

Turkey Reproduction Assessment

Matching: Match the term with its definition/description.

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| 1. Papilla of the ductus deferens | A. Converts ova to egg yolks |
| 2. Uterus | B. First part of the oviduct |
| 3. Oviduct | C. Formation area for egg |
| 4. Vagina | D. Produces bulk of albumen |
| 5. Testes | E. Inner and outer shell membranes are secreted here |
| 6. Ovary | F. Adds watery fluid to the albumen and chalazae and egg shell is formed here |
| 7. Magnum | G. Muscular tube through which the egg is expelled |
| 8. Vas Deferens | H. Egg is expelled through here |
| 9. Isthmus | I. Produce semen |
| 10. Cloaca-female | J. Transports semen |
| 11. Cloaca-male | K. Organ that distributes semen onto the phallus |
| 12. Infundibulum | L. End of the reproductive tract where the sperm exits the body |

T or F

1. ____ Natural Mating involves strutting and males mating directly with females.
2. ____ Artificial Insemination involves strutting and males mating directly with females.
3. ____ Artificial Insemination is the current standard and almost exclusively used method of breeding in turkey production.
4. ____ Artificial Insemination is used because turkeys don't like to be around each other and fight.
5. ____ Fertilization occurs before egg laying.
6. ____ Incubation is the time the embryo is forming in the shell.
7. ____ Between laying and incubation, the embryo doubles in size.
8. ____ During incubation, the embryo develops into a chick.
9. ____ Backbones begin to form before legs and wings.

10. ____ Beaks, claws, and scales become firm and horny before the reproductive organs.
11. ____ Hatching occurs at 22 days.
12. ____ Hatching occurs at 28 days.
13. ____ Female turkeys are called hens.
14. ____ Male turkeys are called roosters.