

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book

February 2026

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LIBERTY ESTATE
OGUM STATE
NIGERIA



Kennel Number: 714699



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.

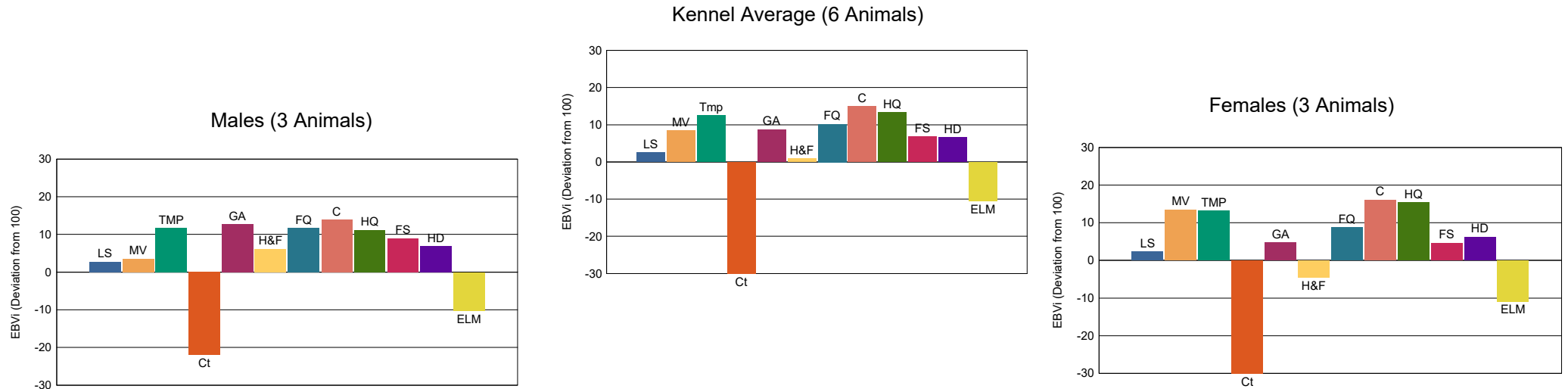
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	103	103	102
Movement (Mv)	108	103	113
Temperament (Tmp)	112	112	113
Coat (Ct)	68	78	59
General Appearance	109	113	105
Head & Face (H&F)	101	106	96
Front Quarter (FQ)	110	112	109
Centre (C)	115	114	116
Hind Quarter (HQ)	113	111	115
Final Score (FS)	107	109	105
Hip Health (HH)	107	107	106
Elbow Health (ELM)	89	90	89

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.

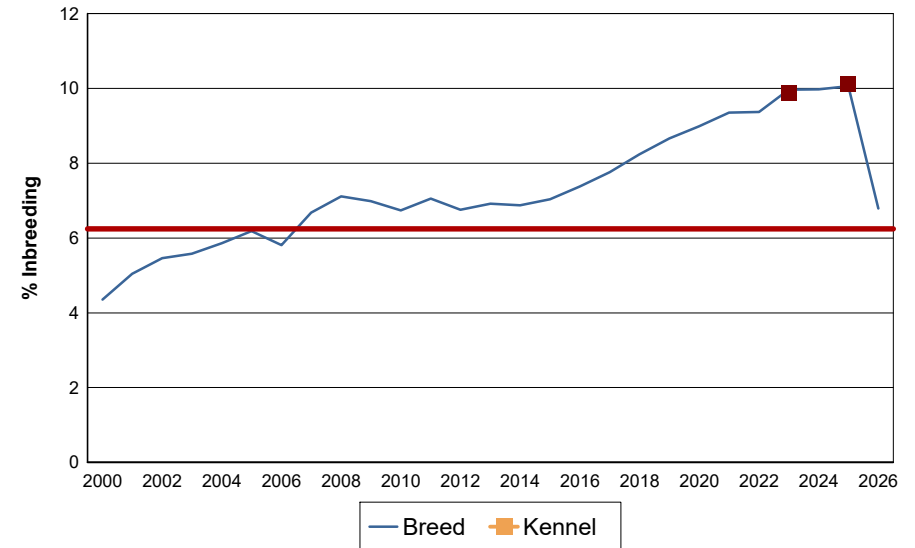
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

