

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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3 Blackwoodave, Heatherlands, George
0
GEORGE
6530



Kennel Number: 639762



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.

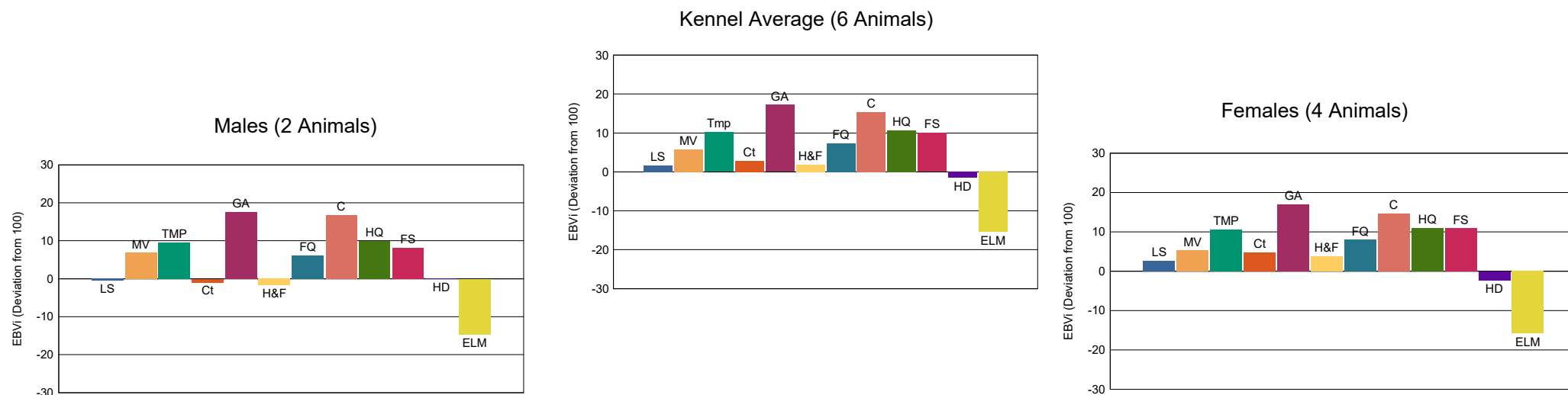
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	102	100	103
Movement (Mv)	106	107	105
Temperament (Tmp)	110	110	111
Coat (Ct)	103	99	105
General Appearance	117	118	117
Head & Face (H&F)	102	98	104
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	106	108
Centre (C)	115	117	115
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	110	111
Final Score (FS)	110	108	111
Hip Health (HH)	98	100	98
Elbow Health (ELM)	85	85	84

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.

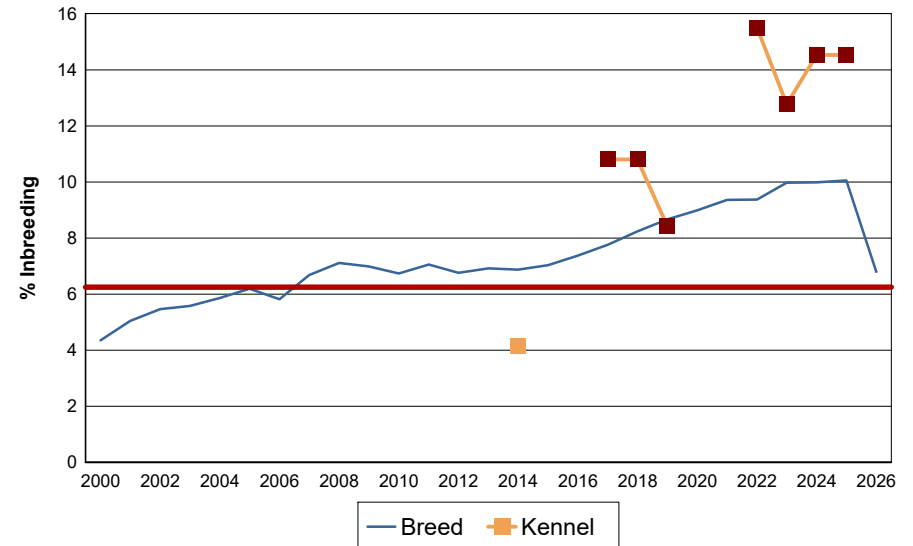
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

