

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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NO 5 OKAMLAWDY CLOSE
ODOMGUMTAH IKORODU
LAGOS
NIGERIA



Kennel Number: 693337



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.

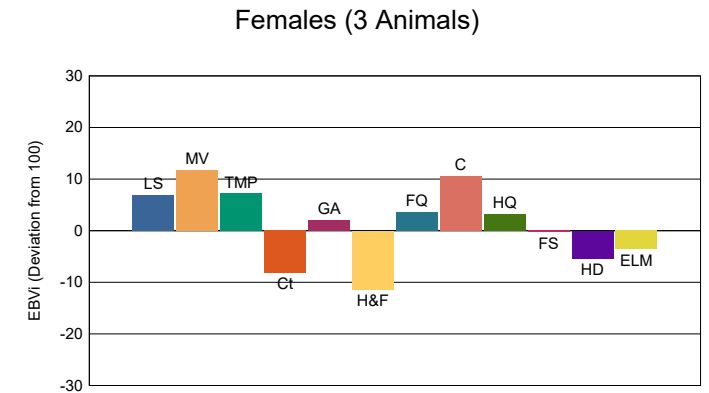
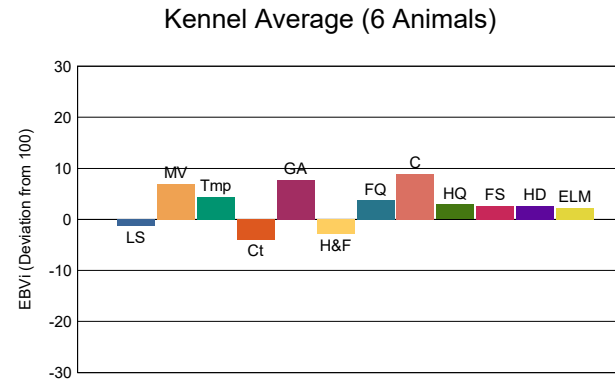
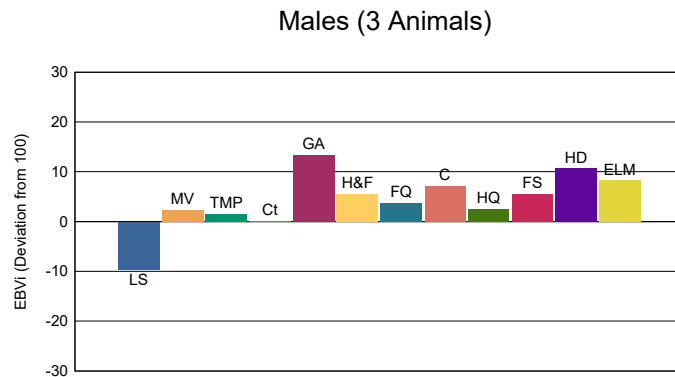
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	90	107
Movement (Mv)	107	102	112
Temperament (Tmp)	104	102	107
Coat (Ct)	96	100	92
General Appearance	108	113	102
Head & Face (H&F)	97	106	89
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	104	104
Centre (C)	109	107	111
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	103	103
Final Score (FS)	103	106	100
Hip Health (HH)	103	111	95
Elbow Health (ELM)	102	108	96

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.

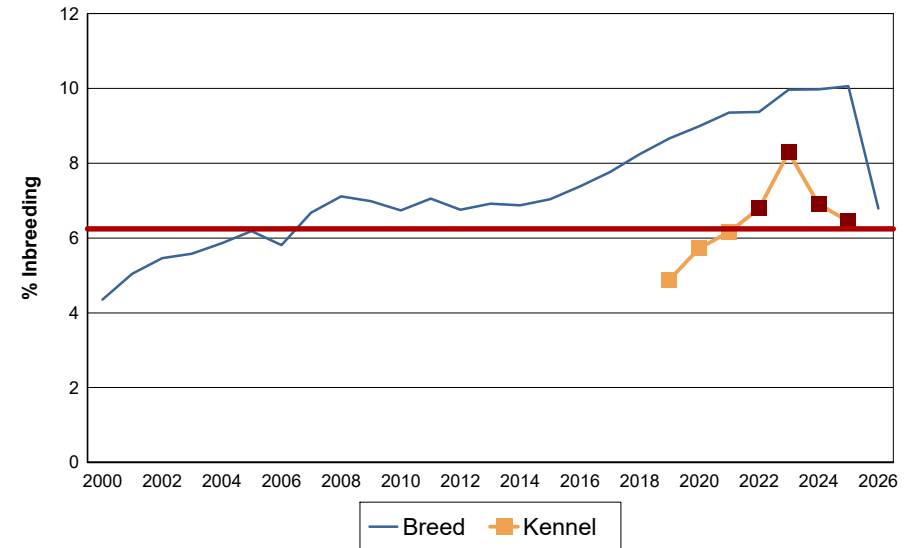
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

