

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

February 2026

MR J.M.F. SERAGE

AVENIDA MATEUS SANSÃO MUTHEMBA, Q-19

425

CIDADE DA MATOLA - MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE



Kennel Number: 702174



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.

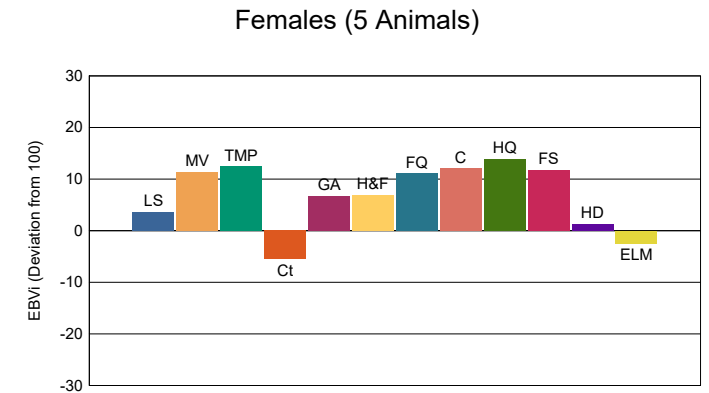
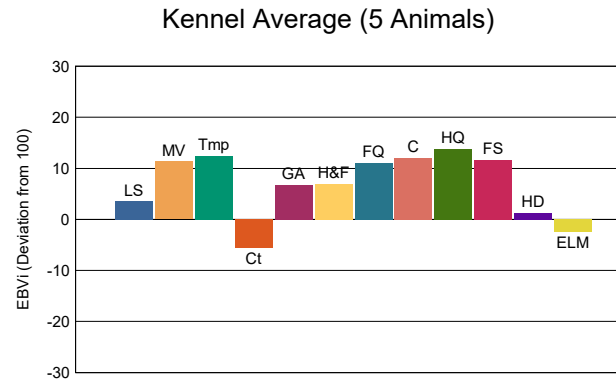
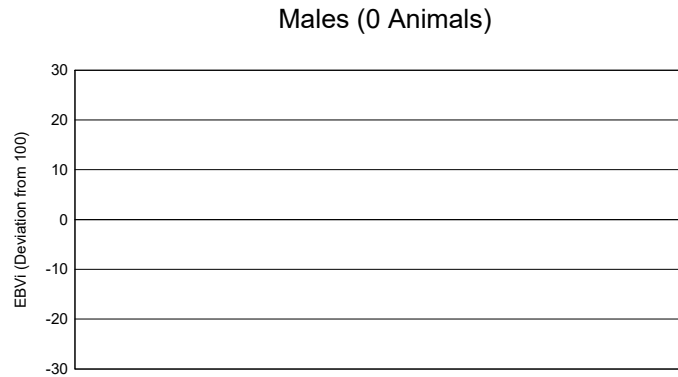
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	104		104
Movement (Mv)	111		111
Temperament (Tmp)	112		112
Coat (Ct)	95		95
General Appearance	107		107
Head & Face (H&F)	107		107
Front Quarter (FQ)	111		111
Centre (C)	112		112
Hind Quarter (HQ)	114		114
Final Score (FS)	112		112
Hip Health (HH)	101		101
Elbow Health (ELM)	98		98

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.

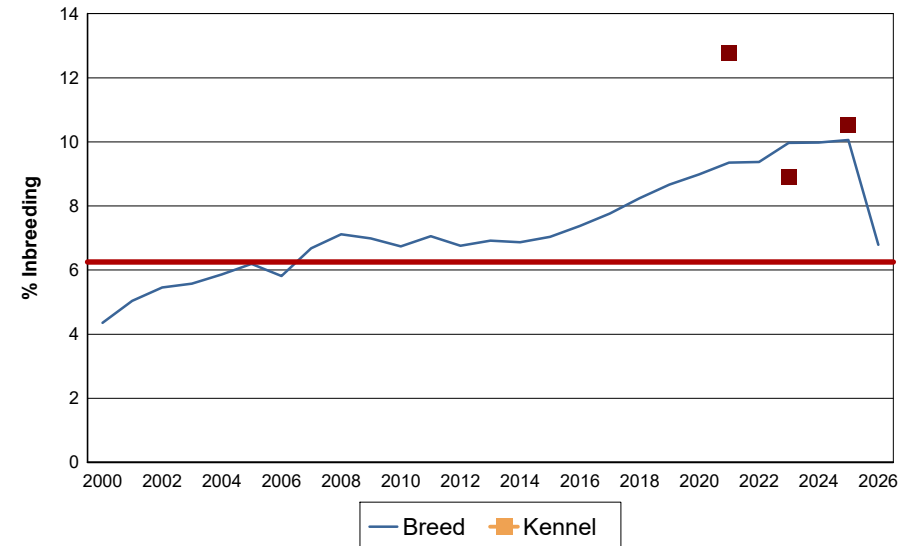
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

