

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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STEENBERG

7945



Kennel Number: 666035



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.

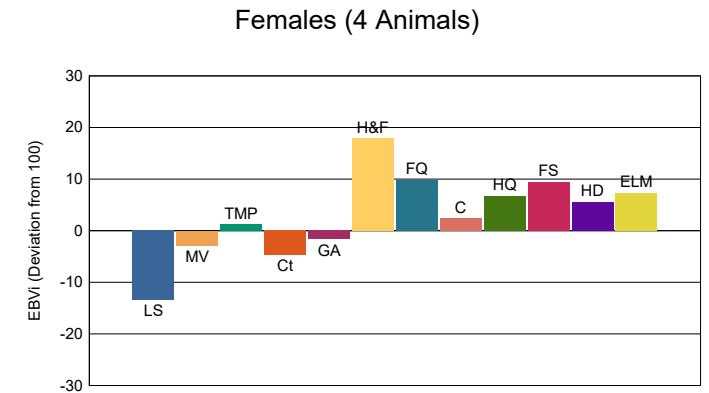
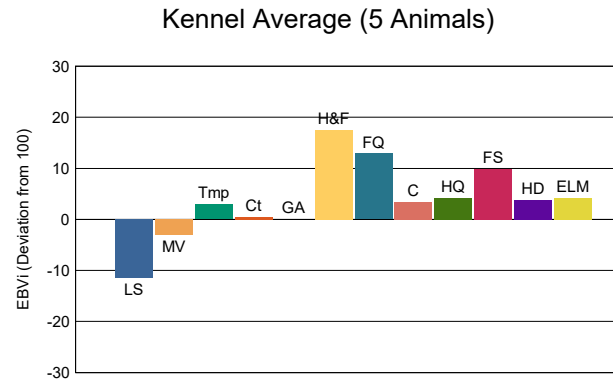
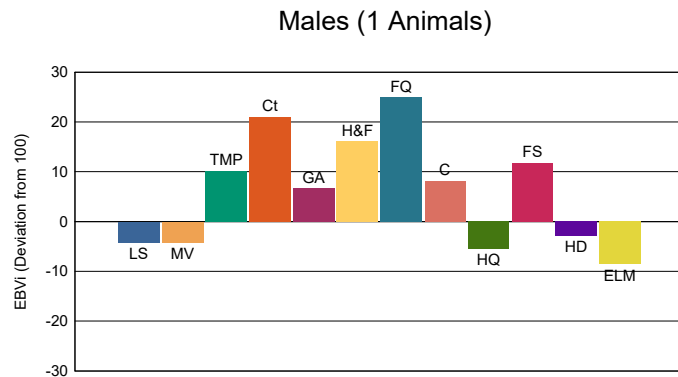
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	88	96	87
Movement (Mv)	97	96	97
Temperament (Tmp)	103	110	101
Coat (Ct)	100	121	95
General Appearance	100	107	98
Head & Face (H&F)	118	116	118
Front Quarter (FQ)	113	125	110
Centre (C)	104	108	102
Hind Quarter (HQ)	104	95	107
Final Score (FS)	110	112	109
Hip Health (HH)	104	97	106
Elbow Health (ELM)	104	91	107

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.

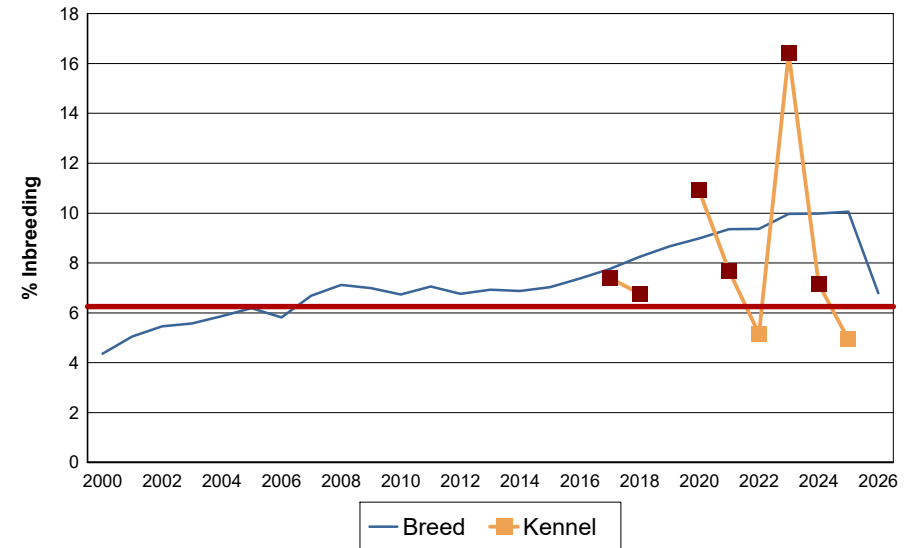
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately as possible. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding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

