

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
February 2026

0 0 M. & D. CHIKWAVA

NO 20 7TH AVENUE
WOODVILLE
BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE



Kennel Number: 700497



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.

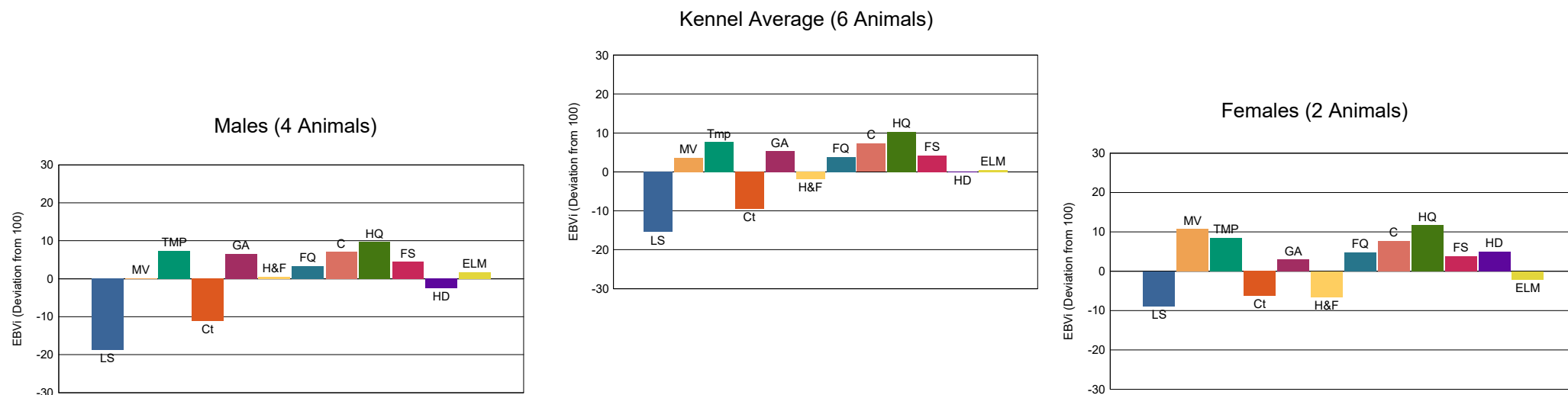
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

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)	85	81	91
Movement (Mv)	104	100	111
Temperament (Tmp)	108	107	108
Coat (Ct)	91	89	94
General Appearance	105	106	103
Head & Face (H&F)	98	100	93
Front Quarter (FQ)	104	103	105
Centre (C)	107	107	108
Hind Quarter (HQ)	110	110	112
Final Score (FS)	104	104	104
Hip Health (HH)	100	97	105
Elbow Health (ELM)	100	102	98

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.

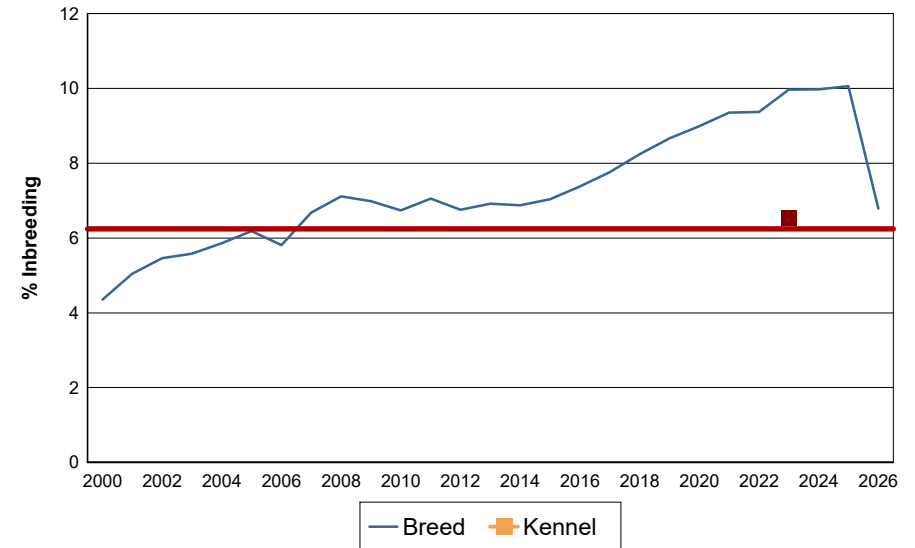
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients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

