

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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MAFETENG

LESOTHO



Kennel Number: 685541



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.

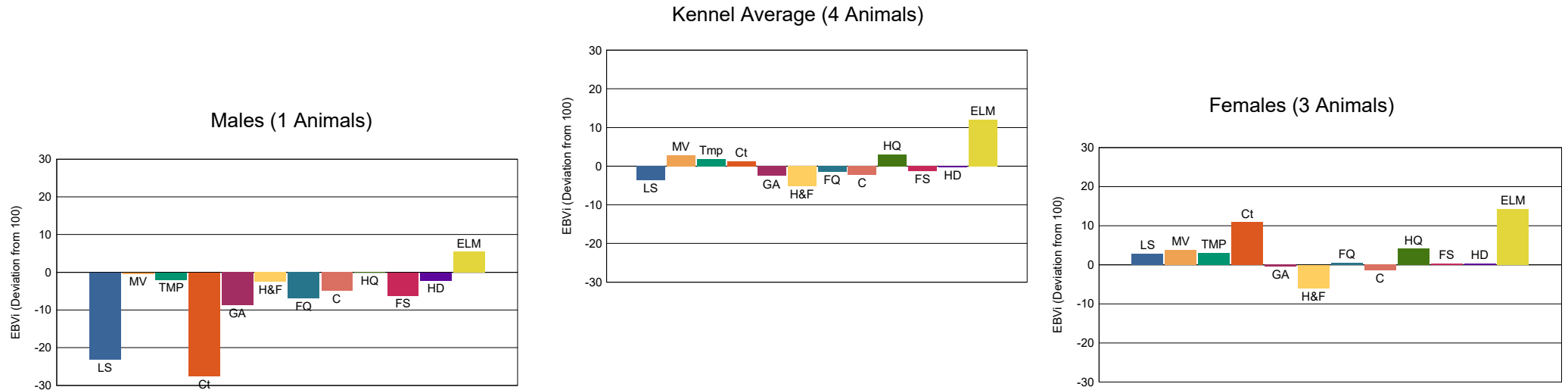
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	96	77	103
Movement (Mv)	103	100	104
Temperament (Tmp)	102	98	103
Coat (Ct)	101	73	111
General Appearance	97	91	100
Head & Face (H&F)	95	98	94
Front Quarter (FQ)	99	93	100
Centre (C)	98	95	99
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	100	104
Final Score (FS)	99	94	100
Hip Health (HH)	100	98	100
Elbow Health (ELM)	112	105	114

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.

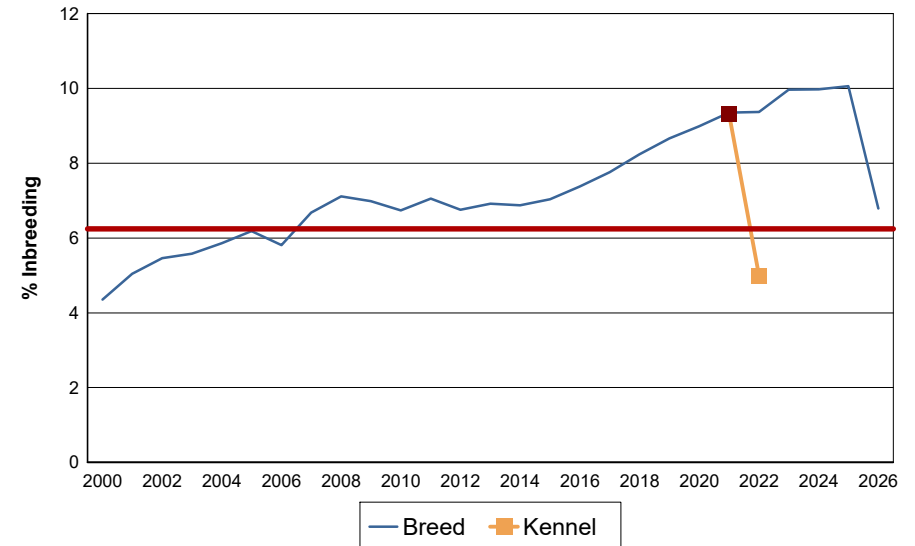
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

