

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

February 2026

0 0 MAVORS BOERBOELS

VIA DEGLI ACERI

FARA IN SABINA

RIETI

ITALY



Kennel Number: 709954



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.

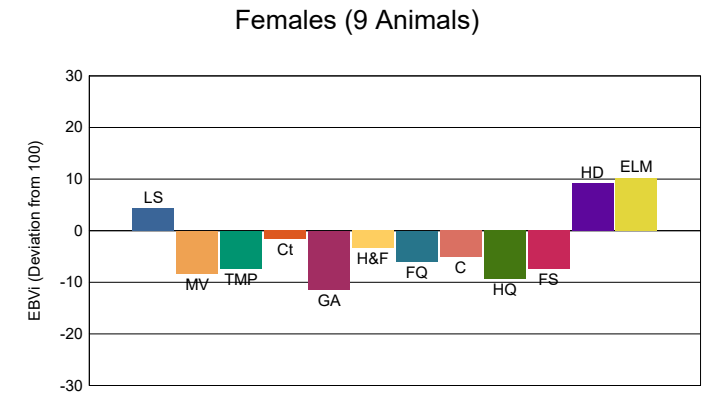
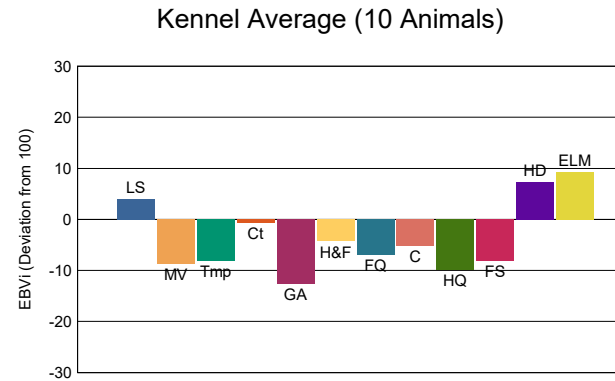
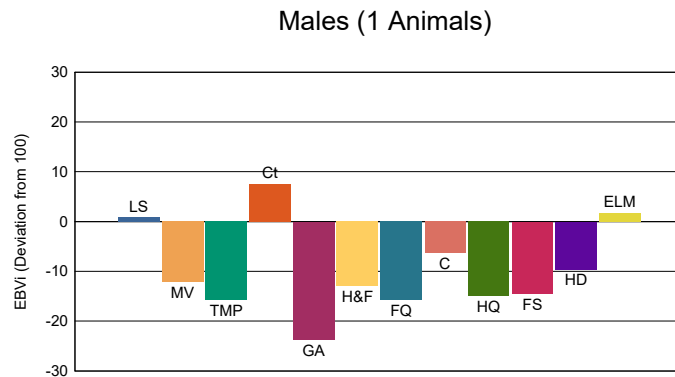
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	104	101	104
Movement (Mv)	91	88	92
Temperament (Tmp)	92	84	93
Coat (Ct)	99	108	98
General Appearance	87	76	89
Head & Face (H&F)	96	87	97
Front Quarter (FQ)	93	84	94
Centre (C)	95	94	95
Hind Quarter (HQ)	90	85	91
Final Score (FS)	92	86	93
Hip Health (HH)	107	90	109
Elbow Health (ELM)	109	102	110

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.

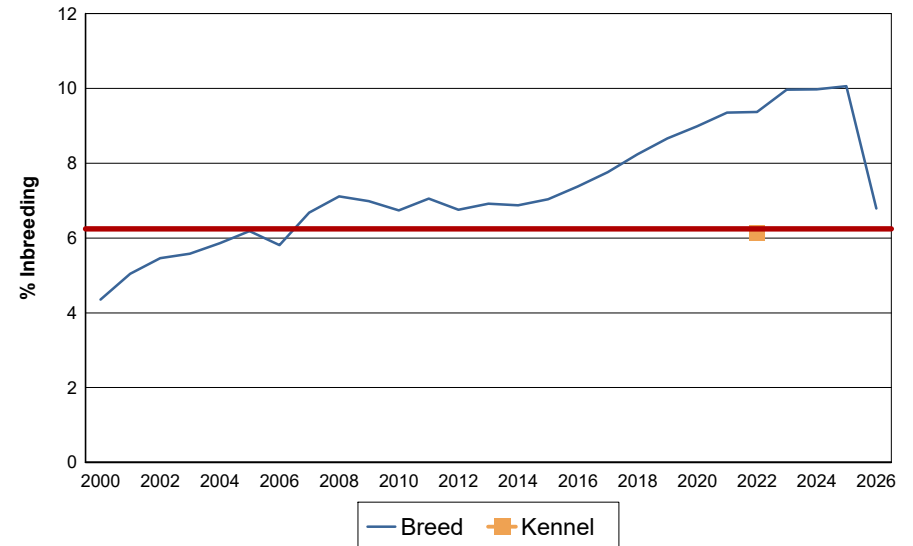
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	10	49007	1	25141	9	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	6.39	8.49	8.66	8.46	6.13	8.53	6.12	8.01	5.07	8.00
Number inbred	10	48727	1	24990	9	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600	1	15537	2	15058	1	15537		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	
TIGERBERG ODINO		GROOT GELUK FEMOES	8.66	90	102	101	88	84	108	76	87	84	94	85	86	27	3	1	2		2
	2014	TIGERBERG MIDNIGHTDREAM HONEY-BEE		5	5	19	30	5	45	29	44	31	33	36	40			1			1

