Figure 1. Numbers of lambs weaned per ewe mated for Rambouillet ewes mated to Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams. Differences among sire breeds were not statistically significant.

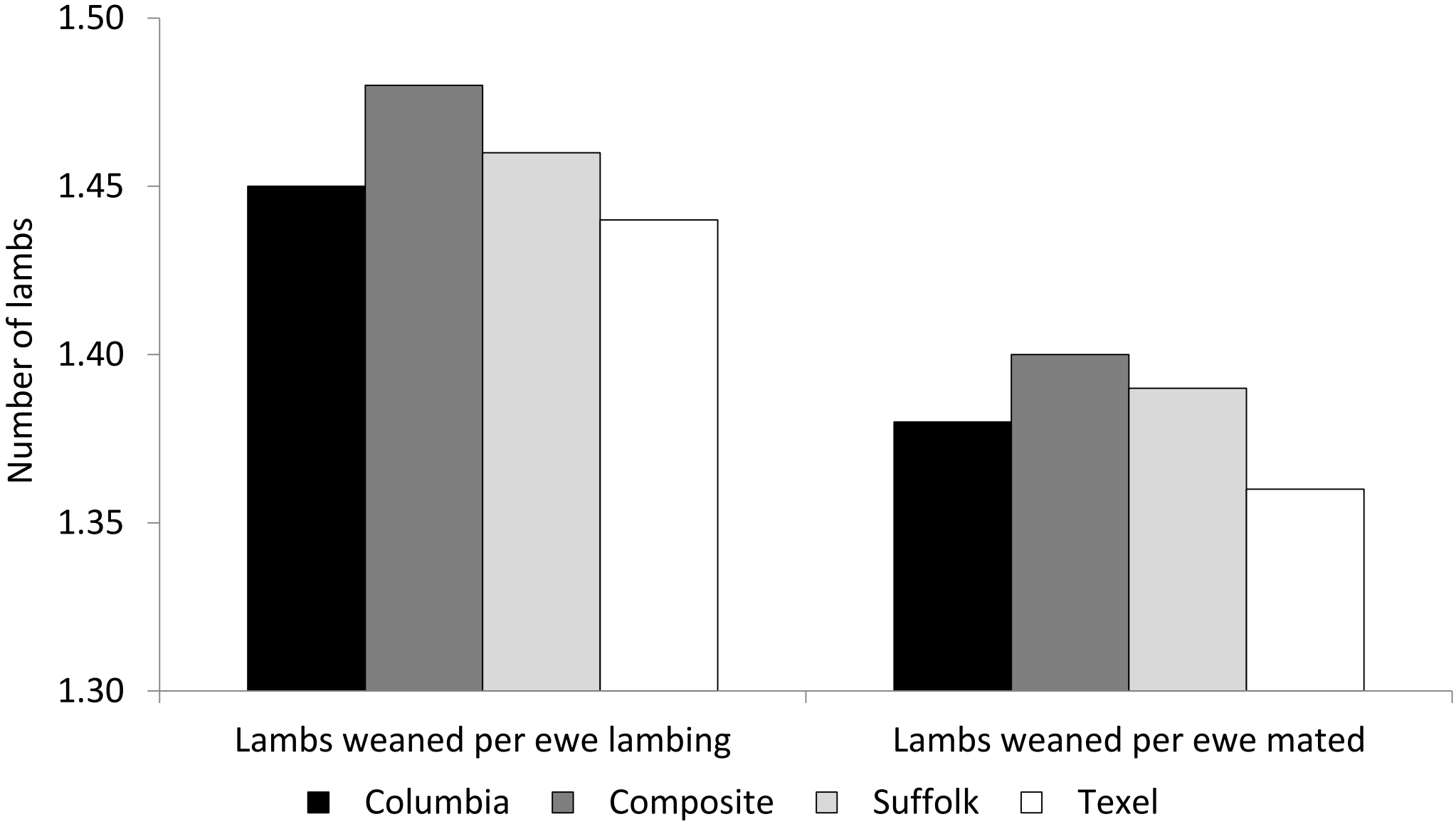

Figure 2. Survival functions from birth to weaning for lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams. Sire breeds that do not share a common letter differed ($P < 0.05$) for survival rate.