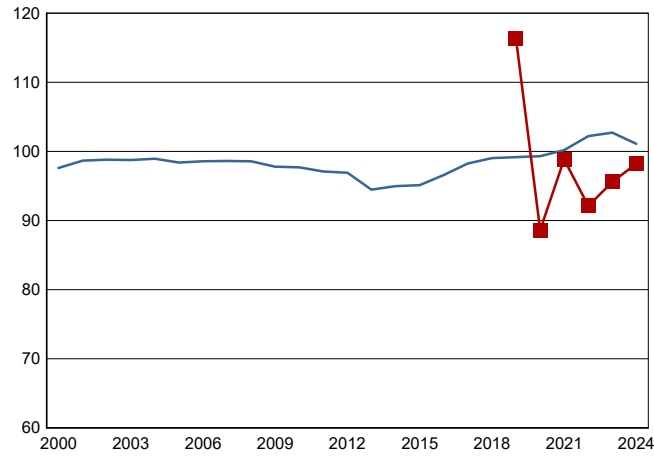


Inbreeding Levels

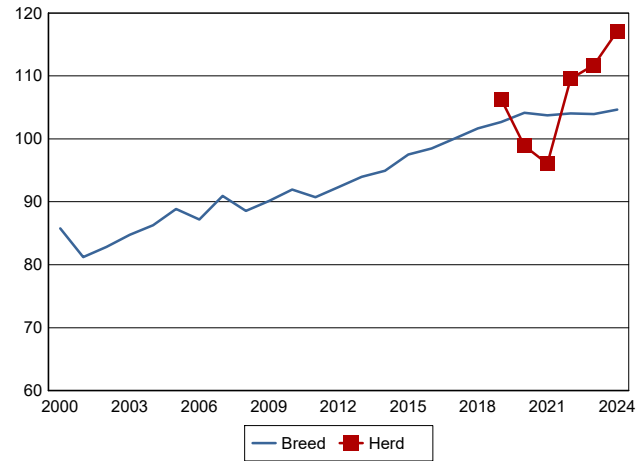
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	3	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	6.50	8.49	6.20	8.46	6.80	8.53	9.73	8.01	6.50	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600	1	15537	2	15058	3	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

