

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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O L. GILLMORE

16 COPPER STREET
MITCHELLS PLAIN
WES-KAAP
7785



Kennel Number: 612341



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.

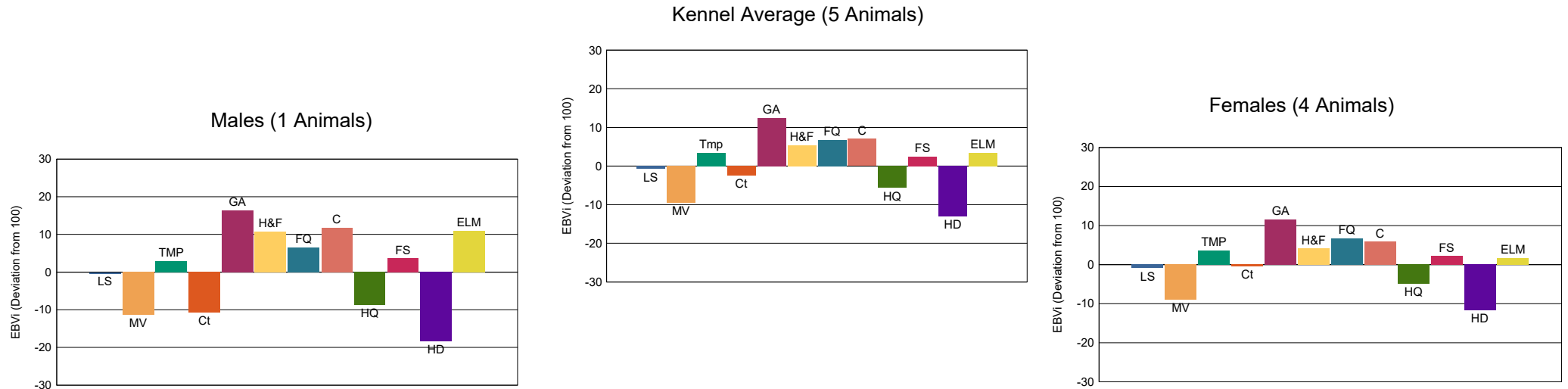
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	99
Movement (Mv)	91	89	91
Temperament (Tmp)	103	103	104
Coat (Ct)	98	89	100
General Appearance	112	116	111
Head & Face (H&F)	105	111	104
Front Quarter (FQ)	107	107	107
Centre (C)	107	112	106
Hind Quarter (HQ)	94	91	95
Final Score (FS)	102	104	102
Hip Health (HH)	87	82	88
Elbow Health (ELM)	103	111	102

Inbreeding

Notes

Inbreeding primarily leads to decreased fertility, low survivability of pups and low disease resistance.

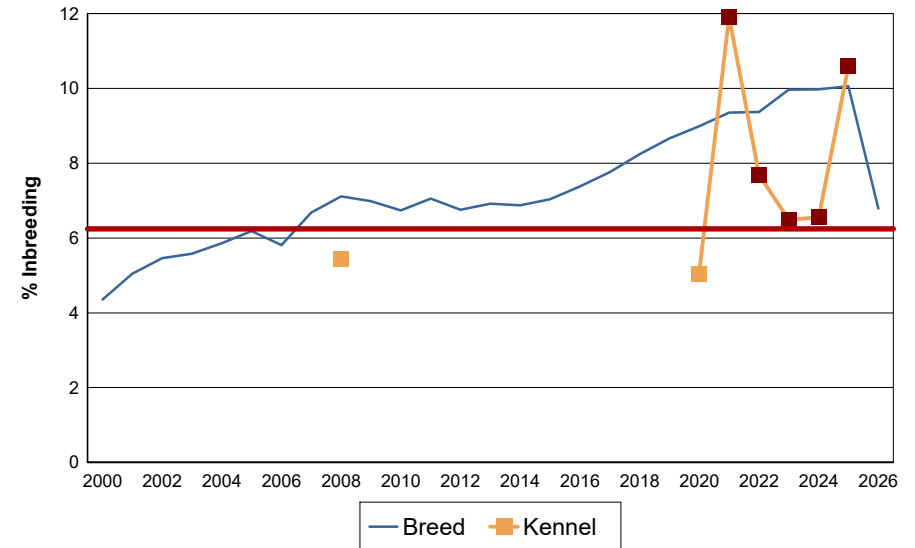
Inbreeding coefficients are calculated for all animals of the breed and indicates the probability that two genes of a pair are the same due to a common ancestor in the pedigree of the animal.

