

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 LANKS BOERBOELS

HOSPITALAREA

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MAFETENG

LESOTHO



Kennel Number: 697385



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.

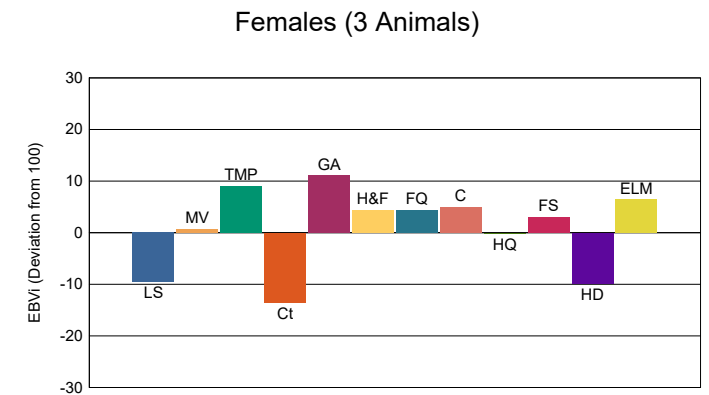
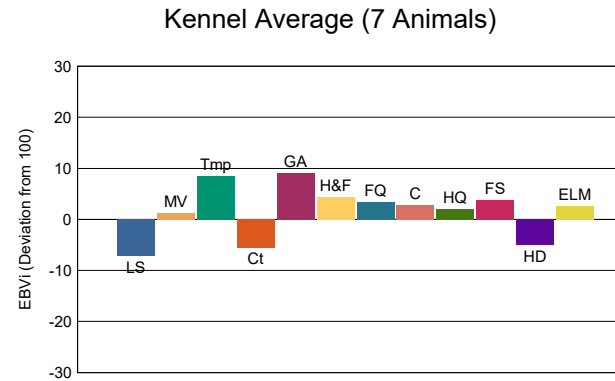
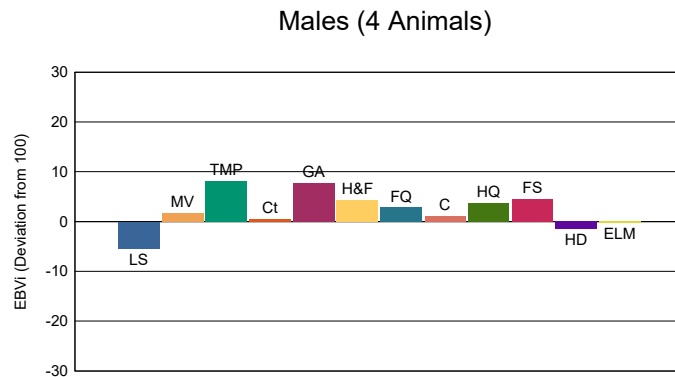
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	95	90
Movement (Mv)	101	102	101
Temperament (Tmp)	108	108	109
Coat (Ct)	95	101	87
General Appearance	109	108	111
Head & Face (H&F)	104	104	104
Front Quarter (FQ)	103	103	104
Centre (C)	103	101	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	102	104	100
Final Score (FS)	104	105	103
Hip Health (HH)	95	98	90
Elbow Health (ELM)	103	100	106

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.

