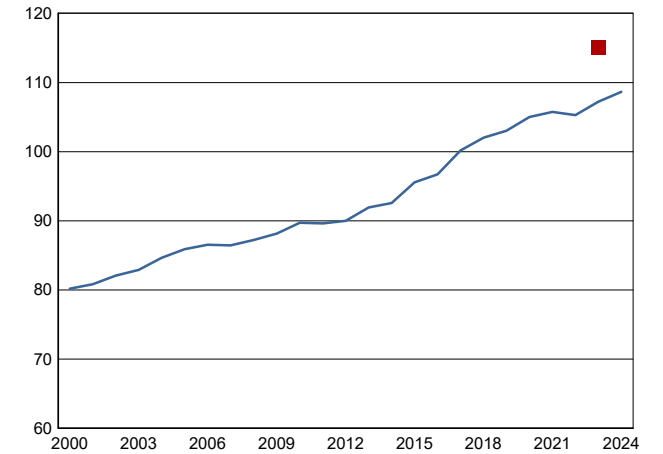
Litter Size



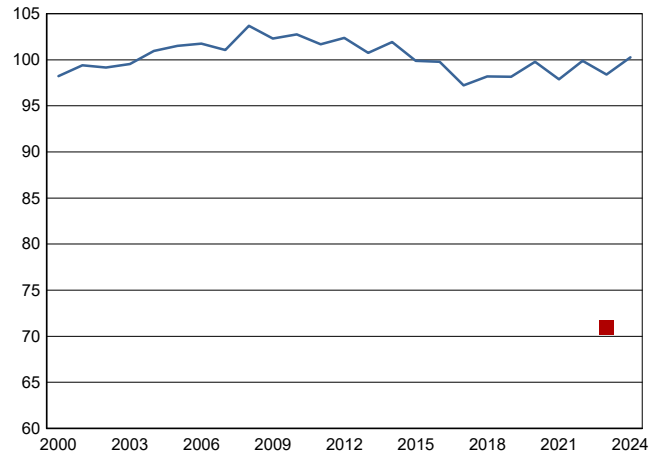
Movement



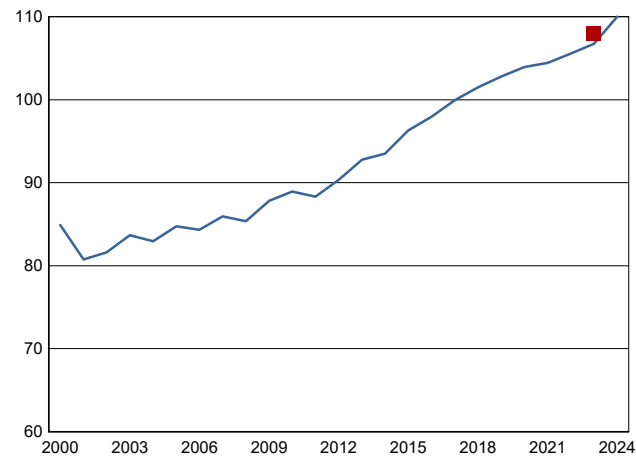
Temperament



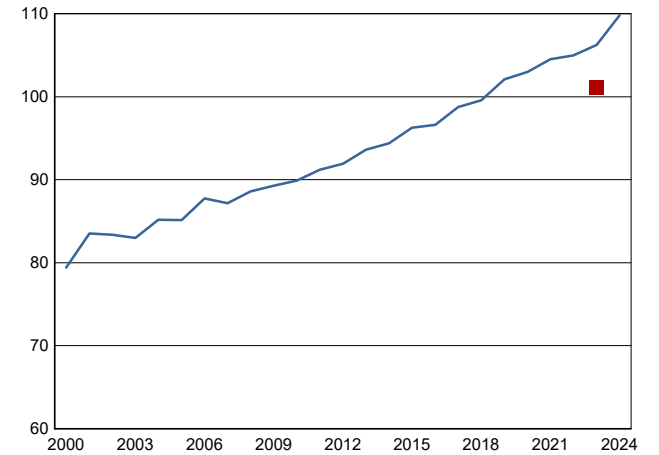
Coat



General Appearance

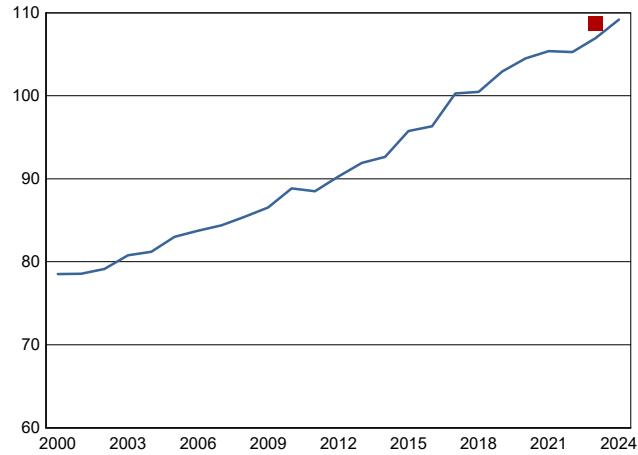


Head & Face

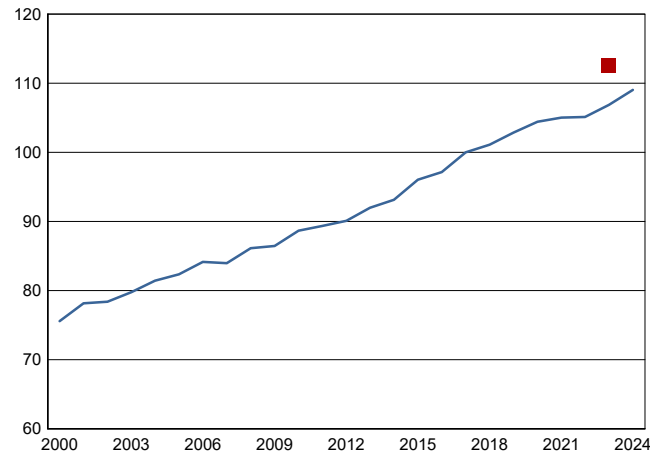


Genetic Trends

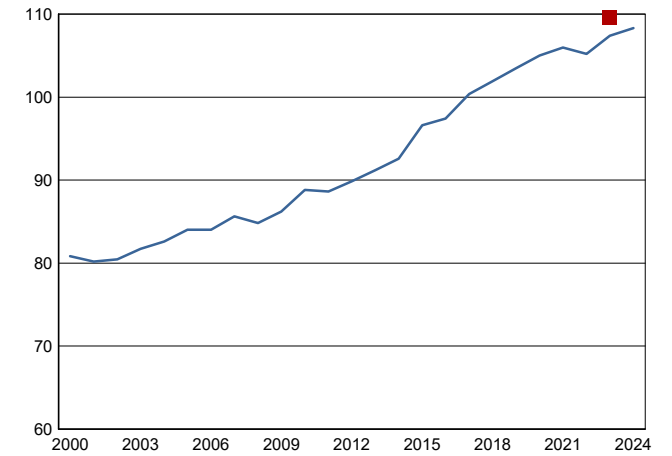
Front Quarter



Centre



Hind Quarter

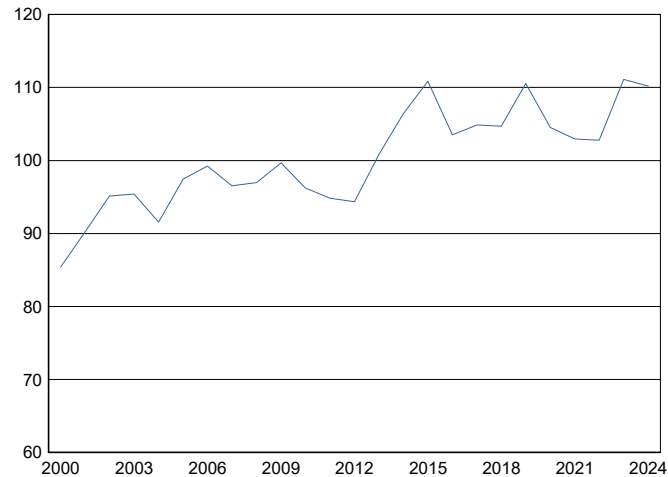


Final Score & Health Traits

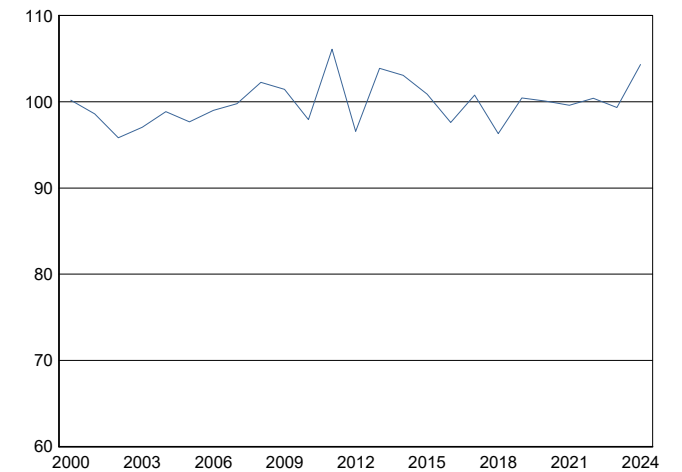
Final Score



Hip Health



Elbow Health



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	
BIGSEL JABULANI		MIDDELPOS BBD ROCKY	6.43	112	96	90	123	119	78	112	102	121	126	115	114	17	4	2			
	2018	ROCKVIEW PHIL		5	5	18	44	20	61	43	60	45	47	50	55						
BOSTU ICEMAN		BOSTU DADDY COOL	8.31	76	64	122	100	118	92	121	105	93	111	114	109	5	1	1			
	2021	AFRIKA ZUZKA		24	39	36	56	35	68	56	67	57	58	60	64						
KYNSVILLE BOGGOM		BIGSEL JABULANI	9.96	111	88	85	115	117	104	117	104	112	115	110	112						
	2025	RED PARADISE DIAMOND		5	5	5	20	5	36	19	35	21	24	26	31						

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
