The Dohne index re-developed in 2015, ranks animals on their ability to meet growth and reproduction demands whilst maintaining wool traits. The index aims for a significant increase in post weaning, muscle and fat in order to improve early growth and carcase quality. It also aims for an improvement in number of lambs weaned, as reproductive rates are a significant profit driver in Dohne production systems.

The index aims to hold fleece weight, fibre diameter and staple strength constant, meaning fleece traits are maintained over time. The economic response for adult weight is unfavourable due to the increase in post weaning weight, the strong genetic correlation between these traits and the impact of adult weight on ewe maintenance costs.

The figure below shows the contribution to economic gain for each trait expressed as a percentage on the left, with the predicted genetic change over 10 years in the column on the right.