

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MR J. AUBIN-FRIMPONG

PO BOX MP 2842

MAMPROBI

ACCRA

GHANA



Kennel Number: 690902



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.

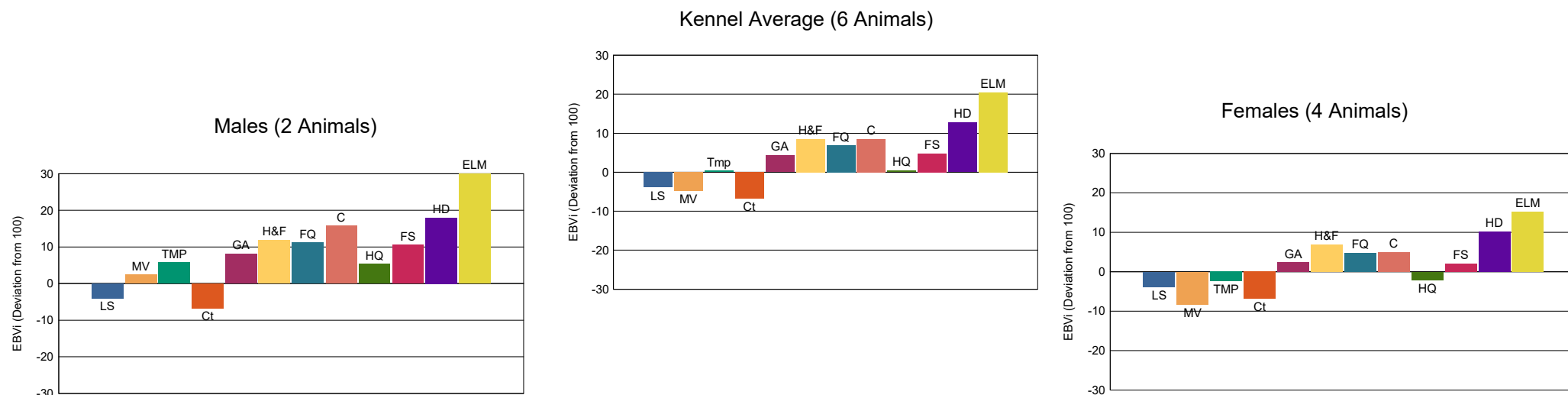
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	96	96	96
Movement (Mv)	95	102	92
Temperament (Tmp)	100	106	98
Coat (Ct)	93	93	93
General Appearance	104	108	102
Head & Face (H&F)	109	112	107
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	111	105
Centre (C)	109	116	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	100	105	98
Final Score (FS)	105	111	102
Hip Health (HH)	113	118	110
Elbow Health (ELM)	121	131	115

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.

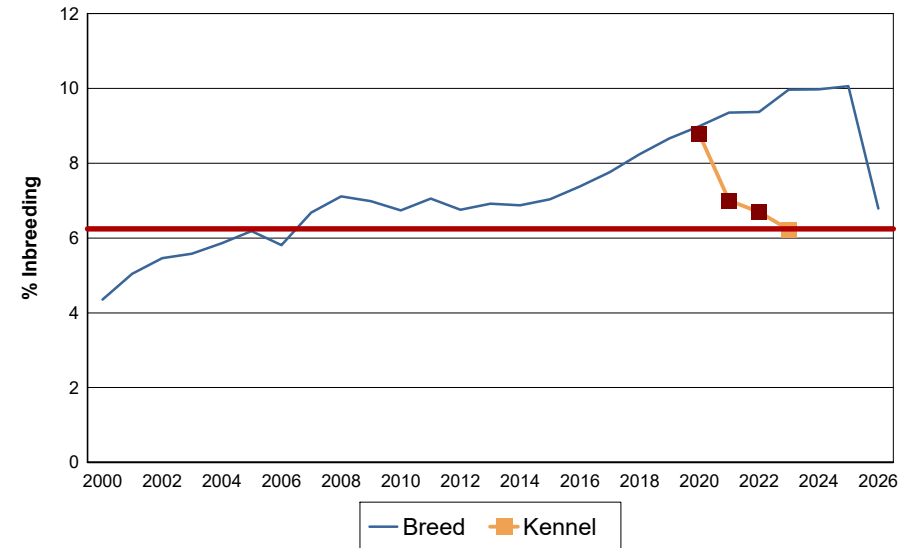
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

