

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 MNR&ME Y & J BOUWER

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Kennel Number: 610080



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.

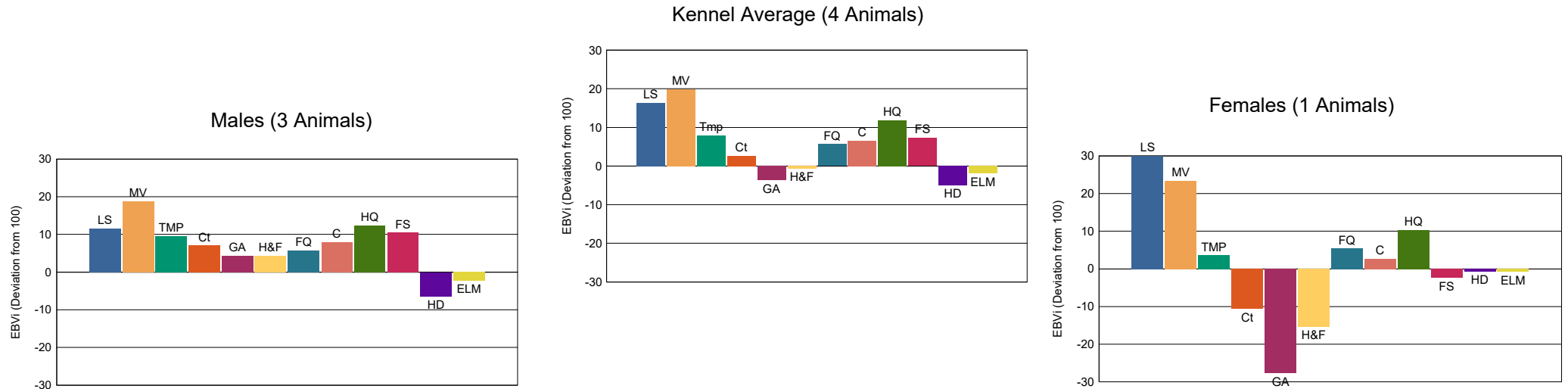
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	116	112	131
Movement (Mv)	120	119	123
Temperament (Tmp)	108	109	104
Coat (Ct)	103	107	89
General Appearance	96	104	72
Head & Face (H&F)	99	104	85
Front Quarter (FQ)	106	106	105
Centre (C)	107	108	103
Hind Quarter (HQ)	112	112	110
Final Score (FS)	107	110	98
Hip Health (HH)	95	94	99
Elbow Health (ELM)	98	98	99

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.

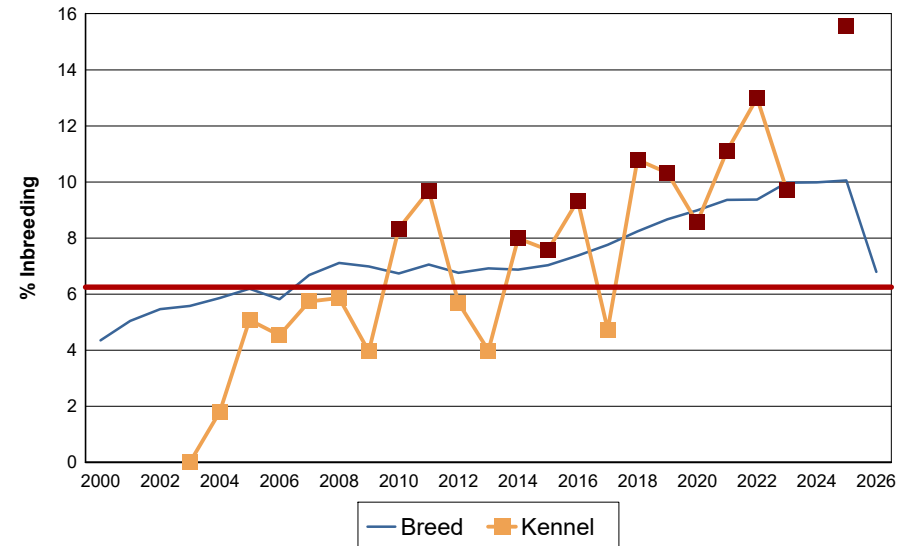
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

