Breed planning from Rissies Ayk and Bardlands Fixa

Rissies Ayk (GS)	Kastor von der Villa Klara (GS)	Adamo von der Villa Klara (GS)	Eick vom Römerbrunnen (GS)
			Zensi vom Filsenberg (GS)
		Quini vom Teufelshof (GS)	Basto von Giebiko (GS)
			Fränzi vom Teufelshof (GS)
	Rissies Tippi (GS)	Zar vom Hatzbachtal (GS)	Ali vom Hilbort (GS)
			Aira von der Asseburg (GS)
		Rissies Bonnie (GS)	Zantanas I've Got The Force (GS)
			Rissies Isa (GS)
Bardlands Fixa (GS)	Display's Busther (GS)	Gebories Min Boris (GS)	Skansen's Tall Dark Stranger (GS)
			Gebories Hot Love (GS)
		Kantberget's Cera (GS)	Brihov's Myskin (GS)
			Kantberget's Andra (GS)
	Bardlands Ada (GS)	Bribories Prince Viktor (GS)	Bribories Kasper (GS)
			Bribories Jatzie (GS)
		Ba'hunna's Thanja (GS)	Bergsbakken's U-Tikko (GS)
			Ba'hunna's Thebe (GS)

Breeding coefficient / ancestor loss

The inbreeding coefficient for these dogs is <u>0.07%</u> and the number of considered generation is 7

The ancestor loss coefficient for this pairing is <u>81.89%</u> and the number of considered generation is 7

inbreeding coefficient:

The inbreeding coefficient is the likely proportion of homozygous loci of an animal (or a test mating) to. Since the exact method by Wright for our online tool is too complex to calculate, we use an approximate formula: $IK = \text{sum}\,(1/2)^{n1+n2+1}$ is the true value very well.

ancestor loss coefficient:

The ancestral loss coefficient describes the percentage of actual ancestors in relation to all possible ancestors. An AVK of 100% means that none of the same ancestors found in the pedigree. A lower value means that exist in the pedigree animals twice or more times.