

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

O C.D. GRAFF

8827 131ST AVE NE

O

LAKE STEVENS WA

98258



Kennel Number: 676026



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.

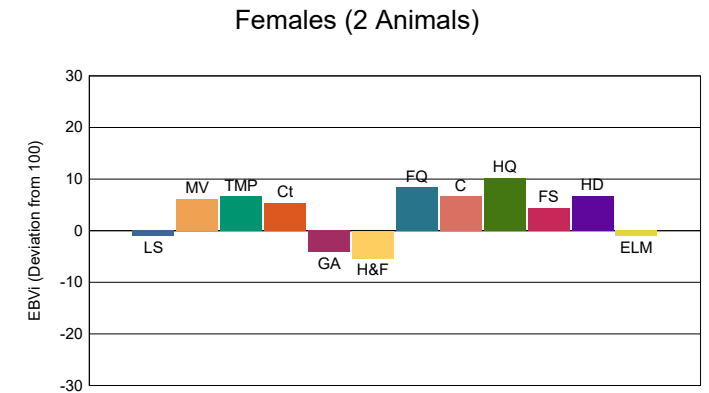
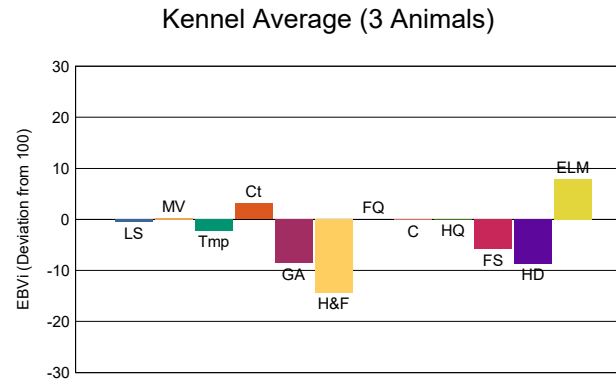
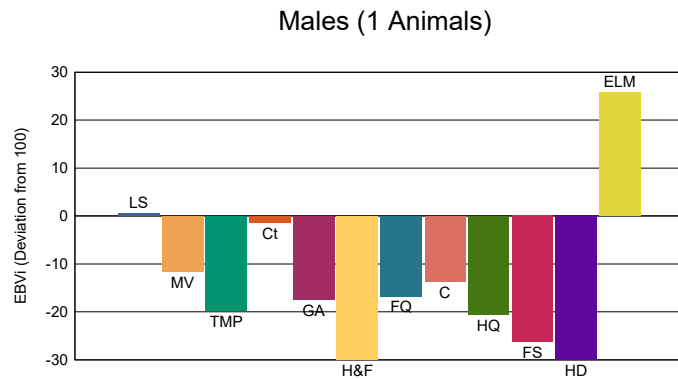
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	101	99
Movement (Mv)	100	88	106
Temperament (Tmp)	98	80	107
Coat (Ct)	103	99	105
General Appearance	91	83	96
Head & Face (H&F)	86	68	95
Front Quarter (FQ)	100	83	108
Centre (C)	100	86	107
Hind Quarter (HQ)	100	79	110
Final Score (FS)	94	74	104
Hip Health (HH)	91	60	107
Elbow Health (ELM)	108	126	99

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.