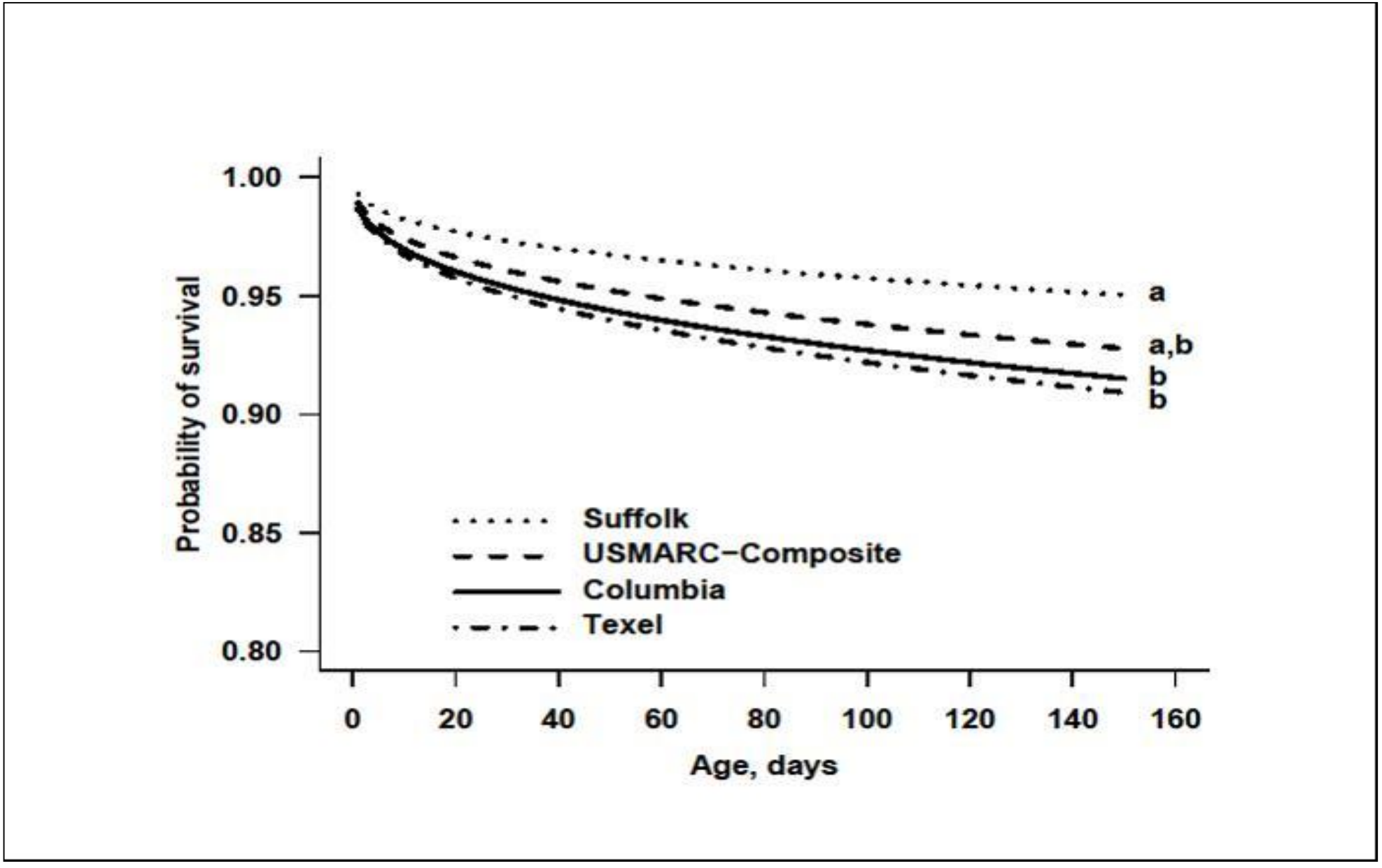

Figure 3. Body weights at birth, weaning, and 90 days postweaning for lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams. Values within shaded columns are birth weights and gains during the pre- and postweaning periods

