

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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MRS C. RANDALL
SUNSHINE VALLEY FARM
P.O. BO X 1753
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
5600



Kennel Number: 610677



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.

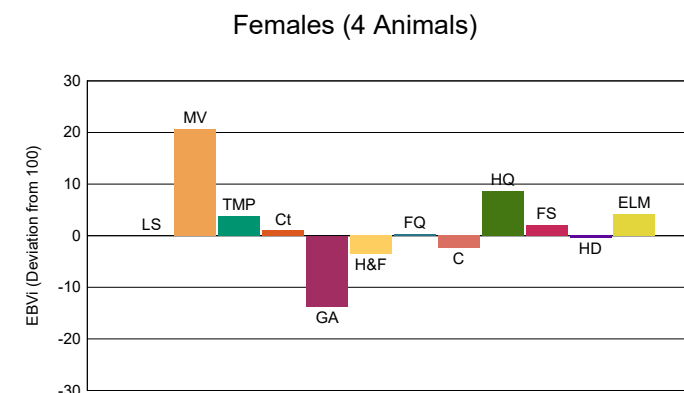
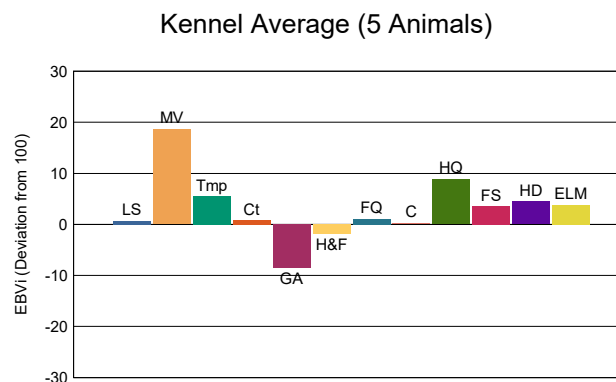
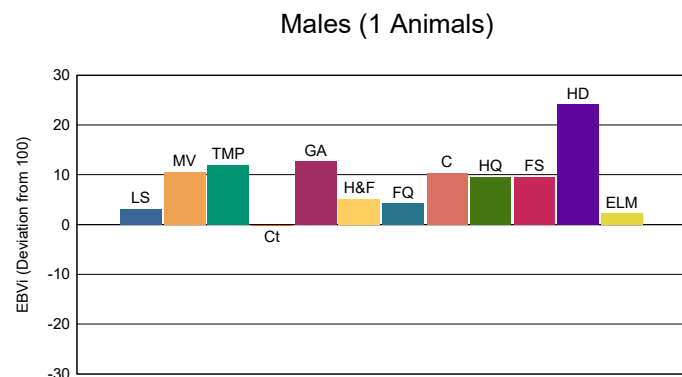
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	101	103	100
Movement (Mv)	119	111	121
Temperament (Tmp)	105	112	104
Coat (Ct)	101	100	101
General Appearance	92	113	86
Head & Face (H&F)	98	105	96
Front Quarter (FQ)	101	104	100
Centre (C)	100	110	98
Hind Quarter (HQ)	109	110	109
Final Score (FS)	104	110	102
Hip Health (HH)	104	124	100
Elbow Health (ELM)	104	102	104

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.

