

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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0 J.A. LOMBARD

POSTNET 534
PRIVATEBAG X37
LYNWOODRIDGE
0040



Kennel Number: 668152



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.

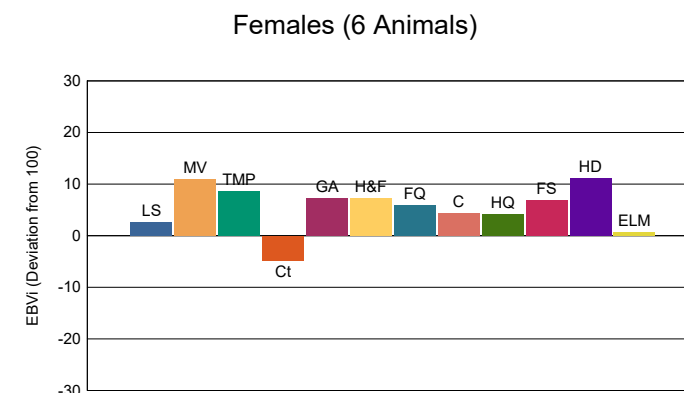
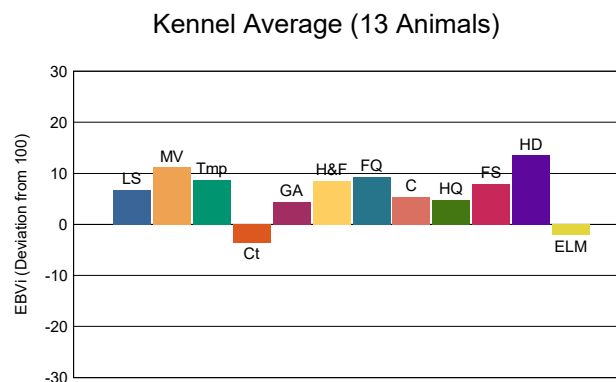
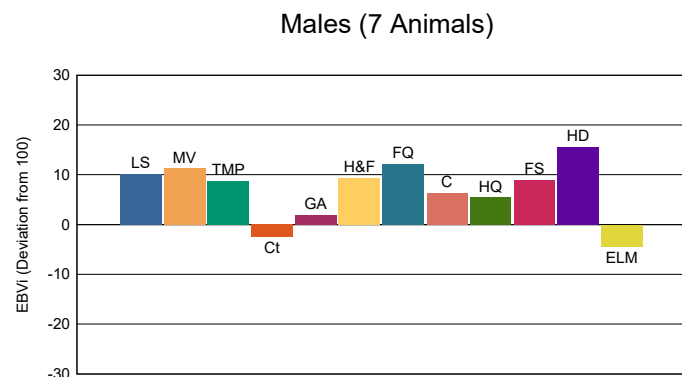
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	107	110	103
Movement (Mv)	111	111	111
Temperament (Tmp)	109	109	109
Coat (Ct)	96	98	95
General Appearance	104	102	107
Head & Face (H&F)	108	109	107
Front Quarter (FQ)	109	112	106
Centre (C)	105	106	104
Hind Quarter (HQ)	105	105	104
Final Score (FS)	108	109	107
Hip Health (HH)	114	116	111
Elbow Health (ELM)	98	96	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.

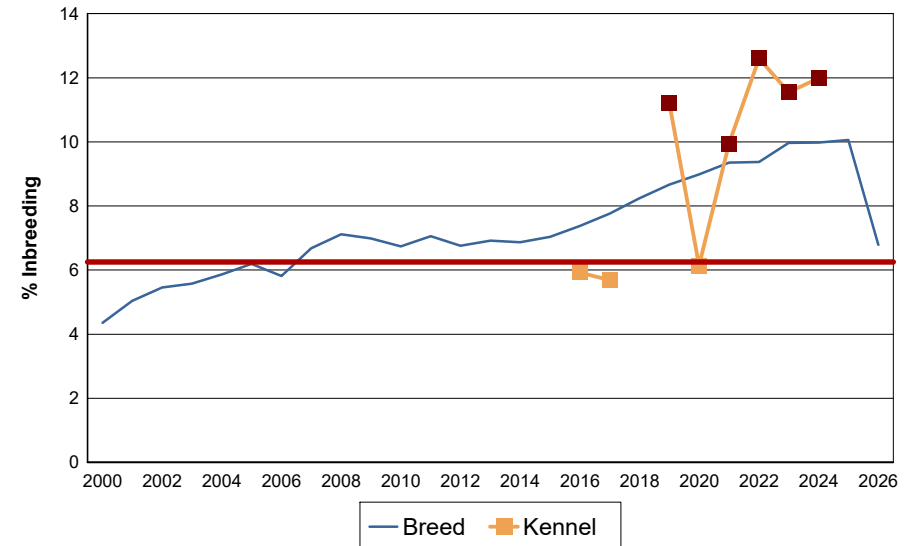
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

