

American Black Welsh Mountain Sheep Association

Fall - Winter 2012



Res Ipsa Loquitur Ewes Shine at Shows

Submitted by Jackie Harp

Missouri fairgoers were treated to a unique experience - an introduction to the American Black Welsh Mountain Sheep shown by 4-H-er and owner Jacqueline Harp.

Yearling Ewe Kline Bronwyn and Spring Ewe Res Ipsa Loquitur Apple Pie won numerous awards at both the 2012 Cass County Junior Livestock Show and the 2012 Missouri State Fair, despite the fact that judges at all levels had never adjudicated this breed personally.

2012 Cass County Junior Livestock Show

Kline Bronwyn won: Reserve Grand Champion, Breed Champion, and a Blue Ribbon for wool quality. RIL Apple Pie won: Bred & Owned Champion, Reserve

Breed Champion, and a Blue Ribbon for wool quality.

2012 Missouri State Fair Show

Kline Bronwyn won: FFA-4-H Champion Ewe, and Blue Ribbon; Open Show Fourth Place in All Other Wool Breeds. RIL Apple Pie won: FFA-4-H Reserve Champion Ewe, and Blue Ribbon; Open Show Fifth Place in All Other Wool Breeds.

At the Missouri State Fair, the ewes generated quite a buzz, and hundreds of people read the American Black Welsh Mountain Sheep Association brochure prominently displayed with the ewes. I felt like the breed ambassador to Missouri, and look forward to showing more examples of this special heritage breed in the future (see another photo on page 9).

A Mystery of Genetic Anomalies in BW

by Eugenie McGuire

As several of you know we have had a few lambs born into purebred registered Black Welsh Mountain sheep flocks that are off color. Most of the lambs have been a chocolate brown or morrit color but there have been at least 3 white lambs born. This article describes the research I have done on these off color sheep, and how the registry will be handling them. I know it's long but there is a lot of data to cover. I presume readers have a basic understanding of genetics and gene expression. Black Welsh Mountain sheep are one segment of the larger group of Welsh Mountain sheep. To look at why we may be seeing these odd colored lambs now we need to look at the history of the Welsh Mountain breeds.

In "A History of Sheep Breeds in Britain" by M.L. Ryder 1964 he describes the documentation that exists dating from Roman times to medieval times about sheep in the British Isles. The first sheep to arrive were brown Soay types. Next came white faced horned in rams only and lastly black faced horned. Within this structure the Welsh Mountain sheep are in the same general grouping as the Shetland, Herdwick, Cheviot and Radnor, the white faced, horned mountain sheep. We know from



18 month Charlie Brown grew up with 13 BW rams, but as of breeding season he has been rejected by his peers.

manuscripts dating to the 1400's that the black color variety was being selected and bred specifically to provide black wool, primarily for church use. Black is a very difficult color to dye with natural dyestuffs and black sheep were important to provide the black wool used for church garments and vestments for some sects.

