

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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0 0 JAN ULLRICH

STADTWEG 8
FLOH-SELIGENTHAL
DEUTSCHLAND
98593



Kennel Number: 666951



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.

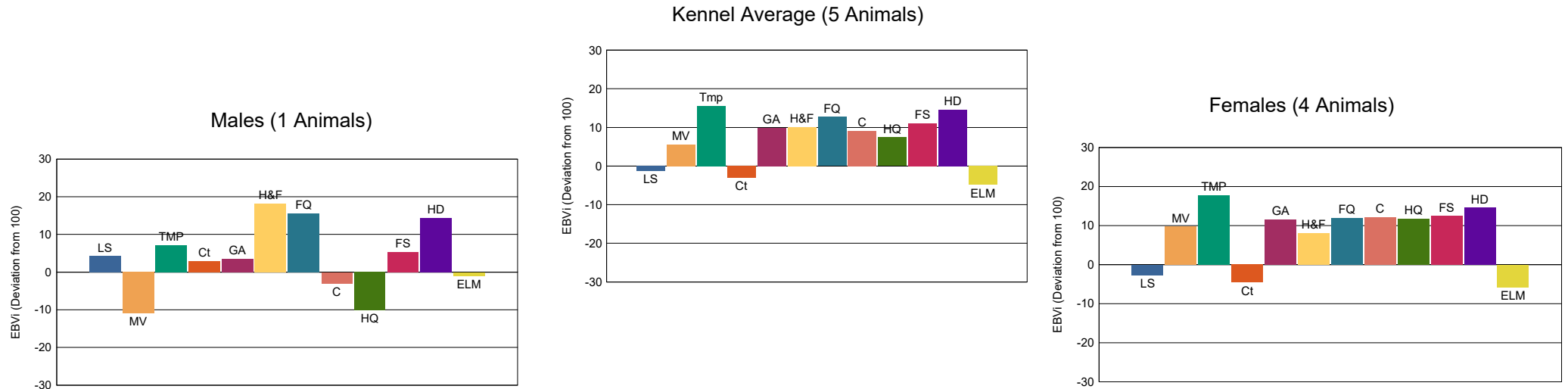
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	104	97
Movement (Mv)	106	89	110
Temperament (Tmp)	116	107	118
Coat (Ct)	97	103	95
General Appearance	110	104	112
Head & Face (H&F)	110	118	108
Front Quarter (FQ)	113	116	112
Centre (C)	109	97	112
Hind Quarter (HQ)	107	90	112
Final Score (FS)	111	105	112
Hip Health (HH)	115	114	115
Elbow Health (ELM)	95	99	94

Inbreeding

Notes

Inbreeding primarily leads to decreased fertility, low survivability of pups and low disease resistance.

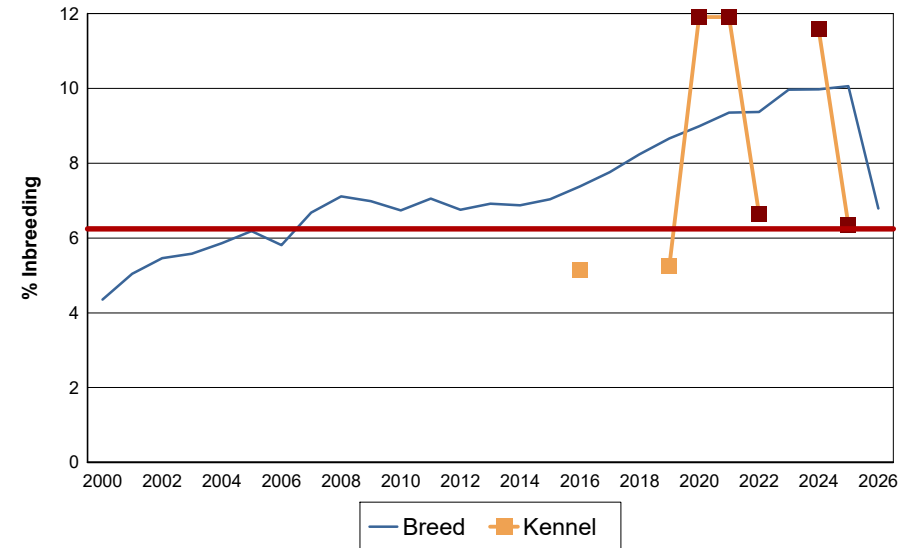
Inbreeding coefficients are calculated for all animals of the breed and indicates the probability that two genes of a pair are the same due to a common ancestor in the pedigree of the animal.

