

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 VOELGERUS BOERBOELE

POSBUS 155

0

DERBY

0347



Kennel Number: 678777



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.

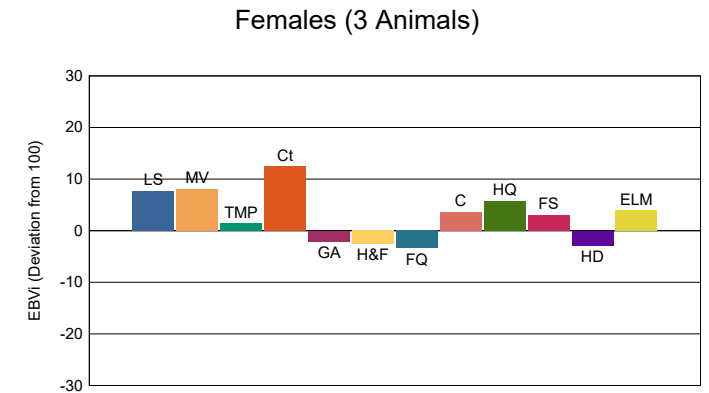
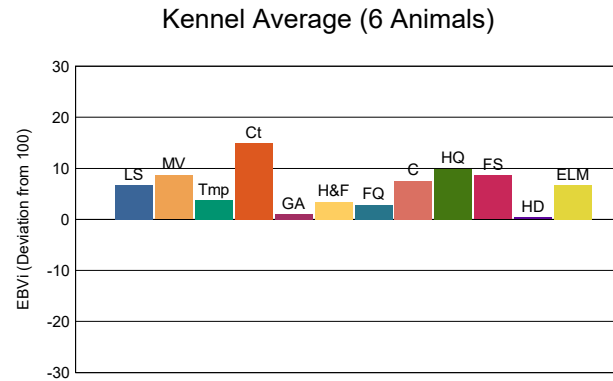
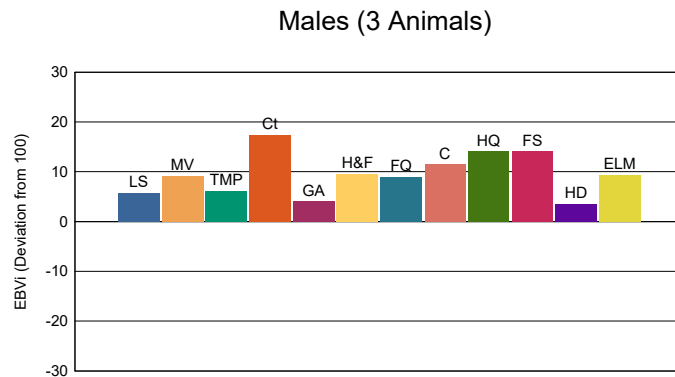
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	107	106	108
Movement (Mv)	109	109	108
Temperament (Tmp)	104	106	101
Coat (Ct)	115	117	112
General Appearance	101	104	98
Head & Face (H&F)	103	110	97
Front Quarter (FQ)	103	109	97
Centre (C)	107	111	104
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	114	106
Final Score (FS)	109	114	103
Hip Health (HH)	100	104	97
Elbow Health (ELM)	107	109	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.

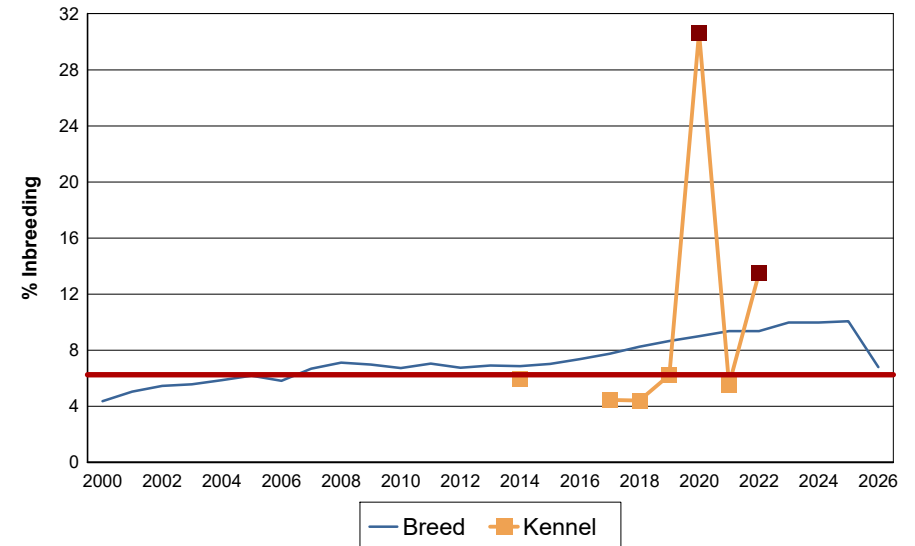
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately as possible. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding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

