



Raising sheep the EASY way!

Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International

Blackbelly Banner

Using Blackbelly Sheep to Clear Salt Cedar (Tamarisk)

By Andrew Dotson
Socorro, NM

There are a few ways to get rid of salt cedar (Tamarisk is the technical name). You can blade the ground and then use a ripper to rip the roots out. Then you have to either keep ripping it up on a regular basis, or plant something on the land and keep replanting until the salt cedar dies out (which is expensive). Another is herbicide (I personally don't like this option because of the side effects). There are a few different ways to apply herbicides, but the result is the same. We have tried herbicide on our ranch, and have had the salt cedar grow back very fast and very prolific, while losing the native growth... very counterproductive.

However, a third method (and perhaps more interesting to the readers) is to use sheep, specifically blackbelly sheep. I have recently visited the Dog-

shine Ranch in Pueblitos, New Mexico where they have been using American Blackbelly sheep to clear Salt Cedar very effectively. There are a few steps to clearing, and it does take a while, but it is not only more effective but it is also more COST effective.

STEP ONE: The first thing is to scrape the land of all current growth (You shouldn't scrape more land then the sheep can clear in one summer, and it is best to scrape in the winter). This can be accomplished by getting a large bulldozer to just push the salt cedar into piles which can then be burned. You can also hand cut it with chain saws, however, this is time consuming and very hard. One downfall of hand clearing is that Salt Cedar grows so rapidly, you have about one month to clear the working area before where you started is overgrown again (during the growing season).

STEP TWO: Fence in 2 1/2 acres that you have cleared. You can use whatever method of fencing you like, a tip to keep cost of fencing down would be to get fencing that can be moved. A good option is to use cattle panel and T-posts. You simply drive the T-post in at about 8ft then wire the panels to them. When you are done with one area you can just clip the wire, pull the posts, and move to the next area. It has been found most effective to clear 5 acres, fence 2 1/2 acres, put the sheep on it. Once the first area is clear, leave the fencing, fence the



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Using Blackbelly Sheep to Clear Salt Cedar

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other 2 ½ acres, put sheep on it. Once the second area is cleared it will be about time to move the sheep to the first area again. In so doing, you need to have fencing for five acres, but you can use it elsewhere later on.

STEP THREE: This step is more of a given, but you need to put water and minerals/salt in the fenced in acre. You can simply stretch hose through the area instead of running a water line, or you can haul the water in if there are no utilities around. You will also need some kind of temporary shelter for shade.

STEP FOUR: Put sheep in! Around 20 head should do the trick. The goal is to have enough sheep in the area that they eat the salt cedar as soon as it comes up. Some supplemental feed is required, but not so much that they lose interest in the sprouts of salt cedar. Once all the sprouts are eaten down, and you are no longer supplementing the feed but feeding, then it is time to move the sheep to the second area to repeat the process. Once you finish with the second area, then it is time to start over on the first area. You can keep repeating this process until the salt cedar no longer comes up (about one summer for five acres with 20 sheep). The native growth should be fairly quick to regain its foothold once the salt cedar is no longer overcrowding it and you take the sheep off.

A few things to keep in mind while doing this:

You should pull ewes that are ready to lamb and put them on good pasture. The stress that you put the sheep through while clearing is not good for the mother (although they continue to breed and lamb when eating the salt cedar, so it must be nutritious).

Some kind of predator control is a must. The owner of the Dogshine Ranch lost 21 sheep over the span of

his clearing project, and 18 of them were over the span of one week from mountain lions.

You should not allow the salt cedar to grow taller than the sheep can get to (less than 4 feet).

Plan on losing ALL growth, even native growth, while clearing (the sheep eat it all). If there is something you absolutely want to keep, fence it in with strong fencing.

In all, using Blackbelly sheep to clear salt cedar is not only green but it is cost effective. This is a loose guide and can be altered to fit as needed; it has worked for one ranch and is in the beginning stages on another. If anyone has questions or would like to know

more feel free to e-mail me, and good luck!

