

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 MAYONGA MAYONGA

397A/2A BALMORAL FARM

MAKENI

LUSAKA

ZAMBIA



Kennel Number: 680611



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.

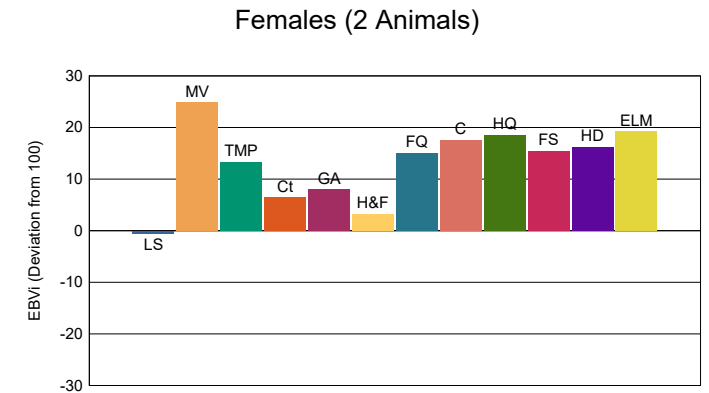
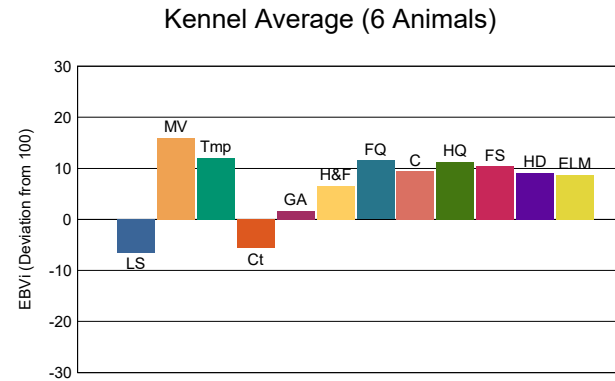
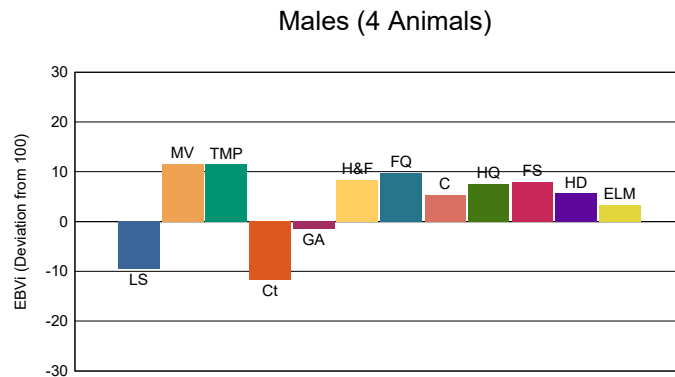
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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	90	99
Movement (Mv)	116	112	125
Temperament (Tmp)	112	111	113
Coat (Ct)	94	88	106
General Appearance	102	98	108
Head & Face (H&F)	107	108	103
Front Quarter (FQ)	112	110	115
Centre (C)	109	105	118
Hind Quarter (HQ)	111	108	119
Final Score (FS)	110	108	116
Hip Health (HH)	109	106	116
Elbow Health (ELM)	109	103	119

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.

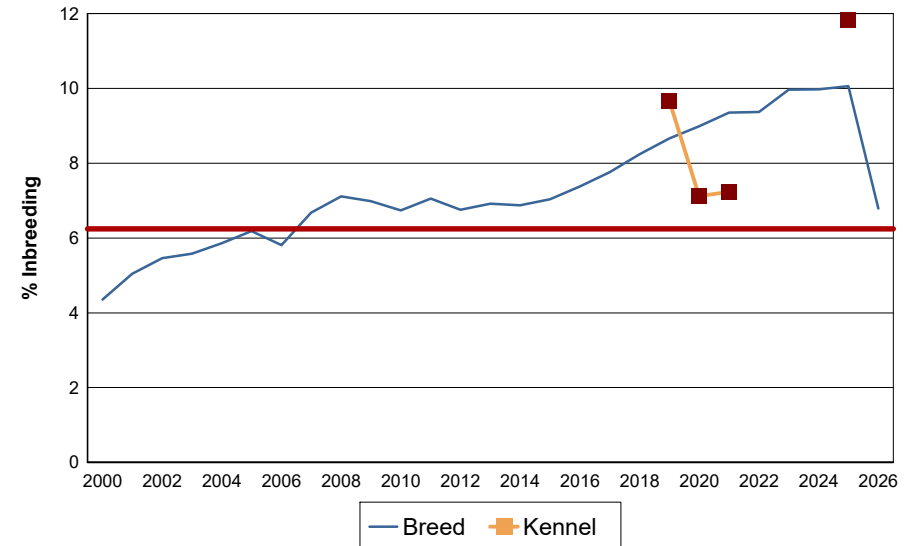
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

