

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR B.M.F. THOMAS

4 ANVIL CLOSE

0

HOUTBAY

7806



Kennel Number: 695977



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.

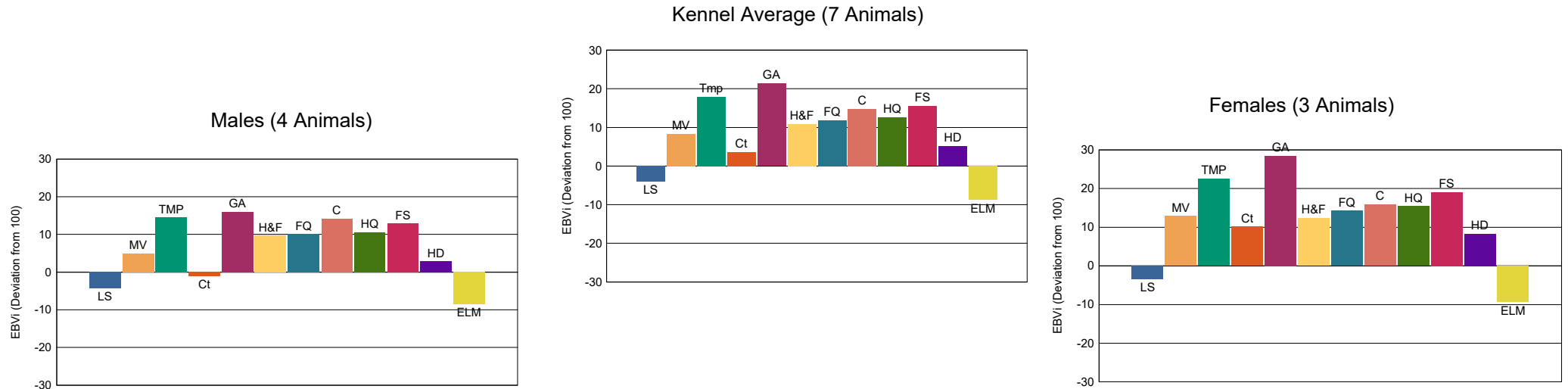
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	97
Movement (Mv)	108	105	113
Temperament (Tmp)	118	115	123
Coat (Ct)	104	99	110
General Appearance	121	116	128
Head & Face (H&F)	111	110	112
Front Quarter (FQ)	112	110	114
Centre (C)	115	114	116
Hind Quarter (HQ)	113	111	115
Final Score (FS)	116	113	119
Hip Health (HH)	105	103	108
Elbow Health (ELM)	91	92	91

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.

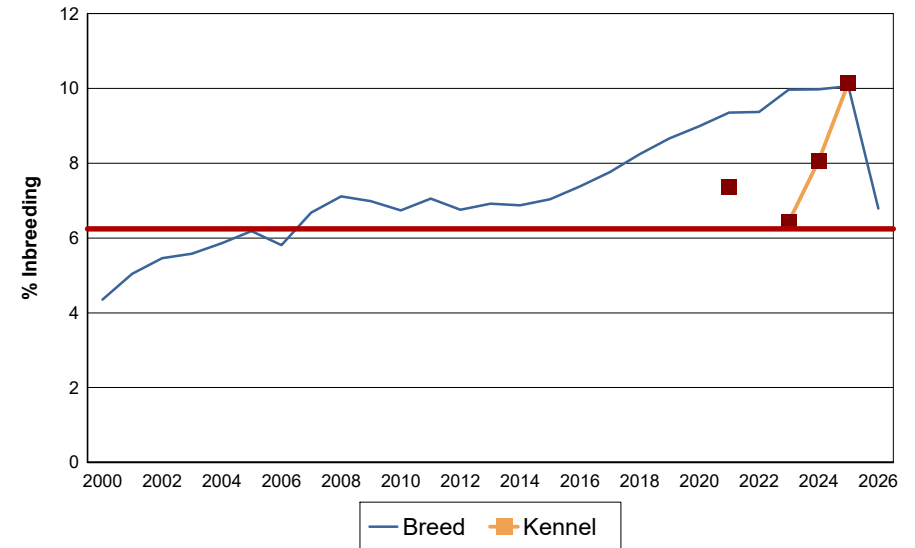
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

