

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 A. CARLOS F. GARCIA

CALLE EDUARDO TUSET 3

GRANADA

OTURA

ESPANA



Kennel Number: 712689



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.

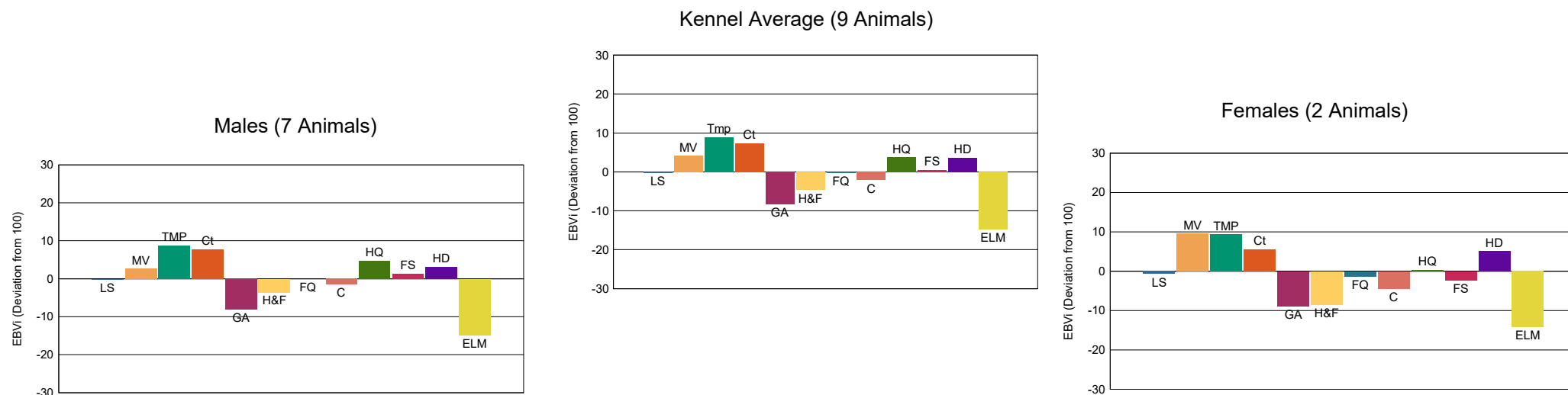
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	99
Movement (Mv)	104	103	110
Temperament (Tmp)	109	109	109
Coat (Ct)	107	108	106
General Appearance	92	92	91
Head & Face (H&F)	95	96	92
Front Quarter (FQ)	100	100	99
Centre (C)	98	99	96
Hind Quarter (HQ)	104	105	100
Final Score (FS)	100	101	98
Hip Health (HH)	104	103	105
Elbow Health (ELM)	85	85	86

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.

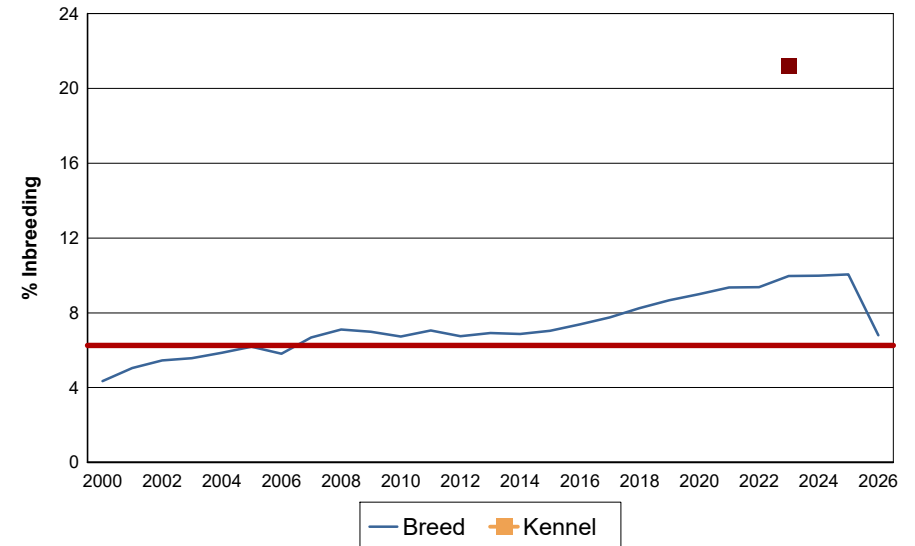
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

