

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MR E.T. BHUDE

24 PA VAN SCHALKWYK STREET
NORKEM PARK
KEMPTON PARK
1618



Kennel Number: 703306



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.

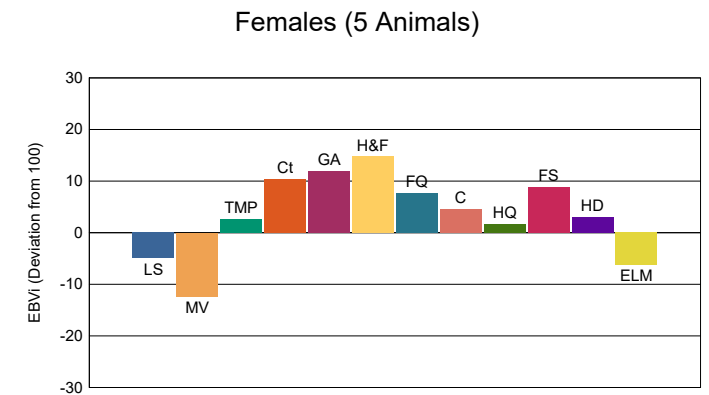
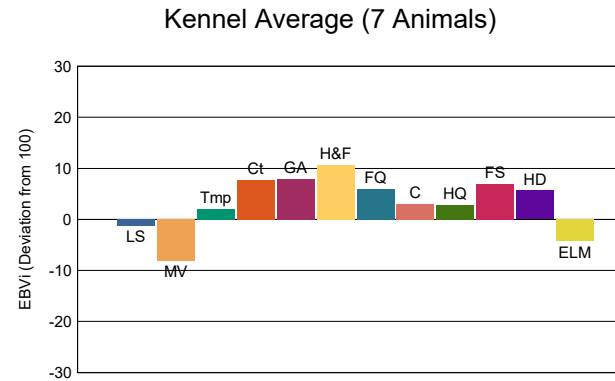
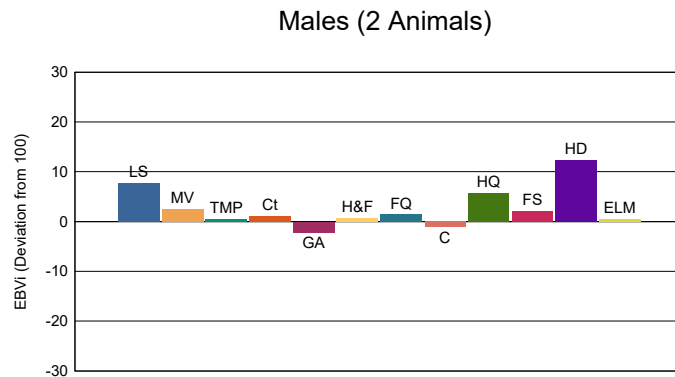
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	108	95
Movement (Mv)	92	103	88
Temperament (Tmp)	102	100	103
Coat (Ct)	108	101	110
General Appearance	108	98	112
Head & Face (H&F)	111	101	115
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	101	108
Centre (C)	103	99	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	106	102
Final Score (FS)	107	102	109
Hip Health (HH)	106	112	103
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	101	94

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.

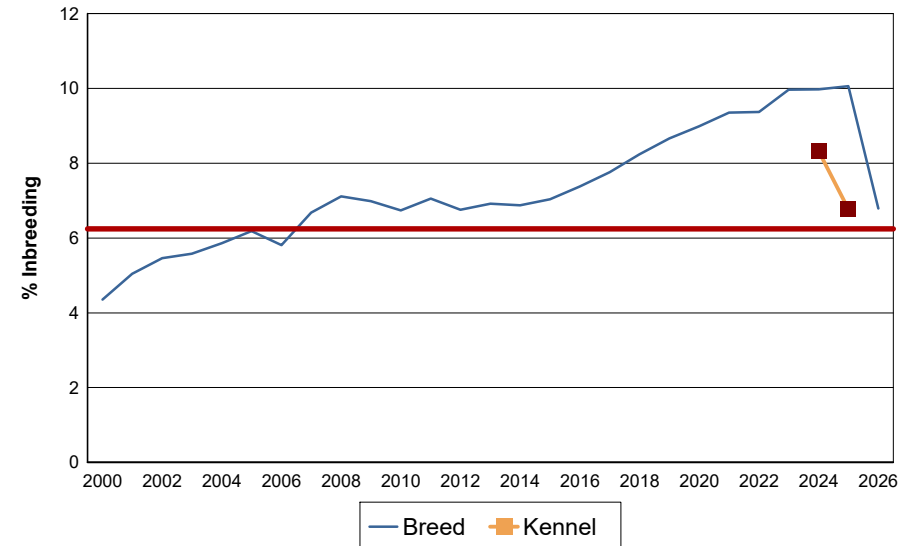
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	6	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.76	8.49	5.86	8.46	9.92	8.53	5.83	8.01	10.56	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	2	24990	5	23728	6	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	1	15537	5	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	
ARMANDUS REX		MIGHTY MANDLA I	6.77	119	103	116	121	105	95	90	94	98	99	113	102	1	1				
	2022	ARMANDUS LARA		5	5	22	47	20	63	46	62	47	50	52	57						
BRACKEN BRUTUS		SA BRIGHT DIEGO	4.96	106	98	100	84	96	107	106	107	105	99	99	102						
	2025	CAVIN REGAL NIKITA		5	5	5	32	5	46	32	45	33	35	37	42						