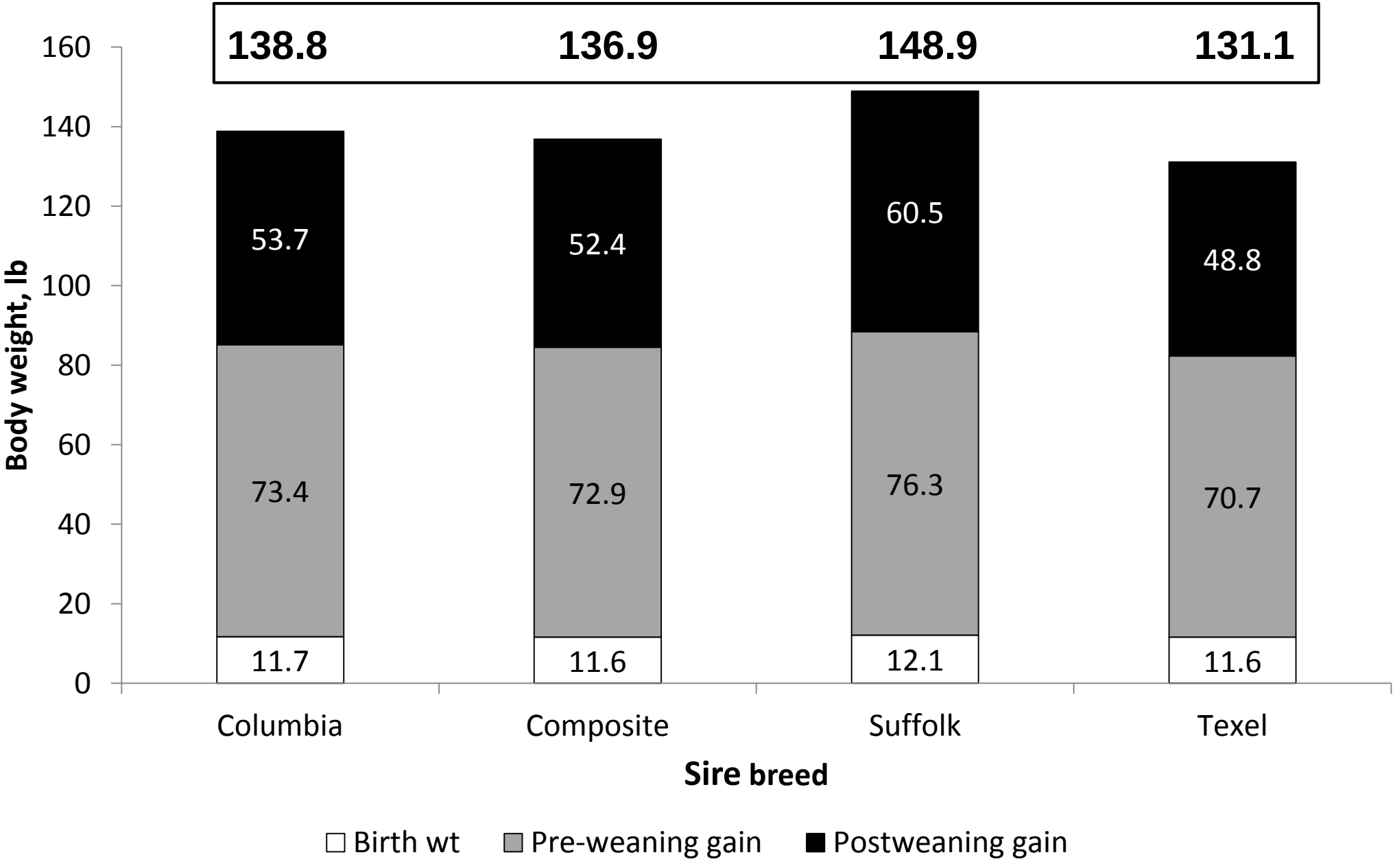

Figure 4. Ultrasound loin muscle area for ewe and wether lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams at 90 days postweaning, 132 pounds live weight, or 0.25 inches of backfat