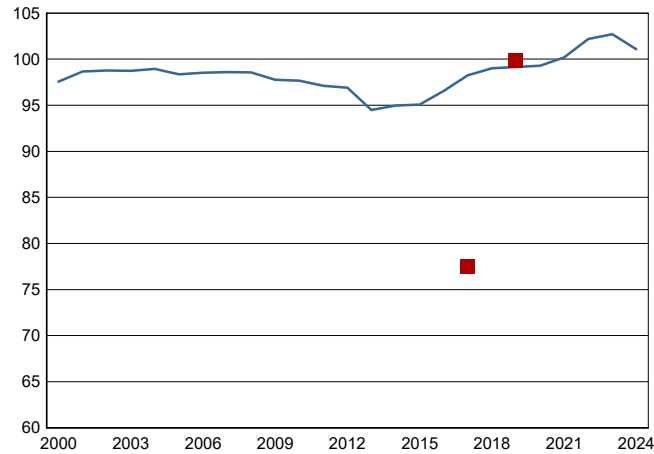


Inbreeding Levels

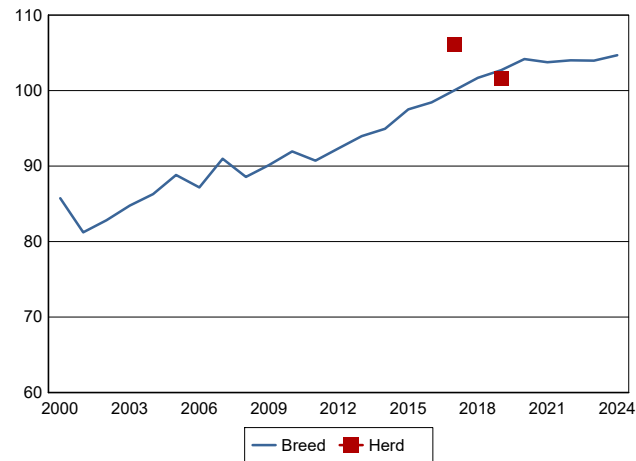
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	3	25141	3	23857	5	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.52	8.49	9.24	8.46	7.80	8.53	8.63	8.01	7.96	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	5	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	3	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

