

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR K.H.P. NGUNI
PLOT NO. 2314 CHILENJE
0
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA



Kennel Number: 692265



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.

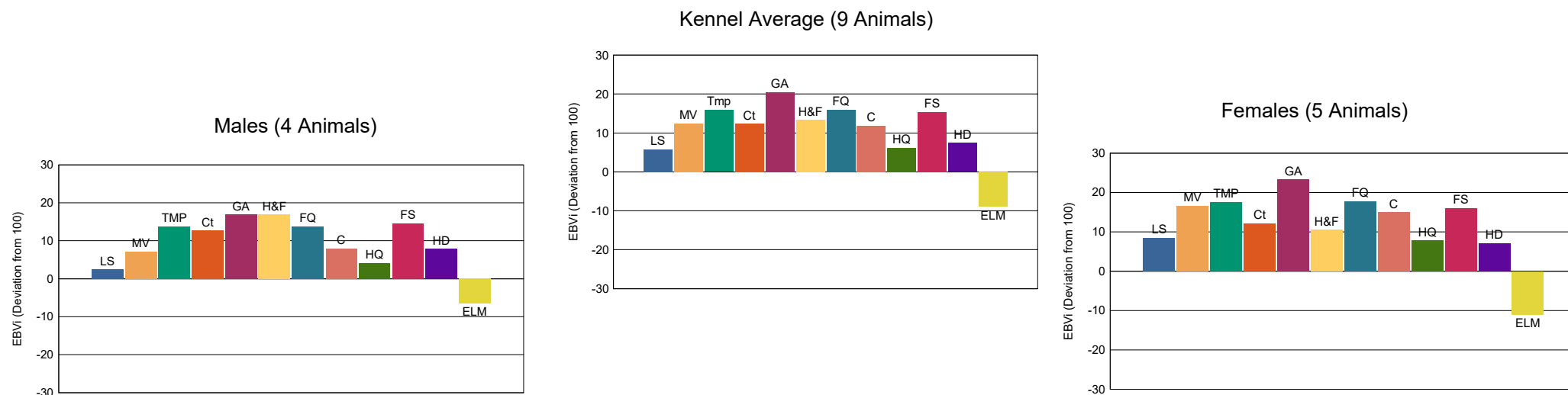
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	106	102	109
Movement (Mv)	112	107	117
Temperament (Tmp)	116	114	118
Coat (Ct)	112	113	112
General Appearance	120	117	123
Head & Face (H&F)	113	117	110
Front Quarter (FQ)	116	114	118
Centre (C)	112	108	115
Hind Quarter (HQ)	106	104	108
Final Score (FS)	115	115	116
Hip Health (HH)	107	108	107
Elbow Health (ELM)	91	94	89

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.

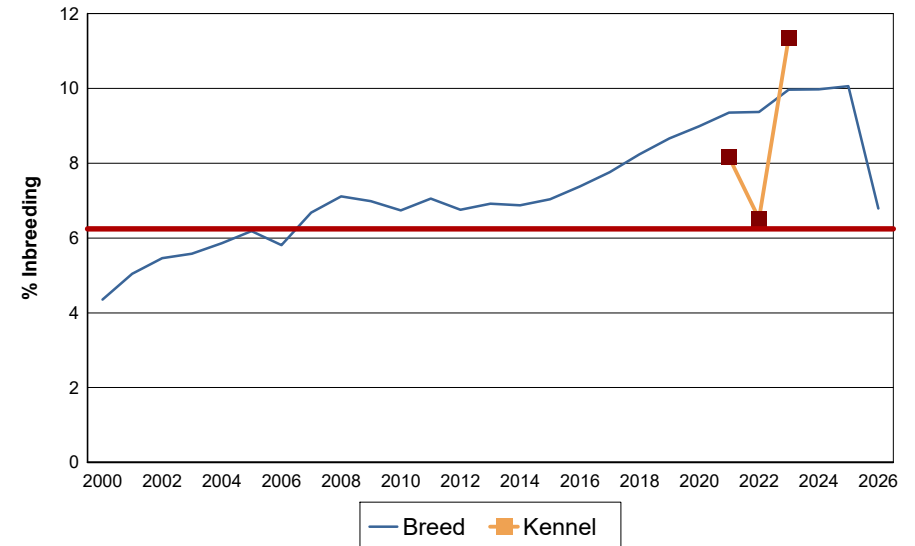
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

