

CONTENTS

CHAPTER SL. NO.	SUBJECTS	PAGE NO
	Acknowledgement	II
	Abstract	III
Chapter: 1	Introduction	1-2
Chapter: 2	Materials and method	3
	2.1. Study area	3
	2.2. Farm selection	3
	2.3. Data collection	3
	2.4 Breeds of turkey in Bangladesh	4
	2.4.1. Beltsville small white	4
	2.4.2. Board breasted white	4
	2.4.3. Board breasted bronze	4
	2.5 Turkey egg production	4
	2.6 Management practices in Turkey	5
	2.6.1. Brooding	5
	2.6.2. Litter materials	5
	2.6.3. Incubation	5-6
	2.6.4. Rearing system	6-7
	2.6.5. Housing	7
	2.6.6. Feed	8
	2.6.7. Breeding practices	9-10
	2.6.8. Catching and handling, Debeaking, Toe clipping	11-12
	2.6.9. Marketing of turkeys	13
	2.7 Diseases in turkey	14
	2.8 Vaccination	15
	2.9 Analytical techniques	15
Chapter: 3	Results	16-21
Chapter: 4	Conclusion	22
Chapter: 5	References	23-24
	Biography	25

Acknowledgements

All sorts of praises go to the Supreme Personality of Godhead, Who enables the author to complete this work successfully. The author would like to express his deep sense of respect and thanks to Professor Dr. Goutam Buddha Das, Vice-chancellor, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

The author wishes his heartfelt gratitude and profound appreciation to his internship supervisor, Professor Dr. M. A. Hossain, Department of Dairy and Poultry Science, for his guidance, suggestions, constant inspiration and constructive criticism for the successful completion of this study.

The author sincerely thanks Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Halim, Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Professor Dr. A.K.M. Saifuddin, Director, External Affairs, for continuing this type of internship program. The author humbly thanks to, Dr. Mohammed Zahirul Islam, Upazila Livestock Officer, Gazipursadar, Gazipur.

Finally, the author expresses his gratefulness to his parents, seniors, juniors and well-wishers.

The Author

Abstract

The study was aimed at observing the effect of rearing systems on the reproductive traits (egg weight, infertile eggs, early embryonic mortality, fertility, hatchability, poult hatched weight etc.) of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). A total of 50 turkey farms was taken into consideration in this study randomly to gather reproductive data of turkey from the farmers. Reproductive data were collected from three types of farming such as intensive system (full confinement), semi-intensive system (partial confinement and partial day scavenging) and free range system (all-day scavenging). Besides, data of survivability (%) of turkey were also collected and showed that, higher survivability were in the birds reared under intensive system of management followed by semi intensive system and free range system of management. The highest percentage of dead in shell was found in intensive system, and it was well nigh similar to semi intensive and free range system. Hatched weight of poults (g) between semi intensive and intensive system had no variation between them, but both groups had a bit difference from free range system. From the study, it can be concluded that higher reproductive traits were obtained in intensive system of management followed by semi intensive and free range system of management, respectively.

Key points: Turkey, rearing system, reproductive traits