

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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PRIVATE BAG T4
TATITOWN
FRANCISTOWN
BOTSWANA



Kennel Number: 704817



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.

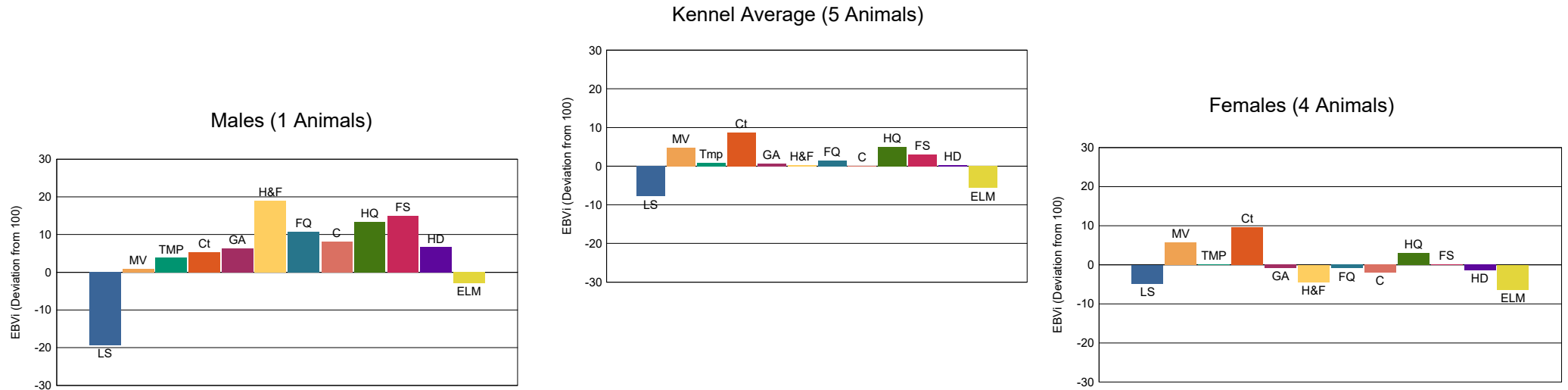
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	81	95
Movement (Mv)	105	101	106
Temperament (Tmp)	101	104	100
Coat (Ct)	109	105	110
General Appearance	101	106	99
Head & Face (H&F)	100	119	96
Front Quarter (FQ)	101	111	99
Centre (C)	100	108	98
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	113	103
Final Score (FS)	103	115	100
Hip Health (HH)	100	107	99
Elbow Health (ELM)	94	97	94

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.

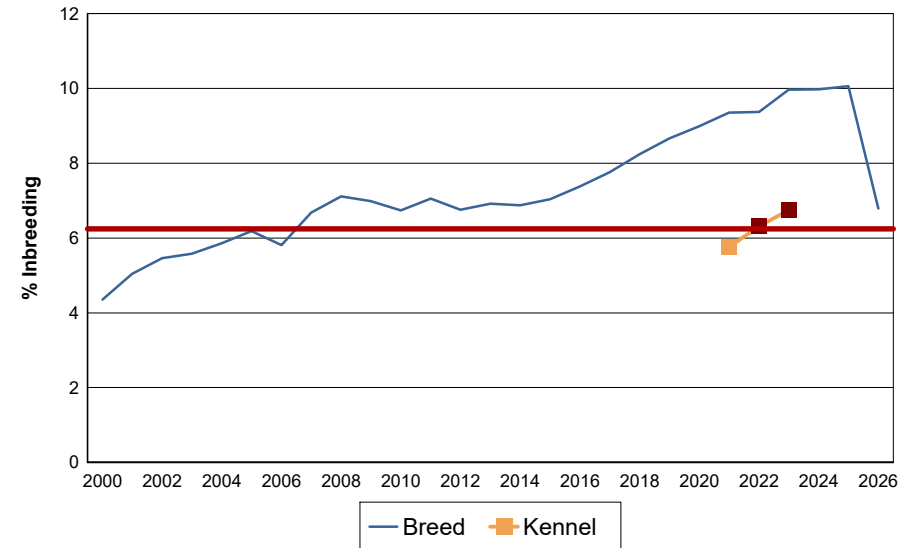
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	49007	1	25141	4	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	6.11	8.49	5.76	8.46	6.20	8.53	8.80	8.01	5.76	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	1	30600		15537	1	15058	3	15537	1	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	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
DOMINANT ANCHORMAN		KADIMA BARRISTER	5.76	107	97	81	101	104	105	106	119	111	108	113	115						
	2021	TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-SCANDALOUS		5	5	17	31	5	42	30	41	31	33	35	38						