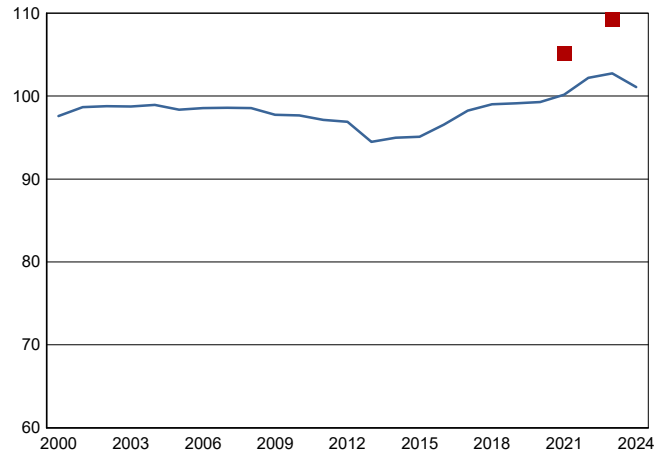


Inbreeding Levels

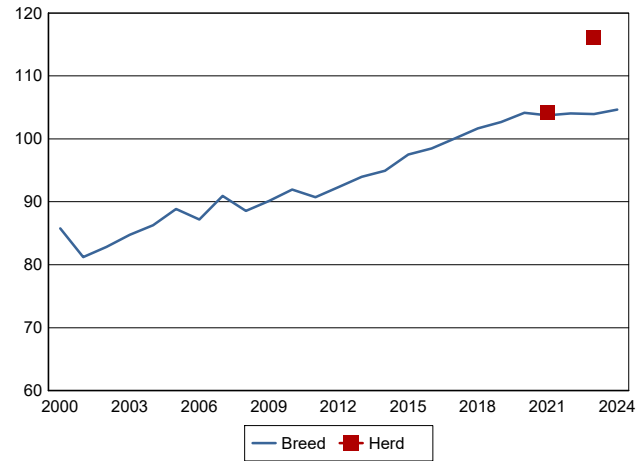
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	9	49007	4	25141	5	23857	5	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	11.06	8.49	11.32	8.46	10.84	8.53	9.28	8.01	9.58	8.00
Number inbred	9	48727	4	24990	5	23728	5	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	9	30600	4	15537	5	15058	4	15537	4	15058