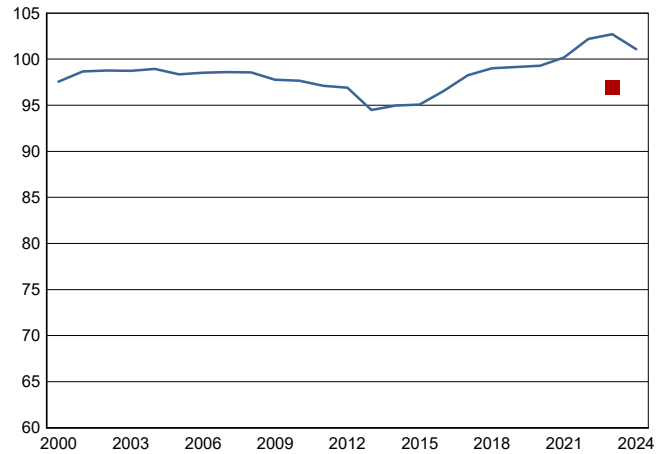


Inbreeding Levels

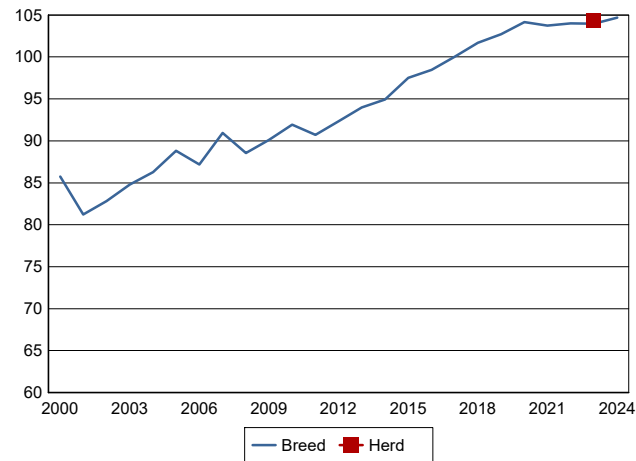
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	3	25141	3	23857	5	3371	3	6287
Average Inbreeding	10.67	8.49	11.49	8.46	9.84	8.53	9.57	8.01	9.78	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	5	24990	3	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	3	15537	2	15058	4	15537	2	15058

