

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 RST KENNELS

BAIRRO DO JARDIM RUA DAS
ACACIAS
PR83 2 ANDAR
PORT6



Kennel Number: 687850



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.

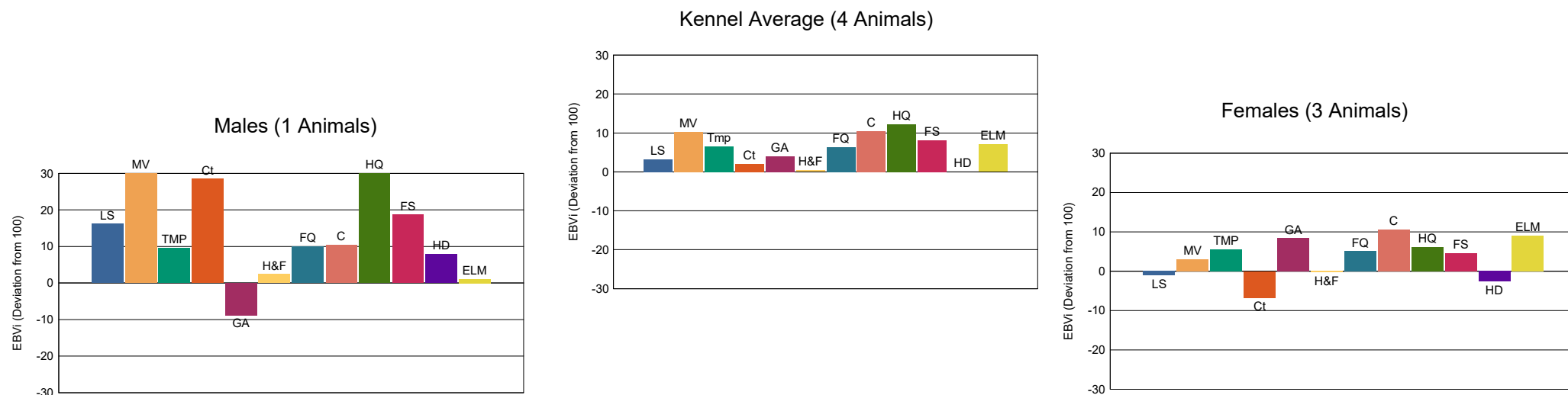
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	103	116	99
Movement (Mv)	110	132	103
Temperament (Tmp)	107	110	106
Coat (Ct)	102	129	93
General Appearance	104	91	108
Head & Face (H&F)	100	102	100
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	110	105
Centre (C)	111	110	111
Hind Quarter (HQ)	112	131	106
Final Score (FS)	108	119	105
Hip Health (HH)	100	108	97
Elbow Health (ELM)	107	101	109

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.

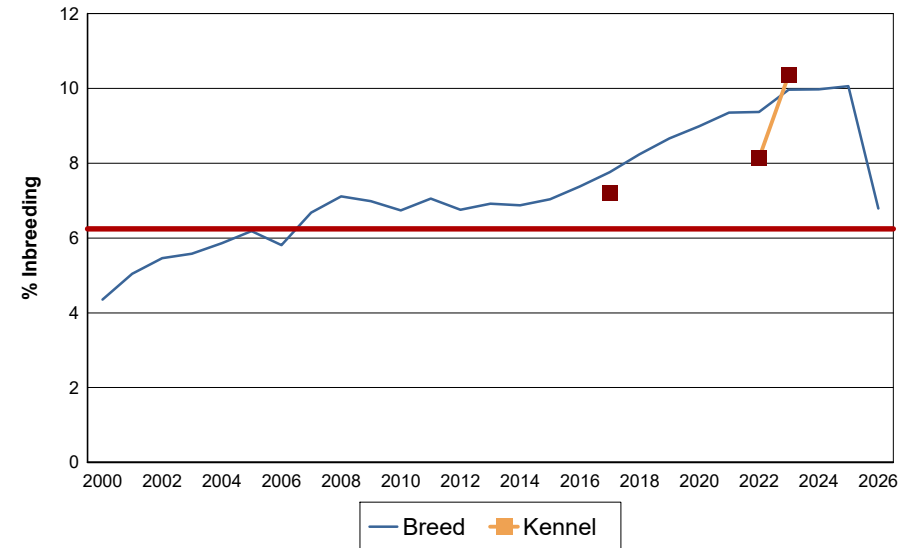
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

