

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MR A.Y. NORMANYO

PO BOX 7411

GY-0819-8642

ACCRA-NORTH

GHANA



Kennel Number: 699186



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.

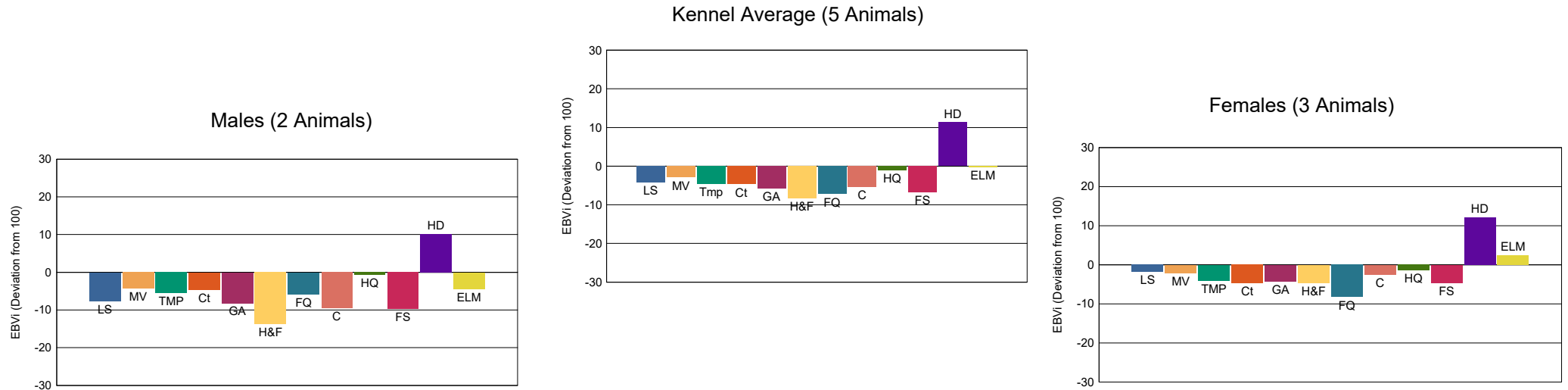
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	92	98
Movement (Mv)	97	96	98
Temperament (Tmp)	95	95	96
Coat (Ct)	95	95	95
General Appearance	94	92	96
Head & Face (H&F)	92	86	95
Front Quarter (FQ)	93	94	92
Centre (C)	95	90	98
Hind Quarter (HQ)	99	99	99
Final Score (FS)	93	90	95
Hip Health (HH)	111	110	112
Elbow Health (ELM)	100	96	103

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.

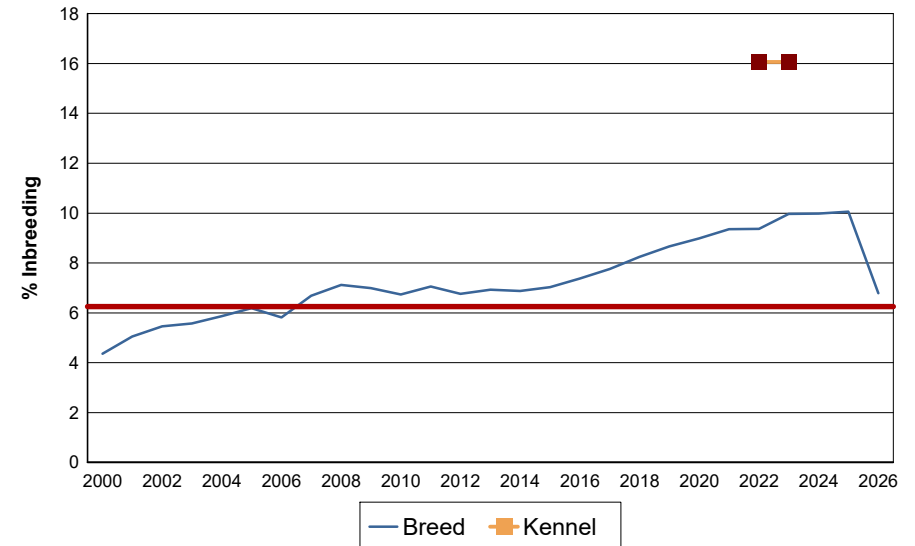
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