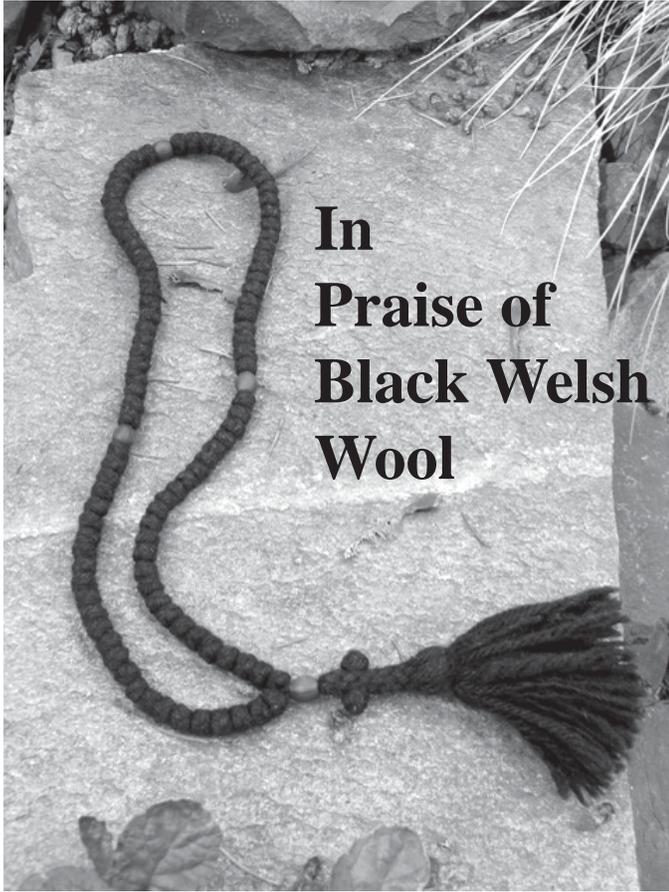
The concept of breed is very modern, not really becoming known until the late 1800s. Up until then it is likely that the majority of Welsh Mountain sheep were bred in large flocks of mixed colors with only limited attempts to keep the colors and patterns separate. It is during this time that the many different Welsh Mountain types were developed.

In Wales nearly every valley or subset of land has it's own base of Welsh Mountain sheep, Although they are now all collected together in the major registries for pedigree sheep there are still varieties known and purchased separately even within the larger White Welsh mountain breed. Modern shepherds may buy Talybont, Nelson, South, Glamorgan, Penderyn, LLandoverly, Bryncir, Tregaron and white face Welsh ewes just to mention the ones I have seen or heard about. All these sheep may, if from pedigree flocks be registered as White Welsh Mountain or South Welsh Mountain sheep, yet they possess different characteristics and traits and are bought and sold as varieties within the larger breed structure.

Within the color types there are a number of different ones. Badgerface Welsh come in 2 color variations, torddu, an off white, grey or tan body with black badgerface markings, and torwen a black or dark brown body with lighter badgerface markings. The breed society for Badgerface Welsh Mountain sheep was formed in 1976 and their history indicates that badgerface markings are known in White welsh flocks even now.

The Balwen Welsh Mountain is a pattern on solid colored sheep that originated in the Tywi valley in Wales. Balwen Welsh Mountain sheep are black , dark brown or grey with white blaze faces, white tips to their tails and white feet. The Balwen Society was formed in 1985. The Black Welsh Mountain sheep society in the UK is older as the blacks had a longer history of being separated from the other Welsh mountain breeds. It was formed in 1920 and was primarily

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In Praise of Black Welsh Wool

In 2007 Nicholas Ray contacted Oogie McGuire of Desert Weyr to custom order some Black Welsh Mountain Sheep yarn to make a "prayer rope". The wool was sent to be processed and made into a high twist, 4 ply yarn for Mr. Ray. Later that year, he moved to Greece. But keeping true to his promise has got back to Oogie with details and photos. He says, "I took the yarn with me and many have made prayer ropes with it and all have been very impressed!" What follows is the information from Nicholas Ray.

Eastern Orthodox Christian Prayer Rope

The prayer rope or komboschini is a loop of woven knots traditionally made of black wool. Wool reminds a Christian that he or she is a member of the "logical" flock of Christ, and black reminds them to mourn for their sins. There are prayer ropes of 33, 50, 100 or 300 knots. They often include beads every 10, 25 or 50 knots and usually have a woven cross at the point where the two ends connect. The purpose of the prayer rope is to aid the Christian--monk, clergyman or layman--in the performing of his daily rule of private prayer given to him by a spiritual guide. This spiritual guide is usually a priest but it can also be a monk who is not of the priestly rank, or a nun.