Genetic Trends

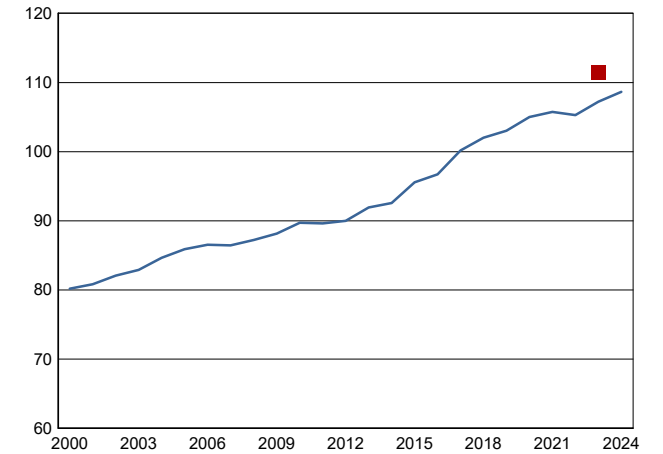
Litter Size



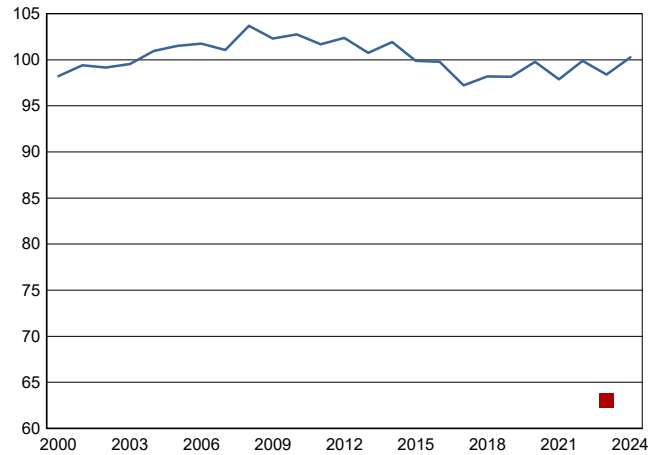
Movement



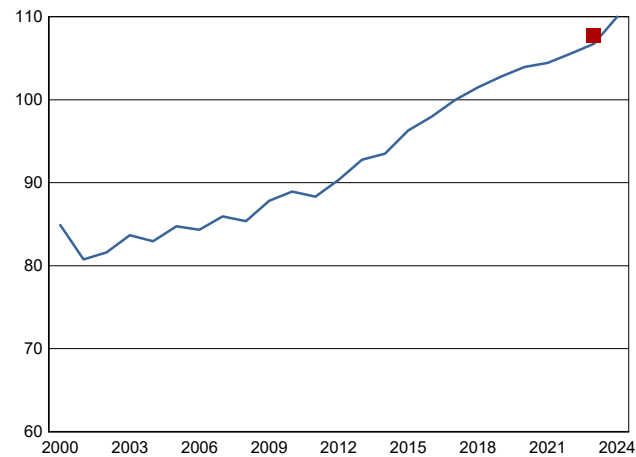
Temperament



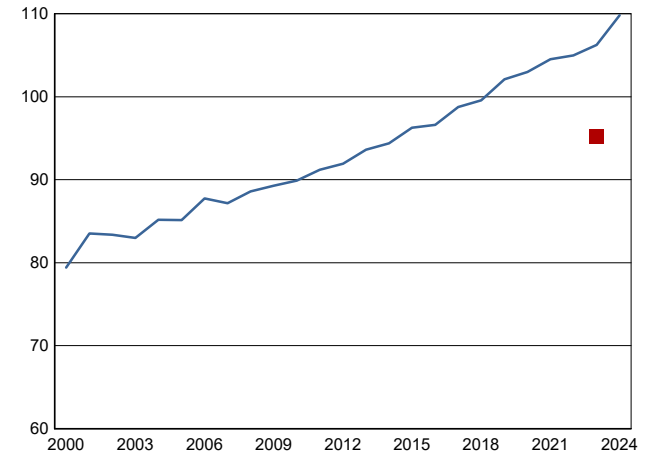
Coat



General Appearance

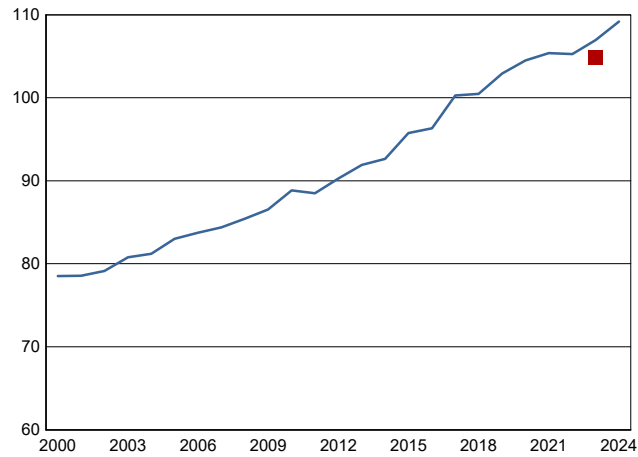


Head & Face

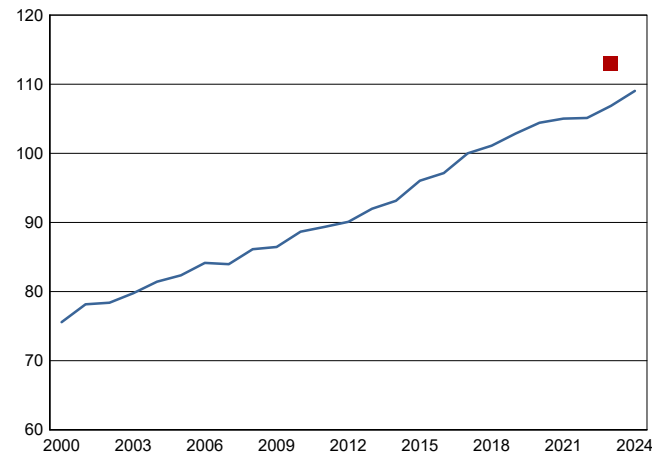


Genetic Trends

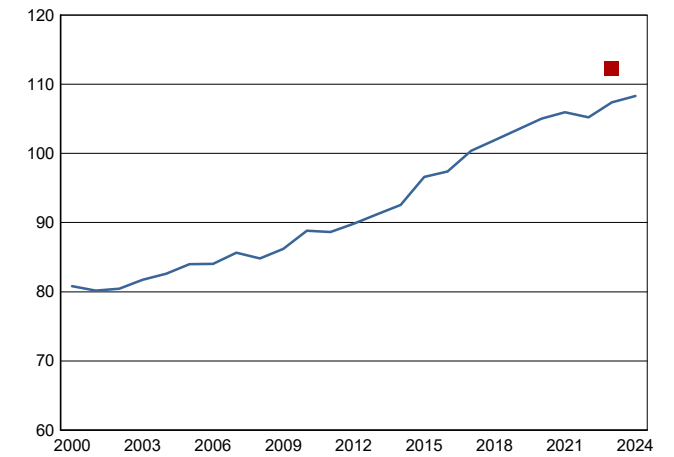
Front Quarter



Centre



Hind Quarter

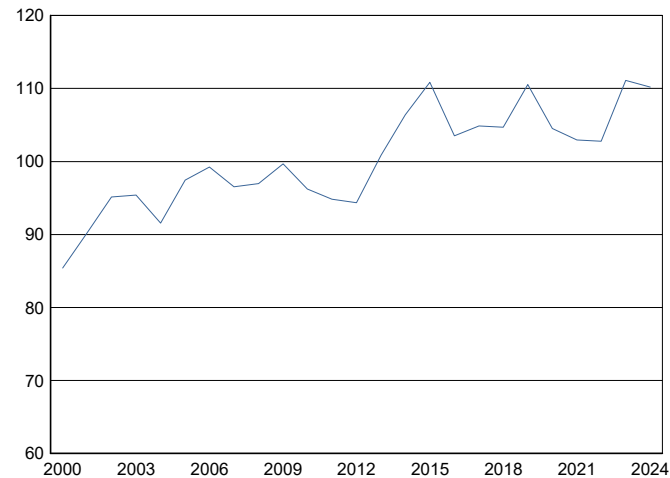


Final Score & Health Traits

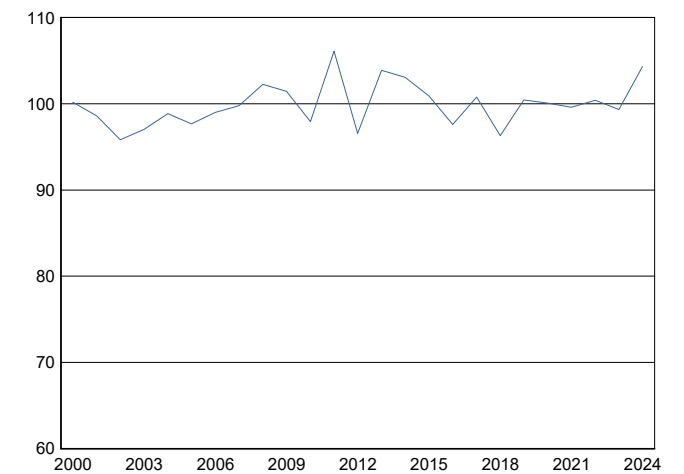
Final Score



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	
ASHER BROCK		TSM REDDINGTON	14.18	114	97	91	88	114	69	123	105	109	110	106	105					
	2023	LANDRE ROYAL CRYSTAL		5	5	15	40	5	56	39	55	41	43	45	50					
ASHER UNCLE RED		LOMBARD SUPERIOR RETIEF	10.07	104	79	108	112	113	76	107	104	110	116	116	110					
	2025	ASHER TOMBILI		5	5	9	31	5	43	29	42	32	34	36	39					
ASHER 3 LEG		BOSTU FUTURE	10.22	102	94	109	110	108	89			116	115							
	2025	ASHER TOMBILI		5	5	5	24	5	36		36	24	26	28	32					

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	
LANDRE ROYAL CRYSTAL		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	13.90	116	98	95	110	114	40	101	86	108	116	116	99	19	4	7 4			5
