

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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104 ACACIA ROAD
GRASSY PARK
CAPE TOWN
7945



Kennel Number: 664544



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.

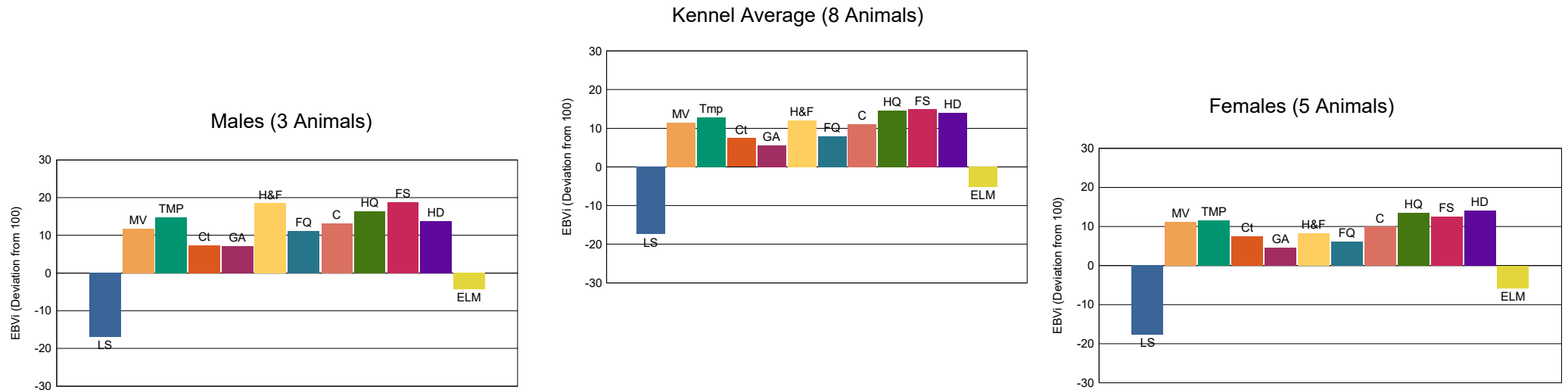
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	83	83	82
Movement (Mv)	111	112	111
Temperament (Tmp)	113	115	112
Coat (Ct)	107	107	107
General Appearance	106	107	105
Head & Face (H&F)	112	119	108
Front Quarter (FQ)	108	111	106
Centre (C)	111	113	110
Hind Quarter (HQ)	115	116	113
Final Score (FS)	115	119	113
Hip Health (HH)	114	114	114
Elbow Health (ELM)	95	96	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.

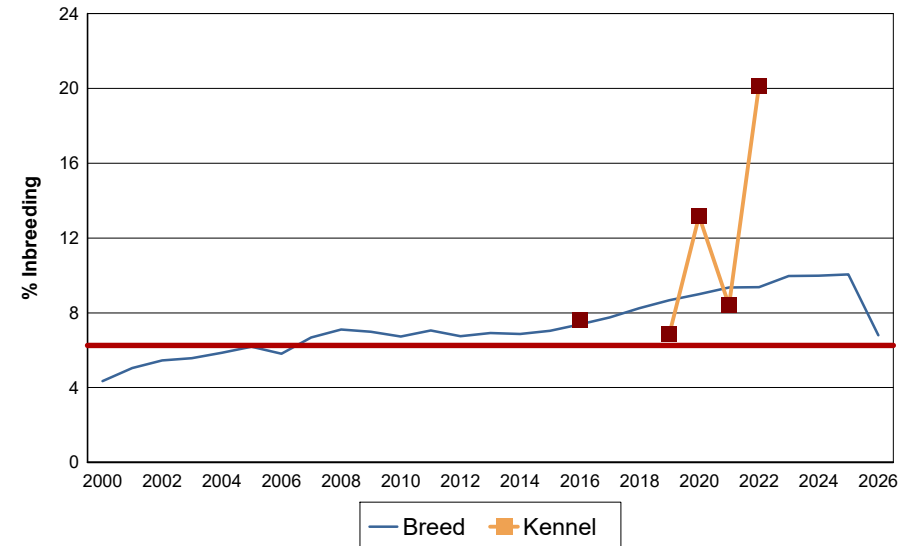
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