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

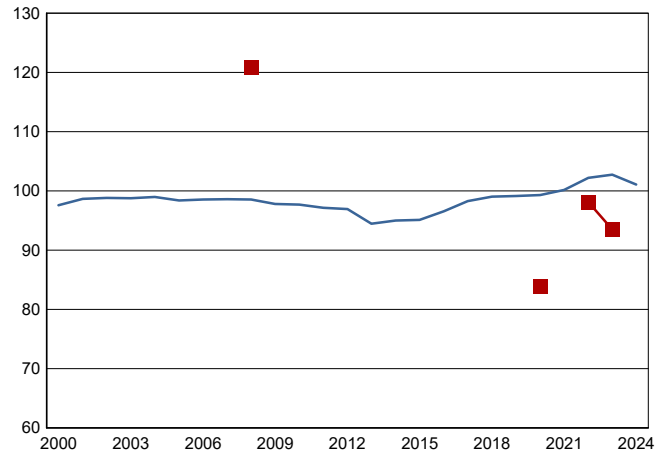
Progeny with Parents :	25%
Full Brother x Full Sister :	25%
Half Brother x Half Sister :	12.5%
One Common Grandparent :	6.25%
One Common Great-Grandparent :	3.125%

Inbreeding Levels

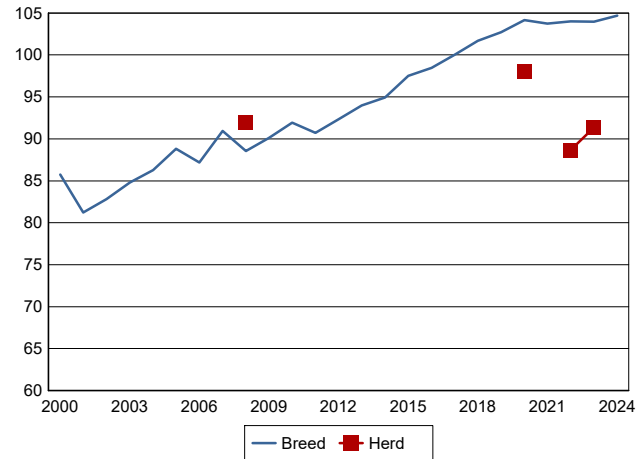
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	5	49007	1	25141	4	23857	4	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.22	8.49	10.59	8.46	7.63	8.53	9.63	8.01	9.40	8.00
Number inbred	5	48727	1	24990	4	23728	4	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	3	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

