

Dual-use: sire or dam

Terminal sires are rams that sire lambs meant for slaughter not breeding. Maternal rams sire lambs suitable as replacements. Dual-use breeds are appropriate for either. They are ideal for rotational cross-breeding systems, where breeds are rotating in and out of the system.



Cheviots are British breeds known for their hardiness and alert appearance. There are two kinds: the larger North Country and the smaller Border. Both thrive in adverse conditions, being good mothers and sires of market lambs.



The **Columbia** is one of the first breeds developed in the US, when Lincoln rams were crossed with Rambouillet ewes. While originally developed for the western range, Columbias are popular throughout the US. They are one of the largest breeds. They produce heavy lambs and heavy fleeces of medium wool.



Dorpers are a composite hair (shedding) sheep imported from South Africa in the mid 1990s. While the rams are commonly used as terminal sires, especially on other hair breeds, Dorpers have many qualities suitable for the ewe flock, including an extended breeding season. Dorpers can be all-white or black-headed.



Dorsets are an all-white medium size sheep that came from England. Polled Dorsets originated at North Carolina State University and significantly outnumber the original horned variety. Dorsets possess many outstanding maternal qualities, including out-of-season breeding, but also make excellent terminal sires, due to their growth and muscling.



A Columbia ewe and Cheviot ram were the foundation of the **Montadale** breed, another American breed suitable as either sire or dam. Montadales are medium to large in size, with clean white faces and legs.



While the **Polypay** was bred to be a highly productive female, it is also a good sire of market lambs; lambs grow fast and are well muscled. The Polypay is a composite (4-way cross) breed developed in the 1960s at the US Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho.