



Raising sheep the EASY way!

Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International

Blackbelly Banner

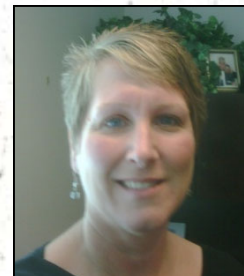
Interim Changing of the Guard

Sometimes bad things happen to really good people. BBSAI President and Newsletter Editor JoAnne Hamsher learned that her previous cancer has returned. Because of health complications with other members in her family, she and her family are undergoing a complete lifestyle change. This has necessitated putting their farm up for sale and selling all their livestock, and JoAnne has resigned her seat on the BBSAI Board of Directors.

JoAnne brought great compassion and leadership to the Board and helped the Association through some difficult and stressful events. Her experience as a human resources professional helped to smooth ruffled feathers and create

bridges of common ground. Not only will we miss her on the Board, but the Barbados Blackbelly breed will be poorer without her dedication and commitment to its conservation.

The vacancy on the BBSAI Board of Directors has been filled in the interim by Mark Fleming, who raises American Blackbelly sheep in Lamar, Missouri. Mark is no stranger to the BBSAI Board of Directors. He was Secretary/Treasurer from 2003-2005 and President from 2007-2008. He has been a backbone for the Association and we are grateful that he is willing to step back onto the Board. In its August meeting, the Board voted Mark to serve as interim BBSAI President.



JoAnne Hamsher



Mark Fleming

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Grant Shoemaker Wins BBSAI's First Annual 4-H/FFA Youth Grant

For most kids, Monday morning at school isn't anything to get too excited about. 13-year-old Grant Shoemaker in Hernando, Florida, had no idea that events on this Monday morning would change his daily life for at least a year. He learned that he had won the BBSAI's 2010 4-H/FFA Youth Grant, a \$400 award to purchase a blackbelly sheep and its feed, grooming supplies and necessary equipment. BBSAI vice president Joan Eubank personally presented the award to Grant during a video-taped event that was played at the school's morning show. Grant's Monday morning began by meeting Cinnamon, the American Blackbelly ewe who will be his daily companion.

Joan Eubank is chair of the BBSAI's 4-H/FFA Youth Grant Program and responsible not only for creating the program but also for promoting it. Joan will serve as Grant's mentor for the next year and help him learn how to care for Cinnamon and show her in the Florida State Fair next February.

Grant is a member of the Lecanto FFA Chapter and attends 8th grade at Le-

canto Middle School in Lecanto, Florida. He told Citrus County Chronicle reporter Cheri Harris that he entered the contest because he wanted to have an exotic, shorthair breed -- not something fluffy. (You can read the front-page story at <http://tinyurl.com/2bgrklw>) Grant will keep Cinnamon at the school's barn. Two pigs live in nearby stalls, so she will have company.

His winning essay was one of two submitted to the BBSAI for this year's award. The 4-H/FFA Youth Grant Committee considered five things when choosing a winner: 1) Did the essay address all of the required topics? 2) Was the application complete (it needed to be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from a 4-H/FFA advisor); 3) Was it submitted before the deadline? 4) Is the writing style appropriate for the essay? 5) Are grammar and punctuation appropriate for the age of the student?

In addition to the BBSAI Youth Grant, the BBSAI will award a local grant using funds that Joan Eubank has raised during livestock swaps, raffles, and other events she hosted at local Tractor Supply stores. The winner of the local grant is Rebecca Shanor, age 17, who attends North Marion High School. Rebecca is in the 12th grade and is Vice President of the North Marion High School FFA chapter. She will show her lamb at the Southeastern Youth Fair in Marion County. Rebecca has shown other animals such as pigs, heifers, rabbits and chickens at this fair in the past. This will be the first time she will show a lamb.

Congratulations to these young farmers! We look forward to hearing more about their efforts to prepare their sheep for the show ring.

My name is Grant Shoemaker and attend Lecanto Middle School in Lecanto, FL. I am currently in the 8th grade and taking an advanced agriculture class. I am an FFA member and attend some 4H meetings with a friend.

I was introduced to the Barbados Black Belly Sheep and the American Black Belly Sheep by a very proud local breeder. Ms. Joan told me about the opportunity to learn more about the sheep and the chance of a grant to help get one and be able to show it. After reviewing the website and talking to my parents I knew I wanted to obtain one and get the word out about the really cool sheep.

