

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 L.M. KRUGER

HOUSE NR. 1 MODIKWA PLATINUM MINE
MONTROSE
LIMPOPO
1129



Kennel Number: 677938



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.

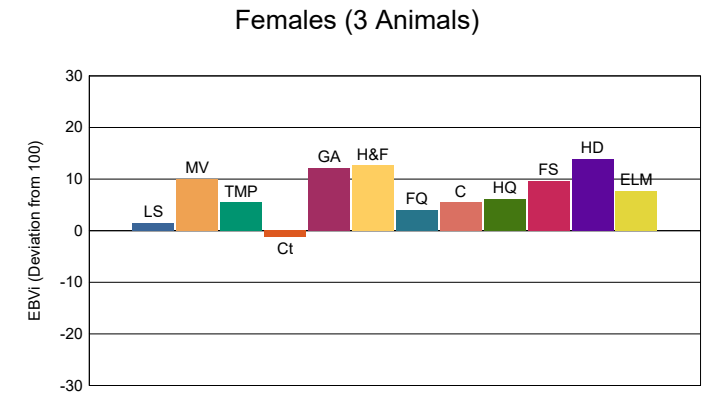
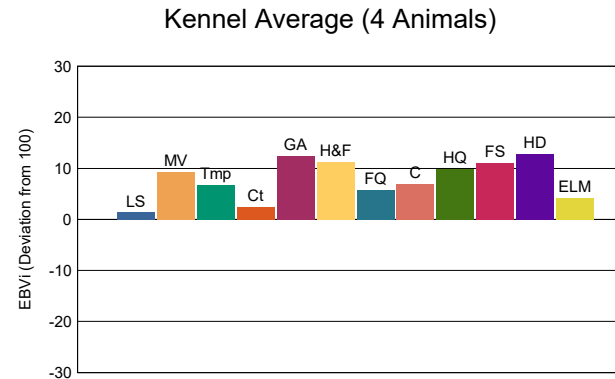
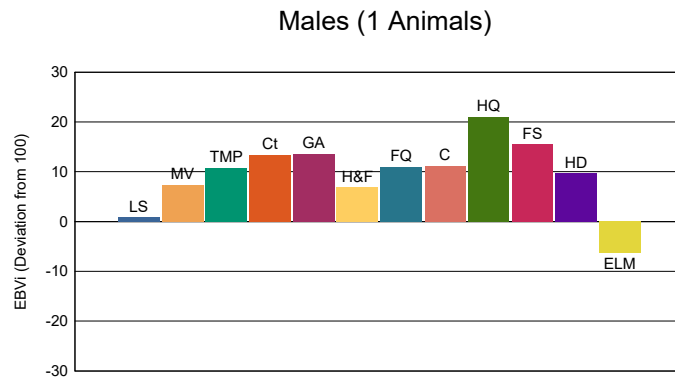
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	101	102
Movement (Mv)	109	107	110
Temperament (Tmp)	107	111	105
Coat (Ct)	102	113	99
General Appearance	112	114	112
Head & Face (H&F)	111	107	113
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	111	104
Centre (C)	107	111	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	121	106
Final Score (FS)	111	116	110
Hip Health (HH)	113	110	114
Elbow Health (ELM)	104	94	108

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.

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	4	49007	1	25141	3	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	12.79	8.49	16.07	8.46	11.70	8.53	10.12	8.01	8.24	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	1	24990	3	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	3	15537	3	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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN JAIME		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC	16.07	110	94	101	107	111	113	114	107	111	111	121	116						
	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN EDELWEISS		5	5	5	36	5	51	34	50	37	39	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	
DELATRO IOLA		DELATRO X'WINSLO	17.68	111	112	85	108	101	96	112	110	97	102	99	105					
	2020	DELATRO FEMKE		5	5	5	45	5	60	44	59	45	48	50	55					
COLOS KHALI		LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT	8.78	113	108	121	106	111	100	121	126	119	115	110	120					
	2023	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA		5	14	27	45	20	56	44	55	45	47	49	52					
VOORTREKKER XENA 3		WOEKER BBD BOESMAN	8.63	118	103	98	116	104	100		102	97	100	109	105					
	2025	ARMANDUS CRUNCHIE		5	5	16	33	5	46		45	33	35	37	42					

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	
DELATRO X'WINSLO		DELATRO KARDO	5.76	108	109	82	130	114	108	119	113	110	118	113	119	101	6	35	7	7	20
	2015	MIDDELPOS BBD KALAHARI		5	24	45	71	47	83	71	82	72	73	75	79			26			7
LOMBARD SUPERIOR REMBRANDT		AFRIKA DANTOR	11.14	117	89	94	105	113	99	115	135	128	105	102	120	77	14	20	2	2	5
	2019	ELEVATION DEKOTA			24	43	39	67	42	81	66	80	68	70	72			76	19		
WOEKER BBD BOESMAN		WOEKER BBD WOEKER	13.17	116	103	82	127	107	111	107	101	95	102	114	109	25	3	2			
	2020	MIDDELPOS BBD FIELA 3			5	5	33	58	34	71	56	71	58	60	62			67	2		
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BIG VERC		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN THE STING	10.40	102	88	92	106	109	99	119	94	104	115	109	106	34	5	10			3
	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN SADIE			5	5	18	55	24	72	53	71	56	58	61			67	8		

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	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN AKITA	2018	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER	7.47	110	126	148	108	109	102	127	117	110	124	118	120	42	7	21	2	2	16
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN PIPER		16	36	57	68	43	81	68	80	69	71	73	77			15			
DELATRO FEMKE	2018	AFRIKA BRODY 2	4.84	114	115	89	93	89	111	109	109	93	90	89	98	16		5	1	1	4
		DELATRO ULTRA VIPER		5	5	22	53	27	70	53	69	54	57	59	64			4			
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN EDELWEISS	2021	MES RETIEF	13.87	117	100	110	109	113	128	109	120	118	107	133	125	13	2	4			1
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BLIZZARD		5	5	43	55	30	71	53	70	56	58	61	66			3			
ARMANDUS CRUNCHIE	2022	MIGHTY MANDLA I	6.77	119	103	115	106	102	89	100	102	98	98	104	101	28	5	4			2
		ARMANDUS LARA		5	5	41	52	24	69	51	68	53	55	58	63			2			