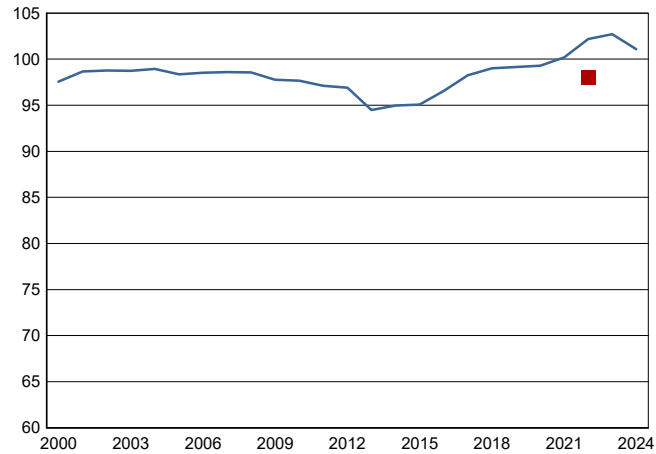


Inbreeding Levels

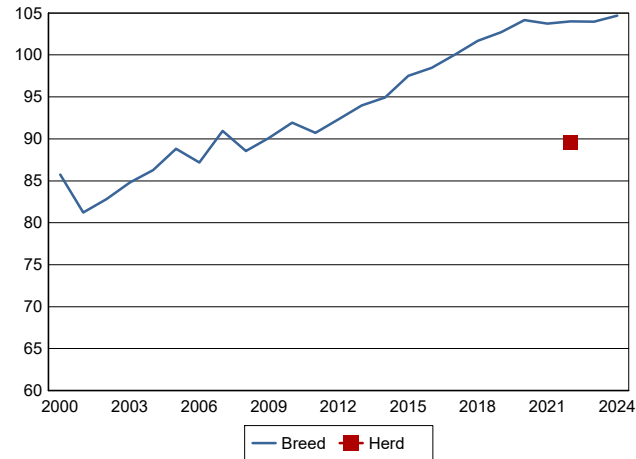
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	2	25141	3	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.17	8.49	3.88	8.46	11.02	8.53	4.61	8.01	4.17	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	2	24990	3	23728	5	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	2	30600		15537	2	15058		15537		15058

