

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

February 2026

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RUA DO BANAGAS 100

FONTANELAS

LAMPAS

PORTUGAL



Kennel Number: 706270



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.

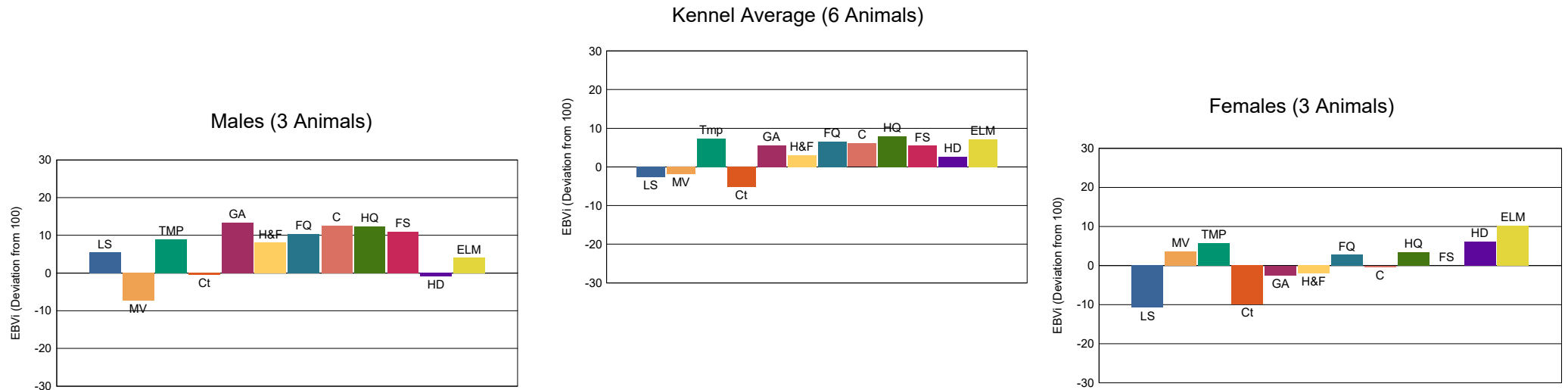
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	97	105	89
Movement (Mv)	98	93	104
Temperament (Tmp)	107	109	106
Coat (Ct)	95	100	90
General Appearance	106	113	98
Head & Face (H&F)	103	108	98
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	110	103
Centre (C)	106	112	100
Hind Quarter (HQ)	108	112	103
Final Score (FS)	105	111	100
Hip Health (HH)	103	99	106
Elbow Health (ELM)	107	104	110

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.

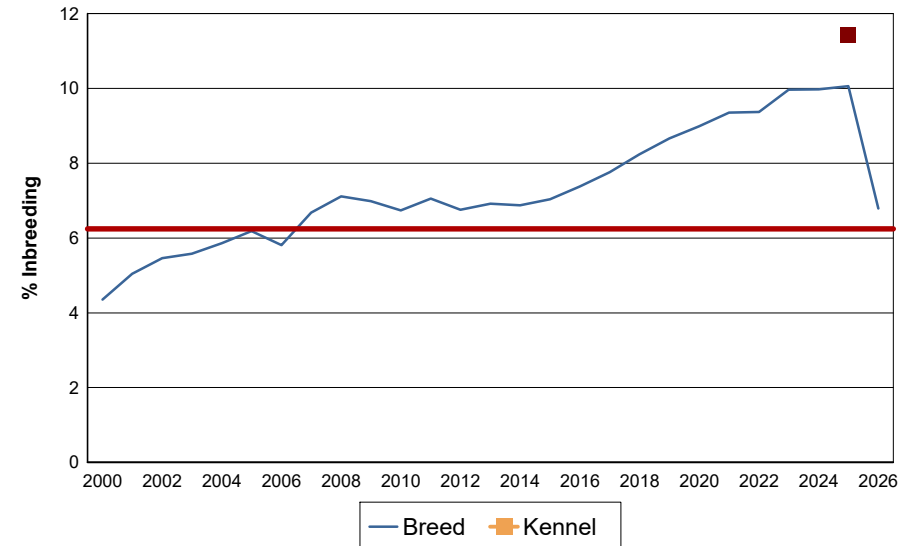
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	3	25141	3	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.41	8.49	10.52	8.46	12.29	8.53	12.17	8.01	8.60	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	2	15537	3	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	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
FONT BOERBOELS COBRA		LAIKA BENTLY	5.40	85	107	111	93	113	101	132	108	106	123	109	113						
	2022	FONT BOERBOELS QUEEN SHEBA		5	5	13	46	17	63	45	62	47	49	52	57						
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						
WYSHEID KING AEGON II		LA BOELA KING AEGON	11.44	110	106	98	100	107	96	98	102	108	101	109	104						
	2025	MIDDELPOS BBD PORCIA		5	5	5	21	5	36	20	35	22	24	27	31						