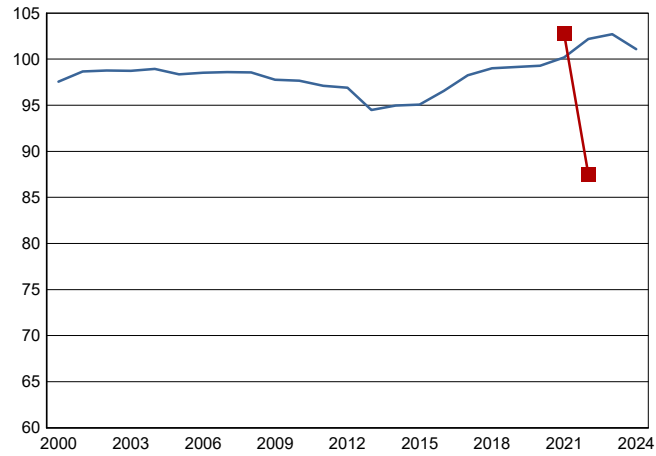


Inbreeding Levels

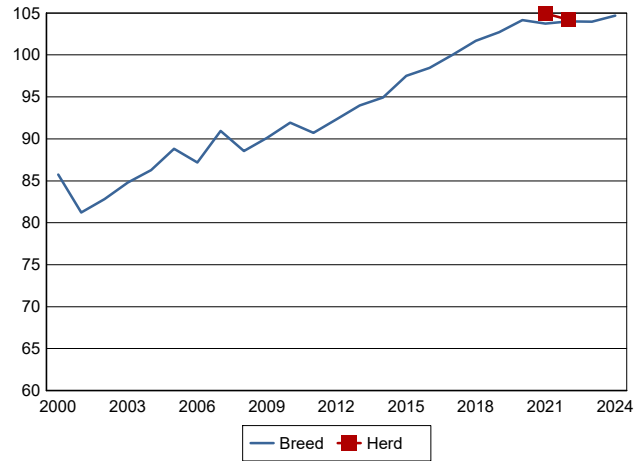
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	4	49007	1	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	6.50	8.49	4.20	8.46	7.26	8.53	8.32	8.01	7.27	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	1	30600		15537	1	15058	1	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