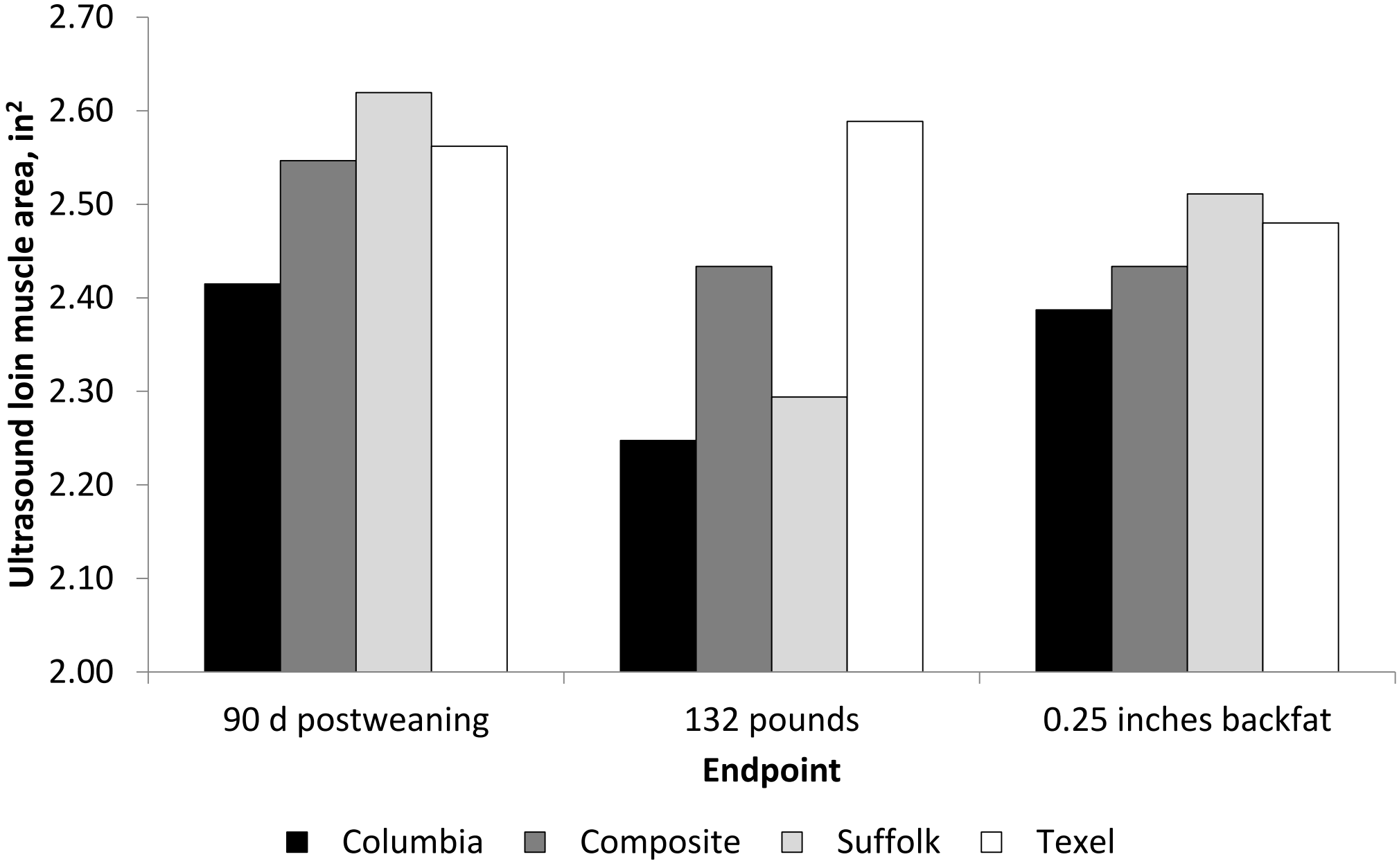

Figure 5. Carcass loin muscle area for wether lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams at an average of 82 days on test or an average chilled carcass weight (CCW) of 65 pounds.

