

Impurities in wool

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- Grease refers to all the impurities found in unsecured wool which includes Yolk, Suint, and soluble of fleeces varies widely from 50 to 65% and many factors which affects the shrinkage.

Natural impurities

- Which result from the **glandular secretions**. This includes yolk and suint.

Yolk is mixture of number the materials of which cholesterol is one, which protects the fibre against the detrimental action of the weather.

Acquired impurities

- The impurities are picked up by animals.
- These are mineral **impurities** as
- **Dust**
- **Sand and dirt**
- **Vegetable materials as straw, Burs, Twigs, Seeds, thorns and grasses.**

Applied impurities

- Includes identifying substances as **tars and paints** and the residues of dips and sprays.



Preparation of the Ram and Ewes for breeding

Flushing

- In temperate countries flushing at the beginning and at the end of breeding season is practiced to increase the ovulation rate and twinning percentage upto 30%.

Tagging, Clipping and Ringing of the Ram

- The removal of wool or shearing of locks in the wool and cleaning of the ram from the dirt and dust is practiced on the farm.
- The wool is **clipped** at the **neck, belly and around the sheath** to reduce the heavy weight and to avoid difficulties at the time of mounting.

Eyeing

- This practice is followed on the farm particularly in hairy and woolly breeds which leads to blindness due to excessive wool around the eyes, which should be removed by regular clipping.



Marking of Ram

- The breast region of the ram is painted so that the same color will be adhered to identification.
- The ratio 200: 1 or 50 : 1 for Ewe to Ram, respectively can be adopted on the sheep breeding farm as per the decided breeding policy for meat, wool, milk or dual purpose production and the herd strength of farm.





Oestrus Synchronization

- Synchronization of oestrus and ovulation allows to undertake artificial insemination more efficiently.
- The most commonly used method of oestrous synchronization in sheep is vaginal sponge impregnated with progesterone kept for 14 days and withdrawn afterwards. (PMSG)

Super ovulation

- To **increase the lambing percentage** of the ewes, the ovaries may be stimulated with exogenous gonadotropins for super ovulation and also to get lamb crop from the mother having superiongenomes.

Ovum or the Embryo transfer (ETT)

- It is a highly sophisticated technique now a days used for the super ovulation aiming for the rapid multiplication and transfer of valuable and precious genotypes from mother to offspring.