



# Sheep identification sheet



**Scottish Blackface**

The Scottish Blackface is the most common breed of domestic sheep in the United Kingdom. This tough and adaptable breed is often found in the more exposed locations, such as the Scottish Highlands or roaming on the moors of Dartmoor.

They are one of the hardiest sheep breeds in the country and are the backbone of the Scottish sheep industry



**Shetland**

The breed is noted for its very fine, soft wool and the high quality of its meat. They are small-bodied animals with no wool on their faces, noses or legs, and small, erect ears. The ewes are usually polled (hornless) and the rams usually horned. Shetlands occur in many different colours and patterns. There are 11 main colours.



**Soay**

These sheep have short tails and naturally shed their wool, which can be hand plucked (called rooing) in the spring and early summer. Ewes are polled (dehorned). They are most commonly brown or tan with a white belly, white rump patch and white patch under the chin (referred to as the Mouflon or wild pattern).



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**Southdown**

The Southdown is a very compact sheep originating from the late 18th century. It is raised primarily for meat. The colour of its face and legs is mouse, not dark brown. It is found in all part of the UK. Along with the Romney, this sheep helped establish the New Zealand lamb industry.



**Suffolk**

The Suffolk sheep have black faces and legs, a large frame, and are highly muscular. They do not have horns and are mainly raised for wool and meat production.



**Swaledale**

Swaledale is a breed of domestic sheep named after the Yorkshire valley of Swaledale. They are found throughout the more mountainous areas of Great Britain, but particularly in County Durham, Yorkshire, and Cumbria. They are noted for their off-white wool and curled horns. They are used for the production of mutton and wool





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**Teeswater**

The Teeswater is a breed of sheep from Teesdale in the north of England, where they have been bred for about 200 years. It is a longwool breed of sheep, descended from the sheep introduced into Britain by the Romans. The breed is large and is raised primarily for meat.



**Texel**

The Texel breed is a white-faced breed with no wool on the head or legs. The breed is characterized by a distinctive short, wide face with a black nose and widely placed, short ears. They have black hooves. There are also Blue Texel and Dutch Texel sheep.



**Welsh Mountain**

Welsh Mountain sheep are small, hardy sheep from the higher parts of the Welsh mountains.] The males have horns, and the females are polled (hornless); they have no wool on the face or legs, and they have long tails (normally left undocked).



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**Wiltshire Horn**

Males and females both have horns. Ram horns will grow one full spiral each year until maturity. Both sexes are white with occasional black spots on the undercoat. This is a hair breed, growing a thick, coarse coat in the winter and shedding in the summer.



**Valais Blacknose**

The Valais Blacknose is a dual-purpose breed, reared for both meat and wool.

Valais Blacknose rare breed from Switzerland, very friendly nature, recently voted the world's cutest

**This list is not exhaustive.**