

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 F. DE MONK & S. SMITH

94 CAROL CLOSE
WOODLANDS
MITCHELLS PLAIN
7785



Kennel Number: 713016



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.

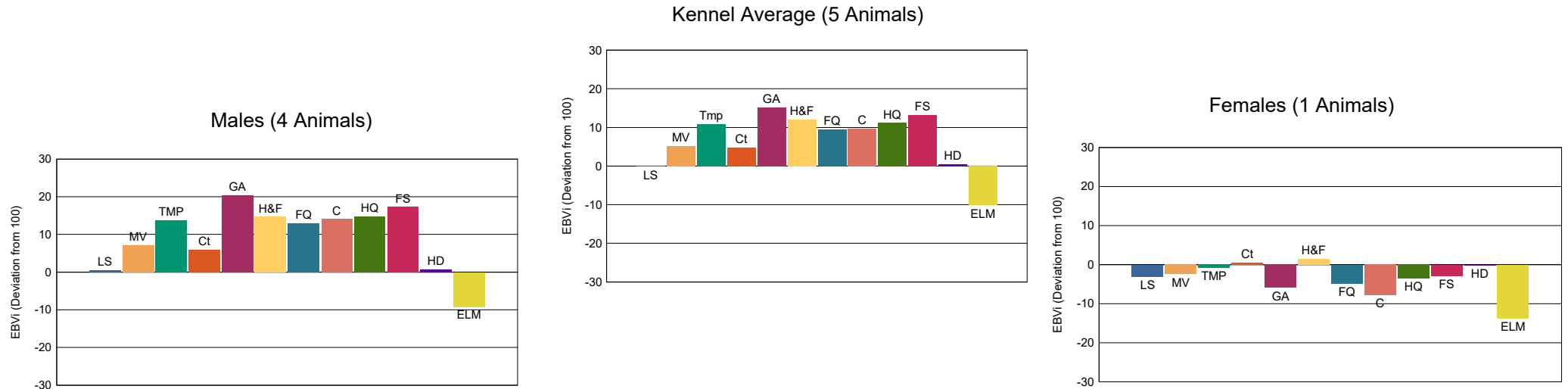
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	100	101	97
Movement (Mv)	105	107	98
Temperament (Tmp)	111	114	99
Coat (Ct)	105	106	101
General Appearance	115	120	94
Head & Face (H&F)	112	115	102
Front Quarter (FQ)	109	113	95
Centre (C)	110	114	92
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	115	97
Final Score (FS)	113	117	97
Hip Health (HH)	100	101	100
Elbow Health (ELM)	90	91	86

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.

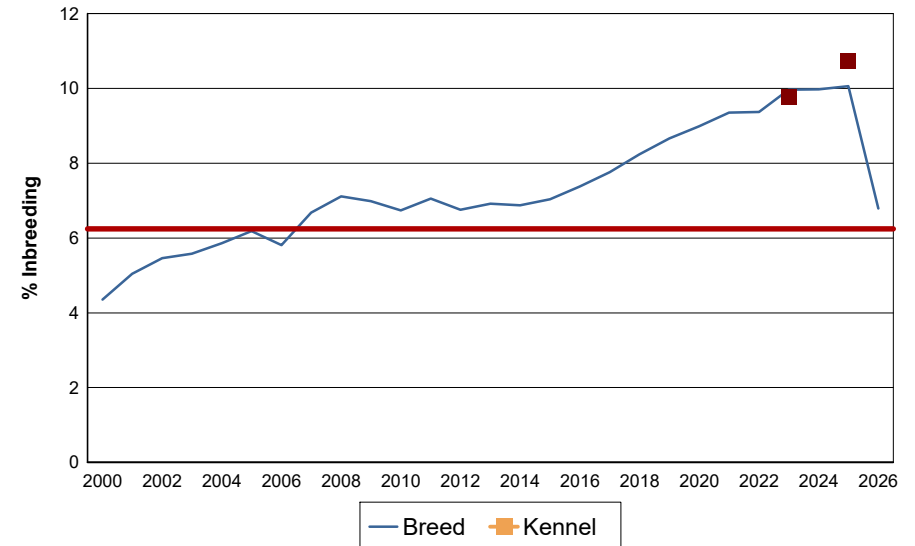
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

