

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MNR. N. KILIAN

26 GILDEA ST
DISCOVERY
ROODEPOORT
1907



Kennel Number: 665589



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.

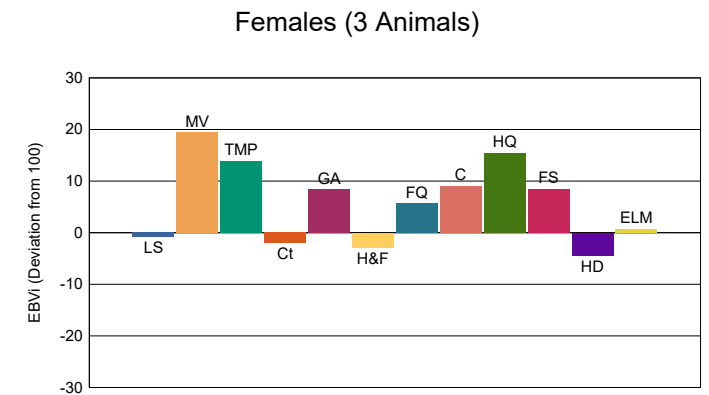
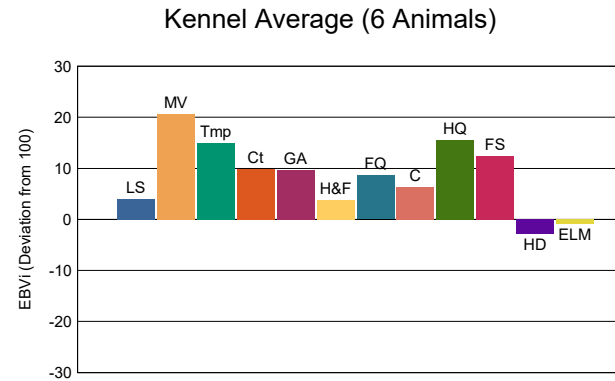
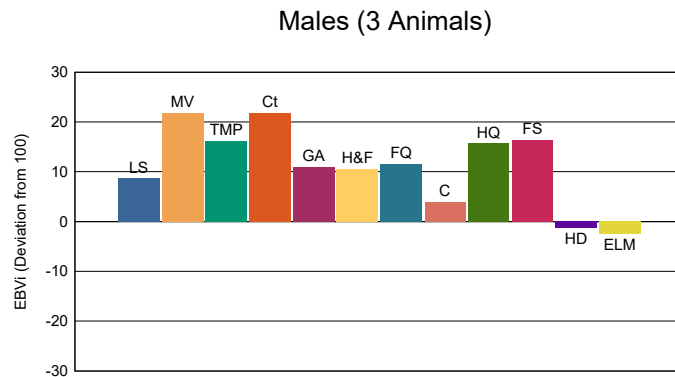
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	109	99
Movement (Mv)	121	122	119
Temperament (Tmp)	115	116	114
Coat (Ct)	110	122	98
General Appearance	110	111	108
Head & Face (H&F)	104	111	97
Front Quarter (FQ)	109	112	106
Centre (C)	106	104	109
Hind Quarter (HQ)	116	116	116
Final Score (FS)	112	116	109
Hip Health (HH)	97	99	96
Elbow Health (ELM)	99	98	101

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.

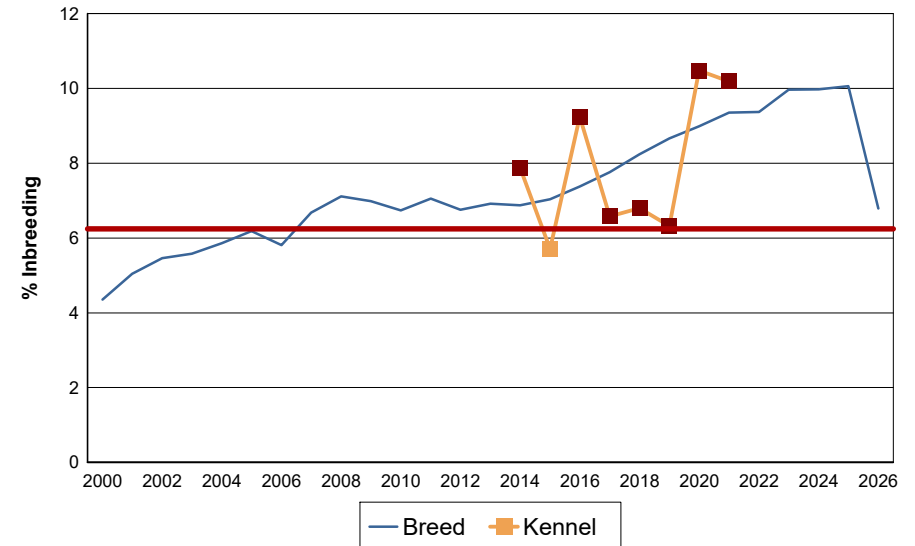
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

