

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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Kennel Number: 714309



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.

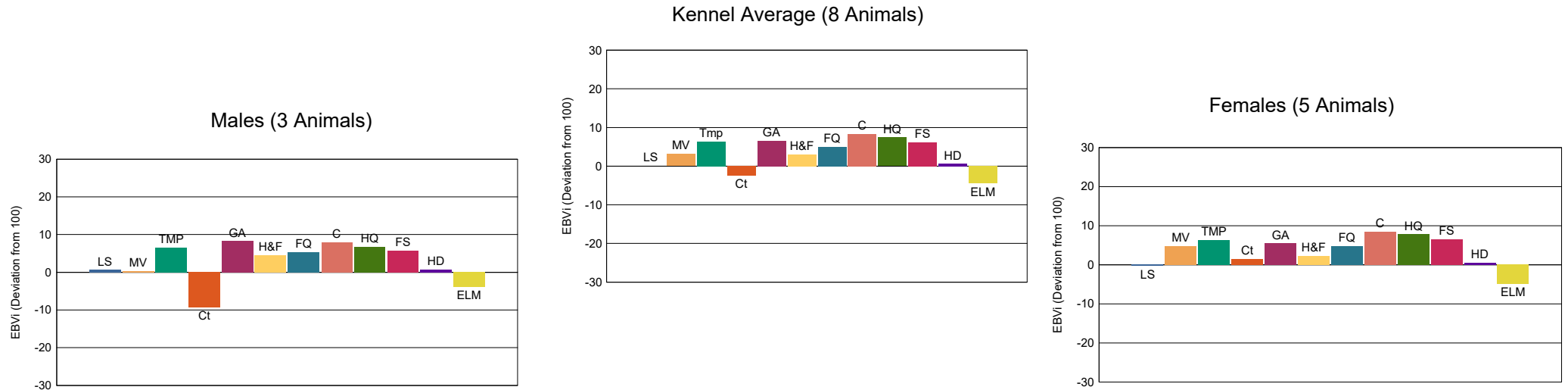
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	100	101	100
Movement (Mv)	103	100	105
Temperament (Tmp)	106	107	106
Coat (Ct)	98	91	102
General Appearance	107	108	105
Head & Face (H&F)	103	105	102
Front Quarter (FQ)	105	105	105
Centre (C)	108	108	108
Hind Quarter (HQ)	107	107	108
Final Score (FS)	106	106	107
Hip Health (HH)	101	101	101
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	96	95

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.

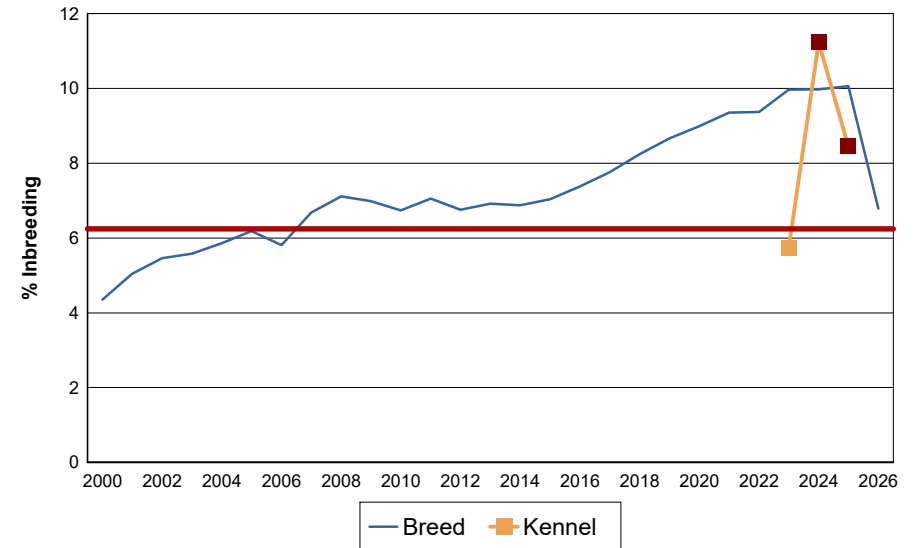
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