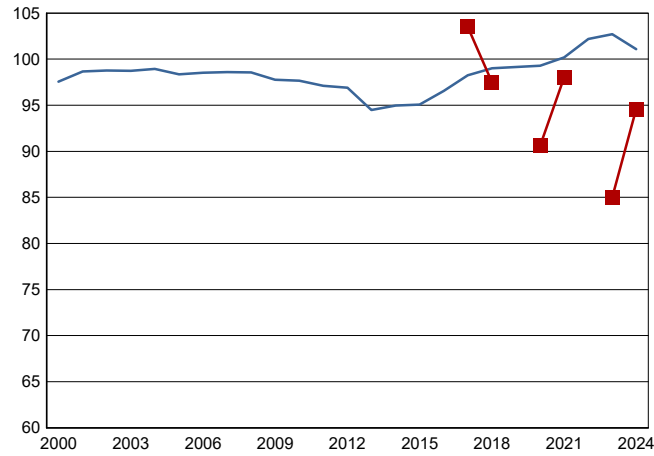


Inbreeding Levels

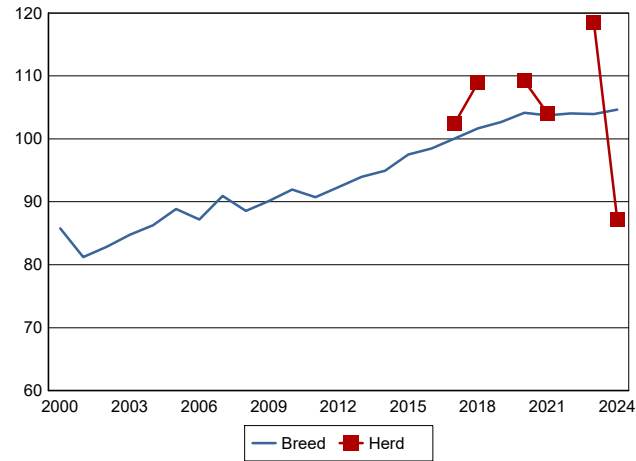
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	1	25141	4	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	6.92	8.49	5.70	8.46	7.23	8.53	6.80	8.01	6.47	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	1	30600		15537	1	15058	1	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