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.

Rate of Inbreeding



Inbreeding Levels for Specific Matings

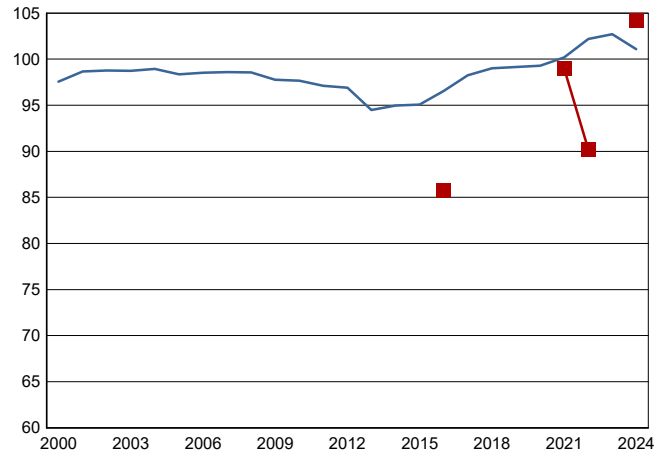
Progeny with Parents :	25%
Full Brother x Full Sister :	25%
Half Brother x Half Sister :	12.5%
One Common Grandparent :	6.25%
One Common Great-Grandparent :	3.125%

Inbreeding Levels

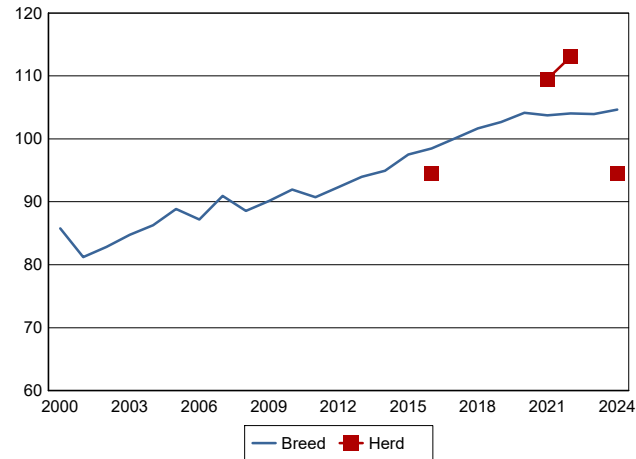
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	1	25141	4	23857	5	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.94	8.49	11.58	8.46	9.53	8.53	7.12	8.01	9.97	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	5	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	1	15537	4	15058	3	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