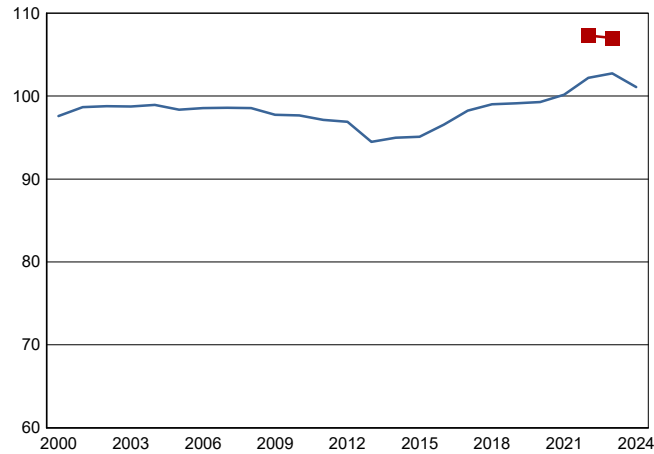


Inbreeding Levels

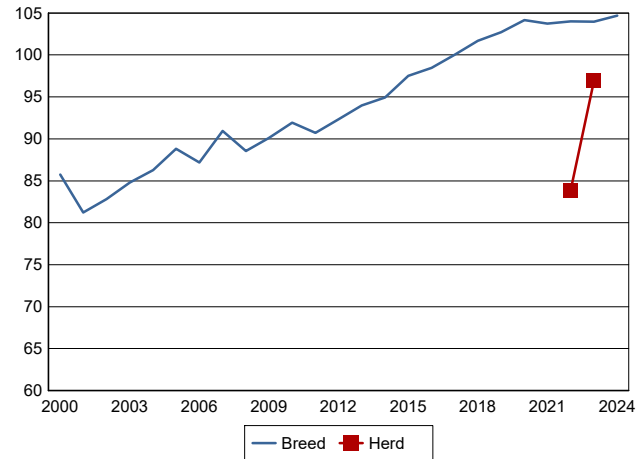
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	3	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.41	8.49	6.26	8.46	7.98	8.53	5.58	8.01	11.04	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	3	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	1	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