Regarding the following photos, in the background of some of them you can see the old stands of salt cedar that have not been cleared, in the foreground you can see the native growth reclaiming the land. There is also a picture close up of the salt cedar that starts to come up after it is scraped off with no sheep eating it (that picture is just one year of growth).

BBSAI member Andrew Dotson raises American Blackbelly sheep on his ranch in Socorro, New Mexico. He and his wife are also the new owners of the Black Dog Boarding Kennels, Inc., which they purchased after he returned to Socorro from two tours in Iraq while with the Marine Corps. Email: dotsonar@gmail.com



Salt cedar one year growth



Native vegetation with uncleared salt cedar in the background



Disturbing Trends in American Blackbelly Sheep Registrations

By Mary Swindell, BBSAI Registrar

The sheep registration report for our BBSAI 2010 Annual Meeting shows some trends regarding American Blackbelly and Barbados Blackbelly sheep registrations that I would like to share with you. The registration data below for the past four years (2007 - 2010) includes annual registrations, total registrations to date, and estimated numbers of living sheep for both the AB and the BB breeds.

In each of these three categories, registrations of American Blackbelly sheep comprised somewhere around 2/3 (67%) of total combined AB and BB registrations in 2007. However, in the years since then, the amount of annual AB registrations has declined, falling in 2010 to only 25% of total annual combined AB and BB registrations for the year. While there were 133 AB registrations in 2007, there were only 80 AB sheep registrations in 2009, and only 82 AB registrations in 2010. During this same time period, the number of annual BB registrations has risen from 82 in 2007 to 248 in 2010, comprising 75% of the 330 sheep registrations for this year.

Likewise, the portion of our total cumulative sheep registrations taken up by AB sheep has dropped from 67% in 2007 to 54% in 2010, a steady downward decline. While our BBSAI database continues to grow, less and less of it is composed of AB sheep. The total cumulative number of AB sheep in the database has increased somewhat through these years, from 889 total

AB sheep in 2007 to 1,161 AB sheep in 2010. However, before you take comfort in that thought, read on!

The most disturbing AB trend is in regard to the third category, "Total Estimated Living Population" (all registered sheep less than 10 years old). Theoretically, the registered "Estimated Living Population" of registered sheep should gradually increase through the years. Indeed, this is happening for the combined AB and BB group as a whole (the Estimated Living Population has increased from 1,197 estimated living sheep in 2007 to 1,669 estimated living sheep in 2010). And it has increased remarkably for BB sheep (from 394 estimated living BB sheep in 2007, to 891 estimated living BB sheep in 2010). However, the estimated living AB sheep population has been in steady decline since 2008, and has gone down from 803 living AB sheep in 2007, to 778 living AB sheep in 2010.

Since 2004, BBSAI member breeders have worked hard to establish and name the American Blackbelly breed, and provide a set of AB breed standards to standardize this magnificent breed. Efforts over the past six years to build multi-generation pedigrees of AB sheep which conform to the AB breed standards have given strength to the breed. While the AB registry is still open, AB breeders are increasingly looking to breed their stock to other registered AB sheep in order to further stabilize the AB breed. But if the registered AB gene pool is in decline, this effort may soon be difficult to

maintain. In fact, the above trends suggest that the AB sheep estimated living population will decline at an accelerated rate in the future since annual registrations of new AB sheep are also in decline. It is possible that there may be less than 500 living registered AB sheep by the year 2015!

The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy defines "critically endangered" livestock breeds as any breed with less than 200 annual registrations in the United States and estimated global population less than 2,000. No matter how we look at it, we are already at that "critically endangered" level now, with both the AB breed as well as the BB breed! The BB breeders seem to be showing a positive trend, as their number of annual registrations, total registrations, and estimated living animals are all increasing each year. But the AB breeders have a problem: Their AB sheep numbers, already endangered, are shrinking more quickly each year!