I visited Ms. Joan's farm and fell in love. I knew I needed to apply for the grant in order to be able to get one to raise and breed and show in the Florida State Fair. Since I was planning on showing my rabbits I thought this was the best place to be able to teach others about a really cool animal and get lots of exposure to promote the Black Belly Sheep. I would like to be a part of the sheep industry by adding more animals and one day having my own flock to show off.

If I am chosen as the grant winner my sheep would be housed at the school pasture. She would be housed in a horse barn with high cedar walls with bar windows to give great airflow. She will have the opportunity to graze in the pasture during the day and she would be penned up in the evening to protect her from wild natural predators. I am currently raising a show steer and tend to him twice daily and supply him with clean fresh water and food. This would be the same times I would tend to my sheep. Since she would be housed at the school campus she will have lots of extra exposure and love by all my classmates. She would be able to give them more opportunities to work with another type of farm animal and maybe get them interested in the Black Belly Sheep.

I would be able to market the Black Belly Sheep by putting her on display and giving an illustrated talk about the breed at the Florida State Fair as well as trying to set up a booth at the Citrus County Fair and maybe helping at other Fairs as well. I will make sure I let people know about this really cool and beautiful haired sheep.

Please give careful consideration in granting me the grant to obtain and spread the word about such a really awesome type of sheep. I won't let you down and the future sheep in Florida will surely find their way into someone's farm just after learning from me about the sheep.



Grant Shoemaker (left); Joan Eubank (center); FFA Advisor Deborah Parker (right)

Colter Lanier Wins Reserve Champion

My name is Colter Lanier and I am ten years old. I am a member of the BBSAI. This year I took my American Blackbellys to the County Fair. When I first arrived with my sheep, the sheep superintendent told me that goats were in the next barn. I smiled and told her that they were actually sheep and she showed me my pens. I had entered them in any other breed class in the Breeding sheep show. All the other sheep people would look at my sheep funny when they walked by. I just smiled and acted like I didn't notice. As the week went on, my pen of sheep had the most visitors from the public. They all had lots of questions about them and seemed to really be interested in them. Some people stopped by daily to pet them. Finally, it was the

a lot of fun. The best thing you can do is educate people about American Blackbellys. I learned that once people understand that they really are sheep, it is no big deal. Just remember to keep a smile on your face and show how proud you are of your sheep! I think the more Blackbellys we get into the show ring, the less negativity our breed will have. Next year I am going to make a poster to hang over my pens. I think it will help teach people about our wonderful breed of sheep.



It only took a couple of days and we had fallen in love with him. He had a wonderful personality. We decided to keep him and named him Bado. After awhile, we were enjoying being around him more than our own Suffolk. I decided to buy a ewe from our neighbor and see how I liked her. She was just as sweet as Bado and I was hooked. Within five months of getting Bado, we decided to change our flock to American Blackbellys. We sold all of our Suffolk sheep and now have eight ewes and two rams.



I just got started in raising American Blackbellys last year. My family raises and shows a lot of different livestock. We moved to a different ranch last year. Not long after moving, we found out that our new neighbor raised American Blackbellys. I had never seen them before and didn't think much about it.

Early one morning, our neighbor calls and says that she had a bum lamb. She was going on va-

cation and wondered if I could take care of it. She also told me that if I liked the lamb, that I could keep him. We had Suffolk sheep and really didn't want any other breeds of sheep. But, I told her I would gladly take care of it until she returned. She brought him over the next day. We were not used to baby lambs looking like he did. He had a pretty brown coat of hair and big, soft eyes. We were then curious about him and started looking up information about the breed. The more we found out about them, the more we liked. You didn't have to shear them or dock their tail.

day of the show. All the other sheep people gave me weird looks and pointed at my sheep as I brought them to the holding pens. I smiled and waited my turn to go in the ring. In the Any Other Breed class, there were my two American Blackbelly rams and six Dorper rams. When the class was placed, my spring ram won Reserve Champion breeding ram. I was so excited! By the way my sheep were looked down at in the sheep barn, I didn't think they had a chance. The rest of fair week, everyone in the sheep barn treated me just like any other sheep person.

Showing American Blackbellys in 4-H is



Contest Time!

We've all watched "Are You Smarter than a Fifth Grader" and "Jeopardy." Now it's your turn to play

"How Cleaver Are You?"

