

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR D.V. BROWN

3697 D ROAD

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LOXAHATCHEE

FL 33470



Kennel Number: 682665



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.

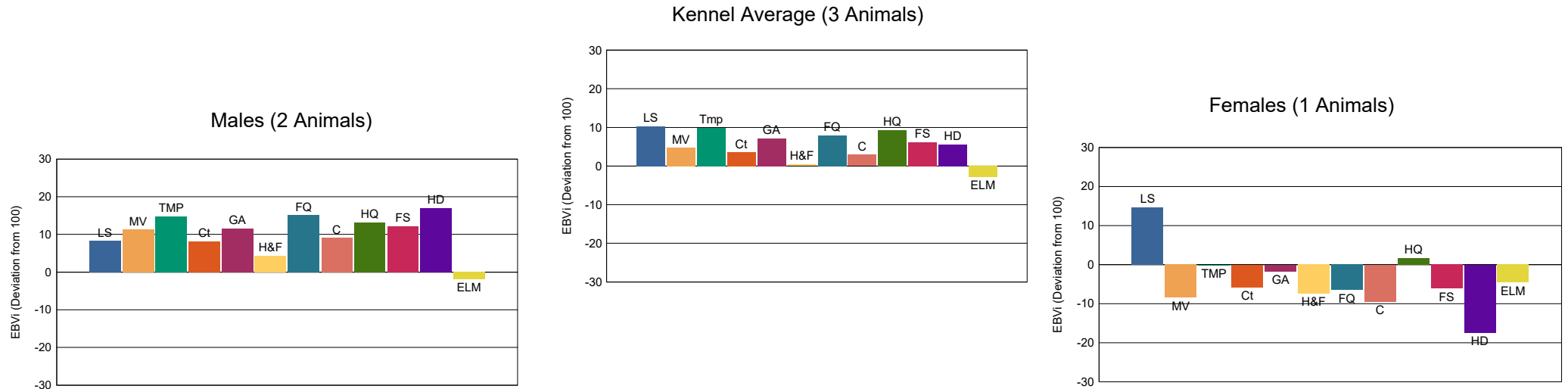
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	110	108	115
Movement (Mv)	105	111	92
Temperament (Tmp)	110	115	100
Coat (Ct)	104	108	94
General Appearance	107	112	98
Head & Face (H&F)	100	104	93
Front Quarter (FQ)	108	115	94
Centre (C)	103	109	91
Hind Quarter (HQ)	109	113	102
Final Score (FS)	106	112	94
Hip Health (HH)	106	117	83
Elbow Health (ELM)	97	98	96

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.

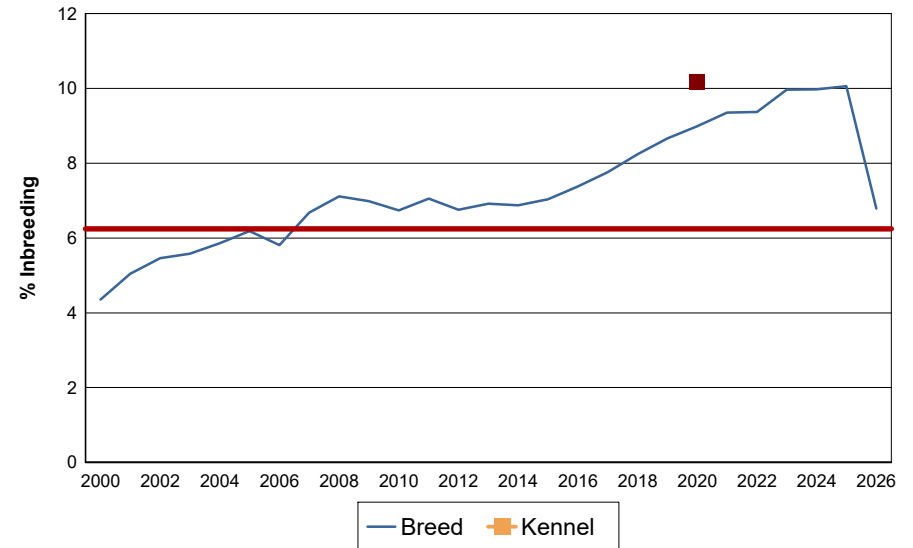
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