RED PARADISE DIAMOND	2022	MARBBYS MAGNUM WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE	8.12	110 5	79 5	80 21	106 40	114 5	129 59	122 40	107 58	103 41	103 44	105 47	111 53	2	1			
KYNSVILLE LIZE	2023	BOSTU ICEMAN ROCKVIEW CARA	8.97	91 5	72 5	115 11	110 40	114 6	61 58	109 39	101 56	101 41	108 43	106 46	102 51					
KYNSVILLE TESSA	2023	BOSTU ICEMAN ROCKVIEW CARA	8.97	91 5	72 5	115 11	111 28	116 5	88 40	111 28	103 39	103 29	109 31	112 33	108 36					
KYNSVILLE GOLDIE	2025	BIGSEL JABULANI RED PARADISE DIAMOND	9.96	111 5	88 5	85 5	115 20	117 5	104 36	117 19	104 35	112 21	115 24	110 26	112 31					

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
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	with litters
MIDDELPOS BBD ROCKY		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	8.21	133	110	94	119	122	91	125	106	121	123	115	117	29 7	10 8	2 2		14 4
	2014	MIDDELPOS BBD TRIX		35	38	52	63	50	72	63	71	64	65	66	69					
BOSTU DADDY COOL		MES BITE A BULLET	7.38	61	87	117	95	117	99	139	112	91	119	114	115	197 28	69 32	16 16		43 6
	2018	MES SHAKIRA		52	66	60	83	64	91	82	90	83	85	86	88					
BIGSEL JABULANI		MIDDELPOS BBD ROCKY	6.43	112	96	90	123	119	78	112	102	121	126	115	114	17 4	2 2			
	2018	ROCKVIEW PHIL		5	5	18	44	20	61	43	60	45	47	50	55					