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	Appraisal Progeny Kennels	Health Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
MAVORS DOROTHY DOZER	2020	HABLA JAWS CRAZY MISS GARBO	6.03	108 5	108 5	90 5	90 6	92 5	94 23	99 5	94 22	90 8	97 11	94 14	92 19				
MAVORS DANUWA	2020	HABLA JAWS CRAZY MISS GARBO	6.03	108 5	108 5	89 7	90 6	92 5	94 23	99 5	93 22	90 8	97 11	94 14	92 19	8	1		
MAVORS FARRAH FAWCETT	2022	TIGERBERG ODINO CRAZY MISS GARBO	6.90	105 5	106 5	90 5	94 14	87 5	101 29	88 13	88 28	85 15	97 18	94 20	90 25				
MAVORS GRETA GARBO	2022	TIGERBERG ODINO MAVORS DANUWA	6.38	99 5	105 5	95 5	89 5	88 5	101 18	88 5	90 18	87 5	96 5	89 6	89 13				
MAVORS HELLO KITTY	2022	AFRIKA KOEVOET OF BLYGEDACHT MAVORS ASHANTI	5.97	113 5	113 19	115 15	93 19	95 5	99 30	85 18	101 29	99 19	94 21	89 23	94 26				
MAVORS BONNIE HUNT	2022	AFRIKA KOEVOET OF BLYGEDACHT MAVORS ASHANTI	5.97	113 5	113 19	115 15	93 19	95 5	99 30	85 18	101 29	99 19	94 21	89 23	94 26				
MAVORS HELLO SANDYBELL	2022	AFRIKA KOEVOET OF BLYGEDACHT MAVORS ASHANTI	5.97	113 5	113 19	115 15	93 19	95 5	99 30	85 18	101 29	99 19	94 21	89 23	94 26				
MAVORS HARLEY QUINN	2022	AFRIKA KOEVOET OF BLYGEDACHT MAVORS ASHANTI	5.97	113 5	113 19	115 15	93 19	95 5	99 30	85 18	101 29	99 19	94 21	89 23	94 26				
MAVORS ANNE HATHAWAY	2022	AFRIKA KOEVOET OF BLYGEDACHT MAVORS ASHANTI	5.97	113 5	113 19	115 15	93 19	95 5	99 30	85 18	101 29	99 19	94 21	89 23	94 26				

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	
GROOT GELUK FEMOES	2008	GROOT GELUK CZAPEI	3.81	92	101	85	101	93	108	84	88	95	109	92	94	69	11	11	2	3
		ALTYD NANDI		12	12	29	45	18	61	45	60	46	48	51	56					
TIGERBERG ODINO	2014	GROOT GELUK FEMOES	8.66	90	102	101	88	84	108	76	87	84	94	85	86	27	3	1	2	2
		TIGERBERG MIDNIGHTDREAM HONEY-BEE		5	5	19	30	5	45	29	44	31	33	36	40					
AFRIKA KOEVOET OF BLYGEDACHT	2015	MIDDELPOS BBD ALPHA	5.82	132	125	124	87	101	95	93	111	110	94	91	100	47	5	5	1	1
		AFRIKA AMELIA		41	56	46	51	35	61	50	60	51	53	54	57					
HABLA JAWS	2017	SPITSVUUR BBD BRODIE	6.21	97	105	101	80	94	93	98	98	94	95	85	90	14	1	1	1	2
		FILEM OU THYRA		5	5	10	16	5	30	16	30	17	20	22	26					

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	
TIGERBERG MIDNIGHTDREAM HONEY-BEE	2009	AFRIKA IMPI	4.78	89	103	115	71	76	106	75	90	75	80	75	78	19	3	8	2	1	4
		TIGERBERG SHAKIRA		18	22	45	46	21	60	45	59	46	48	51	55			8			1
CRAZY MISS GARBO	2016	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN YONATAN	4.87	120	111	80	100	90	95	99	89	86	100	102	94	20	1	1	1	1	2
		CRAZY GRETA		5	5	22	34	7	47	34	46	35	37	39	43			1			1
MAVORS ASHANTI	2016	TIGERBERG ODINO	4.61	94		106	98	89	104	77	91	88	93	88	89	17	2				
		AJABU KUMA		5		13	11	5	28	10	28	12	15	18	24						
MAVORS DANUWA	2020	HABLA JAWS	6.03	108	108	89	90	92	94	99	93	90	97	94	92	8	1				
		CRAZY MISS GARBO		5	5	7	6	5	23	5	22	8	11	14	19						