So we need the help of all you AB breeders out there! Please register your sheep and help build up the gene pool of registered living AB stock! Remember, a breed is only as strong as the individual breeders and the gene pool of the animals which have come together to make the breed. As I'm sure you know, many fine livestock breeds of the past have already become extinct. In some cases, well-meaning breeders have allowed outcrossing of their animals, failed to

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	Annual Registrations				Total Sheep Registrations in Database				Total Estimated Living Population (Registered Animals Less than 10 Years Old)				Percentage Increase of Living Population 2007 - 2010
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	
AB Sheep	133	129	80	82	889	1015	1080	1161	803	839	811	778	-3.1%
% of Total	62%	38%	40%	25%	67%	61%	60%	54%	67%	58%	54%	47%	
BB Sheep	82	207	122	248	430	643	733	985	394	599	700	891	126.1%
% of Total	38%	62%	60%	75%	33%	39%	40%	46%	33%	42%	46%	53%	
Total (AB + BB)	215	336	202	330	1319	1658	1813	2146	1197	1438	1511	1669	39.4%
% of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

BBSAI Flock Book Available Online for FREE!

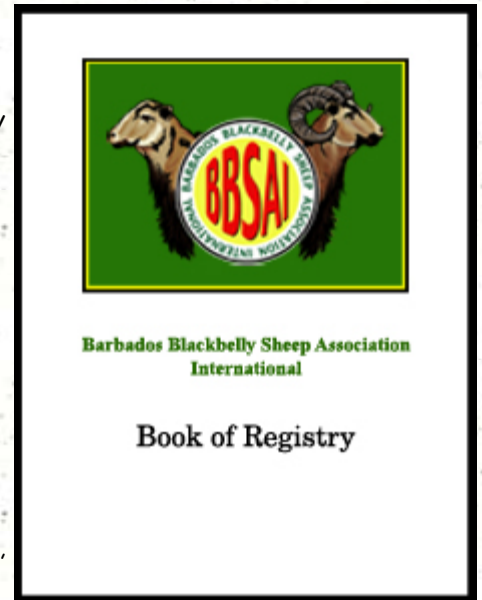
The BBSAI Book of Registry, Third Edition (January 2011) is now available for you to use free on the BBSAI Web Site at www.blackbellysheep.org. The Book of Registry can be found on the "About the Sheep" page. It is a series of PDF files which can be viewed online, or downloaded and saved on your own computers. You may easily print paper copies of any pages you are interested in, or the entire book if you are interested.

There is a guide to the book, and a table of contents, followed by the data itself, sorted in six different ways. The entire book is 193 pages. Each of the six sorts of data is a separate PDF file of about 32 pages.

In the past, the BBSAI printed two editions of this data and sold them as spiral-bound books. This new online edition includes all the data in the first two editions plus all the sheep which have been registered since that time, up to the present date. There are currently 2,174 registered sheep and 27 tracked sheep in the BBSAI registry database.

We are pleased to be able to publish this resource material electronically, and we hope you will all enjoy being able to view the BBSAI Book of Registry free of charge, at any time you want. We think it is a valuable research tool for breeders wanting to select the finest genetics for your flock, and for buyers to view and put together pedigree information for sheep they are interested in.

Please let us know if you have comments or suggestions concerning these materials. We anticipate updating the online Book of Registry from time to time, in order to keep this public resource as current as possible.



follow us on
twitter



In an ongoing effort to promote the Barbados Blackbelly and American Blackbelly breeds, the BBSAI Board of Directors has added social networking to our marketing endeavors.

We have opened a Twitter account as our entrance into social networking. The neat thing about using Twitter as a marketing tool is that it's completely free

You can find us at http://www.twitter.com/hair_sheep.

The goal of our Twitter campaign is to educate new prospective markets about our breeds and to drive additional unique traffic to the BBSAI Web site. We are gaining new followers everyday and will soon be promoting specific areas of our Web site.

Find us on Twitter, follow us, and take part!

