

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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NKOBÉ BLOCK 14

HOUSE 627

MAPUTO

MOZAMBIQUE



Kennel Number: 720911



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.

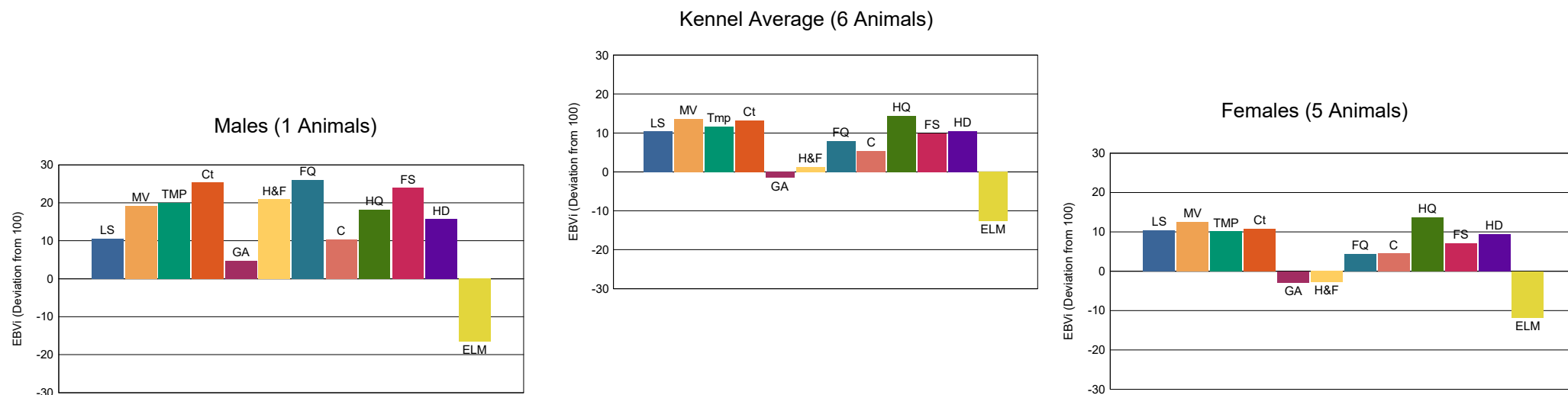
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	110	111	110
Movement (Mv)	114	119	113
Temperament (Tmp)	112	120	110
Coat (Ct)	113	125	111
General Appearance	98	105	97
Head & Face (H&F)	101	121	97
Front Quarter (FQ)	108	126	104
Centre (C)	105	110	104
Hind Quarter (HQ)	114	118	114
Final Score (FS)	110	124	107
Hip Health (HH)	110	116	109
Elbow Health (ELM)	87	83	88

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.

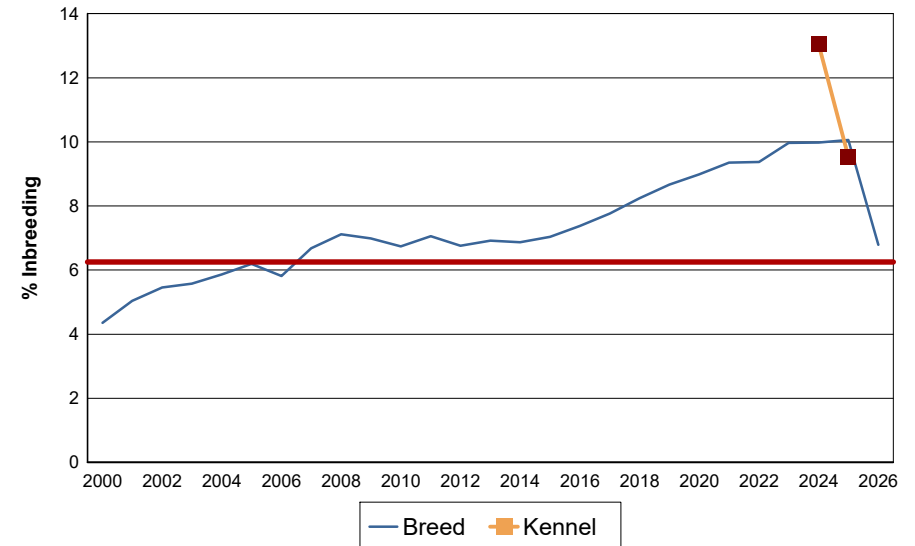
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

