## Pedigree of: Annie v Maverick

COI (10 Gen): 2.189

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 family of dogs. A COI of 30% represents a very strong linebreeding, heading into inbreeding is a breeding between 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, brother/sister are always inbreedings.

COR (R=)(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:  IntCH Brush Dale's Xcellent Adventure R=52.020%	IntCH/NatCH Vulkan Eben-Ezer R=26.630%	Hugo vom Munsterland R=15.459%	Tasso vom Schaumburger Wald R=8.203% ()
			Freda vom Munsterland R=10.853% ()
		Ulla Asta v DijAamanfi R=13.538%	Oryx von Hubertus R=7.666% ()
	Reg No.: SM-004007		Selma R=7.302% ()
Reg No.: SM-004579	IntCH Brush Dale's Brown-Eyed	Charly von Sandloh R=13.052%	Benn vom Bernstein R=6.183% ()
	Girl R=28.976%		Uleika aus der Wolfskammer R=7.556% ()
	Reg No.: SM-002840	Cendy's Riverhills Anna Die Jagerin R=20.314%	Dexter vom Munsterland R=12.736% (4S x 5D)
			Cendy von der Fuchs-Heidi R=9.371% (4S x 5D)
DAM:	Indy vom Hundegelaut R=25.033%	Elton de Wacourt R=12.970%	Yasko vom Falkenstein R=7.414% ()
IntCH Brush Dale's Over the Moon R=51.652%  Reg No.: SM-006028			Tess de Wacourt R=6.183% ()
		Gamine des Grandes Voivres	Orkas vom Weeker Eichengrund R=6.183% ()
	Reg No.: SM-003430	R=12.365%	Diane vom Hundegault R=6.183% ()
	IntCH Brush Dale's Every Inch a Lady R=28.894%	HnrCH/IntCH/NatCH Fuglejaeger D Jixer R=12.953%	Pixer Jixer van de Chesannehof R=7.358% ()
			Hedeskov's Judy R=6.183% ()
	Reg No.: SM-005073	IntCH Brush Dale's Escape Artist R=20.201%	Borovice Zatoka's Chaska R=7.827% ()
			Cendy's Riverhills Anna Die Jagerin R=20.314% (3S x 4D)

Unique Ancestors (e.g. (5, 10 ~ 4, 9, means the same 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 with a high unique number (outcress). A stud dog with a low unique number. A stud dog with a high unique number (outbred) when bred to a bitch with a low unique number (linebred) will produce pupps more like the mother.