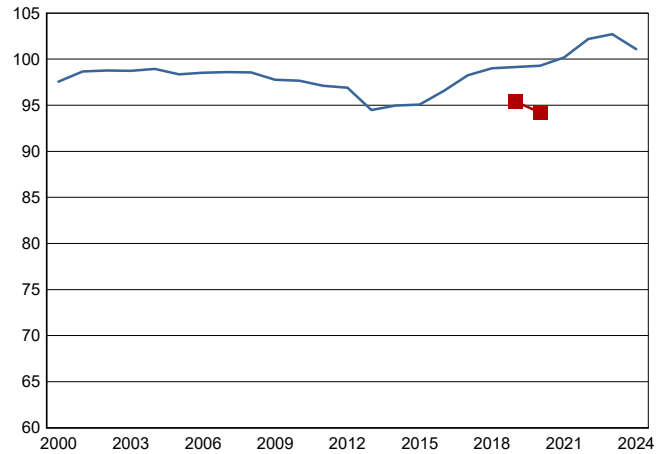


Inbreeding Levels

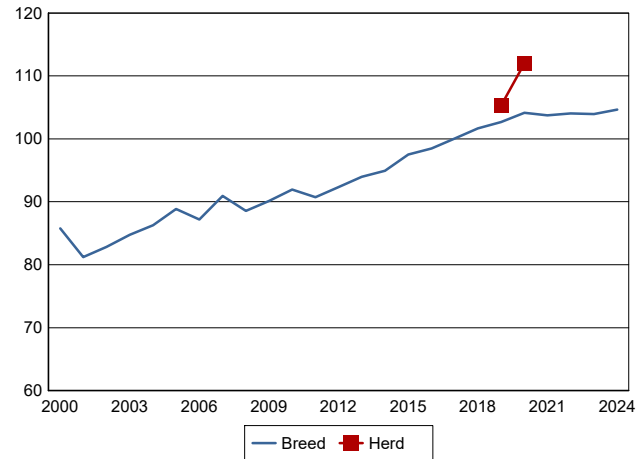
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	4	25141	2	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.79	8.49	10.02	8.46	9.34	8.53	10.18	8.01	10.48	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	4	24990	2	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	6	30600	4	15537	2	15058	4	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