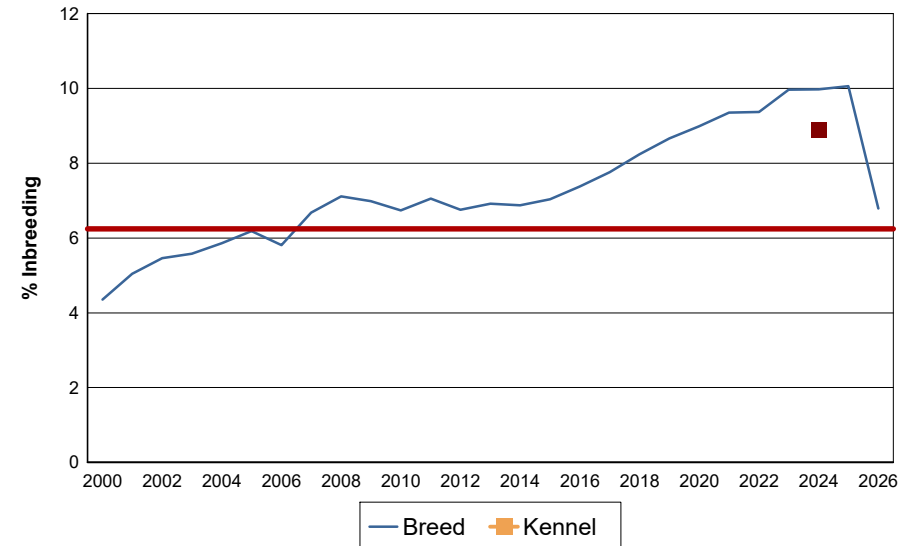
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	7	49007	4	25141	3	23857	6	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.40	8.49	8.92	8.46	10.03	8.53	11.39	8.01	9.89	8.00
Number inbred	7	48727	4	24990	3	23728	6	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	7	30600	4	15537	3	15058	5	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	
LANDRE SIMBA		ALEXANDER BBD SALVADOR	9.54	84	106	86	94	91	121	97	92	85	91	89	91						
	2019	JANIEKA LIEFIEKIND AKA DOLLA		5	5	9	35	5	48	34	48	36	38	40	44						
SPEAR BRODIE		ROKAFELA MAX	10.96	109	94	98	104	122	95	120	108	113	106	111	111	3	1				
	2020	ROKAFELA VIKKI		5	5	16	40	15	52	40	51	41	43	45	48						
SA BRIGHT ROOI		SA BRIGHT DIEGO	6.29	107	93	103	108	107	101	99	113	108	101	110	110						
	2023	SUID KAAP MONICA		5	5	5	31	5	45	30	45	31	34	36	41						
LANKS MOHLOMPHEI		SPEAR BRODIE	8.90	94	106	92	101	113	85	114	105	106	107	105	106						
	2024	KAMMO BBD BLESSER		5	5	5	23	5	34	23	33	24	26	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	
KAMMO BBD BLESSER		TARGUS RAM	14.64	79	118	85	97	105	75	108	102	99	108	100	100	3	1				
	2020	KAMMO BBD TESS		5	5	30	44	22	54	44	53	45	46	48	51						
SPEAR KIM		HASHTAG THANOS	6.55	98	96	95	104		99	110	106	108	100	95	103						
	2023	SPEAR VIKKI		5	5	5	35		45	34	45	35	37	39	42						
LANKS KOETE		SPEAR BRODIE	8.90	94	106	92	101	113	85	114	105	106	107	105	106						
	2024	KAMMO BBD BLESSER		5	5	5	23	5	34	23	33	24	26	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	
ALEXANDER BBD SALVADOR		DE NOVO BBD MAXIMUS	11.60	89	100	98	104	97	127	110	98	95	107	92	101	12	1	4			2
	2016	ALEXANDER BBD SASHA 1		5	5	28	54	25	70	53	69	55	57	60	65			4			2
TARGUS RAM		SPITSVUUR BBD TOKARA DRIFTER	11.20	57	129	70	99	99	82	105	100	100	111	91	98	269	46	77	3	3	44
	2017	TARGUS RINA		14	30	60	82	62	90	82	90	83	84	85	88			56			14
ROKAFELA MAX		ELEVATION DAX	15.97	99	75	94	102	125	94	127	115	113	109	115	116	52	11	16	1	1	8
	2017	ELEVATION EVA		5	19	42	66	44	79	66	78	67	69	71	75			13			4
HASHTAG THANOS		MES ASKAM	12.70	86	97	91	104	96	104	100	104	104	94	78	95	60	13	20			5
	2019	HASHTAG HAVANA		5	5	36	67	44	80	67	80	68	70	72	76			14			3
SPEAR BRODIE		ROKAFELA MAX	10.96	109	94	98	104	122	95	120	108	113	106	111	111	3	1				
	2020	ROKAFELA VIKKI		5	5	16	40	15	52	40	51	41	43	45	48						
SA BRIGHT DIEGO		HERBERG RUGER	5.94	108	91	91	90	106	110	112	130	119	112	112	120	24	4	3			
	2021	SA BRIGHT TYLER		5	5	8	52	24	69	52	68	53	56	58	64			2			

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-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	
JANIEKA LIEFIEKIND AKA DOLLA	2015	JBS NINJA	5.51	79	112	73	85	84	116	84	85	75	75	87	82	33	5	6		1
		SUID KAAP FIELA SE KIND		5	5	27	53	25	70	53	69	54	57	59	65			6		1
ROKAFELA VIKKI	2017	MES BUKA	9.74	118	114	102	106	118	95	114	101	113	103	107	106	13	1	3		3
		ROKAFELA MANTSO		5	5	38	54	29	69	53	68	55	57	59	64			3		1
KAMMO BBD TESS	2018	TARGUS MAKAROV	9.91	102	107	100	96	111	69	112	105	98	105	108	103	21	3			2
		KAMMO BBD BERSA		5	5	48	52	27	67	51	66	52	55	57	62					1
SUID KAAP MONICA	2020	SUID KAAP OMEGA	8.58	106	95	115	125	109	93	86	96	96	89	107	99	19	3	3		2
		SUID KAAP AYAH		5	5	27	51	20	69	50	68	52	54	57	63			3		1
SPEAR VIKKI	2020	ROKAFELA MAX	10.96	109	94	98	104	122	95	120	108	113	106	111	111	6	1	1		
		ROKAFELA VIKKI		5	5	16	40	15	52	40	51	41	43	45	48			1		
KAMMO BBD BLESSER	2020	TARGUS RAM	14.64	79	118	85	97	105	75	108	102	99	108	100	100	3	1			
		KAMMO BBD TESS		5	5	30	44	22	54	44	53	45	46	48	51					

