Appendix A to ISBONA REGISTRATION RULES

Naming Convention System for Icelandic Sheep in the Icelandic Sheep USA Registry At CLRC

ISBONA requires any US breeder registering Icelandic sheep to use the coding described below in naming sheep for registration.

The naming convention permanently records information about the registered individual. This way, long after a breeding animal has died, its appearance and some of its genetic information is available.

Be aware, however, that this coding only tells what color/pattern/spotting/horns the animal is exhibiting and not what is masked. Other genetic information might be present but cannot be seen and cannot be encoded.

The naming convention will include the following items. There are 36 spaces used in all instances by CLRC for encoding NAME. Leave a space between each field area in the name.

The field areas comprising the name are:

1. Flock Name/Code of Breeder
2. Sex Code of Sheep
3. Sheep Color/Pattern/Spotting/Horns Code
4. Sheep Number and Year Code
5. Sheep Pet/Barn Name (optional)

1. FLOCK NAME/ CODE OF BREEDER (required)

You code:

Your **FLOCK NAME** if one is registered with CLRC or your **FLOCK CODE** identification letters (for tattooing and tagging) as registered with CLRC. If you are using the computerized entry system, this field may be filled in automatically for you.

2. SEX OF SHEEP (required)

You code:

RAM for a ram
EWE for a ewe

3. SHEEP COLOR/PATTERN/SPOTTING/HORNS CODE (required)

Characteristic	Choice	Description	You code:
Color	Pick one	Black Moorit (Brown) If you cannot tell because white covers everything	B M O
Pattern	Pick one or two of: Gray/ Badgerface/ Mouflon/ SGGM	White Gray * Badgerface * Mouflon * Solid Single Gene Gray-Mouflon (SGGM) * and **	1 2 3 4 5 6
Spotting	Pick one	Spotted *** Not Spotted	S Nothing
Horns ****	Pick one	Horns Polled Scurs	H P C

*The gray, badgerface, mouflon, and gray-mouflon (SGGM) patterns are co-dominant, and a sheep can express two of these patterns. So a sheep could be both gray and badgerface. Whites and solid cannot be co-expresssed – you cannot have a sheep that is both white and mouflon or both gray and solid.

**SGGM is a rare pattern. So far in North America, the only registered SGGM sheep are all descended from the ram Xeno (CLRC no. 651897). If your sheep does not have Xeno in its pedigree, it probably is not SGGM pattern.

***Spotting refers to white spots. A mostly white sheep that appears to have black spots is, in fact, a black sheep with one very large white spot. Spots are fairly obvious; if you see very small tufts of white, it is probably what we call "flashing," which is common in sheep with a gray pattern, but not indicated on registration.

****Both horns and scurs are extremely variable, but true horns in both sexes (as opposed to scurs) will have a sharp ridge on the underside, while scurs will be rounded (see ISBONA Newsletter: Vol 5, No.4 found currently in the Newsletter Public Archive on our website). Only ewes are clear polled, but rams with only loose button scurs are recorded as polled.

Remember: Record only what you see in the COLOR/PATTERN/SPOTTING/HORNS CODE field area.

Examples:

Polled spotted moorit = M5SP

White with scurs = O1C
Horned black badgerface mouflon = B34H
Polled moorit gray mouflon with spots = M24SP

4. SHEEP NUMBER AND YEAR CODE (required)

You code:

The **SHEEP NUMBER** must be a unique number within the flock for the given year.

The **YEAR CODE** must be in accordance with year codes designated by CLRC. If you are using the computerized entry system, this field will be filled in automatically for you.

F=2018
G=2019
H=2020 and so on

5. SHEEP PET/BARN NAME (optional)

If there is room, a "pet name" can be added.

Examples:

A 2019 polled spotted moorit ram lamb = ZEB RAM M5SP 606G

The same lamb if a herd name is registered with CLRC = ZEBRA RAM M5SP 606G

A white horned ewe lamb with a pet name, from 2017 = ZEB EWE O1H 775E ERIN