

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR P. CHIPUNGU

2258 KAMBUZUMA 6

0

HARARE

ZIMBABWE



Kennel Number: 724836



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.

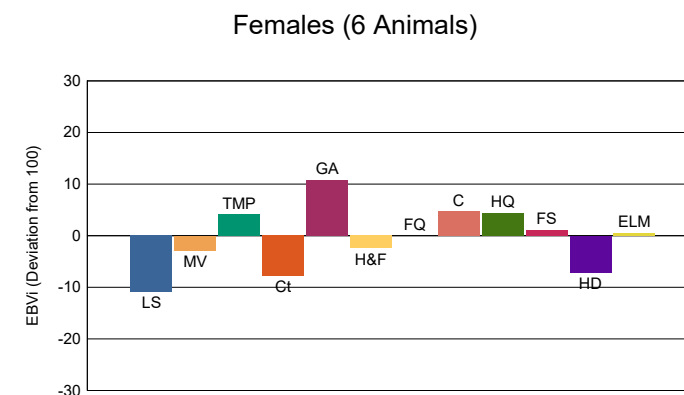
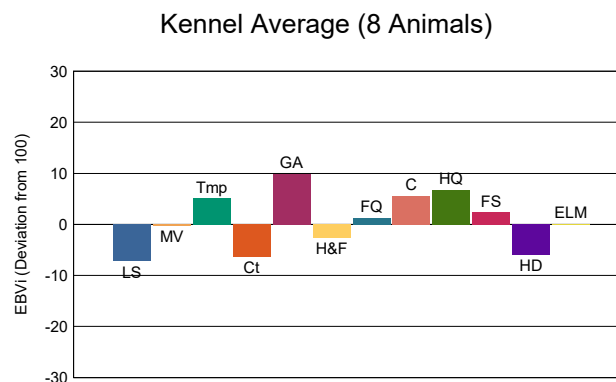
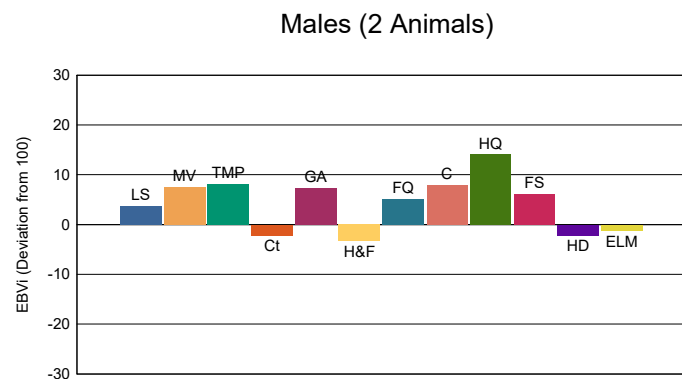
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	93	104	89
Movement (Mv)	100	108	97
Temperament (Tmp)	105	108	104
Coat (Ct)	94	98	92
General Appearance	110	107	111
Head & Face (H&F)	97	97	98
Front Quarter (FQ)	101	105	100
Centre (C)	106	108	105
Hind Quarter (HQ)	107	114	104
Final Score (FS)	102	106	101
Hip Health (HH)	94	98	93
Elbow Health (ELM)	100	99	100

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.