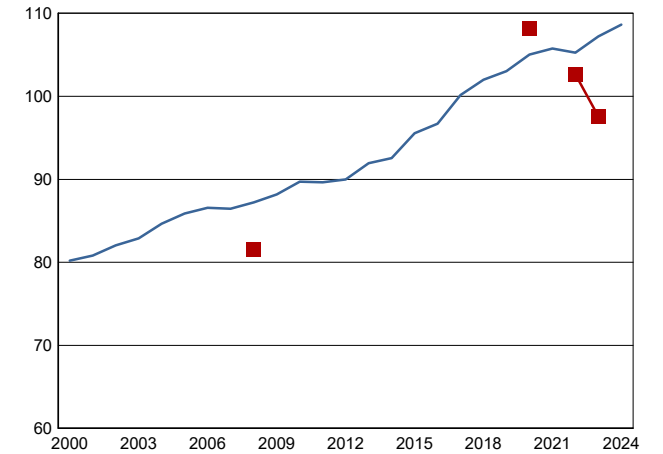
Litter Size



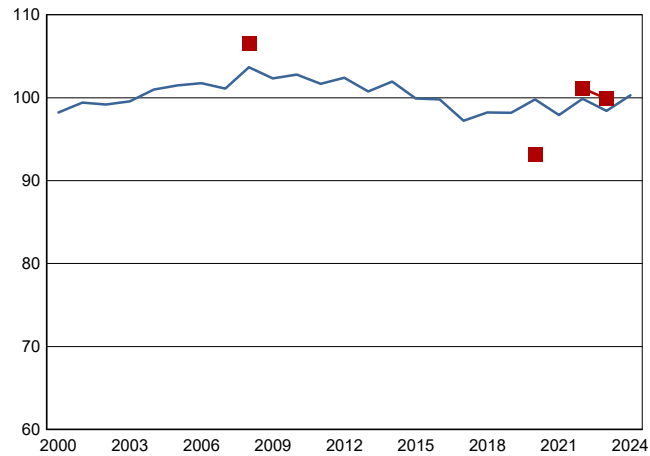
Movement



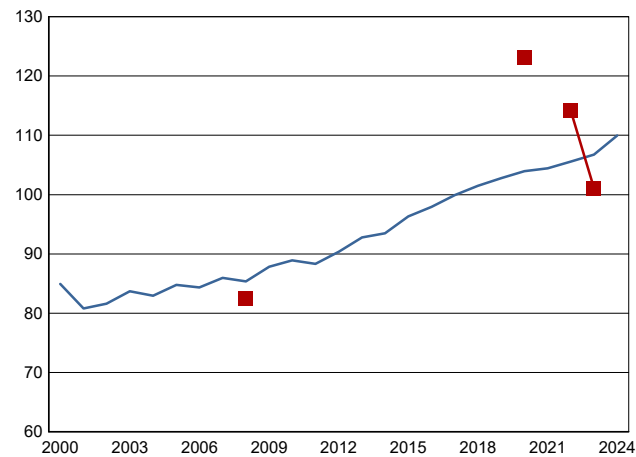
Temperament



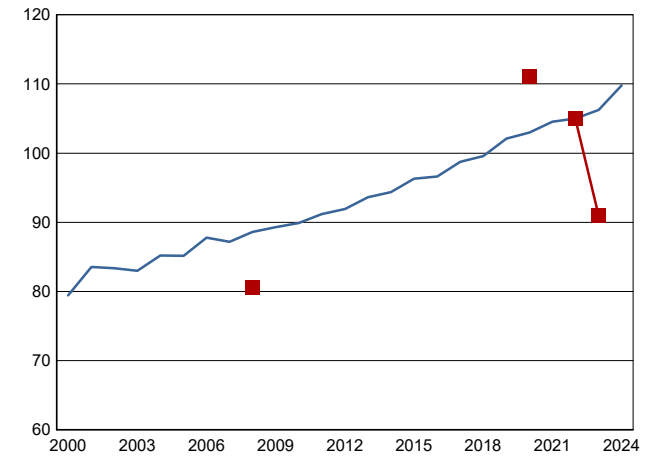
Coat



General Appearance

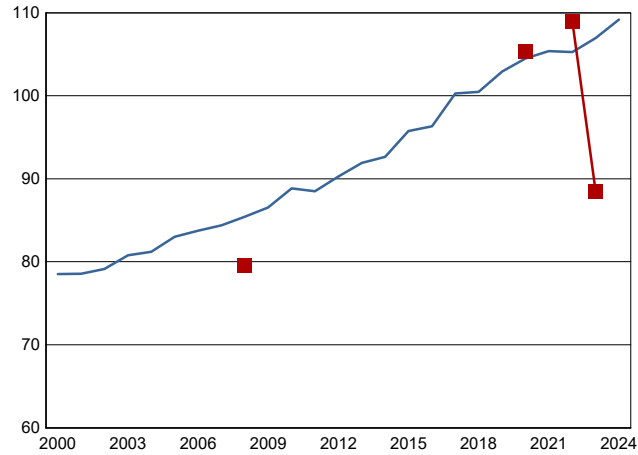


Head & Face

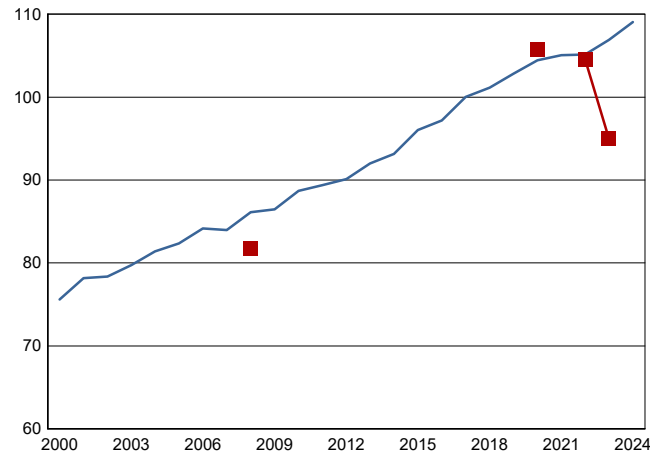


Genetic Trends

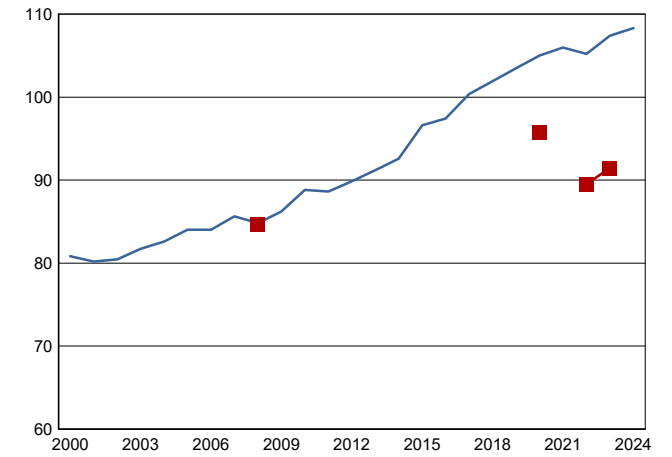
Front Quarter



Centre

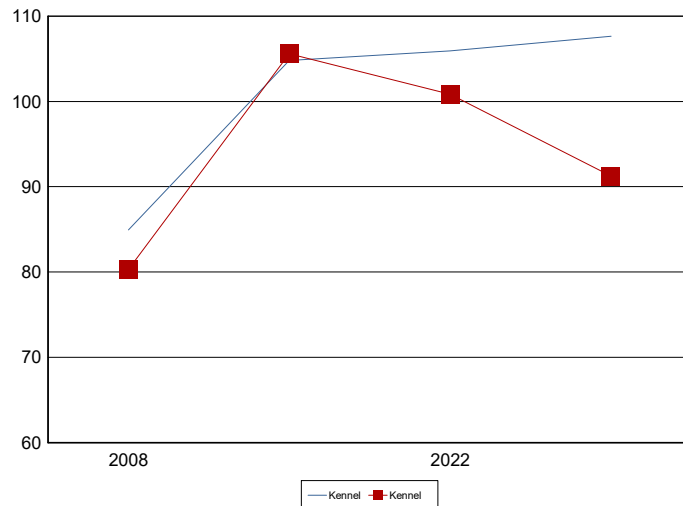


Hind Quarter

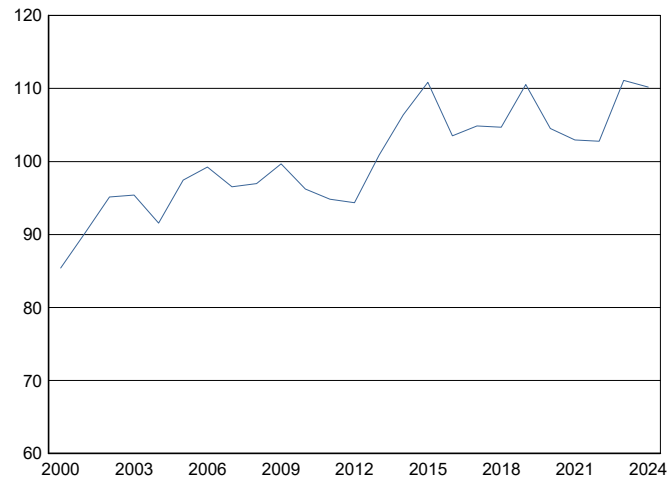


Final Score & Health Traits

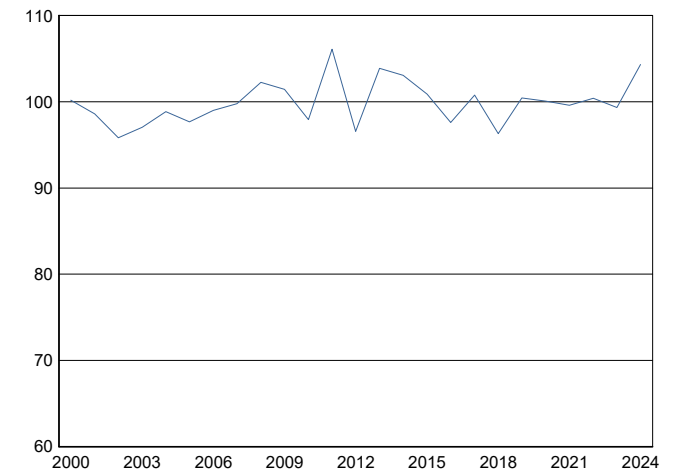
Final Score



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	Sire	Dam	%	Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam		Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	rament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score	Litters	Kennels			
GILLMORE ZUMA		COLOS VLADIMIR		10.59	82	111	100	89	103	89	116	111	107	112	91	104				
	2025	GILLMORE SHADOW			5	5	5	25	5	41	24	40	25	28	31	36				

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	
GILLMORE SHADOW	2022	BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE IMPOSTOR	7.59	73	104	82	95	107	85	118	105	106	110	94	102	6	2	1			