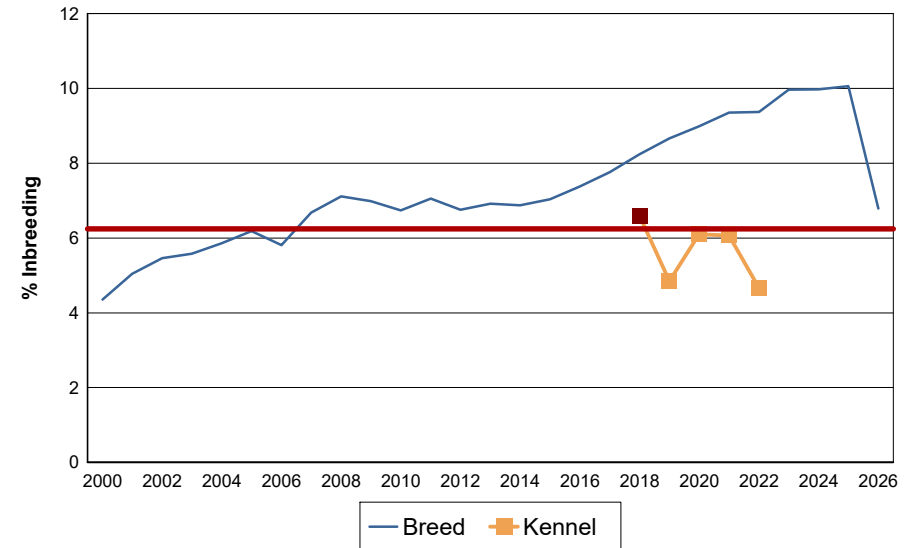
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

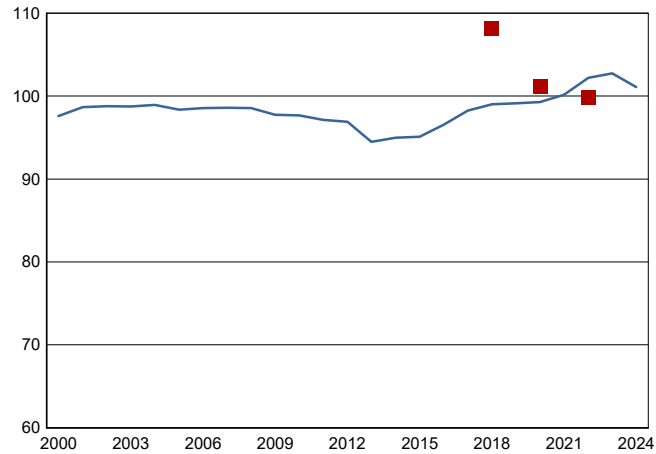


Inbreeding Levels

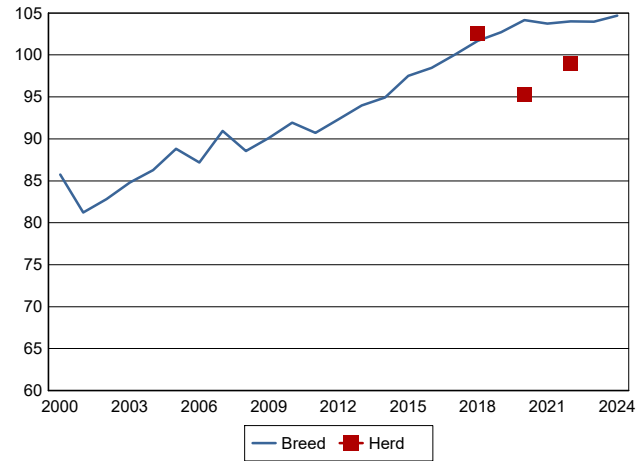
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	3	49007	1	25141	2	23857	3	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.29	8.49	12.84	8.46	6.02	8.53	6.50	8.01	5.76	8.00
Number inbred	3	48727	1	24990	2	23728	3	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	2	30600	1	15537	1	15058	1	15537	1	15058