This prayer rope was tied by a monk of the monastery of St. John of San Francisco in Manton, CA, using the Black Welsh yarn with olive wood beads. More info at: (<http://www.monasteryofstjohn.org/?p=index>)

The early monks of the Egyptian desert used various methods for keeping track of their prayers, such as casting pebbles into a cup or bowl. Devout tradition has it that St. Pachomius (4 A.D.), the founder of communal monasticism, was trying to tie knots in a rope in order to keep track of his prayers, but the demons kept untying them. An angel then showed him a method of weaving knots that the demons were unable to untie, for each knot is formed by several crosses. Indeed, a prayer rope is given to a monk or nun at their tonsure as their spiritual sword, as an aid in the constant remembrance of God.

Although any short prayer may be used with the prayer rope, the most common prayer is the so-called "Jesus prayer": "Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me." This ancient and apostolic prayer is used by the Orthodox Christian in his endeavor to "pray without ceasing" (1 Thess. 5:17). The Holy Fathers of the Church have called prayer "the art of arts". It is the attempt, with the Grace of God and one's own small ascetic struggle, to purify the heart, to free it from slavery to the passions and worldly thoughts, and to gather and focus one's "nous," which the Holy Fathers describe as the eye of the soul. It is from a heart free of these distractions that the nous offers pure and unceasing prayer to God.

More information on the Jesus prayer can be found in the classic Russian book "The Way of A Pilgrim" or in the book "A Night in the Desert of the Holy Mountain" by Metropolitan of Nafpaktos, Hierotheos Vlachos

WANTED

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Dues are still \$20.00 a year. Many breeders are not current and are in arrears with their membership dues. *Please note* that your sheep will not be registered or transferred to new buyers until your dues are paid in full.

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formed to improve the meat production of Black Welsh Mountain sheep. With this history it's clear that the genes for other colors have in the past been found in the Welsh Mountain sheep and that other colors still exist in the modern Welsh Mountain sheep breeds.

Although the pedigree and registry records of Black Welsh Mountain Sheep in North America are as accurate as I can possibly make them there is always the possibility that these off color lambs are the result of accidental crossbreeding with other breeds of sheep. In some cases the off color lambs were born on farms that contained one or more other breeds of sheep at the same time. Rams can wander and fences aren't perfect so it is reasonable to assume that there is the possibility of crossbreeding in any farm that has more than one breed of sheep present. The breeds of sheep that were in the flocks where potential crossbreeding could have occurred were Shetland, Southdown and Navajo Churro.

One way to look at this is to see if the genotypes of the sheep involved are more similar to other Black Welsh or include genes from these other breeds of sheep. Through our research as a cooperating flock for the USDA NAGP program we have provided a number of semen and blood samples from our flock of registered Black Welsh Mountain sheep. These samples were analyzed in the context of a study of the overall genetic diversity within the US sheep industry by NAGP staff. Some of the sheep whose blood was sampled are the direct descendants of sheep who have produced chocolate or white colored lambs. Samples from the recently imported semen

were also included in this testing. The USDA research did not look at the Black Welsh separately but instead looked at the breed as a whole and what other breeds they were close to. The average number of alleles in the Black Welsh breed was 3.75. This was the lowest numbers of alleles present representing very little genetic diversity within the breed. The analysis also compared the relatedness of the breeds. The closest breed to the Black Welsh Mountain genetically was Hog Island sheep. However even this relationship was not very close. Southdown sheep are diametrically opposite the Black Welsh data and Navajo Churro were also very far apart. No Shetland sheep were tested. However from Ryder's work the Shetland breeds are relatively far apart genetically from the Welsh Mountain breeds, although in the same larger grouping. There is no genetic evidence that the Black Welsh Mountain samples we provided contained any genetic component from other breeds. Now this is not perfect, not all Black Welsh have been tested. We do not have any information regarding Shetland sheep so we cannot rule out a Shetland component. The sampling and procedures may not see tiny differences and there may be other factors affecting the results but I have a high degree of confidence that the lambs that were purported to be purebred Black Welsh but were of some other color are actually in fact Welsh Mountain sheep.

Basic background in sheep color genetics

Why are we seeing these sheep now in the North American population?

