

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MEV. D. VOSLOO

28 ISLANDVIEW ROAD

BLUFF

DURBAN

4052



Kennel Number: 719912



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.

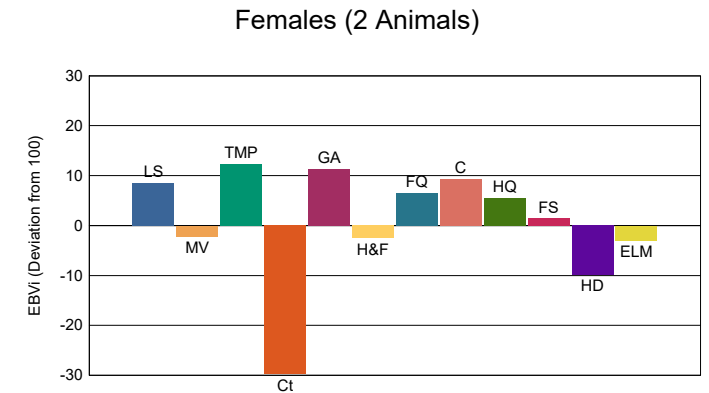
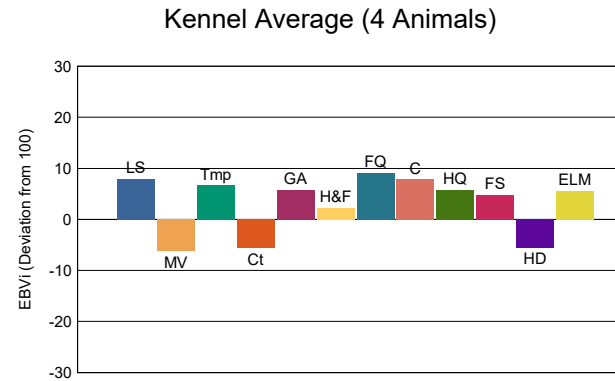
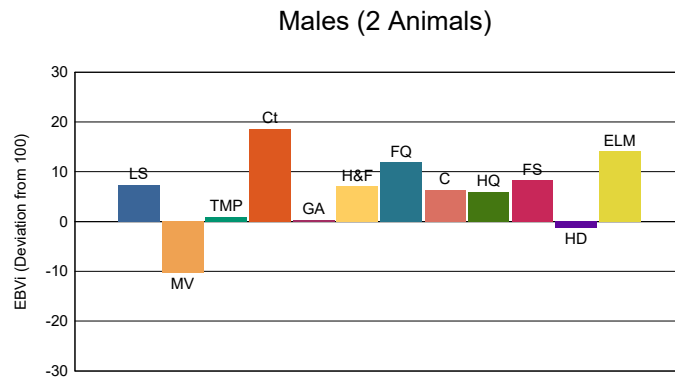
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	108	107	109
Movement (Mv)	94	90	98
Temperament (Tmp)	107	101	112
Coat (Ct)	94	119	70
General Appearance	106	100	111
Head & Face (H&F)	102	107	98
Front Quarter (FQ)	109	112	107
Centre (C)	108	106	109
Hind Quarter (HQ)	106	106	106
Final Score (FS)	105	108	101
Hip Health (HH)	94	99	90
Elbow Health (ELM)	106	114	97

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	2	25141	2	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.12	8.49	9.60	8.46	12.64	8.53	8.91	8.01	9.11	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	2	24990	2	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	2	15537	2	15058	4	15537	4	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	
BODINGTON BOERBOEL SHADOW		BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE ROCK	8.58	78	108	122	85	92	119	93	91	99	99	97	95						
	2023	BODINGTON BOERBOEL ROSALIE		5	5	11	47	15	63	46	62	48	50	53	58						
BANDIT VON GOETHE		MIDDELPOS BBD XANDER I	10.62	119	120	93	94	109	118	107	123	125	114	115	121						
	2025	PAURON ELSA		5	5	5	34	5	47	33	46	34	36	39	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 with litters

Name

Sire

%

Hips

Elbows

Litter Size

Move-ment

Tempe-rament

Coat

General

Head & Face

Front Quarter

Centre

Hind Quarter

Final Score

Progeny Litters

Progeny Kennels

Hips Elbows

Progeny with litters

BYr

Dam

Acc.

Acc.

Acc.

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

ment

BODINGTON BOERBOEL NALA I

2023

BOUWER DIVA 5

10.48

94

98

93

95

112

44

113

100

105

107

100

97

44

60

46

48

BODINGTON BOERBOEL FRAUKE

2025

BODINGTON BOERBOEL CALYPSO

14.80

87

97

124

101

113

97

110

95

108

112

111

106

25

43

28

30

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	
BODINGTON BOERBOEL MICKEY		KAMMO BBD SAMWELL	7.36		89	122	100	109	78	111	113	110	102	103	106	70 10	17 13	2 2		4
2020		BODINGTON BOERBOEL SAVANNA			30	29	63	37	79	62	78	64	67	69	74					1
MIDDELPOS BBD XANDER I		MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	6.87	126	130	96	93	111	120	107	120	119	117	115	120	27 8	7 6			1
2020		DELATRO X'SASKIA			5	17	32	60	37	74	60	74	61	63	65					70
BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE ROCK		TARGUS RAM	13.93	62	111	93	73	95	97	105	102	101	111	96	99	47 9	10 6			2
2020		BODINGTON BOERBOEL PHOEBE			5	5	29	63	37	78	62	77	64	66	69					73
BODINGTON BOERBOEL ODIN 2		BODINGTON BOERBOEL THE ROCK	7.46	84	104	114	94	113	97	107	99	111	108	105	104	16 2				
2022		BODINGTON BOERBOEL MARY-LOU			5	5	12	49	20	67	48	66	50	53	55					61

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			
BOUWER DIVA 5	2019	TARGUS BOM BOEL	6.75	97	106	63	99	112	86	112	93	102	106	98	98	14	3	3			
		BOUWER CHELSEA		5	5	44	57	32	72	55	71	57	59	62	67			3			
BODINGTON BOERBOEL ROSALIE	2020	SPITSVUUR BBD NOXTERRA SAHIB	8.50	95	106	150	96	99	122	100	100	113	102	103	105	27	2	9	2	2	3
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL CHARDONNAY		5	5	39	57	26	74	56	73	58	61	63	69			8			
BODINGTON BOERBOEL CALYPSO	2020	KAMMO BBD SAMWELL	6.30	90	90	135	107	113	97	112	91	105	115	118	107	21	2				
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL BLACK ROSE		5	9	42	52	28	68	51	67	53	55	58	63						
PAURON ELSA	2021	KADIMA OLAF	14.88	112	110	91	96	108	116	107	126	130	112	116	122	22	4	1	1	1	
		MIDDELPOS BBD SAVAN		5	5	8	48	14	66	48	65	49	52	54	60			1			