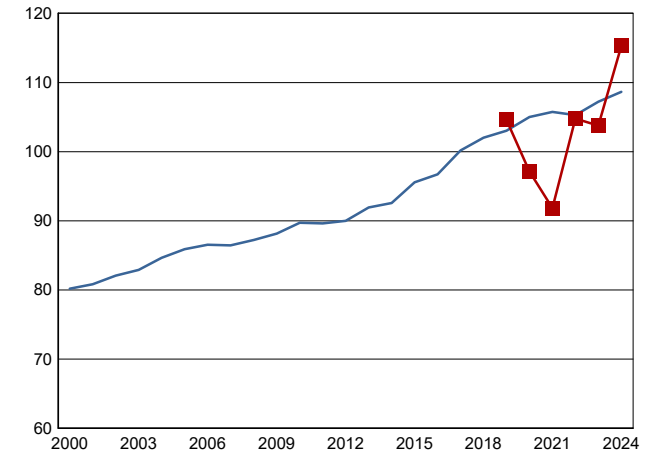
Litter Size



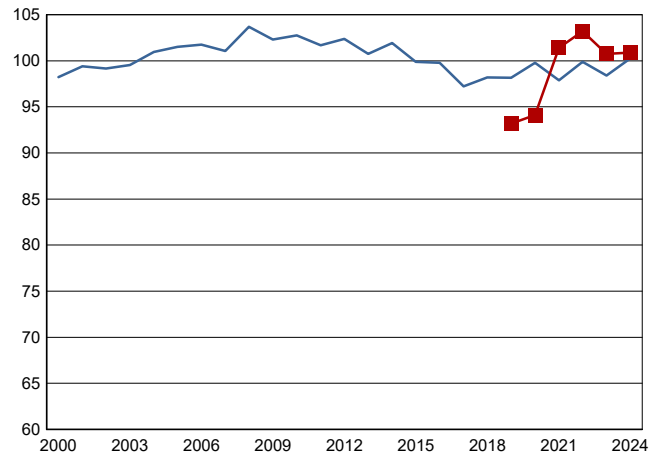
Movement



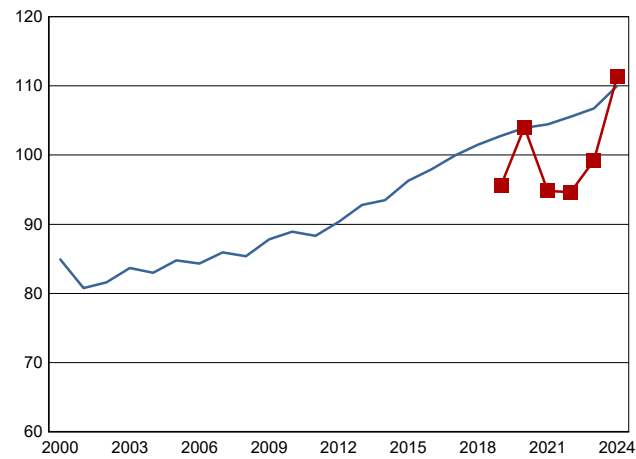
Temperament



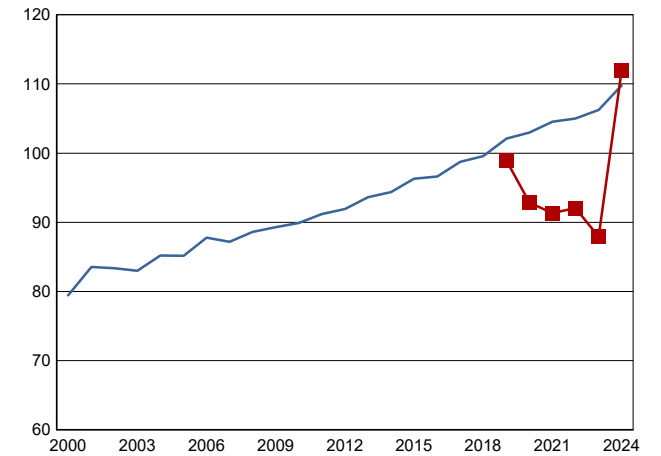
Coat



General Appearance

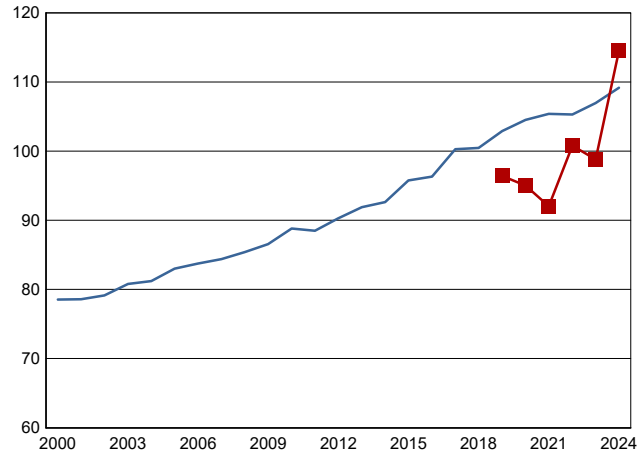


Head & Face

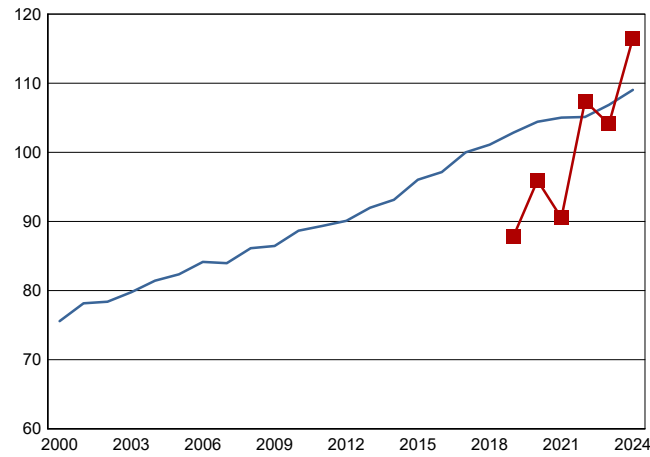


Genetic Trends

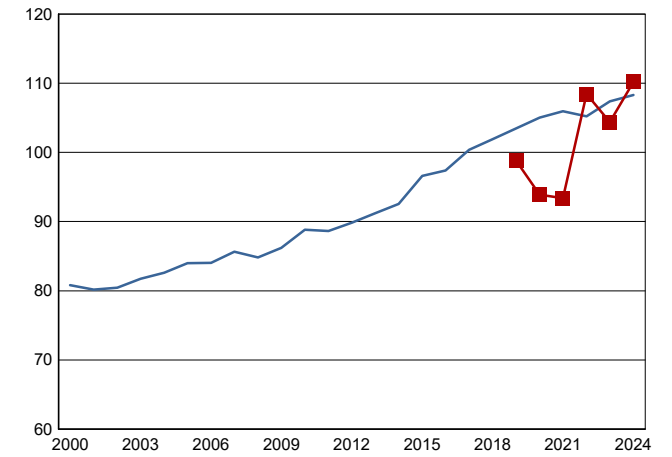
Front Quarter



Centre

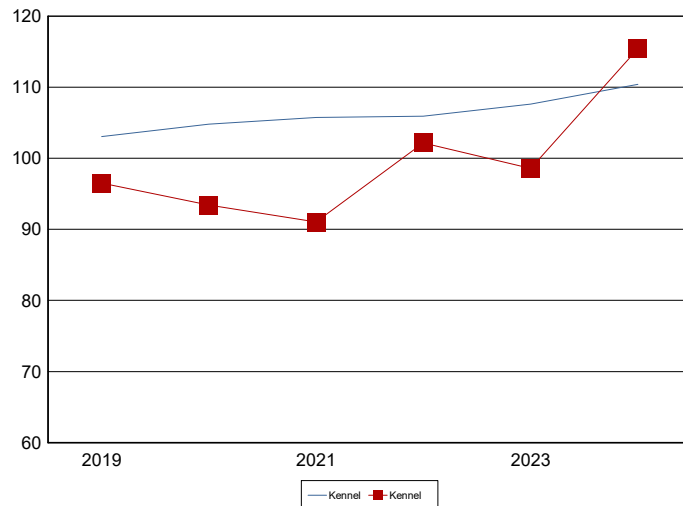


Hind Quarter

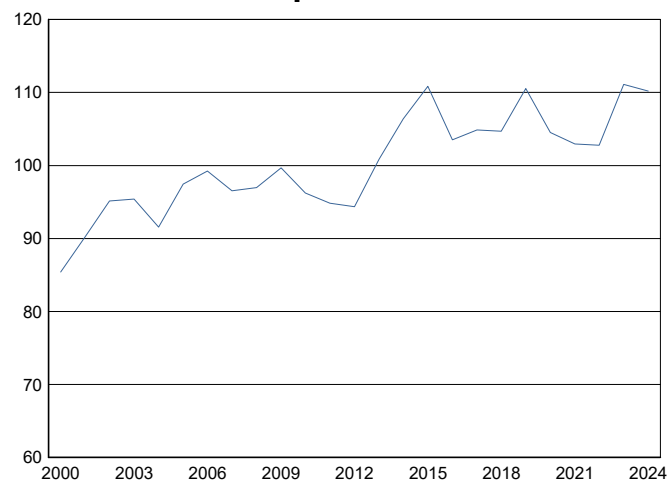


Final Score & Health Traits

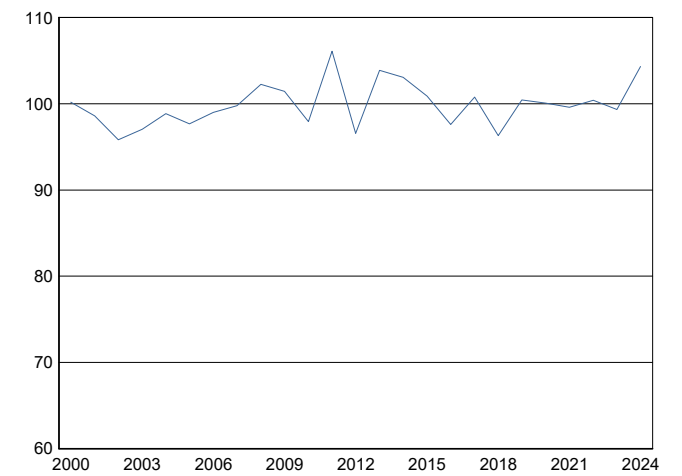
Final Score



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	
ELEVATION ROY		LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	5.27	138	153	93	101	99	88	109	116	107	114	107	111	17	3	5			2
	2019	ZUKANDI LIZZY		36	53	35	51	29	63	50	63	52	53	55	59			5			2
SKYVISION PANDARUS		SKYVISION GEORGE	7.64	100	83	86	102	106	117	119	105	106	106	105	109						
	2021	MANSA BELVA		5	5	5	36	5	50	36	49	37	39	41	46						
FARALAM KENNEL ROY		HONEYWEALTH PRINCE GEE	5.69	94	89	93	104	100	96	112	95	98	102	96	97						
