

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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TETE CITY

MOZAMBIQUE



Kennel Number: 707295



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.

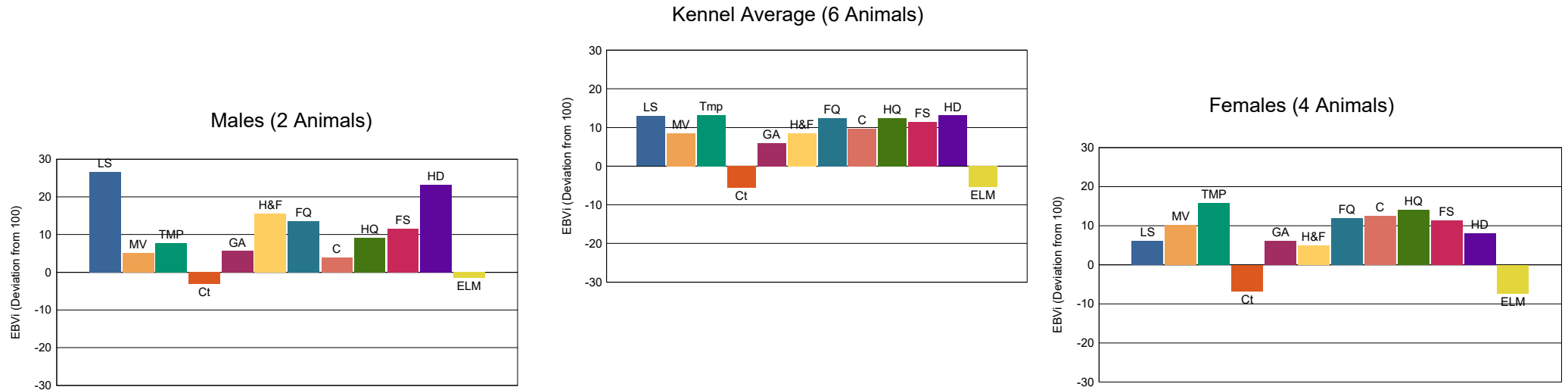
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	113	127	106
Movement (Mv)	108	105	110
Temperament (Tmp)	113	108	116
Coat (Ct)	94	97	93
General Appearance	106	106	106
Head & Face (H&F)	108	116	105
Front Quarter (FQ)	112	114	112
Centre (C)	110	104	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	112	109	114
Final Score (FS)	111	112	111
Hip Health (HH)	113	123	108
Elbow Health (ELM)	95	98	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.

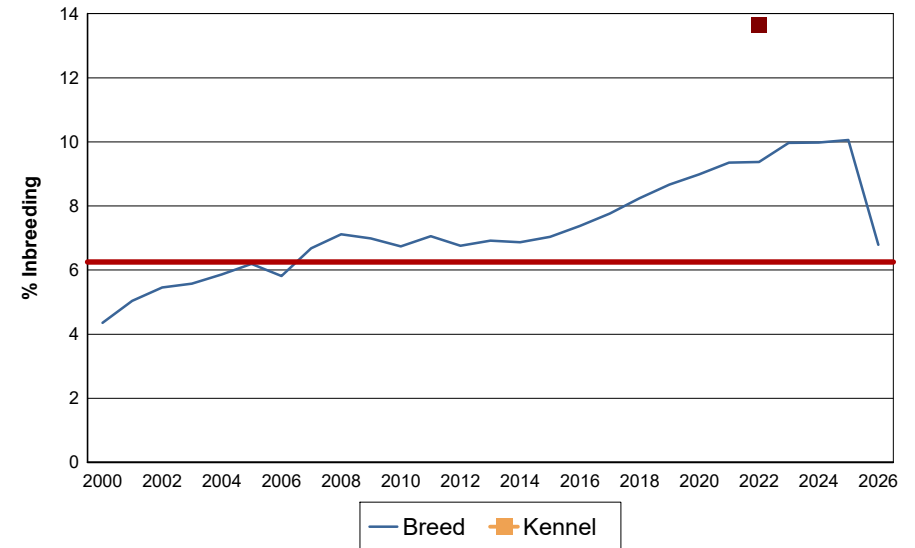
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.41	8.49	15.42	8.46	9.41	8.53	10.32	8.01	9.47	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	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	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
AFRIKA MAVERICK		AFRIKA MURG	9.91	132	124	127	95	102	85	109	125	120	106	106	113						
	2021	AFRIKA BUKIE		15	34	29	43	17	54	43	54	44	46	48	51						
MOCKING JOHN WICK		LOMBARD SUPERIOR DENVER	20.92	114	73	126	115	114	109	102	106	107	102	113	111						
	2022	AFRIKA MONA LISA		5	5	5	31	5	42	30	42	32	33	35	39						