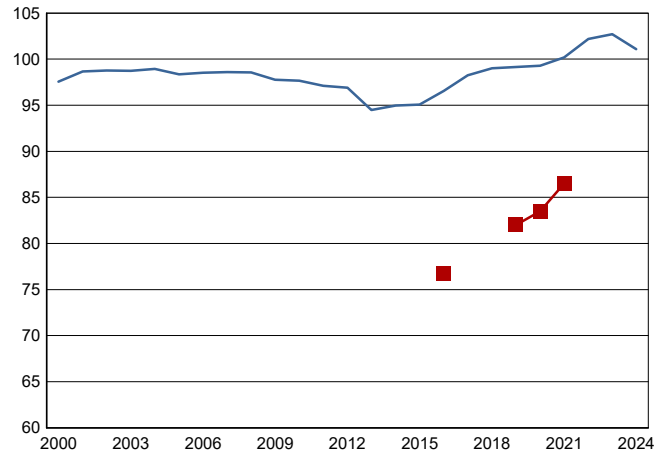


Inbreeding Levels

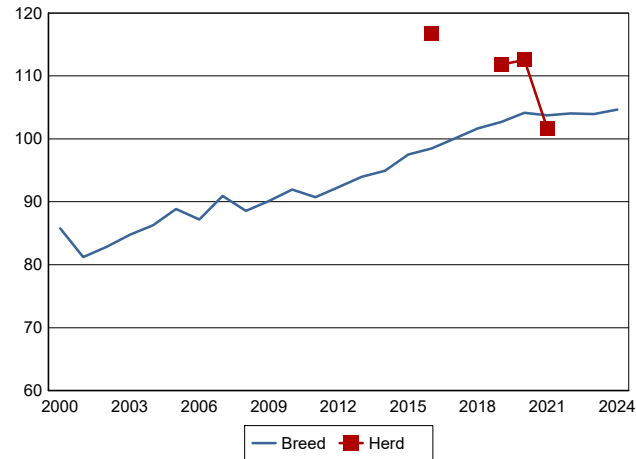
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	8	49007	3	25141	5	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	16.03	8.49	17.82	8.46	14.96	8.53	8.65	8.01	8.07	8.00
Number inbred	8	48727	3	24990	5	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	8	30600	3	15537	5	15058	3	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