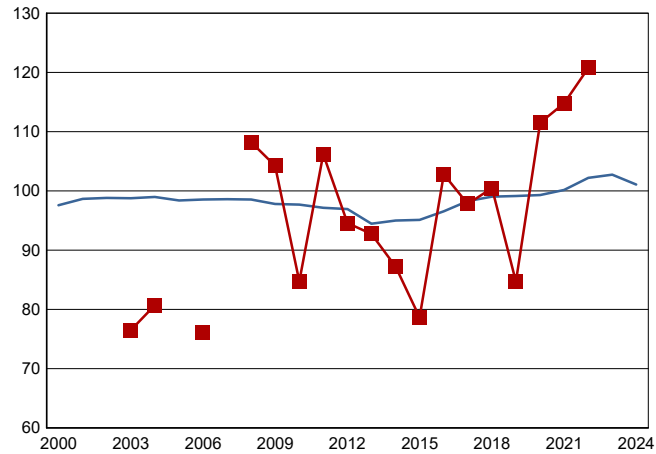


Inbreeding Levels

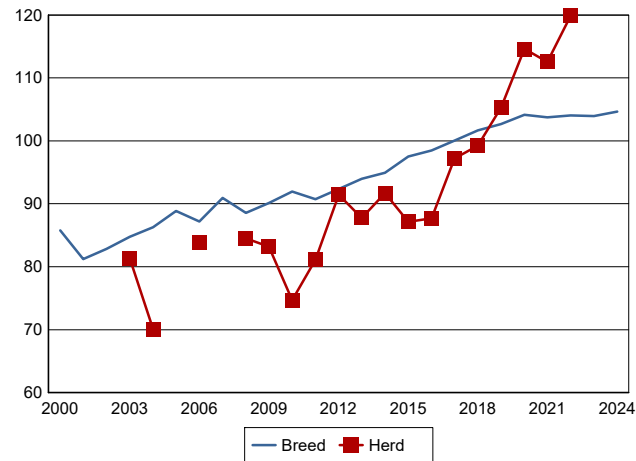
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	4	49007	3	25141	1	23857	4	3371	4	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.67	8.49	7.33	8.46	8.69	8.53	10.72	8.01	10.43	8.00
Number inbred	4	48727	3	24990	1	23728	4	24990	4	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	4	30600	3	15537	1	15058	4	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

