

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

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PLOT 452 LEEUFONTEIN

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PRETORIA

0001



Kennel Number: 612114



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.

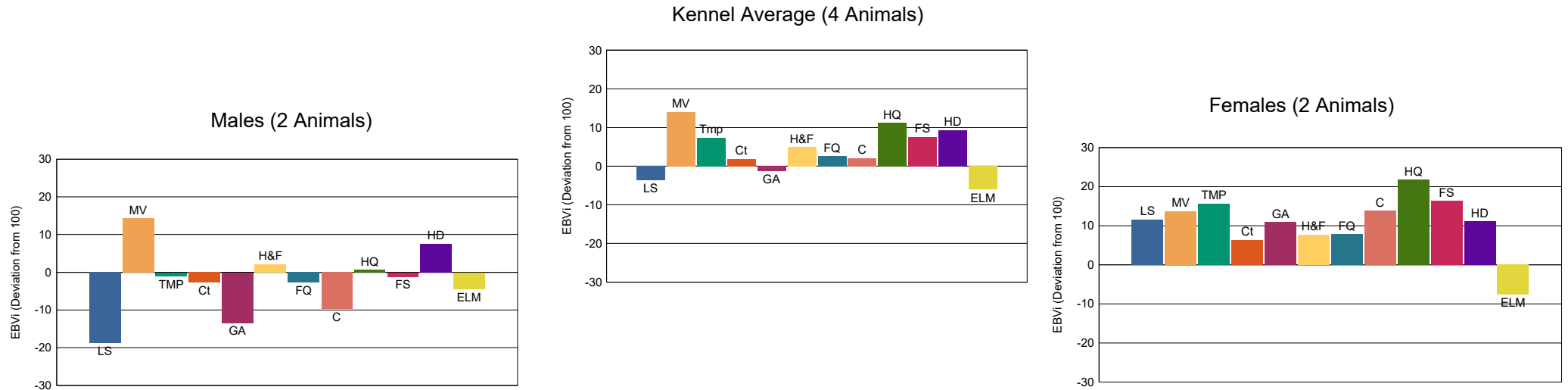
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	96	81	112
Movement (Mv)	114	114	114
Temperament (Tmp)	107	99	116
Coat (Ct)	102	97	106
General Appearance	99	87	111
Head & Face (H&F)	105	102	108
Front Quarter (FQ)	103	97	108
Centre (C)	102	90	114
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	101	122
Final Score (FS)	108	99	116
Hip Health (HH)	109	108	111
Elbow Health (ELM)	94	96	92

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.

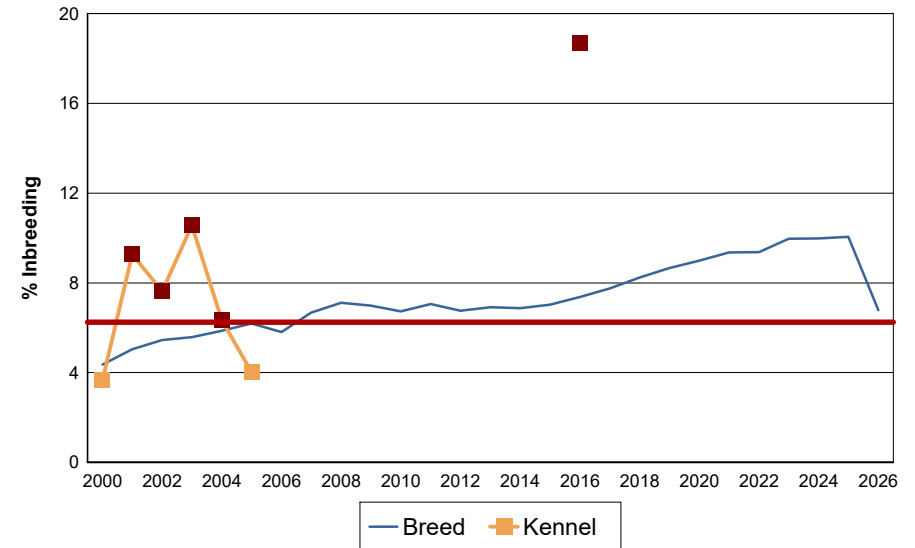
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

