

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR T. SONILE

PO BOX 31043

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LUSAKA

ZAMBIA



Kennel Number: 688782



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.

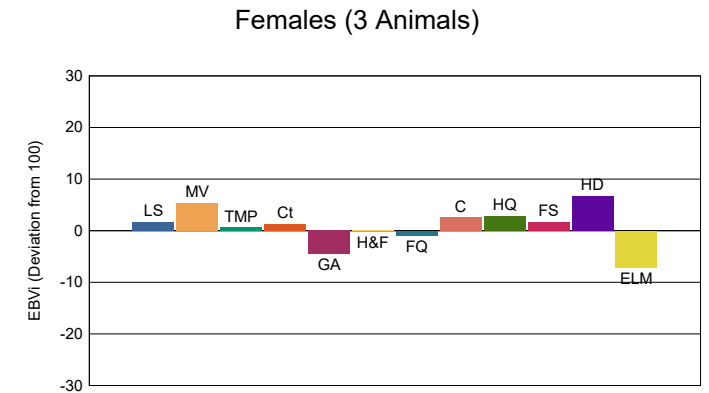
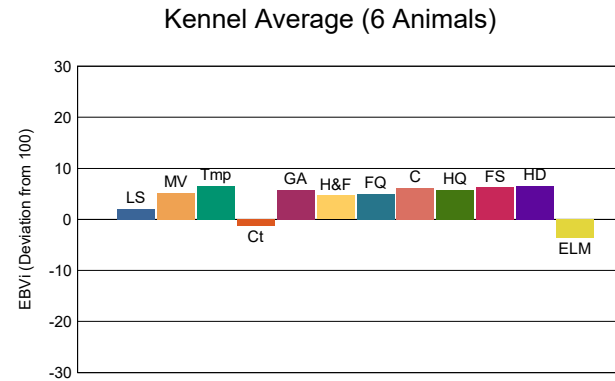
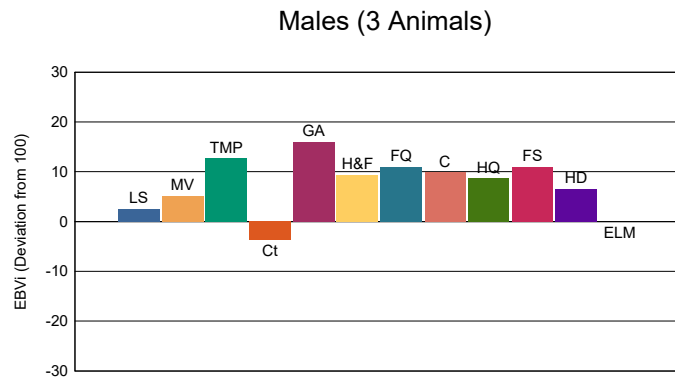
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	102	103	102
Movement (Mv)	105	105	105
Temperament (Tmp)	107	113	101
Coat (Ct)	99	96	101
General Appearance	106	116	96
Head & Face (H&F)	105	109	100
Front Quarter (FQ)	105	111	99
Centre (C)	106	110	103
Hind Quarter (HQ)	106	109	103
Final Score (FS)	106	111	102
Hip Health (HH)	107	107	107
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	100	93

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 as possible. 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.

Rate of Inbreeding

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%

Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	3	25141	3	23857	6	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.76	8.49	7.13	8.46	8.39	8.53	8.52	8.01	9.42	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	6	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	2	15537	3	15058	4	15537	4	15058

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	
A AND A THUNDER SONIX MPIYAKHE	2019	ELEVATION BERZERKER	5.22	108	99	104	108	119	96	116	112	113	114	111	115					
		ALEXANDER BBD STORM		5	5	23	46	19	61	45	60	47	49	51	56					
NSIZWA THABA BOSIU	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MAZZERATI	7.73	102	112	102	94	104	105	116	100	106	102	95	101					
		NSIZWA QUEEN NANDI		5	5	22	44	16	61	43	60	45	47	50	55					
ROYAL GAURDS MNQOBI IMPI 115	2024	KADIMA CARVELLO	8.43	109	90	102	113		88	116	116	114	113	120	117					
		AFRIKA LA KEEZA		5	5	19	35		47	34	46	36	38	40	43					