The color of any particular lamb is controlled by the genetic makeup of that lambs. Sheep color is com-

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Approved North American Inspector for the UK Black Welsh Mountain Sheep Assoc.

I am available to come inspect and consult with members on their flocks. I will evaluate every sheep in the flock with you and discuss good and bad points as compared to the UK standard. A written evaluation of every sheep can be provided.

Fees are \$20/day per flock plus all expenses. I am willing to travel all over the US and Canada to inspect sheep but I will need to time my travels to be after our own lambing dates.

**Call 970-527-3573 or email
oogiem@desertweyr.com to set up an appointment.**



plex with patterns and shades but this short primer will explain the genetic basis behind both white and chocolate lambs being born in Black Welsh Mountain sheep flocks.

Since sheep have been selected for many thousands of years to be white the genetics of coat color expression in sheep is a bit complex.

For our purposes we really only care about 3 loci, the Agouti site, the Black/Brown site and the Extension site. I will ignore the various spotting genes that exist as they are unlikely to be in Welsh Mountain sheep although the pattern of Balwen Welsh mountain may be either a spotting pattern or a specific dilution similar to how Siamese cats end up with points and bay horses have black points.

For each of those three loci I will discuss the gene, the common alleles found at that site and the effect on sheep coat color. Every sheep will have 2 alleles at each locus. Which specific ones they have are what determines their coat color.

The first gene we will take a look at is the Black/Brown locus. This gene contains 2 alleles, BB and Bb. The gene determines whether the pigment eumelanin will be expressed as black or brown. The first B describes the locus and the second letter is the particular allele. B is black and b is brown. Black is dominant to brown.

The second major site involved in sheep coat color is the Agouti locus. Alleles of this gene are Awt, Agt, Ag, Ab, At and Aa This gene determines which fibers will be colored and which will be white, in symmetrical patterns over the body. The first letter A designates the agouti locus. The second parts are the specific alleles found at that locus. Wt is white, gt is mouflon pattern, g is progressive greying, b is badgerface, t is wild type, the torwen of Badgerface Welsh Mountain sheep and finally a is solid colored.

The last site we are concerned with is the Extension locus. This gene contains two alleles, Ed and E+. The extension locus extends or modifies the expression of agouti gene. E+ is the recessive and allows for full expression of the agouti gene. Ed is dominant and will mask the effects of the agouti gene.

In simple form the first criteria is whether a sheep has black or brown pigment. In both cases it's eumelanin but how the pigment is expressed is what determines the color. B produces black pigment and

b produces brown. Obviously all Black Welsh Mountain sheep must have at least one copy of the Black allele. However, because Black is dominant to brown we cannot know for certain whether some Black Welsh carry brown or not.

The Agouti gene is what controls the expression of the pigment. Awt is a white sheep. It is considered epistatic to the color genes because it effectively hides the expression of the color by masking it with solid white. Nearly all commercial white sheep are Awt/Awt genotypes but since a few can carry other alleles at that loci that is how you can get black sheep out of white parents. Agouti also controls the pattern of pigment as described above.

E moderates the expression of the agouti gene and is the key to the off color sheep in the Black Welsh Mountain population.

Black Welsh Mountain sheep contain a high percentage of the dominant masking allele at the E locus. When you breed a Black Welsh Mountain sheep to a white sheep you will nearly always get a black sheep. This is because the lamb will inherit a copy of the extension locus that will mask the agouti locus and also a copy of the black pigment allele at the B locus.

In a typical mating of a standard white sheep to a typical Black Welsh you have the following genotypes of the parents. I use the ? To denote alleles we cannot determine from looking at the sheep directly.

Awt/A? B?/B? E+/E+ This white sheep has at least one copy of the mask colors gene at the agouti locus. Because the color is masked we do not know if it carries brown or black at the B locus. And finally because the agouti is being expressed we know that it is homozygous recessive at the E locus.