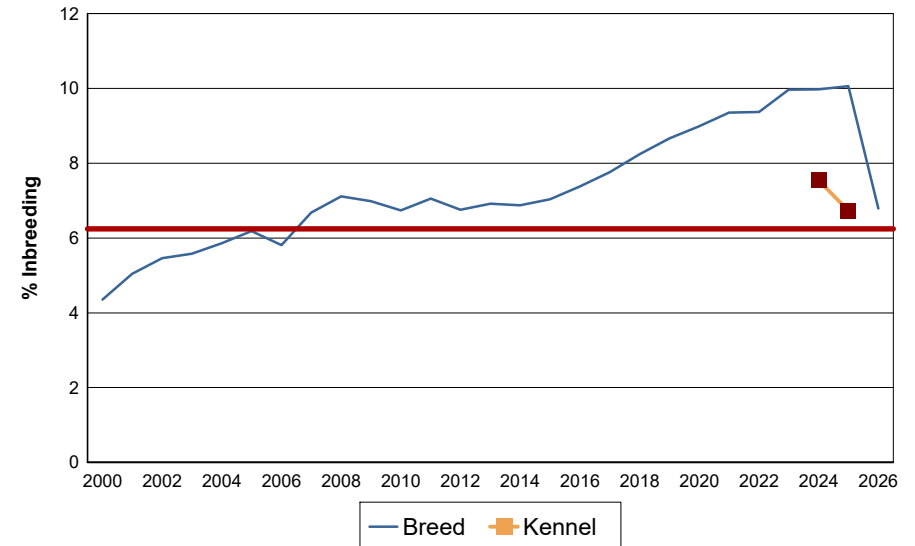
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	8	49007	2	25141	6	23857	3	3371	2	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.57	8.49	6.73	8.46	9.19	8.53	9.72	8.01	11.35	8.00
Number inbred	8	48727	2	24990	6	23728	3	24990	2	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	8	30600	2	15537	6	15058	3	15537	1	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	
PHIL CHAP 0001		BODINGTON BOERBOEL GERALT	6.73	98	99	104	108	108	98	107	97	105	108	114	106						
	2025	BANTU LEGACY		5	5	5	12	5	32	10	31	14	17	21	27						
PHIL CHAP ROCK		BODINGTON BOERBOEL GERALT	6.73	98	99	104	108	108	98	107	97	105	108	114	106						
	2025	BANTU LEGACY		5	5	5	12	5	32	10	31	14	17	21	27						

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 Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
BANTU LEGACY	2020	KING GRANITE JECHA KING GRANITE STEMBENI	18.24	103 5	100 5	89 5	109 5	105 5	104 32	108 5	93 30	101 5	105 10	109 16	103 25	7	3			
PHIL CHAP LUNA	2024	JOSMOT BIGBOY BANTU LEGACY	7.54	89 5	101 5	86 5	92 21	103 5	88 36		99 35	99 22	104 24	101 27	99 32					
PHIL CHAP MOBBY	2024	JOSMOT BIGBOY BANTU LEGACY	7.54	89 5	101 5	86 5	92 21	103 5	88 36		99 35	99 22	104 24	101 27	99 32					
PHIL CHAP MOLLY	2024	JOSMOT BIGBOY BANTU LEGACY	7.54	89 5	101 5	86 5	92 21	103 5	88 36		99 35	99 22	104 24	101 27	99 32					
PHIL CHAP RUBY	2024	JOSMOT BIGBOY BANTU LEGACY	7.54	89 5	101 5	86 5	92 21	103 5	88 36		99 35	99 22	104 24	101 27	99 32					
PHIL CHAP BLAKE	2025	BODINGTON BOERBOEL GERALT BANTU LEGACY	6.73	98 5	99 5	104 5	108 12	108 5	98 32	107 10	97 31	105 14	108 17	114 21	106 27					

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	
KING GRANITE JECHA	2019	GIANTS OF AFRICA SCORPION	9.92	98	93	89	98	101	110	110	84	96	102	105	97	17	7	5		6
		GIANTS OF AFRICA HAVOCKESS		5	5	31	52	23	69	51	68	53	55	58	63		4			3
JOSMOT BIGBOY	2019	CABARET BORIS (PASELLA)	11.73	76	102	83	75	100	72	118	104	96	103	92	96	24	7	7		1
		TARGUS NOVA		5	5	26	56	30	71	55	70	57	59	61	66		7			1
BODINGTON BOERBOEL GERALT	2022	BODINGTON BOERBOEL BLACK SAM	7.50	93	98	119	106	111	92	107	100	109	111	119	109	5	2			
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL ALICE 8		5	5	7	47	15	65	46	64	48	51	53	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	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	
KING GRANITE STEMBENI		IVANOK HEROD	4.45	107	107	82	120	109	97	105	103	106	108	114	109	10	5	4		2
	2017	GIANTS OF AFRICA HAVOCKESS		5	5	39	34	5	49	34	48	35	37	40	44			3		1
BANTU LEGACY		KING GRANITE JECHA	18.24	103	100	89	109	105	104	108	93	101	105	109	103	7	3			
	2020	KING GRANITE STEMBENI		5	5	5	5	5	32	5	30	5	10	16	25					