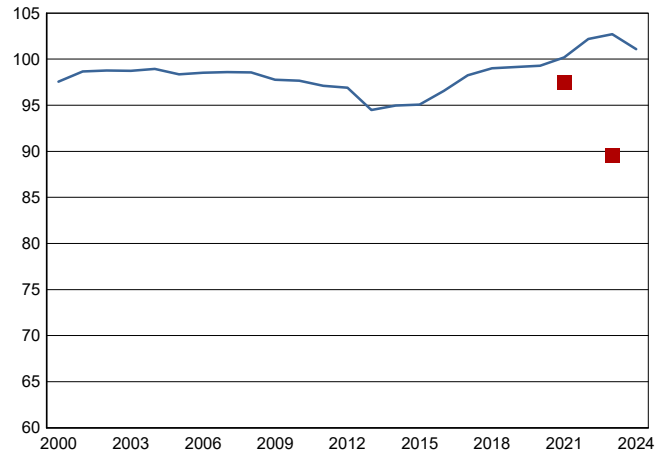


Inbreeding Levels

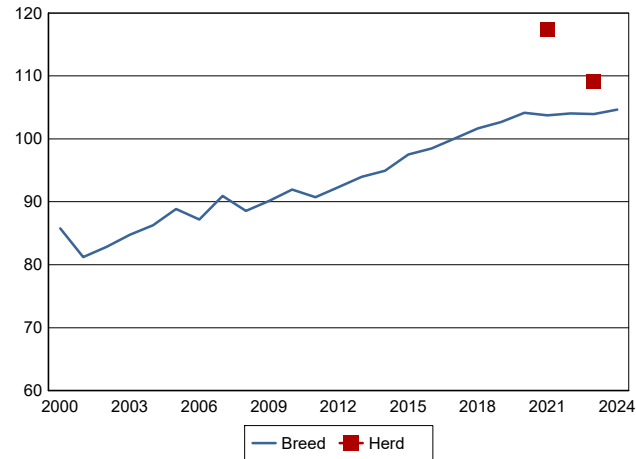
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	0	25141	5	23857	4	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.56	8.49		8.46	8.56	8.53	12.72	8.01	6.38	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727		24990	5	23728	4	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600		15537	3	15058	4	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