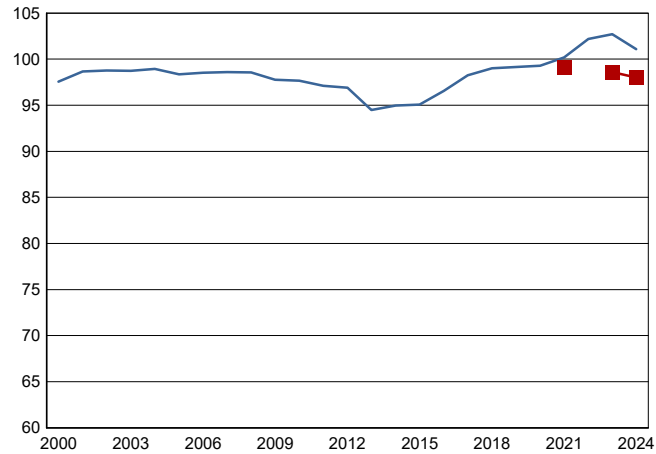


Inbreeding Levels

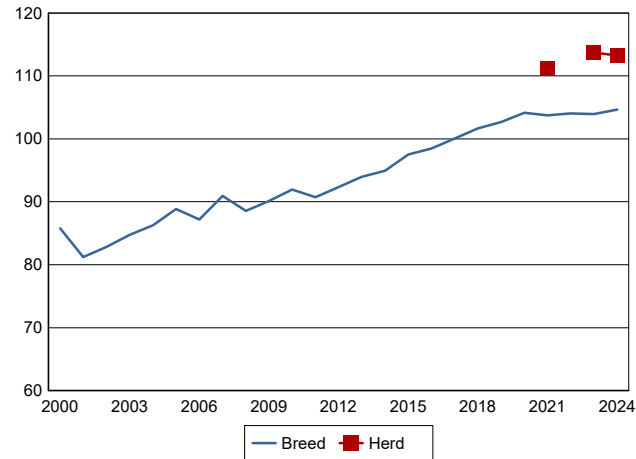
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	7	49007	4	25141	3	23857	6	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.75	8.49	7.61	8.46	12.59	8.53	8.22	8.01	7.45	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	4	24990	3	23728	6	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	3	15537	3	15058	3	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