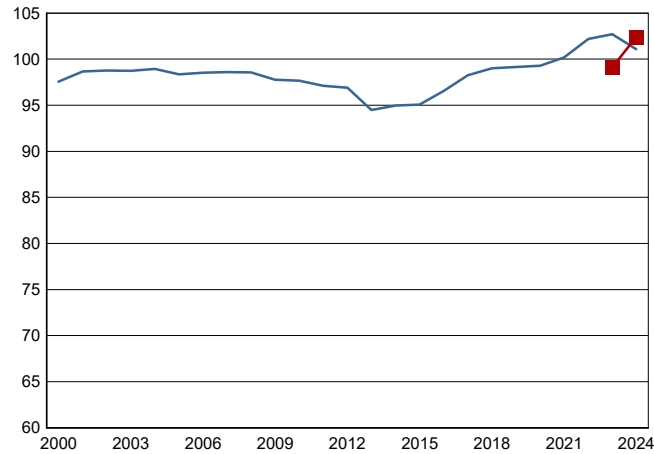


Inbreeding Levels

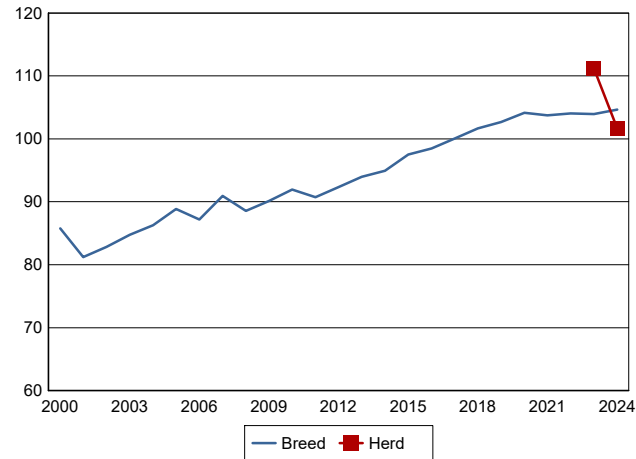
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	8	49007	3	25141	5	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.39	8.49	10.41	8.46	8.78	8.53	9.32	8.01	8.78	8.00
Number inbred	8	48727	3	24990	5	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	3	15537	3	15058	3	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