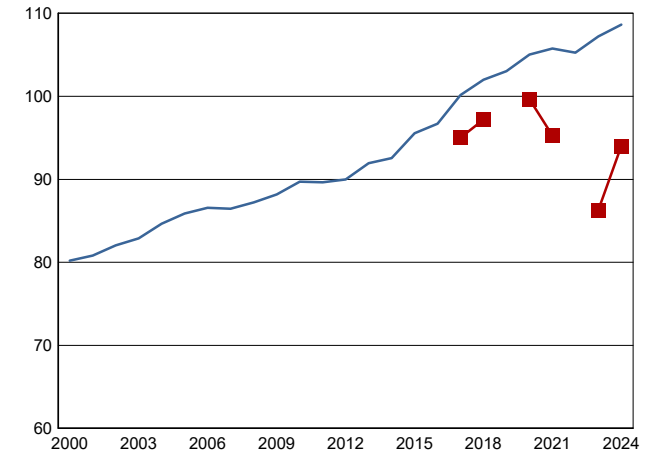
Litter Size



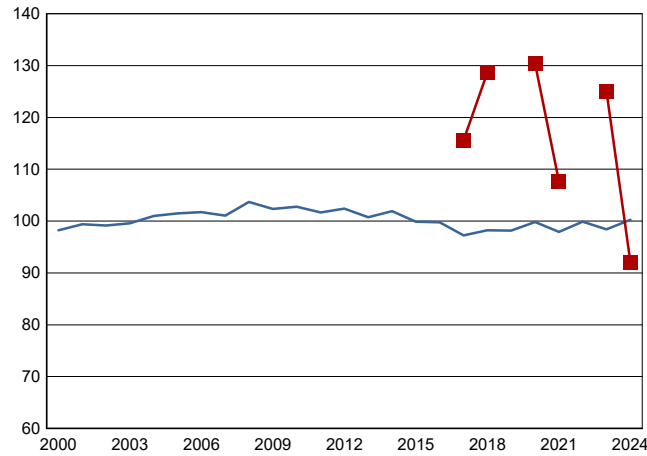
Movement



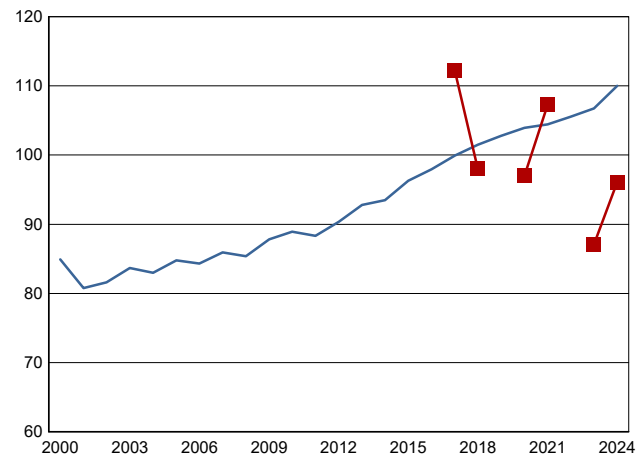
Temperament



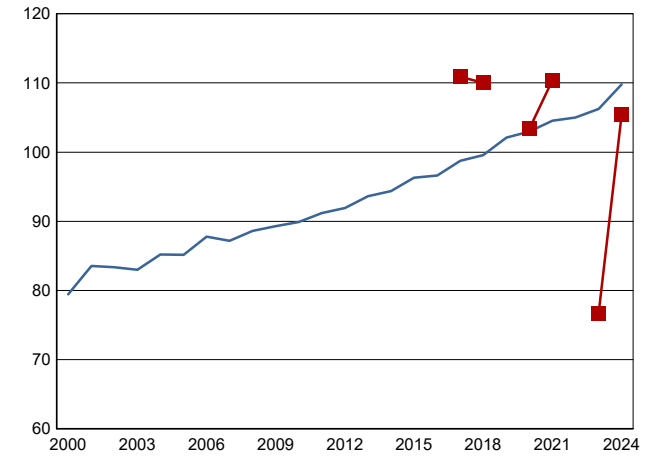
Coat



General Appearance

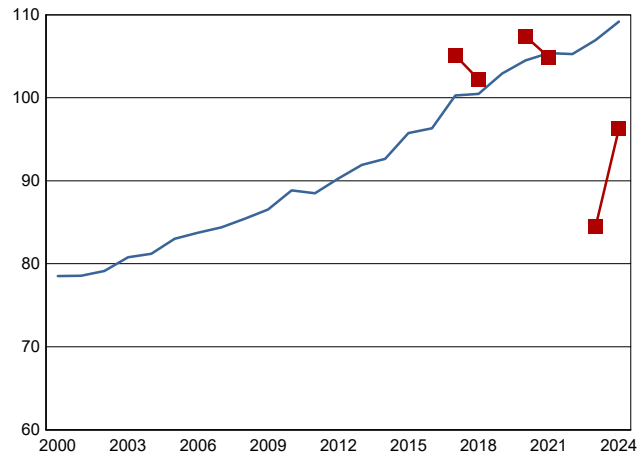


Head & Face

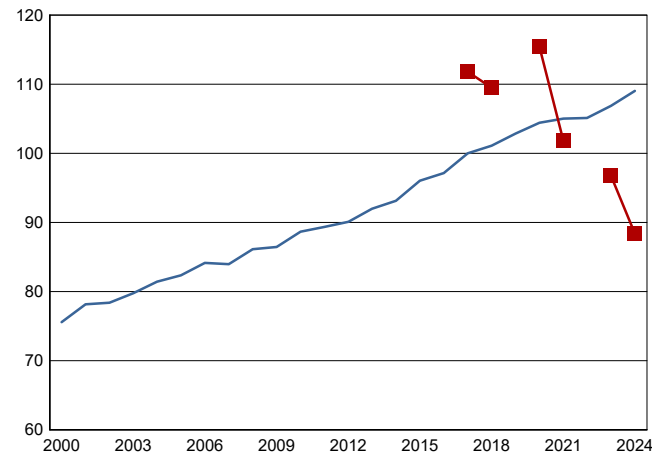


Genetic Trends

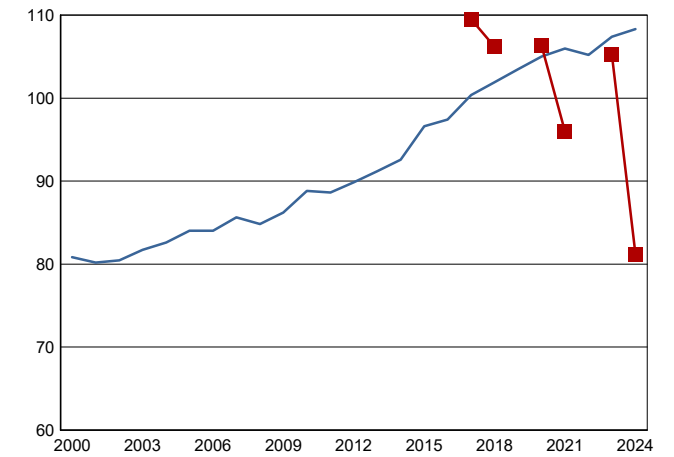
Front Quarter



Centre

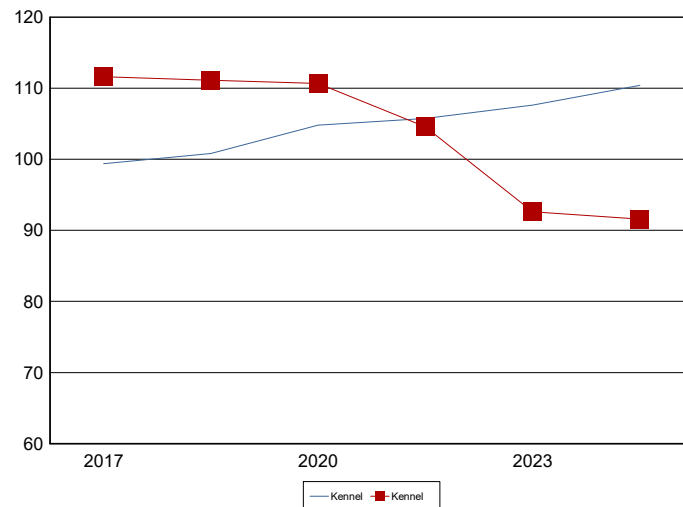


Hind Quarter

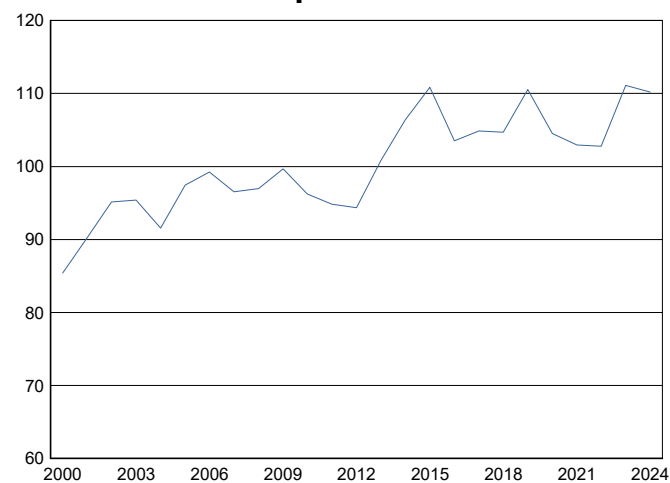


Final Score & Health Traits

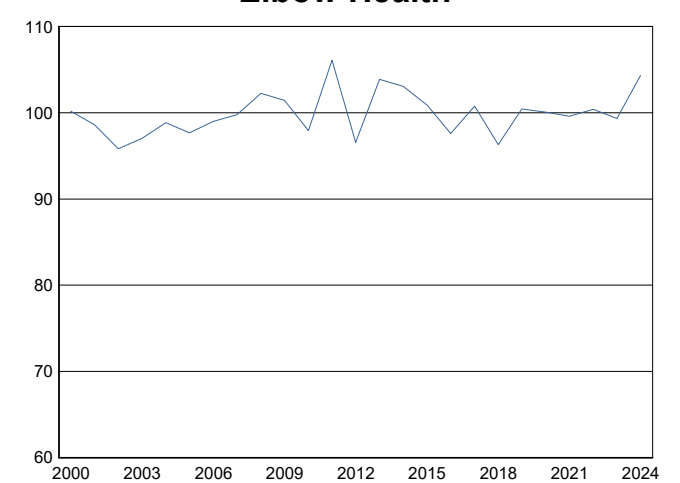
Final Score



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	
MIDDELPOS BBD ALBIE		AFRIKA LEO 5	5.70	97	91	96	96	110	121	107	116	125	108	95	112	12	3	6			1
	2017	MIDDELPOS BBD FUDGE		31	47	34	57	33	72	56	71	58	60	62	67			6			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		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
WILLOUGHBY CASEY	2019	TAILORED SIMBA	5.73	103	98	82	100	103	92	105	118	108	99	111	110	10	2	4		2
		RAINAISANCE SIMIRY		5	5	9	48	17	67	48	66	49	52	55	61			3	1	