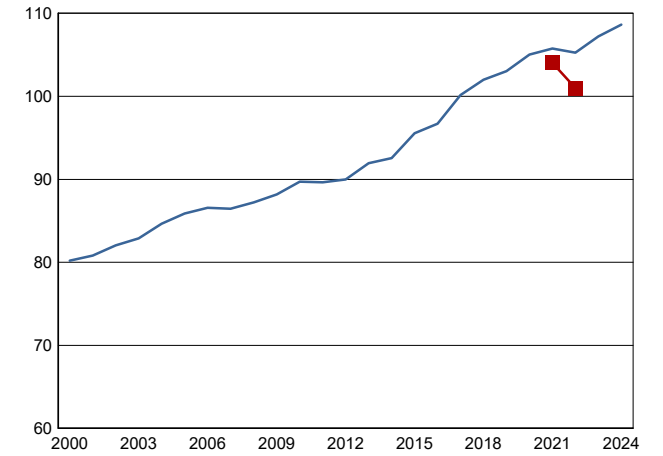
Litter Size



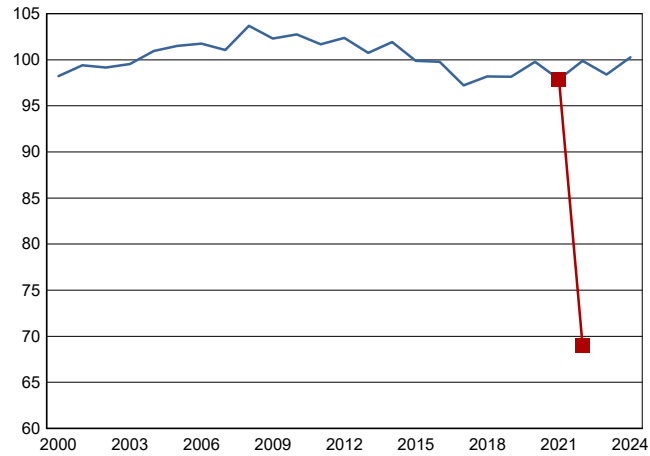
Movement



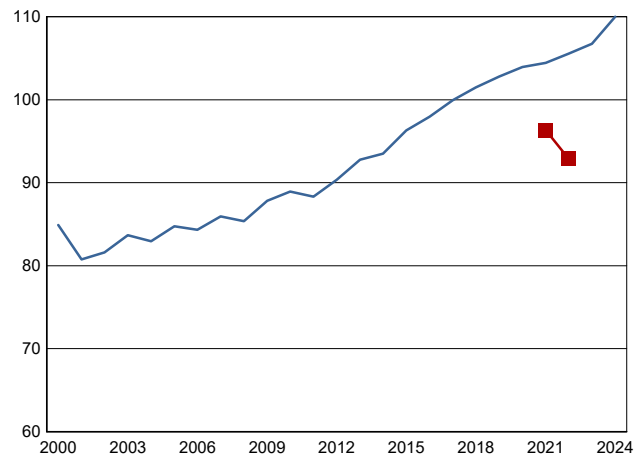
Temperament



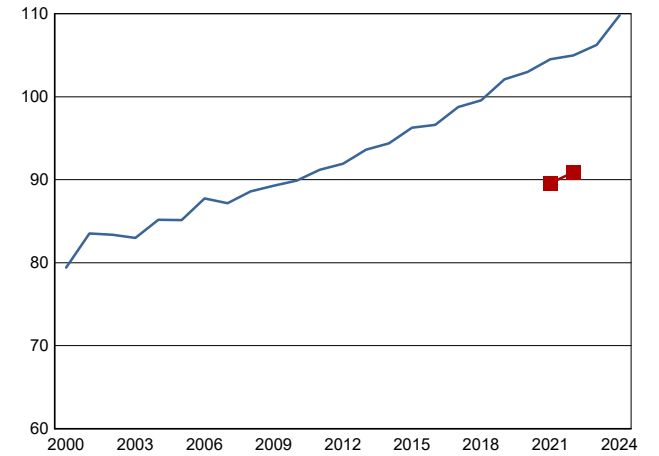
Coat



General Appearance

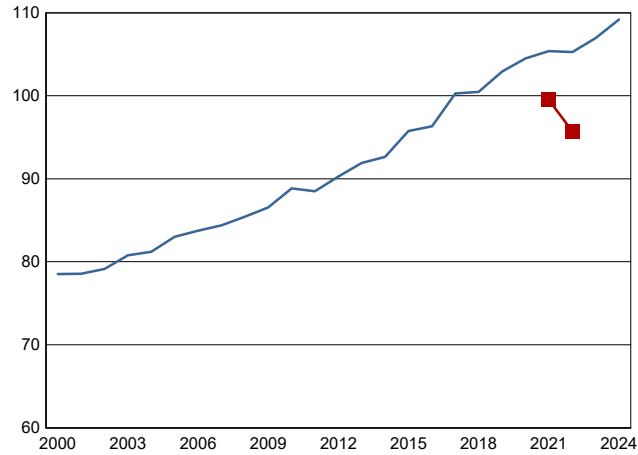


Head & Face

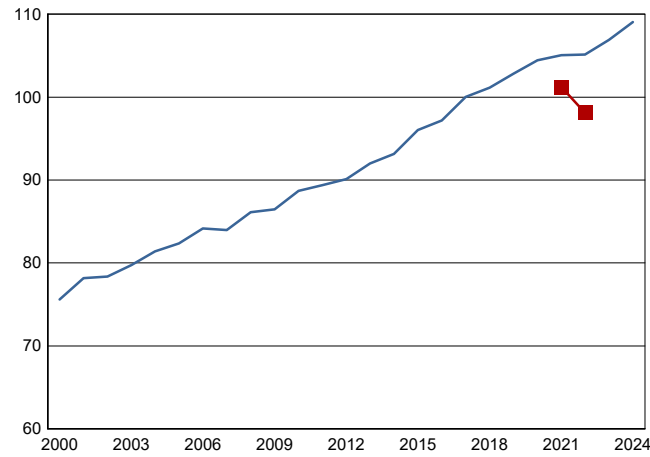


Genetic Trends

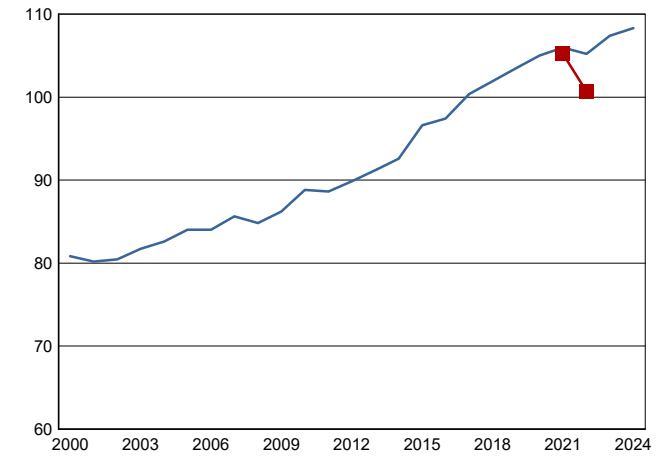
Front Quarter



Centre

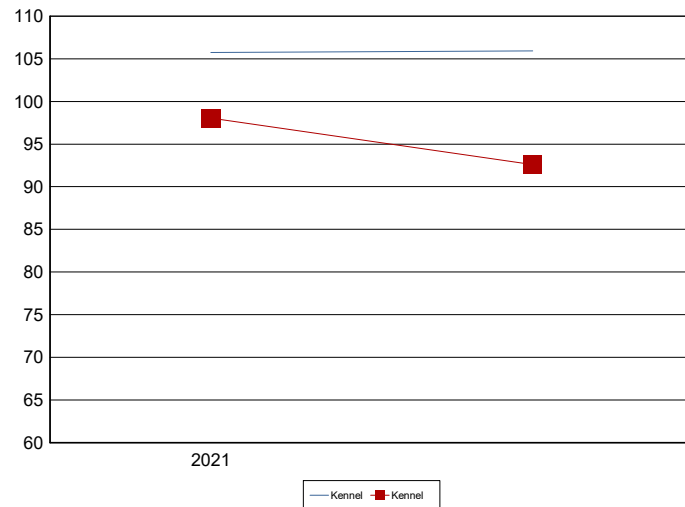


Hind Quarter

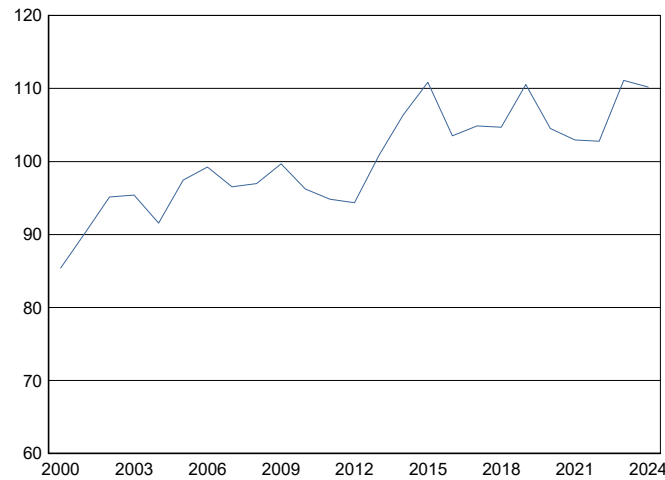


Final Score & Health Traits

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	
PAURON MAFIFI		MAKULU LAANIE ROEPER	4.20	98	105	77	100	98	73	91	98	93	95	100	94	1	1	1			
	2021	FONT BOERBOELS ANNABELLA		5	5	22	41	15	55	41	54	42	44	46	50						

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	
CDH SASHA I		AFRIKA BUCKSTEEN	5.08	107	123	98	105	106	106	106	98	106	100	102	102	5	2	3 2			
	2019	CDH DUSTY		5	5	36	50	27	63	49	62	50	52	54	58						
SEKOELE SNAPY		PAURON DINO	11.24	100	117	98	106	107	90	103	90	102	105	103	98						
	2021	CDH SASHA I		5	5	5	26	5	41	25	40	27	29	32	37						
SEKOELE NANDI		CDH FITO	5.47	94	103	112	100	97	137	90	94	94	92	107	101						
	2021	HERBERG BOTLE		5	5	5	36	5	54	35	53	37	39	42	48						

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	