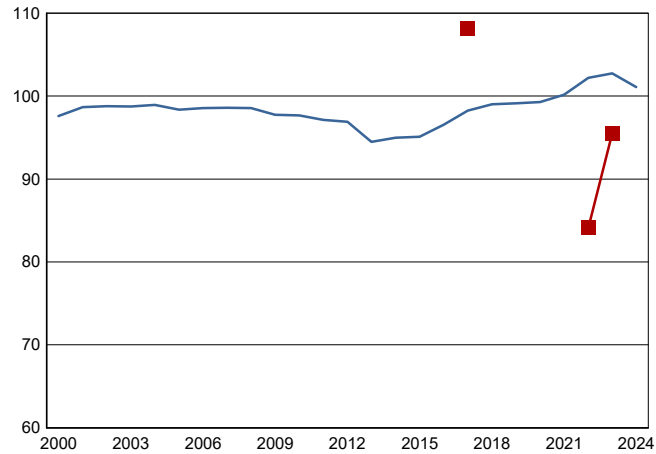


Inbreeding Levels

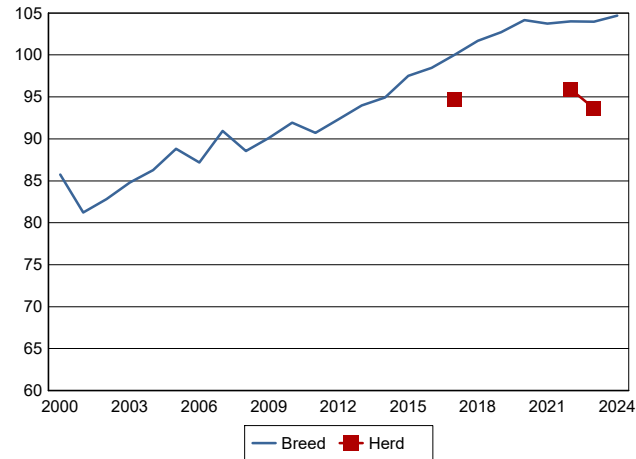
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	4	49007	1	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.42	8.49	11.08	8.46	10.20	8.53	8.31	8.01	9.33	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	3	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