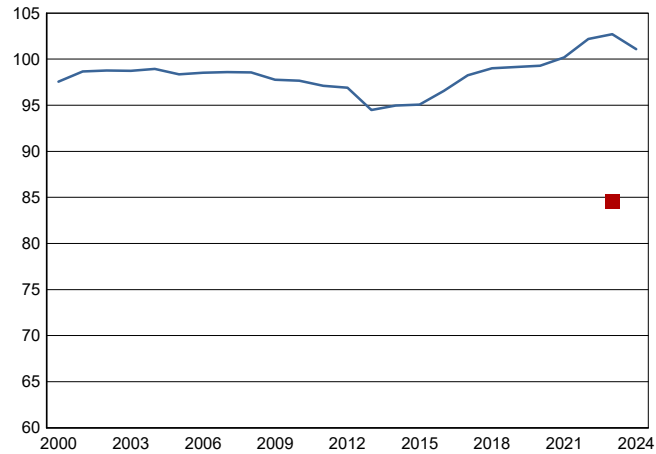


Inbreeding Levels

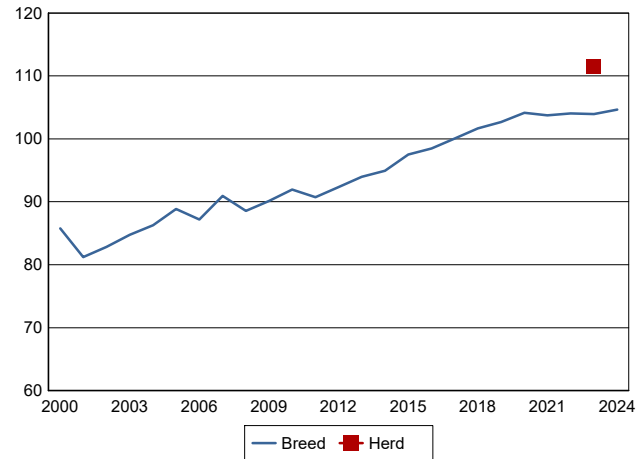
	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	6	49007	4	25141	2	23857	4	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	7.57	8.49	8.41	8.46	5.88	8.53	9.50	8.01	8.50	8.00
Number inbred	6	48727	4	24990	2	23728	4	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	2	30600	2	15537		15058	2	15537	3	15058

