



Durable.
Versatile.
Demi-Lustrous.

Wool Characteristics

29-35µm

Micron

CROSS WOOL

Breeds & Origin

Masham
Mule-North of England
Mule-Scotch
Mule-Welsh
Scottish Greyface

Cross wool comes from crossbred sheep, typically a hill ewe (e.g. Scottish Blackface) and lowland ram (e.g. Bluefaced Leicester), producing breeds like the Mule.

Biodiversity Benefits

Cross-bred sheep are vital to the UK's unique stratified sheep farming system, acting as the link between hill, upland, and lowland farms. By combining the hardiness and mothering ability of hill breeds with the growth rates of lowland sires, cross-breeds, like the Mule, enable efficient movement of animals through different landscapes. This system maximises the strengths of each environment and ensures the economic and environmental sustainability of British sheep farming.

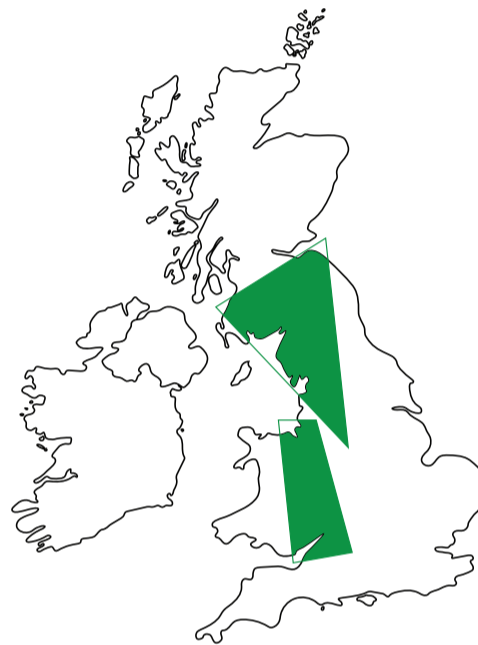
Grazing on semi-improved pastures, helps to maintain a rich mix of grasses and herbs, such as tomentil, heath bedstraw and devil's-bit scabious, which support pollinators and insects.

Mule often support rotational grazing systems that reduce the needs for intensive mechanical land management, benefiting soil structure and carbon storage.

Species symbiosis: Mushrooms

Crossbred sheep are commonly used in low-input grazing systems-those that rely on traditional, minimal-intervention farming methods- creating ideal conditions for many native mushroom species to thrive.

Many grassland fungi, especially the rare and ecologically valuable waxcap fungi, thrive only in unimproved, nutrient-poor soils. Mules, bred for resilience and moderate output, can flourish in these low-nutrient settings without extra feed or fertiliser, making them an ideal match.



Landscape & Habitat

Crossbreeds are common in uplands and hill farms, like the Pennines, Peak District and Welsh borders, bridging hill and lowland zones.

Sheep's role in Landscape

Efficient converters of hill pasture

Maintain productivity in marginal areas

Contribute to genetic diversity