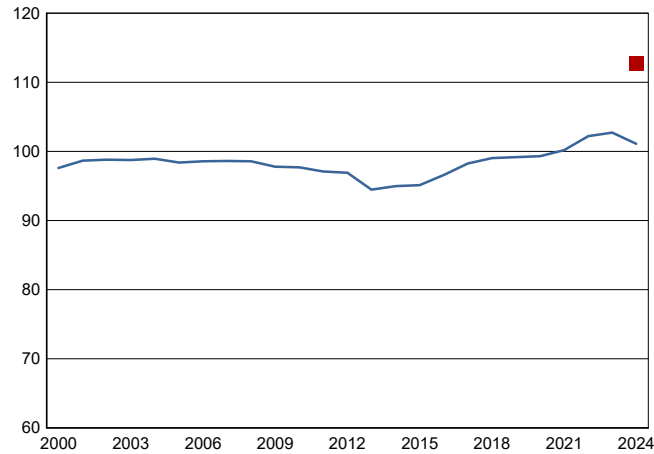


Inbreeding Levels

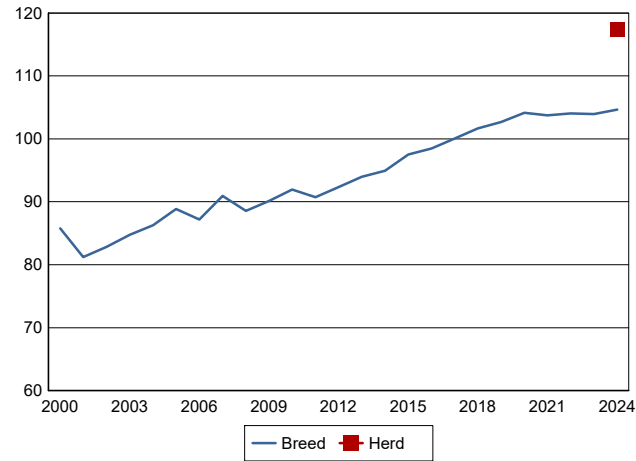
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	1	25141	5	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.14	8.49	10.76	8.46	10.02	8.53	10.00	8.01	8.66	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	1	24990	5	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	1	15537	5	15058	4	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