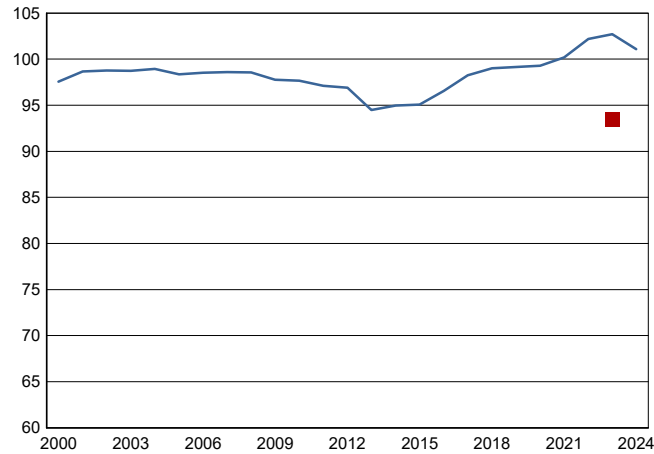


Inbreeding Levels

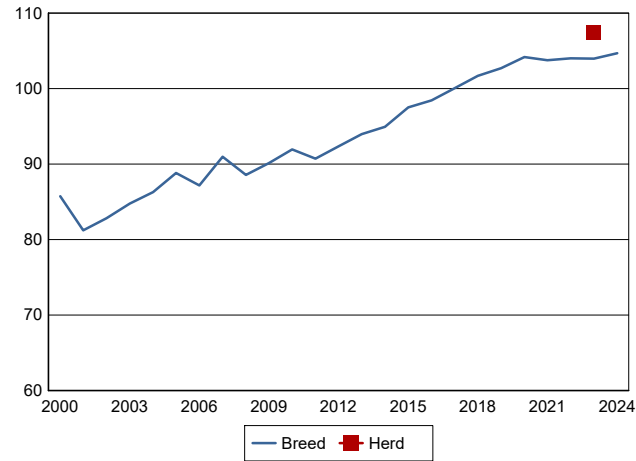
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	4	25141	1	23857	5	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.94	8.49	10.35	8.46	8.34	8.53	10.65	8.01	8.51	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	4	24990	1	23728	5	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	4	15537	1	15058	4	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

