

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR J.D. CRESPO

CICORDOBA NR 12

RIBATEJADA

MADRID

SPAIN



Kennel Number: 711688



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.

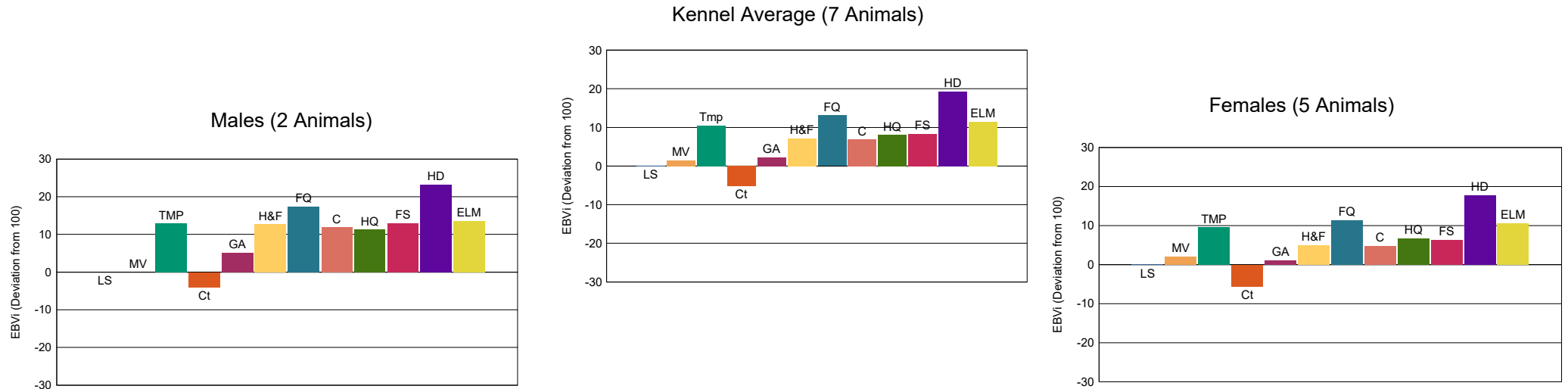
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	100	100	100
Movement (Mv)	102	100	102
Temperament (Tmp)	111	113	110
Coat (Ct)	95	96	94
General Appearance	102	105	101
Head & Face (H&F)	107	113	105
Front Quarter (FQ)	113	117	111
Centre (C)	107	112	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	108	111	107
Final Score (FS)	108	113	106
Hip Health (HH)	119	123	118
Elbow Health (ELM)	111	114	111

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.

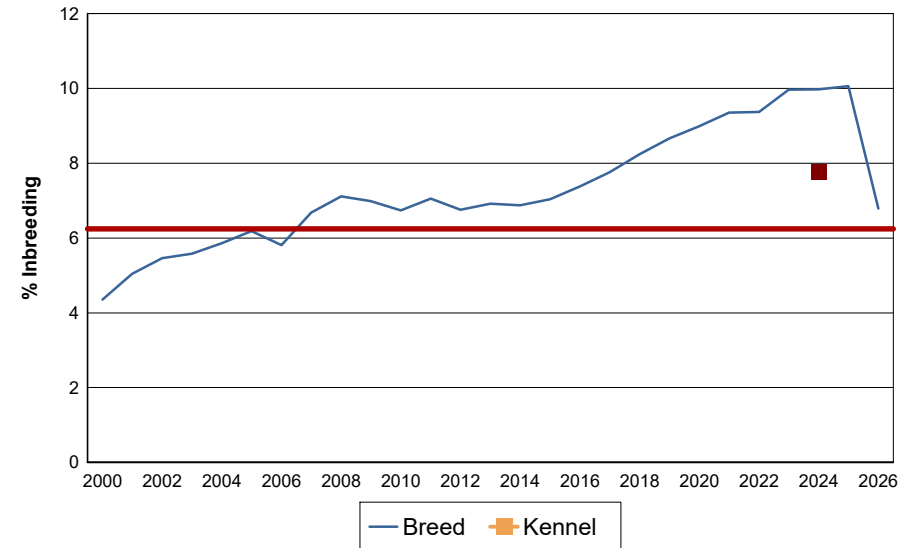
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	2	25141	5	23857	6	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	12.69	8.49	11.22	8.46	13.28	8.53	9.78	8.01	8.62	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	2	24990	5	23728	6	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	7	30600	2	15537	5	15058	6	15537	4	15058