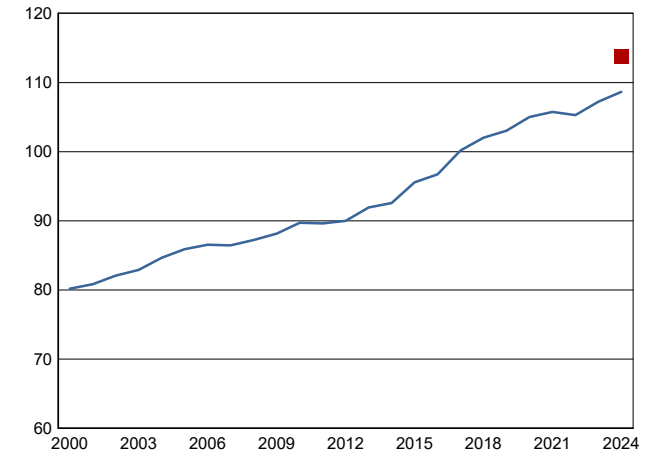
Litter Size



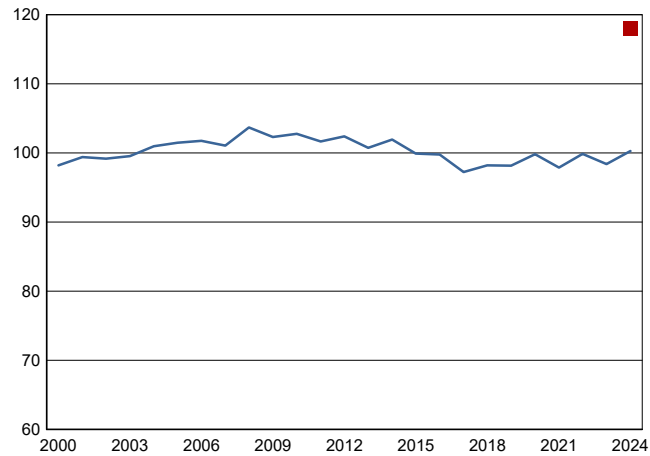
Movement



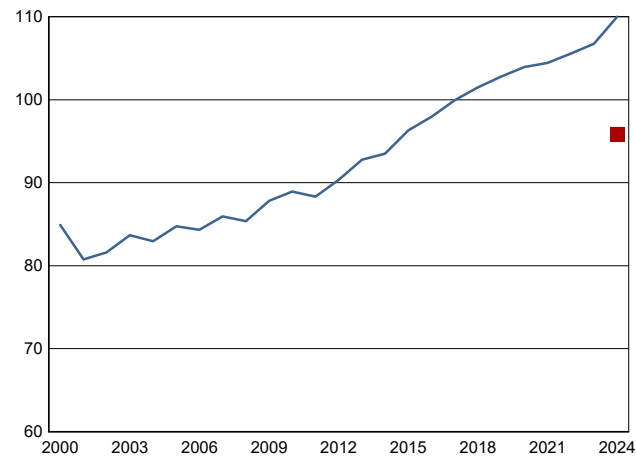
Temperament



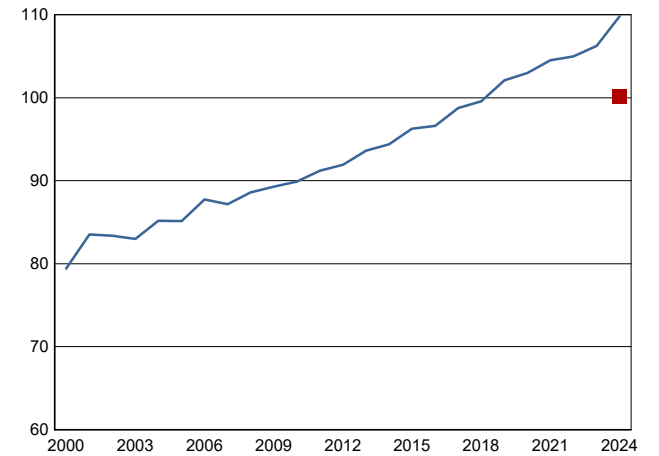
Coat



General Appearance

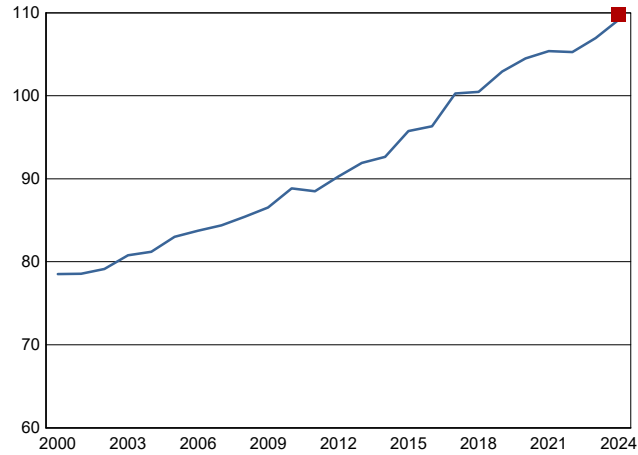


Head & Face

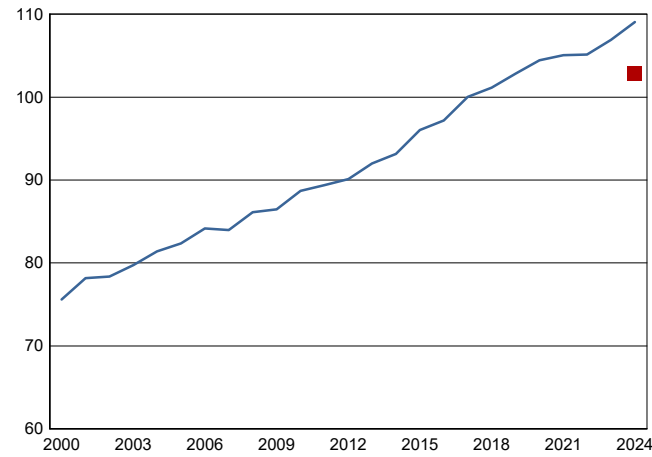


Genetic Trends

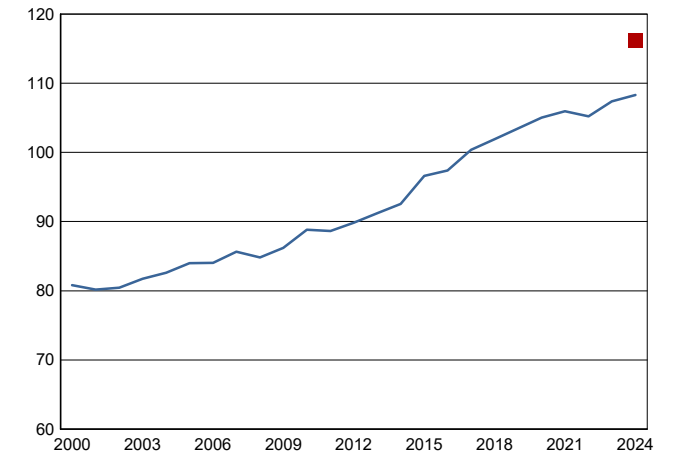
Front Quarter



Centre

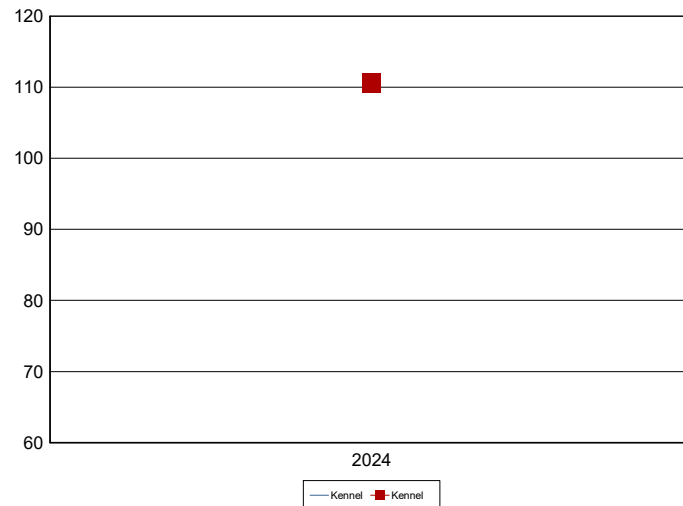


Hind Quarter

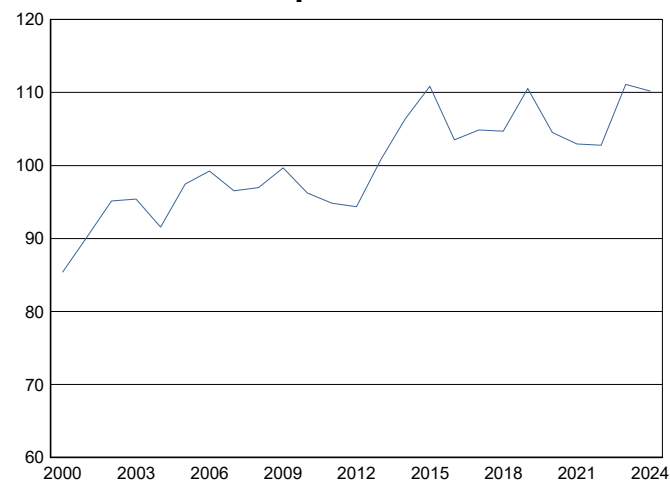


Final Score & Health Traits

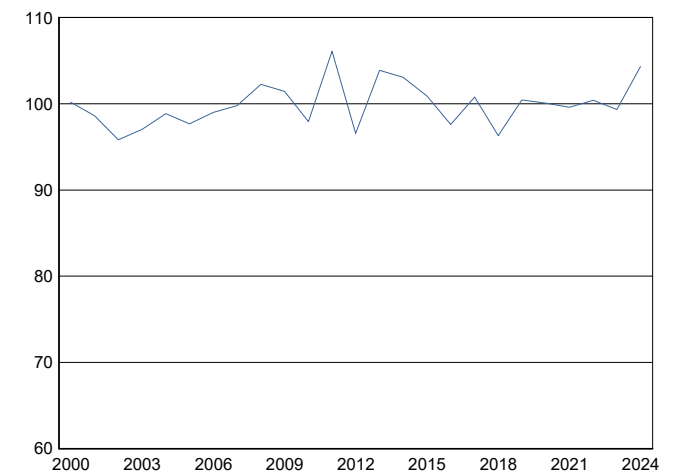
Final Score



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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score	Litters	Kennels			
LOMBARD SUPERIOR HULK		LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	10.76	116	83	111	119	120	125	105	121	126	110	118	124	5	2			
	2022	ANTEROS BELLA		5	5	13	47	21	61	46	60	47	49	52	56		2			

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
LAMUGIO ROLLY	2022	AFRIKA HULK WOR EVEREST	8.48	108 5	82 5	115 9	113 39	112 5	114 55	105 38	91 54	101 40	98 42	107 45	102 50	5	2 2		
