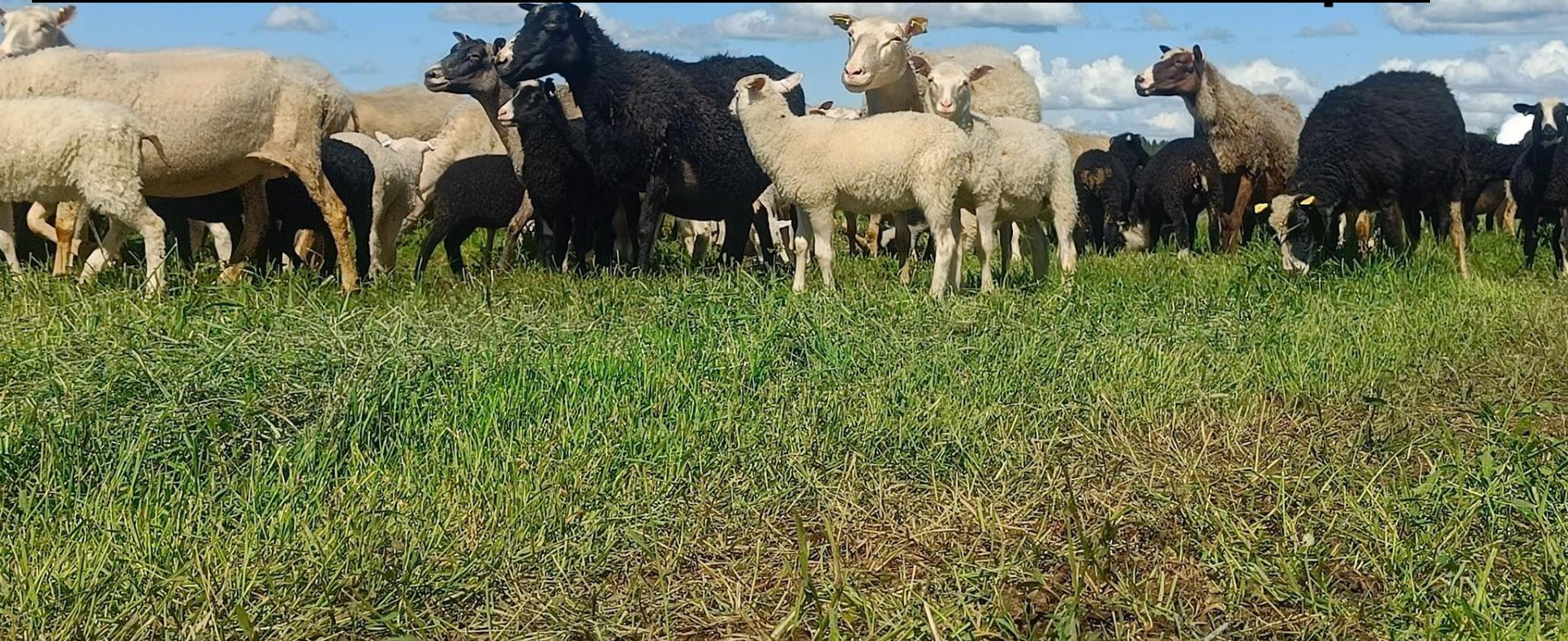
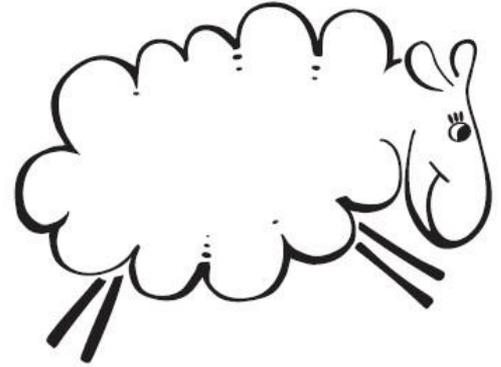


# Native Breeds and Wool in Finland and in Northern Europe



# Isokumpu Sheepfarm, Finland

- Sheepfarming from 2006
- Satu, 5th generation
- Breeds Finnsheep (250 ewes) and Kainuu Grey (150 ewes)
- Horses, dogs and rabbits
- Organic farm
- Small farm, fields about 30 hectare, landscape areas 70 hectare
- Spinning mill, scouring also
- Slaughter house, organic meat
- Rent cabins