MARBBYS MAGNUM		MIDDELPOS BBD BOGGOM	9.36	112	53	77	103	116	115	120	111	108	111	105	113	5 1	2 2			1 1
	2020	ELEVATION LILLY		5	5	21	35	5	50	34	49	35	38	40	45					
BOSTU ICEMAN		BOSTU DADDY COOL	8.31	76	64	122	100	118	92	121	105	93	111	114	109	5 1	1 1			
	2021	AFRIKA ZUZKA		24	39	36	56	35	68	56	67	57	58	60	64					

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 PHIL	2015	AUGUSTYN COCO	5.54	90	83	87	114	105	79	94	90	106	111	105	99	12	3	4			5
		KRYGER BBD MIDNIGHT VELVET		5	5	14	36	5	52	35	51	36	39	41	46			4			1
WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE	2018	WOEKER BBD HANS	16.59	109	105	87	114	106	118	108	104	95	94	103	105	13	3	8			4
		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		5	5	42	53	29	66	53	65	54	56	58	62			8			2
AFRIKA ZUZKA	2019	MES RUBENSTEIN	18.06	91	41	126	109	126	100	115	108	105	108	119	114	24	4	9	3	3	6
		ZUKANDI ZOE		45	62	59	63	42	75	63	75	64	66	68	71			6			1
ROCKVIEW CARA	2020	AUGUSTYN COCO	6.52	105	79	109	122	114	84	102	100	113	108	110	107	11	2	2			
		ROCKVIEW ASKA		5	5	29	36	12	50	36	49	37	39	41	45			2			
RED PARADISE DIAMOND	2022	MARBBYS MAGNUM	8.12	110	79	80	106	114	129	122	107	103	103	105	111	2	1				
		WOEKER BBD DELMA ROSE		5	5	21	40	5	59	40	58	41	44	47	53						

