

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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BV 239 SILO STREET

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TAKARADI

GHANA



Kennel Number: 717348



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.

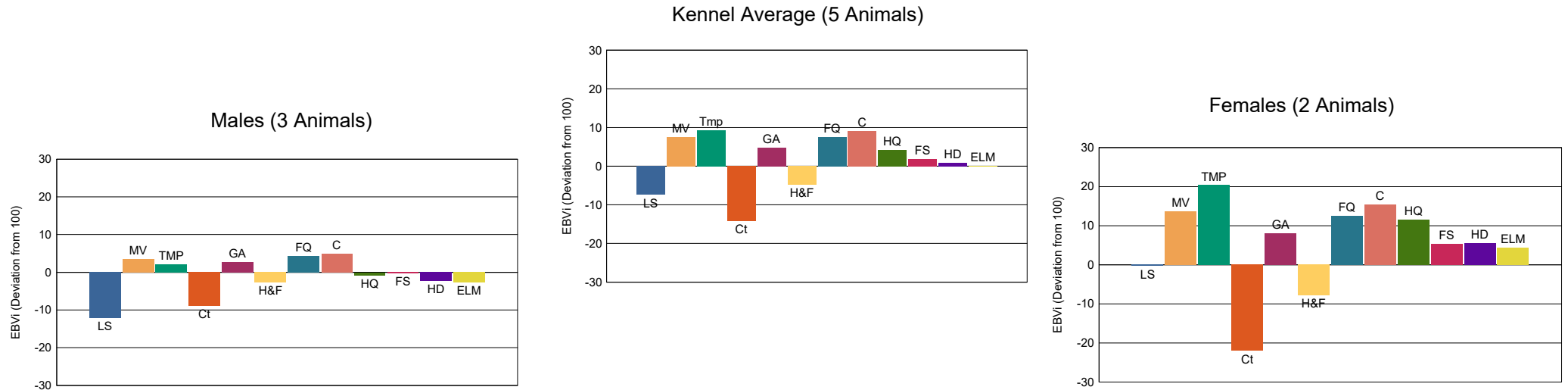
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	93	88	100
Movement (Mv)	108	104	114
Temperament (Tmp)	109	102	120
Coat (Ct)	86	91	78
General Appearance	105	103	108
Head & Face (H&F)	95	97	92
Front Quarter (FQ)	108	104	113
Centre (C)	109	105	115
Hind Quarter (HQ)	104	99	112
Final Score (FS)	102	100	105
Hip Health (HH)	101	98	106
Elbow Health (ELM)	100	97	104

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.

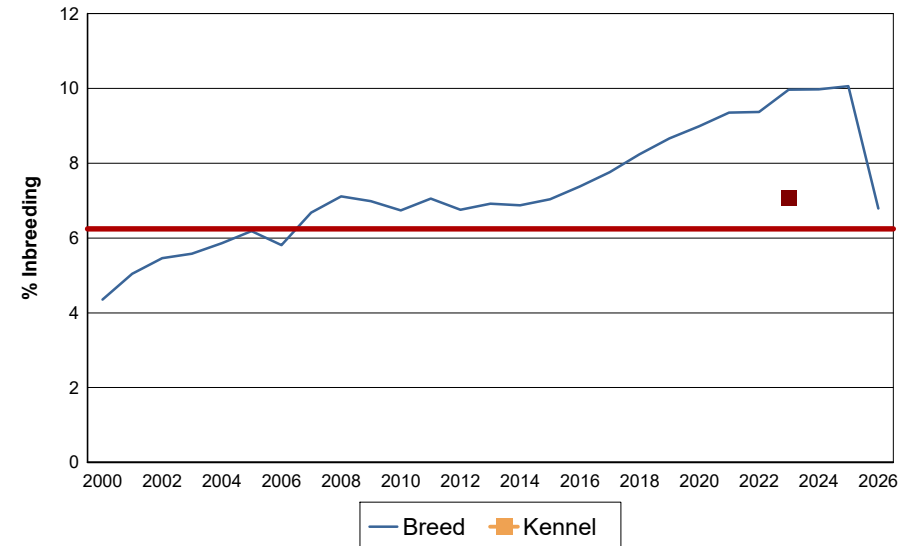
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	3	25141	2	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	6.32	8.49	6.35	8.46	6.26	8.53	8.90	8.01	6.75	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	3	24990	2	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	2	30600	1	15537	1	15058	3	15537	3	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	
ROCKVIEW GOLDBERG		MIDDELPOS BBD MAL JAN	6.20	101	95	91	88	92	117	100	103	102	94	92	98	37	9	3			1
	2019	DON JULIO LEILA		5	5	22	45	16	61	44	60	46	48	51	56			3			1
COBBS JOHNNY		LANDRE POSEIDEN BISMARCK	5.52	101	96	85	104	103	67	100	87	99	104	108	95						
	2021	BRITESS LULU		5	5	5	22	5	34	21	33	23	25	27	30						
ANKOKEEN SAMSON		BOSTU MAVARICK	7.33	92	101	87	119	111	90	108	102	112	116	98	106						
	2022	BIGSEL FAITH		5	5	5	40	9	57	40	56	41	43	46	51						