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	Sire	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			
MAD ZIFEROM		8.92	131	132	101	96	109	91	103	114	119	112	106	111						
			5	5	5	31	5	44	30	43	31	33	35	39						
SPIRITSOUL BIG JAAP JUNIOR		13.52	116	95	99	104	117	101	107	111	116	112	117	115						
			5	5	7	31	5	45	31	44	32	34	36	41						

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	Progeny with litters
MIDDELPOS BBD DIDI	2022	JAMBAL LUCKY	11.49	117	113	95	99	113	91	108	120	120	109	110	115						
		MIDDELPOS BBD JAXY		5	5	5	43	8	60	43	59	44	46	49	54						
BLACK IRON INDIANA	2022	BLACK IRON KEEPER	13.35	127	116	106	108	111	91	107	99	114	107	104	104	9	1				
		BLACK IRON TALLY		5	12	11	43	5	61	42	60	44	47	49	55						
ONDARA AFRICA	2023	ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	108	109	104	89	89	97	96	105	98	9	1				
		ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	19	5	49	17	47	21	26	31	40						
MAD BROWNIE	2024	MIDDELPOS BBD JAVA	8.92	131	132	101	96	109	91	103	114	119	112	106	111						
		BLACK IRON INDIANA		5	5	5	31	5	44	30	43	31	33	35	39						
WYSHEID ONNA	2025	LA BOELA KING AEGON	11.44	110	106	98	100	107	96	98	102	108	101	109	104						
		MIDDELPOS BBD PORCIA		5	5	5	21	5	36	20	35	22	24	27	31						

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	with litters	
BLACK IRON KEEPER		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JUDGE	8.42	131	121	102	104	111	77	105	107	121	104	90	101	70 10	18 14	3 4	9 1	
2020	MIDDELPOS BBD KERRIE	33		52	39	60	36	73	59	73	61	63	65	69						
ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA		AFRIKA TARZAN	7.63	101	84	101	93	108	111	93	103	102	102	110	106	8	1 1		1 1	
2020	SERRA DE SOAJO SULA	5		5	5	37	5	56	37	55	38	41	44	50						
MIDDELPOS BBD JAVA		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	6.87	135	149	96	85	107	92	99	129	124	116	107	117	27 4	4 4	1 1	1 1	
2020	DELATRO X'SASKIA	11		35	32	57	35	70	57	69	58	60	62	66						
JAMBAL LUCKY		JAMBAL LEONIDAS	10.87	122	113	103	116	126	96	118	119	124	115	118	122	5 3	3 3			
2021	JAMBAL DOUBLE TROUBLE	5		5	20	54	26	70	54	69	55	57	59	64						
AFRIKA JAAP		WOEKER BBD JAPIE	10.17	116	84	111	105	123	102	109	119	121	115	116	120	34 3	7 3		2 1	
2021	AFRIKA DANIKA	5		5	35	60	36	74	60	73	61	63	65	70						
LA BOELA KING AEGON		LA BOELA MOSCOW	14.72	103	99	107	85	108	102	110	114	117	114	119	116	7 1				
2023	KAMMO BBD SEIFER	5		5	5	43	5	61	42	60	44	46	49	55						

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	
MIDDELPOS BBD JAXY	2019	BREKER MENEER	3.66	113	114	88	83	99	84	95	117	114	99	99	104	2	2	2		1
		MIDDELPOS BBD JAX		5	5	44	57	35	72	57	71	58	60	62	67			2		1
ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA	2020	AFRIKA TARZAN	8.11	107	86	99	115	110	104	91	88	98	93	97	95	8		1		1
		SERRA DE SOAJO DORA I		5	5	16	41	9	58	40	57	41	44	46	52			1		1
BLACK IRON TALLY	2020	BLACK IRON NEWTON	5.55	124	111	96	117	112	98	106	83	103	109	124	105	16	3	7	2 2	3
		TIGERBERG STENTORA		32	51	42	53	22	70	50	69	54	56	59	65			5		1
MIDDELPOS BBD MITA	2021	CDH MONTARO	12.00	115	105	87	103	112	99	105	103	111	109	118	110	15	3			
		MIDDELPOS BBD JAXY		5	5	36	46	17	64	46	62	47	50	52	58					
BLACK IRON INDIANA	2022	BLACK IRON KEEPER	13.35	127	116	106	108	111	91	107	99	114	107	104	104	9	1			
		BLACK IRON TALLY		5	12	11	43	5	61	42	60	44	47	49	55					
MIDDELPOS BBD PORCIA	2022	DYNASTY BEN	9.03	117	114	90	115	105	90	87	90	99	87	99	93	7	1			
		MIDDELPOS BBD MIKA		5	5	18	46	19	62	45	61	47	49	51	56					