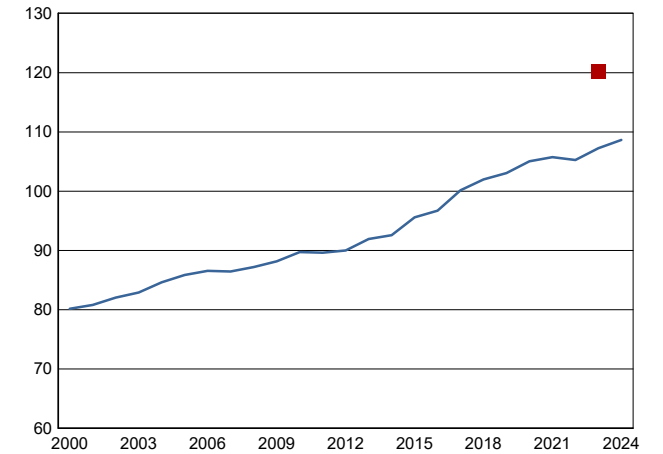
Litter Size



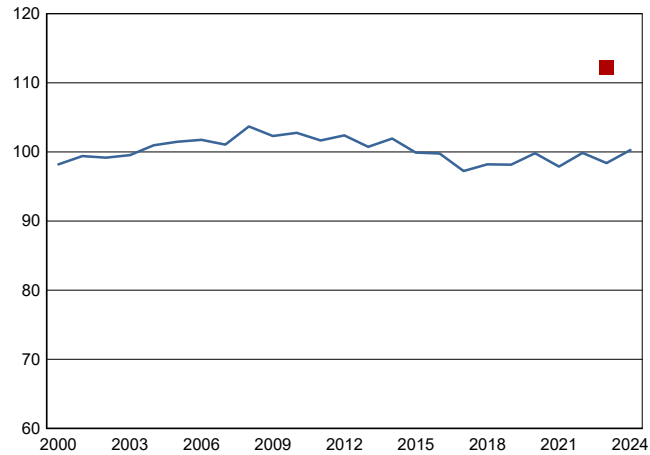
Movement



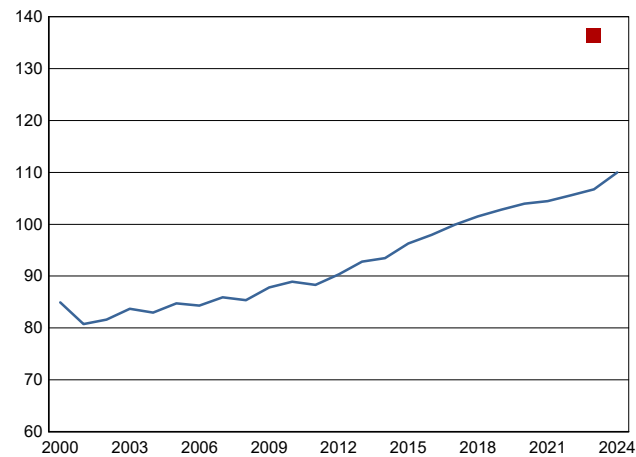
Temperament



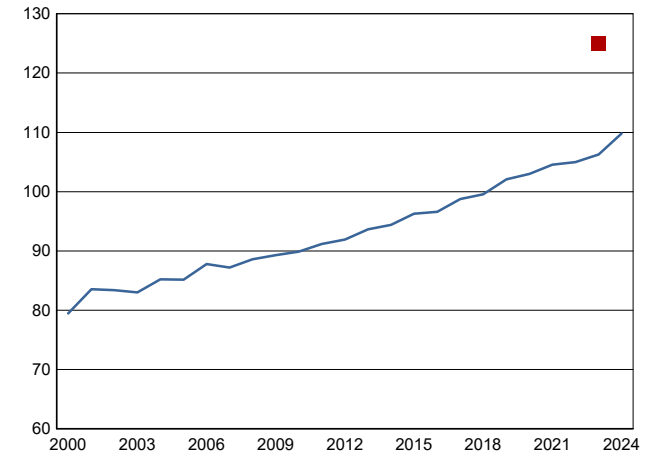
Coat



General Appearance

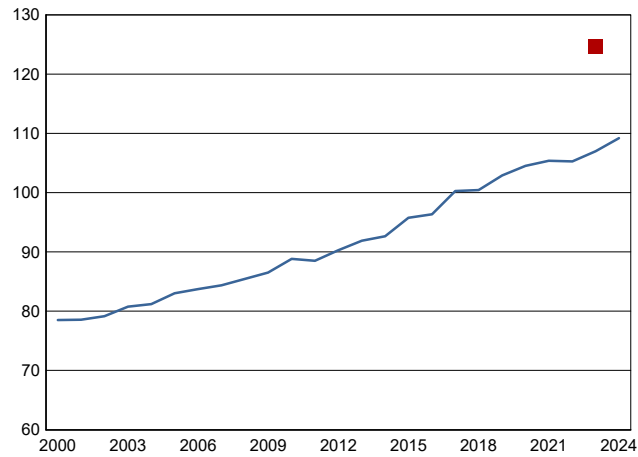


Head & Face

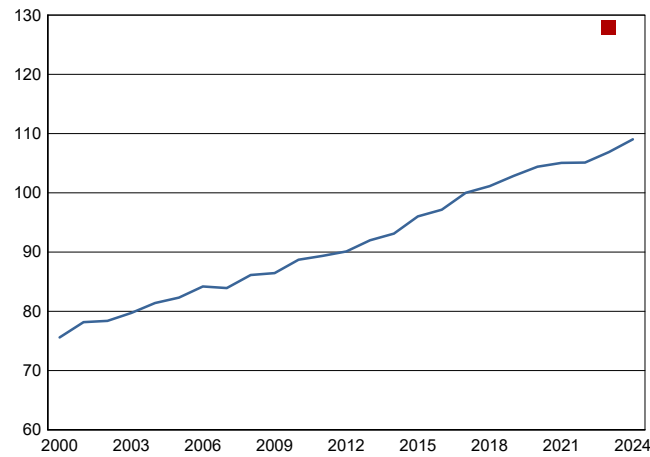


Genetic Trends

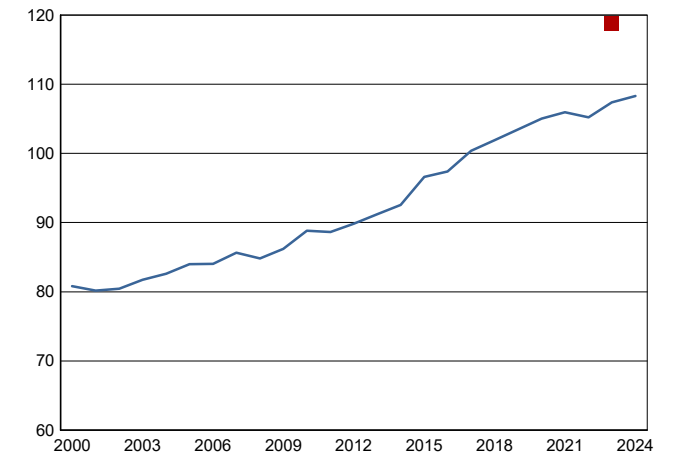
Front Quarter



Centre

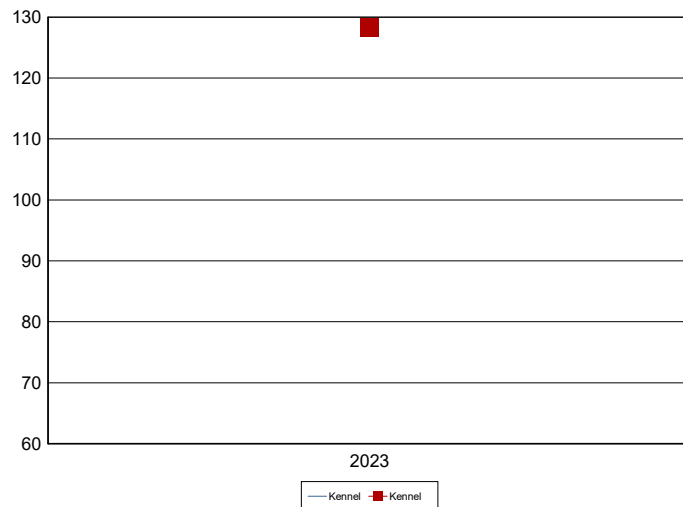


Hind Quarter

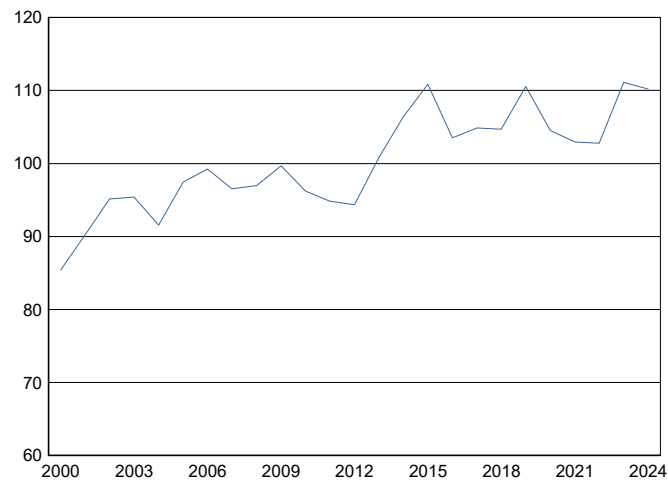


Final Score & Health Traits

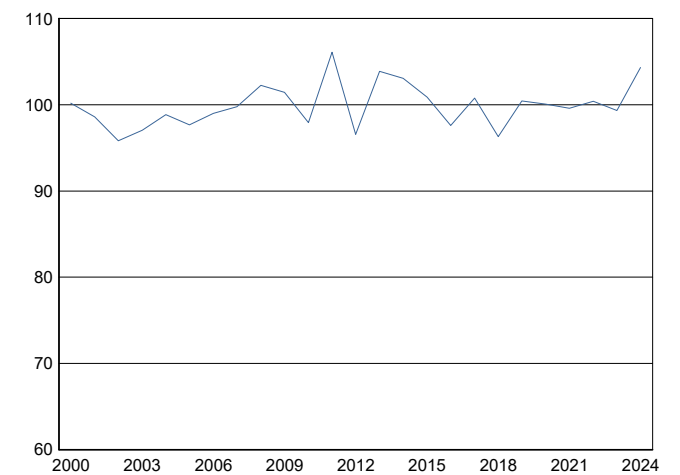
Final Score



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 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	
GATEKEEPER MOSCOW		ELEVATION DAX	8.04	101	81	104	103	106	95	101	105	103	99	104	104	10	3	4			
	2021	GATEKEEPER SILVER SHADOW		5	17	30	46	27	56	46	56	47	48	50	53						
HOUDLAND ZUKO		WESTPOINT HITLER	11.57	100	95	94	111	122	110	141	128	125	131	121	131						
	2023	GATEKEEPER LONDON		5	5	5	35	5	52	34	51	36	38	41	46						
SIMONSBERG ALPHA		FAMILIENSCHUTZ ALPHA	11.03	98	93	112	110	111	105	113	109	108	112	117	114						
