**BSAS 2025 ABSTRACT SUBMISSION TEMPLATE**

The main product of sheep production in Brazil is the young lamb, followed by the sale of wool and, more recently, an increase in milk production. The Brazilian flock is estimated at 21,792,139 head. However, the distribution of animals is not homogeneous, with a greater number of animals in the Northeast and South regions of the country. Sheep meat production in Brazil began to grow in 2010 and continues to do so. The main breeds raised are the Santa Ines (a native breed), the Dorper, the Suffolk, the Texel, the Ile de France and the Corriedale. The number of breeders of wool producing breeds has decreased. Although the herd is small, dairy breeds such as the Lacaune have been imported. Brazil has few breeding projects, which are more often carried out by a few producers. The most common production system is for the animals to be grazed only, with supplementary feeding during times of low food availability. However, in some regions, lambs are finished in confinement. The most commonly used forage crops are tropical. The most commonly used grains are corn, soybean, cotton and citrus co-products. Sheep production in Brazil still faces many problems, such as the disorganization of the production chain, low reproduction and production rates and the lack of breeding programs. In addition, there is a lack of information about the production system in general. Breeders need better access to technical training. Despite the difficulties, sheep production is growing, mainly due to the short production cycle, which is suitable for small farms and family work. In addition, consumers are interested in sheep meat and milk, which makes it easier to sell at high prices. In conclusion, the Brazilian sheep industry faces challenges, but also has a promising future.