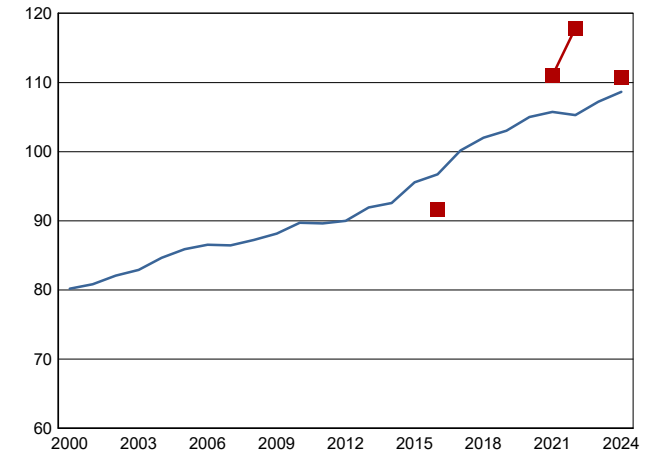
Litter Size



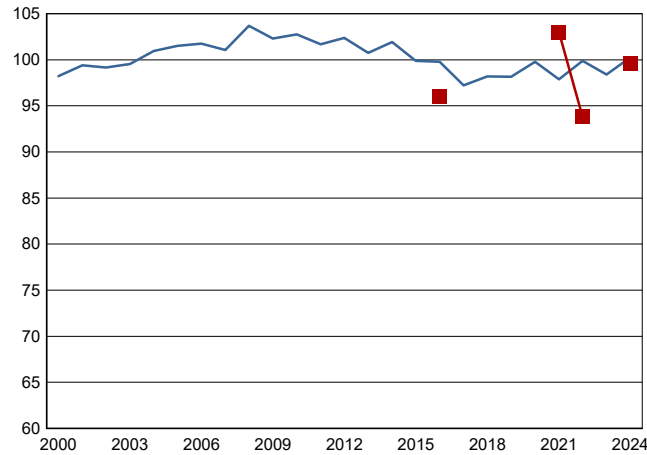
Movement



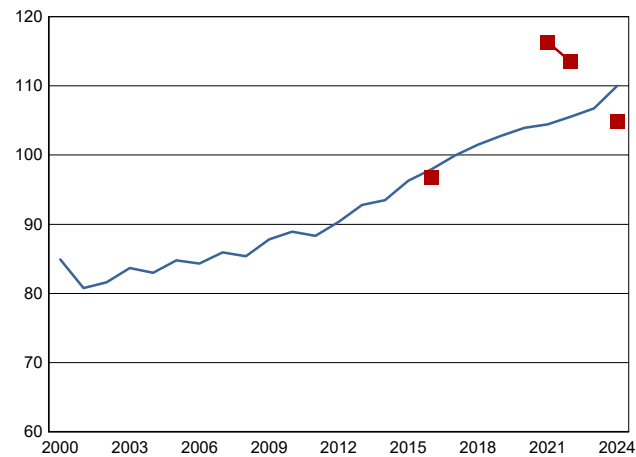
Temperament



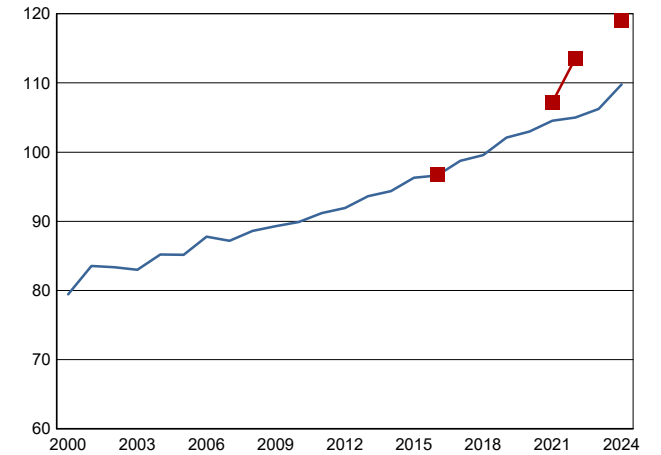
Coat



General Appearance

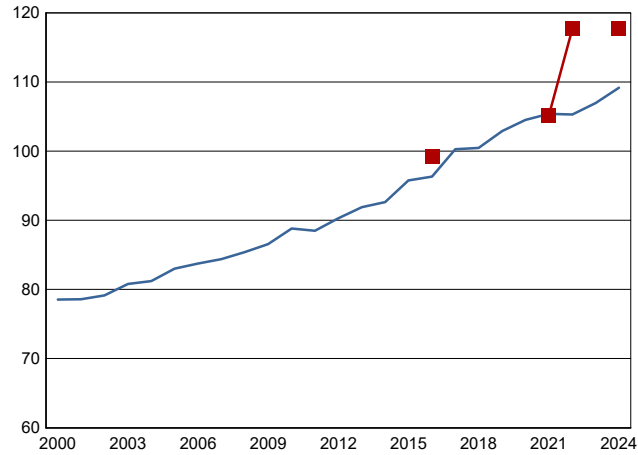


Head & Face

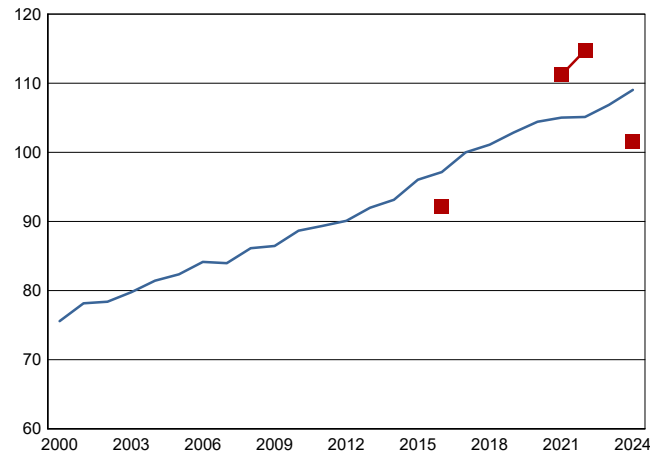


Genetic Trends

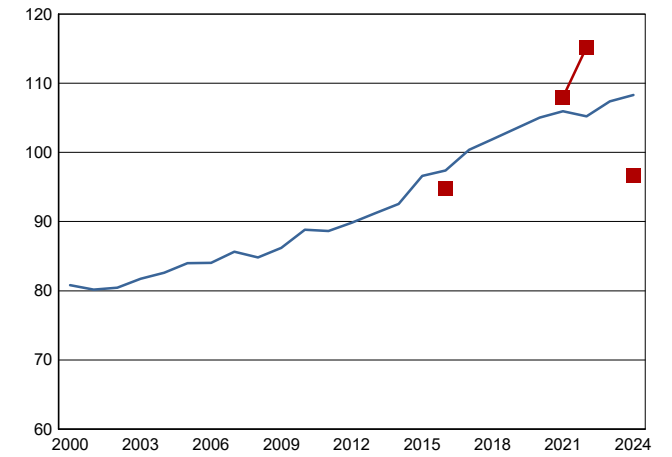
Front Quarter



Centre

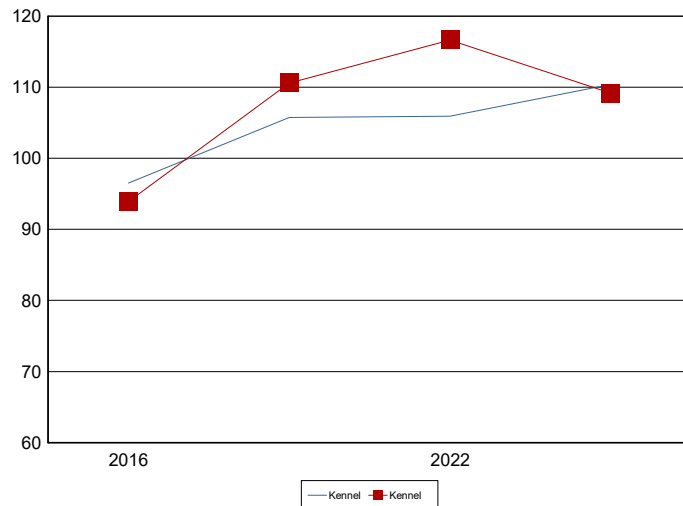


Hind Quarter

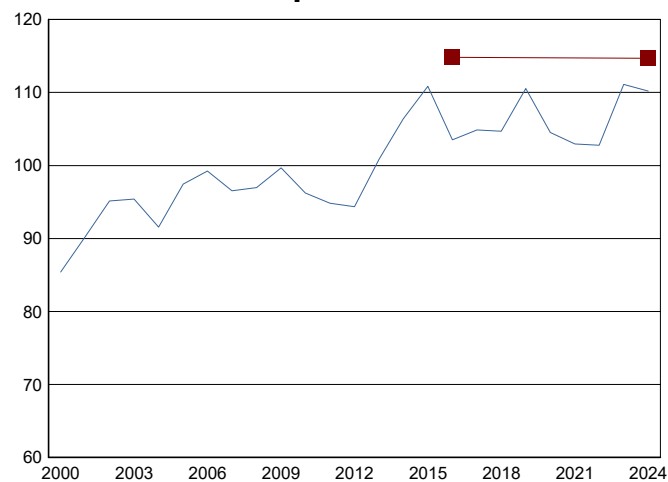


Final Score & Health Traits

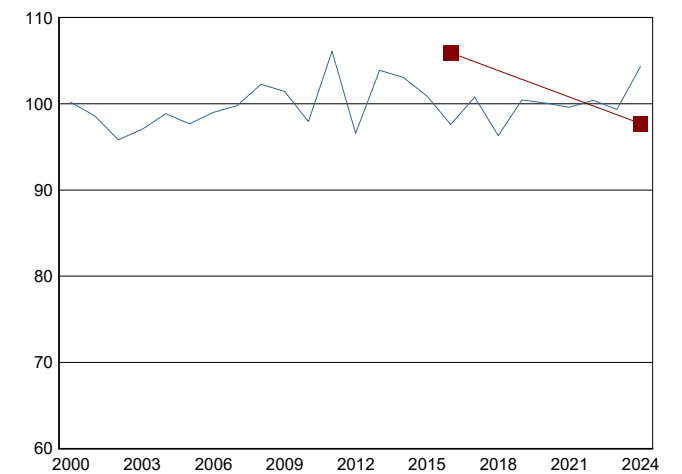
Final Score



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	Sire		%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	litters
BYr	Dam			Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score						
RED MOUNTAIN ROCCO	LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		11.58	114	99	104	89	107	103	104	118	116	97	90	105						
	2024	LOMBARD SUPERIOR AMEZON		5	11	12	48	20	64	47	63	49	51	54	58						

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	
LAIKA ZARA		ELEVATION COOPER	9.71		78	86	117	123	89	118	105	111	114	115	113	29	4	3			1