The BBSAI needs new designs for its t-shirts, coffee mugs, bumper stickers, etc. We can hire a graphic designer to do the artwork, but first we need to come up with a theme or slogan that the artist can use as a focus. For example,

- Blackbelly Rams Have Nice Chest Hair
- I am NOT a goat, I'm a hair sheep
- Dare to Be Different!
- No wool gathering!

You get the idea. You do not have to be an artist, but if you have a design in mind or can give us a verbal description, send it along with your slogan.

E-mail all entries to t-shirt@blackbellysheep.org by December 31, 2010. Enter as many different ideas as you like. The BBSAI will award a \$25 cash prize to the best entry or, in the case of breed-specific entries, a \$25 prize to the winning American Blackbelly entry and another \$25 prize to the winning Barbados Blackbelly entry. All entries become the property of the BBSAI.

What would you want on your t-shirt that would tell everyone you are a proud American Blackbelly or Barbados Blackbelly sheep owner?

We want to design your
FAVORITE BLACKBELLY T-SHIRT!



BBSAI member Elaine Haas' favorite Cow Dog t-shirt (I guess you have to be a cow-dog owner to appreciate it)



How-To Videos on BBSAI's Web Site

The BBSAI's Web site now has links to the following how-to videos provided by HobbyFarms.com:

- Bottle feeding a goat kid
- Castrating a lamb
- Correcting a lamb's position during birth
- Giving an injection to a lamb
- Milking a doe with udder problems
- Tube feeding a goat kid

Check them out at

<http://blackbellysheep.org/how-to-videos.html>



Make Your Own Sheep Treats

Things You'll Need:

Oil
Large baking sheet
Large mixing bowl
4 cups rolled oats, divided
1/2 cup horse bran
1/2 cup whole wheat flour
1/2 cup all purpose flour
1/2 cup firmly packed brown sugar
1/2 tsp. baking soda
2 grated carrots
3 large alfalfa pellets
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup applesauce
1 cup dark molasses
Airtight container

http://www.ehow.com/how_4486473_make-alfalfa-bites-horse-treats.html#ixzz0z4T34W7h

Instructions:

Step 1 - Preheat the oven to 325 degrees F, and oil a large baking sheet.

Step 2 - Place 2 cups of rolled oats in a large mixing bowl and stir in 1/2 cup horse bran, 1/2 cup whole wheat flour, 3/4 cup all purpose flour, 1/2 cup firmly packed brown sugar, 1/2 tsp. baking soda and 2 grated carrots.

Step 3 - Put 3 large alfalfa pellets in a plastic bag and crush them with a rolling pin or potato masher until they are the consistency of coarse crumbs. Add the alfalfa crumbs to the mixing bowl and stir until all of the ingredients are evenly mixed.

Step 4 - Stir in 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup applesauce and 1 cup dark molasses and mix it well, then add the remaining 2 cups of oats. The mixture should form a very thick dough. If it seems too thin, add a bit more all purpose flour.

Step 5 - Roll the dough into balls the size of golf balls and put them on the oiled baking sheet. Flatten them slightly with the palm of your hand.

Step 6 - Bake the alfalfa bits until they begin to turn brown, about 20 minutes.

Step 7 - Remove the alfalfa bits from the oven and let them cool. Store them in an airtight container.

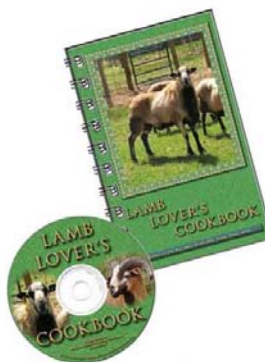
http://www.ehow.com/how_4486473_make-alfalfa-bites-horse-treats.html



BBSAI Board Votes

BBSAI Board Votes	
7/27/2010	Vote to invite Mark Fleming to fill vacant
	Vote to no longer print the Book of Registry but instead to make it available via the BBSAI Web site for free, probably as PDF
	Vote to award a BBSAI Junior membership to the winner of the 2010 Youth Grant. (3
7/27/2010	Vote to award two \$25 cash prizes to the winners of the t-shirt slogan contest. (Yes
9/2/2010	Vote to elect Mark Fleming as interim president to fill the office vacated by JoAnne Hamsher. (5 yes, 0 no). Passed.

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AMERICAN BLACKBELLY
BARBADOS BLACKBELLY

Ask the BBSAI

Questions sent to info@blackbellysheep.org are answered by BBSAI Registrar Mary Swindell.