BREKER LADY	2020	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	3.87	117	124	97	85	96	75	83	114	108	88	94	97	12	4	4		1
		BREKER NELLA		5	15	36	60	38	73	59	72	61	62	65	69			3	1	
PAURON SIMONE	2021	KADIMA OLAF	14.88	112	110	91	107	112	118	115	139	136	120	115	131					
		MIDDELPOS BBD SAVAN		5	5	8	46	10	64	45	62	47	49	52	57					
REMBRANDT BBD LUNA	2022	BOSTU XYLON	4.43	90	98	77	96	93	96	90	101	88	102	107	100					
		KADIMA GANGAA		5	5	10	34	5	47	33	47	34	36	39	43					

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	
TAILORED SIMBA		DEO-HAN FAFA	3.55	102	103	76	113	96	112	100	99	102	98	119	107	6	2	1			1
	2014	TAILORED NOVA		6	5	24	47	22	64	47	63	48	51	53	58						1
AFRIKA LEO 5		MIDDELPOS BBD ALPHA	5.38	120	110	108	75	101	109	105	124	121	98	98	110	30	8	15	4	4	13
	2015	AFRIKA BLITZY		48	61	59	72	55	80	71	80	72	74	75	78						1
MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA		AFRIKA LEO 5	18.20	138	139	100	78	117	89	106	133	133	109	106	118	137	29	57	5	6	38
	2017	MIDDELPOS BBD DIXIE		34	50	56	81	60	89	80	89	81	83	84	87						9
BOSTU XYLON		GRASLAND GBT MARKUS	3.52	80	93	69	94	95	82	85	102	81	101	103	97	19	4	4			2