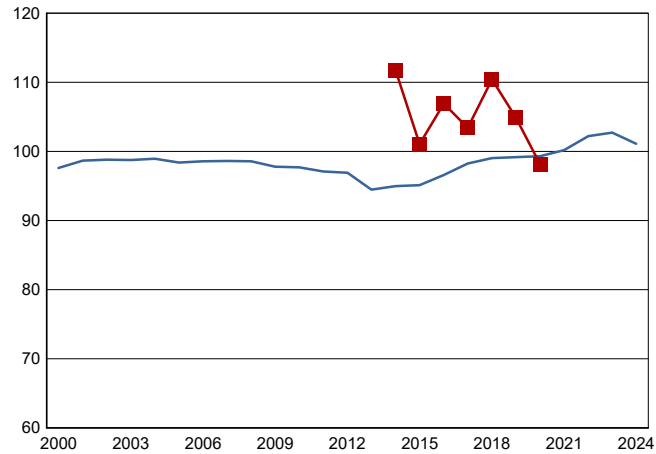


Inbreeding Levels

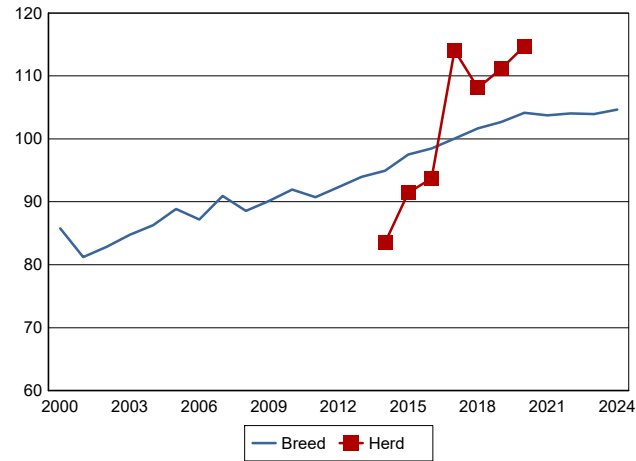
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	3	25141	3	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.70	8.49	10.51	8.46	10.88	8.53	8.33	8.01	8.52	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	2	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