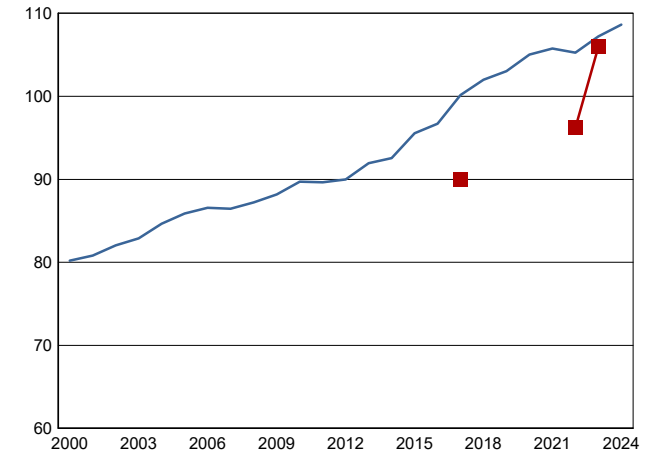
Litter Size



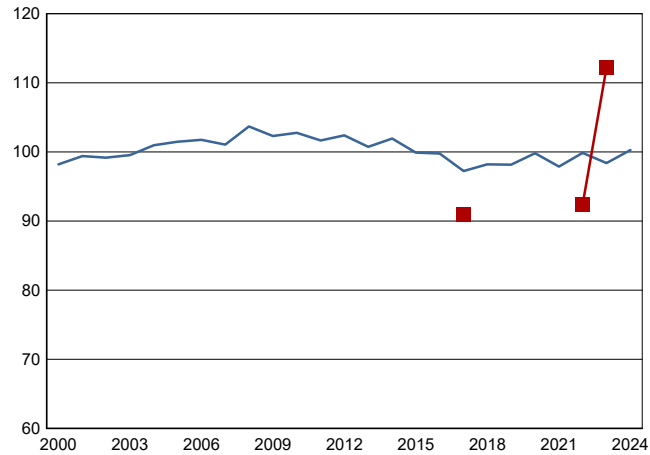
Movement



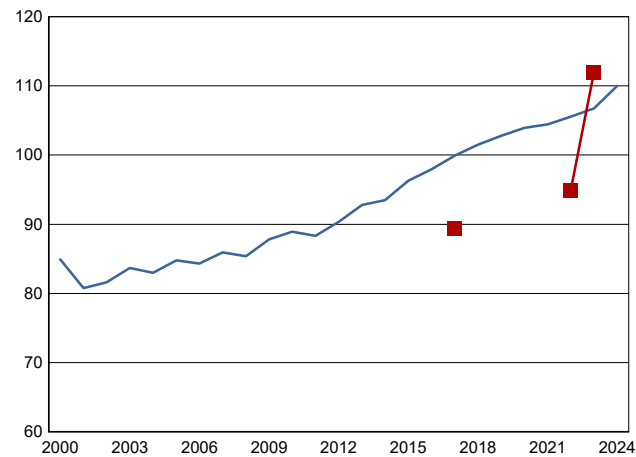
Temperament



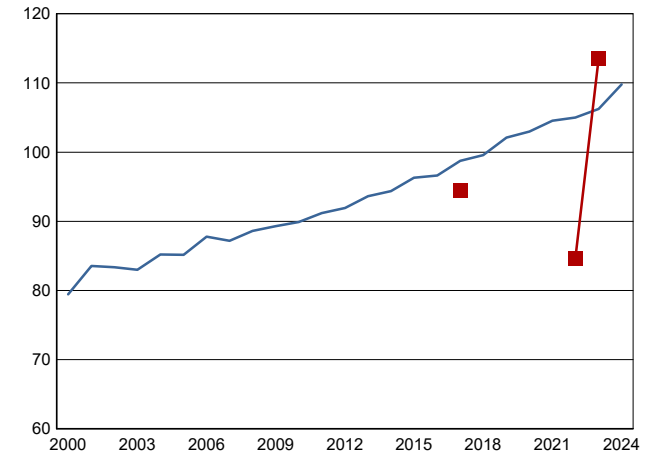
Coat



General Appearance

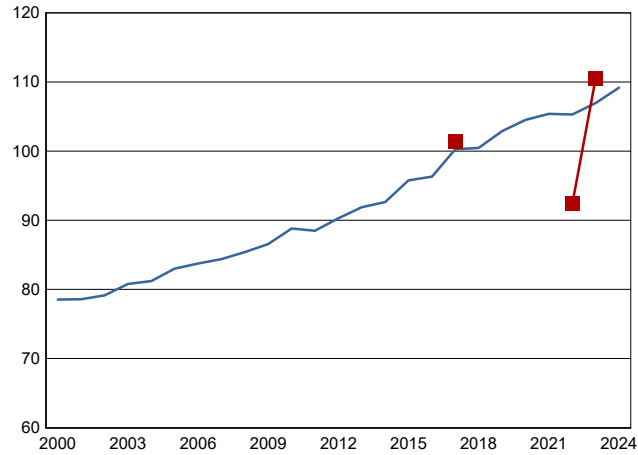


Head & Face

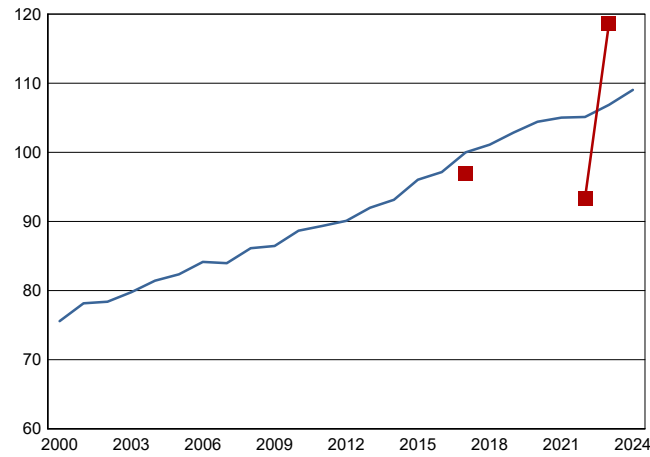


Genetic Trends

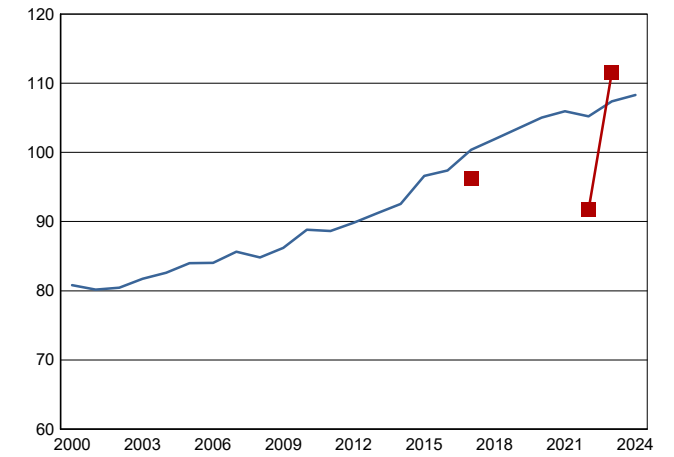
Front Quarter



Centre

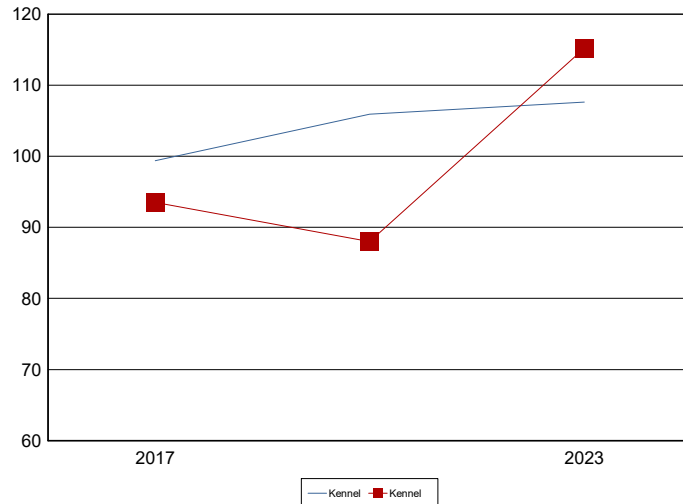


Hind Quarter

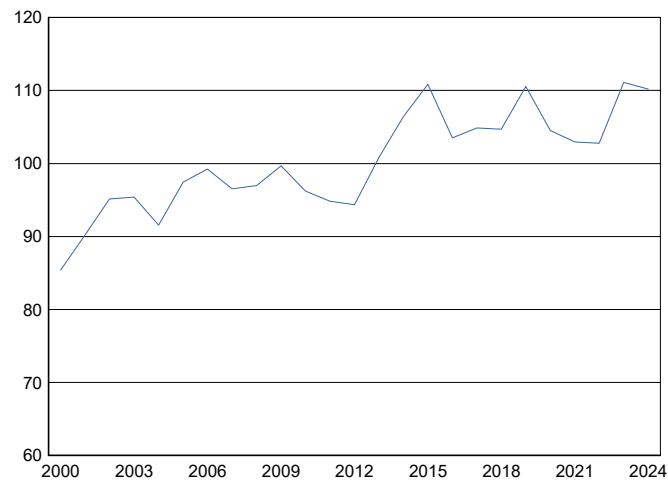


Final Score & Health Traits

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	
CDH BUGATTI		CDH KAROO	11.08	108	101	116	132	110	129	91	102	110	110	131	119	4	1				
	2022	ALESSANDRO JANI		5	5	33	54	32	67	54	66	55	57	59	63						

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

ALEXANDER BBD REVO

2019

ALEXANDER BBD TANK 5

LANDRE MISS DIVA

11.83

106

5

99

5

79

21

103

43

93

5

108

63

101

43

85

62

95

45

96

47

97

50

92

56

10

2

3

3

1

1

CDH EVO 9 COCO

2021

COLOS BUFFEL

CDH DOLLA

8.43

92

5

119

5

111

26

109

48

116

22

67

64

112

48

105

63

113

49

119

51

107

54

108

58

CDH BENTLEY I

2022

MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE

CDH NONNA

10.35

95

5

110

5

107

23

97

50

107

22

105

66

113

50

109

65

107

51

117

54

115

56

114

61

4

1

1

1

1

1

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	