	2018	BOSTU HONEY		5	5	26	51	24	68	50	67	51	54	57	62						2
KADIMA OLAF		GIANTS OF AFRICA MAXIMUS AURELIUS	3.33	111	107	85	112	108	107	106	131	124	117	127	128	66	12	7			3
	2020	BREKER KALASHNIKOV		5	5	34	53	32	65	52	64	54	55	57	61						3

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	
BREKER NELLA	2012	DRIEFONTEIN BBD GROOT PRAAT	3.39	96	109	102	83	73	90	80	93	87	77	88	82	18	8	12	1	1	11
		BREKER PATRYS		5	5	48	63	42	74	62	73	63	65	67	70						
MIDDELPOS BBD FUDGE	2013	GRASLAND GBT LOFTY	11.74	96	82	84	112	118	112	104	108	113	106	92	107	8	2	5	1	1	4
		MIDDELPOS BBD ROXI		18	10	50	55	31	68	55	67	56	58	60	64						
RAINAISANCE SIMIRY	2018	DELATRO DISHOOM	7.97	105	94	87	89	102	87	104	112	101	95	97	101	15	4	4			4
		MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA		5	5	33	53	26	67	52	66	53	56	58	62						
KADIMA GANGAA	2019	KADIMA DUX	5.59	100	103	86	99	90	109	96	100	94	103	111	103	15	2	4			3
		BREKER KALASHNIKOV		5	5	30	54	26	69	53	68	54	57	59	64						
MIDDELPOS BBD SAVAN	2019	BREKER MENEER	3.66	113	113	96	85	101	109	100	116	123	103	105	110	22	3	2			1
		MIDDELPOS BBD LEXI I		5	5	46	59	36	72	58	72	59	61	63	68						