## *Lammastila*

Social farming

Satu Kumpulainen  
Kirsti Sikkilä, psychiatrist  
Hannu Sikkilä, psychologist



## *Luomu Oy*

Sheep farming/cabins

Pasi Kumpulainen  
Kosti Kumpulainen  
Saana Rauma

*Isokummun*

## *Kehräämö Oy*

Wool production

Sami Kumpulainen  
Ronja Karhulahti

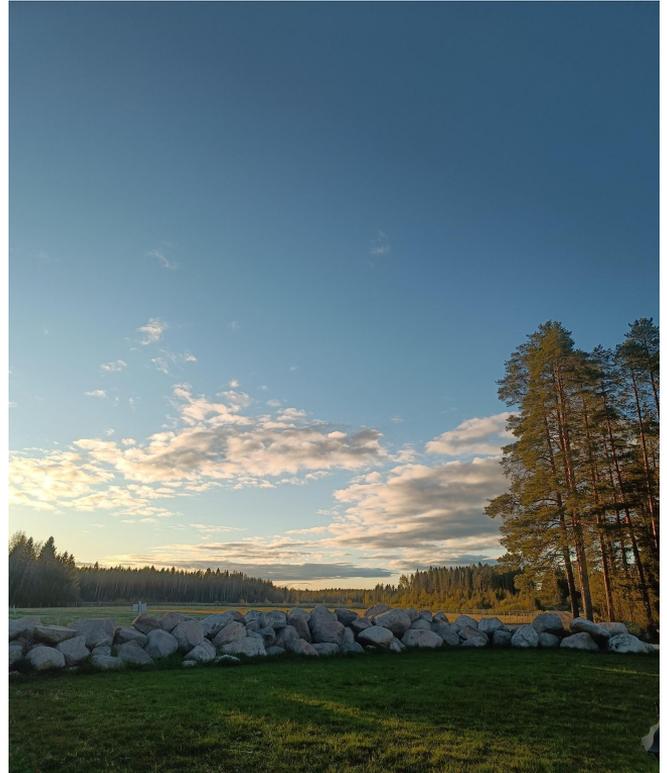
customers

# Green Care, social farming

- Together with a healthcare professionals ( Kirsti and Hannu )
- Activities on the farm and spinning mill
- Service buyer wellbeing

services county of Central Ostrobothnia

- Mental health rehabilitators
- Intellectually disabled



# Sheep farming in Finland

- There are about 600 farms in Finland whose main production is sheep farming.
- The largest number of sheep farms is in Southwest Finland, Ostrobothnia, Lapland and Åland.
- Total number of sheep in Finland is about 100 000.
- Ewes and rams number together is about 60 000.
- On average, a Finnish sheep farm has approximately 70 ewes.
- A third of sheep farms are organically produced.
- Three native breeds; Åland sheep, Kainuu Grey and Finnsheep



# Åland sheep, breed code AA1

- Native to Åland, breeding began in the 1980s.

- About 1050 ewes left, 308 rams

- Adapted to the conditions of the archipelago.

- Graceful, rather short, compact, agile and hardy.

- Short-tailed, hornless or horned.

- Horns are common, about half of the rams are horned and at least 25% of the ewes.

- Diverse in color; in addition to various shades of white, gray, beige-brown and reddish-brown, and black

there is also the primitive mouflon coloration.

- Adult rams weigh an average of 60 kg and ewes 45–50 kg.

- Good fertility.
- On average, ewes have 2–3 lambs per lambing.
- Lambs weigh 3 kg at 3 days, 27 kg at 4 months.
- Lambs gain an average of 200 g/day per day.
- Target growth period for slaughter 230 days.
- On average, lambs are ready for slaughter at 8–9 months of age.
- There is great variation within the breed in both growth rate and meatiness.
- The most common slaughter class is O-.
- The quality of the double-coated wool, consisting of a soft undercoat and a longer and coarser outer coat, varies from fine-fibered to coarse.