	2018	LAIKA PIPPI			25	47	55	34	68	55	67	56	58	60	64			2			1
RED MOUNTAIN MALOU		AFRIKA RAMBOMAX	11.91	115	83	99	110	111	103	116	107	105	111	108	111	7	1				
	2021	LAIKA ZARA		5	26	34	48	26	62	48	61	49	51	53	57						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR AMEZON		KADOS TEXAS	10.13	113	107	114	95	115	94	97	105	112	107	105	106	15	1	4	2	2	
	2021	JAMBAL DONNA		5	5	36	56	31	70	56	69	57	59	61	66			4			
RED MOUNTAIN LOTTE		AFRIKA LEONARDO III	6.36	123	109	90	117	122	95	114	114	119	116	120	120						
	2022	LAIKA ZARA		5	19	19	40	10	57	40	56	41	43	46	51						

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 COOPER		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.48	112	60	98	111	134	95	126	121	125	124	125	127	127 21	52 39	10 10		37 7
	2015	HAZENJACHT BBD FIELLA		56	68	70	81	64	89	81	89	82	83	84	87					
AFRIKA RAMBOMAX		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	5.19	124	88	112	107	114	91	122	123	113	119	102	117	134 16	24 23	11 11		25 5
	2016	AFRIKA GRETEL		56	68	65	76	57	85	75	84	76	78	79	82					
AFRIKA LEONARDO III		LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	6.35	140	140	95	101	105	95	107	120	121	112	107	114	31 5	3 3			
