

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

February 2026

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02785 OLBERSDORF

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SUDSTRASSE 3

02785



Kennel Number: 675513



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.

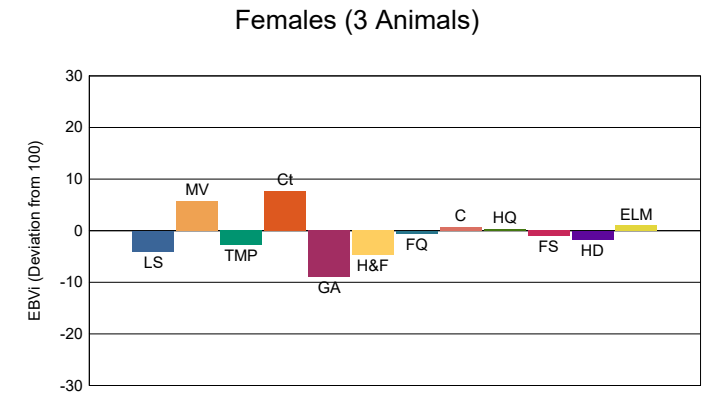
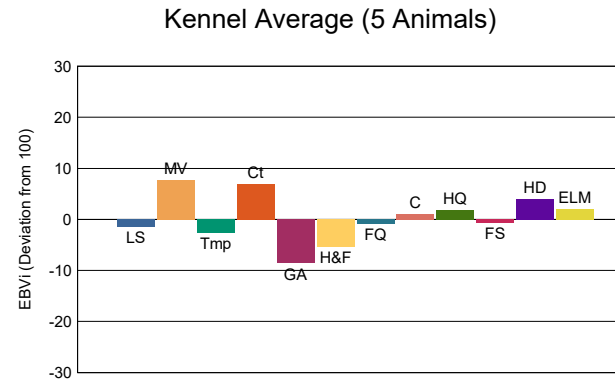
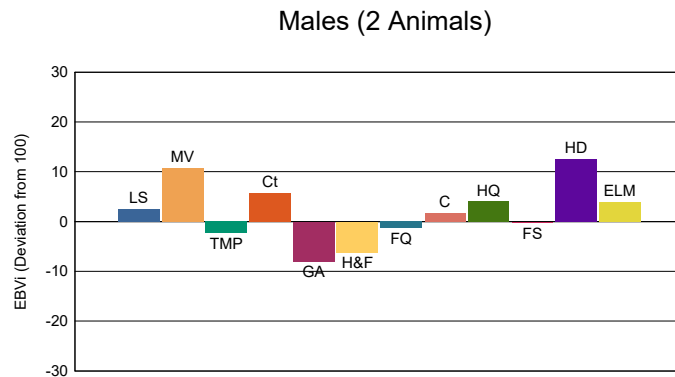
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	103	96
Movement (Mv)	108	111	106
Temperament (Tmp)	97	98	97
Coat (Ct)	107	106	108
General Appearance	91	92	91
Head & Face (H&F)	95	94	95
Front Quarter (FQ)	99	99	99
Centre (C)	101	102	101
Hind Quarter (HQ)	102	104	100
Final Score (FS)	99	100	99
Hip Health (HH)	104	113	98
Elbow Health (ELM)	102	104	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.

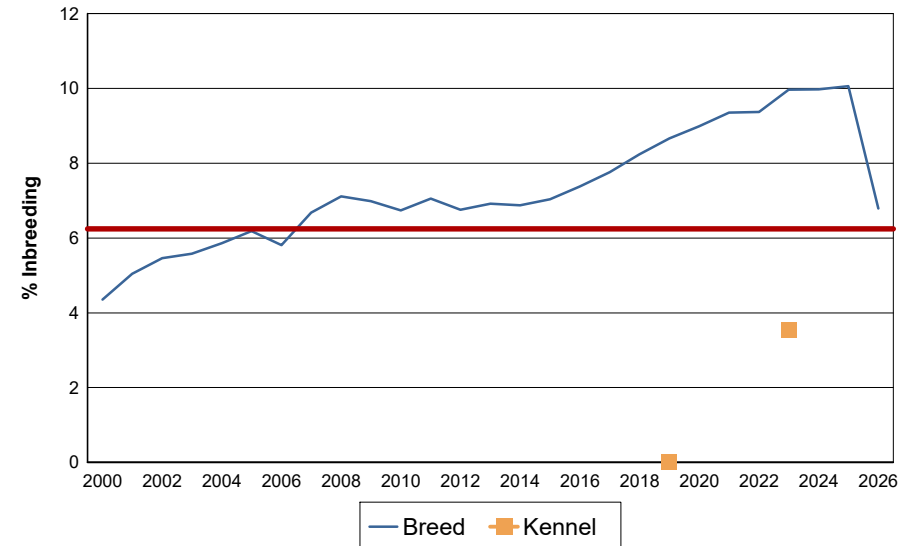
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