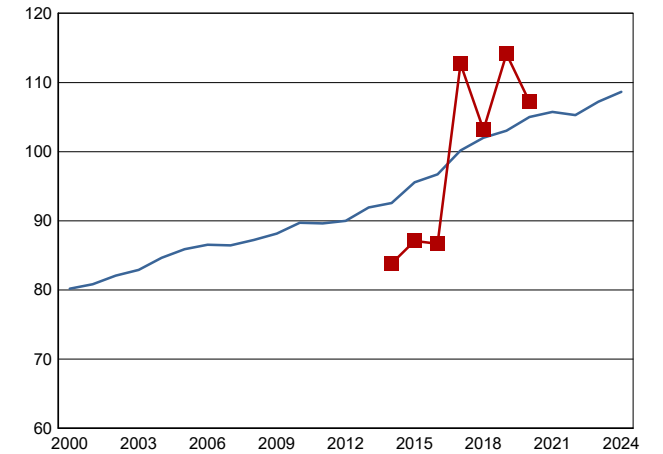
Litter Size



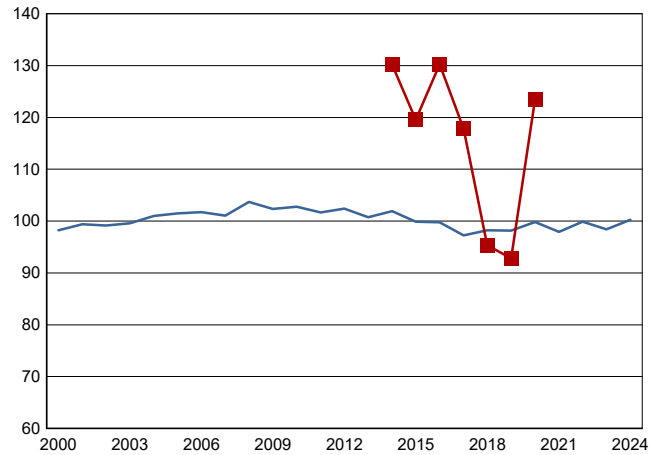
Movement



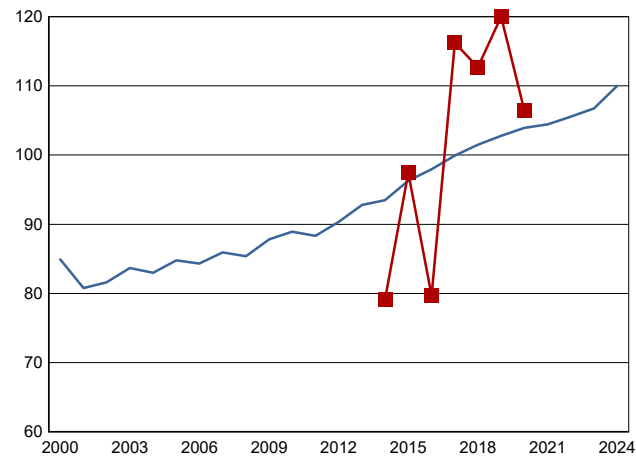
Temperament



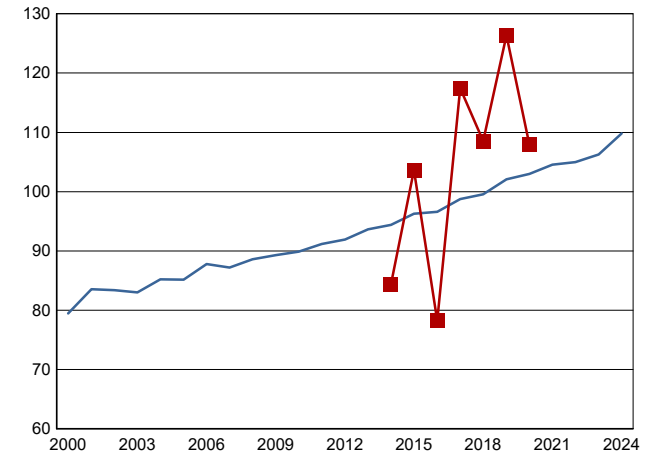
Coat



General Appearance

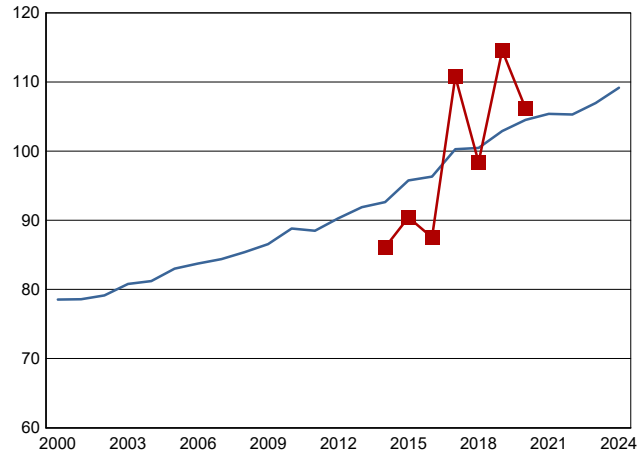


Head & Face

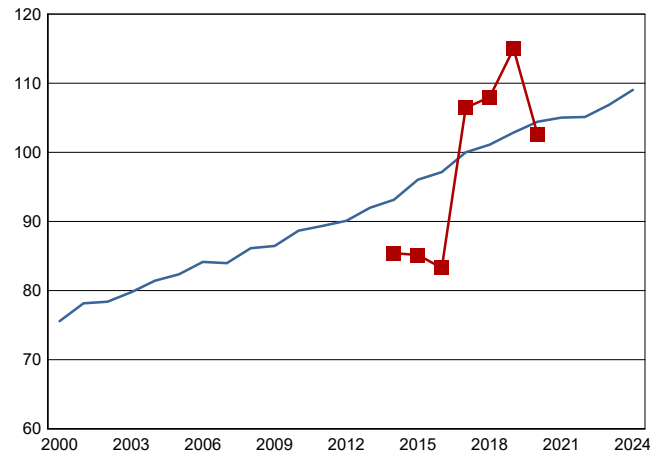


Genetic Trends

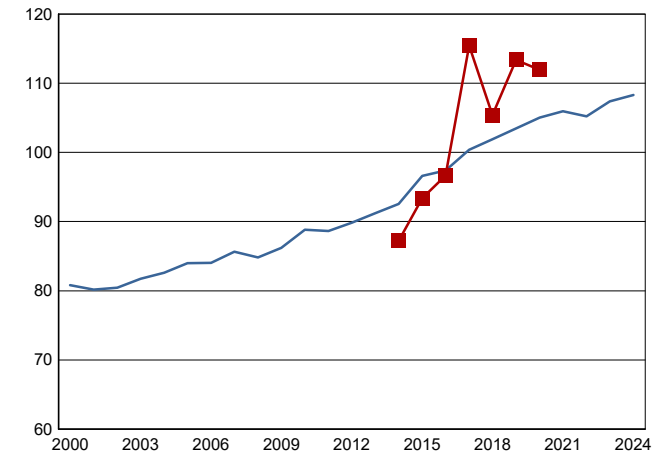
Front Quarter



Centre

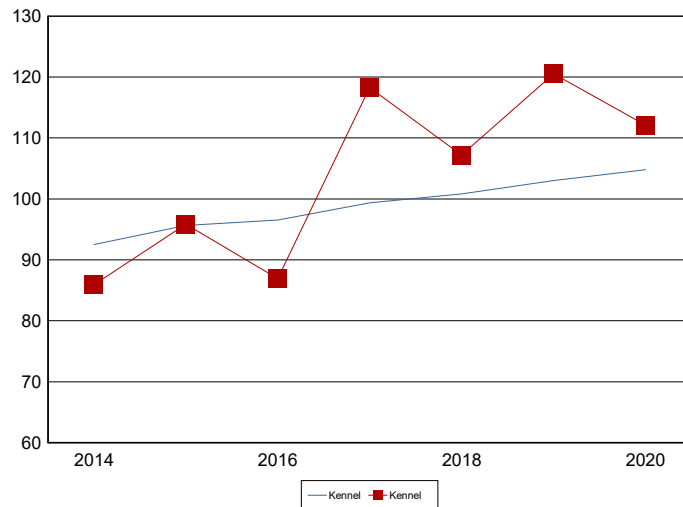


Hind Quarter

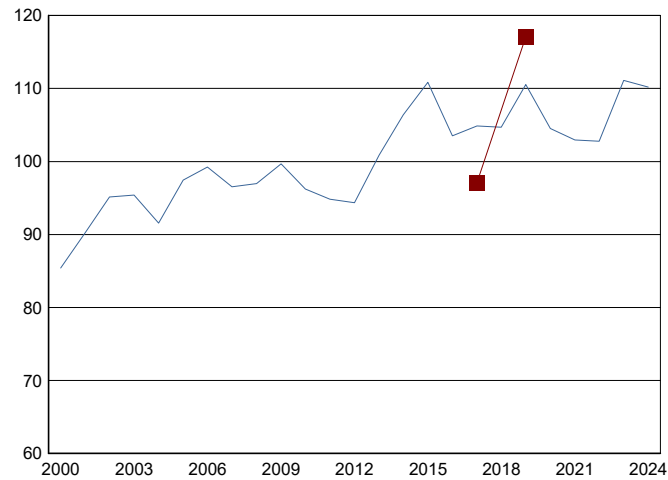


Final Score & Health Traits

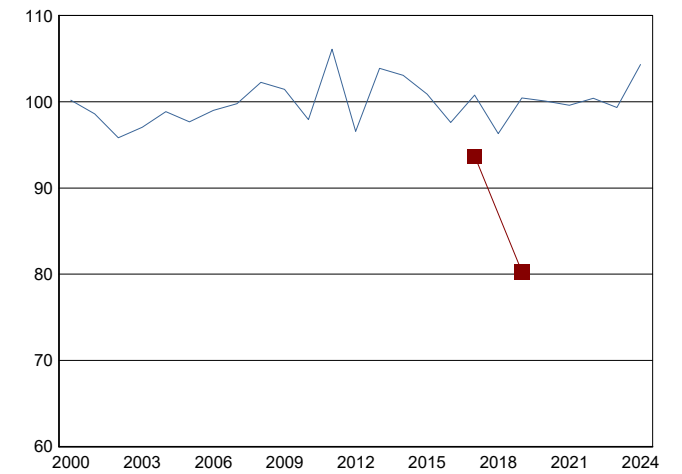
Final Score



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	
KILIAN JACK HAMMER		ELEVATION DAX	6.93	97	94	103	125	119	139	125	125	125	114	120	129	28	6	5			6
	2017	KILLIAN RABBADOE		10	25	37	58	37	72	57	71	58	60	63	67			5			1
KILIAN BOER		MES RUPERT	6.07	99	101	108	112	102	126	96	97	97	89	105	102						
	2018	KILLIAN ZORA		5	5	26	40	22	50	40	50	41	42	44	47						
WOEKER BBD SPIKE		WOEKER BBD HILUX	18.54	100	98	115	129	128	100				113	109							
	2025	WOEKER BBD TIEKIE		5	5	5	20	5	41		39	22	25	29	35						