		GILLMORE RAVEN		5	5	15	41	5	58	40	57	42	44	47	52						
GILLMORE LOLA	2022	BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE IMPOSTOR	4.78	90	109		85	99	96	109	107	108	105	91	101						
		GROOT HART GYPSY		5	5		33	5	44	32	44	33	35	37	41						
GILLMORE KITANA	2022	MALAKAS ROCKY	11.60	107	96	110	94	111	114	118	112	122	112	104	113	3	2				
		GILLMORE ROXY		5	5	5	35	5	55	35	54	36	39	42	48						
GILLMORE HALO	2024	ZKR CARLING	6.55	83	98	97	91	98	102	102	93	92	97	92	93						
		GILLMORE SAVANNA		5	5	5	28	5	43	28	42	29	32	34	38						

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	
MALAKAS ROCKY		ELEVATION GUNNER	9.75	101	91	102	101	112	103	111	106	112	101	101	106	6	1	1		1
	2020	KLOPDISSELBOOM MARLEY		5	5	14	44	16	61	44	60	45	48	50	55					
BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE IMPOSTOR		TARGUS RAM	13.93	62	111	93	74	93	91	106	99	100	101	78	90	25	4	6		2
	2020	BODINGTON BOERBOEL PHOEBE		5	5	29	58	33	71	57	71	59	60	63	67					
COLOS VLADIMIR		COLOS BAAS	8.68	90	118	117	83	99	93	115	117	107	114	89	105	11	5			
	2021	COLOS FLAVIA		5	5	21	48	20	65	48	64	49	51	54	59					
ZKR CARLING		CBR BLACK MAGIC	6.16	92	91	98	92	94	109	93	83	80	94	98	89	25	6	8		2