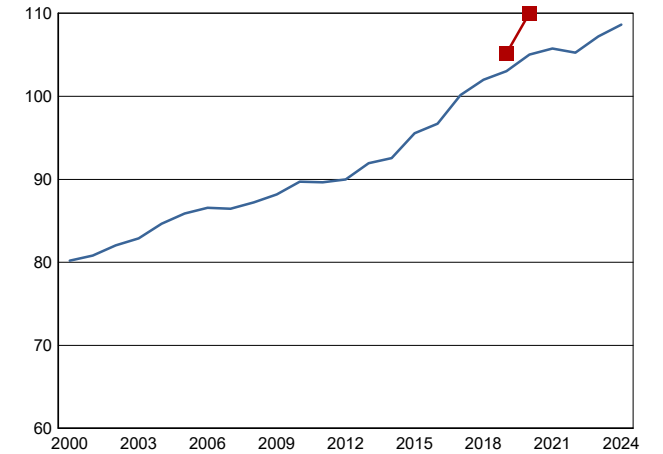
Litter Size



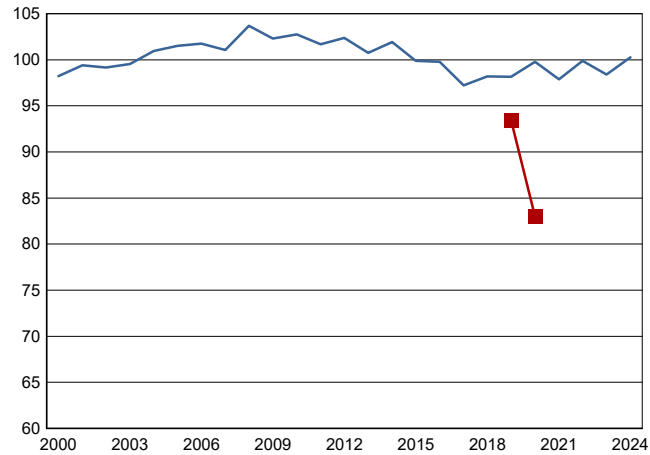
Movement



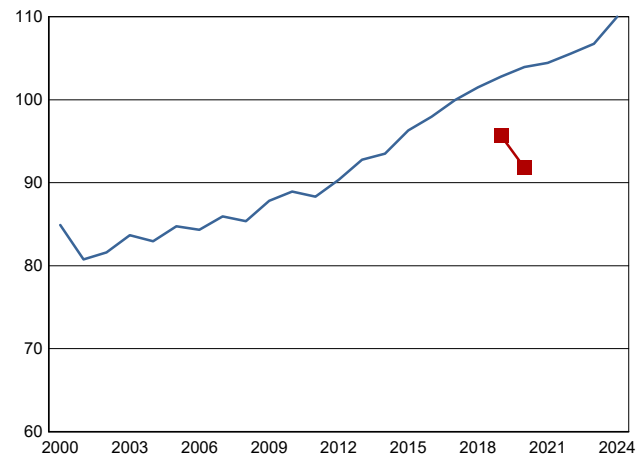
Temperament



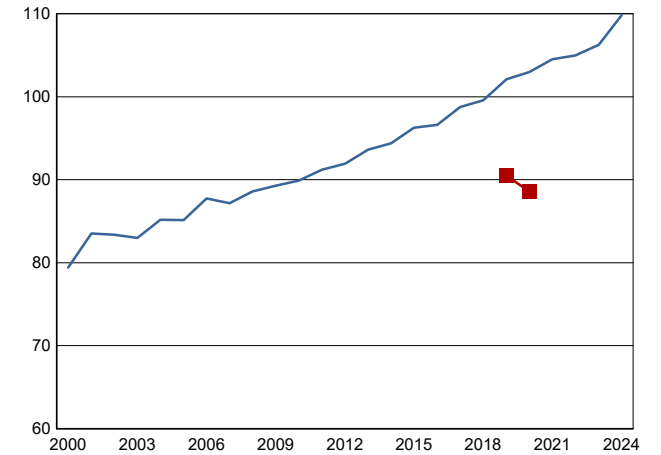
Coat



General Appearance

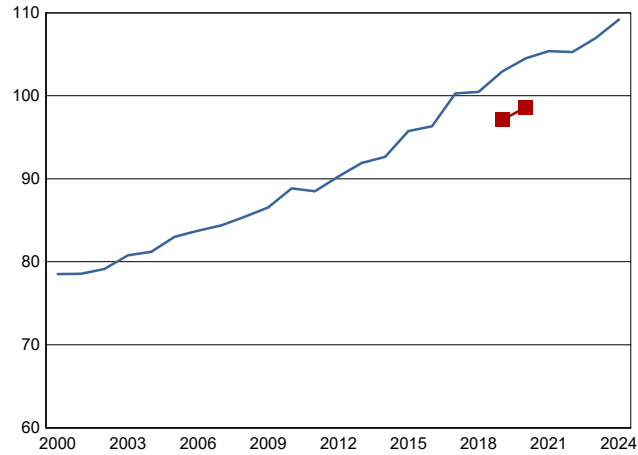


Head & Face

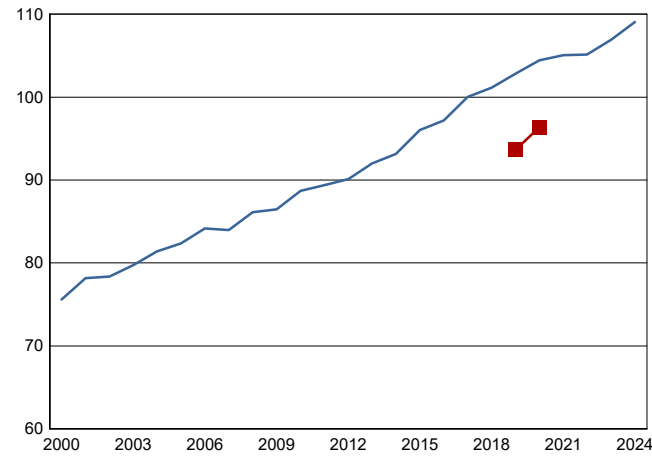


Genetic Trends

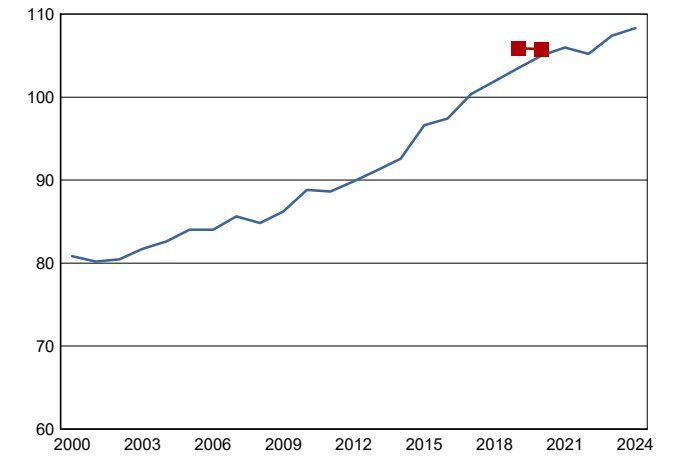
Front Quarter



Centre

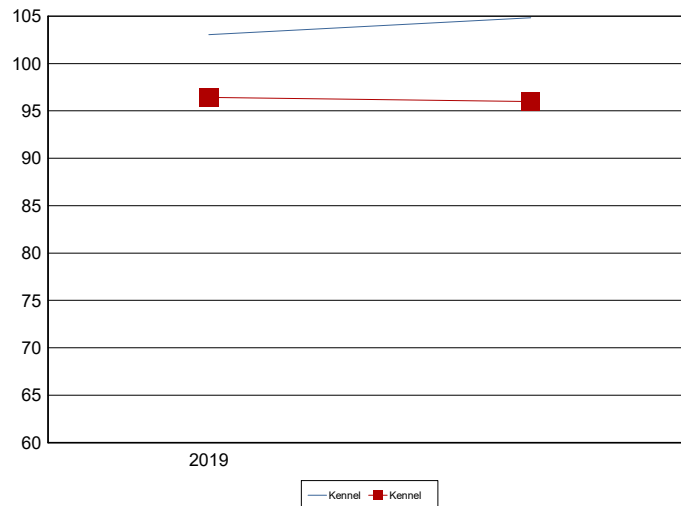


Hind Quarter

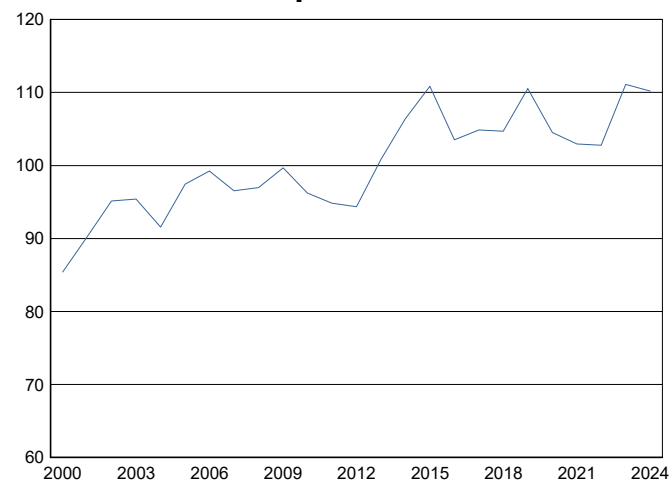


Final Score & Health Traits

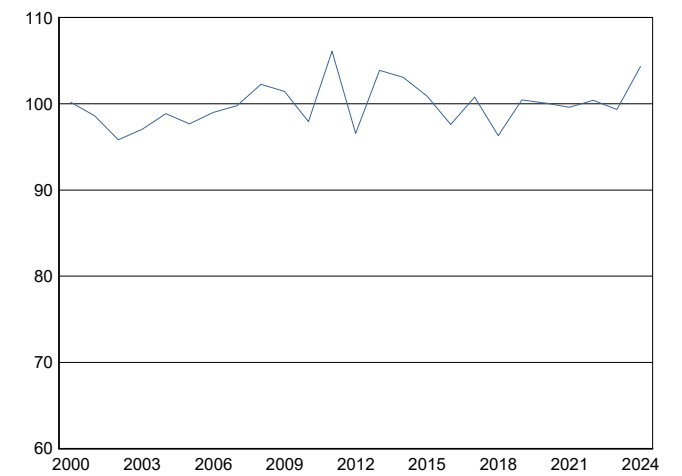
Final Score



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	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	
ELEVATION DIMSUM		ELEVATION DAX	6.54	102	93	84	114	120	78	111	128	122	109	106	117	44	10	11			9
	2018	MES KATRYN		22	36	42	64	43	77	64	76	65	67	69	73			9			4
YOYO SAM		ELEVATION DIMSUM	9.67	96	97	94	112	110	83	92	89	99	96	106	96						
	2020	BEST MOULIN		5	5	11	47	18	64	46	63	48	50	53	58						
MASHO KAMOZA		SA SURVIVAL KAROO	12.05	104	99	91	101	103	88	80	108	104	96	100	101						