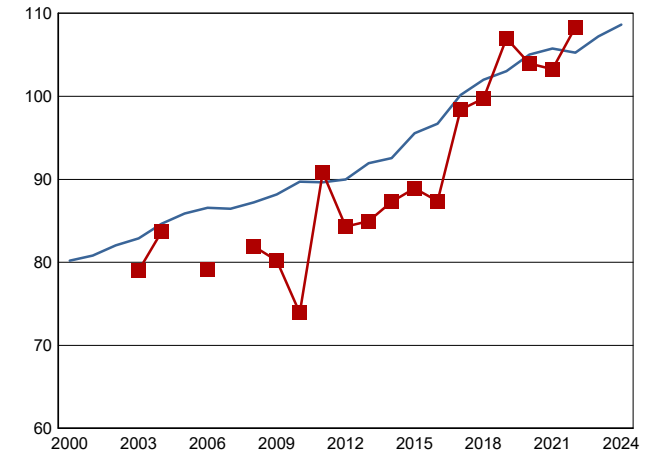
Litter Size



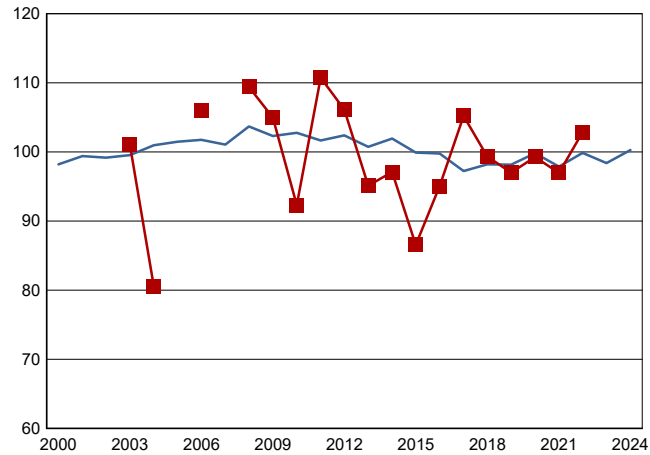
Movement



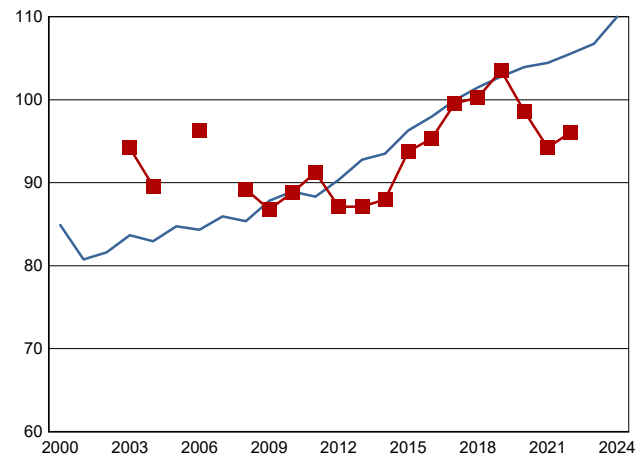
Temperament



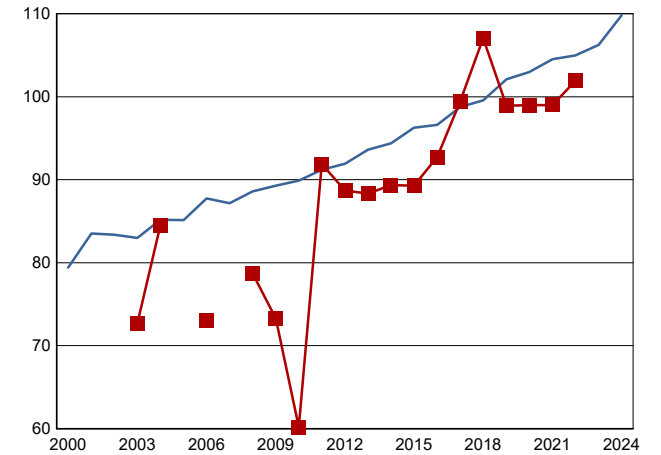
Coat



General Appearance

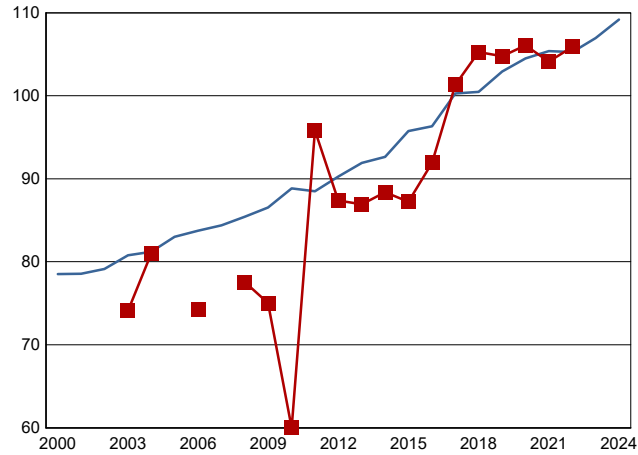


Head & Face

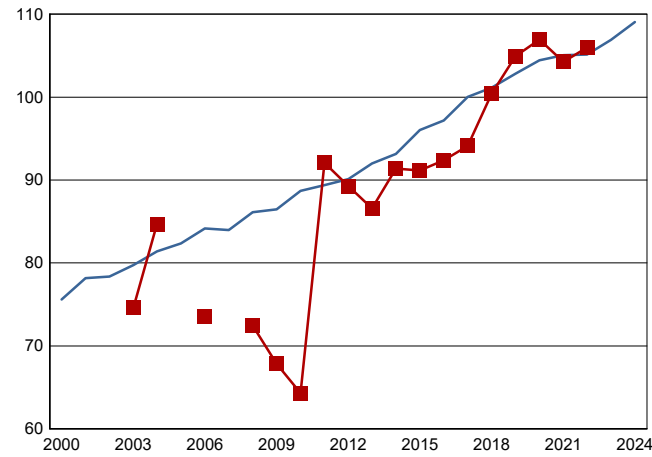


Genetic Trends

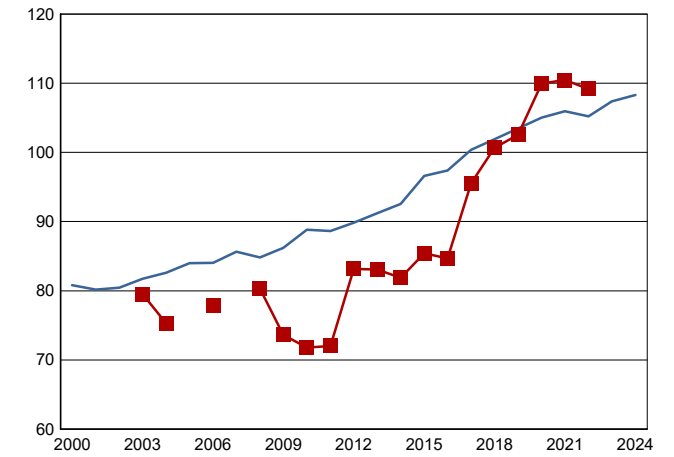
Front Quarter



Centre

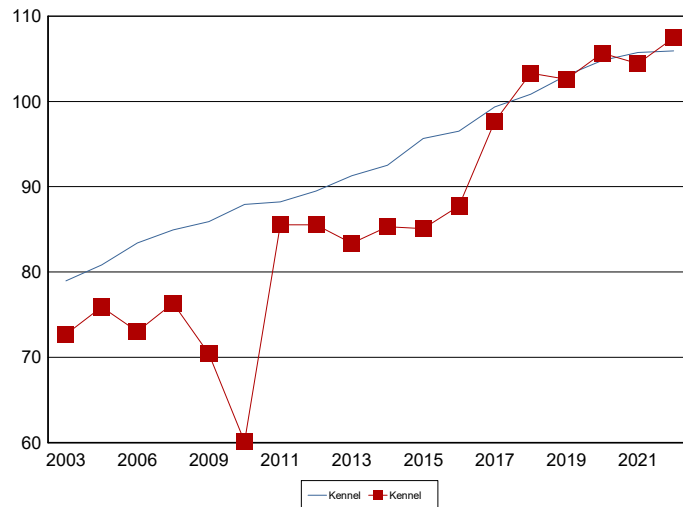


Hind Quarter

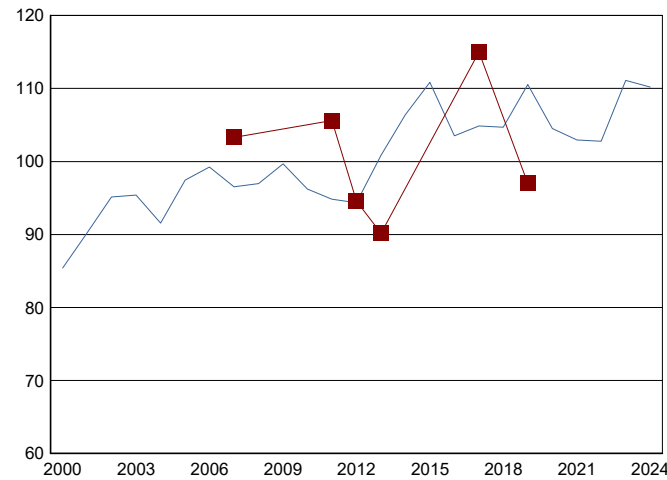


Final Score & Health Traits

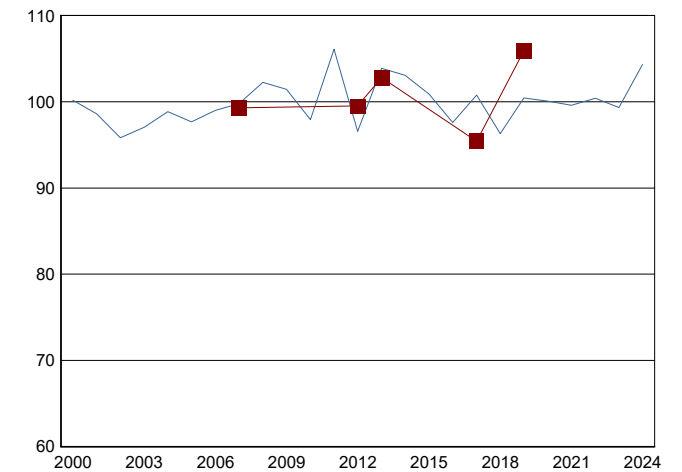
Final Score



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	
BOUWER JOHNNY COOL		BOSTU DADDY COOL	6.30	79	92	119	119	105	106	100	111	99	105	111	111	51	5	14			4
	2021	BODINGTON BOERBOEL GUCCI		5	23	39	63	40	75	61	74	63	65	67	71						2
ELEVATION CHELLO		BOSTU BOHELLI	6.85	112	115	112	122	108	112	101	87	106	109	115	105	9	1				
	2021	ELEVATION ZELDA		15	33	35	54	30	69	53	68	55	57	59	64						