Genetic Trends

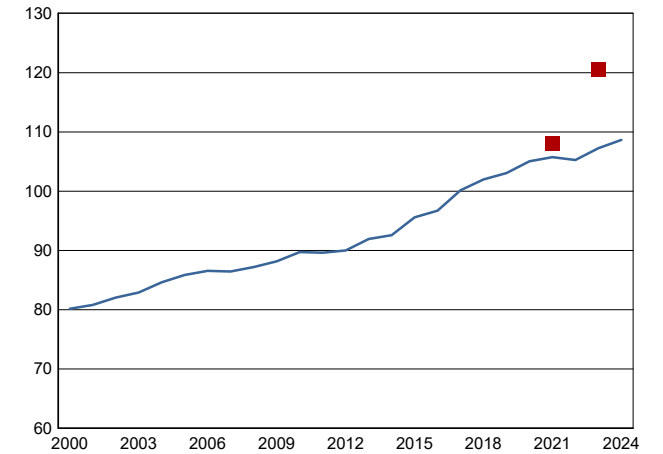
Litter Size



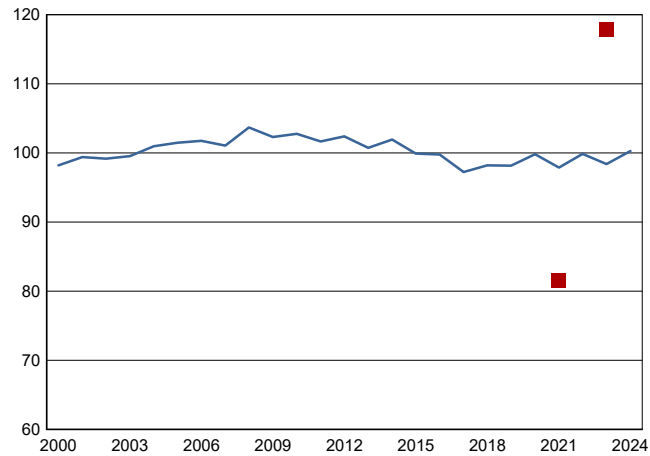
Movement



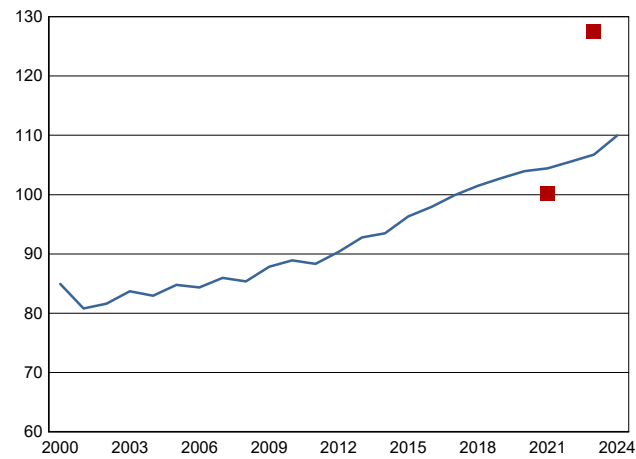
Temperament



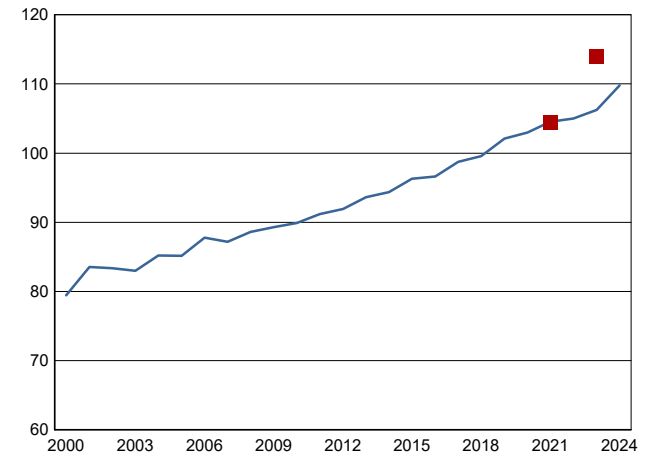
Coat



General Appearance

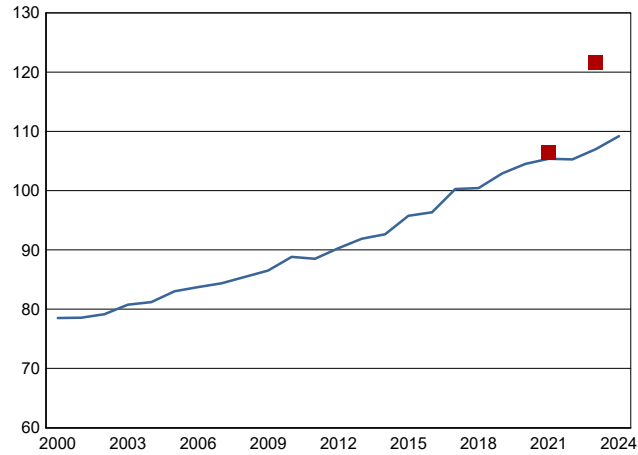


Head & Face

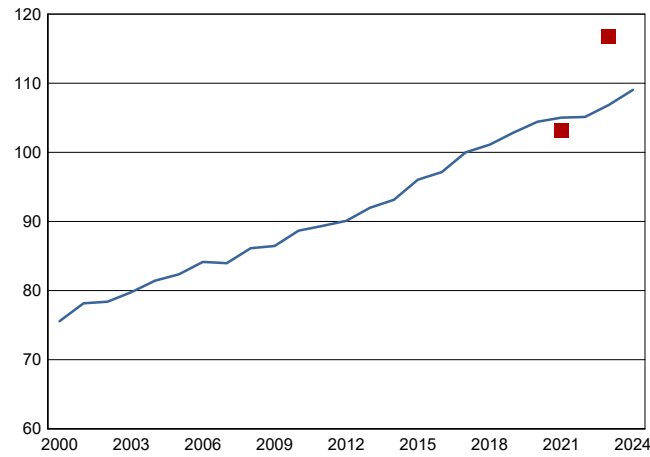


Genetic Trends

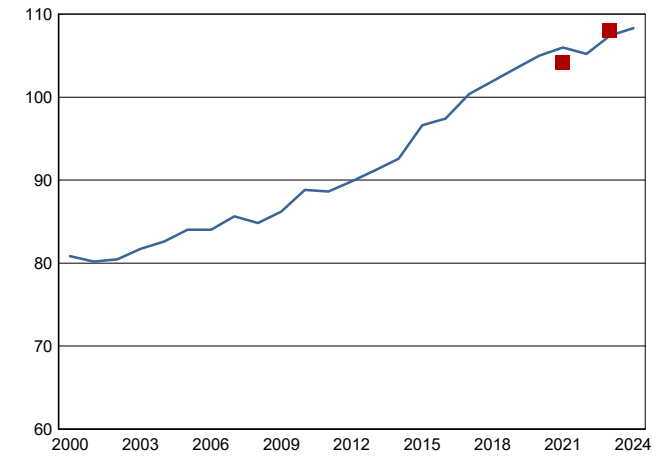
Front Quarter



Centre

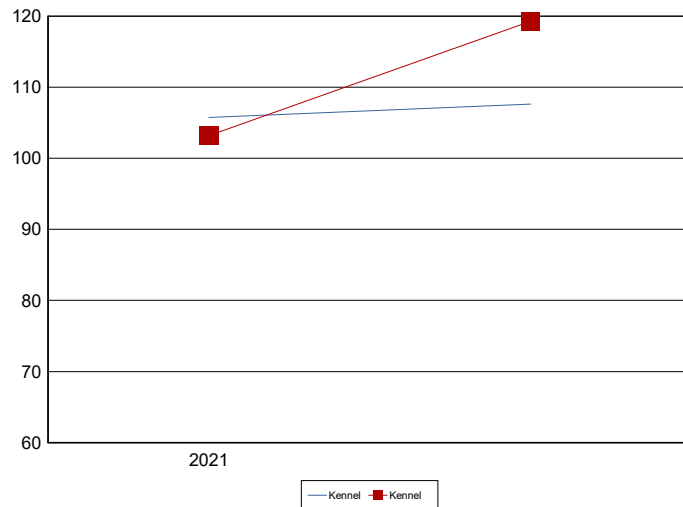


Hind Quarter

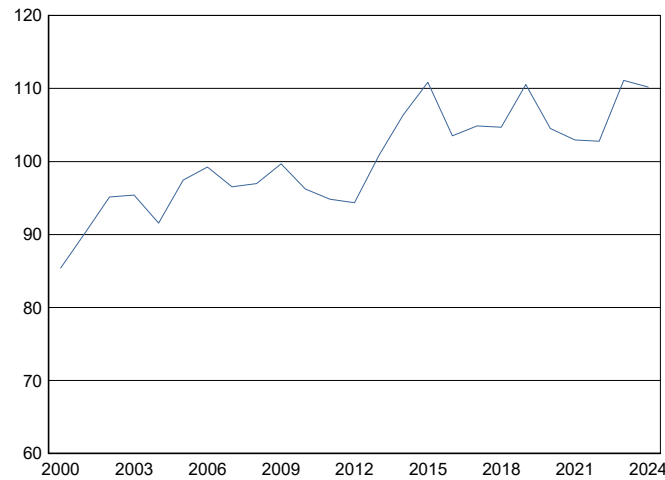


Final Score & Health Traits

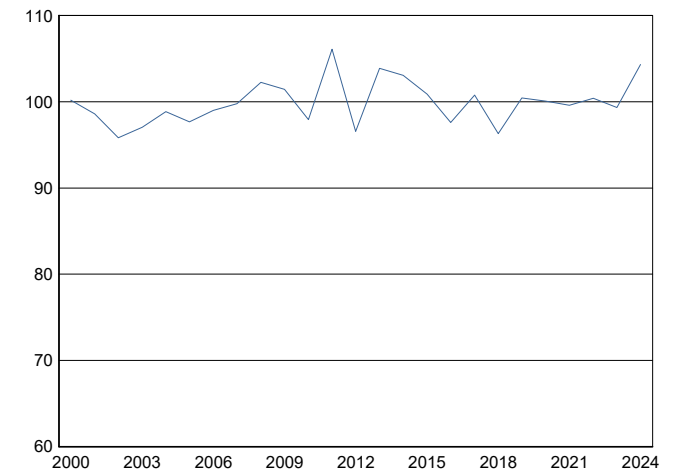
Final Score



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	
SA SURVIVAL KAROO		BBS HOBS	10.18	106	101	100	105	109	106	112	119	102	99	98	109	4	1	2			
	2021	AFRIKA ORPA		5	5	5	49	19	67	49	66	50	53	56	61			2			
KAMOZA KUZO		TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA	11.53	111	87	109	117	121	118	127	116	121	117	109	120						
	2023	BBS LEX		5	5	5	35	5	48	35	47	36	38	40	44						
KAMOZA PANDA		TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA	11.53	111	87	109	99	114	128	126	120	123	115	106	120						
	2023	BBS LEX		5	5	5	43	6	61	43	60	44	47	50	55						
MASHO KAMOZA PUTIN		SA SURVIVAL KAROO	12.05	104	99	91	108	111	100	102	114	109	101	103	109						