Genetic Trends

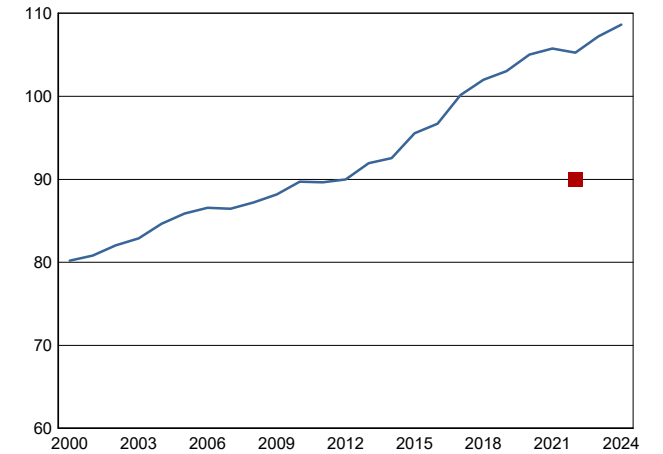
Litter Size



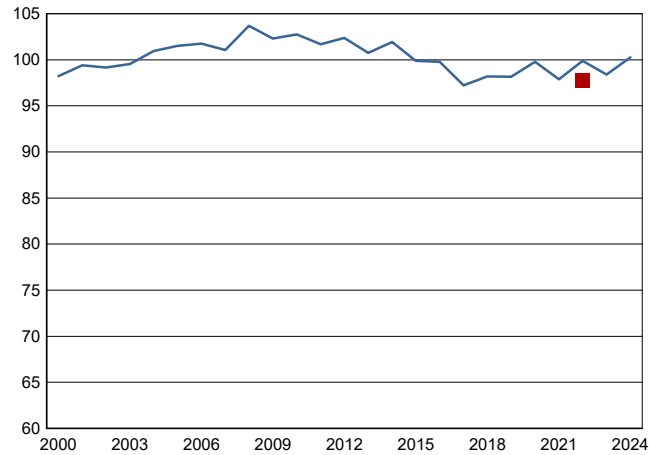
Movement



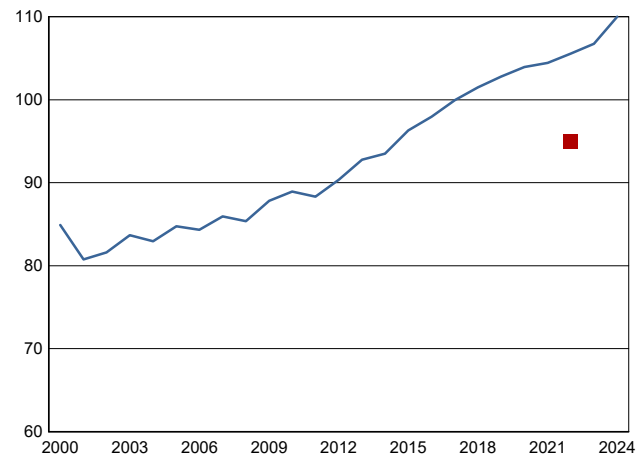
Temperament



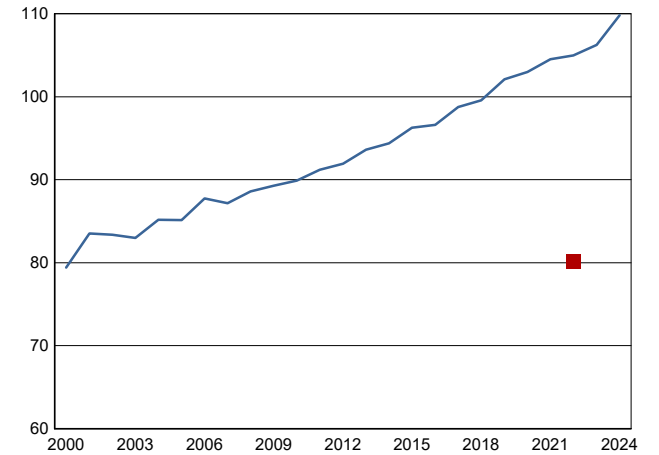
Coat



General Appearance

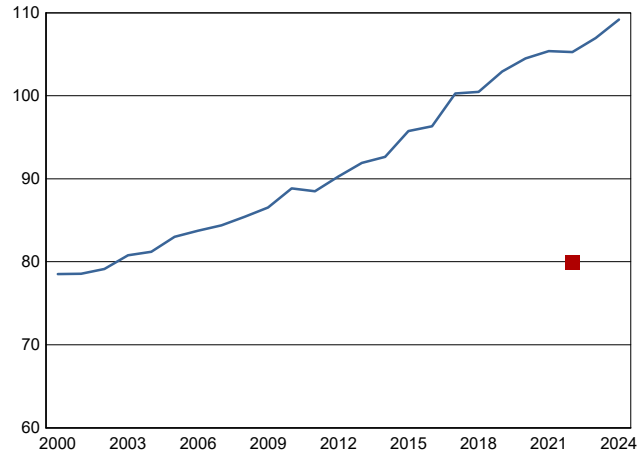


Head & Face

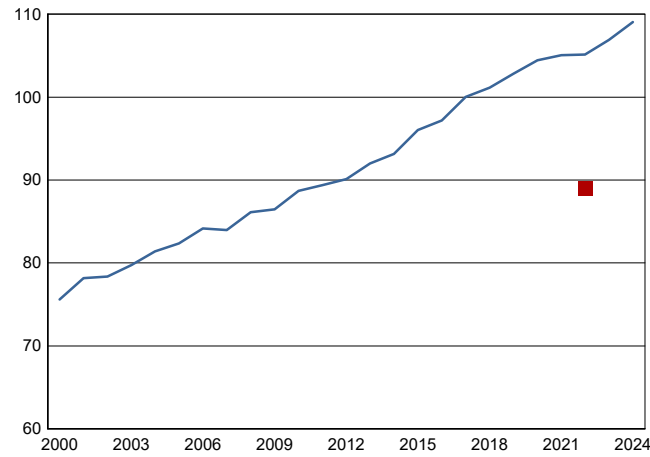


Genetic Trends

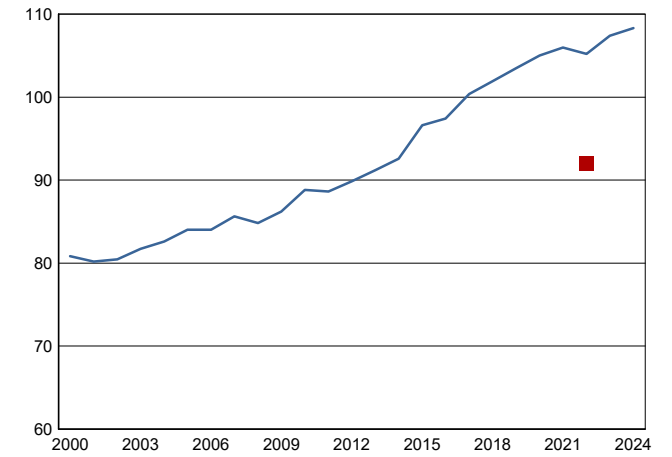
Front Quarter



Centre

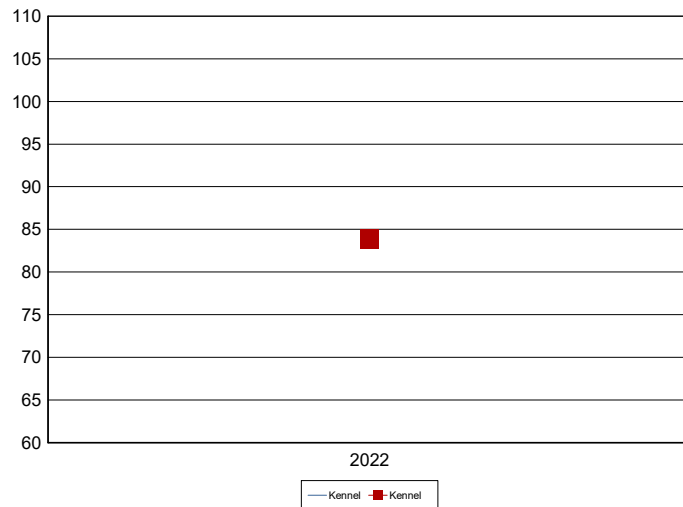


Hind Quarter

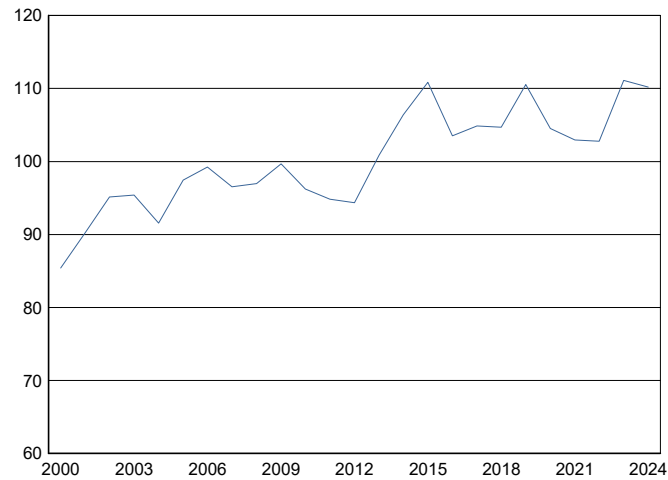


Final Score & Health Traits

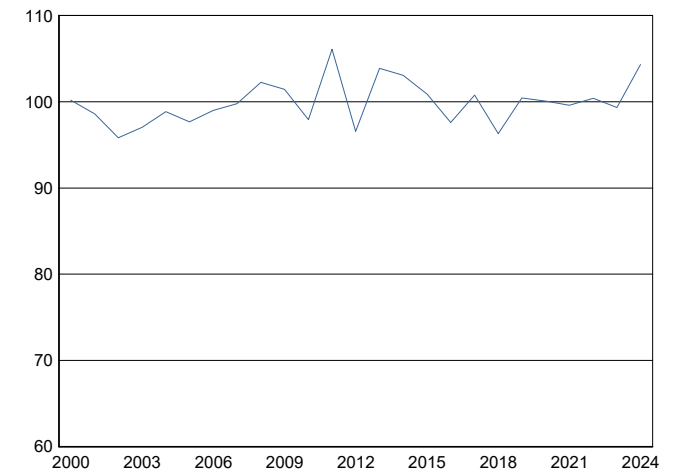
Final Score



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	
CALIDON JAX		CALIDON MIKE TYSON	4.37	122	107	93	102	93	96	97	74	84	95	96	85	13	2	1			
	2018	LOLA		5	20	8	38	9	56	37	55	39	41	44	50			1			
GROOT FLOKI		BREKER MENEER	3.39	99	84	92	89	96	95	87	99	105	86	102	95						
	2022	AFRIKA JADORA		5	5	35	52	31	64	51	64	52	54	56	60						

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 Progeny Litters	Appraisal Progeny Kennels	Health Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