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	
ROCKVIEW EMILY		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DEJAVu	5.46	107	108	105	126	132	65	115	100	121	128	119	115	26	5	4			2
	2019	ROCKVIEW ASKA		5	5	42	46	22	61	46	60	47	49	51	56			4			1
DUNAMIS MELISSA IRONside		ROCKVIEW BJORN IRONside	7.06	104	101	94	102	108	92	101	84	104	103	105	96						
	2022	ROCKVIEW GOLDIE		5	5	5	35	5	53	34	52	36	38	41	47						

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	
MIDDELPOS BBD MAL JAN		PIET-ZYN-DRIFT RENO	5.61	104	92	88	91	94	108	100	108	99	91	85	96	47	12	22		14
	2013	MIDDELPOS BBD MOKKA		5	5	45	63	38	77	63	76	64	66	68	73		18			3
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DEJAVU		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MATANA	8.05	97	117	84	124	128	75	115	85	115	132	114	108	55	10	12		11
	2015	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN CHILLY		10	20	44	60	33	75	59	74	60	63	65	70		12			2
LANDRE POSEIDEN BISMARCK		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	13.90	116	98	90	119	110	62	111	83	106	109	113	98	14	4	5		2
	2017	NTHOHADI EVA		5	5	36	50	28	62	50	61	51	53	55	58		5			1
ROCKVIEW BJORN IRONSIDE		MIDDELPOS BBD MAL JAN	6.20	101	95	89	85	90	102	98	98	99	92	89	93	3	1	1		
	2019	DON JULIO LEILA		5	5	21	43	14	59	42	58	44	46	49	53		1			
BOSTU MAVARICK		TARGUS RAM	10.75	73	106	84	112	106	107	103	103	105	108	97	105	15	5	1		
	2019	BOSTU MOLLY		5	9	35	56	34	70	56	69	57	59	61	65		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	
DON JULIO LEILA	2017	AMAJUBA BBD BOESMAN	4.15	97	98	90	92	90	108	93	90	99	93	93	92	22	5	7			5
		PERFECTUS LA VODKA		5	5	30	42	15	58	42	57	43	45	48	53			7			1
ROCKVIEW ASKA	2017	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	10.81	118	98	116	128	130	87	113	107	124	115	126	119	17	3	9			7
		FONT BOERBOELS MOON CHILD		18	29	49	56	40	67	57	66	57	58	60	63			8			1
BIGSEL FAITH	2018	MIDDELPOS BBD ROCKY	6.43	112	96	90	120	117	76	111	97	118	125	110	109	16	3	2			1
		ROCKVIEW PHIL		5	5	18	47	23	65	47	64	48	51	53	59			2			1
ROCKVIEW GOLDIE	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DEJAVU	5.46	107	108	100	128	130	79	111	89	119	124	118	111	3	1	1			
		ROCKVIEW ASKA		5	5	27	45	21	60	45	59	46	48	50	55			1			
BRITNESS LULU	2019	ABSOLUTE EMPIRE	6.87	85	93	81	89	96	71	89	91	93	100	102	91	3	1				
		BIGSEL RUBY		5	5	5	27	5	41	26	40	28	30	32	37						