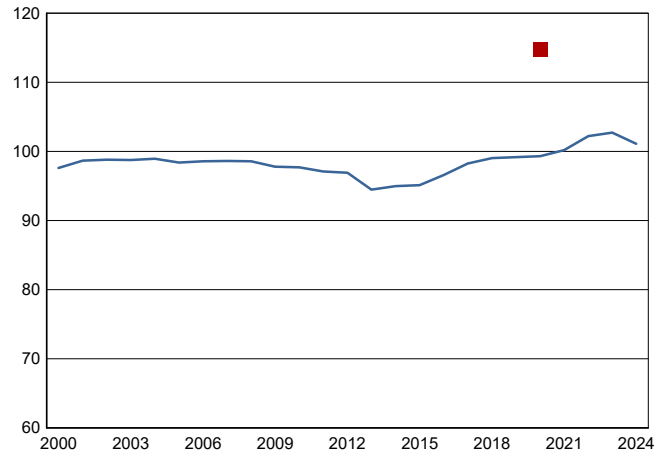


Inbreeding Levels

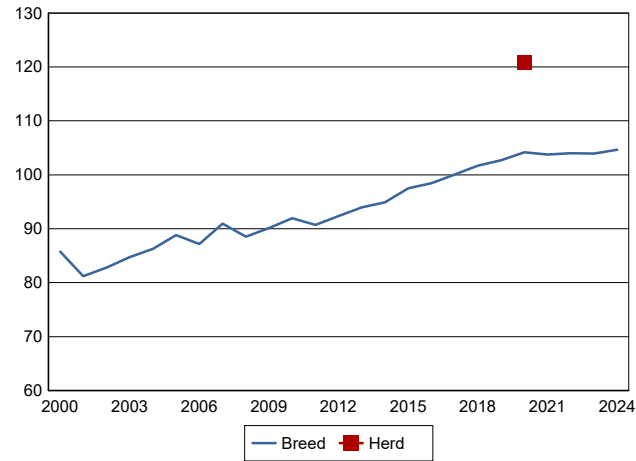
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	3	49007	2	25141	1	23857	3	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.32	8.49	10.82	8.46	9.33	8.53	9.10	8.01	5.74	8.00
Number inbred	3	48727	2	24990	1	23728	3	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600	2	15537	1	15058	2	15537	1	15058