	2023	SWALIYMO YOYO SEPO		5	5	5	41	5	61	40	60	42	45	48	54						
YOYO RETURN		ELEVATION BOERSEUN	11.82	120	124	93	120	113	104			115	120								
	2025	ELEVATION ORCA		5	5	7	27	5	40		39	28	30	32	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	
ELEVATION ORCA		BOSTU BOHELLI	6.85	112	115	106	130	113	109	105	97	115	115	119	113	25	4	5			3
	2021	ELEVATION ZELDA		15	33	53	56	31	70	55	69	57	59	61	65			5			1
YOYO KIARA		ELEVATION BOERSEUN	11.82	120	124	93	120	113	104		109	115	120	118	118						
	2025	ELEVATION ORCA		5	5	7	27	5	40		39	28	30	32	36						

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	
ELEVATION DAX		GROENBERG BBD RAMBO	4.48	103	71	100	117	125	107	128	132	122	115	116	128	131 24	65 53	14 14		51 9
	2015	HAZENJACHT BBD FIELLA		53	66	69	84	68	90	83	90	84	85	86	88					
ELEVATION DIMSUM		ELEVATION DAX	6.54	102	93	84	114	120	78	111	128	122	109	106	117	44 10	11 9			9 4
	2018	MES KATRYN		22	36	42	64	43	77	64	76	65	67	69	73					
BOSTU BOCHELLI		CABARET PAVAROTTI	12.13	89	126	130	122	93	114	80	70	93	94	108	90	66 13	26 17	4 4		11 2