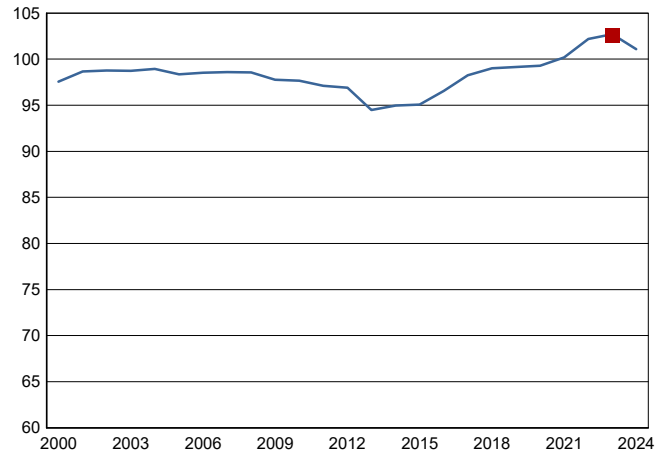


Inbreeding Levels

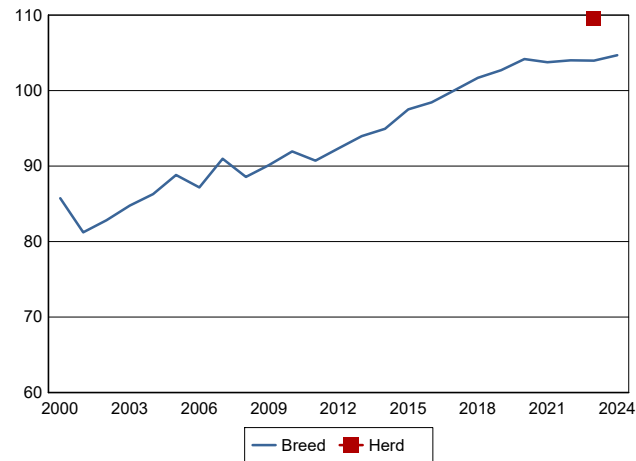
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	2	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	5.03	8.49	7.17	8.46	3.61	8.53	8.37	8.01	4.08	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	2	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	1	30600	1	15537		15058	2	15537	1	15058