Genetic Trends

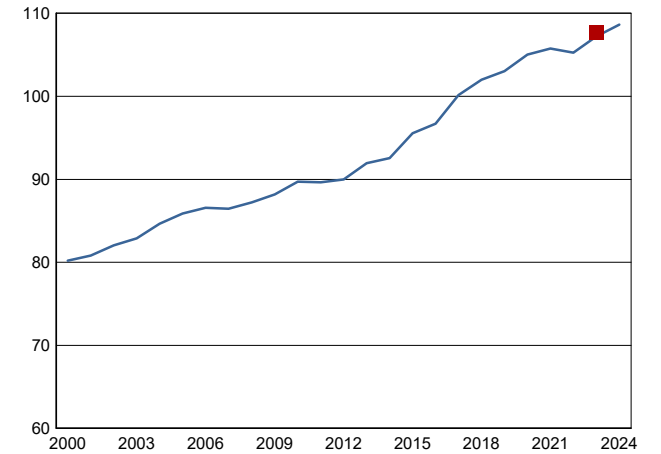
Litter Size



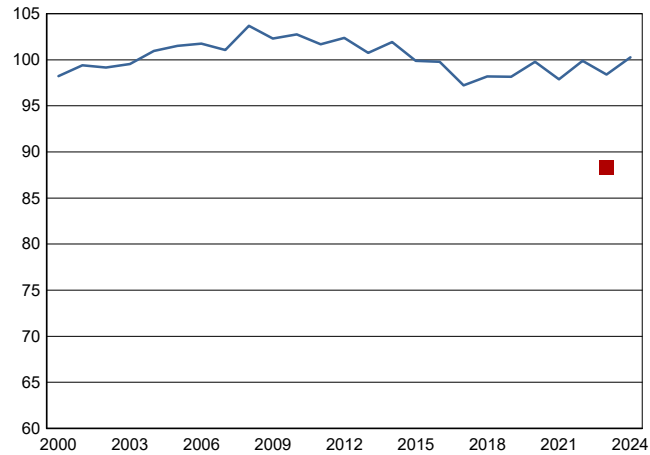
Movement



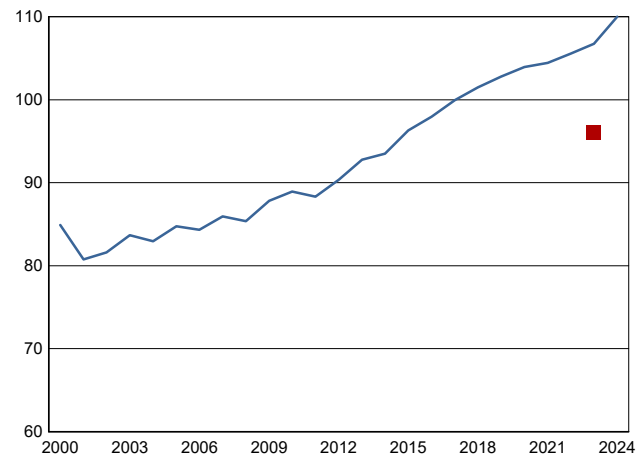
Temperament



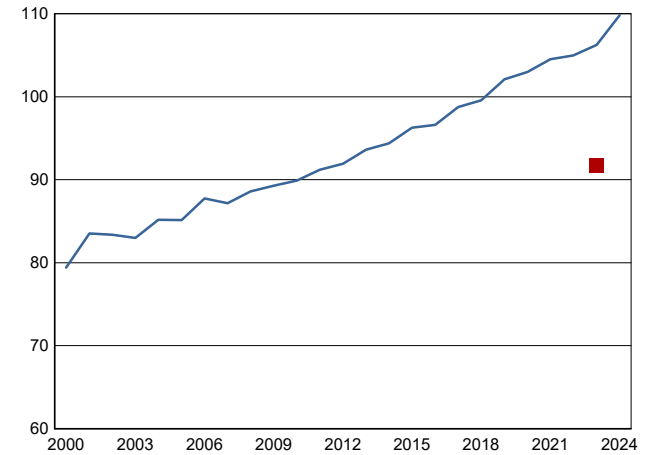
Coat



General Appearance

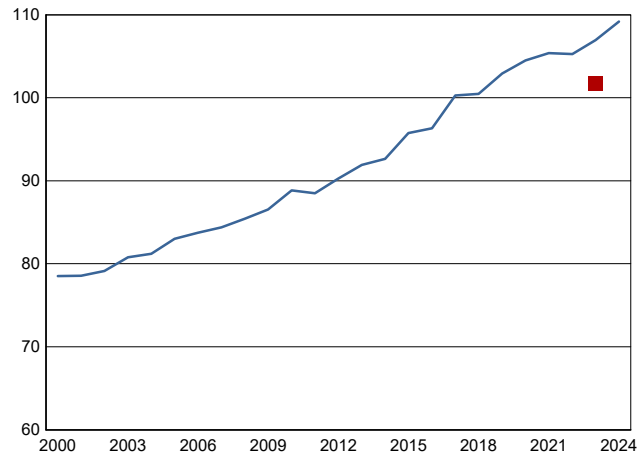


Head & Face

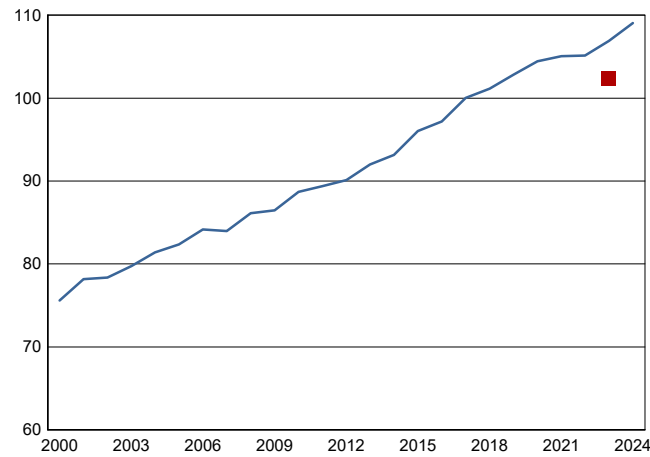


Genetic Trends

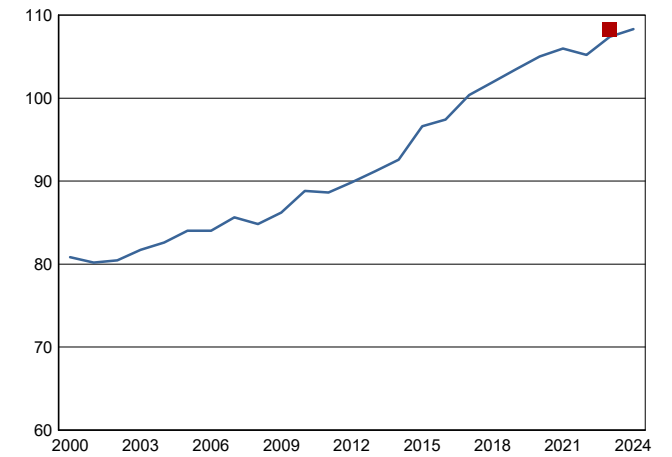
Front Quarter



Centre

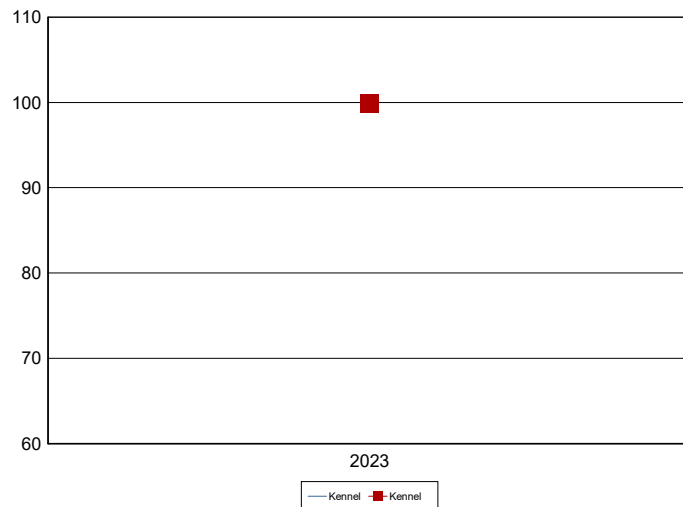


Hind Quarter

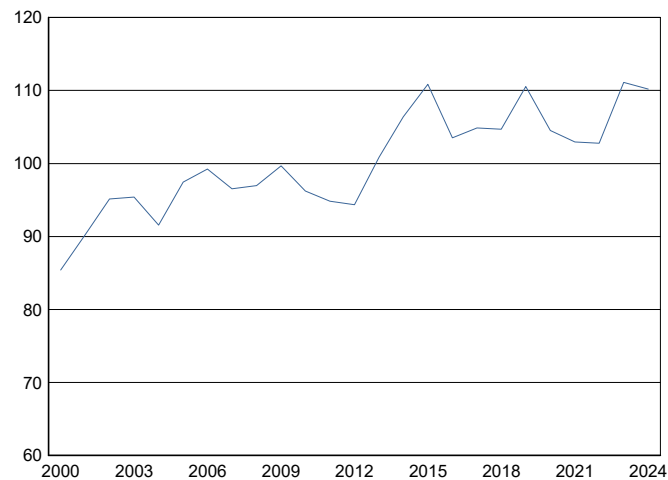


Final Score & Health Traits

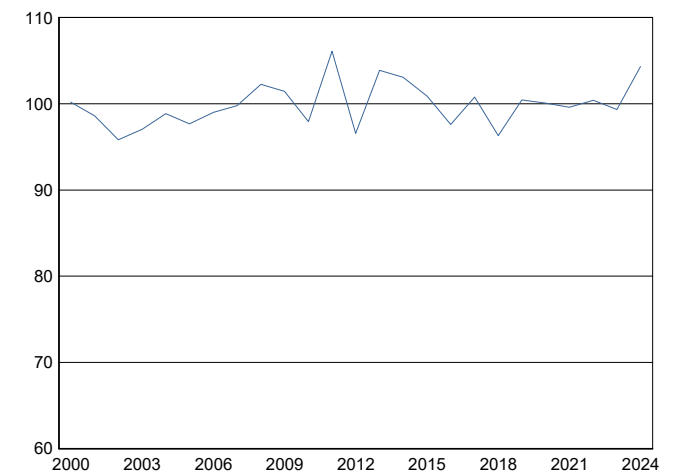
Final Score



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	
BARAKAH 12-GAUGE		CABARET SON OF A GUN	5.50	96	101	69	111	105	77	99	98	94	98	107	99	12	3	6			
	2019	AFRIKA BEAUTY		5	13	37	50	32	62	49	61	50	52	54	57			4			
JOSMOT CONAN		LA RIVIERA NTOMBO	15.47	91	107	89	62	99	97	114	110	113	115	96	104	3	1				
	2022	JOSMOT NASHA		5	5	5	47	12	64	46	63	48	50	53	58						
BARAKAH BAUTISTA		BARAKAH 12-GAUGE	6.54	103	98	85	110	112	89	102	89	103	104	113	102						
