

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

February 2026

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PLOT 110/2 ROAD 8
APPLE ORCHARDS
WALKERVILLE
1876



Kennel Number: 722931



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.

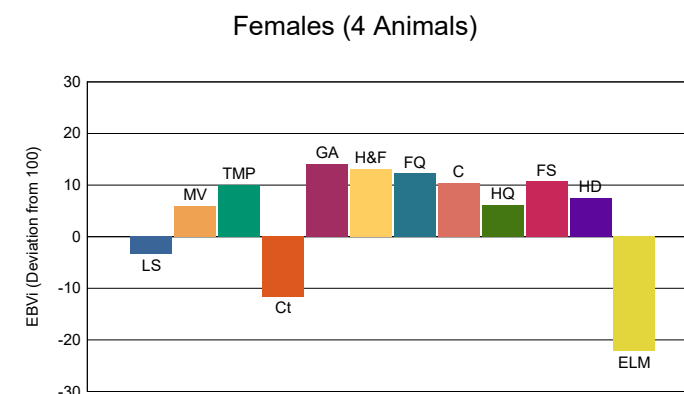
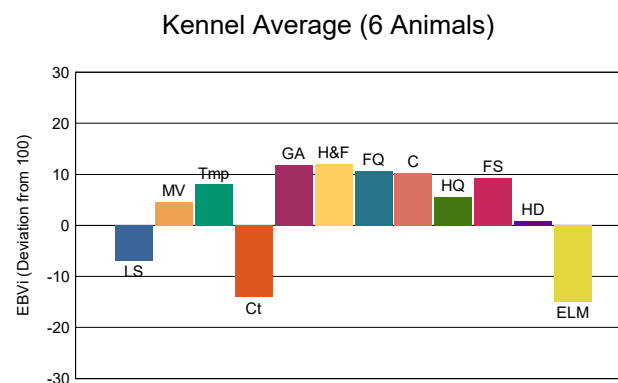
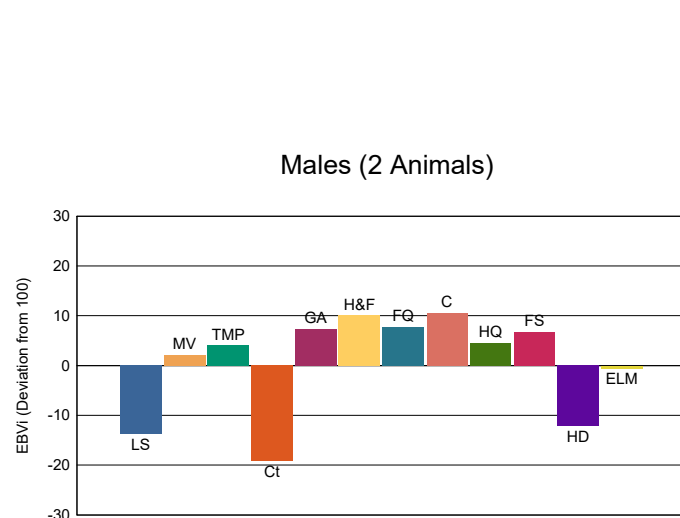
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	93	86	97
Movement (Mv)	105	102	106
Temperament (Tmp)	108	104	110
Coat (Ct)	86	81	88
General Appearance	112	107	114
Head & Face (H&F)	112	110	113
Front Quarter (FQ)	111	108	112
Centre (C)	110	111	110
Hind Quarter (HQ)	106	105	106
Final Score (FS)	109	107	111
Hip Health (HH)	101	88	107
Elbow Health (ELM)	85	99	78

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.