Genetic Trends

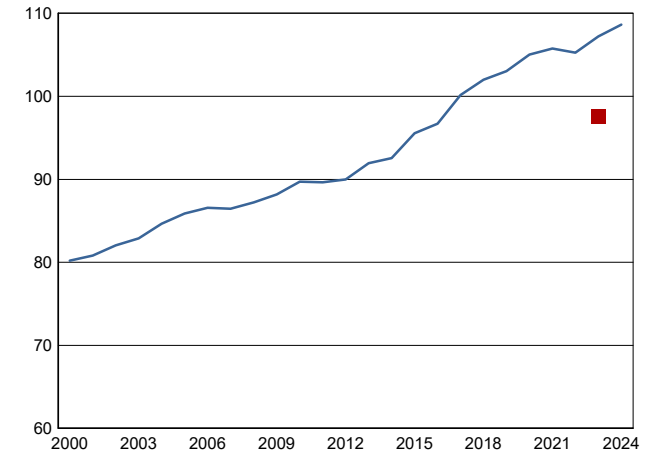
Litter Size



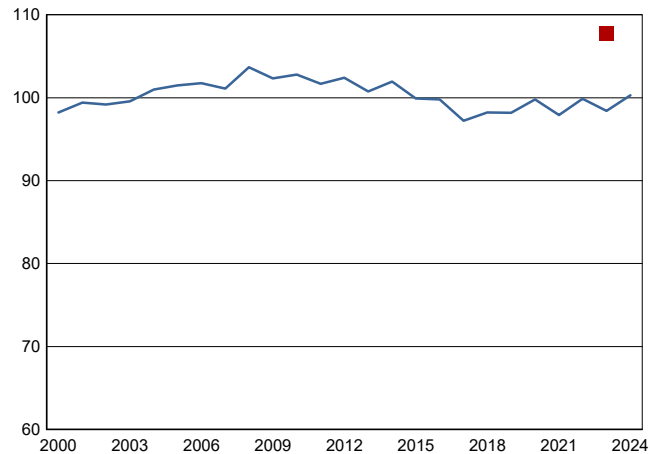
Movement



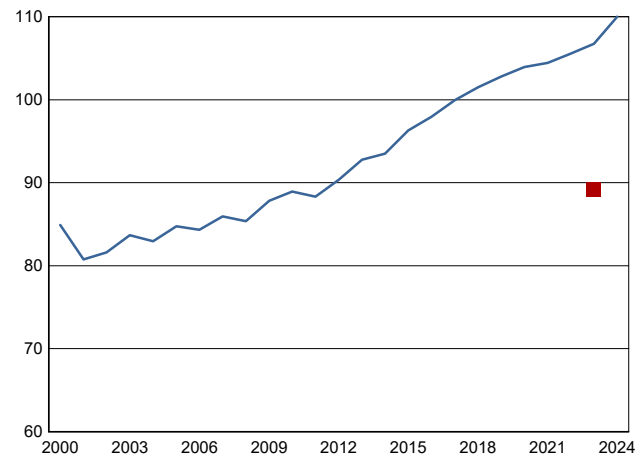
Temperament



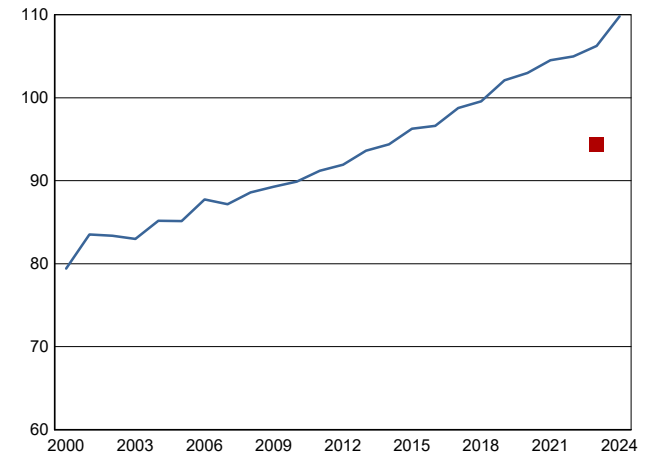
Coat



General Appearance

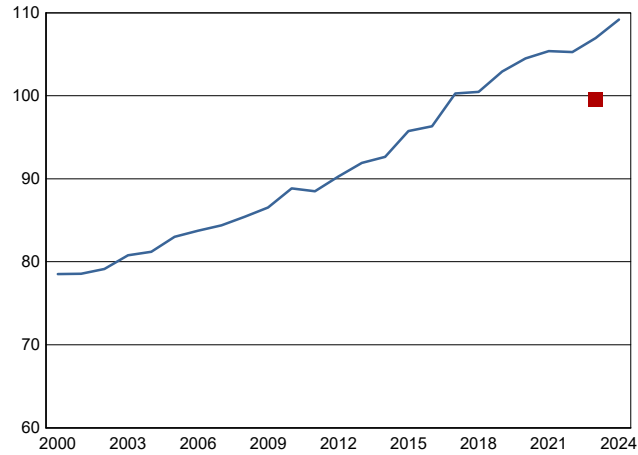


Head & Face

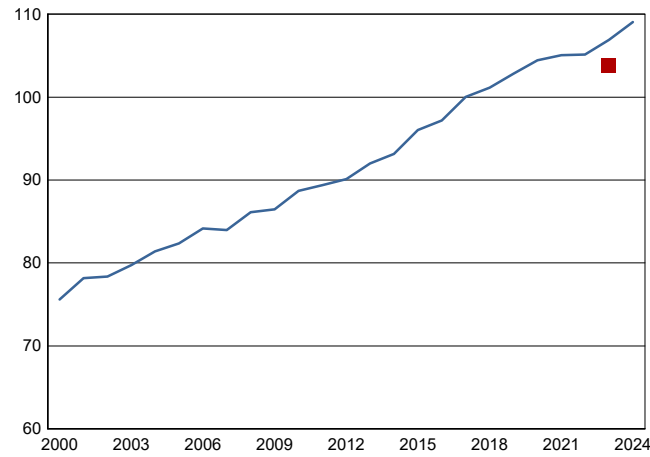


Genetic Trends

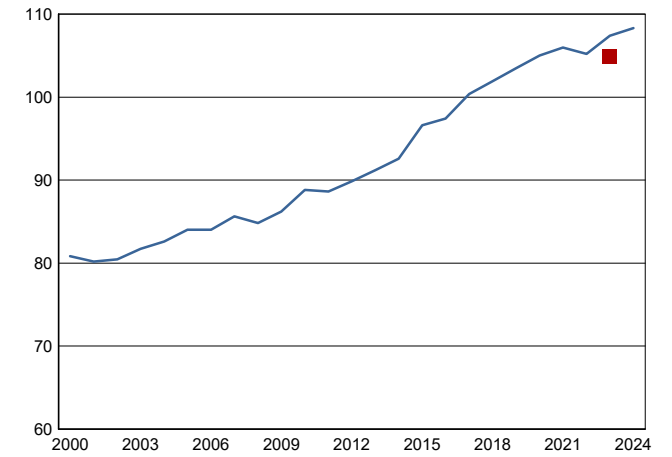
Front Quarter



Centre

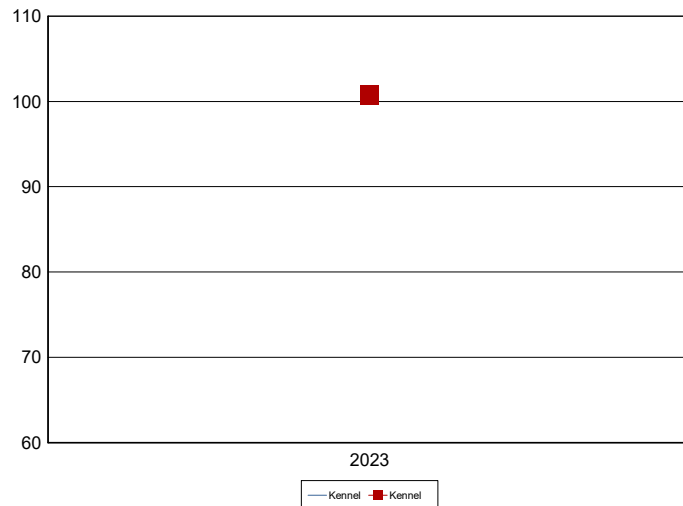


Hind Quarter

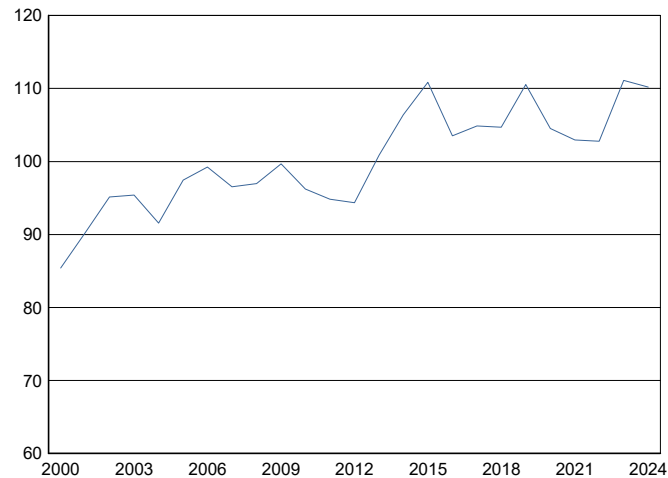


Final Score & Health Traits

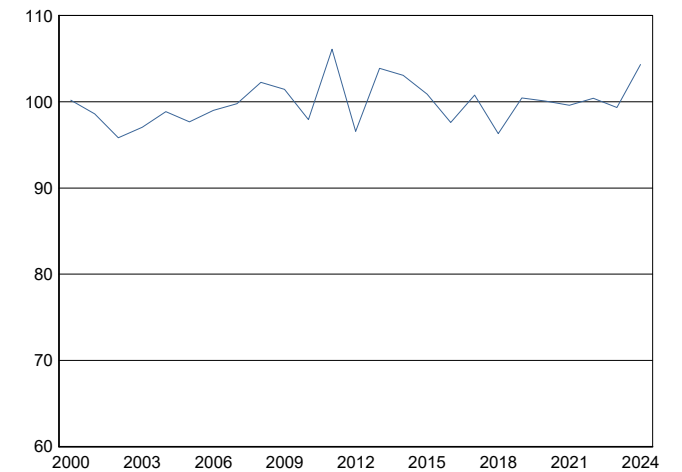
Final Score



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	
DEO-HAN BOTHA I		DEO-HAN BOTHA	14.33	119	99	111	130	107	116	97	103	111	111	121	115	14	3	5			1
	2018	DEO-HAN ZIGGIE		5	5	22	52	25	63	51	63	53	54	56	60			4			1
FROM SAXONY ARTHUR JR.		WHOSA KING ARTHUR OF BLYGEDACHT	0.00	106	109	94	92	88	96	87	85	87	93	87	85						