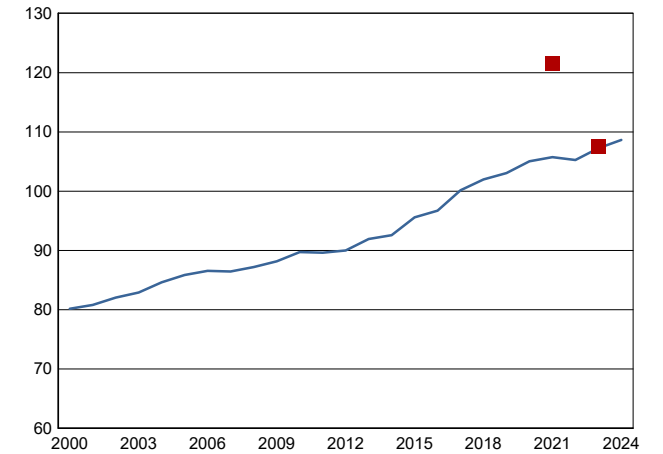
Litter Size



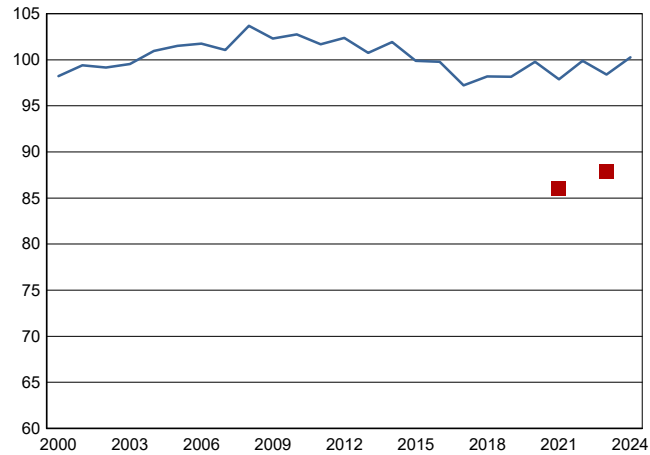
Movement



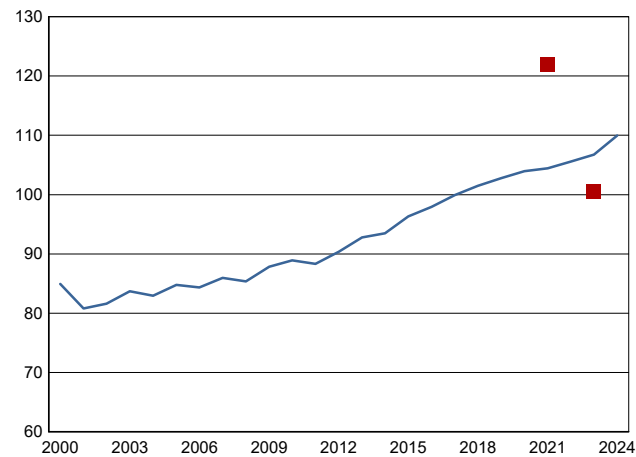
Temperament



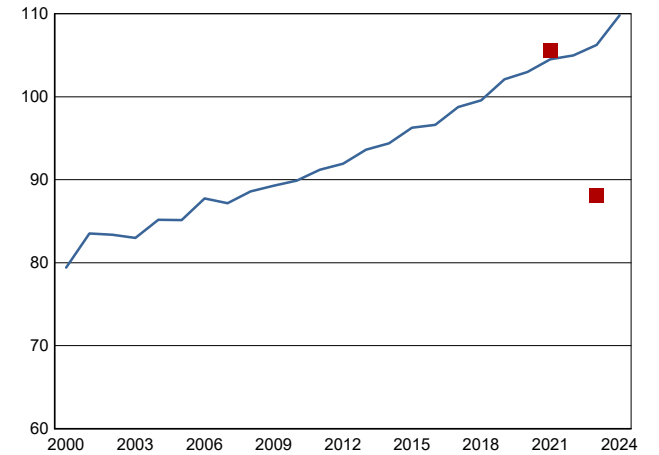
Coat



General Appearance

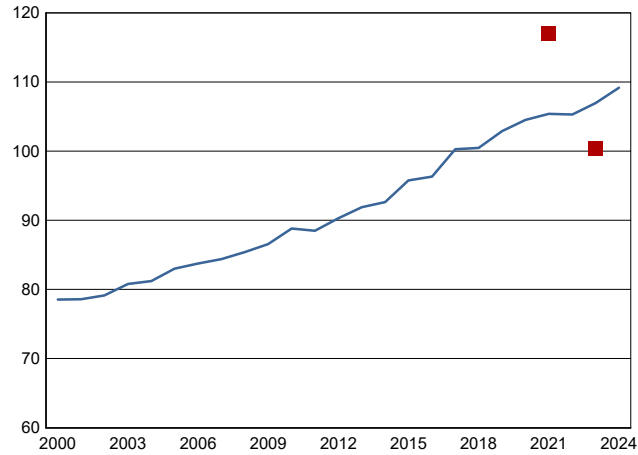


Head & Face

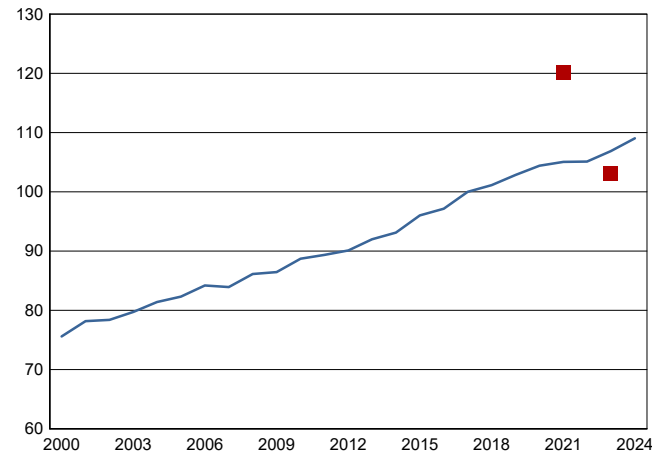


Genetic Trends

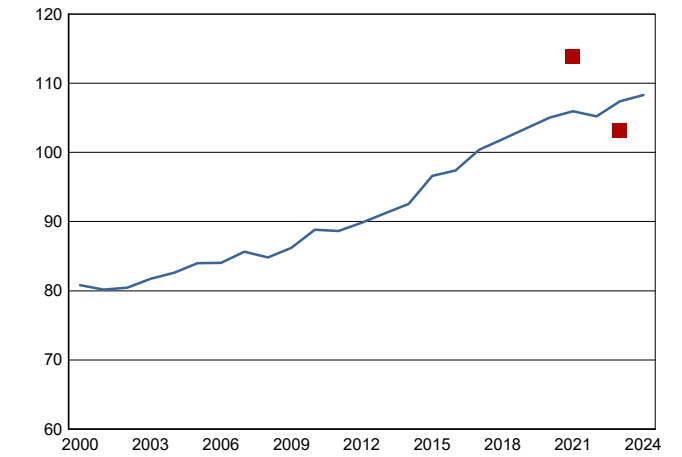
Front Quarter



Centre

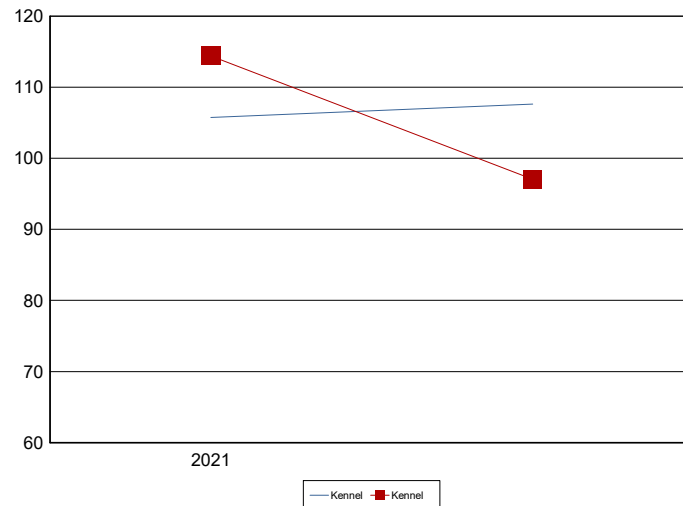


Hind Quarter

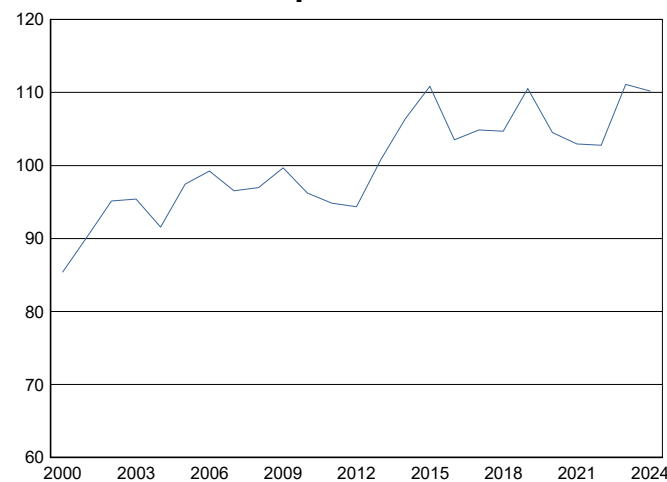


Final Score & Health Traits

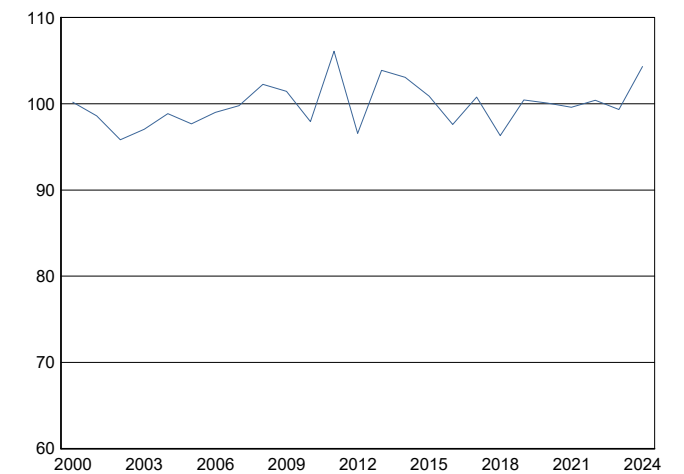
Final Score



Hip Health



Elbow Health



Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

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	
TWILIGHT BBD SCARLET	2018	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN XANDER	5.25	99	103	103	115	108	107	107	102	109	110	112	110	7	3	1			1
		TWILIGHT BBD PHOENIX		5	5	20	48	21	65	48	64	49	52	54	59			1			1
MOZ KHALEESI	2021	ELEVATION MELMA RAGNAR	12.77	110	97	98	117	125	81	125	104	120	122	112	114						
		ALEXANDER BBD KATARKA		5	5	20	44	15	60	43	59	44	47	49	54						
