

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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NAIROBI

KENYA



Kennel Number: 697718



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.

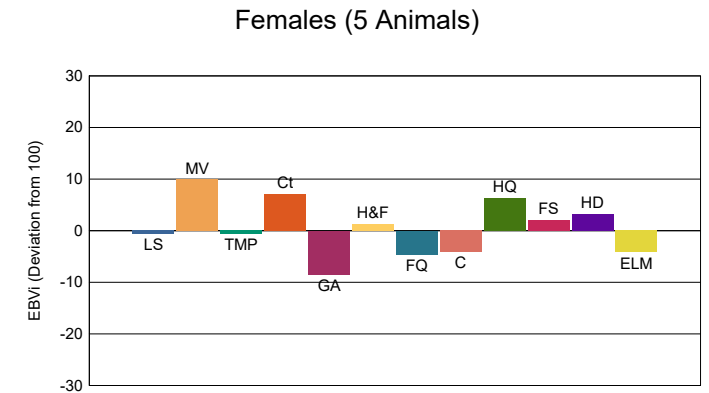
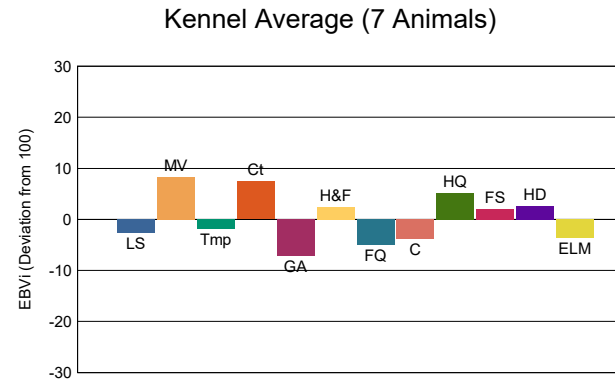
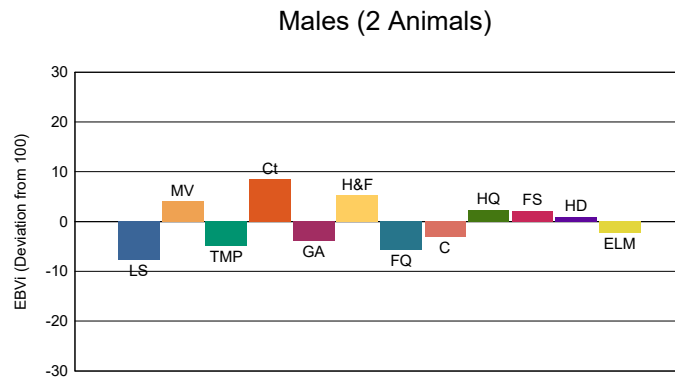
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	97	92	99
Movement (Mv)	108	104	110
Temperament (Tmp)	98	95	99
Coat (Ct)	107	108	107
General Appearance	93	96	92
Head & Face (H&F)	102	105	101
Front Quarter (FQ)	95	94	95
Centre (C)	96	97	96
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	102	106
Final Score (FS)	102	102	102
Hip Health (HH)	103	101	103
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	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.

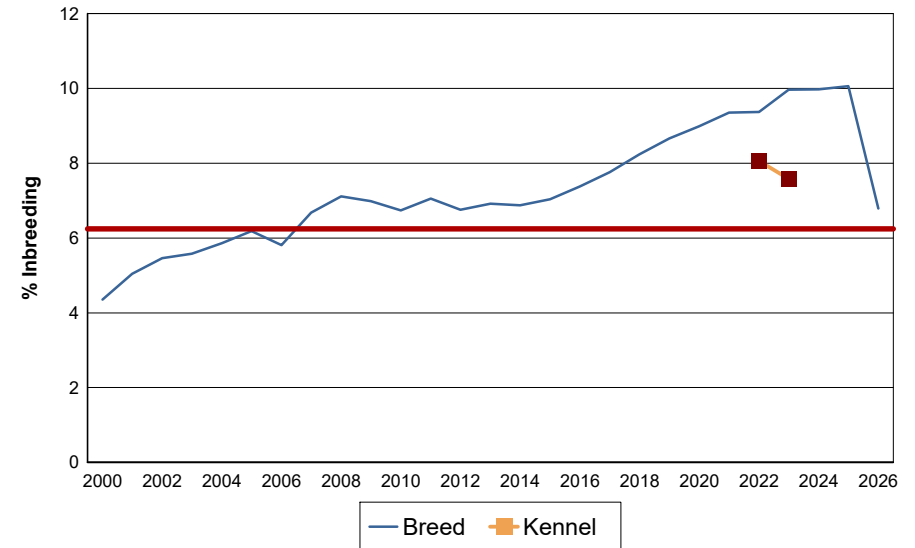
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	2	25141	5	23857	4	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.10	8.49	6.69	8.46	7.26	8.53	6.15	8.01	5.97	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	2	24990	5	23728	4	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	1	15537	4	15058	2	15537	2	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	
HALISI PRICHA		RAINAISANCE EMPIRE	5.79	100	97	90	102	93	113	100	107	92	97	99	102	5	2				
	2019	RAINAISANCE LONDON		5	5	6	40	5	58	40	57	41	44	47	52						
BINNUI HAVI		HALISI PRICHA	7.58	102	99	95	106	97	104	93	103	96	97	105	102						
	2023	HALISI KUKII		5	5	5	18	5	34	17	33	19	22	24	29						