	2023	SWALIYMO YOYO SEPO		5	5	5	29	5	44	29	43	30	32	35	40						

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
BBS LEX	2021	AFRIKA GHUNTER BBS VIKKIE	12.19	103 5	77 5	112 31	121 57	129 32	126 71	138 56	119 70	123 57	120 60	117 62	127 66	17	2	7 3		
ALIKO KAMOZA MOLLY	2022	TERRIBLE TWINS LOVA RUFTUS ALIFA	7.45	100 5	108 5	104 5	102 20	94 5	90 35	94 19	102 34	102 21	99 23	96 26	98 30					
KAMOZA JESSICA	2023	TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA BBS LEX	11.53	111 5	87 5	109 5	118 42	120 5	121 59	128 41	113 58	122 43	116 45	105 48	118 53					
KAMOZA LINDIWE AMANDA	2023	TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA BBS LEX	11.53	111 5	87 5	109 5	121 43	122 6	120 61	129 43	112 60	121 44	117 47	113 50	121 55					
KAMOZA JUDE	2023	TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA BBS LEX	11.53	111 5	87 5	109 5	122 43	123 6	104 61	128 43	106 60	121 44	123 47	108 50	117 55					

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	
AFRIKA GHUNTER		MES RUBENSTEIN	9.30	93	66	103	113	135	118	138	125	129	122	119	130	227 37	64 43	1	1	32 11
	2018	DORSLAND EMMA		19	33	49	79	57	88	79	88	79	81	83	86					