Genetic Trends

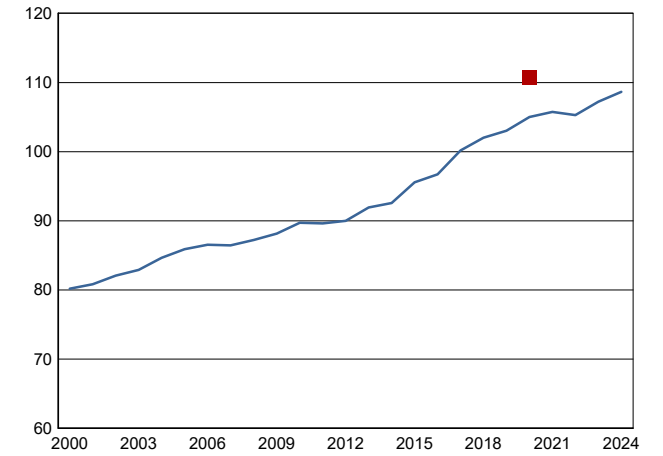
Litter Size



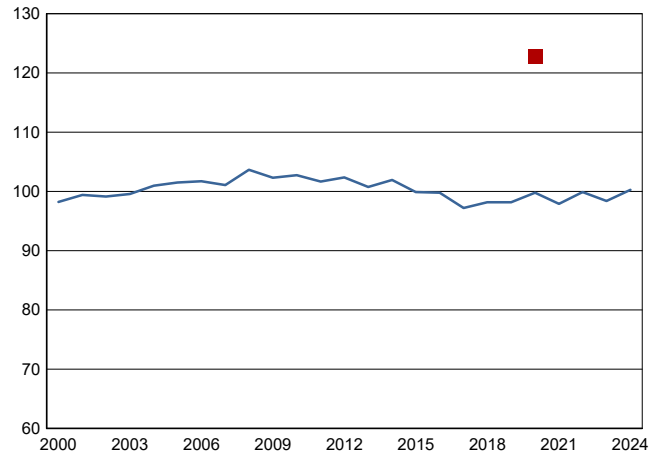
Movement



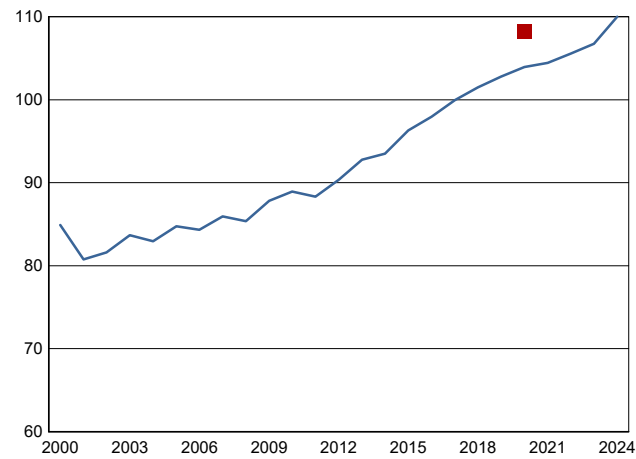
Temperament



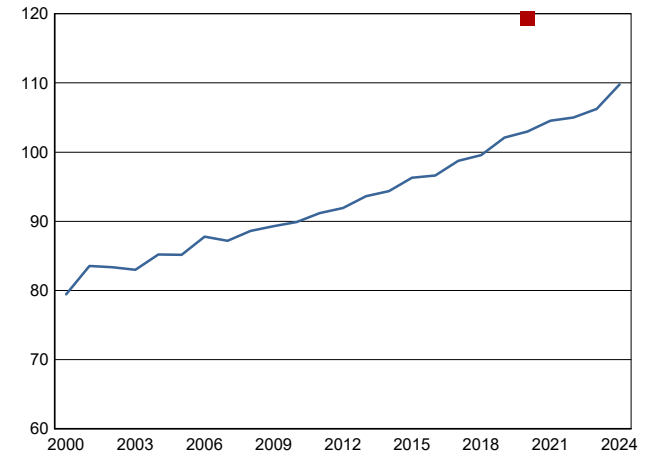
Coat



General Appearance

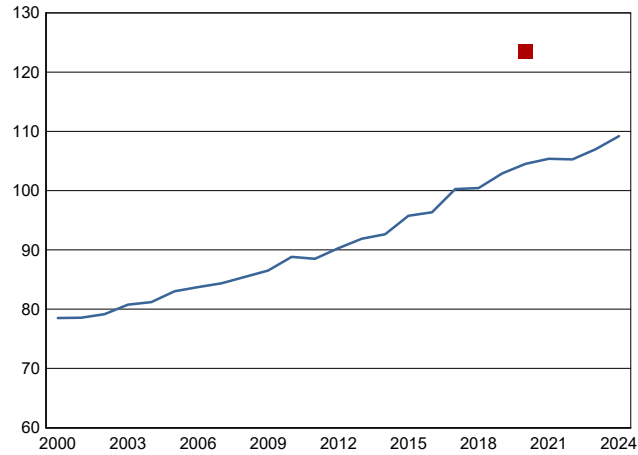


Head & Face

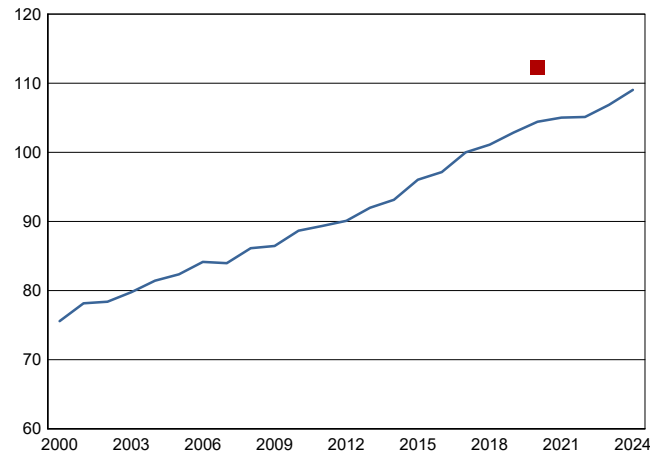


Genetic Trends

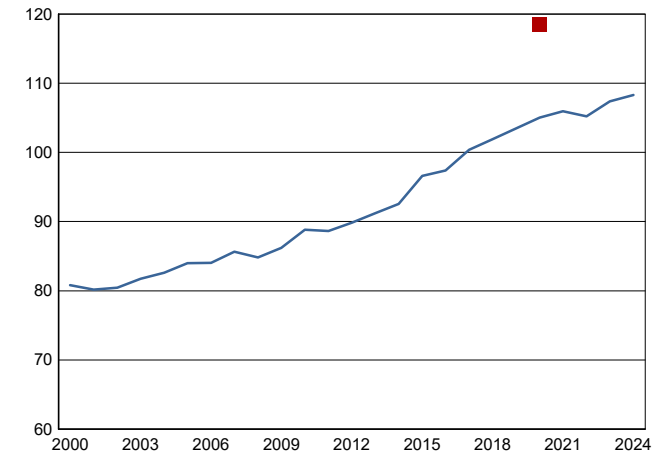
Front Quarter



Centre

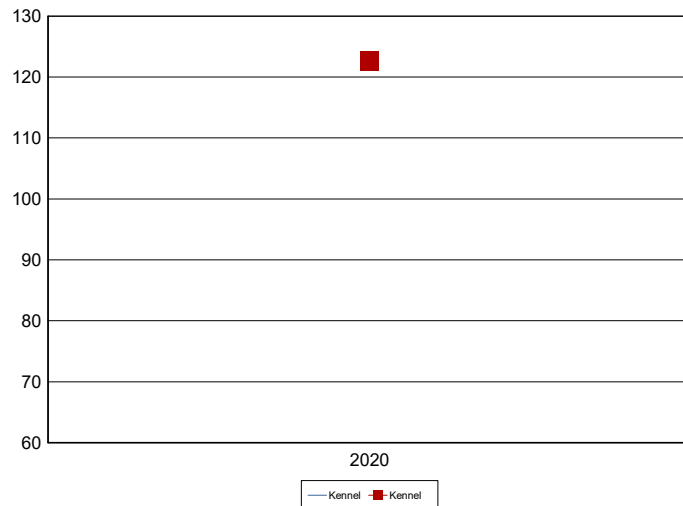


Hind Quarter

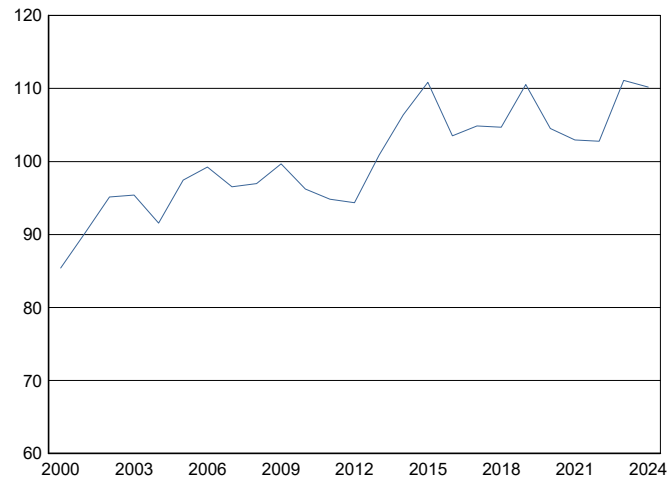


Final Score & Health Traits

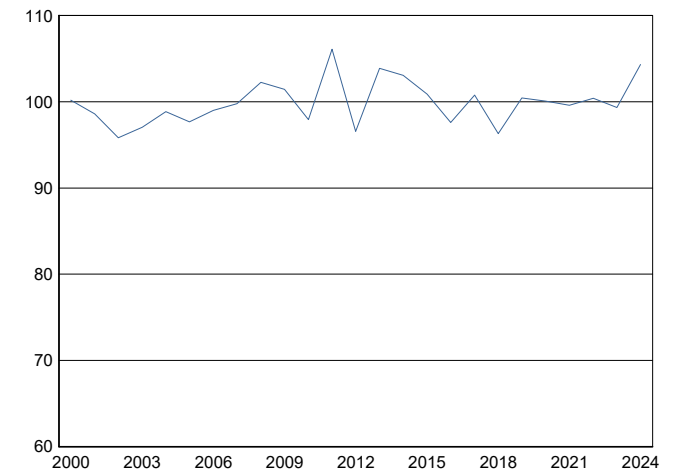
Final Score



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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN CORVETTE		ZUKANDI KEEGAN	13.86	119	114	92	98	110	81	111	74	91	101	100	88						
	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PURPLE RAIN		5	16	31	47	23	61	46	60	47	49	51	56						