Q: I have about 2 acres fenced, with bermuda and bahia grass. Would blackbelly sheep eat the grass, and can they sustain off the grass alone or would I need to feed them a supplemental grain? I would like to have them as opposed to cattle because I think cattle would get stolen. If I had a male and female, would they breed and would the young sheep also be able to live off the grass?

A: Yes, blackbelly sheep would eat your grass, and they can be sustained on grass alone, most of the time. I say "most of the time" because it helps to give pregnant ewes in the last month of their pregnancy a little grain supplement (not a lot, just perhaps 1/4 pound per day). And nursing ewes also benefit from a little grain supplement while they are providing milk for their lambs. Blackbelly sheep do best with a high fiber forage diet (mostly grass or grass hay) and a very small amount of grain.



For their grain supplement, you can use whole shelled corn or cracked corn, or an all-stock feed (combination of grains suitable for sheep, goats, cattle), or soy hull pellets, etc. Most are available at local farm stores.

And yes, if you have a male and a female, they will breed and have lambs, which can also be sustained on your grass. The two blackbelly breeds (polled Barbados Blackbelly and horned American Blackbelly) are somewhat small breeds, and you can

probably sustain 5 to 10 sheep per acre as long as you have good forage available.

Your sheep will need some shade, plenty of clean fresh water at all times, and a sheep mineral block to provide necessary mineral supplement. It also helps to have a white salt block available. You can usually buy a 50-lb sheep and goat mineral block (or a bag of loose granulated sheep and goat minerals) at your local farm store.

I don't have an opinion on whether cattle would be more likely to get stolen than sheep, however there is one important consideration, and that is predators. Cattle are usually able to fend for themselves with only minimal fencing and small predators (coyotes, dogs, bobcats, etc.) are not a problem. But coyotes and dogs are a major problem for sheep and can cause devastating losses in a sheep flock, especially if there are little lambs. Most sheep breeders try to have predator-proof fence (such as woven wire, chain link, etc.), and many breeders use electrified wire on the outside to help keep predators out. Also, some breeders choose to keep a livestock guardian dog (such as a Great Pyrenees) in with their flock 24/7 to protect the sheep against predators.

Q: Are there scrapie-free sheep available?

A: To our knowledge, there has never been a recorded case of scrapie disease among Blackbelly sheep. Current research continues regarding exact genetic factors which may determine a genetic resistance to scrapie. However, the current scientific thinking is that sheep of all breeds which carry the RR alleles at genetic codon 171 (determined by genotyping blood tests) are most resistant to scrapie

disease.

Many of the American Blackbelly and Barbados Blackbelly sheep available through BBSAI breeder members have been genetically tested and have been found to carry this RR scrapie resistance genotype. It is up to each individual breeder as to how involve he or she wishes to become in genotype testing within his or her flock. It is also up to each individual breeder as to whether they wish to participate in the USDA's voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP), which is a 5-year scrapie-free certification program involving maintaining a closed flock and closely following USDA rules, including period USDA inspections.

Some breeders within the BBSAI are participants in the USDA's voluntary SFCP. Other breeders prefer simply to follow the mandatory USDA rules regarding flock identification and USDA tagging of sheep being sold to various routes. Either way is acceptable to the BBSAI. Many breeders who do not participate in the voluntary SFCP may still have fine examples of healthy flocks, and many have sheep which carry the "R" scrapie-resistant genotype in their flocks.

In order for you to find out which breeders have chosen to participate in the voluntary SFCP, or which breeders have scrapie-resistant genotypes in their flocks, you will need to contact each breeder separately. This information is not required for membership in the BBSAI, and it is not required for registration of Blackbelly sheep in the BBSAI registry.

We have an excellent Breeder Directory on the BBSAI Web site at <http://blackbellysheep.org/directory.html> that lists breeders and

(Continued on page 9)



Late Summer Deworming

Dr. J.L. Goetz

Late summer parasite control can be challenging for a number of reasons. First of all pastures are short and overgrazed. This concentrates the worm larva on a smaller surface and increases the likelihood of sheep acquiring more larva. Secondly, summer temperatures and humidity, particularly in southern and eastern areas are ideal for larva survival on pasture. Larva are susceptible to cold and drying. If the pastures are lush with green grass they are probably also lush with larva. Thirdly, the presence of sheep on the pasture "seeds" the pasture with parasite eggs. In most production systems there is no such thing as a "clean" pasture in August. Lastly, controlling parasites in August is important to provide a flushing effect on the ewes prior to breeding.

