

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

MR F.P.G. MUTAPI
2 WELLESBOURNE WAY
GREYSTONE PARK
HARARE
ZIMBABWE



Kennel Number: 720751



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.

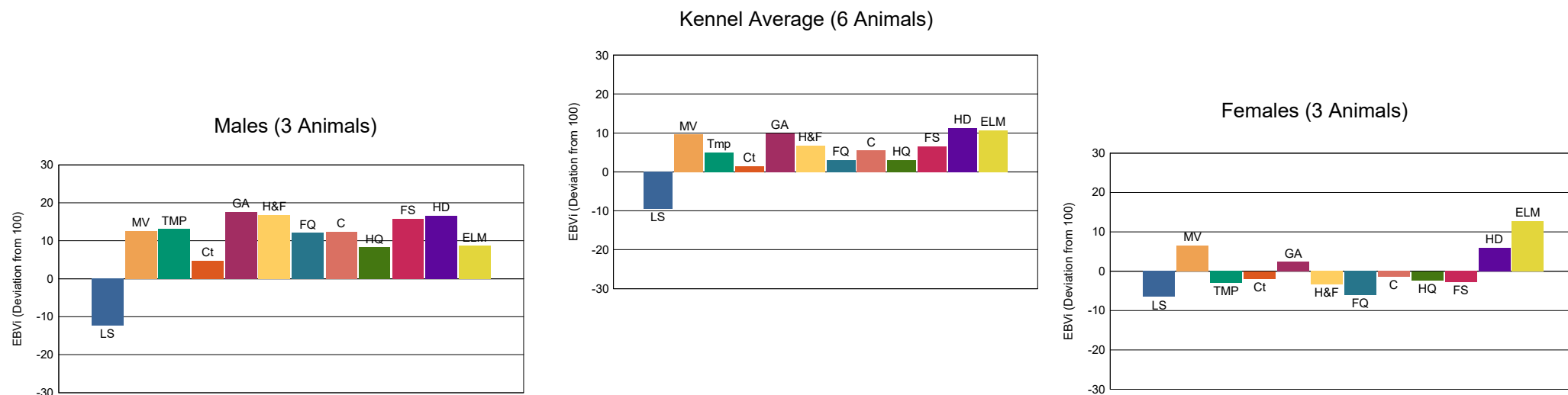
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	91	88	94
Movement (Mv)	110	113	107
Temperament (Tmp)	105	113	97
Coat (Ct)	101	105	98
General Appearance	110	118	102
Head & Face (H&F)	107	117	97
Front Quarter (FQ)	103	112	94
Centre (C)	105	112	99
Hind Quarter (HQ)	103	108	98
Final Score (FS)	107	116	97
Hip Health (HH)	111	117	106
Elbow Health (ELM)	111	109	113

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.

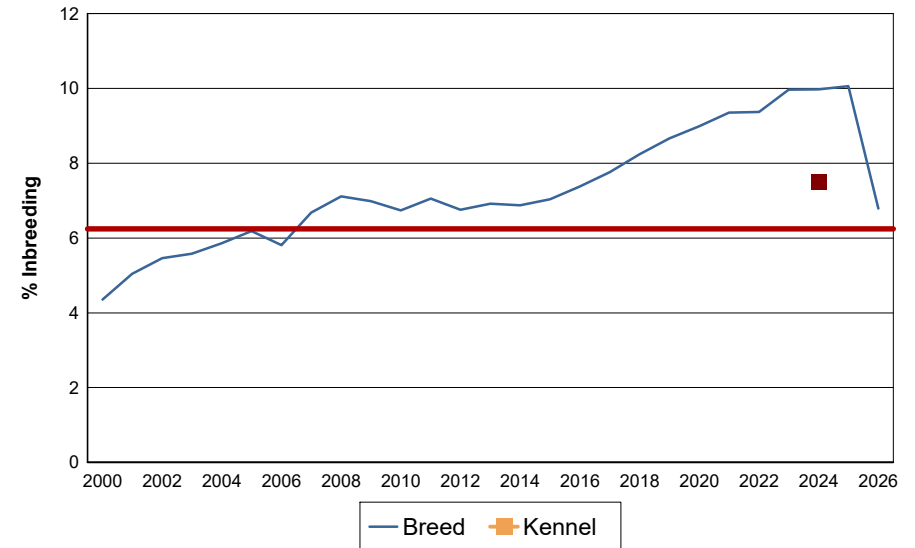
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients 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	3	25141	3	23857	6	3371	6	6287
Average Inbreeding	8.55	8.49	8.95	8.46	8.15	8.53	11.12	8.01	8.24	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	3	24990	3	23728	6	24990	6	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	5	30600	3	15537	2	15058	5	15537	2	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	
ELEVATION BULLET		ELEVATION DJ	12.04	136	123	75	110	110	94	119	120	109	112	107	115	4	1				
	2022	ELEVATION DIXIE		5	27	20	46	19	60	45	59	46	48	51	55						
BBS KOVU		BBS HOBS	6.67	104	95	93	111	118	102	116	116	116	109	104	114						
	2022	REGAL BRAVE		5	5	15	37	8	49	37	48	38	40	42	45						
CDH NDODA		CDH VERSTAPPEN	8.14	110	107	95	117	112	118	118	114	112	117	113	119						
	2023	MIGHTY LARA II		5	5	9	35	5	49	34	48	36	38	40	45						