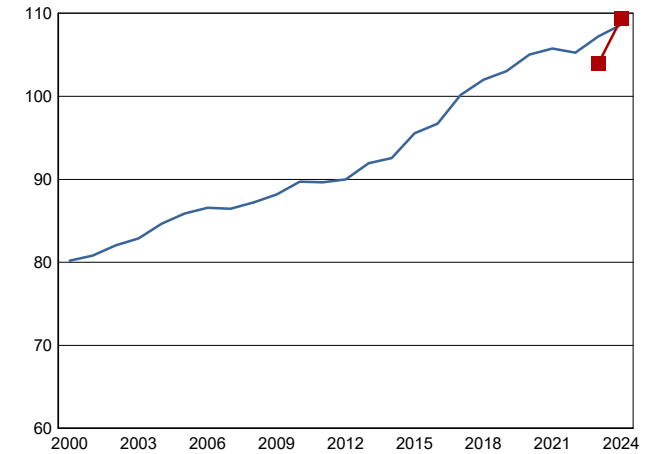
Litter Size



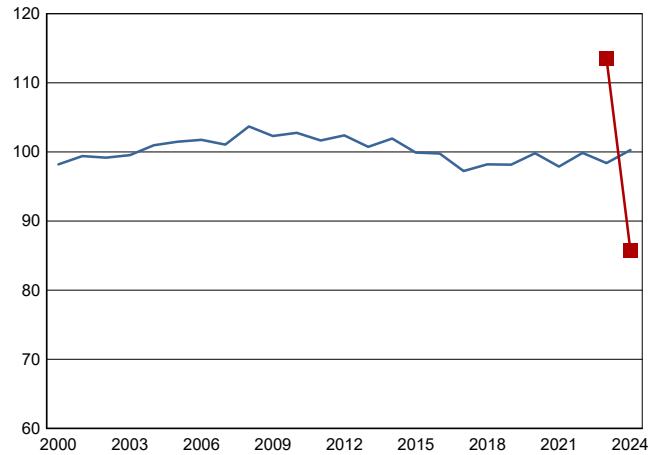
Movement



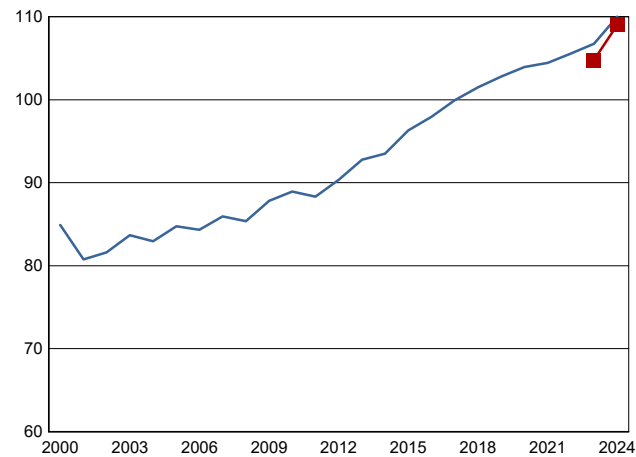
Temperament



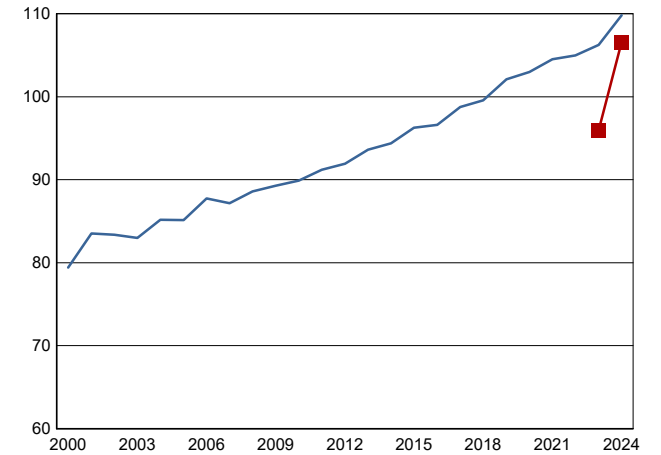
Coat



General Appearance

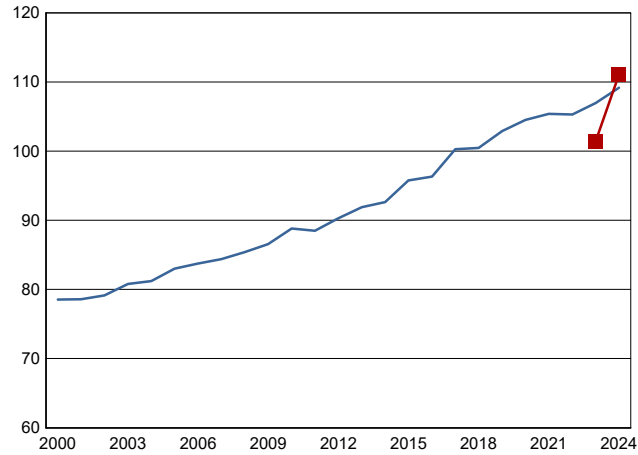


Head & Face

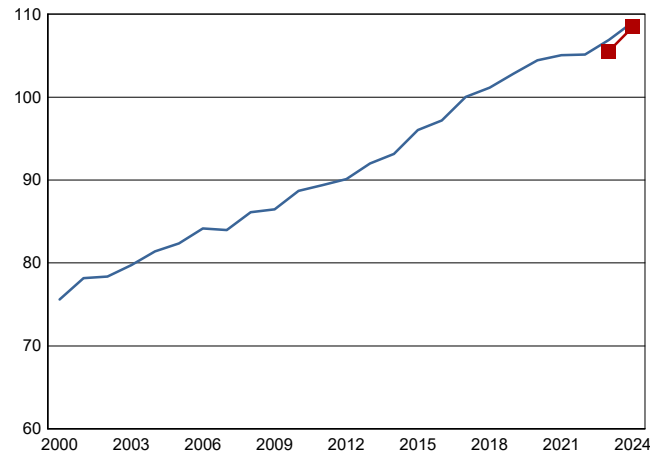


Genetic Trends

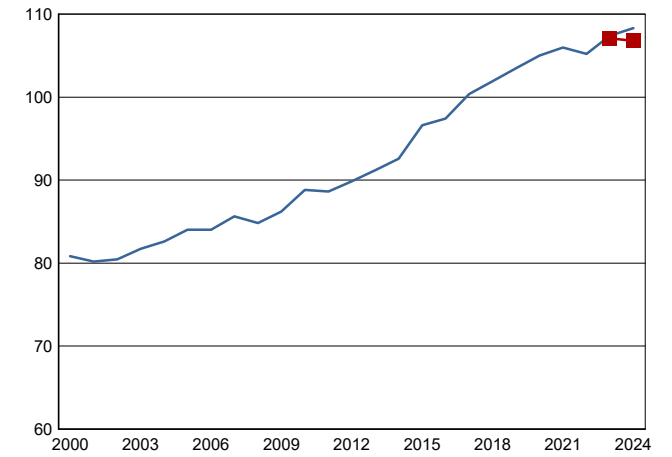
Front Quarter



Centre

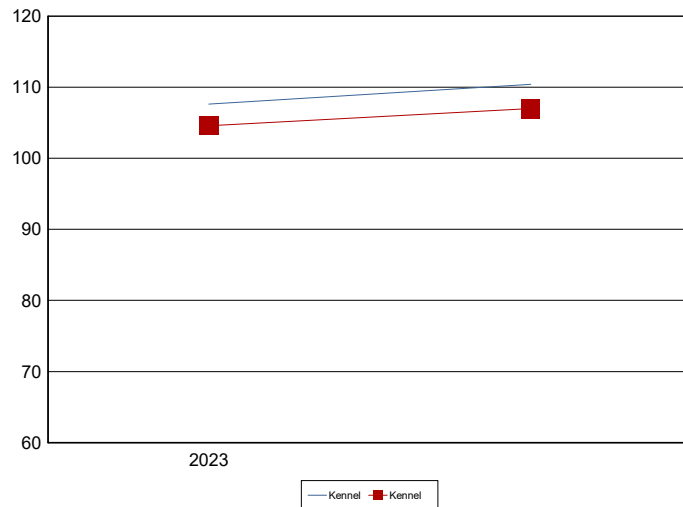


Hind Quarter

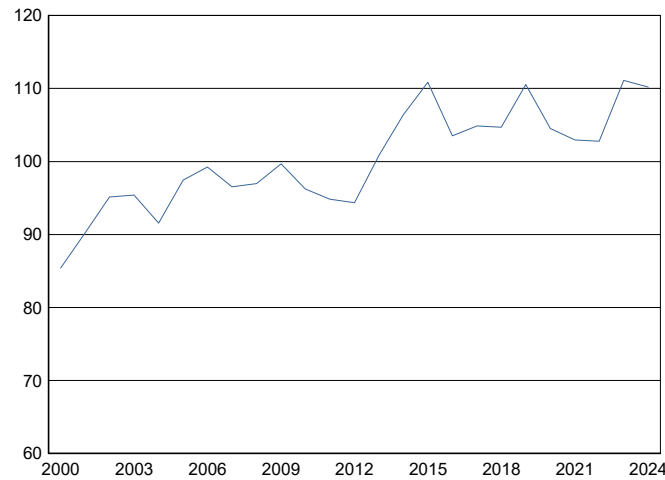


Final Score & Health Traits

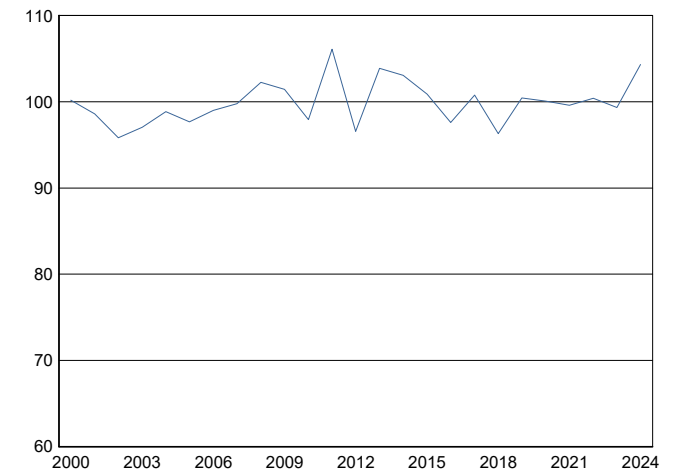
Final Score



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	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	
BEAST MASTER BB EROS AKA KANE	ROKAFELA GLADIATOR		10.67	103	93	102	100	109	79	110	108	112	110	108	107						
	2024	AFRIKA XENA 8		5	5	10	39	5	54	38	53	39	42	44	49						
BEAST MASTER BB REX	JOSMOT JUNIOR		12.10	98	100	108	100	109	86	110	109	106	115	113	111						
	2024	BOSTU ROXY		5	5	5	26	5	41	26	40	27	30	32	36						
BEAST MASTER BB CAESAR	MOEPHULI TANK		8.45	101	95	92	101	101	107	105	97	98	99	99	99						