	2024	GATEKEEPER LONDON		5	5	5	20	5	34	19	33	21	23	25	30						
HOUDLAND BUKSIE		BRED LUCKY TOM	10.74	104	95	93	105	116	114			117	115								
	2025	HOUDLAND LILO		5	5	5	17	5	33		33	18	21	23	28						

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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr			Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
HOUDLAND LULU		GATEKEEPER MOSCOW	8.34	100	86	97	98	99	101	94	102	95	92	97	97						
	2023	G-FORCE TJ		5	5	5	22	5	35	21	34	23	25	27	31						

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		
ELEVATION DAX		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.48	103	71	100	117	125	107	128	132	122	115	116	128	131 24	65 53	14 14	51 9		
	2015	HAZENJACHT BBD FIELLA		53	66	69	84	68	90	83	90	84	85	86	88						
WESTPOINT HITLER		ZUKANDI ZUKO	9.45	107	86	94	95	114	121	130	120	124	123	115	123	5 2	3 3		1 1		
	2020	KLOPDISSELBOOM RAGGELTJIE DE BEER		5	5	24	48	21	64	47	63	49	51	53	58						
GATEKEEPER MOSCOW		ELEVATION DAX	8.04	101	81	104	103	106	95	101	105	103	99	104	104	10 3	4 4				
	2021	GATEKEEPER SILVER SHADOW		5	17	30	46	27	56	46	56	47	48	50	53						