CALIDON PRINCESS MUFASI	2020	CALIDON MUFASA D AND D PRINCESS	4.29	98 5	103 5	103 5	97 26	95 5	99 41	93 26	87 40	86 27	94 29	100 32	92 36	13 2	1 1		
ELEVATION MISS VALENTINO	2021	ELEVATION ROY ELEVATION RAMEJA	12.72	129 5	100 26	94 26	108 45	103 20	89 61	100 44	119 60	110 46	109 48	104 50	111 55				
KINGTONY STELLAR	2022	CALIDON JAX CALIDON PRINCESS MUFASI	16.06	110 5	105 5	98 5	90 18	90 5	98 49	95 17	80 47	80 20	89 25	92 30	84 40				

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	
BREKER MENEER		VOORSLAG BBD PIKSTEEL	3.84	96	107	77	72	80	81	75	111	102	84	94	92	126 22	56	1 1	36
	2015	BREKER NELLA		5	5	56	79	57	88	79	88	80	81	83	86		41		9
CALIDON MIKE TYSON		AFRIKA RAMBO I	5.19	120	107	94	105	92	88	102	94	98	103	105	98	8 3	3		2
	2016	KLEIN WITWAL BBD DEKOTA		5	5	20	35	5	50	35	49	36	38	40	45		3		1
CALIDON MUFASA		CALIDON MIKE TYSON	4.37	122	107	93	104	97	88	96	87	89	102	108	95	3 1			2
	2018	LOLA		5	20	15	38	9	56	37	55	39	41	44	50				2