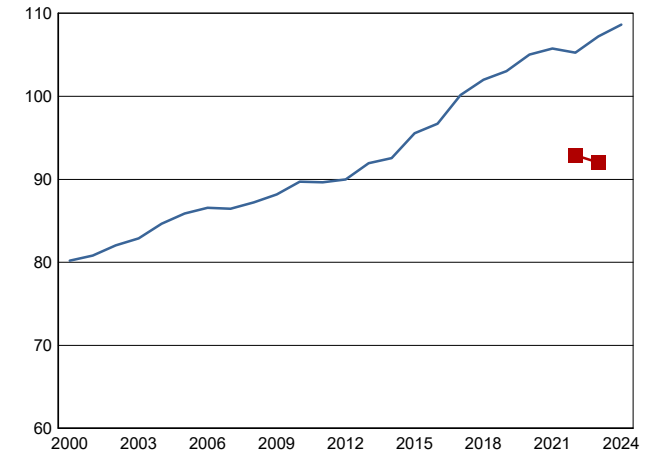
Litter Size



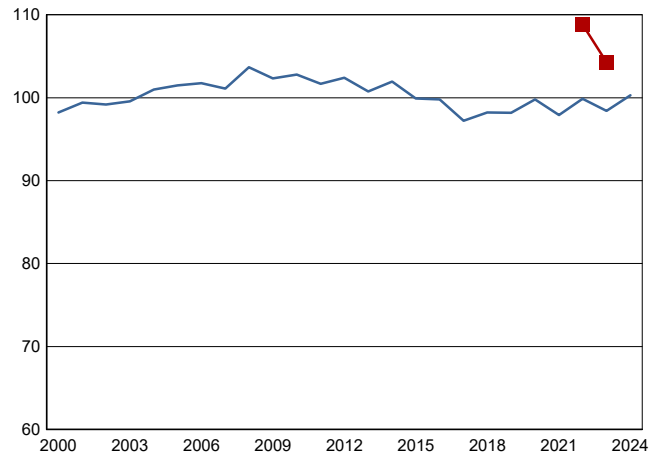
Movement



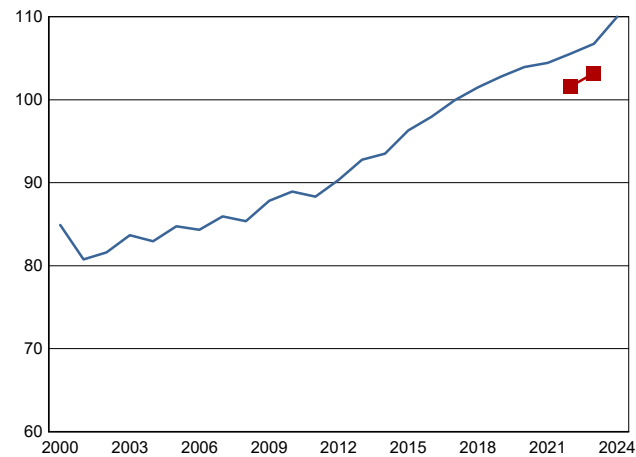
Temperament



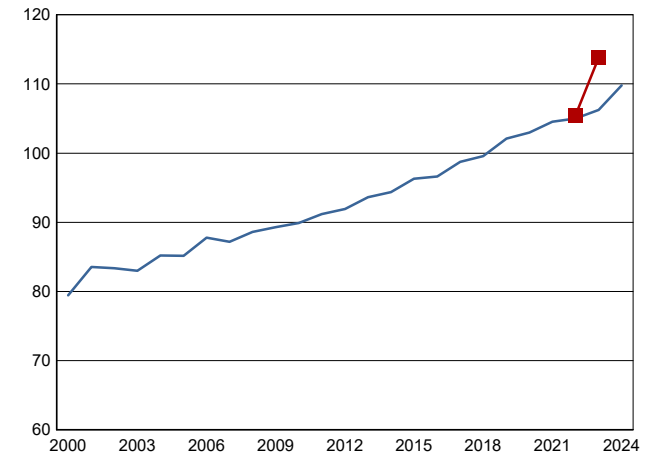
Coat



General Appearance

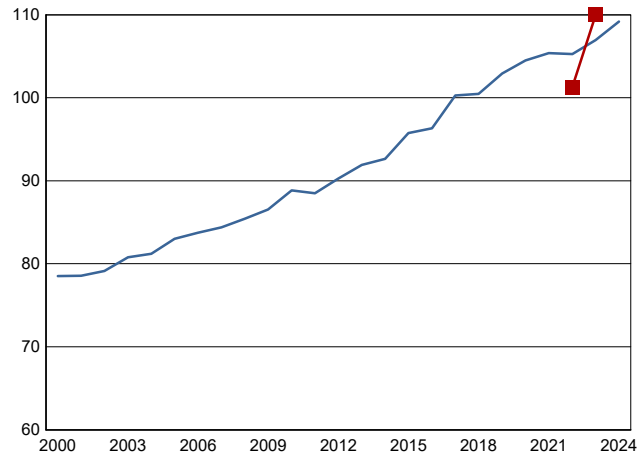


Head & Face

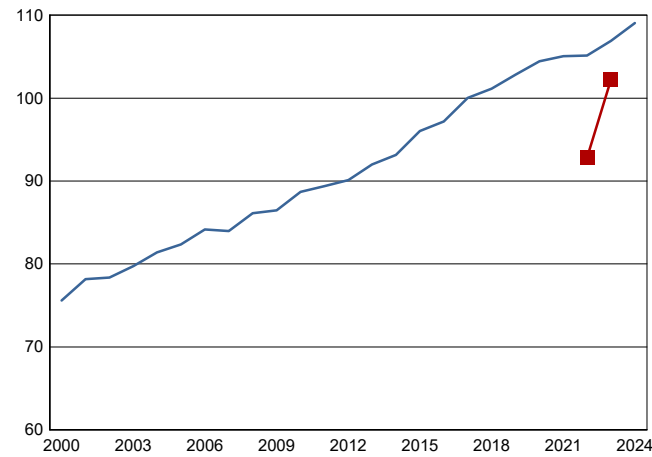


Genetic Trends

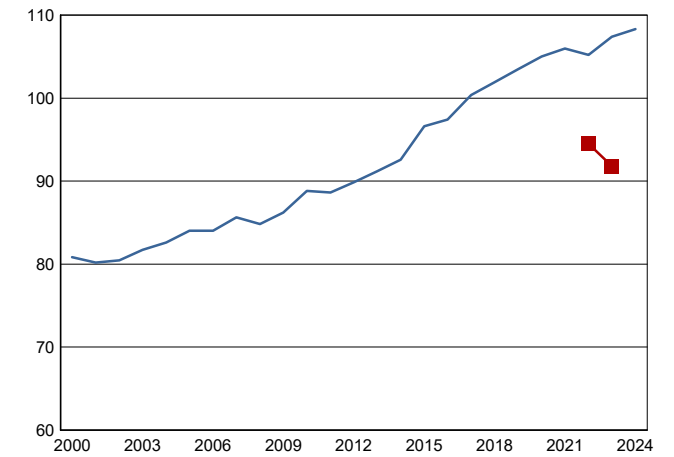
Front Quarter



Centre

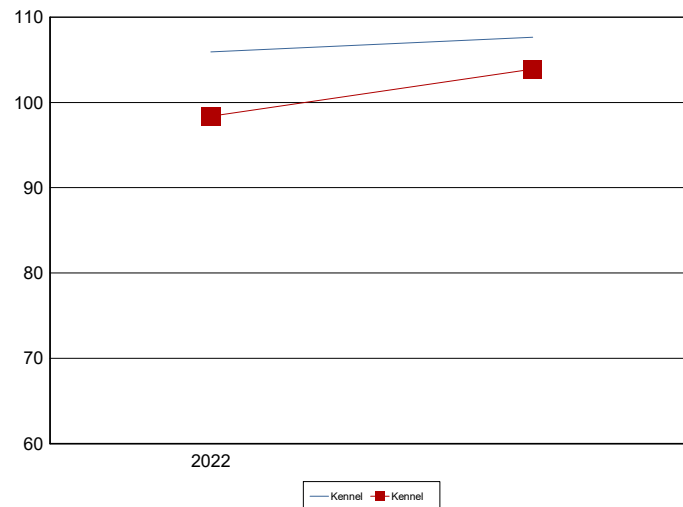


Hind Quarter

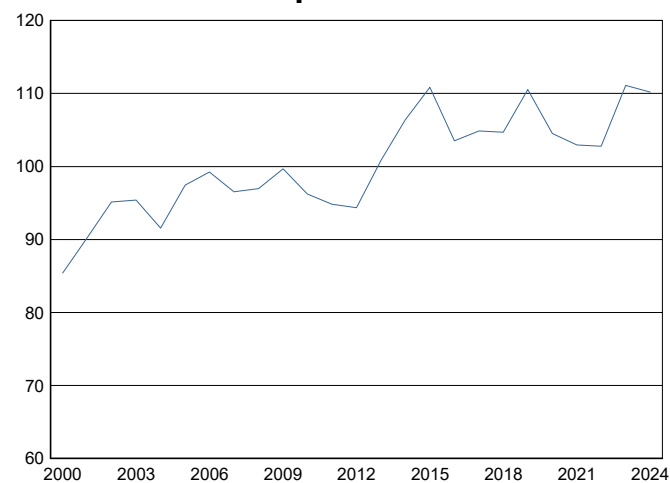


Final Score & Health Traits

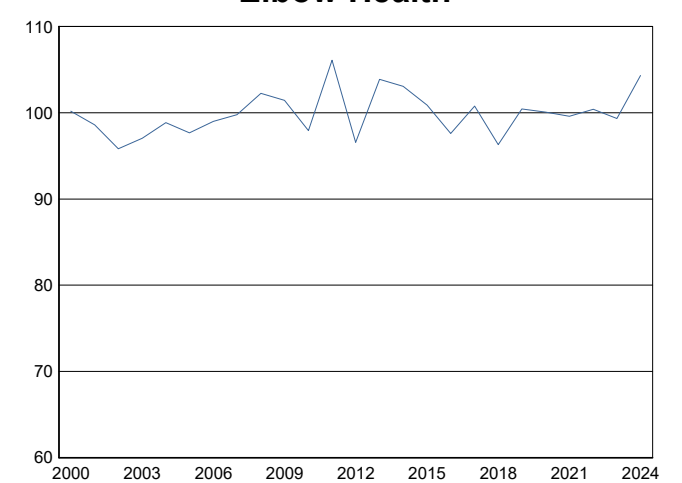
Final Score



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	
ELEVATION HERBY		LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	5.21	130	138	91	120	119	93	116	119	118	129	120	123	26	7	11			6
	2021	ELEVATION MOYA		32	49	33	59	34	74	58	73	60	62	64	69			7			1
AUBIN IVAN		AFRIKA RUGAR	7.31	106	124	102	85	93	94	101	105	104	103	91	98						
	2023	BOSTU LYBINE		5	5	24	28	5	37	27	37	29	30	32	34						