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 Progeny	Litters Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
RAINAISANCE KAFFEE	2019	ATKINS X-FACTOR RAINAISANCE SOFIA	7.02	106 5	92 5	107 28	115 51	103 27	112 65	90 51	99 64	94 52	95 54	108 56	102 60	2	1			
HALISI KUKII	2020	MES JUDGE DREDD DIONYSYS WRINKLES	5.60	103 5	101 5	99 7	111 43	101 14	95 59	86 43	99 58	101 44	96 46	112 49	102 54	3	1			
BINNUI TERRY	2022	HALISI PRICHA RAINAISANCE KAFFEE	8.06	103 5	94 5	98 5	109 22	98 5	112 36	95 21	103 35	93 23	96 25	104 27	102 32					
BINNUI MANDII	2022	HALISI PRICHA RAINAISANCE KAFFEE	8.06	103 5	94 5	98 5	109 22	98 5	112 36	95 21	103 35	93 23	96 25	104 27	102 32					
BINNUI ZAIRA	2023	HALISI PRICHA HALISI KUKII	7.58	102 5	99 5	95 5	106 18	97 5	104 34	93 17	103 33	96 19	97 22	105 24	102 29					

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	
RAINAISANCE EMPIRE		MIDDELPOS BBD KRISJAN	4.69	108	100	76	92	85	106	94	113	82	85	88	95	29	6	9		7
	2015	COBOLT BEAULAH		5	5	27	56	27	74	55	73	57	60	62	68					
ATKINS X-FACTOR		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	7.09	117	90	102	109	110	113	106	109	96	102	113	111	20	3	11		8
	2017	VOEL GERUS MILEY		19	27	47	66	47	78	65	77	66	68	70	74					
MES JUDGE DREDD		MES MAC GYVER	7.02	111	107	106	120	105	83	75	107	100	98	127	109	39	6	14		6
	2018	MES LINDIE I		5	18	43	66	42	79	65	78	66	68	70	74					
HALISI PRICHA		RAINAISANCE EMPIRE	5.79	100	97	90	102	93	113	100	107	92	97	99	102	5	2			
	2019	RAINAISANCE LONDON		5	5	6	40	5	58	40	57	41	44	47	52					

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	
RAINAISANCE LONDON	2015	DELATRO OPTIMUM	5.67	93	93	104	109	99	120	105	103	102	108	106	108	14	2	2			2
		RAINAISANCE LAYLA		5	5	30	45	12	58	44	58	46	48	50	54			2			2
RAINAISANCE SOFIA	2018	RAINAISANCE SIMBA	4.80	94	93	111	123	95	112	72	80	92	87	103	91	25	4	11			8
		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA		5	5	42	64	35	78	63	78	64	67	69	74			8			1
DIONYSYS WRINKLES	2019	RAINAISANCE ZEUS	6.77	96	95	93	103	100	106	98	98	102	95	100	99	4		1			1
		RAINAISANCE ZIA		5	5	5	46	10	64	45	63	47	49	52	58			1			1
RAINAISANCE KAFFEE	2019	ATKINS X-FACTOR	7.02	106	92	107	115	103	112	90	99	94	95	108	102	2	1				
		RAINAISANCE SOFIA		5	5	28	51	27	65	51	64	52	54	56	60						
HALISI KUKII	2020	MES JUDGE DREDD	5.60	103	101	99	111	101	95	86	99	101	96	112	102	3	1				
		DIONYSYS WRINKLES		5	5	7	43	14	59	43	58	44	46	49	54						