BOUWER RAMBO II		BOUWER JOHNNY COOL	8.85	90	87	104	115	115	103	111	115	112	110	111	115						
	2023	ARTIFACTS RAMONA		5	5	12	36	8	48	36	47	37	39	41	44						

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	
BOUWER CRYSTAL		BOUWER PANTHER	8.69	99	99	131	123	104	89	72	85	105	103	110	98	9	1	2			1
	2021	BODINGTON BOERBOEL ELECTRA		5	5	30	54	24	70	53	69	54	57	59	65						1

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	
BOSTU DADDY COOL	2018	MES BITE A BULLET	7.38	61	87	117	95	117	99	139	112	91	119	114	115	197 28	69 32	16 16		43
		MES SHAKIRA		52	66	60	83	64	91	82	90	83	85	86	88					6
BOUWER PANTHER	2019	ARTIFACTS YSTER	17.06	95	97	105	124	98	103	83	96	104	97	108	101	16 2	8 8			5
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL GUCCI		5	5	33	61	29	76	60	76	62	64	67	72					2
BOSTU BOCHELLI	2019	CABARET PAVAROTTI	12.13	89	126	130	122	93	114	80	70	93	94	108	90	66 13	26 17	4 4		11
		MES ALUSHKA		46	59	51	72	48	84	71	83	72	74	76	80					2