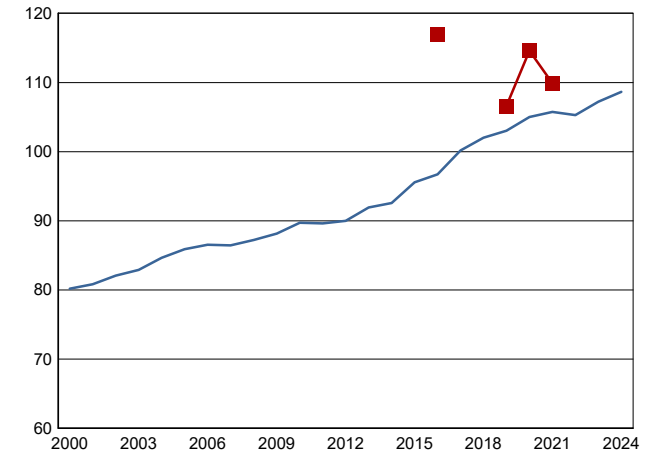
Litter Size



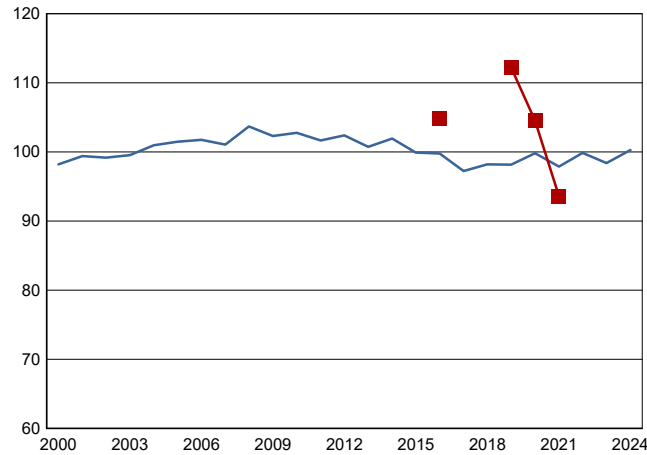
Movement



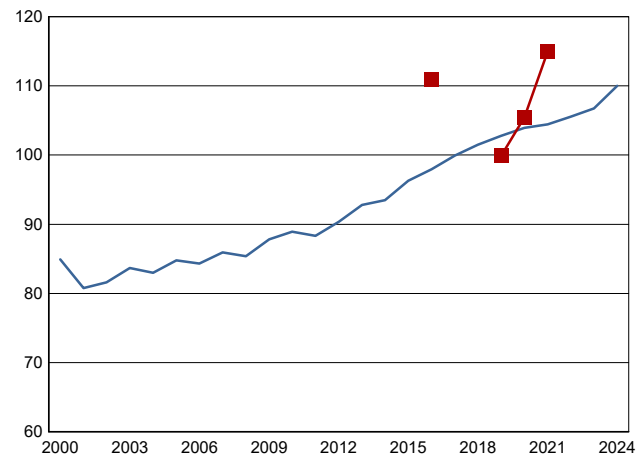
Temperament



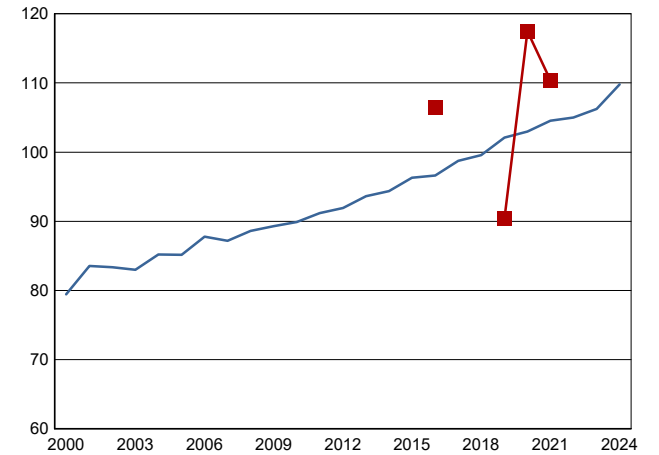
Coat



General Appearance

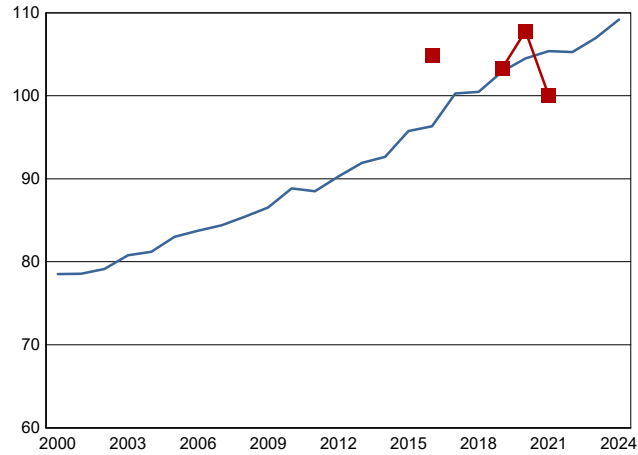


Head & Face

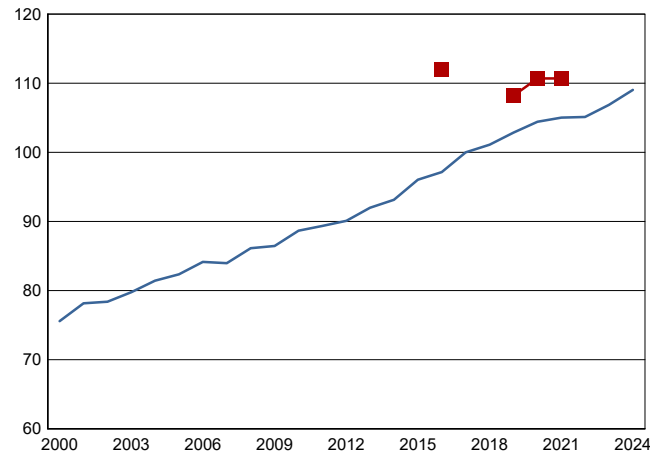


Genetic Trends

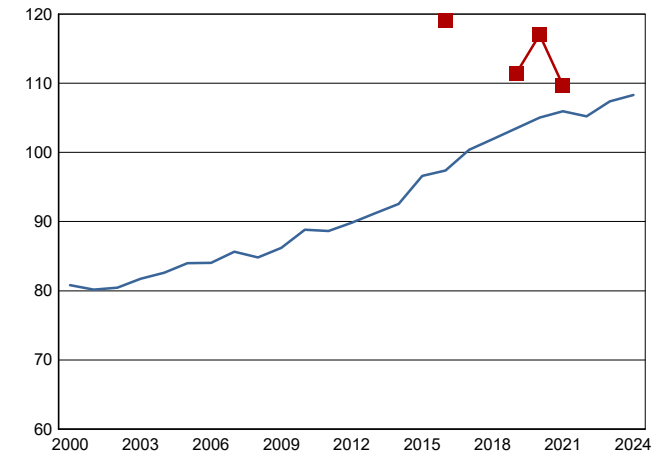
Front Quarter



Centre

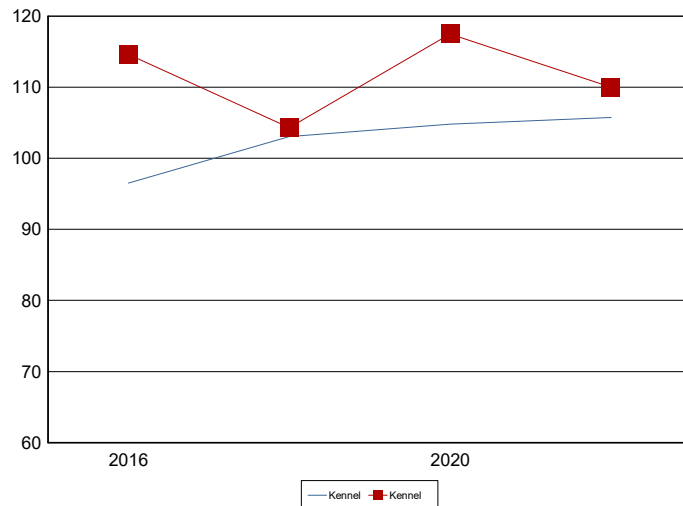


Hind Quarter

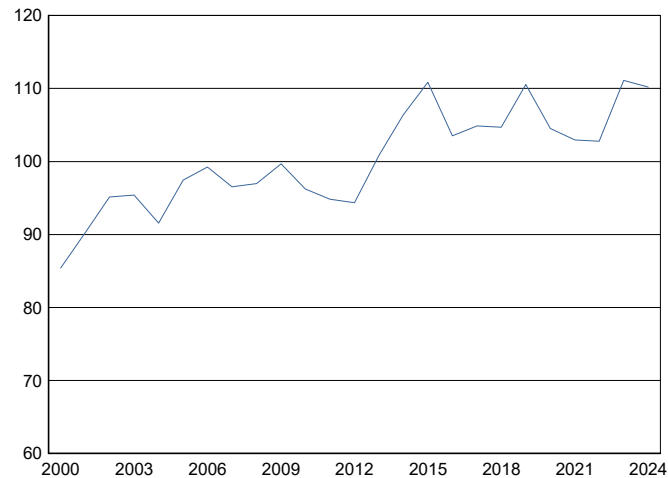


Final Score & Health Traits

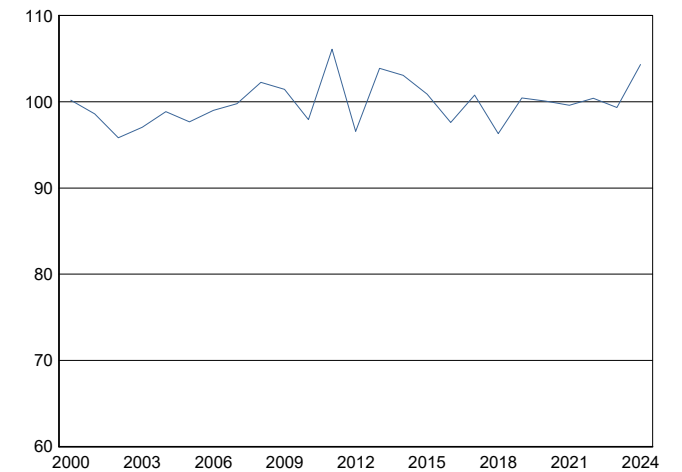
Final Score



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	
AMAROK MAXIMUS		KLOPDISSELBOOM KAROLIS	13.17	116	98	84	112	119	105	111	133	115	116	119	126	20	4	6			
	2020	AMAROK ELSA		5	5	10	45	18	61	45	60	46	48	51	56			6			
AMAROK ALPHA		AMAROK MAXIMUS	20.15	113	94	83	112	113	109	105	112	109	112	115	115						
	2022	AMAROK ANNA		5	5	5	5	5	21	5	20	5	5	5	11						
AMAROK DAX		AMAROK MAXIMUS	20.15	113	94	83	112	113	109	105	112	109	112	115	115						
	2022	AMAROK ANNA		5	5	5	5	5	21	5	20	5	5	5	11						

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