	2024	FARALAM KENNEL FATE		5	5	5	17	5	34	14	34	18	21	24	29						

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	
FARALAM KENNEL SHADOW FOX	2021	KLEIN WITWAL BBD BOLIN	7.56	97	100	113	108	103	90	98	91	104	107	99	98						
		ANIA CASPIAN BLAZE		5	5	5	36	5	55	35	54	37	40	42	48						
FARALAM KENNEL MAXI	2021	KLEIN WITWAL BBD BOLIN	7.56	97	100	109	108	105	93	98	94	105	110	103	101	4	2	2			
		ANIA CASPIAN BLAZE		5	5	17	25	5	39	24	39	26	28	31	35			2			
FARALAM KENNEL IVY	2023	KLEIN WITWAL BBD BOLIN	5.28	90	89	99	119	114	92	110	82	102	114	108	101	2	1				
		FARALAM KENNEL FATE		5	5	5	38	5	58	20	56	39	41	45	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	
LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3		AFRIKA HAVANNAH	5.56	136	156	91	86	92	80	104	124	116	113	92	107	81	10	31	10	10
	2017	LINGA LONGA ZALYN		43	57	47	71	45	84	71	83	72	74	76	80					
SKYVISION GEORGE		SKYVISION GEORGIA	19.01	100	85	86	102	96	122	115	113	103	105	106	111	62	14	14	1	1
	2019	SKYVISION AREWA		5	5	8	57	14	75	56	74	58	61	64	69					