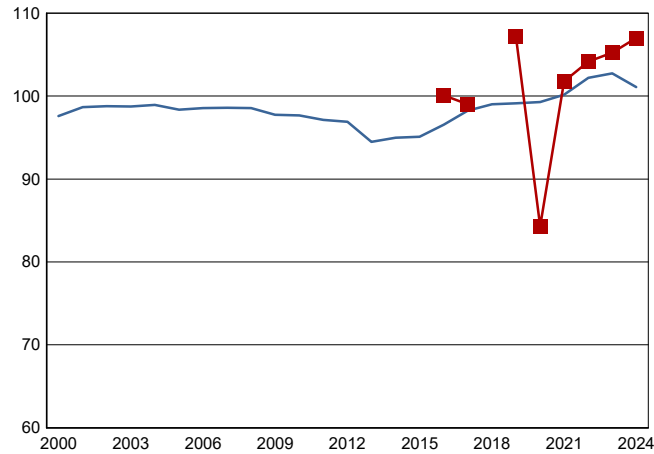


Inbreeding Levels

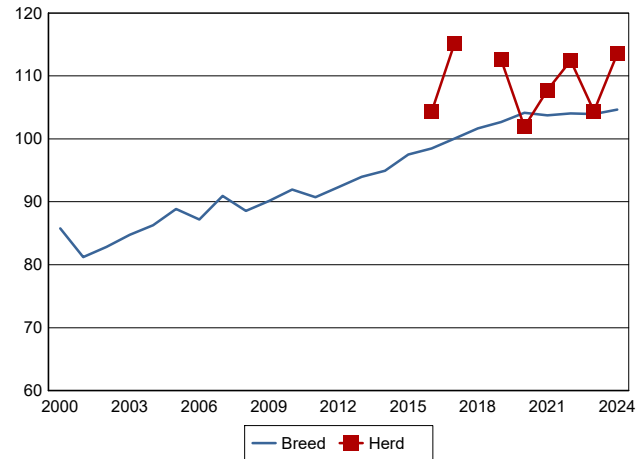
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	13	49007	7	25141	6	23857	8	3371	7	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.58	8.49	9.61	8.46	11.71	8.53	8.32	8.01	9.94	8.00
Number inbred	13	48727	7	24990	6	23728	8	24990	7	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	13	30600	7	15537	6	15058	7	15537	5	15058