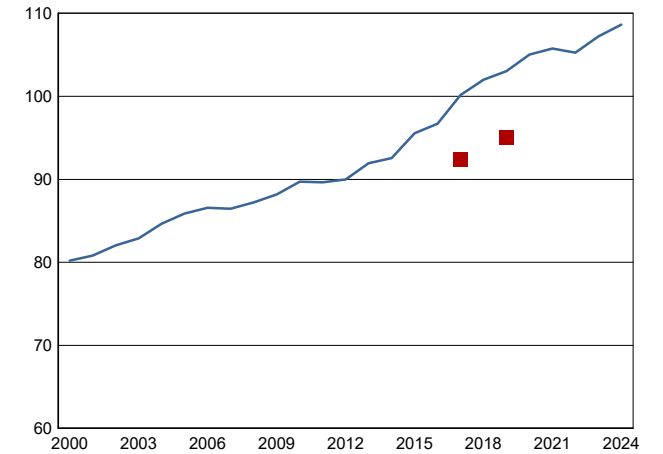
Litter Size



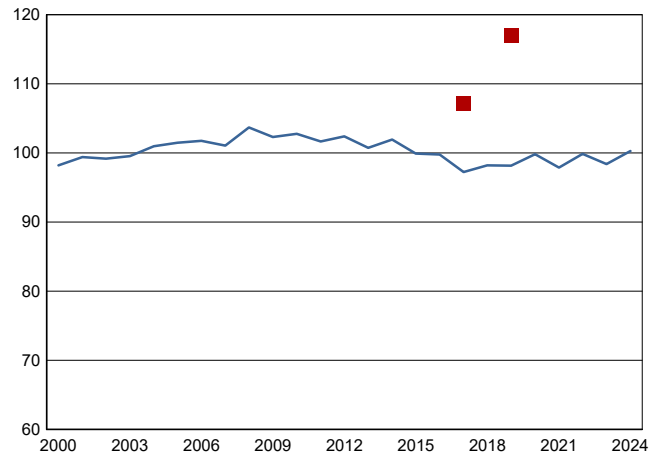
Movement



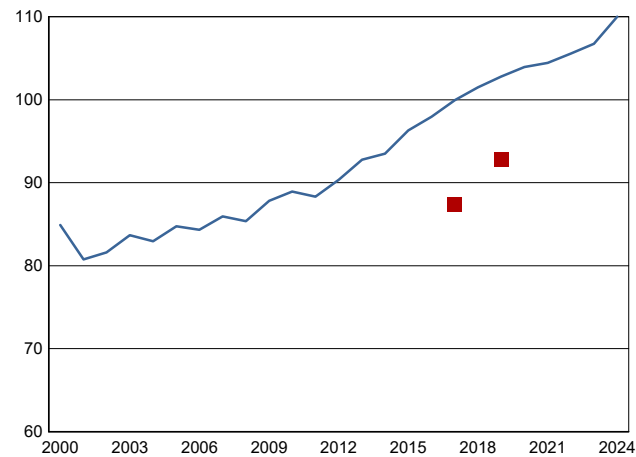
Temperament



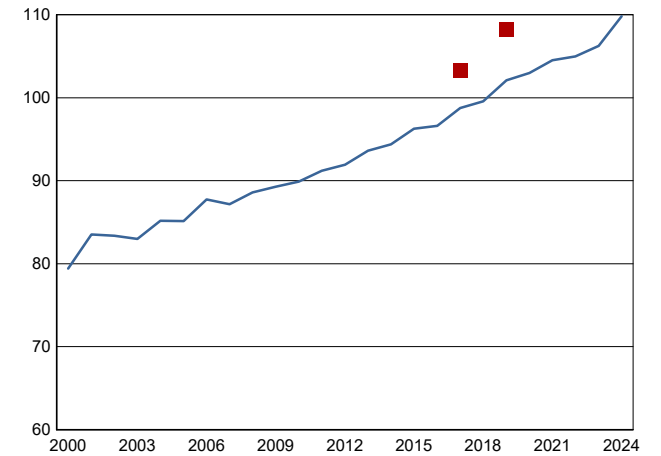
Coat



General Appearance

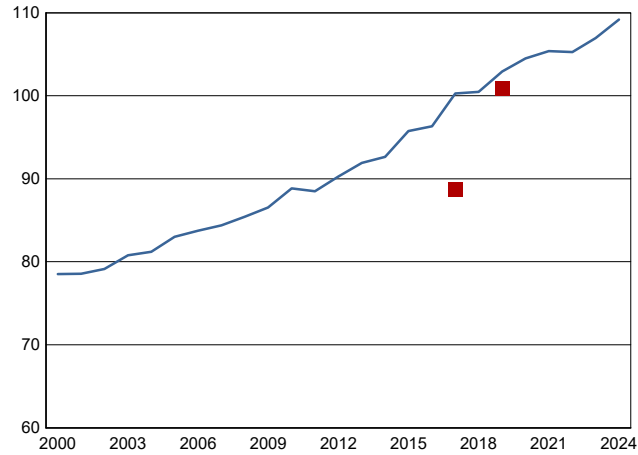


Head & Face

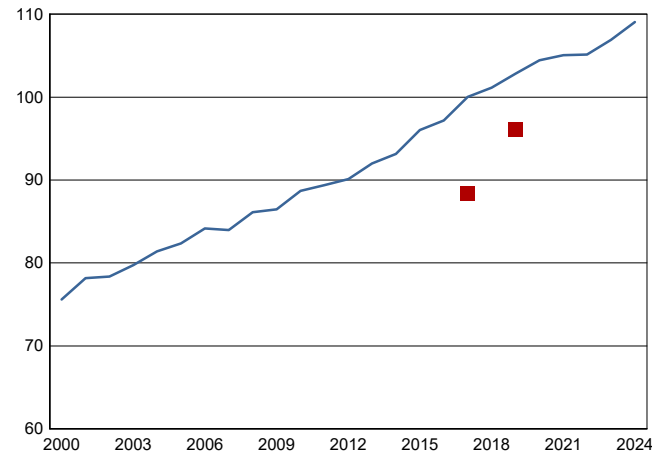


Genetic Trends

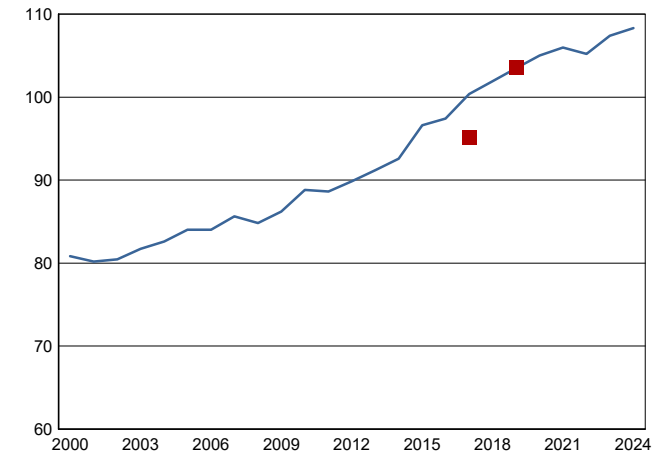
Front Quarter



Centre

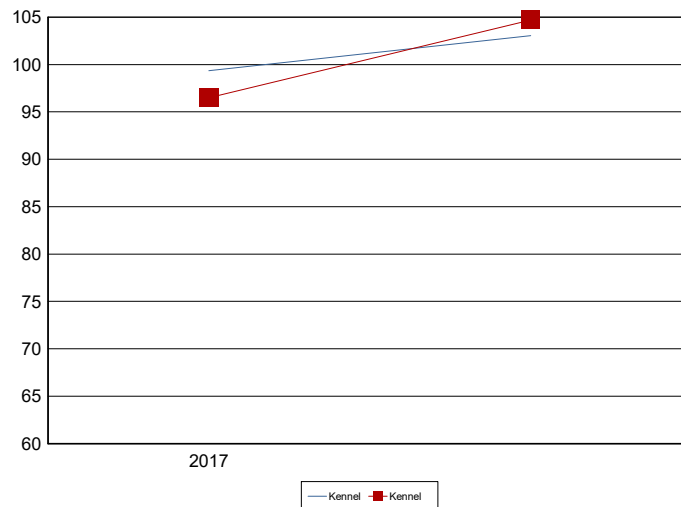


Hind Quarter

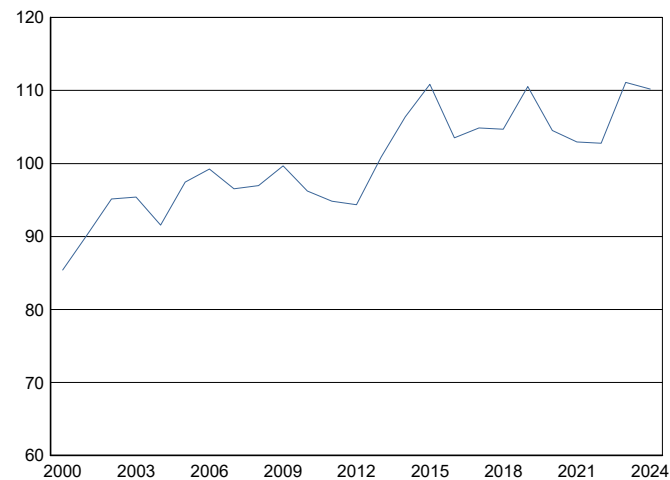


Final Score & Health Traits

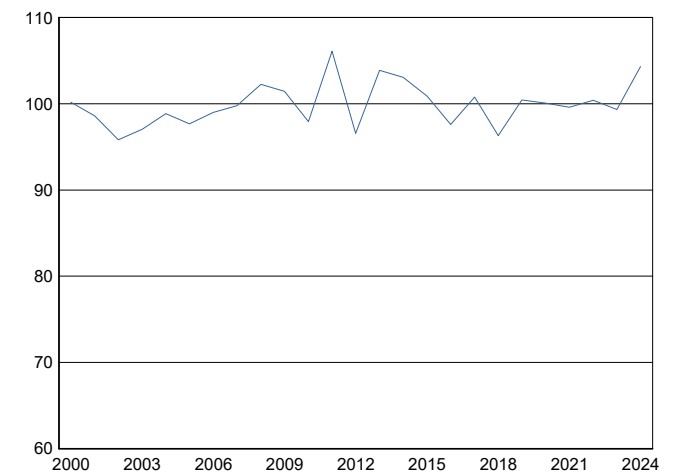
Final Score



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	
VOEL GERUS BISMARCK		CDH ALEXANDER	5.40	102	96	100	102	98	111	95	114	105	99	105	108	2	1				
	2019	BEL BOUA RUBY		5	5	12	42	13	60	41	59	43	45	48	54						
CDH BLACK RHINO		MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE	15.00	102	115	120	114	109	116	107	110	110	122	122	119						
	2021	CDH PHOEBE		5	5	19	49	16	66	49	65	50	52	55	60						
CDH RODGER		CDH VERSTAPPEN	7.33	106	117	97	112	111	125	111	105	112	114	115	115						
	2024	CDH BUCKKI		5	5	17	38	5	51	37	50	38	40	42	46						

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	