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

Sire		%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	with
BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter							
RA	BOSTU ALPHA	10.64	118	108	92	105	115	72	101	104	117	119	113	109	11	2				
	2019		AFRIKA ZIVA 3	5	5	32	43	14	59	42	58	44	46	49						
	MES RUBENSTEIN	8.17	117	74	136	114	114	120	101	105	107	96	111	110	4	1				
	2020		AFRIKA RUSTIQUE	15	29	46	54	35	65	53	64	54	56	58						
	BOSTU ARI	7.84	82	99	93	111	121	96	120	104	111	122	120	116						
	2022		EL ROI CAROLINE	5	5	5	28	5	41	27	40	29	31	33						
	LOMBARD SUPERIOR DENVER	10.98	115	90	104	111	114	85	102	106	112	113	114	110						
	2022		ALEXANDER BBD AKIRA	5	5	10	29	5	41	28	40	30	31	33						

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	
MES RUBENSTEIN		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.08	111	59	133	122	134	109	99	101	114	104	128	116	314	52	101	21	83
	2016	MES LIZE		58	67	73	86	71	92	86	92	87	88	89	90		83		20	11
BOSTU ALPHA		MES BUKA	13.12	111	112	89	107	123	79	110	117	128	128	124	122	29	6	9		6
	2017	MES NAHLA I		5	21	39	56	34	69	55	68	57	59	61	65		9			3
AFRIKA MURG		AFRIKA TOMMELOM	8.11	139	106	134	96	108	59	112	139	127	107	98	115	16	2	3	1	2
	2018	AFRIKA DALITA		40	57	42	61	37	75	61	74	62	64	66	70		1		1	1
LOMBARD SUPERIOR DENVER		MES RUBENSTEIN	11.16	111	73	116	117	113	98	103	107	107	108	115	112	18	4			
	2019	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ALASKA		8	25	36	55	37	65	54	65	56	57	59	62					
BOSTU ARI		BOSTU DADDY COOL	15.13	63	102	86	106	114	98	121	105	98	115	110	110	6	1	1		
	2021	BOSTU BRANGELINA		5	28	30	46	24	55	45	54	46	48	49	52		1			

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	
AFRIKA BUKIE	2017	MES BUKA	5.47	126	142	120	94	95	110	106	112	113	104	113	111	40	3	13	3	3	6
		AFRIKA RUBELS		46	61	57	66	41	79	65	78	66	68	71	75			10			1
AFRIKA ZIVA 3	2017	AFRIKA TOMMELOM	6.50	126	104	91	100	104	83	93	91	107	105	100	97	10	2	5			2
		AFRIKA PLUM		5	14	48	55	29	71	54	69	55	58	60	65			5			1
AFRIKA RUSTIQUE	2019	AFRIKA DANTOR	6.10	123	88	140	109	97	113	103	110	100	93	94	103	24	3	6	1	1	4
		AFRIKA GEMMA		23	37	59	61	36	75	60	75	62	64	66	71			6			1
ALEXANDER BBD AKIRA	2019	BOSTU ALPHA	10.64	118	108	92	105	115	72	101	104	117	119	113	109	11	2				
		AFRIKA ZIVA 3		5	5	32	43	14	59	42	58	44	46	49	53						
EL ROI CAROLINE	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JOSHUA	19.94	102	97	99	115	127	93	119	104	125	129	129	121	6	1	1			
		MES GRACE KELLY		5	5	12	47	12	66	47	64	48	51	54	59			1			
AFRIKA MONA LISA	2020	MES RUBENSTEIN	8.17	117	74	136	114	114	120	101	105	107	96	111	110	4	1				
		AFRIKA RUSTIQUE		15	29	46	54	35	65	53	64	54	56	58	61						