Genetic Trends

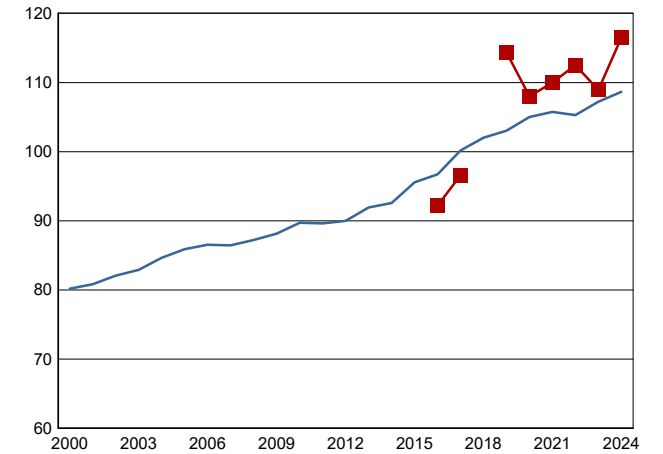
Litter Size



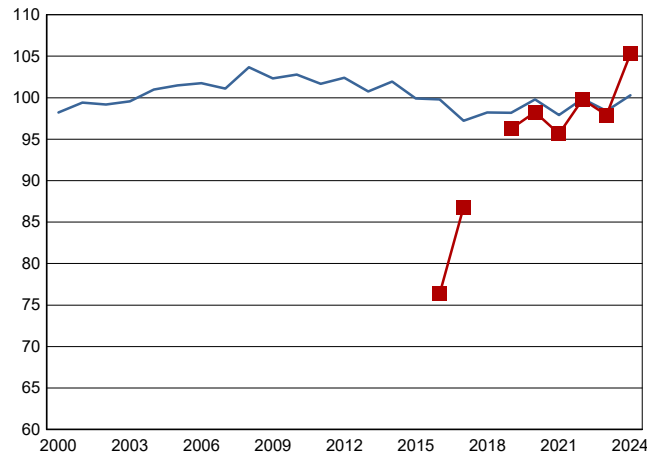
Movement



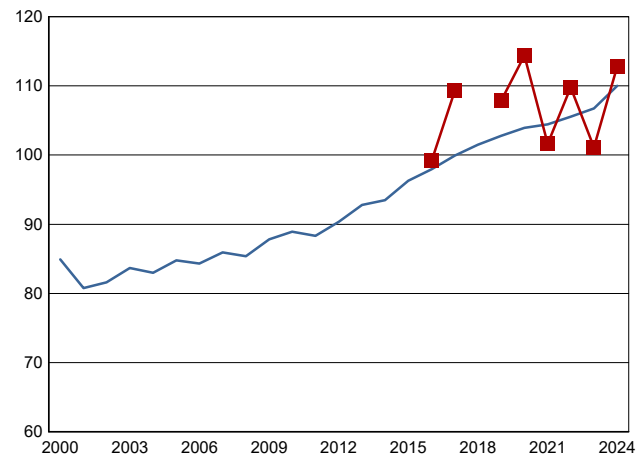
Temperament



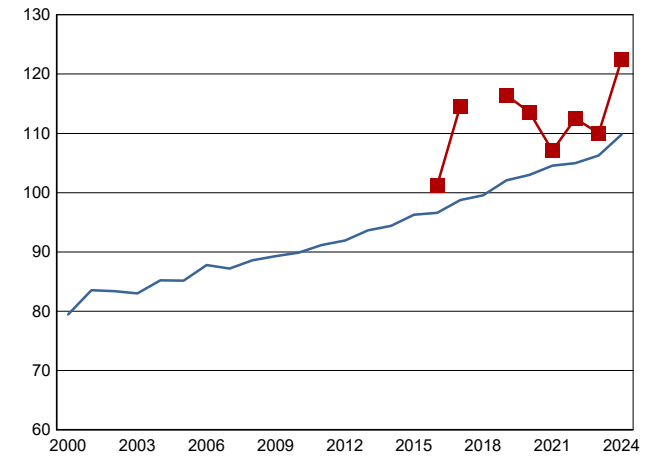
Coat



General Appearance

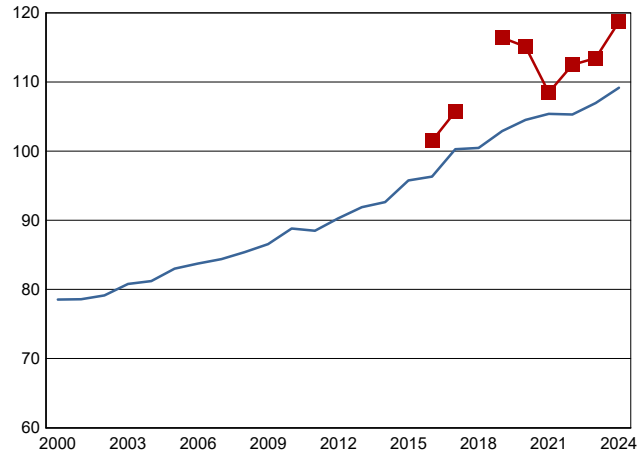


Head & Face

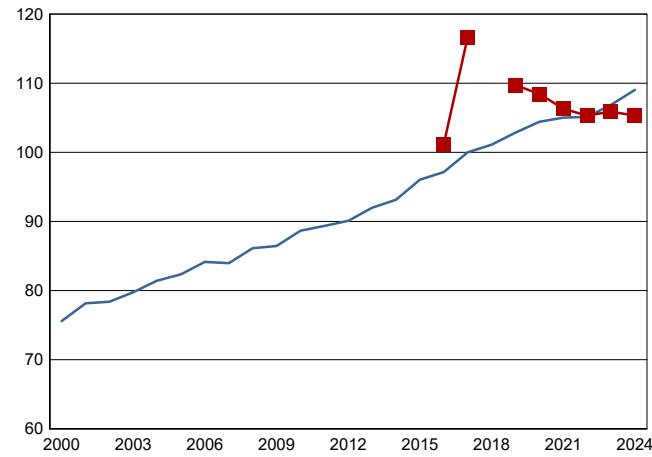


Genetic Trends

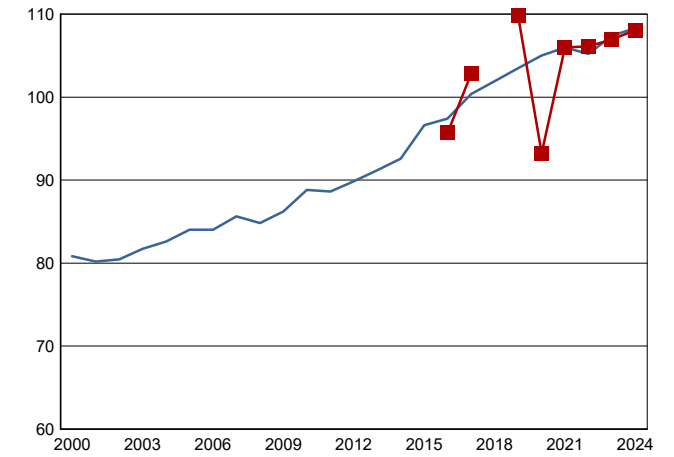
Front Quarter



Centre

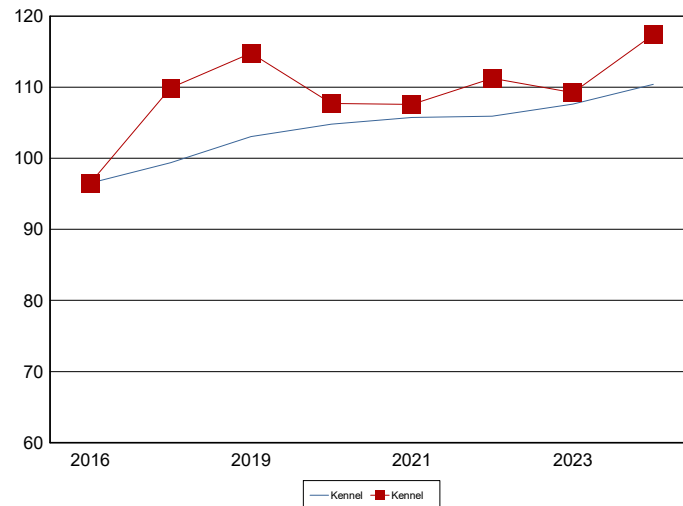


Hind Quarter

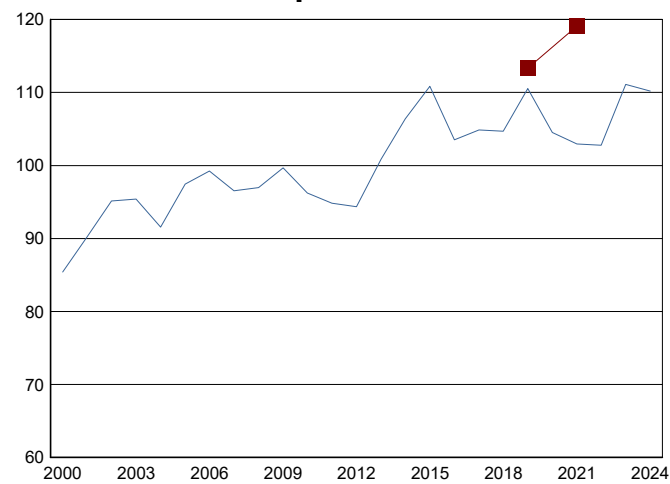


Final Score & Health Traits

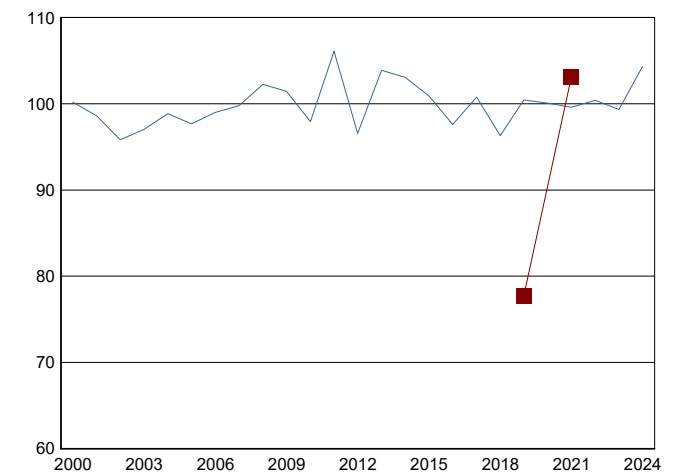
Final Score



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 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	
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117	89	94	105	113	99	115	135	128	105	102	120	77	14	20	2	2	5
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA		24	43	39	67	42	81	66	80	68	70	72	76			19			2
LOMBARD SUPERIOR WALLACE		WOEKER BBD JAPIE	10.32	113	97	104	107	104	101	110	117	109	102	93	107						
	2021	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ZARAH		5	5	31	51	27	66	50	65	52	54	56	61						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR ROEDTAN		WOEKER BBD JAPIE	10.32	113	97	104	119	108	97	114	114	106	110	104	111	7	1	3			1
