

## SUMMARY

This study was carried out to investigate the production traits of Karayaka and Bafra (Chios x Karayaka B<sub>1</sub>) genotypes reared in Lalahan Livestock Research Institute in Central Anatolian region. The region has continental climate conditions. Karayaka and Bafra genotypes are raised in Black Sea region of Turkey. The study has been conducted between 1997-2001 years.

Fertility results of Karayaka and Bafra were determined to be 50.00 and 64.08 % for birth rates, and 1.05 and 1.42 for litter size, respectively. The least squares means obtained for Karayaka and Bafra lambs were 3.26 and 3.40 kg for birth weight, 13.69 and 13.92 kg for weaning weight, 22.09 and 22.98 kg for 180 day weight; and for body measurements 45.22 and 48.90 cm for wither heights, 46.18 and 49.52 cm for body lengths, 57.52 and 59.05 cm for chest girths, 21.75 and 22.59 cm for chest depths at weaning, respectively.

Bafra ram lambs were fattened from 20 kg to 40 kg live weight. Lambs were fed with alfaalfa hay 370g per day per lamb and concentrated *ad libitum*. The average of daily live weight gain and concentrate consumption for 1 kg of live weight gain were found as 227 g and 4.63 kg, respectively. Lambs were slaughtered at 40 kg live weight for evaluating carcass characteristics. Cold carcass weight and dressing percentage were 19.05 kg and 47.15%, respectively. The ratios of legs, shoulder and loin were 29.65, 17.95 and 8.46%, while the ratios of lean, fat and bone were 55.95, 17.42 and 24.84 %, respectively.

Daily milk yield, lactation milk yield and lactation length in Bafra ewes in the first lactation were 210.27 g, 26.96 kg and 123.5 days, respectively.

The results of the study showed that adaptation capabilities of Karayaka and Bafra genotypes reared in Central Anatolian conditions were low level at the beginning part of the study, but reached at high level at the end of the study.