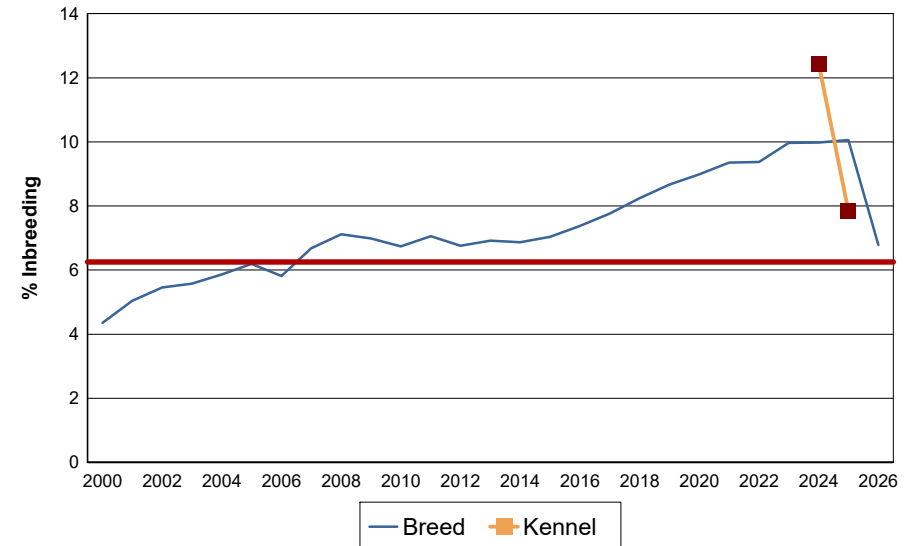
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	2	25141	4	23857	5	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.98	8.49	10.83	8.46	9.56	8.53	12.35	8.01	7.97	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	4	15537	3	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	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	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
HEAVY WEIGHTS MAJOR		TARGUS RAM	13.80	75	114	79	95	100	78	103	108	103	111	104	104						
	2022	HEAVY WEIGHTS JESSIE		5	5	26	51	27	64	52	63	52	53	56	60						
POWERHOUSE TANK		MES EINSTEIN	7.85	101	85	93	109	108	83			112	110								
	2025	SOUTHPAW SANDY		5	5	5	27	5	42		41	28	30	32	37						

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	
SOUTHPAW SANDY		ROKAFELA BASTRON	8.77	111	75	102	105	109	87	119	113	114	112	104	110	11	2				
	2020	AFRIKA DIAMOND		5	5	14	45	16	61	36	60	46	48	51	56						
HARDT BELLA		BOSTU SIMBA I	9.19	104	70	90	104	110	82	111	110	104	108	108	108	1	1				
	2023	MES KAINGO BAILEY		5	5	18	42	11	58	43	57	43	45	47	52						
POWERHOUSE AVA		MIGHTY GUSTAV	12.44	114	82	101	106	113	101	114	118	119	112	108	115						
	2024	SOUTHPAW SANDY		5	5	5	24	5	38	20	37	25	27	29	33						
POWERHOUSE DAISY		MES EINSTEIN	7.85	101	85	93	109	108	83		112	112	110	105	109						
	2025	SOUTHPAW SANDY		5	5	5	27	5	42		41	28	30	32	37						

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	
TARGUS RAM		SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DRIFTER	11.20	57	129	70	99	99	82	105	100	100	111	91	98	269 46	77 56	3 3		44
	2017	TARGUS RINA		14	30	60	82	62	90	82	90	83	84	85	88					14
ROKAFELA BASTRON		ELEVATION SKIPPER	15.97	102	81	86	90	120	62	127	119	115	116	105	111	8 1	4 4			2
	2018	ELEVATION EVA		5	5	36	57	33	72	56	71	58	60	62	67					1
BOSTU SIMBA I		BOSTU ZAZU	5.99	111	80	69	101	114	88	119	118	106	115	116	116	33 5	3 3			2
	2021	ELEVATION PARIS HILTON		21	36	40	57	36	68	56	67	57	59	61	64					1
MIGHTY GUSTAV		MES MAXIMILLION	14.89	118	89	99	107	117	115	109	122	124	112	112	121	36 8	1 1			
	2021	ELEVATION PIPPA		5	5	30	43	23	54	43	53	43	45	46	50					
MES EINSTEIN		MES BEN JUDAH	13.70	92	96	84	114	107	80	104	111	110	109	107	108	7 1				
	2021	MES ARABELLE		5	5	17	48	17	66	48	65	49	52	54	60					

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	
AFRIKA DIAMOND	2019	AFRIKA DANTOR	5.43	120	69	119	104	94	104	114	116	114	106	100	109	13	2	7			3
		KWANZA KAYLIE		9	25	34	59	34	74	58	73	60	62	64	69			4			1
HEAVY WEIGHTS JESSIE	2020	ARTIFACTS YSTER	9.40	93	98	88	91	101	75	104	109	104	108	108	104	7	2	2			1
		JOSMOT MISS S.A.		5	5	36	53	25	70	52	69	54	56	59	64			2			1
SOUTHPAW SANDY	2020	ROKAFELA BASTRON	8.77	111	75	102	105	109	87	119	113	114	112	104	110	11	2				
		AFRIKA DIAMOND		5	5	14	45	16	61	36	60	46	48	51	56						
MES KAINGO BAILEY	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	8.26	96	59	111	122	112	84	100	100	103	105	111	105	23	3	2			1
		ELEVATION PRETTY BELINDA		5	16	41	45	20	58	44	58	46	48	50	54			2			1

