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Chick embryogenesis pdf

One of nature's greatest miracles is the transformation of eggs into chicks. A chick appears after a short three-week incubation period. The complexity of development can not be understood without training in embryos. When eggs are laid, some embryonic development has occurred and often stops until proper cellular environmental conditions are set for further incubation. At first, all cells are the same, but as the embryo grows, cellular differences are observed. Some cells can become important bodies; others become a wing or leg. As soon as the incubation begins, a layer of sharp thick cells becomes visible in the tail or tail of the embryo. This pointed area is the primitive streak, and the longitudinal axis of the embryo. From the primitive streak, the head and backbone of the embryo develop. The fore currencies of the gastrointestinal tract form; blood isaggers appear and will develop later into the vascular or blood system; and the eye begins. On the second incubation day, the blood isaggers begin to link and form a vascular system, while the heart is being formed elsewhere. By the time of the 44th incubation, the heart and vascular system are involved, and the heart begins to beat. Two separate circulatory systems are established, an embryonic system for the embryo and a vitelline system that extends into the egg. At the end of the third day of incubation, the beak begins to grow and the shoots of limbs for the wings and legs are seen. The bends and bends continue until the fourth day. The whole body of the chick rotates 90o and lies down with its left side on the yolk. The head and tail come close together so that the embryo forms a C-shaped shape. The heart continued to expand even though it was not enclosed in the body. It is seen beat if the egg is carefully opened. Other internal organs continue to grow. At the end of the fourth day of incubation, the embryo has all the necessary bodies to sustain life after hatching, and most parts of the embryo can be identified. However, chick embryos are indiatable from mammals' embryos. The embryo grows and grows rapidly. By the seventh day, the digits appear on the wings and feet, the heart is completely enveloped in the thoracic cavity, and the embryo looks like a bird. After the tenth day of incubation, feathers and feathers are visible, and the beak hardens. On the fourteenth day, claws are formed and the embryo is moving into place to hatch. After twenty days, the chicks are in the hatching position, the beak has penetrated the air cell, and pulmonary respiration has begun. After 21 days of incubation, the chick finally begins to get rid of the shell. The chick begins by pushing its beak through the air cells. The allantois, which has served as its lungs, begin to dry out as chicks use their own lungs. The chick continues to push his head out. The sharp structure on the upper beak (egg teeth) and muscles on the back of the neck help to cut the shell. The chick rests, changes position, and continues to cut until its head falls off the open shell. It then kicks free of the bottom part of the shell. The chicks are exhausted and rest while the umbilical holes heal and it dries. Gradually, it regains strength and walks. The incubation and incubation process is complete. The horn cap will fall out of the beak within a few days after the chicks hatch. EVENTS IN EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT Before laying eggs: Fertilization and growth of living cells Distinguish cells into special functional groups (tissues) Between laying and incubation: No growth; stages of inactive embryo life During incubation: The first day: 16 hours - the first sign resembling an 18-hour chicken embryo - gastrointestinal appearance 20 hours - the appearance of the spine 21 hours - the start of the nervous system 22 hours - starting 24 hours - the start of the eyes The second day : 25 hours - cardiac start 35 hours - ear start 42 hours - third beating heart : 60 hours - nose start 62 hours - leg start 64 hours - start of the wings Wednesday - start Tip of the tongue Day five - the formation of fertility and sexic bodies On Friday - the start of the mine Day eight - the start of the hair on the thirteenth day - begins hardening the mine Thirteenth day - appear scales and Claws The fourteenth day - the embryo is in the proper position to break the shell on the sixteenth day - the scales, claws and beaks become firm and the horns On the seventeenth day - the beak turns towards the air cell The nineteenth day - the yolk bag begins to penetrate the body cavity On the twentieth day - the yolk bag is completely drawn into the body cavity; embryos practically occupy all the space inside the egg except air cells Twenty m each day - hatching chickens The embryo of chickens is the development of chickens inside the egg. Hatcheries managers need to be able to distinguish between normal and abnormal embryos and identify possible causes of embryo death during incubation. Three stages of early development of chicken Embryo Fertilization and early development Fertilization for the germ plate of sperm takes place in the infundibulum about 15 minutes after its follicle has released the yolk. Cell division to create new embryos begins about five hours after fertilization and continues while the egg travels along the runop ducts and after the egg is laid. It is often said that hen eggs take 21 days of favorable incubation conditions for chickens to grow and hatch. However, this development takes 22 days - a day in the ovaries and 21 days in the hamlet or nest. Sterilization When sperm cells (with half the necessary chromo chromoths) female egg cells (with the other half of the necessary chromoth) it form an ovary, which is a single cell with the correct number of chromoths. About five hours after fertilization, the ingotom enters the isthoth and here the new embryo begins to grow by simple cell division. By the time the egg leaves the isthoth, the uterus, now called blastoderm or embryo, consists of eight cells, and after four hours in the uterus it has grown to 256 cells. Early development of chicken embryos (2 days) Ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm Formation Initially dividing cells form a layer on the yolk, but when the cell division continues two layers are formed. They are called ectoderm (top) and endoderm layer (below). At this stage, the central cells of blastoderm are separated from their contact with the yolk to form a cavity. It is in this cavity that the next embryonic development occurs. As soon