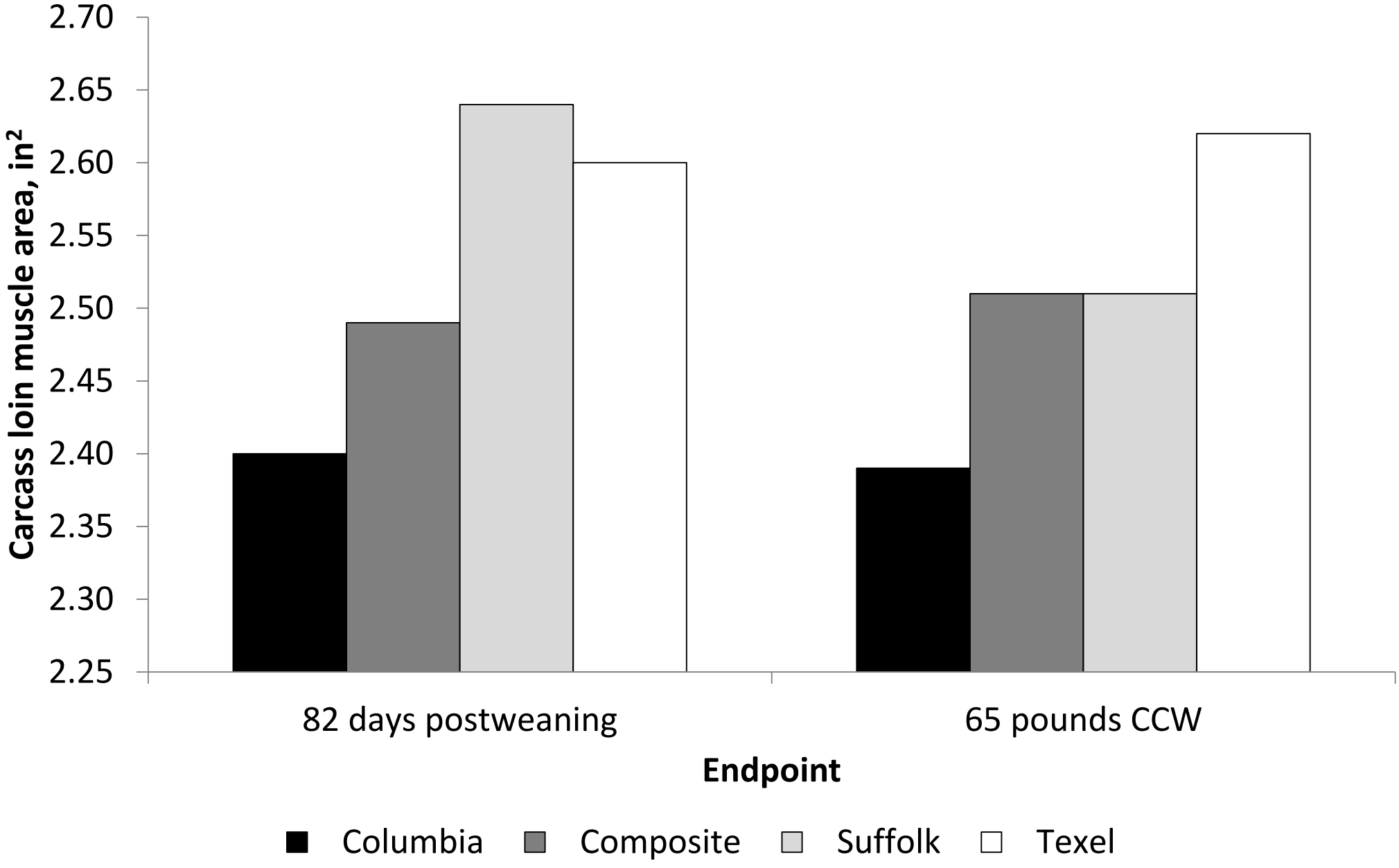

Figure 6. Ultrasound backfat thickness for ewe and wether lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams at 90 days postweaning, or at 110 or 132 pounds live weight. Horizontal lines designate boundaries between Yield Grades 1 and 2, 2 and 3, or 3 and 4

