

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

O O R ANTONIUS & E DE VRIES

OVERLAND 4

553INP

BIADEL

NETHERLAND



Kennel Number: 721866



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.

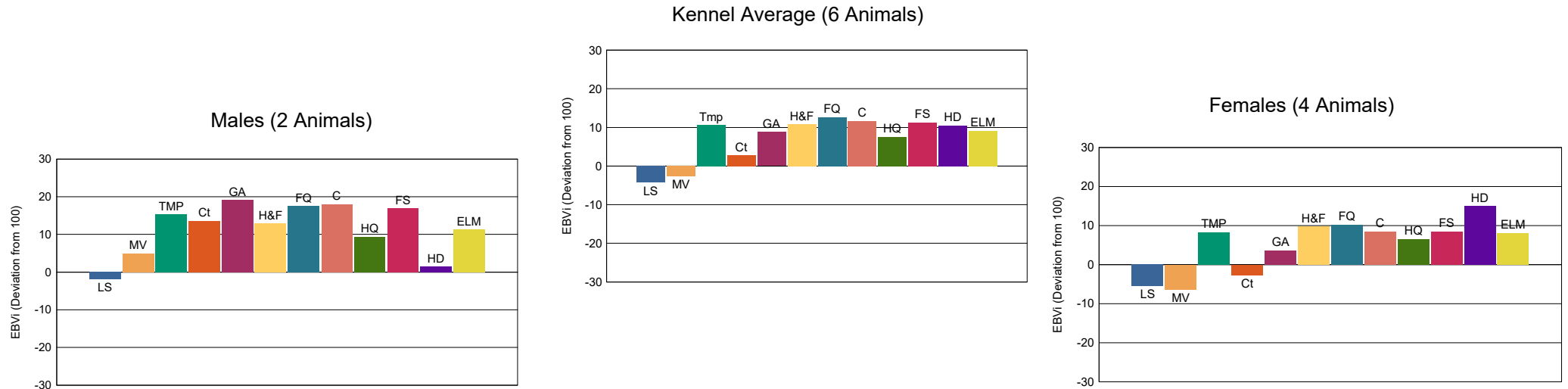
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	96	98	95
Movement (Mv)	97	105	94
Temperament (Tmp)	111	115	108
Coat (Ct)	103	114	97
General Appearance	109	119	104
Head & Face (H&F)	111	113	110
Front Quarter (FQ)	113	118	110
Centre (C)	112	118	108
Hind Quarter (HQ)	107	109	107
Final Score (FS)	111	117	108
Hip Health (HH)	110	101	115
Elbow Health (ELM)	109	111	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.

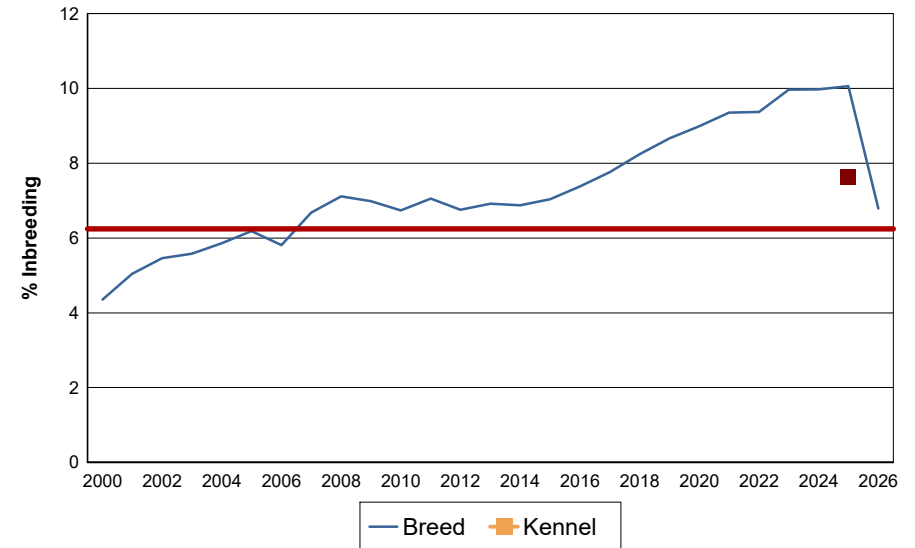
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	2	25141	4	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.23	8.49	8.77	8.46	7.96	8.53	9.64	8.01	7.82	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	2	24990	4	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	1	15537	3	15058	4	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	
OVERLAND ADDO		COLOS MAXIMUS	6.12	109	110	99	102	109	108	114	107	109	117	108	111	7	1				
	2023	ABAYOMI BAMBONETTE BAM		5	5	5	43	8	60	42	59	43	46	49	54						
CDH NOSSOB		CDH BULLET	11.42	94	113	97	108	122	119	125	119	126	119	111	122	17	3				
	2023	MIDDELPOS BBD LALLIE		5	36	28	51	25	66	50	65	51	54	56	61						

