



### NUMBERS

749 ewes, 215 in monitored performance recording

## MATERNAL QUALITIES

Prolificacy: 2.95

Average weight at 30 days of a male lamb, born a twin: 10,1 kg

### MEAT QUALITIES

Average weight of rams: 85 kg Average weight of ewes: 60 to 70 kg

# Finn

# ORIGINS AND NATURAL APTITUDES

The Finn or Finnsheep is one of the most prolific breeds in the world: it's rate of prolificacy is on average 280%, some bloodlines reaching 300%. It's a breed where the females, naturally fertile all year round, can lamb from one year of age upwards. It is a white sheep, lacking distinctive physical features which might deter crossbreeding, but passing on its purebred strengths to the F1 progeny.

### CROSSBREEDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Large scale crossbreeding: The organisation of the crossbreeding of the FINN breed has much in common with the ROMANOV. The females of these two breeds are served by a ram from a meat breed and the progeny are all fattened for the meat trade. This technique means that lambs of a reasonable conformation can be produced whilst retaining a profitable level of productivity. The resulting meat weight produced per ewe per year is high.

**Crossbreeding in two stages**: The first stage is to **produce a crossbred female with better conformation** than the purebred Finn (or ROMANOV) and more prolific than the local breed. This half breed female F1 can be obtained:

- either by crossing the FINN (or ROMANOV) ewe with a local breed of ram; this way the « F1 » can be produced quicker.
- or from the male FINN (or ROMANOV) with a ewe of a local breed.

At the second stage, the « F1 » females produced, are put to a ram of a meat breed with the aim of producing fat lambs « F2 » for the meat trade. The  $carcass\ weight\ of\ «\ F2\ »\ lambs\ is\ generally\ between 17\ and 19\ kg,\ graded\ U\ and\ R\ on\ the\ EUROP\ grid\ table.$  This two staged cross breeding is the system used most widely with prolific breeds.