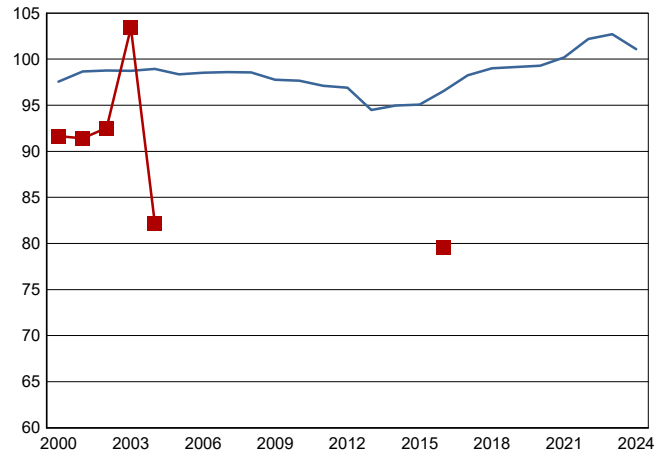


Inbreeding Levels

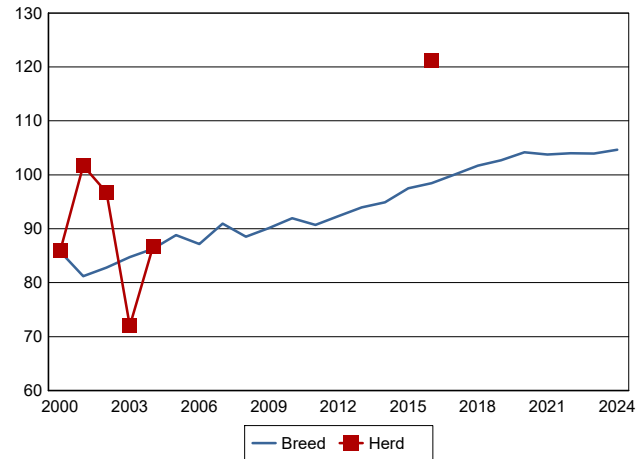
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	4	49007	2	25141	2	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	14.46	8.49	16.46	8.46	12.46	8.53	9.27	8.01	10.70	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	2	24990	2	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	3	30600	2	15537	1	15058	4	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