Trends (Continued from page 3)

keep records and register their sheep to identify the purebred animals from the crossbred animals. Suddenly, as the older purebred animals died out, there were unexpectedly no more of the original breed left. It happens all too easily. This is why those of us who value preserving this purebred and standardized American Blackbelly breed need to do our part to keep it going, so that the AB breed does not fall back into obscurity and even extinction through crossbreeding, lack of record keeping, and failure to register our purebred AB stock. So AB breeders, please do your part!

Register your AB sheep today!

New BBSAI Members

Johnny Jimenez	FL
Donna Sikking	GA
Mike Hummel	OH
Nancy Johnson	MD

Adding Value by Registering Your Sheep

By Andrew Dotson
Socorro, NM

There are many different reasons to register your sheep. We have heard them many times before, better genetics, more accountability, easier tracking... but there is one that is often ignored. Registered sheep command a higher price! Most breeders in my area have many reasons for NOT registering sheep; among those reasons are cost of registration and the fact that they intend to sell them as early as possible. Well those ARE reasons... just not very good ones. For instance, when the Barbados Blackbelly registry was started, the Barbados sheep that were registered were going for around \$100-\$125. Now, however, the sheep that have been registered and have a traceable lineage command a respectable \$200+. I don't know about you, but I would rather spend the \$5 to register my sheep and be able to sell them for double what I could normally get!

There is one slight problem though... The \$200+ is for Barbados Blackbelly sheep, and I raise American Blackbelly sheep. True, respectable breeders can get a good price for an American Blackbelly sheep, but they are more than likely proven breeding stock that produce high number of doubles and triples with a higher ewe to ram ratio. American Blackbelly breeders shouldn't despair though; we can do the exact same thing that the Barbados Blackbelly breeders have done. All we have to do is register our sheep!

I got my foundation flock from an American Blackbelly breeder who didn't register his sheep. Worse than not registering them, he didn't even keep written flock records. He kept mental ones. I'm not saying his method was bad, because he DID know a lot of the information on MOST of his sheep. A written record doesn't rely on memory though, and can't be lost when you have a large number of sheep, or when its a few years down the road. Anyway, I have registered my sheep that I pur-

chased for \$200 (1 proven pregnant ewe, 1 three year old proven ram) which comes out to \$67 per head (considering the ewe lambd two weeks after I got her which brought the count to three). Their offspring and the offspring of ewes from another breeder I purchased will bring \$100 apiece (for the first generation of registration). The subsequent offspring from future breeding will go up in price because the lineage is registered. I will continue to go up on prices as I weed out the bad genetics from my flock and it becomes more pure, until I can reasonably ask for \$200+ for my American Blackbelly sheep.



Of course this all has to do with your local market (as far as what prices you can reasonably sell at). Right now there are very few registered

American Blackbelly sheep on the market, so it goes to reason that through supply and demand the cost will go up if you register your sheep. Take for instance New Mexico: I am the only registered breeder of American Blackbelly sheep in the entire state! There are at least five other breeders that I know of though, and through talking with them while looking for the right foundation flock I found out that they get asked for registered sheep on a regular basis! Now, I'm not trying to take business from them by any means, but as the saying goes, "the customer is always right", and if they aren't supplying what the customer wants, the customer will find someone who will.

In short, registering your sheep is a cheap way to improve your flock without having to consider horn size, color, body size, parasite resistance or any other trait you look for in your sheep. I'm fairly new to the trade, but it

makes good economical sense to me. So in addition to keeping good records, I will continue to register my sheep.

Joan Eubank Wins the BBSAI T-Shirt Slogan Contest.

Her two winning entries:

Slogan 1: A cartoon drawing of a female blackbelly sheep (no horns) lounging at pool side with a tall drink and sunglasses. She will look sexy and be clad in a bikini or other swimwear attire. Text: "BAA BAA black sheep have you any wool. No Sir, No Sir, I'm a Barbados Blackbelly Hair Sheep, I'M COOL"

Slogan 2: Cartoon drawing of a flock of fluffy wooled sheep with an American Blackbelly ram (horned) in the flock. Text: "Dare to be Different--Raise American Blackbelly Hair Sheep!"