	2021	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ZARAH		5	5	31	54	29	69	53	68	55	57	59	64			3			1
LOMBARD SUPERIOR SALVADOR		MIGHTY TAU	6.77	119	103	103	114	106	94	91	95	106	106	110	103	33	6	8			3
	2021	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARIZONA		5	5	22	56	28	72	54	71	57	59	62	67			8			3
BASJAN BASTION		AFRIKA DOPPIES	7.00	119	96	131	113	114	105	114	121	124	114	103	117						
	2021	AFRIKA OUNOOI		5	5	29	42	17	54	41	53	43	44	46	50						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR BAM BAM		LOMBARD SUPERIOR SALVADOR	10.85	114	94	118	111	108	94	86	92	106	103	113	102						
	2023	AFRIKA DELTA		5	5	5	35	5	49	34	48	36	38	41	45						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR LOGAN		LOMBARD SUPERIOR SALVADOR	10.85	114	94	118	111	108	94	86	92	106	103	113	102						
	2023	AFRIKA DELTA		5	5	5	35	5	49	34	48	36	38	41	45						

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	
LOMBARD SUPERIOR SIERRA	2021	WOEKER BBD JAPIE	10.32	113	97	104	109	103	112	105	113	99	106	102	109						
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ZARAH		5	5	31	51	26	65	50	64	51	53	56	60						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR PATRYS	2021	KADOS TEXAS	10.13	113	107	100	106	114	99	102	98	106	101	106	104	7	1	3			1
		JAMBAL DONNA		5	5	29	57	31	72	56	71	58	60	62	67						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR LUNA	2021	MIGHTY TAU	6.77	119	103	110	115	109	89	102	90	101	106	112	102	8	1	4			1
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARIZONA		5	5	32	52	25	69	50	68	53	55	58	63						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR KENYA	2022	LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	14.61	114	81	96	112	112	88	106	122	115	104	107	114						
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARIZONA		5	5	13	48	20	65	48	64	49	52	54	59						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR BANSHEE	2022	AFRIKA ZAMBAMAX	14.21	104	108	103	115	107	89	115	110	107	104	97	106						
		AFRIKA ASKARI		5	11	17	48	14	66	48	65	49	52	54	60						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR MILLAMAX	2022	AFRIKA ZAMBAMAX	14.21	104	108	103	110	107	95	115	111	107	105	100	107						
		AFRIKA ASKARI		5	11	17	39	5	51	38	51	40	41	44	47						