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
ELEVATION SOPHIE	2021	LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3 ELEVATION MANDY	5.39	131 5	118 28	87 28	106 43	109 21	100 54	117 43	125 53	120 44	119 46	107 47	119 50				
RYGA YAYA	2021	EKVONSALIES DYNAMIC JACOB ELSA	11.91	97 5	96 5	95 5	91 46	96 5	86 65	92 45	92 64	90 47	95 50	103 53	93 59	10 1	3 3	1 1	
AUBIN LADY BIANCA	2023	AFRIKA RUGAR BOSTU LYBINE	7.31	106 5	124 5	102 24	85 28	93 5	94 37	101 27	105 37	104 29	103 30	91 32	98 34				
AUBIN LADY KEONNA	2023	AFRIKA RUGAR BOSTU LYBINE	7.31	106 5	124 5	102 24	85 28	93 5	94 37	101 27	105 37	104 29	103 30	91 32	98 34				

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	
LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3		AFRIKA HAVANNAH	5.56	136	156	91	86	92	80	104	124	116	113	92	107	81	10	31	10	10
	2017	LINGA LONGA ZALYN		43	57	47	71	45	84	71	83	72	74	76	80					
AFRIKA RUGAR		LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	6.37	113	128	113	90	89	101	99	117	115	103	88	103	11	4	1		