So what tools do we have available for control? All of the dewormers that are available for worm control in sheep fall into three general categories:

Benzimidazoles (Panacur, Safeguard, Synathic, and Valbazen)

Avermectins (Ivermectin, Dectomax, Cydectin)

Levamisole (Prohibit)

The benzimidazoles class is not very useful in late season deworming. These are "purge" dewormers. They will kill the adult worms but only are effective in the sheep for a few days. In many cases, if these have been used frequently on the farm resistance may be a issue as well.

Avermectins such as Ivermectin and Dectomax can be very useful in late summer. If used in the injectable form they will persist in the blood of sheep and in addition to killing the adult parasites, they will kill any larva consumed for 7-14 days following deworming. Often these are the best options, especially if we are forced to turn sheep back onto an infected pasture.

Levamisole, which has been unavailable for the past three years, is becoming more available. We expect our next shipment in early August. This compound has a unique method of action. Furthermore, any resistance that develops disappears when we quit using the dewormer. Since levamisole has not been available in the U.S. for the past three years we anticipate no resistance issues. The only disadvantage is that it is a purge dewormer, similar to the "white dewormers" (the benzimidazole class).

In nearly all cases, fall deworming in conjunction with supplemental grain is highly effective in flushing ewes. This fools the ewe's physiology into thinking more nutrients are available and thus increasing the rate of multiple births. Flushing works best when ewes are in a thin to moderate condition score.

Monorchism/Monorchidism in Sheep

By Mary Swindell

Monorchism is the state of having only one testicle within the scrotum. The best summary of this condition is in a 1994 article called "Cryptorchidism" by Susan Lennard, on the Icelanddogs.com website. The link is <http://www.icelanddogs.com/cryptorchidism.html>

Lennard confirms that monorchidism and cryptorchidism have been scientifically proven to be hereditary traits in dogs, and are thought to be hereditary in cats and domestic animals, including sheep. The exact method of the inherited transmission is not clear. It is a recessive trait that may be transmitted through the sire, the dam, or both. The traits are more common in purebred breeds of dogs and in highly in-bred bloodlines.

Cryptorchidism is the condition where one or both testicles fail to descend. Cryptorchidism can be unilateral (one-sided) or bilateral (both sides). True monorchidism is a more rare condition, where one of the testicles actually fails to develop at all. In monorchidism, one of the testicles does not simply fail to descend; rather, it does not even exist. Cryptorchids are at a much greater risk of cancer and other related diseases in the region of the retained testicles; therefore it is strongly recommended that a cryptorchid dog have the retained testicle surgically removed to protect his health.

There may actually be a combination of multiple genetic factors that come together to produce monorchidism or cryptorchidism. Because more than one genetic factor may be responsible for the failure of the testes to develop or descend, it is possible for monorchids and cryptorchids to produce seemingly normal male or female offspring, which are themselves potential carriers of this recessive condition, when paired with certain mates.

Since the possible combination of genes that produce the monorchid or cryptorchid condition is potentially endless, the author states that it is almost im-

possible to establish and identify carriers of this condition. She states that "A study involving Beagles revealed that 40 offspring from a single dam were needed in order to establish the dam as a carrier. Cryptorchidism, therefore, is extremely difficult to control once it is within a population."

And she goes on to say that "Fortunately, we are encouraged by results which reveal substantive improvements in agriculture.

Thirty years of artificial selection have resulted in myriad improvements ranging from increased egg and milk production to a reduction of cryptorchidism in commercial livestock. In the livestock world, sheep provide an excellent example of how we might control cryptorchidism within a population of animals. By removing all cryptorchids (affected males) from their breeding programs, sheep farmers experienced a 18-28% decrease in the incidence of cryptorchidism. Their startling results were not based on complicated permutations with regard to possible "carriers" They employed the best of all common sense by focusing on the obvious; eliminating from their breeding programs, animals with one or no descended testicles. Frankly, it doesn't get much easier."