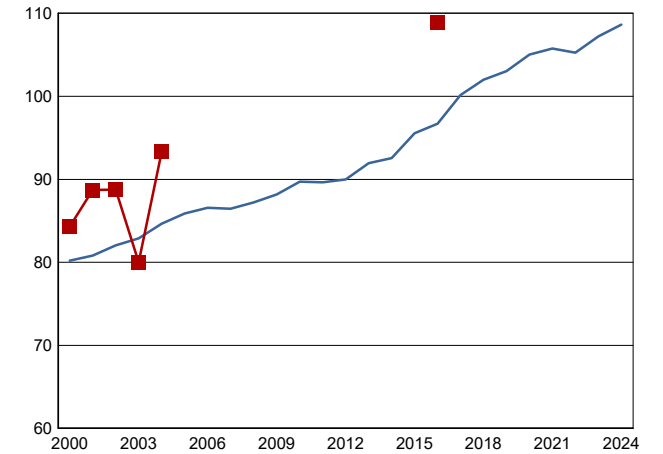
Litter Size



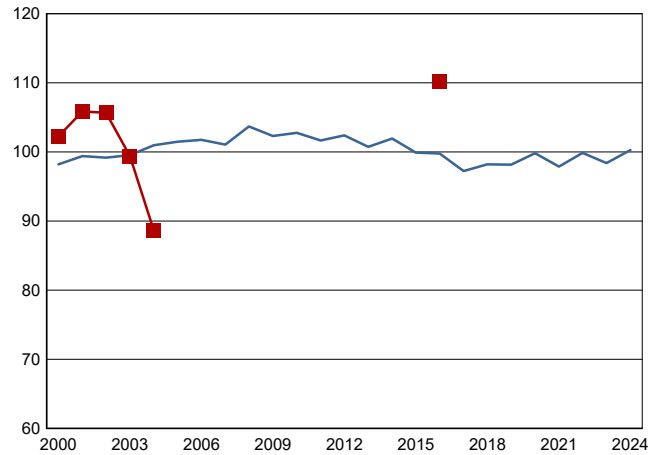
Movement



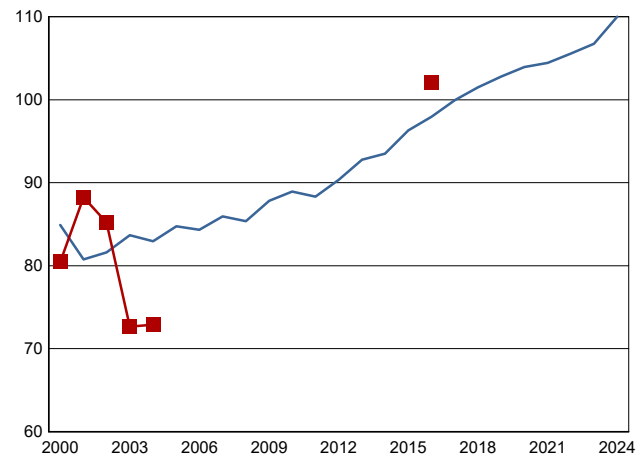
Temperament



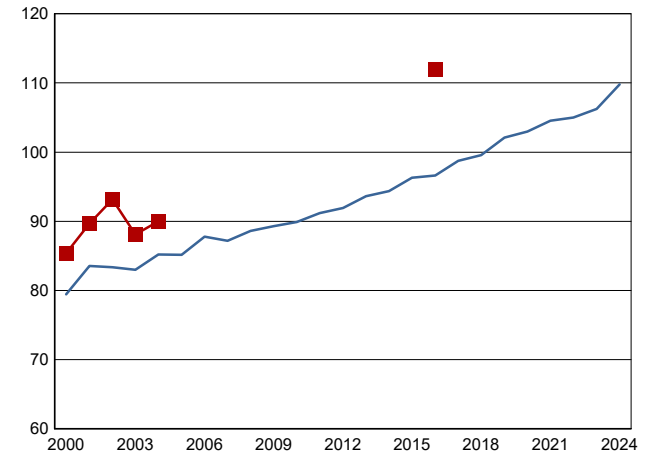
Coat



General Appearance

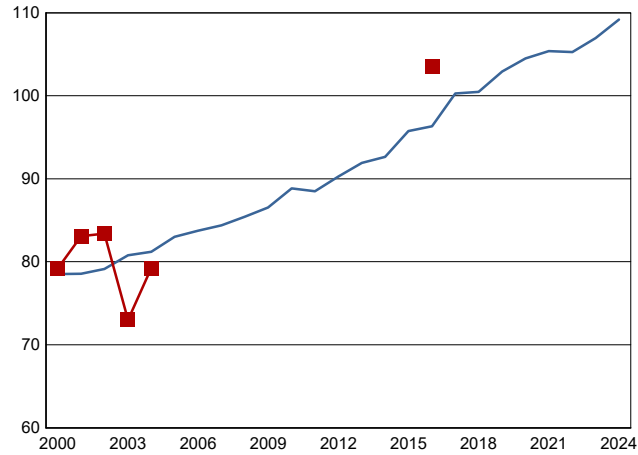


Head & Face

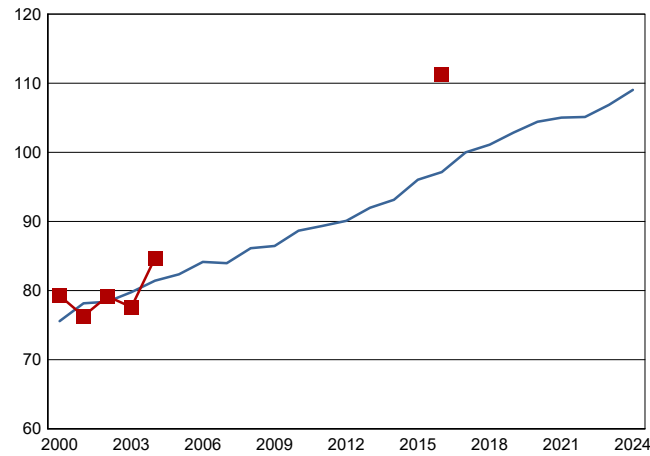


Genetic Trends

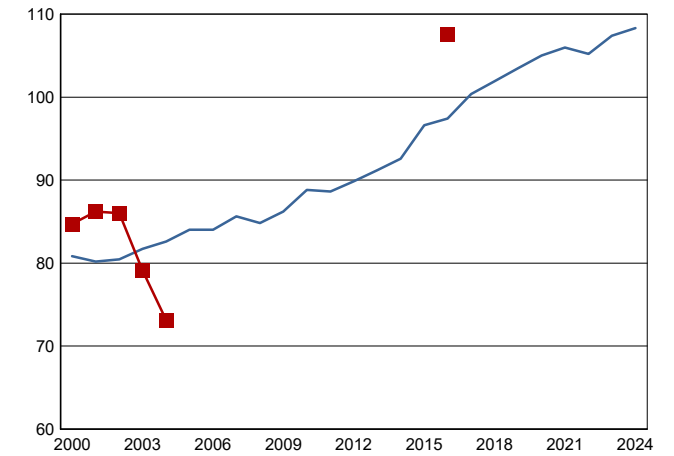
Front Quarter



Centre

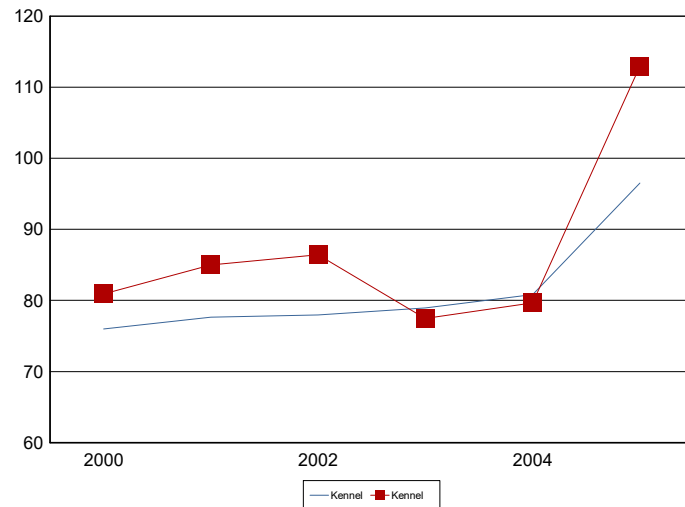


Hind Quarter

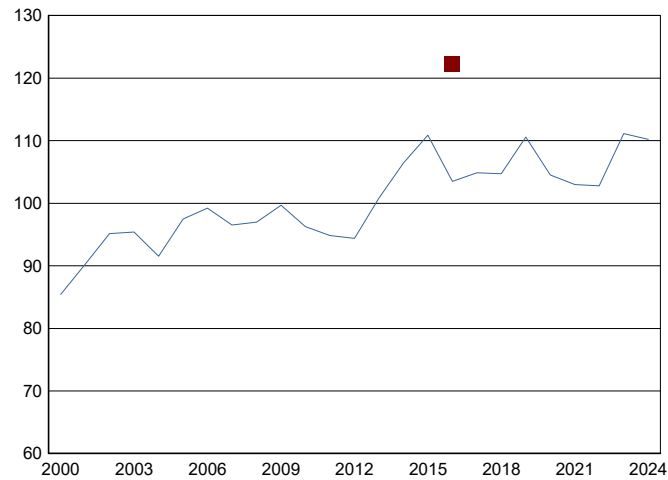


Final Score & Health Traits

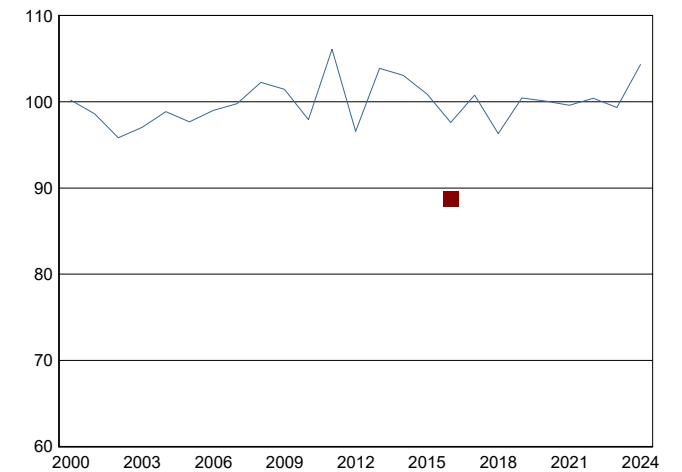
Final Score



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	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	
VOORSLAG BBD BEN I		VOORSLAG BBD FRIKKIE	14.24	93	102	83	106	90	81	71	91	92	73	95	85						
	2013	VOORSLAG BBD MARBOELLA		5	5	5	27	5	42	26	41	28	30	33	37						
RULIN EINZ		QUREDUG HANDE	18.68	122	89	80	123	108	113	102	113	102	108	107	113						