	2025	BEAST MASTER BB CLEO		5	5	5	15	5	33	14	32	17	19	22	28						

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	
BEAST MASTER BB CLEO	2023	HILLSIDE VIEW HTM BOOM-BOOM	5.73	100	92	99	105	101	118	103	95	97	100	106	102	5	1				
		AFRIKA XENA 8		5	5	21	36	6	52	36	51	37	39	42	46						
BEAST MASTER BB COOPER	2023	HILLSIDE VIEW HTM BOOM-BOOM	5.73	100	92	99	118	107	114	106	97	105	110	107	107						
		AFRIKA XENA 8		5	5	21	36	6	52	36	51	37	39	42	46						
BEAST MASTER BB ATHENA	2024	ROKAFELA GLADIATOR	10.67	103	93	102	103	109	92	108	106	110	107	106	107						
		AFRIKA XENA 8		5	5	10	32	5	44	32	44	33	35	37	41						
BEAST MASTER BB ROXXY	2024	JOSMOT JUNIOR	12.10	98	100	108	100	109	86	110	109	106	115	113	111						
		BOSTU ROXY		5	5	5	26	5	41	26	40	27	30	32	36						
MOEPHULI ZARA	2024	JOSMOT JUNIOR	9.67	102	98	90	98	105	98	100	105	105	110	106	106						
		MOEPHULI VENUS		5	5	5	21	5	38	20	37	22	25	28	33						

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	
HILLSIDE VIEW HTM BOOM-BOOM		MES BITE A BULLET	4.38	91	90	90	113	98	123	112	101	95	102	106	106	16	3	4		3
	2016	PLAASWAG RAFAELLA		5	22	43	58	38	71	57	70	58	60	62	66		3			3