Do not use a unilateral cryptorchid (or monorchid) ram as a breeding ram, since he may pass this trait to his male as well as his female lambs. Even if the condition does not show itself in the lambs, they may still be carriers of the condition. Since this recessive trait is certainly out there in all flocks and breeds to a certain small extent, many breeders might be willing to take the chance on breeding a ram or ewe that is connected with the trait. However, especially if you have a ram that is showing the trait, there is a much higher chance that he will pass it on to the offspring of every ewe in the flock to which he is bred. If he is the ram that you use for all your breeding in a certain season, then there is a chance



These rams all have well-developed testicles (Photo from <http://www.sheep101.info/201/ramrepro.html>)

that every lamb born that year will carry the trait. It will be much better for your own flock, and for both Blackbelly breeds as a whole, if this trait is wiped out by making sure we don't use as flock breeders these carriers showing the trait.

During the course of my internet search, I also ran across breed standards for several sheep breeds. Many of these breed standards specifically disqualify or discourage rams that are monorchids or cryptorchids from being registered or used for breeding. Monorchidism or cryptorchidism is considered to be "Not to Standard" according to the [Barbados Blackbelly Breed Standard](#), indicating that "Sheep with these flaws should be culled from a breeding program. These flaws are detrimental to the future of the breed."

New BBSAI Members

Brian Bond	WY
Daniel and Rhonda Drinkard	AL
William Gil	LA
Dan Hart	UT
Danny Hesse	OK
Mike Hummel	OH
Max McDonald	TX
Douglas Noyes	AB
Robert and Mary Pauzauskie	OK
Robert Saunders	CO
Jim and Tracie Savolainen	NY
Robin Toro	AZ
Juan Torres, Jr.	TX
Cheryl Wagner	FL
Marilyn Walker	AR

The Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International is a non-profit organization registered in the State of Missouri



Raising sheep the EASY way!

The BBSAI Newsletter is a benefit of membership in the BBSAI and is published quarterly. The BBSAI Newsletter welcomes articles, photographs and classified ads that relate to American Blackbelly and Barbados Blackbelly sheep. Publication of articles or advertisements does not necessarily constitute an endorsement by BBSAI. No part of the BBSAI Newsletter (including photographs) can be reprinted, put on Web sites, or used in any manner without written permission of the BBSAI.

Issue deadlines are:
January Issue – December 15
July Issue – June 15
April Issue – March 15
October Issue – September 15

Please send changes of address to
BBSAI
808 30th Lane,
Pueblo, CO 81006

BBSAI Officers:

Mark Fleming, President
Joan Eubank, Vice President
Carol Elkins, Secretary
Stephanie Parrish, Treasurer

Directors:

Jeff Evans

Newsletter Editor: Carol Elkins
Registrar: Mary Swindell
registrar@blackbellysheep.org

Ask BBSAI

(Continued from page 6)

their contact information by state. It also tells whether the breeder raises American Blackbelly (horned) or Barbados Blackbelly (polled) sheep. Many breeders have Web sites themselves, which may help you find whether they promote scrapie resistant genotypes within their flocks.

The USDA publishes a list of breeders who are in the voluntary SFCP program at <http://scrapietag.aphis.usda.gov/reports/sisbreed.php>. It lists their enrollment date, and also their current status (whether they have achieved the 5-year certification already, or whether they are still working on it). Using this chart, you may look up AB or BB breeders within your region to see if they are participating in the voluntary USDA program.

Q: What does "tracking" a sheep do in contrast to "registering" a sheep?

A: Tracking is for American Blackbelly or Barbados Blackbelly animals that do not themselves meet breed standards but are either 1) offspring of a registered or registerable animal or 2) capable of producing a registered or registerable animal. Tracked animals cannot later be registered, but their offspring can be registered if they meet breed standards.

To track an animal, you use the same sheep registration application form that you would use to register sheep,

but check the "track" box instead of the "register" box near the top of the form. You should also send a clear photo of this animal, and a \$5.00 fee (check payable to BBSAI) for each animal. If you are tracking some animals and registering some animals, please use one page for the animal(s) being tracked, and a different page for the animals being registered.

The tracking process provides a way to document a sheep in the BBSAI registry database, and it will be included in the pedigree of all its offspring, so that the chain of the family tree will not be broken. It is, for all practical purposes, almost identical to registering a sheep, except that the tracking number looks slightly different and signifies that the sheep is tracked rather than registered.

Breeders of tracked sheep receive a formal tracking certificate with the BBSAI seal, similar to the registration certificates that you receive for your registered sheep. I would encourage members to track an unregistrable sheep, since it will provide an additional generation of pedigree for any of her lambs that you register, either now or in the future.



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