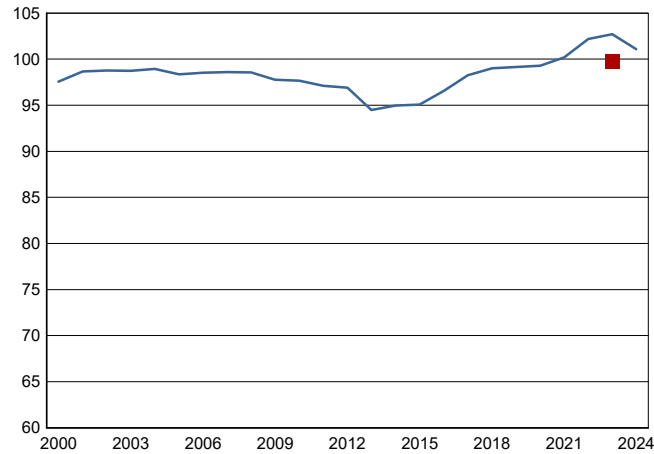


Inbreeding Levels

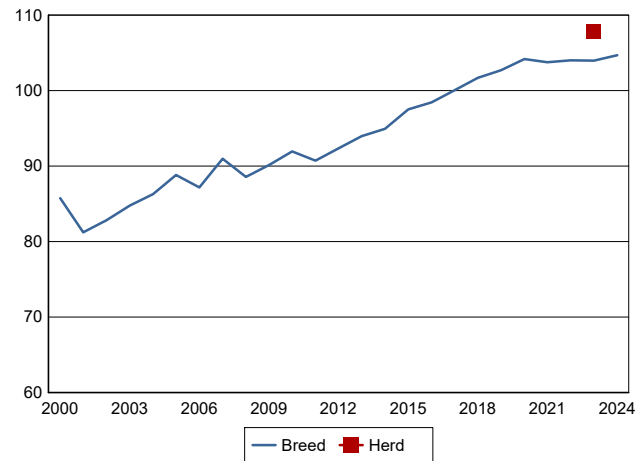
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	9	49007	7	25141	2	23857	2	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	18.24	8.49	19.27	8.46	14.66	8.53	6.62	8.01	11.61	8.00
Number inbred	9	48727	7	24990	2	23728	2	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	9	30600	7	15537	2	15058	1	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