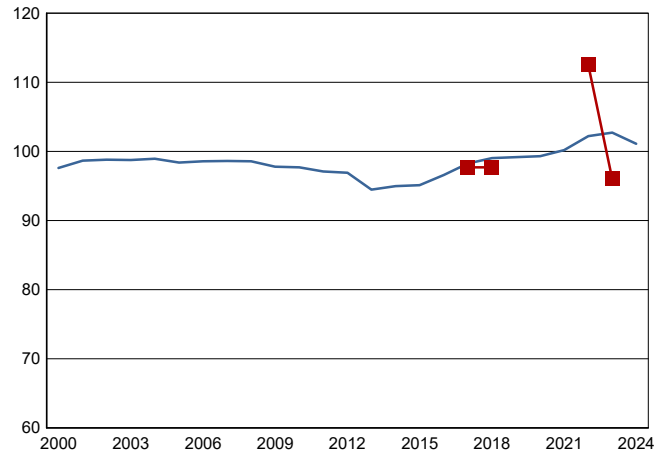


Inbreeding Levels

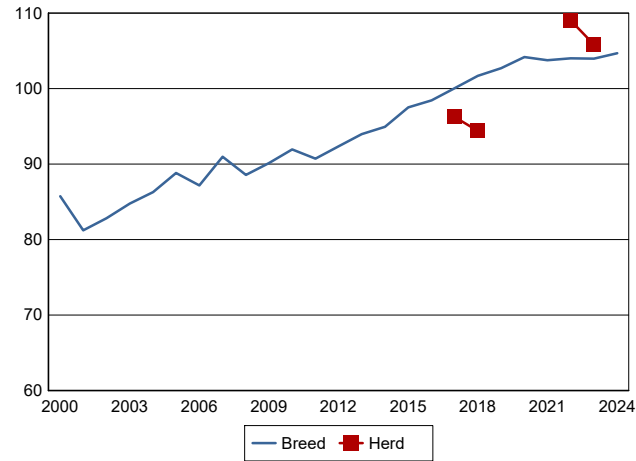
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	4	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	12.20	8.49	12.46	8.46	12.06	8.53	11.59	8.01	10.42	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	4	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	4	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