CDH KAROO		MIDDELPOS BBD ALPHA	11.54	118	107	122	122	109	113	82	93	109	103	127	110	172 25	48 40	3 3		35 7
	2015	MIDDELPOS BBD MILLY		17	30	65	80	61	89	80	88	81	82	84	86					
ALEXANDER BBD TANK 5		CABARET TANK	8.52	96	100	84	95	88	98	98	76	88	93	100	86	18 3	3 2			1 1
	2018	ALEXANDER BBD MONIQUE		5	5	21	46	16	63	45	62	47	49	52	57					
COLOS BUFFEL		TARGUS RAM	5.55	83	128	112	107	106	71	107	105	106	117	104	105	57 6	15 15			5 1
	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA		5	10	40	67	44	79	66	78	67	69	71	75					
MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE		CDH THUNDER	7.63	91	122	118	116	103	129	108	113	107	122	120	121	95 12	18 15			7 2
	2020	MINTAKAROO LILY		5	10	33	66	39	80	66	80	67	69	71	76					

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	
LANDRE MISS DIVA	2017	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	13.90	116	98	82	108	105	72	98	96	104	101	97	96	14	3	3			2
		NTHOHADI EVA		5	5	43	58	33	72	57	72	59	61	63	68			3			1
ALESSANDRO JANI	2018	MIDDELPOS BBD JOCK 1	7.46	98	95	110	126	109	115	106	98	105	114	125	114	33	5	11			7
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN ZUZU		5	5	46	62	39	76	62	75	63	65	67	72			9			2
CDH DOLLA	2019	CDH SNIPER	8.50	100	109	109	110	113	119	110	101	108	107	110	110	21	3	7			2
		LOURENTIA BOLLA		5	5	50	56	32	72	56	71	57	59	62	67			7			1
CDH NONNA	2019	CDH SNIPER	7.45	99	97	101	98	115	102	117	104	116	114	109	111	13	1	2			2
		MES LARA 2		5	5	45	59	37	73	58	72	59	61	64	68			2			1