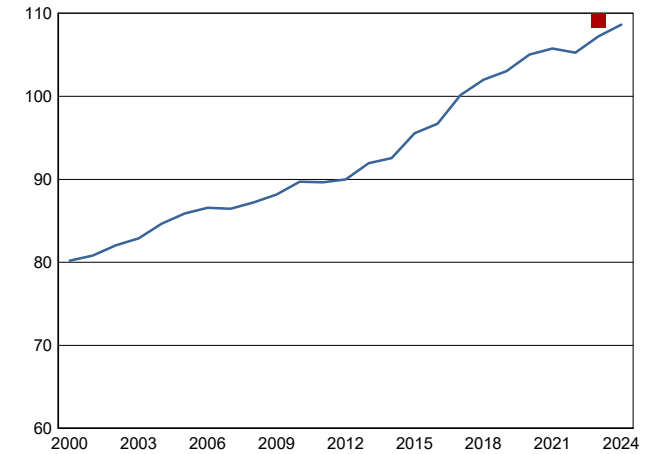
Litter Size



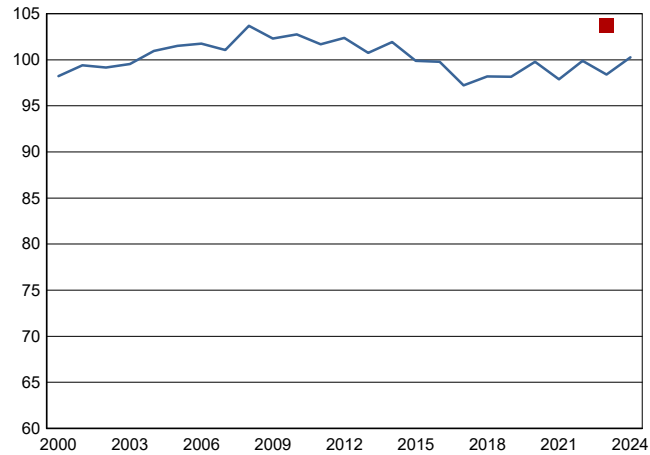
Movement



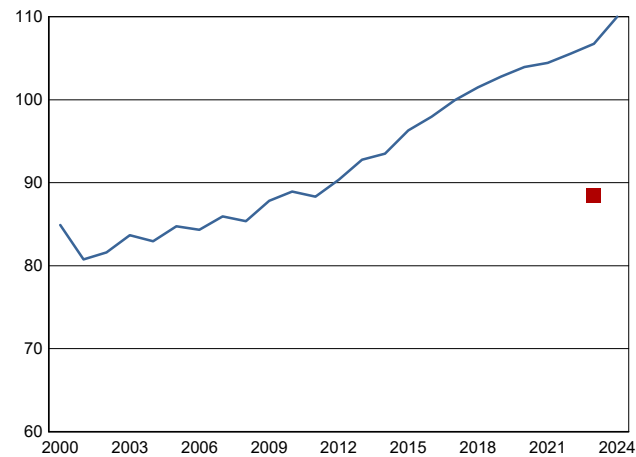
Temperament



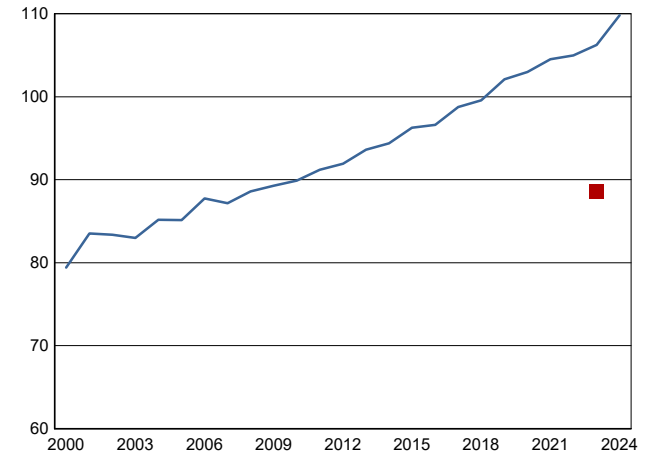
Coat



General Appearance

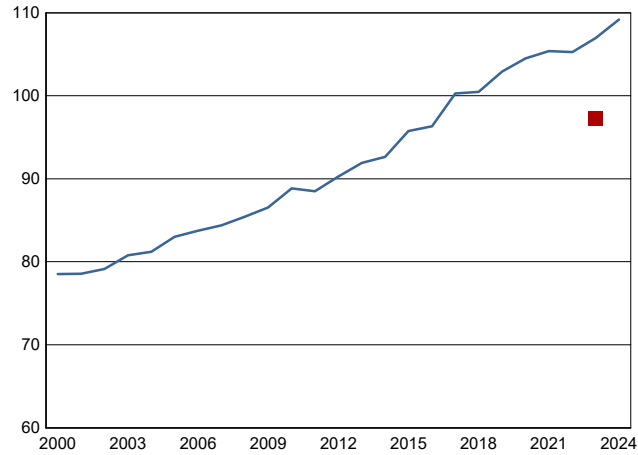


Head & Face

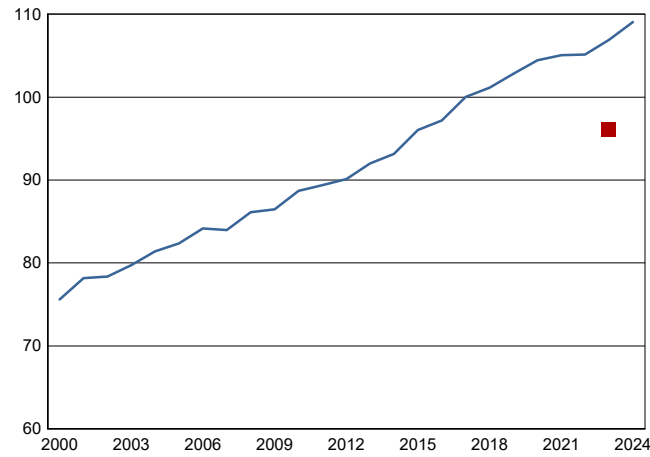


Genetic Trends

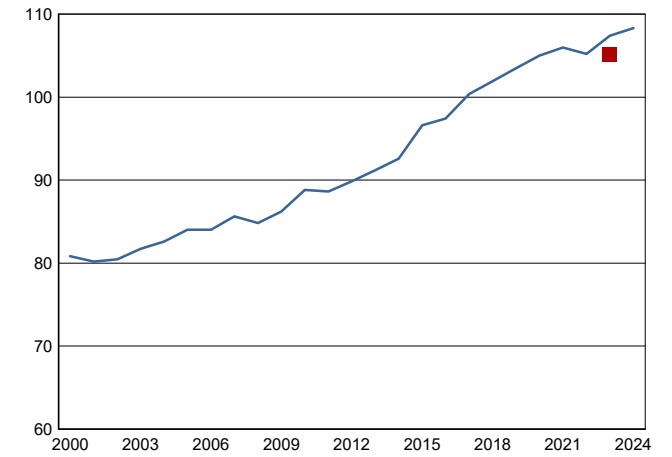
Front Quarter



Centre



Hind Quarter

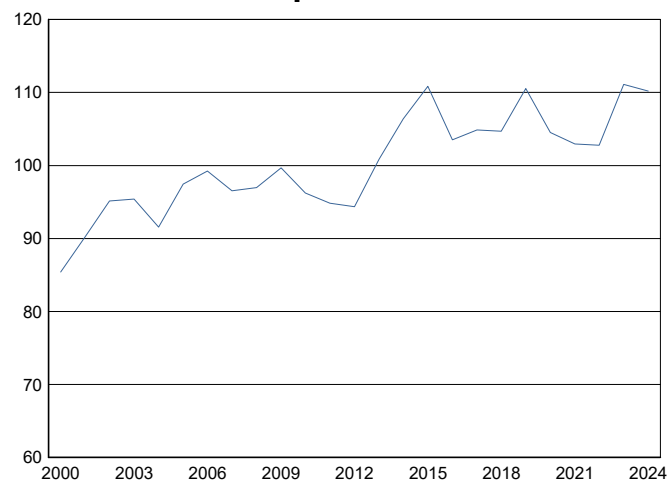


Final Score & Health Traits

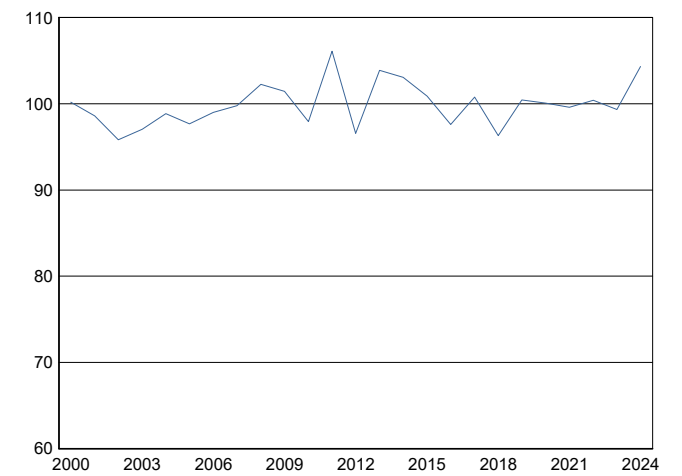
Final Score



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	
ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA		AFRIKA TARZAN	7.63	101	84	101	93	108	111	93	103	102	102	110	106	8	1			1
	2020	SERRA DE SOAJO SULA		5	5	5	37	5	56	37	55	38	41	44	50					1
ONDARA ZEUS		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101					
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13					
ONDARA TITAN		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101					
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13					
ONDARA ARTAS		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101					
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13					
ONDARA AQUILES		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101					
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13					
ONDARA APOLO		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101					
