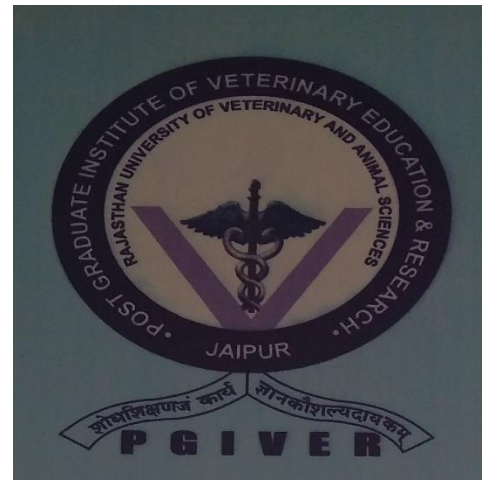




DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

SEMINAR ON FINE WOOL BREEDS OF SHEEP



OVERVIEW

WOOL

FINE WOOL

FINE WOOL BREEDS OF SHEEP:- EXOTIC BREEDS

INDIGENOUS BREEDS

CROSS BREEDS

WOOL

The fine soft curly or wavy hair forming the coat of a sheep, goat or similar animal, especially when shorn and prepared for use in making cloth or yarn

Broadly wool can be classified in 3 categories

1. Fine wool- less than 25 micron in diameter
2. Medium wool- 25 to 40 micron
3. Coarse wool- more than 40 micron



Fine

Medium

Coarse

FINE WOOL

- Fine wool is soft enough to be worn next to the skin.
- Softness is fine wool's best quality, but it is also very elastic, has excellent memory and felts exceptionally well.
- Most fine wools are matte in appearance and dye well, but not brilliantly.

FINE WOOL BEEDS OF SHEEP

- Exotic breeds
 1. Ram bouillet
 2. Merino
- Indian breeds
 1. Karnah
 2. Nilgiri
- Cross breeds
 1. Hissardale
 2. Kashmir merino
 3. Avivastra
 4. Bharat Merino

MERINO

Origin and distribution- Spain

Breed characteristics- rams with spiral twisted horns,
ewes polled,
folded or wrinkled skin,
small sized head,
legs covered with wool
male 90kg and female 70kg

•Production - fine quality wool,
wool yield 4 7kg/sheep/year,
most popular fine wool breed of sheep

Imported to India from USSR



MERINO

RAMBOUILLET

Origin and distribution- originated at rambouillet in France by importing merino from Spain and hence descend from Spanish Merino

Breed charecteristics- largest among fine wool breed,
- very hardy and excellent grazer,
- horned rams with large head,
- ewes polled heavy dense wool extend entire body but mutton conformation, male 110kg and female 80kg

Production- dual purpose (wool and mutton)
- wool yield 4-5kg/year

Imported in India from USA



RAMBOUILLET

KARNAH

Origin and distribution- Kashmir

Breed characteristics- small body,

- big and curved horns
- prominent nose,
- long ears and long face

Body colour- variety of colours found but white prominent,
mouth is generally black

Production- fine, medium, and short white
coloured wool,

- wool yield 0.9-1.4kg/sheep/year



KARNAH

NILGIRI

Origin and distribution- Nilgiri

Breed characteristics- polled (hornless),

- prominent frontal bones and

- Roman nose,

male 30kg female 29kg

Production characteristics- produce fine apparel wool



NILGIRI

HISSARDALE (BIKANERI X MERINO)

Origin and distribution- Kulu vally (Kangra)

Breed charecteristics- strong body,
- Roman nose,
hornless,
except thigh region it has fine
Merino type wool which is
crimpy white

Body colour- white

Production charecteristics- long fine wool and good
quality mutton



HISSARDALE

KASHMIR MERINO

Origin and distribution- originated from crosses of different merino types with predominantly migratory native sheep like Gaddi, Bhakarwal and poonchi

Production charecteristics- the level of Merino inheritance varies from 50-75
- annaual wool yield 2-8kg



KASHMIR MERINO

AVIVASTRA

Origin and distribution- evolved at the CSWRI, Avikanagar through interbreeding and selection of Rambouillet x Chokla (halfbred and 5/8th) base

Production charecteristics- Wool obtained is 2.3 kg, 21-22 μ dia and 4.5 cm staple length.



AVIVASTRA

BHARAT MERINO

Origin and distribution- developed by cross breeding indigenous Chokla and Nali with Rambouillet and Merino rams

Production- annual greasy wool production is 2.5kg with fibre diameter of 19-20 microns, medullation less than 1% and staple length in annual clip at Mannavanur of 7-8cm.



BHARAT MERINO

CONCLUSION

- The fine wool breeds are very common in the Western United States.
- These breeds can withstand heat, cold, and drought, and produce satisfactorily under harsh conditions.
- Fine wool breeds are more likely to breed out of season than are many other breeds.
- They produce a more desirable, finer-grading fleece that is more uniform than fleeces from other breed types.

THANK YOU