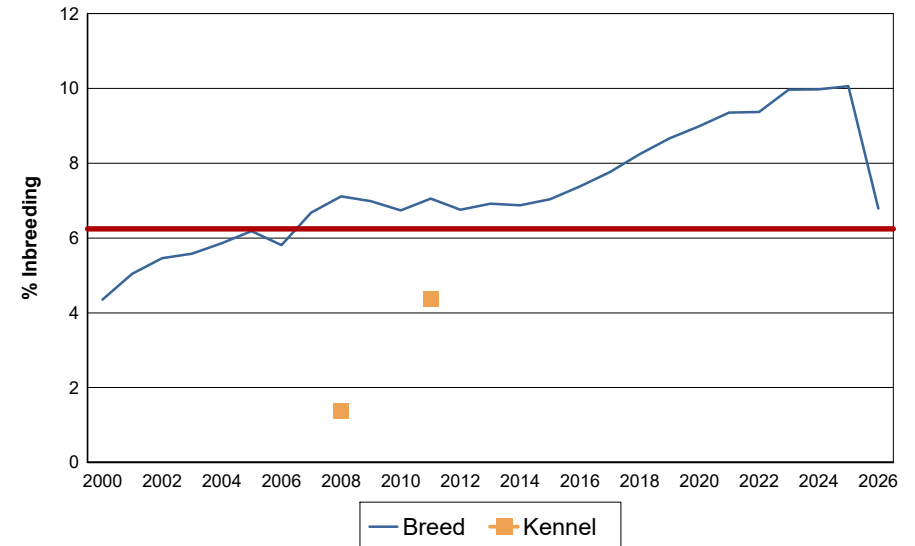
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	1	25141	4	23857	4	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.04	8.49	13.50	8.46	9.18	8.53	8.80	8.01	8.15	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	4	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	4	15537	2	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	
MAPOGO RANGO OF MONTOKA		MIDDELPOS BBD VIRUS	13.50	124	102	103	111	112	100	113	105	104	110	110	110						
	2020	MARVILLOSO SAVANNAH		5	5	17	36	11	46	36	46	37	38	40	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
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
SUID KAAP MOLLY	2019	MIDDELPOS BBD OSCAR 1	4.01	106	106	108	96	97	96	85	85	93	78	93	86				
		SUID KAAP MIA		5	5	23	46	25	56	46	56	47	49	50	53				
SWARTKOP BOERBOEL SOPHIA OF MONTOYA	2023	MAJALI BLACK PEPPER 1	10.74	94	107	92	137	104	103	79	98	103	109	117	108				
		SWARTKOP BOERBOEL KATANA		5	5	5	38	5	57	38	56	39	42	45	51				
SWARTKOP BOERBOEL BESSIE OF MONTOYA	2023	MAJALI BLACK PEPPER 1	10.74	94	107	92	129	101	105	82	98	100	105	109	105				
		SWARTKOP BOERBOEL KATANA		5	5	5	29	5	45	29	44	30	32	35	40				
SWARTKOP BOERBOEL GYPSY GIRL OF MONTOYA	2024	WOEKER BBD MATEKWA	11.22	104	97	109	121	114	101	99	105	105	98	116	109				
		SWARTKOP BOERBOEL KATANA		5	5	5	44	9	60	43	59	44	47	49	55				

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
MIDDELPOS BBD OSCAR 1	2014	LOWEN BUFFEL	6.46	125	115	126	96	99	88	88	103	106	92	97	97	186	29	42	20
		MIDDELPOS BBD DIXIE		30	5	51	75	52	86	75	86	76	78	80	83		32		4
MIDDELPOS BBD VIRUS	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD BOETA	11.54	122	114	105	110	109	102	109	100	106	107	110	107	21	6	7	3
		MIDDELPOS BBD DIXIE		11	24	39	57	37	69	56	68	57	59	61	65		4		2
WOEKER BBD MATEKWA	2021	LOMBARD SUPERIOR HAMMILTON	10.45	110	88	133	104	120	84	116	110	111	97	115	110	91	12	35	9
		WOEKER BBD STELLA		5	5	24	64	36	79	64	79	65	68	70	75		15		5
MAJALI BLACK PEPPER 1	2022	MAJALI BASJAN	6.76	91	107	98	130	95	103	79	99	102	105	101	102	40	5	3	
		ALPHONSE JESSY		5	5	5	50	18	69	49	68	51	54	57	63		3		

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	
SUID KAAP MIA	2016	SUID KAAP AFRIKA	2.07	87	96	89	95	95	104	82	67	81	65	88	74	42	6	9			4
		ADMIRALS SUID KAAP PATRYS		5	5	49	58	30	74	57	73	59	61	64	69			8			1
MARVILLOSO SAVANNAH	2017	ELEVATION PEPSI	12.08	127	90	102	111	115	98	117	111	103	114	109	112	8	1	2			
		MIDDELPOS BBD STELLA		5	26	41	58	38	70	58	69	59	60	62	66			1			
SWARTKOP BOERBOEL KATANA	2021	CDH THUNDER	10.29	98	107	85	129	107	108	86	98	99	105	117	108	12	3	2			
		SWARTKOP BOERBOEL RUBI JULY		5	5	39	51	25	67	50	66	52	54	56	61			1			

