



Sheep identification sheet



Exmoor Horn

The Exmoor Horn is a white faced, horned breed of sheep. It was developed in Exmoor, Devon, in the 19th century, but is a descendant of sheep that had roamed on the moors for several hundred years. Exmoors are a hardy breed, so well suited to the high moors.[3] They are 'dual purpose' - bred not just for their wool, but also for the fact that they are prolific sheep and good mothers, producing quality lamb.



Hampshire Down

The Hampshire Down sheep has a dark brown face and ears with wool over the poll and forehead. Its body is covered with white wool.

Hampshire Down rams produce faster finishing lambs which require less grazed grass and hence make considerable cost savings.



Jacob

The Jacob sheep is a rare breed of small, piebald (coloured with white spots), polycerate (multi-horned) sheep. Jacobs may have from two to six horns, but most commonly have four. The most common colour is black and white. Jacobs are usually raised for their wool, meat, and hides (skin).



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Lleyn

Lleyn sheep are a breed of sheep from the Llŷn peninsula in, north-west Wales. They are bred for high birth rate, good mothering, quiet in nature, high milk yield and they give excellent white wool. They are suited to both upland and lowland grazing. This breed is raised primarily for meat. [



Lincoln

The Lincoln, sometimes called the Lincoln Longwool, is the largest British sheep, developed specifically to produce the heaviest, longest and most lustrous fleece of any breed in the world. Great numbers were exported to many countries to improve the size and wool quality of their native breeds. The versatile fleece is in great demand for spinning, weaving and many other crafts.



Masham

Masham sheep are medium sized and hornless, and have been bred for over a century in the north of England. They have a distinctive black and white face and legs and a woolly forelock. The Masham is renowned for its hardiness and longevity, strong mothering instincts and high birth rate. They are a cross between a Teeswater ram with a Dalesbred or Swaledale ewe. The lustrous fleece is in demand for speciality uses including the fashion industry and upholstery.



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Mule

In sheep farming, the term Mule is used to refer to a cross between a lowland ram (usually a Bluefaced Leicester) and a purebred upland ewe. This brings the best characteristics of both breeds into one ewe that can be used to produce good quality lamb for the table.



Oxford Down

This breed is primarily raised for meat. The Oxford is relatively large-bodied, hornless, has a brown face and legs covered in white wool, and has a short fleece. It produces the heaviest fleece of any of the Down breeds.



Rough Fell

The Rough Fell is an upland breed which is common on fell and moorland farms in South Cumbria, parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, North Lancashire and, more recently, upland parts of Devon. It is very hardy and is well-suited to endure the hardships of exposed and high moorland and mountains. It is one of the largest mountain breeds in Britain and is raised primarily for meat.



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Romney

The breed evolved from medieval longwool types. The Romney is in general an open-faced breed with long wool that grows over the legs in full. It can be either coloured or white. They are big sheep with a heavy longwoolled fleece.



Rouge

The Rouge de l'Ouest is a breed of domestic sheep originating in France. The name means "Red of the West" and refers to its region of origin and its unique pinkish face and legs. The Rouge was originally a dairy sheep breed used to produce Camembert cheese, but is now primarily raised for meat



Ryeland

The Ryeland is one of the oldest of British sheep breeds going back seven centuries to when the monks of Leominster in Herefordshire bred sheep and grazed them on the rye pastures, giving them their name. The breed is raised primarily for meat. Ryelands are gentle and are ideal sheep for small properties.