KLEIN WITWAL BBD BOLIN		SA SUPERIOR BILTONG	8.02	92	97	105	120	109	104	93	83	102	112	112	102	31	5	8		6
	2019	ARTIFACTS GHETTO FABULOUS		5	5	18	42	10	57	40	56	43	45	48	52					
HONEYWEALTH PRINCE GEE		SKYVISION CHASE	6.35	100	97	91	99	89	105	104	97	93	94	95	95	4	4			
	2022	FARALAM KENNEL BLACK ROSE		5	5	5	29	5	45	28	44	30	32	35	40					

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	
ZUKANDI LIZZY	2016	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	8.73	147	127	85	124	118	99	115	111	106	122	130	122	14	3	6	6	6	7
		MIDDELPOS BBD NANDI		39	52	58	66	49	77	66	77	67	68	70	74			6			1
MANSA BELVA	2018	ELEVATION MAGNUS	5.62	100	81	87	103	116	111	124	97	110	107	105	107	18	3	5			4
		SA SUPERIOR PEPSI		5	5	44	56	32	72	56	71	57	59	61	66			3			1
ANIA CASPIAN BLAZE	2019	NGDK ROLO	5.18	102	103	120	97	100	82	103	104	108	108	94	100	17	1	7			6
		GIANTS OF AFRICA ZENA		5	5	35	43	15	59	42	58	44	46	49	54			7			2
FARALAM KENNEL FATE	2020	PENINSULA PLAYBOY	6.48	88	81	94	109	110	87	120	94	103	110	97	100	3	1	1			1
		ANIA CASPIAN THATCHER		5	5	19	43	5	63	40	61	44	47	50	56			1			1