MABJAIA REVOLUTION ALANDRA	2024	LOMBARD SUPERIOR HULK LAMUGIO ROLLY	13.04	112 5	83 5	113 5	118 23	112 5	117 40	87 21	95 39	106 24	102 26	120 29	108 34	4			
MABJAIA REVOLUTION GARUDA	2025	GLASGOW BEAST MABJAIA REVOLUTION ALANDRA	9.53	109 5	92 5	108 5	110 10	109 5	108 28		100 27	105 11	108 15	114 18	108 23				
MABJAIA REVOLUTION CHIUTA	2025	GLASGOW BEAST MABJAIA REVOLUTION ALANDRA	9.53	109 5	92 5	108 5	110 10	109 5	108 28		100 27	105 11	108 15	114 18	108 23				
MABJAIA REVOLUTION SILHOUETTE	2025	GLASGOW BEAST MABJAIA REVOLUTION ALANDRA	9.53	109 5	92 5	108 5	110 10	109 5	108 28		100 27	105 11	108 15	114 18	108 23				

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		
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117 24	89 43	94 39	105 67	113 42	99 81	115 66	135 80	128 68	105 70	102 72	120 76	77 14	20 19	2 2	5 2		
AFRIKA HULK	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA	8.17	117 15	74 29	137 42	112 56	112 37	123 68	99 56	102 68	104 57	96 59	109 60	108 64	20 4	5 5		1 1		
	2020	AFRIKA RUSTIQUE																			