AFRIKA BUCKSTEEN		MAKHULU BBD RAFA	5.08	108	135	114	103	92	120	88	91	92	85	96	93	139 18	36 29			26
	2014	AFRIKA KIARA II		13	24	59	74	52	85	74	85	75	77	79	82					4
MAKULU LAANIE ROEPER		MAKULU LAANIE DIMO	5.51	107	102	78	90	91	104	99	112	97	99	97	102	91 14	26 21	1	1	17
	2015	BREKER PATRYS		5	5	42	70	44	82	69	82	71	73	75	79					3
CDH FITO		CDH BULLET	17.60	105	113	97	114	111	120	104	100	106	108	121	112	2 1	1 1			
	2019	CDH LUNA1		5	5	27	47	18	58	46	58	47	49	51	55					
PAURON DINO		CDH LEADER	5.07	94	112	98	107	107	73	99	81	98	109	103	94	5 2	2 2			
	2019	DONKERLAND NOVA		5	5	14	47	20	64	46	63	48	50	53	58					

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	
FONT BOERBOELS ANNABELLA	2016	FONT BOERBOELS MOJO	7.79	89	109	76	107	106	61	89	90	92	91	103	91	6	2	1			2
		VOORSLAG BBD PETRA		5	5	38	51	21	68	50	67	52	54	57	62			1			1
CDH DUSTY	2017	CDH SNIPER	10.46	106	110	94	111	121	100	116	109	120	118	114	116	10	1	2			2
		MIDDELPOS BBD MILLY		5	9	47	56	36	68	56	67	57	59	60	64			2			1
HERBERG BOTLE	2017	KILLIAN BULLET	5.75	84	94	127	92	89	142	85	87	90	82	90	90	2	1	1			
		KADIMA ZENA		5	5	7	40	5	59	39	58	41	44	47	53			1			
CDH SASHA I	2019	AFRIKA BUCKSTEEN	5.08	107	123	98	105	106	106	106	98	106	100	102	102	5	2	3			
		CDH DUSTY		5	5	36	50	27	63	49	62	50	52	54	58			2			