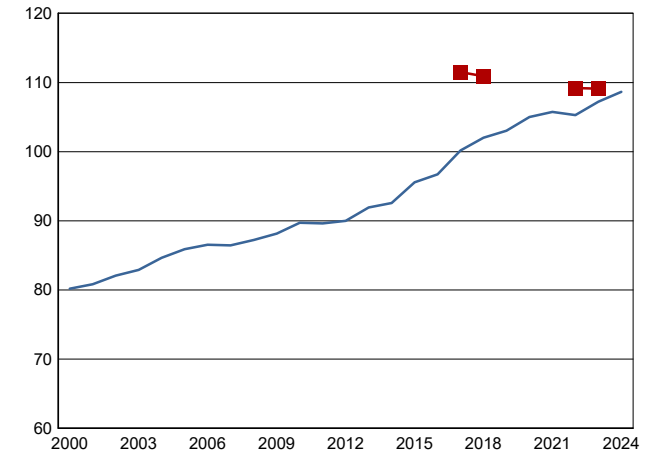
Litter Size



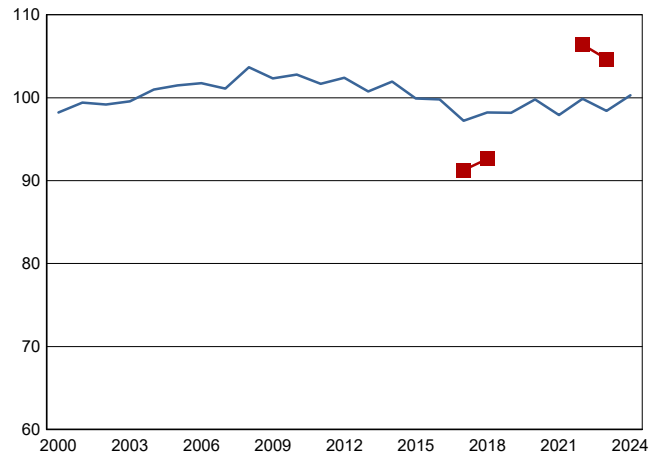
Movement



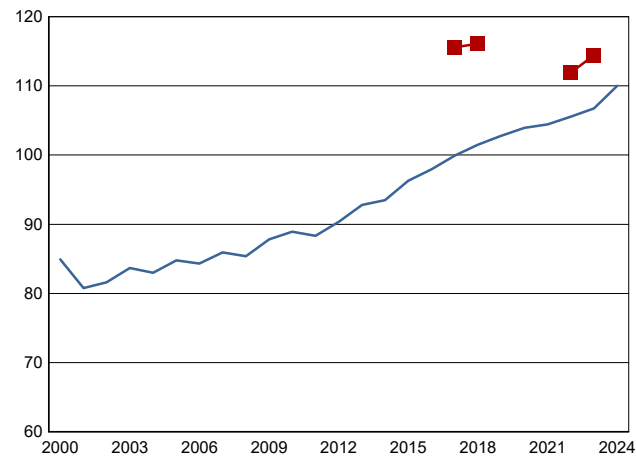
Temperament



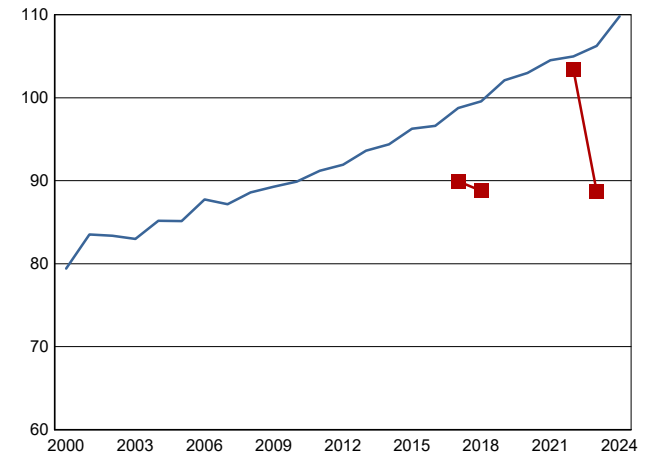
Coat



General Appearance

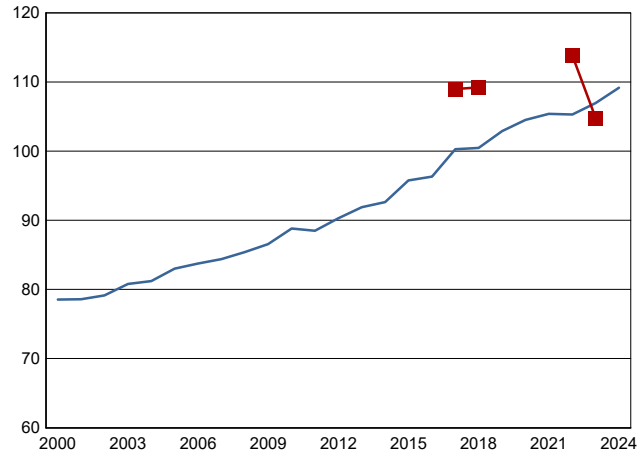


Head & Face

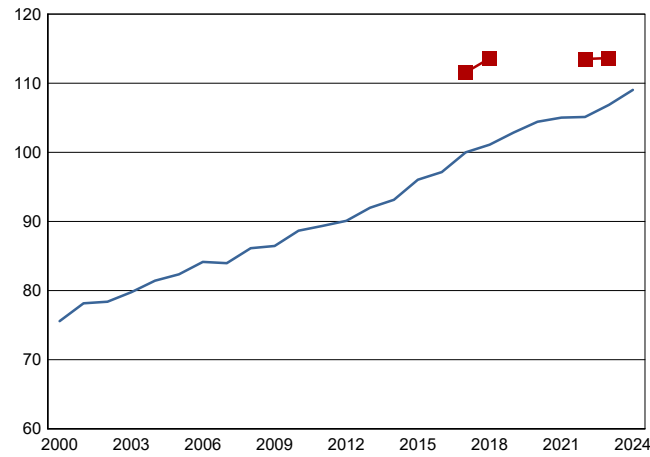


Genetic Trends

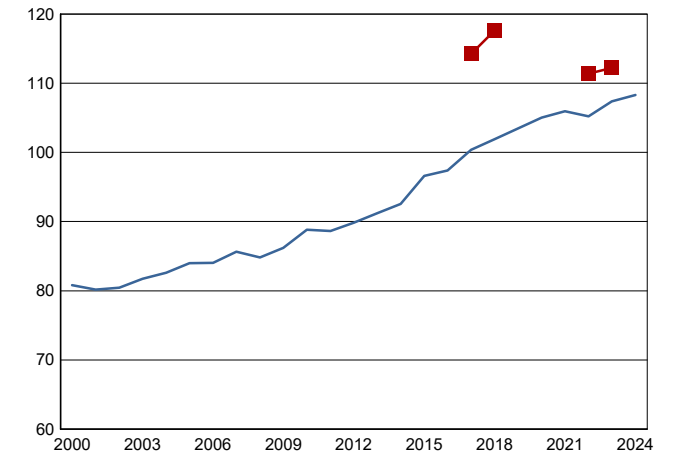
Front Quarter



Centre

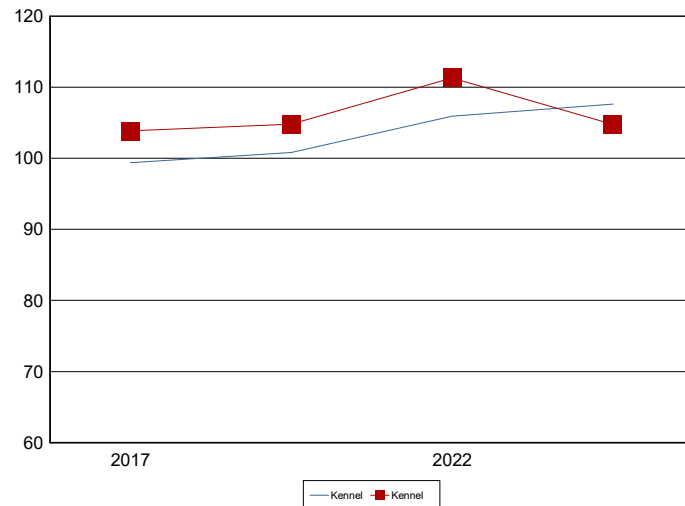


Hind Quarter

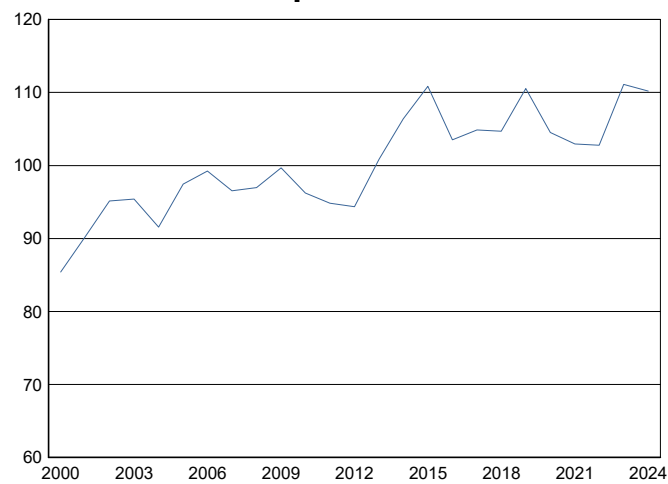


Final Score & Health Traits

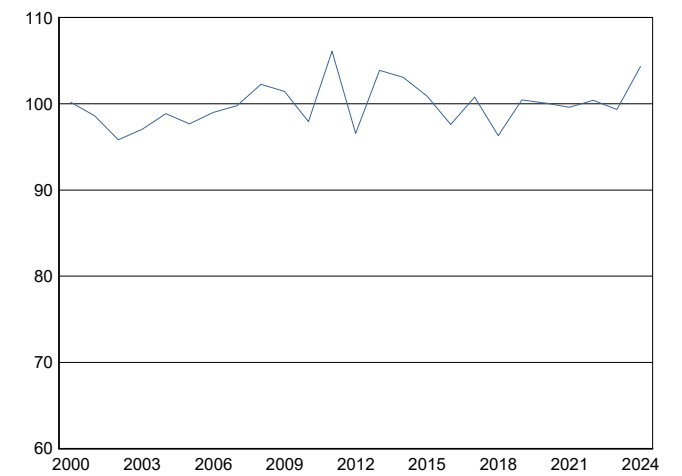
Final Score



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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE STING	10.40	102	88	92	106	109	99	119	94	104	115	109	106	34	5	10			3
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SADIE		5	5	18	55	24	72	53	71	56	58	61	67			8			3
MARCELE SILVER		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC	14.53	98	83	107	108	110	99	117	102	108	118	111	111						
	2024	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN RIHANNA		5	5	5	29	5	44	27	43	29	32	34	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

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
PENINSULA MOANA	2020	ELEVATION MIGHTY ZEUS ZKR DUCHES	9.56	96 5	92 5	85 5	93 47	108 17	115 64	121 46	111 63	103 48	103 50	106 53	110 58					