GLASGOW BEAST		ALEXANDER BBD BLADE	9.90	107 5	102 5	104 14	102 37	106 5	99 51	109 36	106 50	104 38	114 40	108 42	109 46	10 3	1 1		1 1		
	2021	ALEXANDER BBD ANGEL 2																			
LOMBARD SUPERIOR HULK		LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	10.76	116 5	83 5	111 13	119 47	120 21	125 61	105 46	121 60	126 47	110 49	118 52	124 56	5	2 2				
	2022	ANTEROS BELLA																			

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	
ANTEROS BELLA	2018	MES RUBENSTEIN	5.96	115	78	127	130	124	127	96	95	114	107	128	116	13	2	4			3
		DEO-HAN XENA		5	18	35	58	37	71	58	70	58	60	62	66			4			2
WOR EVEREST	2020	SA SUPERIOR GRIZZLY	7.17	98	90	94	119	114	130	109	91	107	110	112	109	25	5	6			
		CDH PHILA		5	5	13	49	18	67	49	66	50	53	56	61			6			
LAMUGIO ROLLY	2022	AFRIKA HULK	8.48	108	82	115	113	112	114	105	91	101	98	107	102	5		2			
		WOR EVEREST		5	5	9	39	5	55	38	54	40	42	45	50			2			
MABJAIA REVOLUTION ALANDRA	2024	LOMBARD SUPERIOR HULK	13.04	112	83	113	118	112	117	87	95	106	102	120	108	4					
		LAMUGIO ROLLY		5	5	5	23	5	40	21	39	24	26	29	34						