Genetic Trends

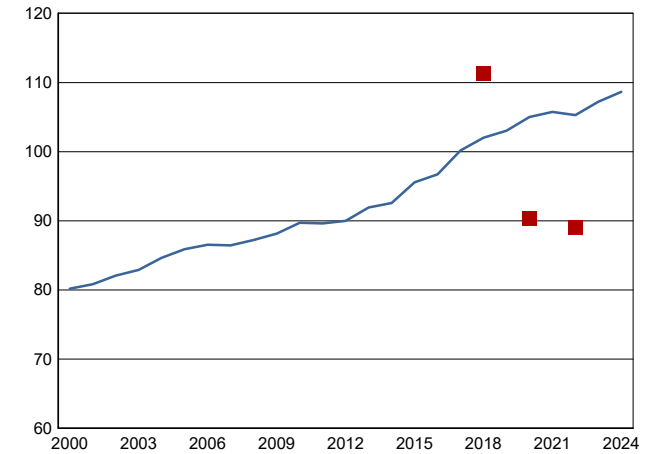
Litter Size



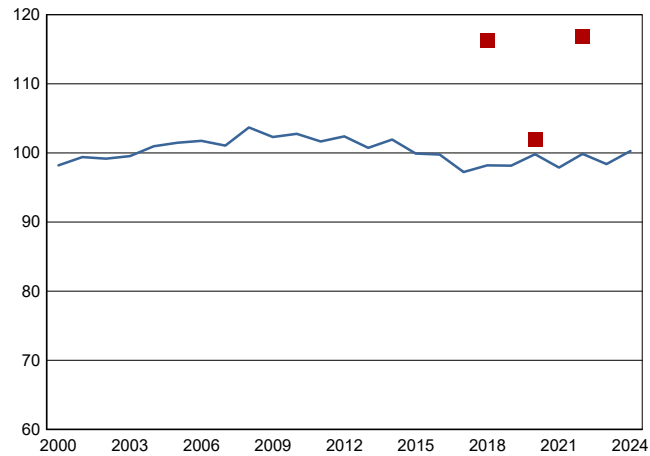
Movement



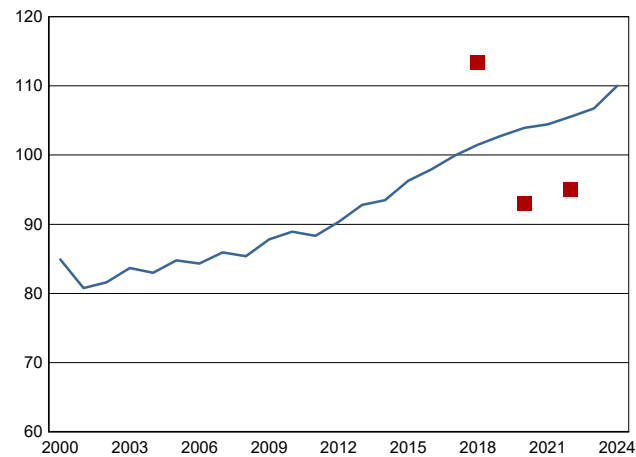
Temperament



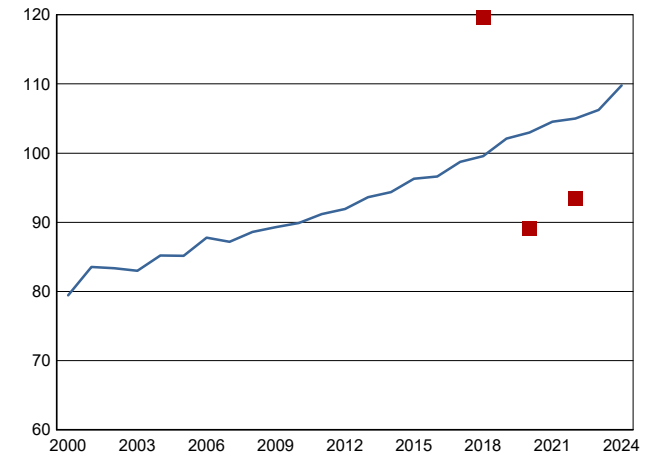
Coat



General Appearance

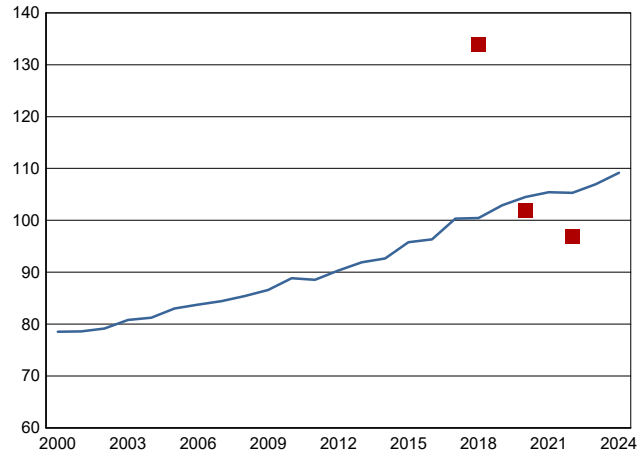


Head & Face

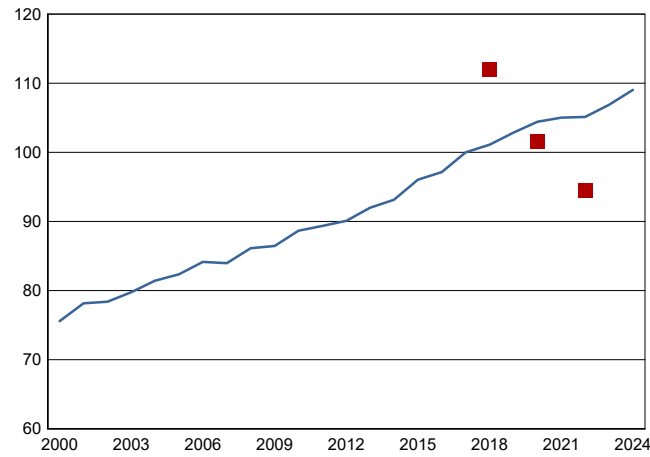


Genetic Trends

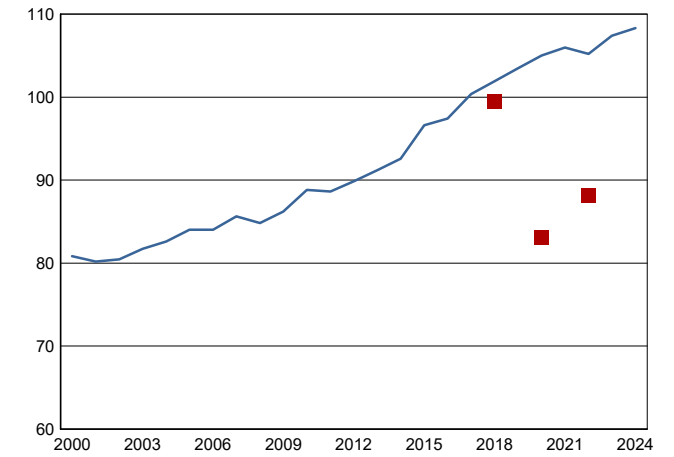
Front Quarter



Centre

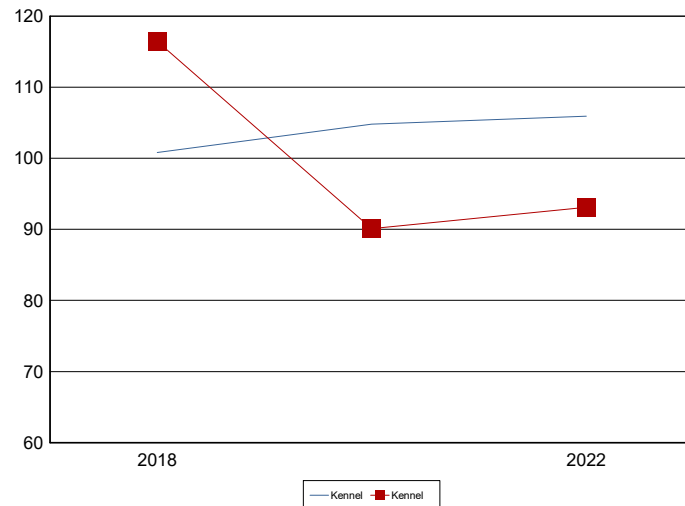


Hind Quarter

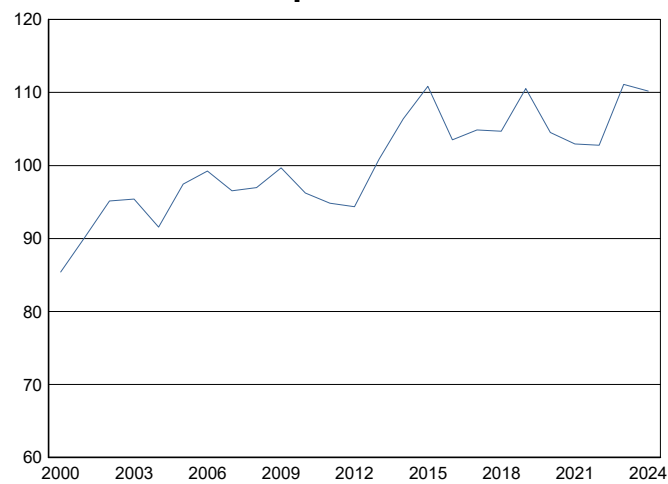


Final Score & Health Traits

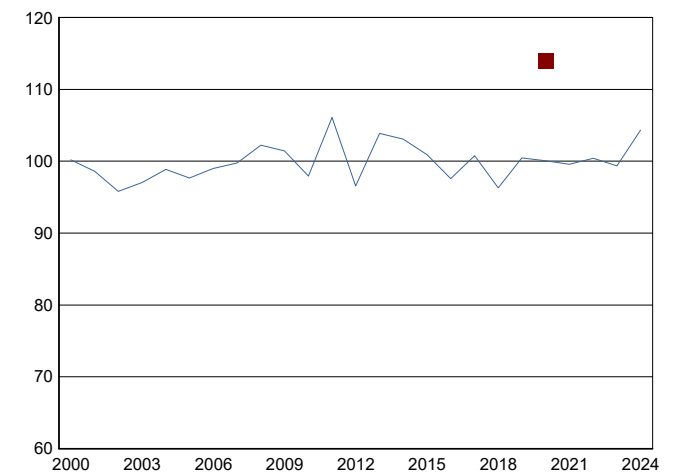
Final Score



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	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	
TOKARA TAMBO		SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DRIFTER	12.84	60	126	101	88	80	99	83	68	83	86	79	74	7	4			1	2
	2015	SPITSVUUR BBD SISKKA		7	5	41	48	29	57	47	57	48	49	51	54						