ROKAFELA GLADIATOR		ELEVATION SKIPPER	8.14	96	92	97	98	109	90	117	119	112	104	103	110	21	5	10		2
	2018	ROKAFELA ROXY		5	5	31	62	37	77	61	76	63	65	67	72		9			1
MOEPHULI TANK		HTM NKUNZI	8.14	102	97	84	97	101	97	106	99	99	98	93	97	11	2	2		
	2022	RALZUCA RIVA		5	5	5	34	5	54	33	52	35	38	41	47		1			
JOSMOT JUNIOR		JOSMOT VANDAM	16.63	101	99	96	90	105	107	102	112	111	118	112	113	21	4			
	2023	TREBLA EMMA		5	5	5	45	5	63	44	62	46	49	52	57					

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	
BOSTU ROXY	2021	KAMMO BBD SAMWELL	15.63	95	102	120	109	114	65	119	107	101	112	114	108	4	1				
		KAMMO BBD DOTCOM		5	5	30	49	24	62	48	61	50	51	53	57						
AFRIKA XENA 8	2021	AFRIKA PATRON	5.62	110	95	108	108	110	95	99	93	109	111	110	104	14	1	5 3			1 1
		ELEVATION LULU II		5	25	38	43	17	54	42	53	43	45	47	50						
MOEPHULI VENUS	2022	HTM NKUNZI	8.14	102	97	84	107	105	90	98	98	100	103	100	100	8	1				
		RALZUCA RIVA		5	5	5	34	5	54	33	52	35	38	41	47						
BEAST MASTER BB CLEO	2023	HILLSIDE VIEW HTM BOOM-BOOM	5.73	100	92	99	105	101	118	103	95	97	100	106	102	5	1				
		AFRIKA XENA 8		5	5	21	36	6	52	36	51	37	39	42	46						