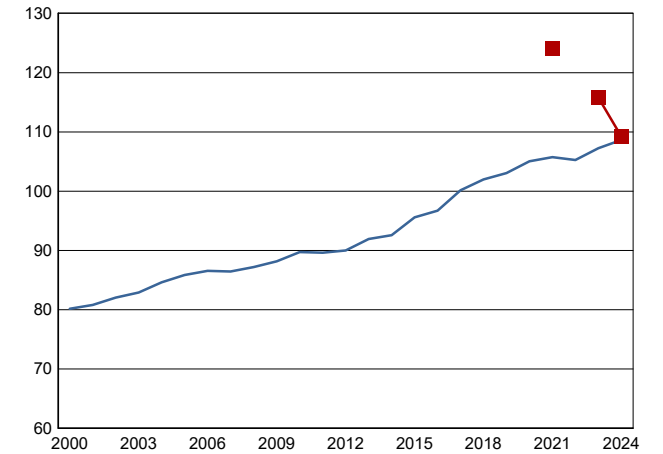
Litter Size



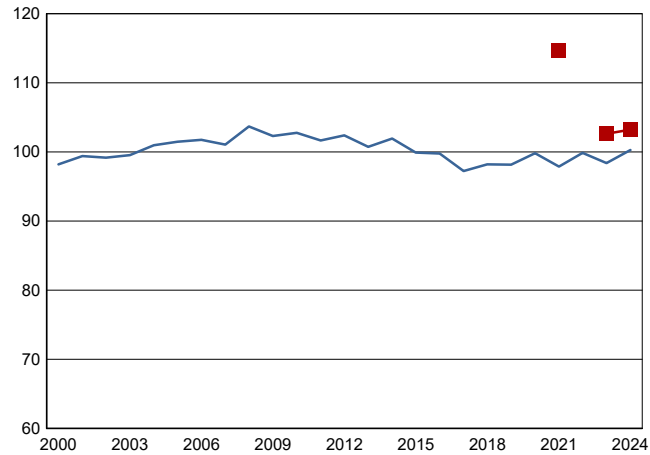
Movement



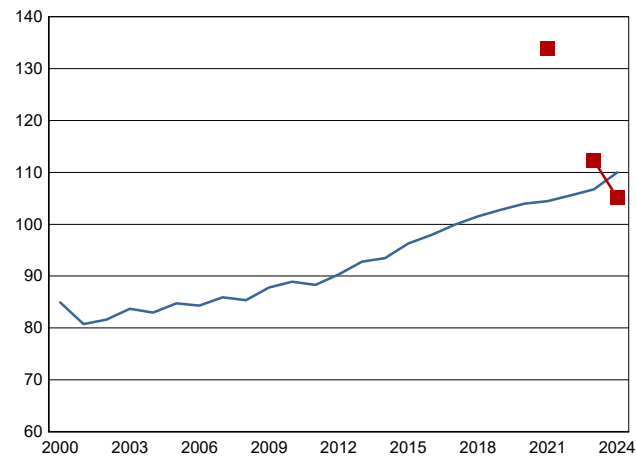
Temperament



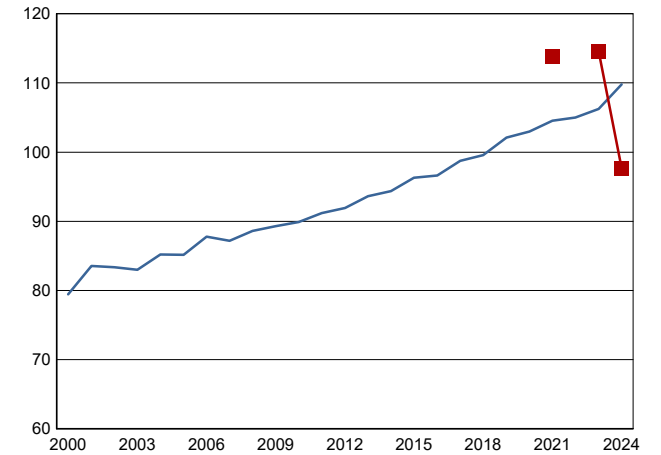
Coat



General Appearance

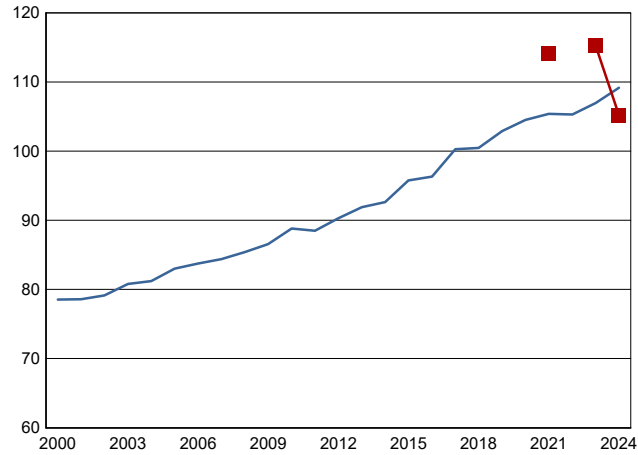


Head & Face

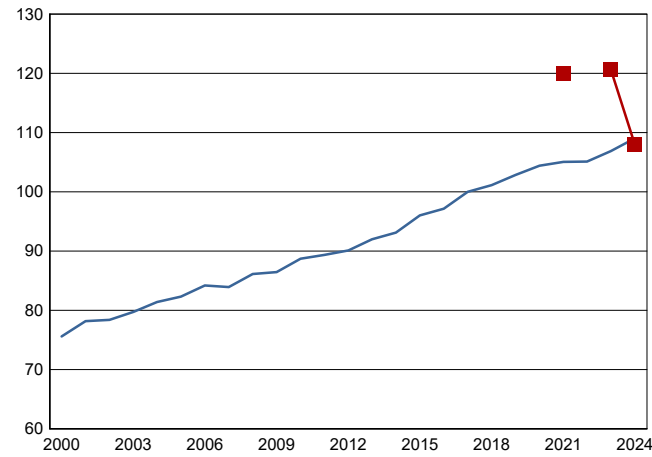


Genetic Trends

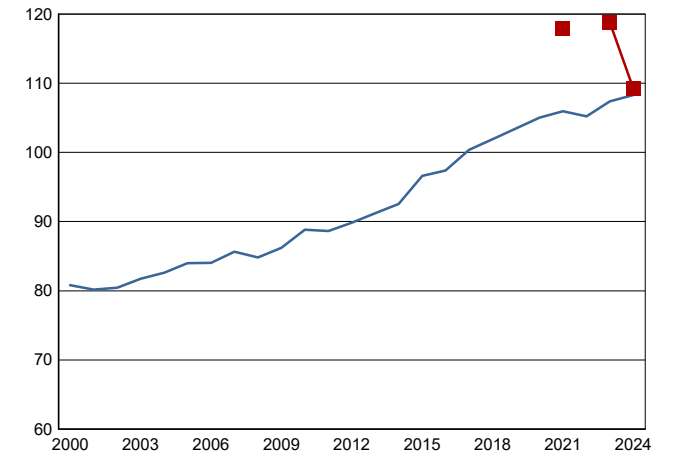
Front Quarter



Centre

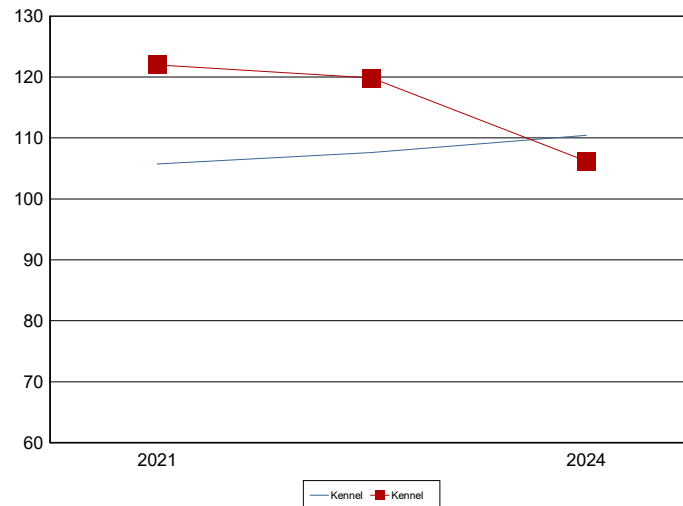


Hind Quarter

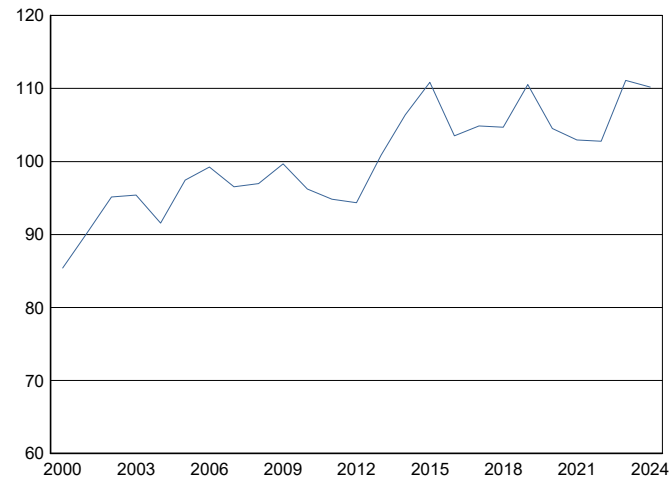


Final Score & Health Traits

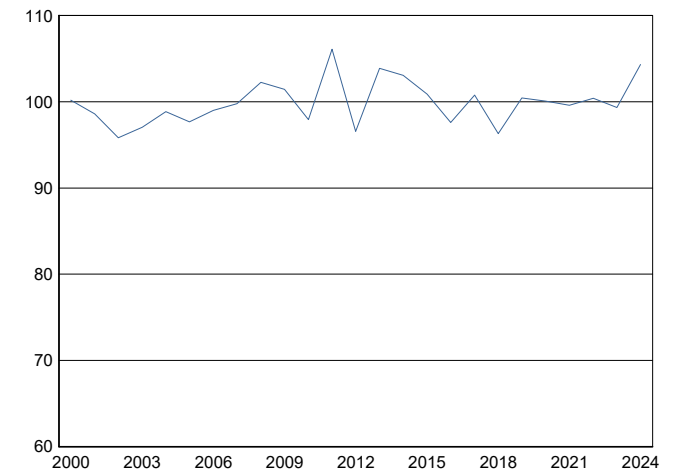
Final Score



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
Name		Sire	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	with litters
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score						
SUMMIT LUCA		DUMAS MATRIX	5.91	94	99	92	84	110	79	121	108	99	104	101	102						
	2020	KLOPDISSELBOOM GINGER		5	5	17	51	25	66	51	65	52	54	56	61						
THOMAS OPTIMUS		GUNSMOKE ZEUS	6.33	100	87	99	114	113	106	110	112	115	122	115	118						
	2023	SCOUSER MEDEA		5	5	5	38	5	57	37	55	39	41	44	50						
THOMAS SPARTAN		PAURON RUGER	8.07	97	92	98	110	107	104	102	104	107	108	108	108						