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	
TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-SCANDALOUS	2019	ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.62	102	88	79	106	107	110	108	109	105	103	105	108	13	4	4			1
		TERRIBLE TWINS NTOMBIZODWA		5	6	37	50	26	65	50	64	51	53	56	60			4			1
SOUL MATES LAILA	2019	SA SUPERIOR ROLLS ROYCE	8.25	97	92	88	105	98	111	106	93	98	103	101	99						
		GIANTS OF AFRICA BONANG		5	5	16	33	5	47	33	46	34	36	38	42						
CAPTAIN NINA	2019	KILIAN JACK HAMMER	5.50	96	94	129	106	103	125	99	97	106	96	99	101	7	1	1			
		NSIZWA FRIDA		5	5	23	38	10	50	37	49	38	40	42	46			1			
MATLIN BELLA CIAO	2020	TERRITORIAL TRUMP	5.42	100	101	85	106	93	93	85	84	88	91	107	92	10	2	1			
		ERNYMOS VICKIE		5	5	5	38	5	57	37	56	39	42	45	50			1			

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	
TERRITORIAL TRUMP	2016	GIANTS OF AFRICA DJANGO UNCHAINED	4.17	94	98	94	97	91	97	93	92	94	91	105	94	15	2	2		1
		CAMELOT JULIET		5	5	25	49	22	66	48	65	50	53	55	60		2			1
SA SUPERIOR ROLLS ROYCE	2016	SA SUPERIOR BOGGOM	15.35	96	88	102	108	110	117	114	88	103	110	101	102	51	11	11		4
		SA SUPERIOR TOLBOS		5	5	12	58	25	74	56	73	58	61	64	69		10			3
KILIAN JACK HAMMER	2017	ELEVATION DAX	6.93	97	94	103	125	119	139	125	125	125	114	120	129	28	6	5		6
		KILLIAN RABBADOE		10	25	37	58	37	72	57	71	58	60	63	67		5			1
ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	2017	ELEVATION DAX	14.22	109	79	89	132	134	111	126	138	125	119	116	133	105	22	40	4	29
		QUREDU MIA		32	51	49	77	55	87	77	86	78	79	81	84		35			9
KADIMA BARRISTER	2020	GIANTS OF AFRICA MAXIMUS AURELIUS	3.33	111	107	83	96	100	101	105	130	117	114	122	122	30	5	9		
		BREKER KALASHNIKOV		5	5	33	50	30	62	50	61	51	53	54	58		9			

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	
GIANTS OF AFRICA BONANG	2014	PINNACLE BBD HAVOC	4.06	98	95	75	101	86	105	97	98	93	95	102	97	14	2	1	1	1	2
		GRETCHEN JANE		12	17	51	52	31	67	52	66	53	55	57	61			1			1
TERRIBLE TWINS NTOMBIZODWA	2017	NSIZWA GOLDBERG	5.19	95	97	98	78	78	122	90	85	86	84	91	86	7	3	3			2
		FORESEE ANIMAL NQOBIZITHA		5	5	31	46	15	64	46	63	47	50	53	58			2			2
NSIZWA FRIDA	2017	LINJO MOSCOW	8.10	96	95	158	87	86	110	72	68	86	78	78	73	24	3	6			8
		LINJO NANDI		5	5	36	55	24	71	54	70	56	58	61	66			6			2
ERNYMOS VICKIE	2018	CABARET SETH	5.82	105	104	77	113	98	99	88	82	91	99	109	95	6	1	1			3
		KWANZA VICKY 2		5	5	26	43	14	60	42	59	44	46	49	54			1			2
TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-SCANDALOUS	2019	ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.62	102	88	79	106	107	110	108	109	105	103	105	108	13	4	4			1
		TERRIBLE TWINS NTOMBIZODWA		5	6	37	50	26	65	50	64	51	53	56	60			4			1