TERRIBLE TWINS LOVA		MES SHANDU	6.88	105	108	109	105	94	85	91	104	109	103	96	100	22 6	2 2			1 1
	2019	AFRICAN LONG LEG THAMBRUN		5	5	15	49	18	67	48	66	50	52	55	61					
TERRIBLE TWINS CASILUS KAMOZA		ELEVATION GHETTO-ROUGH	5.59	119	96	107	112	113	109	117	112	120	114	102	114	25 6	7 3			
	2020	AFRICAN LONG LEG THAMBRUN		5	17	20	54	26	69	53	68	55	57	59	64					
BBS HOBS		MES HILUX	14.47	108	91	102	119	120	115	123	131	121	116	118	128	17 4	6 3			6 2
	2020	ELEVATION KATINKA		5	5	28	60	34	75	59	74	60	63	65	70					
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					

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	
AFRIKA ORPA	2018	ELEVATION TANKWA	6.27	104	111	99	92	103	106	112	111	92	92	83	98	13	1	3			4
		BOSTU AFRIKA OCTAVIA		5	13	33	56	30	72	55	71	57	59	61	66			2			1
BBS VIKKIE	2019	MES HILUX	12.87	113	89	107	121	119	115	124	123	116	115	116	124	10	3	6			3
		ELEVATION JANE		5	5	42	59	34	74	59	73	60	62	65	69			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			
RUFTUS ALIFA	2020	LA BOELA TAURUS	5.64	95	107	98	98	94	95	96	99	96	96	97	96	8	2				
		VOLSPOED ABYGAIL		5	5	24	25	5	37	24	36	25	27	29	33						
BBS LEX	2021	AFRIKA GHUNTER	12.19	103	77	112	121	129	126	138	119	123	120	117	127	17	2	7			
		BBS VIKKIE		5	5	31	57	32	71	56	70	57	60	62	66			3			