	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD ROXI II		5	5	5	44	5	61	43	60	45	47	50	55						

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
CDH ZENA		CDH KAROO	18.93	118	106	114	119	114	102	86	98	111	108	125	111				
	2021	CDH BARBIE		5	5	35	54	30	67	53	66	54	56	58	62				
BOSTU PHAIDRA		BOSTU DADDY COOL	5.99	104	79	110	108	118	110	136	118	104	120	119	122				
	2023	ELEVATION PARIS HILTON		24	38	39	57	37	69	57	69	58	60	62	65				

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	
VOORSLAG BBD FRIKKIE		VOORSLAG BBD PORTOS	11.58	92	103	86	116	96	71	72	84	102	76	95	84	4	1	1		1
	2012	VOORSLAG BBD KIANA		5	5	5	46	5	64	46	63	47	50	53	58		1			1
QUREDU GHANDI		MIDDELPOS BBD IMPI	6.59	129	90	79	129	114	116	109	116	106	116	114	120	11	3	6	1	2
	2014	GROENBERG BBD PIPPA		18	25	38	58	39	69	57	68	59	60	62	65		5			2
CDH KAROO		MIDDELPOS BBD ALPHA	11.54	118	107	122	122	109	113	82	93	109	103	127	110	172	25	48	3	35
	2015	MIDDELPOS BBD MILLY		17	30	65	80	61	89	80	88	81	82	84	86		40			7
BOSTU DADDY COOL		MES BITE A BULLET	7.38	61	87	117	95	117	99	139	112	91	119	114	115	197	28	69		43
	2018	MES SHAKIRA		52	66	60	83	64	91	82	90	83	85	86	88		32	16	16	6

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	Progeny with litters
MIDDELPOS BBD ROXI II		ELEVATION ZULU	8.37	116	87	80	112	104	103	94	108	101	109	103	107	7	1	5	1	1	
	2011	MIDDELPOS BBD ROXI		19	13	42	56	33	70	56	69	57	59	61	65			4			
VOORSLAG BBD MARBOELLA		WELGELUK BBD DUMBA	5.57	93	102	80	96	84	92	70	98	83	70	94	86	8	2	4		2	
	2012	VOORSLAG BBD KLARA		5	5	33	52	30	64	52	63	53	55	56	60			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			
ELEVATION PARIS HILTON		ELEVATION DAX	11.55	146	70	102	109	121	102	123	127	122	125	127	129	41	7	20	4	4	
	2019	BELLBUSK KARMAH		47	63	65	72	50	84	72	83	73	75	77	80			12			