VOEL GERUS BELLA IIII	2018	VOEL GERUS ROCKY	4.42	102	94	92	109	97	109	91	100	85	96	100	99						
		VERSTER RUBY		5	5	5	27	5	42	26	41	28	30	32	37						
CDH MONA LISA	2021	COLOS BUFFEL	8.91	89	112	114	90	96	107	104	97	100	103	92	97						
		CDH DOEDELS		5	5	25	51	25	67	50	66	52	54	56	61						
CDH LUNA VI	2024	CDH VERSTAPPEN	10.05	101	105	117	125	111	121	99	96	105	112	125	113						
		CDH JANKA		5	5	5	36	5	49	35	48	37	39	41	45						

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		
VOEL GERUS ROCKY		NOSTRAS TANTOR	14.55	105	87	85	117	99	130	84	114	86	89	105	107	23	5	7		3	
	2013	ENKWE RUBY		5	5	26	54	23	70	53	69	54	57	59	64						5
CDH ALEXANDER		CDH KAROO	5.09	105	95	109	108	102	107	90	96	108	103	111	104	13	3	3		1	
	2018	MES LARA 2		5	5	43	60	39	72	59	71	60	62	64	68						2
COLOS BUFFEL		TARGUS RAM	5.55	83	128	112	107	106	71	107	105	106	117	104	105	57	6	15		5	
	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA		5	10	40	67	44	79	66	78	67	69	71	75						15
MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE		CDH THUNDER	7.63	91	122	118	116	103	129	108	113	107	122	120	121	95	12	18		7	
	2020	MINTAKAROO LILY		5	10	33	66	39	80	66	80	67	69	71	76						15
