Table 12. Worm burden in the abomasum and first meter of the small intestine in Crossbred lambs consuming either a forage or grain based diet while in confinement or on wheat stubble fields in yr 2[1]

	Treatment[2,3]					*p*-value			
	Confinement[4]		Field[5]						
Item[6]	CALF	CBAR	FALF	FBAR	SEM	Model	Location[7]	Feed[8]	Location*Feed
Abomasum Total count	49	15	12	44	1.50	0.88	0.93	0.98	0.44
Teladorsagia circumcincta	41	15	12	44	1.48	0.90	0.98	0.94	0.47
Haemonchus contortus	6[a]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0.57	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.11
Small Intestine Total Count	29	0	3	3	1.10	0.23	0.74	0.14	0.16
Teladorsagia circumcincta	2	0	0	0	0.58	0.43	0.34	0.34	0.34
Nematodirus	8	0	3	3	1.14	0.60	0.86	0.32	0.37

[a, b] Least Square Means within a row with different superscripts differ ($p < 0.10$).
[1]Start date for all treatments was September 4th; End date for field and confinement treatments was November 4th.
[2]Pen is the experimental unit, 3 sheep per replicate confinement, 6 sheep per replicate field; six replicates per treatment.
[3]Diets were provided to allow for ad libitum intake.
[4]Confinement treatments were: CALF = pellet containing 71% alfalfa, 18% barley, 5% molasses, and 6% vitamin/mineral package; CBAR = pellet containing 60% barley, 26% alfalfa, 4% molasses, 2.5% soybean-hi pro, and 7.5% vitamin/mineral package.
[5]Field treatments were: FALF = field fed pellet containing 71% alfalfa, 18% barley, 5% molasses, and 6% vitamin/mineral package; FBAR = field fed pellet containing 60% barley, 26% alfalfa, 4% molasses, 2.5% soybean-hi pro, and 7.5% vitamin/mineral package.
[6]All Counts had an addition of a constant of 1 then were LOG transformed.
[7]Location = confinement or field finish.
[8]Feed = alfalfa or barley pellets.