	2024	SCOUSER MEDEA		5	5	5	38	5	55	37	54	39	41	44	49						
THOMAS HILUX		ELEVATION KUDU	10.15	120	89	94	112	129	107			120	123								
	2025	THOMAS MULAN		5	5	5	22	5	39		38	23	26	28	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	
THOMAS MULAN		ZKR BROCK	7.38	104	81	99	111	124	115	134	114	114	120	118	122	6	2				
	2021	SCOUSER MEDEA		5	5	5	40	5	58	39	57	41	44	46	52						
HORIZON TWILIGHT		HORIZON CONG	20.24	101	103	96	115	114	109	120	108	108	105	110	112						
	2024	HORIZON AVALANCHE		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	14						
THOMAS HARLEY		ELEVATION KUDU	10.15	120	89	94	112	129	107		115	120	123	119	123						
	2025	THOMAS MULAN		5	5	5	22	5	39		38	23	26	28	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		
DUMAS MATRIX		ELEVATION AROS	5.20	88	95	88	95	125	73	147	124	117	129	110	121	69	14	25		14	
	2018	DUMAS NIKITA		5	5	30	70	44	83	69	82	71	73	75	79						11
ZKR BROCK		PENINSULA PLAYBOY	5.90	102	82	94	96	109	113	133	113	97	110	100	110	89	9	17		12	
	2018	MIDDELPOS BBD SERABIE		5	5	16	60	30	76	58	75	61	63	66	71						12
PAURON RUGER		VILLA ROUGE GOLIAT	8.73	88	104	92	104	95	96	102	98	94	104	95	97	30	6	5		1	
	2020	DELMA DONNA		5	5	25	55	27	72	54	71	56	58	61	66						5
