# Pedigree of:
# *Jackson v Claire*

**COI (10 Gen):** 2.2649%

**COI (Coefficient of Inbreeding)** is a calculation made for a proposed breeding where data from 10-generations (2,046 dogs) is used to calculate how closely related the dogs being bred are to each other. A COI of less than 10% indicates an outbreeding (two mostly unrelated dogs are being bred). A COI of 10-25% represents a linebreeding, which is the breeding of two dogs primarily belonging to the same a family of dogs. A COI of 30% represents a very strong linebreeding, heading into inbreeding territory. An inbreeding is a breeding a two very closely-related dogs. Inbreeding occurs when the same dog appears multiple times in the 2nd or 3rd (sometimes 4th) generation of a pedigree. Father/daughter, mother/son, cousin to aunt/uncle, brother/ sister are always inbreedings.

**COR (Coefficient of Relationship)** helps explain the value in the COI by determining which dogs in the pedigree are linebred and which are outbred, especially in the first 2 generations. When linebreeding, you want the best representatives of your breed (the "stars") to make up the highest genetic percentage. You want your stars to be the dogs who appear more than once in the first four generations on your pedigrees.

An animal's **Inbreeding Coefficient** (Wright's Coefficient, COI or F) is a numerical value that responds to the presence of common ancestors on both the dam's and the sire's side of the animal's pedigree. The Inbreeding Coefficient is expressed as a percentage. The more common ancestors there are in a pedigree, and the closer they are in terms of generations to their descendant, the higher the Inbreeding Coefficient of that descendant. The Relationship Coefficient (COR or just R) estimates the probable percentage of genes passed down from a particular common ancestor.

| PARENTS | GRANDPARENTS | GREAT GRANDPARENTS | GREAT GREAT GRANDPARENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SIRE:**<br><br>IntCH Brush Dale's Take Aim R=51.7653%<br><br><br><br><br>Reg No.: SM-004367 | IntCH Brush Dale's Doggone Right R=25.3920%<br><br><br><br><br>Reg No.: SM-003156 | Krystal Creek's Austin R=12.6478% | Merkur vom Flachsberg R=6.1804% (4 ~ ) |
| | | | Lana vom Flachsberg R=6.7545% (4 ~ ) |
| | | Gosch's Kathryn Die Jagerin R=13.5651% | Brendan Boy v O'Meara/Sengpiel R=6.7519% (4 ~ ) |
| | | | Anna vom Haus Hessling R=8.1207% (4 ~ ) |
| | IntCH Brush Dale's Escape Artist R=28.9694%<br><br><br><br>Reg No.: SM-003218 | Borovice Zatoka's Chaska R=14.3345% | Samer Buremi R=8.7697% (4 ~ ) |
| | | | Dora Reflex Bohemia R=7.6793% (4 ~ ) |
| | | Cendy's Riverhills Anna Die Jaegerin R=19.0516% | Dexter vom Munsterland R=10.3289% (4 ~ 5) |
| | | | Cendy von der Fuchs-Heidi R=9.2706% (4 ~ 5) |
| **DAM:**<br><br>IntCH Brush Dale's Heart Stopper R=51.7169%<br><br><br><br><br>Reg No.: | Indy vom Hundegelaut R=25.1460%<br><br><br><br><br>Reg No.: SM-003430 | Elton de Wacourt R=13.2097% | Yasko vom Falkenstein R=7.8984% ( ~ 4) |
| | | | Tess de Wacourt R=6.1804% ( ~ 4) |
| | | Gamine des Grandes Voivres R=12.3608% | Orkas vom Weeker Eichengrund R=6.1804% ( ~ 4) |
| | | | Diane vom Hundegault R=6.1804% ( ~ 4) |
| | IntCH Brush Dale's Va Va Voom R=28.9415%<br><br><br><br>Reg No.: SM-004519 | Dag Zimni vrch R=14.3220% | Dor Ulja Morava R=9.6653% ( ~ 4) |
| | | | Aida Zimni vrch R=6.9446% ( ~ 4) |
| | | IntCH Brush Dale's Brown-Eyed Girl R=19.0274% | Charly von Sandloh R=6.7377% ( ~ 4) |
| | | | Cendy's Riverhills Anna Die Jaegerin R=19.0516% (3 ~ 4) |

Unique Ancestors (e.g. (5, 10 ~ 4, 9, dog appears in generations 5 & 10 on sire's side and 4 & 9 on dam's side). If a dog is on a 10-generation pedigree 20+ times and is a "star," this is an advantage to the quality of the litter. If an average dog appears this many times, you may see unfavorable results from the breeding. Also, it is important to see if the unique number is represented in the front of the pedigree or the rear, as this will help determine where the strong genetic flow is coming from. Examples: a stud dog with a low unique number (linebred) will contribute more DNA than will a stud dog wth a high unique number (outcross). A stud dog with a low unique number (linebred) will produce puppies more like him (especially if bred to a bitch with a much higher unique number). A stud dog with a high unique number (outbred) when bred to a bitch with a low unique number (linebred) will produce pups more like the mother.