# Finnish Sheep, breed code SS1

- The most common sheep breed raised in Finland.
  - About 11000 ewes, 1640 rams
- The breed's early ancestors arrived in our country at the turn of the Stone Age and Bronze Age.
- Medium-sized, monochrome, hornless and short-tailed.
- White is the most common colour, black and brown are also found, and grey is rarer.
- Lively, alert and friendly. Easy to handle, strong herd instinct.
- Adult rams weigh 75–95 kg, ewes 65–75 kg.
- Unique in terms of fertility. Pregnant regardless of the season, the pregnancy rate is good.
- Production based on Finnish sheep makes it possible to offer fresh lamb to the market all year round.

- Mature at 3 months of age.
- On average, ewes have 2.5 lambs per lambing.
- Excellent for both intensive and organic production
- Lambs weigh 3.7 kg at 3 days, 35 kg at 4 months.
- Lambs gain an average of 225 g/day.
- Target growth period for slaughter 230 days.
- Most often slaughtered at 7–8 months of age, slaughter class O.
- Wool is mainly medium-fine and abundant, the breed is suitable for the production of handicraft wool.
- Fur is soft and shiny.
- The many types of curls found in the breed produce beautiful skins.

LINJAT	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	23	24	25	30	31	33	
YHD.									27	28				29			32			40			36
																	54						
TILOJA	34	9	18	8	32	25	37	38	6	23	28	12	9	7	17	6	10	1	8	18	6	12	
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	R	R	V	R	M	R	R	V	R	M	R	V	M	M	
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MUUTOS	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓			↑	↓	↑	↑	↑		↑	

	2025 PÄSSILINJAN PÄSSEJÄ ELOSSA
	>10 TILALLA PÄSSILINJIA KÄYTÖSSÄ
	≤ 10 TILALLA PÄSSILINJIA KÄYTÖSSÄ
	≤ 5 TILALLA PÄSSILINJIA KÄYTÖSSÄ
	2025 EI PÄSSILINJIAN PÄSSEJÄ ELOSSA TAI TIEDESSÄ

34	38	43	44	45	47	52	53	55	56	57	59	62	64	65	67	68	69	70	71	80	81	
	50																			5	5	
	51																					
15	9	8	6	28	9	1	0	20	6	25	7	1	25	46	10	1	6	1	4	10	9	
V	V	V	V	V	M	R		V	V	V	V	R	V	V	R	K	V	H	V	V	M	
M	M	M	M	M	V			M	K	M	M	M	M		M		M		M			
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↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓			↑	↓	↓		↑	↑		↑		↑	↓				



# Kainuu Grey, breed code KK1

- The breed has its roots in individuals found in Kainuu in the 1980s.
  - About 1100 ewes, 260 rams
- Medium-sized, short-tailed, most commonly hornless, horned ones also occur.
- In the breed definition, in addition to all shades of grey and brown, black and white are allowed for the Kainuu Grey.
- White markings are allowed in the area of the guard hairs (legs and head).
- Lively, agile, social and strongly herd-oriented.
- Adult rams weigh 65–85 kg and ewes 55–65 kg.
- Fertile, can become pregnant regardless of the season.
- Early reproductive maturity.
- On average, ewes have 2.6 lambs per lambing.

- Lambs weigh 3.7 kg at 3 days, 30 kg at 4 months.
- Average daily growth of lambs 215 g/day.
- Target growth period for slaughter 230 days.
- Reaching slaughter maturity varies from 5 months to almost a year, depending on the feeding intensity and the heredity of the flock.
- Most often slaughter maturity at 7–8 months of age, slaughter class O.
- Do not get fat easily.
- In terms of wool, greys can be roughly divided into wool or fur types.
- As a rule, the wool is of medium fine quality and in many individuals the wool shines with a pearly sheen.
- Fur-type wool is fluffy and wide-curly.



Europe has woken up to the shortcomings of its own textile industry

The European Wool Association has been in regular contact with the Commission

The International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO) has set up a working group on European wool, the European Wool Task Group

The group is led by Andrew Hogley, CEO British Wool

The European Commission has set up the EU CAP Network Focus Group, for which expert members have now been selected.

(FG on Innovative and sustainable ways to strengthen the role of farmers in revitalising the European wool value chain)

Lets support native breeds in every country.

Thank you