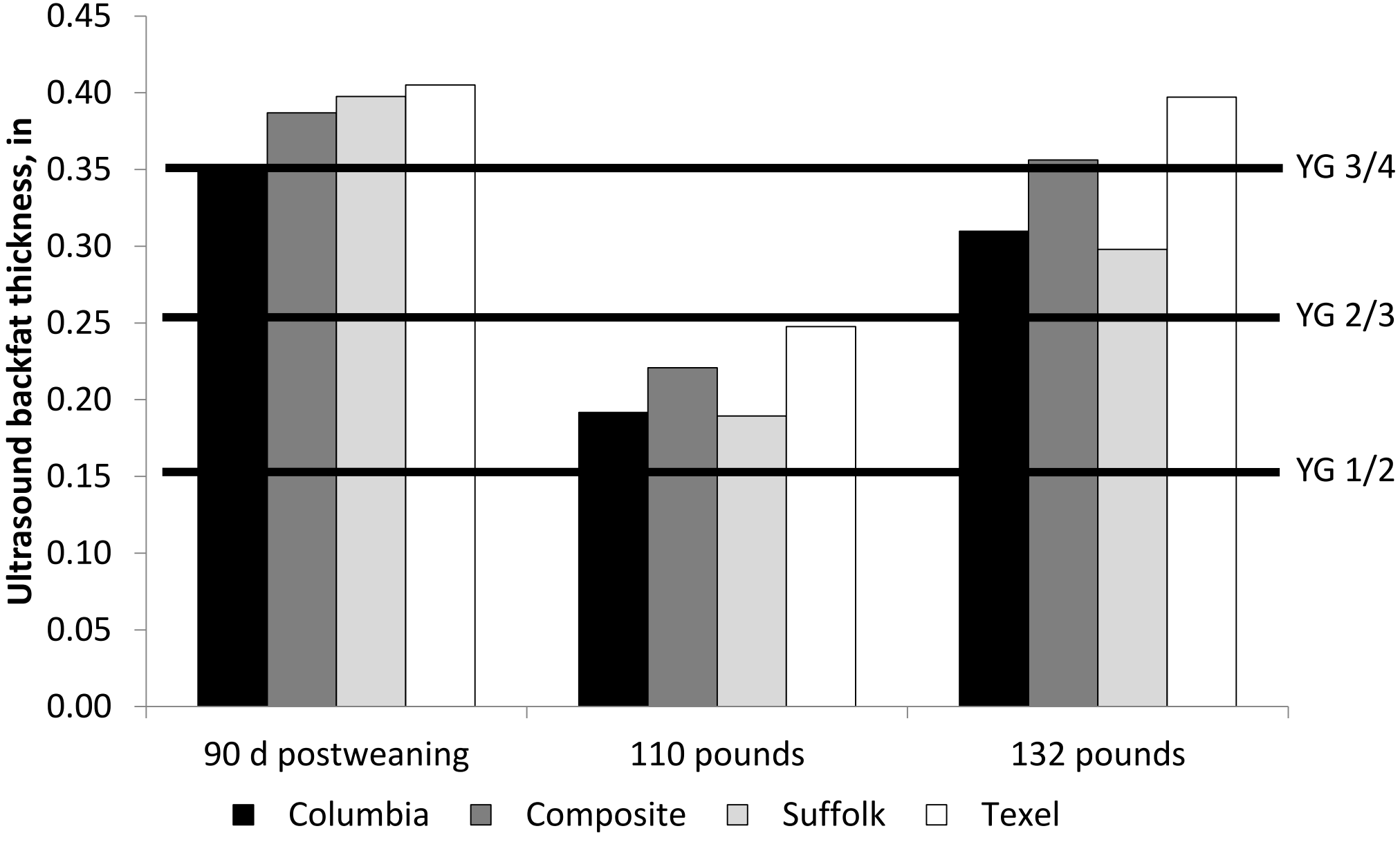

Figure 7. Carcass backfat and body wall thicknesses for wether lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams at an average of 82 days on test or an average chilled carcass weight (CCW) of 65 pounds. The horizontal line is the boundary for carcass backfat between Yield Grades 2 and 3