	2019	MES ALUSHKA		46	59	51	72	48	84	71	83	72	74	76	80					
SA SURVIVAL KAROO		BBS HOBS	10.18	106	101	100	105	109	106	112	119	102	99	98	109	4 1	2 2			
	2021	AFRIKA ORPA		5	5	5	49	19	67	49	66	50	53	56	61					
ELEVATION BOERSEUN		ELEVATION HERBY	17.59	129	133	80	109	114	99	118	121	115	125	118	122	6 2				
	2023	ELEVATION UNA		5	5	5	33	5	48	32	47	34	36	38	43					

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	
MES KATRYN	2015	MES ASKAM	4.40	102	116	72	106	101	86	102	112	110	99	93	103	6	1	4	1	1	4
		MES LALIQUE		39	55	53	63	43	76	63	75	64	66	68	72			4			1
BEST MOULIN	2016	CABARET LABAMBA I	12.90	89	100	105	98	92	107	84	53	75	82	105	76	11	3	4			2
		STEPHANO JACQUI		5	5	20	49	20	66	49	65	50	52	55	60			3			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
SWALIYMO YOYO SEPO	2020	ELEVATION DIMSUM	10.96	103	98	81	110	113	93	93	109	116	103	108	108	7	2	3			
		CDH MISCHIEF		5	5	24	47	21	63	46	62	48	50	52	57			3			
ELEVATION ORCA	2021	BOSTU BOCHELLI	6.85	112	115	106	130	113	109	105	97	115	115	119	113	25	4	5			3
		ELEVATION ZELDA		15	33	53	56	31	70	55	69	57	59	61	65			5			1