AMAROK ELSA	2016	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	7.60	127	95	77	117	117	105	111	106	105	112	119	115	7	3	5		2
		MIDDELPOS BBD SABRINA		17	27	41	51	37	60	50	59	51	52	54	57			4		1
AMAROK ANNA	2019	KLOPDISSELBOOM SUPER KHAN	6.87	109	91	82	112	107	112	100	90	103	108	111	104	4	1			
		AMAROK ELSA		5	5	11	37	9	53	37	52	38	40	43	48					
AMAROK DAISY	2022	AMAROK MAXIMUS	20.15	113	94	83	112	113	109	105	112	109	112	115	115					
		AMAROK ANNA		5	5	5	5	5	21	5	20	5	5	5	11					
AMAROK CARLI	2022	AMAROK MAXIMUS	20.15	113	94	83	112	113	109	105	112	109	112	115	115					
		AMAROK ANNA		5	5	5	5	5	21	5	20	5	5	5	11					
G-FORCE SKYE	2022	AMAROK MAXIMUS	20.04	109	97	88	104	109	103	101	122	104	106	107	113					
		G-FORCE DORA		5	5	5	5	5	35	5	34	9	15	20	28					

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		
GROENBERG BBD RAMBO		PIET-ZYN-DRIFT BASTRON I	5.76	129	93	99	119	134	90	129	106	119	123	134	123	352 64	166 122	44 42	154 26		
	2011	MIDDELPOS BBD TESSA II		67	76	84	91	82	95	91	94	91	92	92	93						
KLOPDISSELBOOM SUPER KHAN		KLOPDISSELBOOM BEAST	6.86	92	87	87	113	102	120	97	93	106	114	106	105	10 3	6 5		5 3		
2017	RAINAISANCE FIELA		5	5	17	52	21	67	51	66	53	55	58	62							
