

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MNR. G.J. FELIX

POSBUS 429

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HUMANSDORP

6300



Kennel Number: 700204



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.

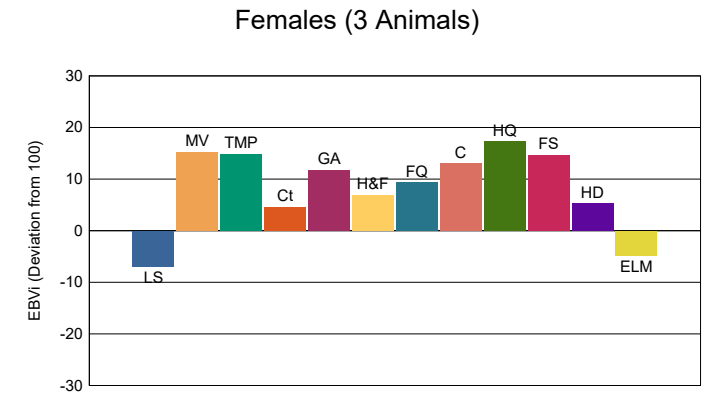
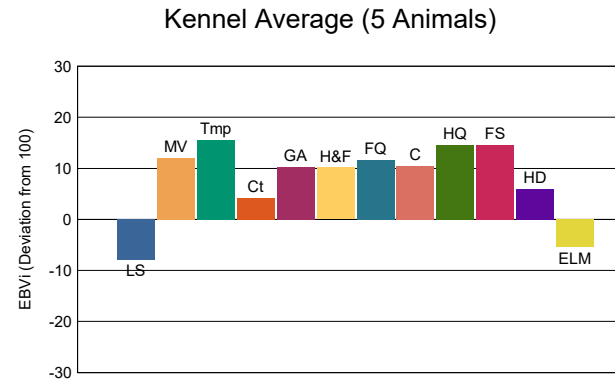
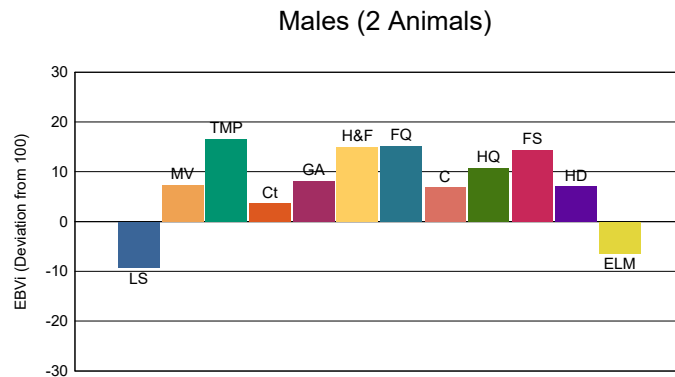
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	92	91	93
Movement (Mv)	112	107	115
Temperament (Tmp)	116	117	115
Coat (Ct)	104	104	105
General Appearance	110	108	112
Head & Face (H&F)	110	115	107
Front Quarter (FQ)	112	115	109
Centre (C)	111	107	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	115	111	117
Final Score (FS)	115	114	115
Hip Health (HH)	106	107	105
Elbow Health (ELM)	95	94	95

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.

