

CVM Color Standards

CVM's have the same standards as listed under Romeldale, with the exception of markings and color.

1. **Markings:** CVM's must have badger markings, which are stripes from the muzzle to the eyes and/or dark legs and underbelly. CVM's might also have spots, but must have the badger pattern as well.
2. **Color:** CVM's come in a wide variety of colors including dark gray, gray, brown, black, and moorit. Unlike most breeds, CVM's will not fade with age, but rather may darken from birth to their first



2010 Canby
National Show
Owner:
Correy McAtee

Critically Endangered Breed

Both Romeldales and CMV's are considered endangered by the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy (ALBC, North America). The ALBC classifies endangered breeds in three different categories: critical, rare and watch status based on North American annual registrations and global population. Romeldales and CVM's are considered critical, estimating fewer than 200 registrations annually and 2,000 globally.

Breeders List

For additional information and a current Romeldale and CVM Breeder List, please contact the Association Treasurer, Michele Long, at americanromeldale@gmail.com or see our web page at www.arcainc.org.

Romeldale and CVM Sheep Registrations

Purebred Romeldales and CVM's are registered through The American Romeldale/CVM Association, Inc. Prime breeding stock should be registered. Registered sheep should be outstanding individuals of the breed.

Sheep registration applicants must complete the current registration application forms in full. Failure to complete the application form in full will result in either the return of the form to be completed or disqualification. (see www.arcainc.org for the current registration application forms.)

Animals that have defects should not be registered. These include: wool count not within standards, less than normal sized undescended testicles, under or overshot jaw, entropion, inverted teats, broken down pasterns, any serious bone deformity or any other defect which would limit the animals' usefulness.

Annual Association Adult/Farm Dues	\$20.00
Junior/Farm Membership (to 17 yrs. old)	\$10.00
Associate Membership	\$10.00
*Sheep Registration (Regular)	\$6.00
*Sheep Registration (Lost/Improved)	\$12.00
*Sheep Transfer Fee	\$6.00
Non-Member Transfer Fee	\$12.00
Rush Fee	\$35.00

* Requires Current Membership

Send Association Dues to:

Without Registrations:
Michele Long, Treasurer
6414 Worline Rd
Bow, WA 98232

Send Registrations and/or

Association Dues to:

ARCA, Inc.
c/o GLM Registry
19508 Tiller Trail Hwy
Days Creek OR 97429
Work: 541-825-8580
arca@glmregistry.com

American Romeldale/CVM Association, Inc.

Breed Information



The American Romeldale/CVM
Association, Inc.

www.arcainc.org

americanromeldale@gmail.com

Romeldales

The Romeldale is a dual purpose breed of sheep developed by A. T. Spencer. Spencer purchased New Zealand Romney rams in 1915 at the Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco to breed with his Rambouillet flock. He felt that the Romney's would increase the staple length of the wool and the carcass quality of the Rambouillets. Many years of selected breeding brought about this new American breed, the Romeldale.

Romeldales are known for fine, soft wool, extremely high yield and uniformity of fleece. Romeldale carcass cutability is superior to the other white face breeds. The entire clip of the original Romeldale flock was sold



White Romeldale Ram
Owner:
Doug & Yvonne Madsen
2009 Estes Park
Nat'l Show

Romeldale Breed Standards

8. Face - generally open faced, although some wool on the forehead and cheeks is allowed. Eyes should be large, clear and alert with ears medium in size and generally horizontal.
9. Body - sturdy and well boned with a long straight back. Neck and shoulders should be largely free of skin folds. Legs should be strong, medium in length with pasterns strong and upright. Sheep should move well with a free, easy walk.

Romeldale
Lambs
Owner:
Doug &
Yvonne
Madsen



4. Ewes - weigh from 140 to 175 lbs. Ewes should be excellent mothers, who are very protective and have enough milk to easily raise twins. They are prolific and long-lived, and they should have a feminine appearance.
5. Lambing - twinning and ease of lambing are part of the breed emphasis. If left with the ram, ewes have been known to breed while still suckling lambs.
6. Fleece - Annually, each sheep grows an average of 6 to 12 lbs. of wool with an average yield of 65%. Fleece should be bright, dense, and uniform from front to britch. Belly wool shall only be allowed on the belly. Staple length averages 3 to 6 inches with a Bradford county of 60 to 64 or the Range for Average Fiber Diameter (um) 24.94 to 20.60. The wool is soft and can be worn "next to the skin". The wool should have a well defined crimp from base to tip with no kemp or hair present.
7. Color - Romeldales come in two varieties. White and Natural Colored. White Romeldales should have entirely white fleeces. They may have spots on their face, ears or legs. Natural Colored Romeldales come in a variety of colors including: black, gray, brown or moorit. Natural Colored Romeldales can be solid or reverse badger, and can have spots (which are particularly common on their face). They may have spots on their body.



Shearing Time
Owner:
Doug & Yvonne
Madsen

California Variegated Mutant (CVM's)

There is much confusion among the general public about these sheep. CVM's are genetically the same as Romeldales, which is why The American Romeldale/CVM Association was established. CVM's are a mutation of the Romeldale, which produced a badger pattern. CVM's can be born from a registered Romeldale ewe, if the lamb possesses the badger pattern. Conversely if a purebred CVM ewe produces a solid color lamb or one with spots and no badger pattern - the lamb is registered as a Romeldale.



Variegated
Fleece
Owner: Doug
& Yvonne
Madsen

The Development of the CVM Color

Glen Eidman, a partner of J. K. Sexton, in the 60's discovered in his purebred Romeldale flock a multi-colored, badger faced ewe. Two years later, a twin ram with the same badger face pattern was born. When bred with the original ewe, the resulting offspring were of the same badger markings.

Subsequent breedings and additional mutations from his Romeldale flock, the California Variegated Mutant (CVM) color was established. Mr. Eidman spent the next 15 years developing these sheep. Not a single replacement ewe or ram was sold, so that only the highest quality of genetics was used to replace the nucleus.

In 1982 the CVM flock, which number 75, was sold. They were dispersed among a dozen different buyers throughout California. Since then, CVM's have been kept purebred in only a few flocks, while in others they have been crossbred with other breeds.