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	
PRIDE OF AFRICA KHWEZI		LA BOELA FORISTER	7.83	117	103	98	100	95	98	97	99	92	96	102	98						
	2020	PRIDE OF AFRICA LAGATHA		5	5	7	35	5	47	34	46	35	37	39	43						
CAVIN REGAL ZONKE		MARVILLOSO HUSTLEMAN	9.45	91	76	114	94	105	104	106	103	101	105	96	102						
	2020	LA BOELA OPAL		5	5	28	44	20	55	44	54	45	46	48	52						
ROZEK AZANIA		ROZEK FERNIE	7.90	113	100	93	122	102	102	84	98	105	106	111	105						
	2020	CDH MOLLIE		5	5	18	44	15	61	43	59	45	47	50	55						

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		
LA BOELA FORISTER		MIDDELPOS BBD MAXIMUS I	8.11	123	98	95	106	97	100	100	88	91	103	109	98	21	4	10	1	1	5
	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD KEENA		13	25	42	63	42	76	63	75	64	66	68	72		8			2	
ROZEK FERNIE		PLAASWAG STEVENHOEK FERNANDO	6.29	112	93	76	127	100	114	98	102	99	101	99	104	29	6	7			2
	2018	ELEVATION MOANA		5	5	28	52	25	69	51	68	53	55	58	63		6			1	
ELEVATION BERZERKER		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	17.31	125	97	87	128	134	94	127	110	122	130	136	128	31	6	5	1	1	3
	2018	ELEVATION ZIETA		16	33	44	62	43	75	62	74	63	65	67	70		5			2	
MARVILLOSO HUSTLEMAN		CABARET ALLYCAT	4.41	92	95	129	90	111	87	101	117	111	110	97	108	50	7	13			8
	2018	MIDDELPOS BBD STELLA		5	5	40	65	40	79	64	78	66	68	70	74		10			5	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MAZZERATI		MES MARKUS I	8.96	114	123	101	94	105	108	117	106	111	108	100	107	23	7	5			3
	2018	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SUZIE Q		5	14	39	54	29	68	53	67	55	57	59	63		3			3	
KADIMA CARVELLO		BOSTU QUINN	6.03	109	81	95	115	109	98	123	122	115	119	124	123	66	13	12			5
	2021	KADIMA FRANCHINI SPAZ		5	17	33	61	35	76	60	75	62	64	67	71		7			3	

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	
LA BOELA OPAL	2015	MIDDELPOS BBD MAXIMUS I	8.11	89	57	98	98	99	122	110	88	90	100	95	96	53	4	19			15
		MIDDELPOS BBD KEENA		28	42	56	68	45	80	67	79	68	70	72	76						2
ALEXANDER BBD STORM	2017	CABARET ALLYCAT	14.73	92	100	121	86	93	108	102	98	94	90	79	90	13	3	9	1	1	4
		HOREB ISABELLA		5	5	42	52	23	66	52	65	53	55	57	62						1
PRIDE OF AFRICA LAGATHA	2017	AFRIKA CEASAR V	5.97	111	107	101	95	92	96	93	110	94	90	95	98	5	2	2			
		AFRIKA APHRO		5	5	21	45	15	63	44	62	46	48	51	57						
NSIZWA QUEEN NANDI	2018	ELEVATION OTTO	5.09	91	101	103	101	109	94	103	105	108	104	100	104	5	2	2			
		LINJO NANDI		5	17	44	56	33	70	55	70	56	59	61	65						
CDH MOLLIE	2018	CDH KAROO	14.14	113	107	111	114	112	88	86	100	113	112	120	110	7	1	4			1
		CDH MIA		5	5	45	59	38	72	59	71	60	62	64	68						1
AFRIKA LA KEEZA	2021	MES RUBENSTEIN	8.52	110	99	108	111	120	77	110	110	114	108	116	112	14	2	5			1
		AFRIKA LAGITTA		12	27	46	57	36	70	56	69	58	59	61	65						1