	2023	AFRIKA THULI I		5	5	14	38	5	54	37	53	38	41	43	48						
ZVIMBEX BARAKAH BULLET		BARAKAH 12-GAUGE	6.14	100	101	82	118	114	92	112	104	104	111	123	113						
	2024	ZVIMBEX NANDI		5	5	5	36	5	54	35	53	36	39	42	47						

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	
AFRIKA THULI I		AFRIKA PATRON	5.62	110	95	100	111	108	93	94	85	107	107	107	99	5	1	3			
	2021	ELEVATION LULU II		5	25	33	51	24	66	51	65	52	54	57	61			3			
ZVIMBEX BARAKAH MISS ATTITUDE		BARAKAH 12-GAUGE	6.14	100	101	82	111	109	94	112	102	102	108	117	109						
	2024	ZVIMBEX NANDI		5	5	5	36	5	54	35	53	36	39	42	47						

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	
CABARET SON OF A GUN		TARGUS POCKET-MONEY 2 CABERET	11.63	85	103	53	101	119	54	114	96	99	122	114	104	164 31	59 50	5 5		57 12
	2012	TARGUS KATERA		31	45	71	84	70	91	84	90	85	86	87	89					
AFRIKA PATRON		AFRIKA POTIFAR	5.38	110	108	105	97	97	69	90	80	99	101	94	86	208 33	31 29	4 4		22 8
	2012	TARGUS ROMY		51	63	61	73	48	85	73	84	74	76	78	81					
LA RIVIERA NTOMBO		CABARET CRUISER	15.47	88	109	86	70	97	96	111	89	98	101	105	95	25 3	12 10			3 1
