

THE HYBRID TURKEYS CULL EGG CHART



CRACKED EGGS can be caused by mishandling, rapid temperature changes or improper equipment maintenance. They can reduce hatchability due to bacterial contamination. Cracked eggs may also explode in the hatcher and contaminate other eggs.



STAINED EGGS often result from eggs which have been laid on the floor. Changes in management practices may help lower their incidence. Stained eggs may also explode in the hatcher and contaminate other eggs.



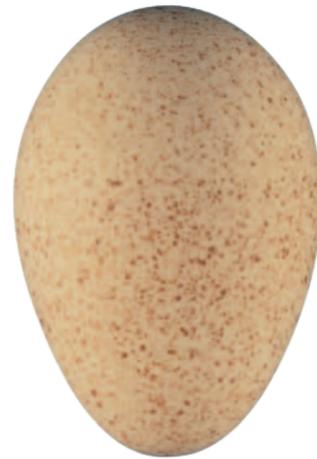
WRINKLED EGGS are the result of improper egg formation (plumping) while the egg is in the oviduct. They can be caused during insemination by rough bird handling or some diseases. Hatchability is reduced due to improper pore numbers and poor shell quality.



PIMPLED EGGS can be caused by an excess of Vitamin D or by improper insemination procedures, resulting in lower hatchability due to reduced pore numbers and excessive cracking.



SMALL EGGS weigh less than an acceptable weight (usually below a range of 68-72 grams depending on the Hybrid strain). These eggs may be fertile. However, the resulting poults will be undersized, and may be more difficult to start.



GOOD EGGS should be evenly formed with strong shells, having a uniform distribution of brown pigmentation and be oval in shape.



PUNCTURED EGGS are normally caused by a hen's toenail. This damage reduces hatchability due to improper air flow during incubation, improper development of membranes and bacterial infection.



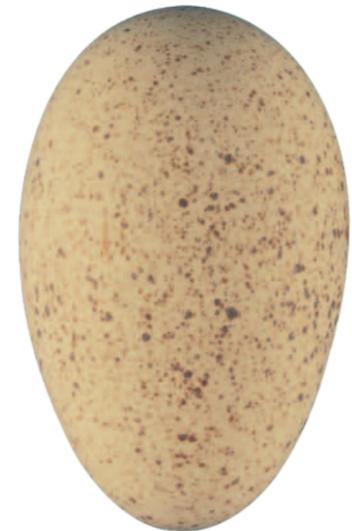
DIRTY EGGS should not be set in order to avoid contamination of clean eggs, incubators and poults. They reduce hatchability and may be minimized by changing management practices.



CHALKY EGGS usually lack pigment and have reduced pore numbers. They can be caused by improper bird handling, delayed passage of the egg through the oviduct or certain diseases. Hatchability is lowered because of reduced air flow to and from the egg during incubation and improper moisture loss from the egg.



MISSHAPEN EGGS can be caused by improper insemination procedures, mishandling of hens, stress or two eggs in the oviduct at the same time. Reduced hatchability due to poor shell quality will result from this defect.



DOUBLE YOLKED EGGS result when two ova are ovulated at the same time; usually at the beginning of egg production. Double yolked eggs do not hatch and are elongated in appearance.

CULL EGG: Any egg that fails to meet minimum standards and which is removed from the production system because it will not perform properly. This chart outlines some major reasons for culling eggs and is designed for informational purposes only. Variations may occur which differ from these examples. There are reasons other than those shown why eggs may need to be culled.

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