MOZ ALANI	2023	DEO-HAN KING	5.40	108	95	109	118	109	92	99	102	105	110	121	110						
		TWILIGHT BBD SCARLET		5	5	5	40	5	59	39	58	41	44	47	53						
MACHALANG BRENDA	2023	JOSMOT SPYKE	11.08	84	103	91	94	110	97	101	117	112	112	113	114	4	1				
		HOMIKA MBONGUE		5	5	5	42	7	59	41	58	43	45	48	53						
BEST MOZ VICKY	2024	DEO-HAN KING	8.29	105	91	117	114	110	96	101	110	109	107	112	111						
		BOSTU PRINCESS		5	5	5	24	5	39	24	38	25	27	30	34						

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	Progeny with litters		
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN XANDER		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN ALEXANDER	7.92	90	81	98	123	114	106	118	116	115	121	111	119	42	5	8		6	
	2014	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HILA		5	5	36	58	31	74	58	73	59	61	64	69			7		2	
ELEVATION MELMA RAGNAR		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	17.31	125	97	89	126	135	90	137	118	127	134	125	129	33	10	12		2	
	2018	ELEVATION ZIETA		16	33	43	61	43	73	61	72	62	63	65	69			12		2	
DEO-HAN KING		DEO-HAN BLIKSEM	16.29	116	87	115	119		95	94	105	104	106	117	110	8	5	1			