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
TERRIBLE TWINS ZAMA	2021	TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-MAMBA TERRIBLE TWINS LERATO	23.01	98 5	86 5	87 5	122 44	124 5	96 63	108 44	118 62	110 45	109 48	109 51	116 57	1	1				
ARMANDUS BEA	2022	WESTPOINT DROGO PADIACHY PAMPOENKRAAL 'GUCCI'	4.99	102 5	96 5	92 5	78 42	94 10	116 60	113 41	117 59	104 43	106 45	100 48	108 54						
BEDOLINE HANNAH	2023	DTK TOXIC MALAZA ZAHARA	9.86	103 5	96 5	101 5	72 36	99 5	120 57	120 35	115 55	110 37	105 40	98 43	108 50	2	1				
SUPREMACY BONTLE	2025	SA BRIGHT ZULU BEDOLINE HANNAH	6.77	106 5	93 5	96 5	82 24	100 5	113 40	113 23	118 39	109 25	104 28	102 30	110 35						
BRACKEN BONTLE	2025	SA BRIGHT DIEGO CAVIN REGAL NIKITA	4.96	106 5	98 5	100 5	84 32	96 5	107 46	106 32	107 45	105 33	99 35	99 37	102 42						

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
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	with litters
WESTPOINT DROGO		ZUKANDI ZUKO	4.77	93	91	93	82	91	128	107	106	104	103	99	104	11	2	9	1	4
	2019	ZOAR EVE		5	5	26	47	20	64	47	63	48	51	53	58		8		1	3
TERRIBLE TWINS GHETTO-MAMBA		ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.72	93	95	80	129	122	103	100	107	105	120	113	116	67	11	18		7
	2020	CAVIN REGAL ANGOLA		5	9	25	63	38	77	63	77	64	66	68	73		15			3
MIGHTY MANDLA I		MIGHTY MABULA	5.91	127	134	107	107	95	89	100	93	95	93	96	93	19	4	6		4
	2020	MIGHTY THARI		5	5	33	54	29	68	53	67	55	57	59	64		6			2
DTK TOXIC		ELEVATION TRIOMF	6.71	111	94	99	70	95	116	111	116	103	104	102	107	9	2	5		2
	2021	MARVILLOSO GRIZELDA BLANCA		5	5	7	40	9	56	40	55	41	43	46	50		5			2
SA BRIGHT ZULU		HERBERG RUGER	5.94	108	91	91	92	101	105	105	120	108	103	106	111	2	1			
	2021	SA BRIGHT TYLER		5	5	8	49	21	66	49	65	50	52	55	60					
SA BRIGHT DIEGO		HERBERG RUGER	5.94	108	91	91	90	106	110	112	130	119	112	112	120	24	4	3		
	2021	SA BRIGHT TYLER		5	5	8	52	24	69	52	68	53	56	58	64		2			

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-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
CAVIN REGAL NIKITA	2019	MAKARIOS BBD AJACKS	7.28	103	106	109	78	85	105	99	84	91	87	86	84	22	1	1			
		SA EXTREME NIKITA		5	5	33	53	29	68	53	67	54	56	58	63			1			
TERRIBLE TWINS LERATO	2019	ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	23.49	104	77	93	107	123	107	119	133	118	101	106	120	11	1	4			3
		ROKAFELA LWANDLE		5	5	29	54	25	68	53	67	55	57	59	63			4			1
PADIACHY PAMPOENKRAAL 'GUCCI'	2019	MIDDELPOS BBD BRUCE ALMIGHTY	4.23	112	100	91	87	107	94	113	124	108	111	109	114	9	2	2	1	1	1
		BASTIAN LUCY I		5	9	21	52	26	67	51	67	52	55	57	62			2			1
ARMANDUS LARA	2020	MES RUBENSTEIN	11.16	111	73	124	120	113	103	102	112	107	107	115	114	24	3	5			3
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ALASKA		8	25	44	60	40	73	60	72	61	63	65	69			5			1
MALAZA ZAHARA	2021	NTOZIMNANDI JUB JUB	7.35	96	99	103	83	101	115	112	99	104	97	100	100	3	1	2			1
		HEAVY WEIGHTS BOUWER PAULINA		5	5	5	41	5	60	40	59	42	45	48	54			2			1
BEDOLINE HANNAH	2023	DTK TOXIC	9.86	103	96	101	72	99	120	120	115	110	105	98	108	2	1				
		MALAZA ZAHARA		5	5	5	36	5	57	35	55	37	40	43	50						