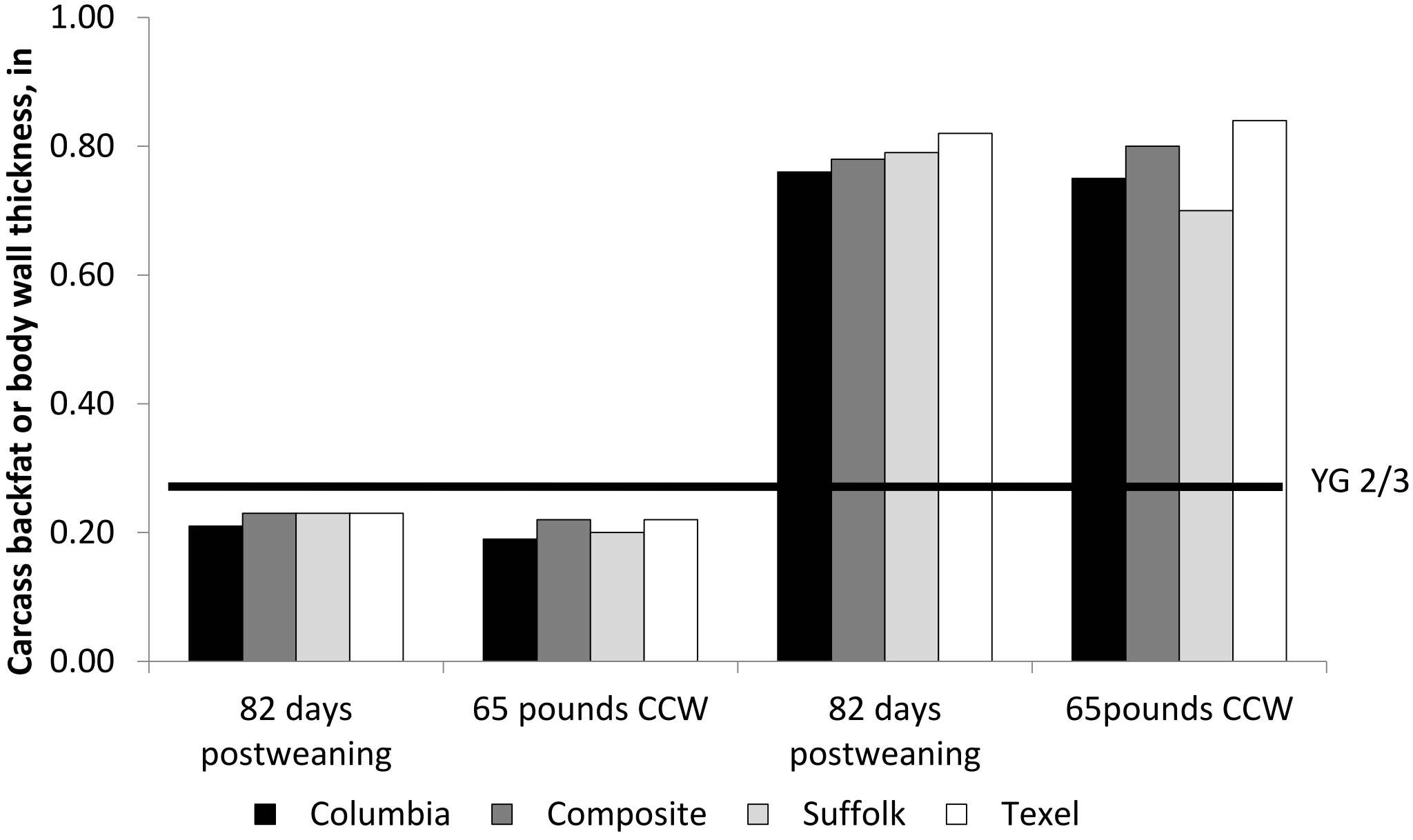

Figure 8. Relative values for feed conversion efficiency (FCE) for lambs sired by Columbia, Composite, Suffolk, and Texel rams at 90 days postweaning, 132 pounds live weight, or 0.25 inches of backfat. FCE was measured as the ratio of gain achieved to ME consumed and expressed as a percentage of the average of all sire breeds. **Higher values indicate more efficient growth.**