CALIDON JAX		CALIDON MIKE TYSON	4.37	122	107	93	102	93	96	97	74	84	95	96	85	13 2	1		
	2018	LOLA		5	20	8	38	9	56	37	55	39	41	44	50		1		
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

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	
D AND D PRINCESS		CABARET GAMBA	5.83	74	98	114	99	97	109	90	87	88	92	99	92	2	1				1
	2016	MUSCADEL BOERBOELE NANDI		5	5	24	36	12	46	35	46	36	38	40	43						1
LOLA		0	0.00	123	107	92	92	91	92	87	70	74	86	93	79	6	2	3			2
	2016	HILLSIDE VIEW PATRA		39	56	24	42	23	58	42	57	43	45	47	52						1
AFRIKA JADORA		MES RUBENSTEIN	5.48	101	60	107	109	110	107	102	100	109	92	106	103	17	3	4			3
	2017	AFRIKA SURAIJA		25	32	57	56	39	65	55	64	56	57	59	62						1
ELEVATION RAMEJA		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	5.27	120	47	95	107	110	99	99	106	106	97	97	103	18	4	6			2
	2018	ELEVATION MADUSA		43	55	60	60	46	70	60	69	61	62	63	66						1
CALIDON PRINCESS MUFASI		CALIDON MUFASA	4.29	98	103	103	97	95	99	93	87	86	94	100	92	13	2	1			
	2020	D AND D PRINCESS		5	5	5	26	5	41	26	40	27	29	32	36						

