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ND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF THE TESTICIES OF ALLY MATURE AND IMMATURE NATIVE CHICKEY! (Gallus gallus domesticus)

THESIS

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GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF THE TESTICLE OF SEXUALLY MATURE AND IMMATURE NATIVE CHICKEN (Gallus gallus domesticus)

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ABSTRACT

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The study described the gross and microscopic anatomy of the testicle of sexually mature and immature native chicken. The study used ten native chickens that are divided into two groups: sexually mature and sexually immature.

They are retroperitoneal in location, whitish-yellow in color, with the right being more cranial than the left testis. Testicular weight, length, width and diameter were significantly greater in sexually mature than in sexually immature native chicken.

Histologically, both testes of sexually mature and immature native chicken lack tunica vaginalis. The testis of sexually mature native chicken has a thick tunica albuginea and spermatogenic cells (spermatogonia, spermatocytes, spermatids, spermatozoa and Sertoli cells) are all present. For the immature testis, only the spermatogonia, spermatocytes and Sertoli cells are evident. No column formation was observed in the testis of sexually immature chicken. Few connective tissues were seen in between the seminiferous tubules of both testes of sexually mature and immature chicken. Myoid cells were also absent in both ages.

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GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF THE TESTICLE OF SEXUALLY MATURE AND IMMATURE NATIVE CHICKEN (Gallus gallus domesticus)^{1/2}

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INTRODUCTION

The so-called native chickens are the non-descript and mongrel birds that are commonly found in the backyard of rural homes (Gapuz, 1992). Thus, they are organically produced animals of Philippine commodity. Peñaflorida (1986) stated that the native chicken, claimed by most Filipinos to have better quality meat and is most adapted to our local condition was neglected and very little attention was given to upgrade our native breed.

Researches about native chicken were only concerned with their management practice thus, neglecting their potentials not only as market profit but also as an economic advantage. The usual method of raising chicken employed by farmers needs improvement. Small farmers are less aware of new findings in breeding and management practices which account for its poor production output (Peñalba, 1977).