A?/A? BB/B? Ed/E? This Black Welsh carries at least one copy of the dominant allele at the E locus that will hide the status of the agouti locus. We know it also carries at least one copy of black at the B locus to show the black color.

It is likely that nearly all Black Welsh carry two copies of the black allele at the B locus. It's also probable that most Black Welsh carry two copies of the dominant allele at the E locus to hide the effects of the agouti locus. It's impossible to tell the genotype at agouti for any sheep with the dominant at the extension locus. It's clear from this that the black

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coat in dominant black sheep can hide a variety of other genotypes.

When you mate these 2 sheep you can get several options for coat color of the lambs depending on what the hidden alleles are.

To see the results you need to set up a trihybrid Punnett square listing all the possible combinations of the alleles in each parent and run a test mating. There are 64 different genetic combinations with a triple cross. In our example above we can't tell what some of the alleles are so we have insufficient data to determine the exact result of the mating. There are 2 possible gametes from the white parent and 4 from the black parent. The white sheep can provide $AwtB?E+$ and $A?B?E+$. The black sheep can provide $A?BBEd$, $A?BBE?$, $A?B?Ed$ and $A?B?E?$. This smaller Punnett square produces 8 possible genotypes in the lambs who could have the following coat colors:

$AwtA? BBB? EdE+$ This lamb will be black. The Dominant Ed hides the white at agouti and there is black pigment available.

$AwtA? BBB? E+E?$ This lamb could be black or white. If $E?$ is Ed then the lamb will be black. If $E?$ is $E+$ then the lamb will be white.

$AwtA? B?B? E+Ed$ This lamb could be black or brown. If the $B?B?$ Form both parents is $BbBb$ then you will have a brown lamb.

$AwtA? B?B? E?E+$ This lamb could be black, brown or white. White must have $E+$ at the $E?$ gene. Ed at that gene plus BB at one of the B loci gives black but if both B loci are Bb and there is an Ed then the lamb will be brown.

$A?A? BBB? E+Ed$ This lamb will be black.

$A?A? BBB? E+E?$ This lamb is most interesting. If the $E?$ is $E+$ then the color of this lamb will depend on the genotype at the agouti locus. It could be mouflon, grey, badgerface, wild type or white.

$A?A? B?B? EdE+$ This lamb will be either black or brown. It depends on the alleles at the B locus.

$A?A? B?B? E+E?$ This lamb is also very interesting. If the $E?$ is $E+$ then the color of this lamb will depend on the genotype at the agouti locus. It could be mouflon, grey, badgerface, wild type or white. If this lamb is Ed then it will depend on the color at the B locus either brown or black.

This is complex but with that background let's see what the genotype of a brown sheep needs to be.

First off we need to hide the expression of the agouti gene and let the color genes at B come through. So the brown sheep must be homozygous for $EdEd$. Second the brown sheep must not have black at the B locus or it would be black. So the brown sheep must be $BbBb$. Because the agouti allele is masked by the extension gene we don't really know or care what the real genotype is at the A locus.

If you mate two such brown sheep you can effectively ignore the agouti locus making it a dihybrid Punnett square. This is very simple. There is only one type of gamete a brown sheep can produce in this example, $BbEd$. So all matings of two brown sheep should produce brown lambs.

After much consultation with geneticists and also talking to UK breeders who have produced off color lambs in their flocks this is what I believe is happening in the North American population now.

Due to the small gene pool of Black Welsh Mountain sheep in North America we are experiencing a high degree of inbreeding.

At least some of the Black Welsh in North America carry the brown pigment allele at the B locus. Nearly all Black Welsh have the dominant Ed at the extension locus thereby masking the effects of the agouti locus. Over the course of breeding eventually these brown alleles match up and we suddenly have brown or chocolate Welsh Mountain sheep. If this is correct then mating two chocolate brown Welsh to each other should result in all brown lambs. Gretchen Griffith has performed this experiment and to date no black lambs have been produced from the mating of two brown sheep.

So how do we explain the white sheep that have shown up in Black Welsh Mountain Flocks?