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN RIHANNA	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LIEFA	11.39	93 5	77 5	123 40	109 48	111 21	100 63	115 47	111 62	113 49	121 51	112 53	115 58	23	3	1 1		
MARCELE MERAAL	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC MARCELE OUNOOI	12.77	105 5	84 5	96 5	112 38	114 5	105 57	116 37	91 56	109 39	116 42	115 45	108 51					
MARCELE MONICA	2025	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC KLEIN SANDFONTEIN RIHANNA	14.53	98 5	83 5	107 5	108 29	110 5	99 44	117 27	102 43	108 29	118 32	111 34	111 39					

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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK	2018	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	7.82	91	54	132	112	121	97	123	119	119	120	114	121	84	11	15	1	1	
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PIPER		27	41	44	64	41	78	63	77	65	67	69	73						
ELEVATION MIGHTY ZEUS	2018	ELEVATION OTTO	19.16	89	103	75	110	122	91	124	121	116	119	115	120	38	5	12		4	
		ELEVATION ST CLAIRE		5	27	35	61	37	74	60	73	61	63	65	70						
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE STING	2018	MES MARKUS I	8.96	114	123	102	87	97	115	109	96	100	103	101	100	52	4	7		7	
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SUZIE Q		5	14	39	60	34	75	59	74	61	63	65	70						
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE STING	10.40	102	88	92	106	109	99	119	94	104	115	109	106	34	5	10		3	
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SADIE		5	5	18	55	24	72	53	71	56	58	61	67						

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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LIEFA	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN MATANA	7.51	95	101	107	103	98	104	103	86	97	112	108	100	26	3	7			3
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN REEVA		15	28	56	57	34	72	57	71	58	60	63	67			7			1
ZKR DUCHES	2018	PENINSULA PLAYBOY	5.90	102	82	95	84	102	117	123	109	95	100	99	105	17	3	7			4
		MIDDELPOS BBD SERABIE		5	5	6	56	26	72	55	71	57	59	62	67			4	1	1	1
MARCELE OUNOOI	2019	CDH ACHILLES	8.42	108	81	100	107	113	99	108	93	113	114	117	108	4	1	2			1
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN OZITA		5	5	19	38	14	51	38	50	39	41	43	47			2			1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SADIE	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	18.89	91	53	82	121	113	86	114	91	108	112	110	104	17	3	4			4
		ZUKANDI SANZA		5	5	46	58	26	74	57	73	59	61	64	69			4			1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN RIHANNA	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE MACK ATTACK	11.39	93	77	123	109	111	100	115	111	113	121	112	115	23	3	1			
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN LIEFA		5	5	40	48	21	63	47	62	49	51	53	58			1			