	2019	FROM SOUS AFRICA ALYA		5	25	5	21	5	31	21	30	22	23	25	28						

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	
AFRICAN STAR YUNIKA	2017	MES MAGNUS DRAKE	3.75	70	95	83	98	97	107	95	97	99	95	91	95					
		AFRICAN STAR UNIKA		35	54	13	16	5	24	16	24	17	18	19	22					
FROM SAXONY BERYLL	2023	DEO-HAN BOTHA I	3.53	113	104	103	115	101	107	97	98	102	108	109	105					
		FROM SAXONY AMAZING GRACE		5	5	5	34	7	49	34	48	35	37	39	44					
FROM SAXONY BACCARA	2023	DEO-HAN BOTHA I	3.53	113	104	103	105	94	108	82	91	98	99	101	96					
		FROM SAXONY AMAZING GRACE		5	5	5	34	7	49	34	48	35	37	39	44					

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	
DEO-HAN BOTHA		PINNACLE BBD HAVOC	3.17	124	105	99	122	98	117	101	103	109	99	110	108	40 3	9 8			9
	2012	PIET-ZYN-DRIFT MOYA		29	32	52	64	46	73	63	72	64	65	67	70					1
MES MAGNUS DRAKE		PIET-ZYN-DRIFT BULLE	4.55	88	78	82	101	105	103	99	107	109	97	92	101	2		1	1	
	2013	AFRIKA MIKA IV		27	39	42	46	28	55	46	54	47	48	49	52					