	2017	NTHOHADI EVA		5	5	44	51	29	64	51	63	52	54	56	60						2
ASHER TOMBILI		KILIAN TAU	5.55	99	91	103	118	113	61	106	97	107	116	115	105	15	2				
	2023	LANDRE ROYAL CRYSTAL		5	5	22	37	9	52	37	51	38	40	42	47						
ASHER OMO MUMMY		LOMBARD SUPERIOR RETIEF	10.07	104	79	108	112	113	76	107	104	110	116	116	110						
	2025	ASHER TOMBILI		5	5	9	31	5	43	29	42	32	34	36	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 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 BULLET	2014	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.78	107	90	100	124	110	78	107	97	110	106	116	106	91	19	28		20
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FAY		31	37	65	75	57	84	74	83	75	77	78	81					
KILIAN TAU	2018	MES BITE A BULLET	7.09	82	83	111	105	98	95	108	103	93	102	101	101	9	2	5		2
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN GRACI		5	17	41	56	36	70	56	69	57	59	61	65					
LOMBARD SUPERIOR RETIEF	2019	MES RUBENSTEIN	11.16	110	67	113	107	114	92	107	111	113	116	116	114	80	18	13	1	1
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR ALASKA		25	41	39	63	42	76	60	75	64	66	68	72					