CDH VERSTAPPEN		MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE	10.35	95	110	110	121	118	129	121	111	118	124	122	124	84	13	12			
	2022	CDH NONNA		5	5	16	59	30	76	58	75	60	63	65	71						9

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	
BEL BOUA RUBY	2016	VOEL GERUS ROCKY	4.05	100	98	90	103	90	131	94	112	95	92	100	105	8	1	2			1
		CARMA BBD LILLY		5	5	5	43	10	62	42	61	44	47	50	56			2			1
VERSTER RUBY	2017	GIANTS OF AFRICA MUSTANG	5.99	98	102	100	101	96	88	99	86	84	103	95	91	3					
		GIANTS OF AFRICA SHELBY		5	5	10	41	5	61	40	60	42	45	48	54						
CDH PHOEBE	2018	CDH KAROO	14.14	113	107	122	113	115	98	98	108	115	119	126	118	36	4	6			3
		CDH MIA		5	5	57	57	38	68	57	68	58	60	61	65			6			1
CDH BUCKKI	2019	AFRIKA BUCKSTEEN	5.18	118	125	85	104	105	121	101	98	107	103	109	106	20	4	4			1
		MIDDELPOS BBD MIKI		5	5	54	59	35	73	59	72	60	62	64	68			3	1	1	1
CDH DOEDELS	2020	CDH THUNDER	7.33	94	97	115	89	96	126	103	93	100	103	95	98	23	3	5			3
		MES LARA 2		5	5	52	60	36	75	59	74	61	63	65	70			5			1
CDH JANKA	2022	CDH KAROO	11.08	108	101	125	130	104	113	76	80	93	99	129	103	18	2	2			
		ALESSANDRO JANI		5	5	40	56	34	71	56	70	57	59	61	66			2			

