



Sheep identification sheet



Beltex

The breed is an offshoot of the Texel breed from Belgium, giving the name BELTEX. It is a white faced sheep with medium-length wool. It is best known for its large muscles, especially in the hindquarters



Black Welsh Mountain

The Black Welsh Mountain is a small, black sheep with no wool on the face or on the legs below the knee and hock. The rams are usually horned and the females are polled (hornless).



Sheep identification sheet



Bleu Du Maine

The Bleu Du Maine Sheep is a breed of domestic sheep that originated in western France. The most distinctive characteristic of the breed is its bald, grey-blue head which is polled in both sexes. Though this breed does grow wool, it is raised primarily for meat.



**Bluefaced
Leicester**

The Bluefaced Leicester is a longwool breed of sheep which originates from Northumberland. This breed is raised primarily for meat, but their fleece is becoming increasingly popular for hand spinning. They have curly threadlike wool which makes it considerably lighter than others. Bluefaced Leicester's are recognisable through their Roman noses, which have a dark blue skin which can be seen through the white hair.



Border Leicester

The Border Leicester is a breed of sheep originating in England and raised primarily for meat. Border Leicester's are polled (without horns), long woollen sheep. Though large in size and robust, they are also docile.



Sheep identification sheet



Charollais

The Charollais is a medium to large sized sheep, long and well muscled with thick, deep gigots (legs). The body is long with a well muscled broad loin and wide deep chest. The head is free from wool.



Cheviot

The Cheviot is a breed of white faced sheep which gets its name from a range of hills in north Northumberland and the Scottish Borders. It is still common in this area, but also in north west Scotland, Wales and the south west of England (especially Dartmoor and Exmoor). The Cheviot is a dual-purpose breed being raised for meat and wool.



Clun Forest

The Clun Forest is a breed of domestic sheep originating from the area surrounding the Clun Forest in Shropshire. Similar to many of the British breeds of upland sheep, Clun Forest are hardy, adaptable, good foragers and are long-lived. They have dark brown faces with hair on the top of the head and strong muscular necks.



Sheep identification sheet



Dalesbred

Derived from the Swaledale and Scottish Blackface breeds, the Dalesbred is a hill breed most common in the Central Pennines in England. Both rams and ewes have horns and a white carpet-quality fleece. They are recognised by a white spot on each side of their black face, with the end of the muzzle becoming grey. This breed is primarily used for meat and wool production.



Dorset Down

Dorset Downs are medium-sized, strong sheep with dark faces and short wool. The Dorset Down is known for producing early maturing lambs from grass, making them ideal for organic and other farming systems.



**Dorset horn and
Poll Dorset**

Both horned and polled Dorset's are all white sheep of medium size - having good body length and lots of muscle. The fleece is very white and strong. They are the only breed that can breed all year round, sometimes having 2 lambing seasons in a year.