TSM REDDINGTON	2020	ELEVATION DJ	14.41	112	96	86	91	119	82	127	115	113	115	108	113	27	6	8		1
		MES JAY		5	23	31	56	30	72	56	71	57	59	62	67					
BOSTU FUTURE	2020	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BROCC	10.39	106	97	115	102	104	117	111	124	124	114	109	119	56	14	6		
		ELEVATION TALITA		5	29	26	47	23	60	45	59	48	50	52	56					

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Dams

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbred	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name		Sire	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-r	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.		ment	ament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter				Score		
NTHOHADI EVA		MIDDELPOS BBD BISMARC	9.89	124	107	78	103	109	61	99	85	103	112	107	95	14	4	6	1	1	6
	2014	GIANTS OF AFRICA GUNSMOKE		5	5	44	60	35	74	59	73	60	63	65	69			6	1	1	1
LANDRE ROYAL CRYSTAL		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	13.90	116	98	95	110	114	40	101	86	108	116	116	99	19	4	7			5
	2017	NTHOHADI EVA		5	5	44	51	29	64	51	63	52	54	56	60			4			2
ASHER TOMBILI		KILIAN TAU	5.55	99	91	103	118	113	61	106	97	107	116	115	105	15	2				
	2023	LANDRE ROYAL CRYSTAL		5	5	22	37	9	52	37	51	38	40	42	47						