We will announce when the new t-shirts will be available in our gift shop at



<http://blackbellysheep.org/giftshop.html>

Ask the BBSAI

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

Q: How often do you change the breeding billy sheep or how many years you can use the same billy?

A: The male breeding sheep is called a ram. It generally is acceptable to use a ram on the original ewes as well as their daughters (who will be 50% related to the ram and are considered to be "linebred"). The resulting granddaughters will then be 75% related to the ram, so they will be considered to be "inbred" (which is anything over 50% related to the parent). At that point, you should probably get a different ram to use on the granddaughters. However, you can always continue to use the original ram on the original ewes and their daughters. For sheep, who generally can have lambs every 7 or 8 months, this would mean you would need to get a new ram every 3rd generation or every 2 years.

There are some ways to continue using offspring rams that result from the breeding of your first ram and ewes so that you can avoid having to purchase an outside ram every two years. Carol Elkins has written a nice article on "How to Grow Your Flock With Only One Ram", available online at http://barbadosblackbelly.com/read_this/articles/1_ram.htm. This article is based on the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy's "Rescue Breeding Program." This plan is based on saving certain ram lambs from your breedings and then using them on the most unrelated mothers to produce grandsons and granddaughters who are not closely related.

Q: We would like to start raising the true Barbados Blackbelly on our farm. Where can we find animals and what should we look for?

A: The BBSAI web site (www.blackbellysheep.org) has a Breeder Directory that lists all BBSAI breeders by state, and indicates the breed of sheep raised—the horned American Blackbelly (AB) or the polled Barbados Blackbelly (BB). Contact breeders in your area and ask a lot of questions. Even if they have no sheep to sell, they may be able to refer you to a breeder who does.

You may have difficulty finding a breeder with a large enough flock to be able to offer you enough animals to make a starter flock for you. Some of the BB breeders on the Breeder Directory have very small flocks or are just getting started themselves, so they may not be able to offer you any choices of different bloodlines. Other breeders have been raising BB sheep for a long time and have sizeable flocks and a variety of bloodlines to offer. This would make it easy for you to get a genetically diverse foundation flock from the same farm instead of buying from several different farms. Some breeders are not interested in selling breeding stock—they raise sheep only to have a continuous source of excellent quality meat for their families or to sell meat sheep to others.

Here are some things to think about before you make those telephone calls or e-mail contacts:

1) Because the Barbados Blackbelly sheep registry is a closed registry (lambs can be registered only if their parents are registered), it is possible that some breeders have certain foundation animals that are registered but also have crossbred animals that "look" like BB sheep but are not registerable. If you want to buy registered or registerable stock, you should be sure to ask breeders if they are keeping

breeding records and are registering the stock that they are selling as breeding stock.

2) The BBSAI recommends you take advantage of its online Book of Registry (the registry database located at www.blackbellysheep.org/flockbook.html) to verify that a breeder you plan to contact actually registers his sheep. The Book of Registry is a series of PDF files that you may use online or download to print or view at your convenience. One of the data sorts is the list of registered sheep by breed (BB or AB) and then by breeder. This sort will help you see how many sheep each breeder has registered.

3) A starter flock of 1 ram and 3 ewes is an excellent choice. The ram should be as distantly related to the ewes as possible. And the ewes should be as distantly related to each other as possible. However, if the ewes are somewhat closely related to each other but are not closely related to the ram, that is still OK. It is a good idea to find out if the breeder is able to supply stock that are from different bloodlines in order to provide this genetic diversity in your starter animals.

4) Even if an individual breeder cannot supply you with stock that is distantly related to one another, this is not a reason to rule out that breeder as a source for your foundation stock. You may find, for instance, 2 or 3 excellent ewe lambs from one breeder that are more or less closely related to each other. That breeder may not be able to provide an unrelated ram; however, you may find a different breeder who has no available ewes but is able to provide you with an unrelated ram.