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 Litters	Progeny Kennels		Hips	Elbows	
BBS TIARA		SA SUPERIOR BLOKKIES	5.14	87	104	109	114	97	99	94	71	96	102	107	91						
	2022	KADIMA VOGUE		5	5	5	47	15	65	46	64	48	50	53	59						
MALAZA KINGSTON MEDUSA		KINGSTON TIGER	8.95	100	101	75	116	117	95	119	111	109	116	118	116						
	2024	BOSTU AZANIA		5	5	16	33	5	46	33	45	34	36	38	41						
WOEKER BBD KLARADYN		WOEKER BBD HILUX	18.54	100	98	115	129	128	100		109	113	109	122	118						
	2025	WOEKER BBD TIEKIE		5	5	5	20	5	41		39	22	25	29	35						

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	
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					
MES RUPERT		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.08	107	86	116	120	115	126	99	100	106	95	115	109	68 9	25 18	1 1		11 5
	2016	MES LIZE		29	38	52	71	54	82	71	81	72	73	75	78					
SA SUPERIOR BLOKKIES		SA SUPERIOR VOO DOO	16.85	93	103	104	116	106	115	94	74	94	109	106	96	6 2	3 3			
	2017	SA SUPERIOR TOLBOS		5	5	5	52	18	70	52	69	53	56	59	64					
KINGSTON TIGER		DELATRO X'WINSLO	5.51	108	97	96	126	122	103	121	110	119	123	121	121	41 6	2 2			
