

## SUMMARY

This study was carried out to investigate the production traits of Akkaraman, Kıvrıkcık x Akkaraman F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub> (KAF<sub>1</sub> and KAB<sub>1</sub>), Sakız (Chios) x Akkaraman F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub> (SAF<sub>1</sub> and SAB<sub>1</sub>) genotypes reared in Lalahan Livestock Research Institute in Central Anatolian region. The region has continental climate conditions. The study has been conducted between 2003-2006 years.

The survival rates of Akkaraman, KAB<sub>1</sub> ve SAB<sub>1</sub> lambs at weaning (90 days) were 93.3, 96.7 and 94.8 %, at 180. day 91.3, 95.1 and 93.7 % respectively. Differences between genotypes for the survival rates were not statistically significant. The least squares means obtained for Akkaraman, KAB<sub>1</sub> ve SAB<sub>1</sub> lambs were 4.29, 4.18 and 4.12 kg for birth weight, 21.01, 21.21 and 20.32 kg for weaning weight, 33.90, 31.80 and 31.92 kg at 180. day weight respectively.

Greasy fleece weight and wool characteristics results for Akkaraman, KAB<sub>1</sub> and SAB<sub>1</sub> 1.5 years old sheep were determined to be 2.90, 2.45 and 2.24 kg greasy fleece weight; 27.83, 29.94 and 28.18 (µm) for fibre diameter; 3.58, 3.72 and 3.45 cm for fiber length (haute); 6.66, 7.11 and 5.83 g for tenacity; 31.44, 31.38 and 32.35 % for elongation respectively.

Average milk yield in lactation days for six hours period in a day were 324.5 and 388.2 g for KAB<sub>1</sub> and SAB<sub>1</sub> respectively. Differences between genotypes and lactation orders were statistically significant (P<0.001).

The results of the study showed that crossbred genotypes of Kıvırcık x Akkaraman and Sakız (Chios) x Akkaraman in Central Anatolian conditions could be used as a female lines for lamb production.