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13					
ONDARA ADONIS		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101					
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13					

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	Sire	Dam	%	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			
ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		AFRIKA TARZAN	8.11	107	86	99	115	110	104	91	88	98	93	97	95	8		1			1
	2020	SERRA DE SOAJO DORA I		5	5	16	41	9	58	40	57	41	44	46	52		1			1	
ONDARA ARIA		ELITE GUARD ROLO DE ONDARA	21.21	104	85	100	104	109	107	92	95	100	98	104	101						
	2023	ELITE GUARD NALA DE ONDARA		5	5	5	5	5	23	5	22	5	5	5	13						

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 TARZAN		MES RUBENSTEIN	5.62	112	75	94	109	120	101	99	99	105	99	112	106	73 8	14 13	2 2		4
	2018	VOLSPOED MEISIEKIND		23	32	42	61	40	75	61	74	62	64	66	70					2
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
	2020	SERRA DE SOAJO SULA		5	5	5	37	5	56	37	55	38	41	44	50					1

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	
SERRA DE SOAJO DORA I	2015	CABARET MAC	4.55	101	98	104	103	99	116	86	94	96	91	92	94	14	2	2		
		MARBOELLA TINA		5	5	29	41	8	59	40	58	42	44	47	53			2		
SERRA DE SOAJO SULA	2018	SERRA DE SOAJO TED	22.18	89	93	107	88	97	118	89	102	99	106	96	101	3		3		1
		SERRA DE SOAJO MANCHA		5	5	5	17	5	50	15	48	20	25	31	40			3		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