For a sheep to be white we need the agouti locus to contain at least one Awt allele and we need the Extension locus to be homozygous $E+$. It is known that Abbotstone Urwin, one of the rams whose semen was recently imported did sire a white lamb in a purebred Black Welsh Mountain flock on a farm that had no other sheep present. This happened after we had already imported and used the frozen semen. So we know that Urwin had to be the following genotype $Awt/A? BBB? EdE+$.

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This may be the source of the white at agouti.

In addition based on when lambs were born that were white there is at least one other source of the Awt and E+ alleles in North America.

Details of the existing off colored sheep are presented below.

Chocolate Welsh Mountain Sheep

The first known chocolate Welsh Mountain Sheep produced in North America was a ewe we bred. She was born a dark liver chocolate color and was out of pure black parents. Brownie was born in 2000 and at the time my initial research led me to believe she was a freak mutation to brown. She was never registered. We kept her in our flock until her death in 2006. She was bred to Black Welsh Mountain rams and never produced another chocolate brown lamb. Brownie was severely inbred with an inbreeding coefficient of over .45. She effectively had a single male ancestor and only a couple of female ones. She was the product of several years of breeding sire to daughter and so on. This severe form of inbreeding is known to increase the chances that any recessive alleles will pair up and as we have seen a chocolate sheep is a homozygous recessive for brown and also homozygous for the dominant Ed at the extension locus.

The next known chocolate sheep were produced at Gretchen Griffith's farm in Wisconsin in 2008. A ram was born initially black and registered as a Black Welsh Mountain sheep. As he aged he appeared to fade to a more brown color. Then in 2009 a brown ewe was born part of a triplet set out of this ram's mother. The other 2 lambs in the litter were solid black. This ewe was bred back to her half brother, the ram born in 2008. The lambs born in 2011 from this cross were all solid chocolate brown. Again an evaluation of the pedigrees of these sheep indicates they are more inbred than the average of the Black Welsh Mountain population but not as severely as Brownie. These sheep were not registered but after discussing with Gretchen I agreed to undertake doing more research on them.

A brown lamb "Charlie Brown" was born in Canada in 2011 to Val Fiddler's flock. The pedigree of this ram shows common ancestors with both Brownie and the Griffith sheep.



Charlie Brown shows no black pigment. Hooves and horns are brown and even eye color is lighter than the black sheep.

In 2011 Several brown lambs were born to Stanley Ward's flock in California. Subsequently those sheep were purchased by Gretchen Griffith.

The pedigrees of all these sheep are very similar.

White Welsh Mountain Sheep

There was a single white lamb produced out of a cross between a Black Welsh and a white sheep in 2008. Then in Canada two white lambs were produced out of Black Welsh parents in 2011 at Becky Bemus' flock. These white lambs have brown points and look almost exactly like current south Welsh Mountain sheep in the UK. I am still evaluating the pedigrees of these sheep.

Given this history the issue now is what to do with these sheep.

They cannot be registered as Black Welsh Mountain sheep, they are not black and do not meet the breed standard. However both Moorit and White are valuable wool colors and these sheep are good sheep with much to offer the fiber artist.

It turns out it is relatively easy to add a separate class of sheep to the registry software database. So as of now I have the chocolate sheep registered in a separate section, the C- appendix. I am similarly registering the white sheep in a separate section, the W- appendix. The data are linked in the existing system so we can track the pedigrees from the parent Black Welsh Mountain source. However since these are not Black Welsh Mountain sheep they are not part of the American Black Welsh Mountain Sheep Association. I will produce registration papers in two newly formed registries. The Chocolate Welsh Mountain



MUTINY BAY RAM A WINNER

August 20011 Clark County Fair, Janelle Wilson showed her BW rams - Mutiny Bay Onyx and Frodo won Champion and Reserve. The judge was very complimentary of them and said their horn placement was perfect and that they were beautiful representations of the breed.

