

Sheep Breeds

Cheviot

- Small sized
- meat breed
- noted for its hardiness
- from Scotland



Colombia

- Large frame US breed
- Developed from Lincolns and Rambouillets
- Well-suited to various management styles
- Superior maternal instincts



Dorper

- Primarily a mutton sheep
- developed in South Africa
- one of the most fertile of sheep breeds.



Dorset

- English white face
- meat breed
- known for out of season breeding
- Can be horned or polled



Hampshire

- Large framed
- English
- meat breed
- black face and wool cap



Katahdin

- A hair sheep breed
- developed in the United States.
- They can be any color or pattern, including white, brown, black, red, or spotted
- They are mostly naturally polled (hornless)
- They are typically left with their full-length, undocked tails



Oxford

- originated as the result of crossing Cotswold and Hampshire
- produces the heaviest fleece of any of the Down breeds
- good grazers and can help maintain the pastures
- Primarily used for wool and meat



Southdown

- early maturing
- good lambing ability
- average milk production.
- excel in a crossbreeding program
- produce meaty lamb carcasses at light weights and hot-house lambs.



Shropshire

- Breed originating in England
- Heaviest wool producers among the medium wool breeds
- They are feed-efficient, easy keepers, and gain weight well
- Generally a calm breed
- Dual purpose for wool and meat, but could be considered for milk production as well



Suffolk

- Large framed
- black faced breed
- high growth rate
- Known for carcass cutability
- From England



Tunis

- medium sized
- meat type breed
- known for their disease resistance and the ability to remain productive on marginal land.