	2016	JOSMOT STORM		5	5	7	51	19	67	50	66	52	54	57	62					
BARAKAH 12-GAUGE		CABARET SON OF A GUN	5.50	96	101	69	111	105	77	99	98	94	98	107	99	12 3	6 4			
	2019	AFRIKA BEAUTY		5	13	37	50	32	62	49	61	50	52	54	57					

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-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
AFRIKA BEAUTY	2016	AFRIKA HAVANNAH	4.37	108	99	86	104	86	106	93	106	96	80	88	94	2	1	1			1
		AFRIKA THANDI		15	26	45	43	23	54	42	53	43	45	47	50			1			1
ELEVATION LULU II	2019	ELEVATION LIAM	18.78	110	82	95	119	123	120	108	105	120	120	125	121	15	3	4			2
		ELEVATION LUCA		5	22	44	54	26	71	54	70	55	58	60	65			4			1
JOSMOT NASHA	2020	TARGUS BOM BOEL	7.35	94	106	92	70	105	87	109	101	110	116	101	102	17	2	7			6
		TREBLA MINNIE		5	5	43	61	37	75	60	74	62	64	66	71			6			1
AFRIKA THULI I	2021	AFRIKA PATRON	5.62	110	95	100	111	108	93	94	85	107	107	107	99	5	1	3			
		ELEVATION LULU II		5	25	33	51	24	66	51	65	52	54	57	61			3			
ZVIMBEX NANDI	2022	ALESSANDRO BENJIE	6.36	104	101	95	118	119	103	125	112	118	125	128	124	9	3	3			
		KING GRANITE KELLY		5	5	9	38	5	55	37	54	39	41	44	49			2			