Editors note: In our spring issue we featured Janelle Wilson's rams but inadvertently forgot to mention their flock name, 'Mutiny Bay'. My apologies and again, congratulations on the high performance of these rams.

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Sheep Association and the White Welsh Mountain Sheep Association.

I feel the situation is similar to the formation of the red and black Angus registries and that we don't want to necessarily throw out these sheep entirely although they need to remain separate from the Black Welsh Mountain.

In many other species the less favored colors were initially weeded out and then eventually developed into their own separate registry. I feel that we can allow the breeding of Chocolate and White Welsh Mountain sheep alongside the Black Welsh Mountain ones without any ill effects on the Blacks. Starting a separate registry for them now will be easier to do than trying to re-create pedigrees at some time in the future.

If any breeder produces off colored Welsh Mountain sheep I would appreciate hearing about them. I know that Gretchen Griffith is interested in purchasing any brown lambs that anyone produces and I believe that

ATTENTION

Annual Flock Return

As you will see, included with this newsletter is the **Annual Flock Return**. It lists all the alive and either registered or birth notified sheep owned by every member. You need to verify that the data is correct, note the exact dates of any sheep who have died or been slaughtered or sold and the buyers name and address.

This data needs to be returned in order to finish the compilation of the next flock book (which will include only the registered sheep born since the last flock book was published).

This information is vital. Please send all changes and updates to Oogie McGuire as soon as you can.

All current members will get a copy of the flock book included with their membership. Additional copies will be available for purchase.

We still have copies of Flock Books Volumes 1, 2 and 3 available. Volumes 1 and 2 were published in a single book (*Flock Book Volumes One and Two \$50*), *Flock Book Volume Three \$50*).

Becky Bemus and Val Fiddler are also interested in off colored Welsh in Canada. I personally would be interested in any white lambs that might get produced.

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Circle B Ranch Shows Black Welsh Mountain Sheep in 2011

Submitted by Cassie Padilla, Circle B Ranch

Taking animals to the fair is always a new experience. There are always new rules and new people to meet. This year was extremely new for me. As I took only two sheep, one being a yearling ewe and the other a ram lamb. Everyone else at the show had a herd of 10 or more. I not only felt out numbered, but being a fairly rare breed I felt as though I would not do well.

The first event I took the two youngsters to was the Skagit County Fair in Mount Vernon, Washington. On show day I was hoping I was going to be in my own class, since I was the only exhibitor with Black

...two seconds, a third and a Reserve Champion Ewe...

Welsh Mountain sheep. However this was not the case. I was put in with a whole different species - the Angora goats. I came out with two seconds, a third and a Reserve Champion Ewe for "Other Wool Breeds". This was better than I had expected.

The second event that I hauled the sheep to was the Evergreen State Fair in Monroe, Washington. Here, I was put in with the Angora goats again but this time I was also against Lincolns. Classes were very hard for the judge to place because of such a big difference in breeds and species. As I went into the ring, I was sure the Lincolns would win, hands down, because they are a breed that is larger and better known. I surprisingly took Second Place Ewe and she was the smallest breed in the class. The ram however did not do so well, since he was smallest. He needs more time to grow and catch up with the others placed above him.

Being put into a class with a different species and another breed is very difficult. It's always very hard to know who is going to be at the show and how well you are going to do until the day of the show. Overall the shows went very well compared to what I expected when I stepped into the ring.

CALL FOR BOARD MEMBERS

Please consider letting your name stand. Time spent in service is very minimal, but makes a real difference in the decision making of the organization. All meetings and communication are done by emails and on-line group forum. Anyone with sheep registered with the American Black Welsh Mountain Sheep Association is welcomed to participate.

Please direct inquiries to Oogie McGuire, Desert Weyr, 970-527-3573, oogiem@desertweyr.com

CURRENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2012

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Jackie Harp with her ewe Kline Bronwyn. They won FFA-4-H Champion Ewe, and Blue Ribbon; Open Show Fourth Place in All Other Wool Breeds.