



### About ADSBS

Founded in 1996, the non-profit organization serves breeders and producers of the meat-producing hair sheep breed, which is the fastest-growing segment of the American sheep industry.

### Become a member

ADSBS members enjoy value-added benefits including reduced registration and transfer fees; a subscription to the *Dorper Report*, a quarterly magazine; a listing in our member directory; networking opportunities; and participation in leadership positions within the organization. We welcome all our members to volunteer for on-going committees that help grow the breed and improve the Society. Members may also nominate or be nominated to become an at-large, regional Board of Director to help guide the direction of the ADSBS.

Educational events are held across the United States covering topics including flock health, government regulations, nutrition, show and fitting and Dorper breed standards. These are held at ADSBS sponsored events. Regional organizations can apply for funding to help offset the costs of these seminars.

Registering your sheep with the ADSBS enables you to participate in shows and sales held by the ADSBS and local affiliated organizations. The fees collected by the registry cover national promotion of the breed in addition to the member benefits listed above.

# JUMP START YOUR FLOCK WITH DORPERS



## AMERICAN DORPER SHEEP BREEDERS' SOCIETY

The official registry for Dorper and  
White Dorper sheep in the United States.

American Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society

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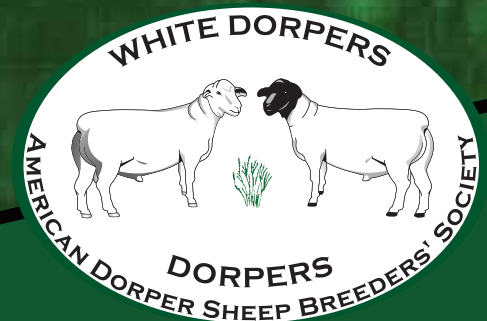
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## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### Q. What is the difference between Dorpers and White Dorpers?

**A.** Dorpers have a white body with a black head and was developed from crossing Dorset Horn Rams with Persian Ewes. After the Dorper breed was established in 1942 in South Africa, various breeders continued to focus on breeding white sheep and crossed Dorset Horn with A Blackhead Persian and a Dorset Horn with a Van Rooy to develop the White Dorper.

### Q. How much does a Dorper weigh?

**A.** Mature rams typically average around 230 pounds, while mature ewes average 180-210 lbs.

### Q. What is the productive life of a Dorper?

**A.** Under good management, a Dorper ewe should produce lambs for 7 years or more.

### Q. Do Dorpers have to be sheared?

**A.** No. A Dorper should shed its covering each summer. Shedding ability is a trait that should be selected for in your breeding stock.

### Q. Are Dorpers parasite resistant?

**A.** Studies have shown that Dorpers tend to tolerate a parasite burden better than other breeds.

### Q. How is the taste of Dorper meat?

**A.** Superb! Dorper lamb does not have the “mutton taste”; it is succulent and fine textured.



# DORPERS DO MORE

## Meat Sheep for Modern Producers

### Hardy and Adaptable

Dorper sheep do well in harsh conditions as well as in more intensive operations.

### Excellent Maternal Qualities

Ewes are excellent mothers and heavy milkers. Lambs are vigorous and have high survivability.

### Long Breeding Season

Dorpers are non-seasonal or have an extended breeding season. They can easily be managed to produce three lamb crops in two years.

### Reproductive Efficiency

Dorpers are very fertile and prolific. Lambing rates of 180% can be achieved per lambing.

### Pre-potency

Dorper sheep cross well with commercial ewes of other breeds and as terminal sires produce fast-growing, muscular lambs.

### Non-selective Grazers

Dorpers are excellent converters of a wide range of forage types, and they excel in grazing or weed control operations.

### Heat and Insect Tolerant

Because of their Blackhead Persian origin, Dorpers have natural tolerance to high temperatures and heavy insect populations. They are productive in areas where other breeds barely survive.

