

Calculating Percentage Of Breed Influence

Recent emails have indicated that there is a pressing need to republish this Dec, 2006, article...

Fullblood: The ancestors of this goat are all 100% Boer.

Purebred: The ancestors of this goat include at least one animal that is not 100% Boer. The offspring of these animals will never be fullblood.

Examples:

Start with a fullblood buck and an unregistered nanny. The female offspring of the nanny, they would be 1/2 blood, will produce a 2047/2048 (99.95%) animal after 10 generations if all generations were bred to a fullblood buck.

The same goes for using a Purebred buck. A 31/32 buck bred to a fullblood doe produces 98.4375% offspring.

That same purebred buck bred to a 1/2-blood doe produces 73.4375% offspring; bred to an nanny... 48.4375% offspring, not even registerable.

Purebred Does (female): One or more ancestors of this doe were not 100% Boer. Does must be at least 15/16 (93.75%) Boer to be considered Purebred.

Purebred Buck (male): One or more ancestors of this buck were not 100% Boer. Bucks must be at least 31/32 (96.875%) Boer to be considered Purebred.

Percentage: The sire must be a fullblood buck in all cases for the following:

If The Dam Is	The Offspring Percentage Is
unregistered regardless of Boer influence	50% (1/2 blood)
a registered 1/2 blood	75% (3/4 blood)
a registered 3/4 blood	88% (7/8 blood)
a registered 7/8 blood	94% (15/16 blood) if the offspring is female it's labeled purebred.
a registered 15/16 blood	97% (31/32 blood) both male and female offspring are labeled purebred

Percentage using an Unregistered (U Buck): Must bred to a fullblood boer doe in order for any offspring to be registered due to all offspring are 50% or half blood. Only the doe kids are registerable. Bucks must be at least 31/32 (96.875%) Boer to be considered Purebred.