HORIZON CONG		BRIEL THE GHOST	7.72	98	104	103	113	105	122	111	104	101	97	102	106	13	2	4		2	
	2021	MASTERMINDS ROYAL		5	5	5	40	5	55	39	55	41	43	46	51						3
GUNSMOKE ZEUS		RAINAISANCE LEO	4.79	94	94	93	100	99	112	116	121	100	118	109	116	5	1	3		1	
	2022	GATEKEEPER NOVA		5	5	5	47	17	63	46	62	48	50	53	58						3
ELEVATION KUDU		VAN DER KEMP BLOCK	16.96	137	97	89	113	134	99	129	116	126	126	119	125	37	7				
	2022	JAMBAL KATINKA		5	35	5	41	5	61	41	60	42	45	48	54						

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	
KLOPDISSELBOOM GINGER	2018	ALPHONSE ALDO	6.49	101	104	96	80	94	83	96	99	87	89	95	91	15	3	7			4
		KLOPDISSELBOOM ASHANTI		5	5	39	60	34	75	59	74	60	63	65	70			7			1
SCOUSER MEDEA	2020	KLEIN WITWAL BBD SHOT CALLER	8.62	106	80	104	121	128	110	113	107	125	119	125	122	16	2	6			2
		KLOPDISSELBOOM DORIS		5	5	12	45	16	60	43	59	46	48	50	55			4			1
THOMAS MULAN	2021	ZKR BROCK	7.38	104	81	99	111	124	115	134	114	114	120	118	122	6	2				
		SCOUSER MEDEA		5	5	5	40	5	58	39	57	41	44	46	52						
HORIZON AVALANCHE	2023	RAINAISANCE STETSON	7.31	104	102	90	118	124	96	128	113	116	112	118	118	9	2				
		MASTERMINDS ROYAL		5	5	5	33	5	48	32	47	34	36	39	44						