AFRIKA GALAXY		MES RUBENSTEIN	7.77	115	82	125	125	120	136	112	135	140	118	127	136			3			
	2017	AMADEO AZURA		25	35	42	56	38	66	56	66	57	58	60	63	5	1	3			

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	
D AND D BUHLE		CABARET GAMBA	9.33	83	96	115	92	100	94	98	93	94	91	102	94					
	2014	MUSCADEL BOERBOELE NINA		5	5	23	38	12	49	37	48	38	40	42	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 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	
CABARET GAMBA	2011	TARGUS POCKET-MONEY 2 CABERET	14.50	83	88	120	99	104	101	99	91	97	90	110	98	59 13	18 17			9
		CABARET DIANA I		10	5	56	68	46	78	67	78	69	70	72	75					4
ZUKANDI KEEGAN	2016	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	8.73	133	130	86	113	109	111	112	101	100	113	114	110	31 4	11 11	1 1		6
		MIDDELPOS BBD NANDI		42	57	52	67	50	79	67	78	68	70	71	75					2
MES RUBENSTEIN	2016	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.08	111	59	133	122	134	109	99	101	114	104	128	116	314 52	101 83	21 20		83
		MES LIZE		58	67	73	86	71	92	86	92	87	88	89	90					11

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 with litters
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	
MUSCADEL BOERBOELE NINA	2012	JANIEKA NEEF GERT	6.03	82	103	110	84	95	88	98	94	90	91	93	90	27	3	4			1
		MARVELL KIHARA		5	5	24	39	5	55	38	54	40	42	45	50			4			1
AMADEO AZURA	2014	AFRIKA SAKABUKA	4.62	119	106	117	93	95	105	116	132	135	107	103	118	36	5	16	3	2	9
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PIPPE		35	47	57	68	44	80	67	80	68	70	72	76			14			1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PURPLE RAIN	2016	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	6.55	105	98	97	112	127	103	123	84	115	115	107	105	29	4	8			5
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN CHILLY		15	29	56	60	37	74	60	73	61	63	65	70			6		1	2