FAMILIENSCHUTZ ALPHA		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN TOMMY EGAN	16.65	101	82	130	101	101	106	95	94	98	100	113	102	4 1	1 1				
	2022	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HARLEY		5	5	5	38	5	56	37	55	39	42	44	50						
BRED LUCKY TOM		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MAJOR TOM	14.62	108	96	92	103	114	116	125	114	113	107	117	117	7 1					
	2024	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN ELLA		5	5	5	43	5	63	42	62	44	47	50	56						

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	
G-FORCE TJ		MIDDELPOS BBD MAL JAN	4.78	99	92	90	92	93	106	87	98	87	85	89	91	18	4	3			1
	2016	RAINAISANCE TOSCA		5	5	28	40	13	54	39	53	41	43	45	49			3			1
GATEKEEPER SILVER SHADOW		GATEKEEPER INVICTUS	7.54	99	91	109	91	94	83	95	86	93	97	100	90	8	1	3			3
	2018	KLOPDISSELBOOM MAMA AFRICA		5	5	26	38	5	55	38	54	39	42	44	49			3			1
GATEKEEPER LONDON		ELEVATION OTTO	10.15	94		93	118	122	104	130	123	118	123	120	126	8	2	4			1
	2022	MAMPIES LAYLA		5		23	49	25	64	49	63	50	52	54	59			4			1
HOUDLAND LILO		WESTPOINT HITLER	11.57	100	95	94	107	118	112	130	122	121	123	117	125	10	2				
	2023	GATEKEEPER LONDON		5	5	5	26	5	39	33	38	27	29	31	35						