	2019	MES KYLA		5	10	35	55	33	69	55	68	55	57	59	64					
WOEKER BBD HILUX		AFRIKA BOETA-BEN	10.73	92	104	90	137	130	115	119	113	115	117	129	126	17 4				
	2022	WOEKER BBD ELCAH		5	5	11	47	12	65	47	64	48	51	54	59					

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	
KILLIAN RABBADOE	2015	MAKHULU BBD RAFA	5.71	92	117	104	107	97	124	102	106	98	96	109	107	9	5 4		1	1	2 1
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN GRACI		8	19	42	56	34	70	56	69	57	59	61	65						
KILLIAN ZORA	2015	MAKHULU BBD RAFA	5.71	92	117	100	104	88	126	93	95	87	83	96	94	2	1				
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN GRACI		8	19	41	52	31	65	52	64	53	55	57	61						
KADIMA VOGUE	2021	BREKER FANUS	5.06	82	104	114	94	76	102	77	69	86	83	104	81	9	2	3 3			
		KADIMA TRUVELO		5	5	36	58	34	72	58	71	59	61	63	67						
BOSTU AZANIA	2021	BOSTU ZAZU	11.28	92	104	53	105	112	87	117	112	98	110	114	111	4	1				
		KAMMO BBD FIELA I		5	25	40	53	29	68	52	67	54	56	58	63						
WOEKER BBD TIEKIE	2023	WOEKER BBD MATEKWA	14.82	107	92	139	121	125	85	106	106	111	101	115	110	6	1				
		WOEKER BBD BELLA 5		5	5	20	47	15	64	47	63	48	51	53	59						

