

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 OARALETSE BOERBOEL

11948 SETLOPO SA BOSIGO

0

MAHIKENG

2745



Kennel Number: 731616



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.

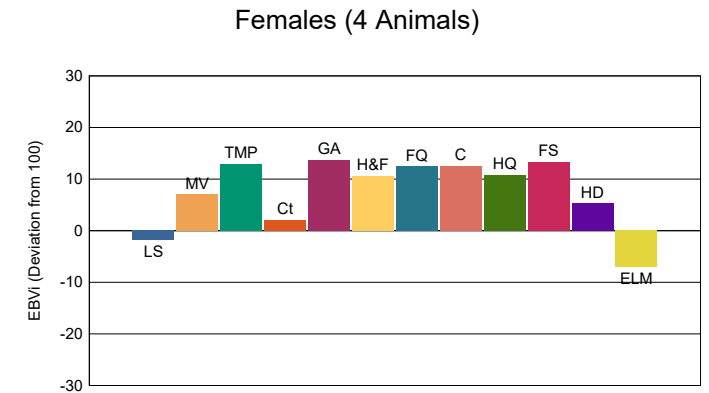
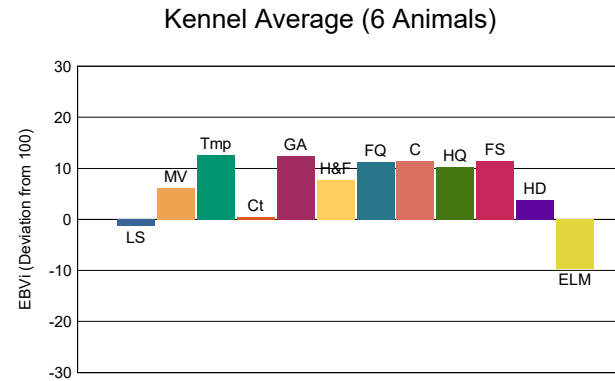
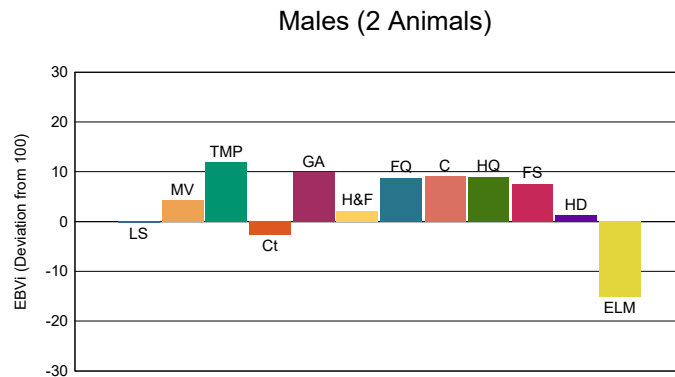
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	99	100	98
Movement (Mv)	106	104	107
Temperament (Tmp)	113	112	113
Coat (Ct)	100	97	102
General Appearance	112	110	114
Head & Face (H&F)	108	102	111
Front Quarter (FQ)	111	109	112
Centre (C)	111	109	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	109	111
Final Score (FS)	111	108	113
Hip Health (HH)	104	101	105
Elbow Health (ELM)	90	85	93

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.

Rate of Inbreeding

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%

Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	2	25141	4	23857	4	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.83	8.49	7.68	8.46	10.91	8.53	6.79	8.01	7.95	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	4	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	2	15537	4	15058	3	15537	4	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	Sire	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score						
KINGSTON KING KONG	TAUNG DIGIT	8.27	99	77	106	106	110	99	108	107	105	104	109	108						
	2024 KINGSTON LEXI		5	5	5	27	5	43	25	42	28	30	33	38						
HEYLEN BOERBOELE ROCKIE	KADOS TROMPIE	7.08	103	93	93	103	114	95			113	115								
	2025 HEYLEN BOERBOELE ZOEY		5	5	9	34	5	47		46	35	37	39	43						

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
KINGSTON SHELBY II	2022	KINGSTON TIGER	9.51	109 5	98 5	91 24	103 35	109 5	106 48	113 47	107 47	108 36	114 38	114 40	112 44	8			
KINGSTON ZITA	2024	KINGSTON TIGER	12.60	109 5	100 5	104 5	125 28	115 5	107 44	115 28	112 43	116 29	112 31	111 34	116 39				
PINNACLE BBD MARCO	2024	KADOS TROMPIE	9.63	97 5	92 5	100 6	97 33	115 5	104 44	117 32	108 43	112 34	116 35	110 37	113 40				
PINNACLE BBD REX	2024	KINGSTON WHAT A BOYTJIE	11.90	106 5	82 5	98 5	103 28	112 5	92 44	110 27	116 43	114 29	109 31	108 34	112 39				

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
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	with litters	
KINGSTON TIGER		DELATRO X WINSLO	5.51	108	97	96	126	122	103	121	110	119	123	121	121	41	6	2			
	2019	MES KYLA		5	10	35	55	33	69	55	68	55	57	59	64						
KADOS TROMPIE		TARGUS BOM BOEL	8.44	101	105	95	90	114	104	115	112	115	120	120	117	70	16	12		3	
	2020	MES LULU V		5	5	40	66	43	78	64	78	66	68	70	74						
KINGSTON WHAT A BOYTJIE		AFRIKA THOR	6.50	111	81	94	112	112	71	111	114	110	109	106	109	35	6	3			
	2021	KINGSTON BUBBLES		5	5	23	49	21	67	48	66	50	52	55	61						
TAUNG DIGIT		TRUE NEGRO	6.71	97	98	99	119	110	100	108	112	105	99	101	108	33	7	1			
	2022	ROKAFELA CHELSEA		5	5	5	46	10	66	43	64	47	50	53	59						

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	
JAMBAL LIELA	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD KAISER	10.48	111	99	87	81	96	108	104	103	96	104	107	103	49	6	11			6
		QUREDU SASHA		5	5	54	60	33	76	60	75	61	63	66	70			10			2
PINNACLE BBD GERTY	2021	AFRIKA GHUNTER	5.12	94	79	105	103	117	104	119	104	110	112	100	108	8	1				
		COMPANION PRINSES LEIA		5	5	27	41	18	52	41	51	42	43	45	48						
KINGSTON LEXI	2022	AFRIKA BRUTUS 6	8.53	102	56	113	93	110	98	108	102	104	108	117	108	8	1				
		JAMBAL LIELA		5	13	34	47	19	65	47	64	48	51	53	59						
HERBERG ARMANDUS LUCA	2022	DELATRO HOGAN	5.69	109	102	112	125	108	111	109	114	113	102	101	111	11	1	1			
		HERBERG TIEKA		5	5	22	48	16	66	48	65	49	52	55	60			1			
HEYLEN BOERBOELE ZOEY	2022	HEYLEN BOERBOELE ZEUS	7.56	106	81	92	115	114	87	109	83	111	109	99	97	5	1				
		MIDDELPOS BBD RUBY		5	5	19	42	11	60	42	59	43	46	48	54						
PINNACLE BBD MILA	2022	KADOS TROMPIE	10.35	101	83	102	94	112	112	110	117	118	108	111	115	14	2	1			
		AFRIKA KATRYN		5	5	32	50	25	66	49	65	51	53	55	60			1			

