

Ten Factors Affecting Egg Size

- 1. Breed:** Poultry breeders develop strains which will produce egg sizes required by the market.
- 2. Feeds:** Unbalanced or badly mixed feed will result smaller eggs.
- 3. Feed restriction:** Any restriction on feed, due to lack of feeder space, forgetting to feed the birds will lower feed consumption and reduce egg size.
- 4. Lack of water:** Water that is too hot or cold or dirty will be unpalatable to the birds and so they will not drink enough, feed consumption will fall and reduce egg size.
- 5. Protein level:** Rations containing less than 15 % protein are liable to give smaller egg size.
- 6. Laying house temperature:** Summer high temperature reduce egg size. It is important, therefore, to keep house as cool as possible during hot weather.
- 7. Disease:** Most diseases will upset the birds, giving decreased feed consumption. This can lead to lower egg production and size.
- 8. Age of maturity:** Birds those are reared during increasing day length result smaller eggs than constant or decreasing day length.
- 9. Age of birds:** Early laying results smaller eggs than at 40-50 weeks. Maximum egg size can be expected at one year of age.
- 10. Egg cooling and storage:** It is important to cool the eggs just after laying in cooling room a temperature of 50-55 F.

Different Abnormal Eggs

- 1. Double-yoked egg:** This is due to when two ova ripening at a time or an ovulation take place after another.
- 2. Small yolkless egg:** When any foreign material such as blood clot or piece of membrane drops into the funnel then same phenomenon occurs as like as egg formation.
- 3. An egg within an egg:** If a completed egg back to the funnel from the uterus by reverse peristaltic action, then the egg will again surrounded by albumen, membrane and shell.
- 4. Soft shelled egg:** This may be occurred due to calcium deficiency of hen or laying of incomplete egg.
- 5. Pale yolk:** This is due to lack of carotene in the ration or anemia of laying hen.
- 6. Blood spots:** May be found as a result of haemorrhages of small blood vessel in the ovary.
- 7. Meat spots:** Found in yolk or albumen due to degenerated cells in the ovary or oviduct
- 8. Rotten new-laid egg:** This is laid by an over-fat hen or a bird with oviduct disease. The hen is unable to pass out of the oviduct, therefore, remained bad