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	
KINGSTON NALA	2019	LOU-ANDRE BREKER	5.51	88	115	107	94	84	89	94	86	90	102	91	88	16	3	2			
		HEINEMAN QUEEN SHEBA		5	5	23	48	18	65	47	64	49	51	54	59			2			
GOT MOJO SAVANNAH	2021	KING GRANITE DROGO	11.45	108	108	91	114	101	106	103	96	92	92	99	98	4	1				
		IVANOK UNA		5	5	5	25	5	51	25	49	27	31	35	42						
PGM KENNELS THANDIWE	2024	ELEVATION BULLET	7.50	122	116	83	112	106	100	111	108	100	102	103	106						
		GOT MOJO SAVANNAH		5	5	5	12	5	30	11	29	13	16	20	25						

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	
LOU-ANDRE BREKER		SUMSARE BLACK LORENZO	11.04	68	120	113	90	79	107	95	94	82	96	80	87	79 10	18			11
	2014	EGOLI BBD DEBRA		5	5	27	64	34	79	63	78	64	67	69	74					2
KING GRANITE DROGO		IVANOK HEROD	4.45	107	107	85	116	107	105	111	102	103	107	110	108	4 2	2			2
	2017	GIANTS OF AFRICA HAVOCKESS		5	5	26	36	5	50	36	50	37	39	41	46					1
ELEVATION DJ		ELEVATION PEPSI	14.35	123	96	63	123	121	92	130	121	110	118	107	118	70 15	21	4	4	14
	2018	ELEVATION IVY		37	56	45	67	44	78	66	78	67	69	71	75					4
BBS HOBS		MES HILUX	14.47	108	91	102	119	120	115	123	131	121	116	118	128	17 4	6			6
	2020	ELEVATION KATINKA		5	5	28	60	34	75	59	74	60	63	65	70					2
CDH VERSTAPPEN		MINTAKAROO CDH HENNIE	10.35	95	110	110	121	118	129	121	111	118	124	122	124	84 13	12			
	2022	CDH NONNA		5	5	16	59	30	76	58	75	60	63	65	71					
ELEVATION BULLET		ELEVATION DJ	12.04	136	123	75	110	110	94	119	120	109	112	107	115	4 1				
	2022	ELEVATION DIXIE		5	27	20	46	19	60	45	59	46	48	51	55					

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	
REGAL BRAVE	2016	MIDDELPOS BBD DUKE I	5.26	101	99	85	103	116	88	109	101	111	101	91	100	11	4	4			4
		VOEL GERUS ELZAAN		5	5	43	53	30	66	53	65	54	56	58	62			2			1
HEINEMAN QUEEN SHEBA	2017	LA BOELA GUNSTON	4.61	107	111	95	96	80	101	93	85	88	94	93	87	7	1	3			2
		BOUWER NOIR		5	5	37	50	22	68	49	67	51	54	56	62			3			1
IVANOK UNA	2019	IVANOK RUBEN	17.33	109	108	96	102	101	88	98	96	92	83	88	90	10	2	3			2
		IVANOK THANDIE		5	5	5	19	5	43	19	42	21	24	29	36			2			1
ELEVATION DIXIE	2019	LINGA LONGA HARLEY 3	5.27	149	151	87	104	104	91	110	118	110	115	110	114	3	1	2			1
		ZUKANDI LIZZY		36	53	41	47	27	58	47	57	48	50	51	55			2			1
MIGHTY LARA II	2021	MIGHTY MABULA	5.53	125	105	81	113	106	108	114	117	106	109	105	113	8	3	2			
		ELEVATION LILLY PIT		5	5	42	51	25	68	51	67	52	54	57	62			2			
GOT MOJO SAVANNAH	2021	KING GRANITE DROGO	11.45	108	108	91	114	101	106	103	96	92	92	99	98	4	1				
		IVANOK UNA		5	5	5	25	5	51	25	49	27	31	35	42						