WHOSA KING ARTHUR OF BLYGEDACHT		GROOT GELUK FEMOES	11.45	116	113	90	105	98	97	92	95	98	113	97	99	49 9	9 9	8	8	10
	2014	PANCER TABITHA		5	6	5	41	5	59	40	58	42	45	48	54					6
DEO-HAN BOTHA I		DEO-HAN BOTHA	14.33	119	99	111	130	107	116	97	103	111	111	121	115	14 3	5 4			1
	2018	DEO-HAN ZIGGIE		5	5	22	52	25	63	51	63	53	54	56	60					1

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	
AFRICAN STAR UNIKA	2014	FROM SOUS AFRIKA PROTIY UATA-UA	2.62	88 5	106 22	84 5	95 5	88 5	112 8	91 5	87 7	90 5	92 5	91 5	89 5	1			1	1	
DEO-HAN ZIGGIE	2015	DEO-HAN ZERO DEO-HAN ZARAH	13.68	114 5	92 5	128 29	134 62	118 33	112 75	99 61	112 74	120 63	122 65	123 67	123 71	43	4	10 8			9 1
FROM SOUS AFRICA ALYA	2016	0 0	0.00	95 5	106 57	99 5	79 7		96 11	83 7	75 10	75 7	72 8	78 8	71 9	4					1 1
FROM SAXONY AMAZING GRACE	2019	WHOSA KING ARTHUR OF BLYGEDACHT FROM SOUS AFRICA ALYA	0.00	106 5	109 25	94 5	91 24	88 5	97 35	86 24	85 35	87 25	94 27	88 28	86 32	2	1	2 1			