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	
TARGUS QUEEN KHALEESY		KAMMO BBD PRIESTER	16.41	92	110	80	96	105	85	108	101	102	111	103	103						
	2022	CDH LARA		5	5	17	34	5	47	34	46	35	37	39	43						
MIDDELPOS BBD PORCIA		DYNASTY BEN	9.03	117	114	90	115	105	90	87	90	99	87	99	93	7	1				
	2022	MIDDELPOS BBD MIKA		5	5	18	46	19	62	45	61	47	49	51	56						
WYSHEID MOANA		LA BOELA KING AEGON	11.44	110	106	98	100	107	96	98	102	108	101	109	104						
	2025	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 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	
KAMMO BBD PRIESTER		MES WEBSTER	9.51	90	110	88	97	98	79	102	98	97	105	99	97	19	5	2	1	1	1
	2018	TARGUS OLLA		5	5	32	55	31	70	54	69	55	57	60	65		2				1
LAIKA BENTLY		LOU-ANDRE BARON	3.38	81	117	109	110	116	130	117	92	103	113	110	109	50	8	7			3
	2019	LAIKA ZIA		5	5	23	56	30	73	57	72	57	60	62	67		4				2
LA BOELA MOSCOW		LA BOELA ROOSTER	18.52	86	81	112	88	114	93	116	124	126	117	115	120	18	5	8	1	1	2
	2020	LA BOELA CHEVY		5	36	5	51	15	69	49	68	52	55	58	63		6				1
DYNASTY BEN		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	14.72	125	109	97	106	120	110	108	105	118	101	101	108	2	1	2			1
	2021	JAMBAL ZAYA		5	5	28	56	32	71	56	70	57	59	61	66		2				1
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- r ament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Litters	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
KAMMO BBD SEIFER	2017	TARGUS MAKAROV	12.87	119	118	101	100	108	102	108	92	106	111	121	107	25	4	6	1	1	6
		LA BOELA KAMMO ZURI		5	13	45	58	31	73	57	72	58	61	63	68			6			1
MIDDELPOS BBD MIKA	2019	BREKER MENEER	4.55	108	119	82	101	89	82	78	95	90	81	99	89	13	4	6			1
		MIDDELPOS BBD KERRIE		5	11	51	60	38	74	61	74	61	63	65	70			6			1
CDH LARA	2019	TARGUS BOM BOEL	11.62	95	110	71	95	113	91	113	105	107	117	107	109	15	3	3			1
		CDH MIA		5	5	51	59	36	73	58	72	59	61	63	68			3			1
FONT BOERBOELS QUEEN SHEBA	2020	BUSBY ADAM	4.94	89	97	113	81	105	68	130	117	101	125	108	111	20	3	12			9
		FONT BOERBOELS ROSSI		5	5	40	58	30	75	57	74	59	61	64	69			6			1
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						