	2021	DEO-HAN BUKA		5	5	5	47		64	46	63	48	50	53	58			1			
JOSMOT SPYKE		MES HITLER BLAKE	9.37	86	103	92	87	118	114	116	120	131	133	116	125	56	12	15		4	
	2021	JOSMOT KOOLKAT 2		5	5	22	55	28	72	54	71	56	59	61	66			11		3	

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	
ALEXANDER BBD KATARKA	2016	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	5.99	96	97	106	109	106	86	105	94	105	105	105	100	6	1	4		
		ALEXANDER BBD SASHA 1		5	5	41	46	25	57	46	56	47	48	50	53			4		
TWILIGHT BBD PHOENIX	2016	AFRIKA BUCKSTEEN	4.84	108	125	109	106	104	109	92	96	107	100	111	103	10	2	5		4
		EGOLI BBD CHINA		5	5	39	56	33	71	56	70	57	59	61	66			5		1
TWILIGHT BBD SCARLET	2018	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN XANDER	5.25	99	103	103	115	108	107	107	102	109	110	112	110	7	3	1		1
		TWILIGHT BBD PHOENIX		5	5	20	48	21	65	48	64	49	52	54	59			1		1
HOMIKA MBONGUE	2020	TARGUS RAM	7.54	82	102	90	102	106	78	101	109	103	105	112	107	19	3	5		1
		TESSAK MAGGIE		5	5	30	52	31	64	51	63	52	54	56	60			4		1
BOSTU PRINCESS	2022	BOSTU SION	8.29	93	95	118	108	112	96	108	114	115	108	107	112	3	1			
		BOSTU DELINE		5	18	26	46	17	62	46	61	47	49	52	57					