5) By using the online BBSAI Book of Registry, you can locate parents and grandparents of the sheep you are interested in purchasing before you commit to buying them! That way you will be able to tell approximately how

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Ask the BBSAI

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much genetic breadth you are likely to have in the animals you are considering. As BBSAI Registrar, I will be most happy to help you sort through questions about pedigrees, if you need help.

6) Most often, breeders sell lambs that are freshly weaned (at approximately 3 months old). However, occasionally breeders sell young adults or older sheep, and these can also be a great opportunity for buyers who are trying to accumulate good genetic material. Ewes as old as 6 years or even older can still have several good breeding seasons ahead and can provide you with many fine lambs before their productive days are over. Rams of this age can still be productive as well and often are sold at between 3 and 6 years old because the breeder is done using their genetics. Often breeders will sell older animals at a discount if they determine that the animal is going to a good home where they will be well cared for.

7) It is always appropriate to ask a breeder to provide you with photos of the lambs or adult sheep that you are interested in. When trying to determine an animal's quality, it is wise to review the Barbados Blackbelly Breed Standards at www.blackbellysheep.org/bbstandards.html. They discuss 4 levels of each breed attribute: "Ideal", "Acceptable", "Discouraged", and "Not to Standard." The best foundation animals will have most of their attributes falling in the "Ideal" or "Acceptable" categories.

8) Be sure to ask breeders if there are any past or current health issues concerning sheep or other animals at their farm. If breeders cannot guarantee that the animals you'll be buying are healthy in all respects, it is wise to look elsewhere. There are very few active health problems in Barbados Blackbelly sheep because they are a hardy, resilient breed. Still, it is always wise to ask about health and get

an answer that you are truly comfortable with, before committing to purchase stock.

9) Finally, please keep in mind that often breeders will have a waiting list of interested buyers. A few may have what you are looking for immediately, but do not be discouraged if you must wait for "the next lambing" before you are able to buy the sheep that you want. In the mean time, if you can afford to travel just to look at the sheep, try to visit a nearby BB breeder, even if they do not have any lambs to sell at the moment. You'll be delighted to see these wonderful sheep up close. And you'll very likely find that the breeders themselves will love showing you their stock and telling you all about how much they enjoy raising them!

Q: How can I determine my sheep's weight correctly without a scale?

A: Most American Blackbelly (horned rams) and Barbados Blackbelly (polled rams) sheep fall within a general weight range. These weight ranges are listed on the AB and BB breed standards, on the "About the Sheep" page of the Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International (BBSAI) web site at www.blackbellysheep.org.

Briefly, mature rams of both the AB breed as well as the BB breed tend to range from 90 pounds to 150 pounds. Mature ewes of both breeds tend to range from 80 pounds to 120 pounds. It usually takes the animals about 2 years to reach their full mature size and weight. The lambs usually range from 4.5 pounds to 8.5 pounds at birth.

I have used a baby scale to weigh the newborn lambs. I purchased it at a yard sale for just a few dollars.

To weigh the adults, some sheep breeders have invested in a floor scale on which the sheep stand. But for a more economical approach, I bought a 200-pound hanging scale by Hanson. It was about \$30 or \$40 dollars. I hang it from a strong cable on a pulley at-

tached to one of my barn rafters. The bottom of the scale has a hook, and on this hook I hang a nylon adult sheep carrier (a heavy nylon fabric square with two carrying straps, that fits under the ram's or ewe's belly. I have a power hoist that can lift the sheep in its carrier (attached underneath the hanging scale) off the ground a few inches for just a few seconds while I weigh it. Then I lower it and release one of the straps, freeing the sheep.

The Hanson hanging scale and the adult sheep sling may be available from livestock supply companies specializing in sheep and goat equipment. Some of these companies include Premier Fence and Equipment, Jeffers Livestock Supply, and Mid-States Livestock Supply.

If you want your sheep weights in order to market them, keep in mind that if you take them to an auction or sheep sale at a sale barn, they will usually be able to weigh the animals there.

Also, although I have not personally tried this, there is information in the book "Small Ruminant Production Medicine and Management" that describes how to calculate a goat's body weight. (See <http://tinyurl.com/2bh14j3>) I would think that this procedure would probably work for sheep as well.