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	Progeny with litters
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LILLY	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MATANA MES LORELEI	4.41	100 16	113 28	97 38	106 52	100 30	97 65	87 51	85 64	101 52	112 54	115 56	100 61				
BONEBLUFF ROXANNE	2021	AFRIKA TARZAN GUARDIAN PRINCESS ALEXIA	7.63	114 5	85 5	101 10	106 37	114 7	114 49	105 36	104 49	116 38	102 40	106 42	108 45				

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
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	with litters	
SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DRIFTER		SPITSVUUR BBD RAMKAT	8.98	47	128	101	86	79	96	99	84	89	114	97	91	183 38	63 41	3 3		36 8	
	2012	SPITSVUUR BBD DOEDIE		40	35	68	83	64	90	82	90	83	84	86	88						
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MATANA		GLANWYN MANDLA	4.90	93	121	103	94	95	96	104	86	103	125	112	102	73 11	19 15	3 3		17 4	
	2013	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN ASARA		46	55	61	73	50	84	72	83	73	75	77	80						
AFRIKA TARZAN		MES RUBENSTEIN	5.62	112	75	94	109	120	101	99	99	105	99	112	106	73 8	14 13	2 2		4 2	
	2018	VOLSPOED MEISIEKIND		23	32	42	61	40	75	61	74	62	64	66	70						

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
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	with litters
SPITSVUUR BBD SISKI		CABARET PAVAROTTI	1.98	68	124	100	85	80	104	74	72	77	68	75	70	31	8	4	1		
	2008	SPITSVUUR BBD SHE-JAM		34	23	65	46	29	58	46	57	47	48	50	54			3			
MES LORELEI		MIDDELPOS BBD ALPHA	6.05	106	105	91	90	96	90	86	91	101	100	106	95	23	3	4	1	1	3
	2015	MES LULU I		24	36	59	62	42	75	61	74	62	64	66	70			4			2
GUARDIAN PRINCESS ALEXIA		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JUDGE	9.24	115	95	108	103	108	127	110	109	127	105	99	111	17	1	4			
	2018	BARBARIAN TANKA		5	5	15	50	22	66	50	65	51	53	56	61			4			