KLOPDISSELBOOM KAROLIS		ALPHONSE ALDO	8.82	105	102	90	109	108	104	95	114	104	104	113	112	51 7	15 15		7 5		
	2017	KLOPDISSELBOOM SAARTJIE BAARTMAN		5	5	26	61	35	76	61	75	62	64	67	71						
AMAROK MAXIMUS		KLOPDISSELBOOM KAROLIS	13.17	116	98	84	112	119	105	111	133	115	116	119	126	20 4	6 6				
	2020	AMAROK ELSA		5	5	10	45	18	61	45	60	46	48	51	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	Sire	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-r	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	ament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score						
MIDDELPOS BBD SABRINA	MIDDELPOS BBD SWEMBAD	12.61	124	96	55	100	87	109	89	91	79	87	84	87	1	1	1			1
	2014		MIDDELPOS BBD NIG	5	5	34	44	13	58	43	57	44	47	49						
AMAROK ELSA	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	7.60	127	95	77	117	117	105	111	106	105	112	119	115	7	3	5			2
	2016		MIDDELPOS BBD SABRINA	17	27	41	51	37	60	50	59	51	52	54						
AMAROK ANNA	KLOPDISSELBOOM SUPER KHAN	6.87	109	91	82	112	107	112	100	90	103	108	111	104	4	1				
	2019		AMAROK ELSA	5	5	11	37	9	53	37	52	38	40	43						
G-FORCE DORA	KLOPDISSELBOOM KAROLIS	5.19	102	97		96	100	100	91	111	94	96	95	101	4	1				
	2020		G-FORCE STORM	5	5		41	12	58	41	56	42	44	47						