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

From the Lamb Lover's Cookbook



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

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 Carol Elkins, Secretary
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Jeff Evans

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



BARBECUED LAMB RIBS

lamb ribs

For the sauce:

- 1 cup ketchup
- ¼ cup vinegar
- ¼ cup Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 tsp black pepper
- 2 tsp chili powder
- ¼ tsp cayenne pepper
- 2 onions; finely chopped
- 1 ½ cups water

Directions:

1. Split washed ribs into spareribs.
2. Cover with sauce, cover the pan, and bake in a moderate oven (350 °F) for an hour.
3. Uncover and continue to bake for another 30 minutes. Turn several times during last half hour to brown.

Want more great, easy recipes? Order your copy of the Lamb Lover's Cookbook at

<http://blackbellysheep.org/cookbook.html>

Hardcopy: \$16.75 + S&H

CD: \$13.99 + S&H

BBSAI Board Votes

1/26/11	Vote regarding selection of magazines in which to place 2011 advertisements: ALBC Breeder Directory and newsletter; Countryside; Hobby Farms, Sheep!; Sheep Industry News; Small Farmers Journal; Stockman Grass Farmer; Small
2/23/2011	Vote to update online book of registry once or twice a year.
2/23/2011	Vote to add bylaw amendment to 2011 Annual Meeting ballot to reset the number of board members to 5 in Article VII.D.1.
3/30/11	Vote to offer \$5 early bird registration discount.
3/30/11	Vote to retain the 2010 membership rates for 2011
3/30/1	Vote to remove the requirement for Birth Type information (single, twin, etc.) from the Registration Application



Renew Your Membership before May 15 and

Save \$5!

Help the BBSAI save on printing and mailing membership renewal reminders and we'll pass that savings on to you!

Complete the Membership Renewal Form on the next page and send it in TODAY!!



Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International

Membership Renewal

ALL BBSAI memberships expire on June 30.
To maintain your active membership status, please complete this form.

Annual Membership Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to renew my annual membership in the Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International (BBSAI) and am enclosing my check for the annual membership indicated below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Regular membership with one vote—\$30.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Family membership—\$45.00 (two people join as a team) with two votes <input type="checkbox"/> Associate membership non-voting—\$25.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Junior Membership non-voting—\$15.00 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 4-H Club member Age: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> FFA Club member Age: _____

Lifetime Membership Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> I have a Lifetime BBSAI membership and wish to keep my active voting status. I understand that I do not need to enclose any payment; I only need to return this form to the BBSAI to keep my voting status activated for the coming year.

Declaration of Primary Breed
<input type="checkbox"/> I raise American Blackbelly sheep (rams have horns). <input type="checkbox"/> I raise Barbados Blackbelly sheep (rams are polled, no horns). <input type="checkbox"/> I raise both American Blackbelly and Barbados Blackbelly sheep. <input type="checkbox"/> I do not raise either breed of sheep.

Breeder Directory
The Breeders Directory is published on the BBSAI's Web site to help members promote their sheep. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I want to be listed in the online Breeder Directory. My Web site (optional) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> I DO NOT want to be listed in the online Breeder Directory.

Contact Information			
First Name	Last Name		
Farm Name	Phone1	Phone2 (opt.)	
Street Address			
City	State/ Province	Country	Postal Code

Email
The BBSAI will communicate with you using the email address you provide. The BBSAI will not sell or otherwise convey your email address to any third party. If you do not have an email address, you can download the BBSAI's quarterly newsletter from the BBSAI's Web site.
Email Address

Signature	Date
If under 18, parent or guardian signature	Date

If funds are enclosed, make check or money order payable to BBSAI. Personal checks must be drawn on United States Bank. Payment must be in US Dollars (USD). Mail application with payment to this address:	
BBSAI 808 30th Lane Pueblo, CO 81006	Early Bird Discount—\$5 off your membership if you mail this form by May 15, 2011