as the formation of ectoderm and endoderm, a third layer of cells called mesoderm, or middle layer, is formed. From this stage onwards, the bird's bodies and tissues will grow from these three layers of cells. Ectoderm produces the nervous system, parts of the eyes, hairs, beaks, claws and skin. Endoderm produces the respiratory system, digestive system and excretion organs. Mesoderm produces skeletons, muscles, circulatory systems, fertility bodies and excretory systems. Another important development at this stage is how cells change to allow the production of different types of cells that make up tissues. By the time the egg is placed the embryo consists of many cells that distinguish into different tissues, bodies and body systems. The erer00-not-so-breeding chicken retains some relics of the characteristics of its reptile ancestors. A distinctive feature is the influence of ambient temperature in the post-delivery period on embryonic development. When the temperature of the egg is below 20 ° C, the embryo becomes inactive and most development stops. When the temperature rises above 20 ° C, embryonic activity re-launches. This temperature is about 20 ° C when embryonic activity begins or stops commonly known as non-ery numbers. Temperatures fluctuating above /below 20 ° C will produce a start/stop response in embryonic development, and each successful reaction gradually weakens the embryo. The temperature must be increased to 37-38 ° C necessary for optimal development to occur. Not meeting this need leads to significantly weaker embryos. To maintain the maximum viability of the embryo, hatched eggs should be processed and placed in a cool storage below 20 ° C as soon as possible after collection and hold at that temperature until the pre-warming process immediately before placing the eggs in the hatching cage. When in an hamlet, the temperature must be control in very close parameters. Additional embryonic membrane of chickens The embryo outer membrane Because the poultry embryo has no anatomical connection with the hen, all its nutritional requirements, except for oxygen, must be contained in the egg. From very early on, the embryo develops special membranes outside its body to access the nutrients in the egg and to perform essential body functions. There are four of the special membranes and their names and functions are as follows: The yolk bag: This bag envelops the yolk and produces an enzyme that changes the yolk material into a form that can be used as a food source by the growing embryo. Any remaining yolk material, not used in the yolk bag when the chicken hatches from the egg is drawn into the abdomen for use by the chicken for the first 2-3 days after hatching while the chicken learns what to eat/drink and where to find it. Amnion: Amnion form a bag filled with liquid in which the workpiece floats. In this way, it provides a shock absorption environment in which fragile embryos can develop without harm from day to day. Allantois: Allantois developed a vast circulatory system that connects to the embryo and is driven by the new embryonic heart. When allantois is fully developed, it completely surrounds the embryo. This membrane has a number of functions: Respiration – the growing embryo uses oxygen and produces carbon dioxide (it breathes). It can not perform this function for itself and therefore allantois oxidizes the blood and eliminates carbon dioxide. Excretion - it removes the waste that results from the metabolism of the embryo and deposits it in the allantoic cavity. Digestion – it provides the means for the embryo to access the albumen and calcium of the shell. Chorion: Chorion integrates the inner shell membrane with allantois and helps that membrane perform its functions. Daily embryo development To better perform an investigation of poor hatching capacity, it is necessary to have knowledge of how the embryo develops from day to day. This allows the breeding camp manager to determine at the age / stage the embryo may have died. This is important information when trying to determine the cause of any poor results. Pictures of the following steps can be viewed by clicking here. DAY 1: Embryonic tissue appears. DAY 2: Tissue growth is clear. Appearance of blood vessels. DAY 3: Heart rate. Blood vessels are very clear. DAY 4: Eye pigmentation. DAY 5: Appearance of elbows and knees. DAY 6: The arrival of mines. Volunteer movements began. DAY 7: Comb growth begins. Egg teeth began to appear. DAY 8: See the feathered areas. The upper and lower beaks are equal in length. DAY 9: Embryos begin to look like birds. Open mouth occurs. DAY 10: Outstanding egg teeth. Toenails are visible. DAY 11: Cob The tail feathers are clear. DAY 12: The bees are fully formed. First few feathers are visible. DAY 13: Appearance of scales. The body is lightly covered with feathers. DAY 14: The embryo turns its head towards the large end of the egg. DAY 15: The intestine is drawn into the abdominal cavity. DAY 16: Feathers cover the complete body. Albumen almost disappeared. DAY 17: Amniotic fluid decreases. The head is located between the legs. DAY 18: Embryo growth is almost complete. The yolk bag remains outside the embryo. The head is under the right wing. DAY 19: Yolk bag drawn into body cavity. The amniotic fluid disappeared. Embryos occupy most of the space in the egg (not in air cells). DAY 20: The yolk bag draws completely into the body. The embryo becomes a chick (breathes air with its lungs). Internal and external pipping occurs. The normal hatching location is: the nearer part of the body towards the large head of the egg; head under the right wing; feet under the head. Embryo communication With natural incubation, chicks hatch in a relatively short period of time. This is despite the eggs being placed in the nest for a period of several days and the hens sit on different eggs for different periods of time. This indicates that there are several systems for synchronizing the hatching process. It is now known that different workpieces communicate with each other by a variety of click sounds, the click-through rate is an important feature. Ensuring eggs on hatch trays come into contact with each other facilitates the synchronization of hatching where eggs are hatched in a modern machine. This helps to reduce the time between when the chicks first and finally hatch. Reference Anderson Brown, AF (1982) The Incubation Book, Saiga Publishing Company, Surrey, UK. Bradley, OC (1960) The Structure of the Fowl, Tom Grahame, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, UK. 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