	2021	GATEKEEPER NADIA JAFTER		5	5	10	48	20	64	48	63	49	51	54	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		Sire		Hips	Elbows	Litter Size	Move-	Tempe-r	Coat	General	Head &	Front	Centre	Hind	Final	Progeny	Litters	Progeny	Hips	Elbows	
	BYr	Dam	%	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	ment	ament		Appear.	Face	Quarter		Quarter	Score			Kennels			litters
GROOT HART GYPSY		AFRIKA TOMMELOM	14.86	117	107	123	95	105	102	112	115	116	109	105	111	8	2	1		1	
	2019	AFRIKA MIA 9		5	13	28	48	24	61	47	60	49	50	52	57						
GILLMORE RAVEN		DUMAS MATRIX	5.04	85	96	84	98	108	93	123	111	105	106	96	106	7	1	3		2	
	2020	BODINGTON BOERBOEL PEPPER		5	5	13	42	15	57	42	56	43	45	48	52						
GILLMORE ROXY		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FRANKENSTEIN	11.92	114	102		98	111	116	118	113	124	116	110	116	7	1	2		1	
	2021	GROOT HART GYPSY		5	5		35	5	49	34	48	35	37	40	44						
GILLMORE SHADOW		BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE IMPOSTOR	7.59	73	104	82	95	107	85	118	105	106	110	94	102	6	2	1			
	2022	GILLMORE RAVEN		5	5	15	41	5	58	40	57	42	44	47	52						
GILLMORE SAVANNA		BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE IMPOSTOR	7.59	73	104	95	91	102	96	111	103	103	100	86	97	12	2	1		1	
	2022	GILLMORE RAVEN		5	5	5	43	8	61	42	60	44	46	49	55						