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 Progeny Litters	Progeny Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
ABAYOMI BAMBONETTE BAM	2020	WHOSA KING ARTHUR OF BLYGEDACHT LA BOELA MEISIE	6.16	121 5	111 29	95 5	105 40	107 5	70 59	99 39	101 58	101 41	113 44	104 47	102 53	15 3	4 3	3 3	1 1
OVERLAND BO	2024	CDH BULLET ABAYOMI BAMBONETTE BAM	6.33	113 5	113 24	95 21	121 46	123 20	97 62	107 45	104 61	113 47	115 49	116 51	114 56				
GENESIS BBD ANNA FRANK	2024	PENINSULA TAURUS GENESIS BBD MARY JANE	11.69	118 5	107 5	95 5	47 44	90 7	121 62	100 43	128 61	111 45	92 48	97 50	107 56				
OVERLAND DOORJE	2025	OVERLAND ADDO MIDDELPOS BBD GIFT	7.65	108 5	102 5	94 5	102 20	113 5	101 36	108 20	106 35	116 21	114 24	109 26	111 31				

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		
WHOSA KING ARTHUR OF BLYGEDACHT	2014	GROOT GELUK FEMOES	11.45	116	113	90	105	98	97	92	95	98	113	97	99	49	9	9	8	8	10
		PANCER TABITHA		5	6	5	41	5	59	40	58	42	45	48	54		9			6	
CDH BULLET	2017	CDH SNIPER	10.46	103	118	94	111	124	118	117	113	123	116	119	122	169	26	43	4	4	32
		MIDDELPOS BBD MILLY		16	36	57	76	53	86	75	85	76	78	80	83		36			4	
COLOS MAXIMUS	2020	CDH THUNDER	10.67	96	108	103	105	113	109	123	103	108	121	111	113	103	16	19	3	2	10
		SPITSVUUR BBD KIRA		5	5	37	64	36	79	64	79	65	67	70	75		12			3	
PENINSULA TAURUS	2021	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	9.47	120	110	97	68	110	114	117	130	119	100	103	115	52	10	13	1	1	5
		ZKR DUCHES		5	5	18	62	35	76	61	75	62	65	67	72		11			4	
OVERLAND ADDO	2023	COLOS MAXIMUS	6.12	109	110	99	102	109	108	114	107	109	117	108	111	7	1				
		ABAYOMI BAMBONETTE BAM		5	5	5	43	8	60	42	59	43	46	49	54						

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	
LA BOELA MEISIE	2016	LA BOELA BOSTON	4.61	126	110	101	97	101	68	102	96	100	100	98	94	16	2	3	4	4	4
		CABARET MISS ANNABELLE		23	43	26	36	5	51	36	50	37	39	41	46						
MIDDELPOS BBD LALLIE	2020	MIDDELPOS BBD GAMKA	12.33	110	108	100	100	121	116	124	127	132	121	112	126	12	2	6	1	1	5
		MIDDELPOS BBD ALICIA		5	18	45	59	33	74	58	73	60	62	64	69						
ABAYOMI BAMBONETTE BAM	2020	WHOSA KING ARTHUR OF BLYGEDACHT	6.16	121	111	95	105	107	70	99	101	101	113	104	102	15	3	4	3	3	1
		LA BOELA MEISIE		5	29	5	40	5	59	39	58	41	44	47	53						
GENESIS BBD MARY JANE	2022	MIDDELPOS BBD BRUCE ALMIGHTY	7.87	115	103	93	62	93	131	104	128	114	101	103	113	10	2	1	1	1	
		PADIACHY RUBY		5	5	19	51	23	67	50	66	52	54	57	62						
MIDDELPOS BBD GIFT	2022	KLEIN WITWAL BBD DUSTER	8.13	108	95	89	102	118	94	103	105	123	110	111	110	7	1				
		LOMBARD SUPERIOR MARIA DE LA QUEILLERI		5	5	11	45	14	62	44	61	46	48	51	56						