	2019	AFRIKA SONJA 4		38	56	29	45	20	58	44	57	46	47	49	53					
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117	89	94	105	113	99	115	135	128	105	102	120	77 14	20 19	2 2		5 2
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA		24	43	39	67	42	81	66	80	68	70	72	76					
KADOS TEXAS		TARGUS BOM BOEL	8.44	101	105	109	100	100	94	78	80	91	94	110	92	90 11	22 18			15 5
	2020	MES LULU V		5	5	46	70	47	82	70	82	71	73	75	79					

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	
LAIKA PIPPI		ELEVATION KOOSIE	5.33	101	96	82	120	115	78	112	98	101	104	102	102	19	4	12	2	2	3
	2016	AFRIKA AKIRA I		5	18	51	66	43	78	65	78	66	68	70	74			6			2
LAIKA ZARA		ELEVATION COOPER	9.71		78	86	117	123	89	118	105	111	114	115	113	29	4	3			1
	2018	LAIKA PIPPI			25	47	55	34	68	55	67	56	58	60	64			2			1
JAMBAL DONNA		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	14.72	125	109	90	108	131	103	124	129	136	124	111	127	32	3	10			8
	2019	JAMBAL TOGO		5	5	49	65	40	78	64	77	65	67	70	74			9			2
LOMBARD SUPERIOR AMEZON		KADOS TEXAS	10.13	113	107	114	95	115	94	97	105	112	107	105	106	15	1	4	2	2	
	2021	JAMBAL DONNA		5	5	36	56	31	70	56	69	57	59	61	66			4			