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
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	with litters	
WOEKER BBD JAPIE		MIDDELPOS BBD JOCK 1	13.41	114	104	92	123	117	92	103	107	107	108	111	111	147 26	40 29	1 1		19 6	
	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3		5	5	55	76	54	86	75	86	77	78	80	83						
AFRIKA DANTOR		AFRIKA RAMBOMAX	6.30	137	67	122	103	111	85	124	144	128	114	96	122	143 29	35 21	4 4		25 3	
	2017	AFRIKA DALITA		46	61	58	77	54	87	76	86	77	79	81	84						
AFRIKA DOPPIES		AFRIKA PATRON	7.06	113	95	128	104	114	92	110	120	129	111	98	113	65 9	12 9	1 1		3 2	
	2019	AFRIKA MAYA V		12	26	36	62	36	77	61	76	63	65	67	72						
AFRIKA ZAMBAMAX		AFRIKA RAMBOMAX	7.57	133	105	117	112	106	87	110	111	108	108	103	108	35 3	7 7			4 2	
	2019	DEO-HAN ZIGGY		36	54	46	61	37	74	60	73	62	64	66	70						
MIGHTY TAU		MIGHTY MABULA	5.91	127	134	108	96	93	96	104	97	99	94	91	94	66 10	19 16	1 1		9 4	
	2019	MIGHTY THARI		5	5	32	63	36	78	62	77	64	66	69	73						
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						
LOMBARD SUPERIOR SALVADOR		MIGHTY TAU	6.77	119	103	103	114	106	94	91	95	106	106	110	103	33 6	8 8			3 3	
	2021	LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARIZONA		5	5	22	56	28	72	54	71	57	59	62	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-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
ELEVATION DEKOTA	2016	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	5.78	94	99	83	103	119	101	118	125	128	107	99	116	13	4	5	1	1	5
		ELEVATION LISA		33	44	61	65	48	76	65	75	66	68	69	73			4			1
LOMBARD SUPERIOR ZARAH	2017	AFRIKA RAMBOMAX	5.52	112	89	116	103	95	100	116	122	104	105	91	108	14	1	6			4
		AFRIKA TARA 1		13	26	45	52	31	64	51	64	52	54	56	60			4			1
AFRIKA OUNOOI	2019	AFRIKA RAMBOMAX	7.57	125	97	134	121	113	118	118	121	118	118	108	121	42	7	13	1	1	7
		DEO-HAN ZIGGY		17	33	63	64	39	78	63	77	65	67	69	74			7			1
JAMBAL DONNA	2019	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	14.72	125	109	90	108	131	103	124	129	136	124	111	127	32	3	10			8
		JAMBAL TOGO		5	5	49	65	40	78	64	77	65	67	70	74			9			2
LOMBARD SUPERIOR ARIZONA	2019	MES RUBENSTEIN	11.16	111	73	98	125	116	90	95	104	108	112	121	112	16	3	5	1	1	3
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ALASKA		8	25	46	58	39	69	57	68	59	60	62	65			3			1
AFRIKA ASKARI	2021	AFRIKA BUNDO 6	13.51	75	112	89	109	107	103	119	112	105	101	98	107	12	2	4			
		AFRIKA MILLA V		5	28	42	58	32	72	57	72	59	61	63	68			4			
AFRIKA DELTA	2022	KADOS TEXAS	11.31	109	84	133	108	111	93	80	90	106	100	117	101	18	2	3			1
		AFRIKA DANIKA		5	5	41	55	30	70	54	69	56	58	60	65			3			1