BOUWER JOHNNY COOL	2021	BOSTU DADDY COOL	6.30	79	92	119	119	105	106	100	111	99	105	111	111	51 5	14 8			4
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL GUCCI		5	23	39	63	40	75	61	74	63	65	67	71					2

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	
BODINGTON BOERBOEL GUCCI	2016	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN BULLET	5.84	97	96	111	127	100	114	86	113	111	101	117	114	46	7	13			7
		BODINGTON BOERBOEL DAISY DUKE		5	5	60	68	44	81	67	80	68	70	72	77			13			1
ELEVATION ZELDA	2018	GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	17.31	135	103	94	131	129	103	129	118	125	124	125	128	16	4	7	2	2	4
		ELEVATION ZIETA		37	55	59	64	44	77	63	76	65	66	68	72			5			1
BODINGTON BOERBOEL ELECTRA	2019	MES FELIX BOETA	9.61	104	101	154	121	110	86	80	88	110	102	114	101	23	3	7			3
		MAWEZA DEBIE		5	5	48	63	39	76	62	76	64	66	68	72			7			1
ARTIFACTS RAMONA	2020	AFRIKA GHUNTER	8.95	100	82	90	111	125	99	123	118	124	114	111	119	8	1	1			
		TREBLA PATAT		5	5	29	53	29	67	53	66	54	56	58	62			1			