	2019	AFRIKA MATILDA		14	30	36	45	20	56	44	55	45	47	49	52					
EKVONSALIES DYNAMIC		DUMAS BIG DEAL	4.80	98	97	90	70	91	63	87	104	95	100	99	94	49	9	13		4
	2019	GATEKEEPER SASHA		5	5	5	59	31	75	58	74	60	62	65	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 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	
JACOB ELSA	2016	JACOB BOB	2.96	95	94		96	102	91	98	92	97	98	103	96	11	3	4			3
		KLOPDISSELBOOM KATIE		5	5		47	20	62	46	61	48	50	53	57			3			1
ELEVATION MANDY	2017	ELEVATION DAX	14.22	126	81	83	126	126	121	129	126	123	125	123	131	12	3	3			1
		QUREDU MAHATMAH		29	48	51	58	38	71	58	70	59	61	63	67			3			1
ELEVATION MOYA	2018	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	17.70	126	103	81	138	135	100	128	115	115	133	135	131	5	1	3	1	1	2
		QUREDU MIA		37	55	51	62	45	73	61	72	62	64	66	69			3			1
BOSTU LYBINE	2020	CABARET STRAAT-KAT	9.29	100	119	90	80	97	86	102	93	94	103	94	93	6	2				
		CDH MICCO		12	24	51	50	32	58	50	58	51	52	53	56						