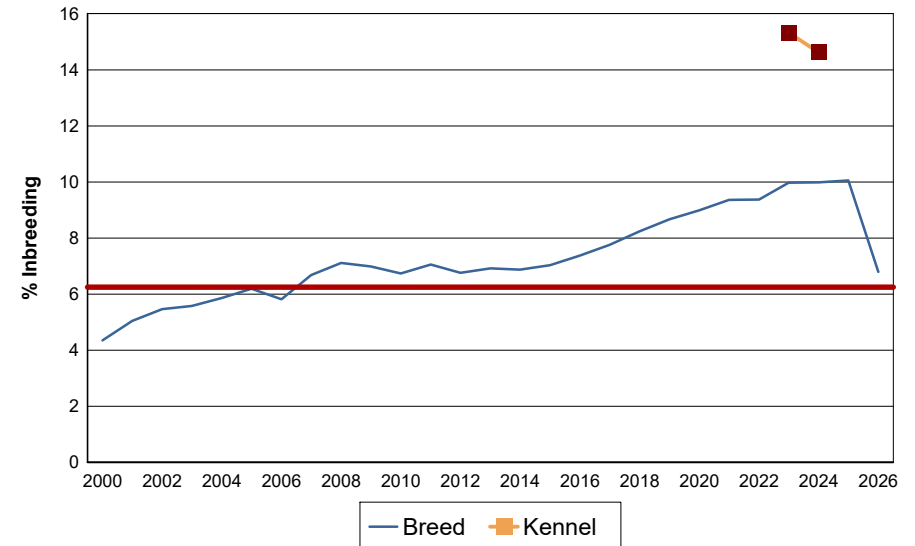
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	5	49007	2	25141	3	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	13.11	8.49	15.35	8.46	11.61	8.53	10.65	8.01	15.12	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	2	24990	3	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	4	15537	5	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	
ELEVATION DIEZLE		ELEVATION VAATJIE	16.08	95	79	84	119	121	95	113	117	116	110	107	115	11	3				
	2021	ELEVATION MIAMI		5	22	28	44	22	54	43	53	44	46	47	51						
HUMIES MAX		PENINSULA TAURUS	14.62	119	108	98	96	112	112	103	113	115	104	115	114						
	2024	CDH SHAKIERA		5	5	5	34	5	45	33	44	34	36	38	41						

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	
CDH SHAKIERA		CDH KAROO	18.93	118	106	98	123	115	110	90	95	111	108	126	112	3	2				
	2021	CDH BARBIE		5	5	41	47	26	56	47	55	48	49	51	53						
GUNSMOKE GINA		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC	5.69	98	89	94	104	108	109	125	110	102	120	113	115						
	2024	GATEKEEPER NOVA		5	5	5	38	5	51	37	51	39	41	43	47						
HORIZON ANDRA		ELEVATION DIEZLE	10.23	99	91	87	119	122	96	121	115	116	111	112	117						
	2025	HORIZON AVALANCHE		5	5	5	20	5	32	19	32	21	23	25	29						

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					
ELEVATION VAATJIE		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	5.78	65	86	88	108	115	92	105	117	117	96	92	106	43 6	14 14	1 1		9 2
	2017	ELEVATION LISA		43	57	53	69	50	80	68	79	69	71	73	76					
PENINSULA TAURUS		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	9.47	120	110	97	68	110	114	117	130	119	100	103	115	52 10	13 11	1 1		5 4
	2021	ZKR DUCHES		5	5	18	62	35	76	61	75	62	65	67	72					
ELEVATION DIEZLE		ELEVATION VAATJIE	16.08	95	79	84	119	121	95	113	117	116	110	107	115	11 3				
	2021	ELEVATION MIAMI		5	22	28	44	22	54	43	53	44	46	47	51					
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE STING	10.40	102	88	92	106	109	99	119	94	104	115	109	106	34 5	10 8			3 3
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SADIE		5	5	18	55	24	72	53	71	56	58	61	67					

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	
ELEVATION MIAMI		ELEVATION DAX	14.22	125	73	79	130	126	99	121	117	114	124	121	124	20	3	9	2	2	7
	2017	QUREDU MIA		33	52	52	65	44	78	64	77	66	68	70	74			9			3
CDH BARBIE		MIDDELPOS BBD JOCK 1	17.31	119	105	105	124	121	107	98	97	112	112	125	114	40	4	11			11
	2018	MIDDELPOS BBD MIKI		5	5	59	62	39	74	61	73	62	64	66	70			11			1
GATEKEEPER NOVA		KAMMO BBD VEKTOR	17.82	94	89	96	103	107	118	131	127	99	125	117	124	30	4	10			9
	2019	BRAAMBOS SARAFINA		5	5	34	63	35	77	62	76	63	66	68	72			10			1
CDH SHAKIERA		CDH KAROO	18.93	118	106	98	123	115	110	90	95	111	108	126	112	3	2				
	2021	CDH BARBIE		5	5	41	47	26	56	47	55	48	49	51	53						
HORIZON AVALANCHE		RAINAISANCE STETSON	7.31	104	102	90	118	124	96	128	113	116	112	118	118	9	2				
	2023	MASTERMINDS ROYAL		5	5	5	33	5	48	32	47	34	36	39	44						

