

The 56th annual World Series of Poker (WSOP) began yesterday in Las Vegas and will culminate in the main event on July 1516: a Texas holdem tournament that determines the next world champion of poker. The event traces its roots back to 1949, with a series of one-on-one matches between two of the leading players of the time, Johnny Moss and Nick Dandolos. From there it has grown exponentiallymore than 10,000 players participated in the World Series of Poker last year. What Is Texas Holdem? solosergio/stock.adobe.com Today marks three altruistic anniversaries, each with a varied but distinct focus on helping to make the world a better place. World Hunger DayToday is World Hunger Day, founded in 2011 by the Hunger Project, a nonprofit organization, to raise awareness of the ongoing blight of food insecurity. Approximately 2.4 billion people worldwide (some 29.6 percent of the human population) experience moderate or severe food insecurity, with the biggest concentrations found in developing countries. The United Nations World Food Programme, founded in 1961, is also dedicated to alleviating world hunger and was awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize for Peace. Amnesty International Amnesty International Amnesty International was founded in London on this day in 1961, through the principal efforts of British attorney Peter Benenson, who had defended political prisoners in Hungary, South Africa, and Spain. The organization, which was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize for Peace, is dedicated to informing public opinion about human rights and to securing the release of political prisoners. Today Amnesty International consists of national offices in more than 50 countries and some three million individual members, donors, and affiliated activists in more than 150 countries and territories. Sierra ClubToday marks the anniversary of the Sierra Club, founded in 1892 by a group of Californians who wished to sponsor wilderness outings. The naturalist John Muir was its first president and very soon involved the club in political action to further nature conservation. Among its first successes was the defeat of efforts to constrict the size of Yosemite National Park. Landscape photographer Ansel Adams was an active member of the clubs lodge in Yosemite during the 1920s. Popular ProCon Debate Topics Britannica's content is among the most trusted in the world. Subscribe to Britannica Premium and unlock our entire database of trusted content today. Subscribe Now! ProCon Award-winning ProCon promotes critical thinking, education, and informed citizenship by presenting the pro and con arguments to controversial issues in a straightforward, nonpartisan, freely accessible way. Britannica Money Discover all you need to know about retirement, investing, and household finance, without the jargon or agenda. Get reliable guidance, insight, and easy-to-understand explanations, written, edited, and verified to Britannicas exacting standards. Advocacy for Animals Presenting Advocacy for Animals, a blog focused primarily on animal rights, wildlife conservation, environmental health and safety, and the legal and cultural issues related to these topics. This blog is a source of information and a stimulus to thought regarding humanitys relationship with nonhuman animals. Alain Elkann Interviews Alain has been writing a weekly interview column for the Italian newspaper La Stampa since 1989. His interviews celebrate some of the best known and successful personalities of the present day. This post may contain affiliate links. Like all other animals and birds, hens, too, like to raise their families and live with them. In the wild, they have all the freedom and time to lead their lives like any other ordinary bird. There is enough food that makes sure their bodies are fit and strong to go through the painful process of laying eggs. There are enoughmating partnersas well which means few of their eggs will go unfertilized. In a factory environment, an average chicken may lay as many as 300 eggs per year. But in the natural wild, they produce just about 12-14 eggs per year in mostly two egg-laying seasons. This is just enough to keep their family continue. But, how often do backyard chickens lay eggs? Image Credit: Deposit Photos For the hens in the wild, it takes a good deal of nutrients and energy in the body to form and produce an egg. In nature, making and passing an egg involves so much energy and labourthat hens lay eggs only twice a year and can at best produce 10 to 16 eggs per year. The red forest fowl from whom the common layer hens have been derived lay on average only 5 to 7 eggs per clutch, twice a year. Through genetic manipulation and breeding, hens are now made to lay 250 to 300 eggs per year. While they do produce eggs for most of the year in commercial breeding farms, their bodies take a heavy toll due to the depletion of nutrients. In nature, wild hens, like most other birds, lay eggs only during the breeding season, which primarily falls in the spring. The number of eggs that they produce is just enough to make sure that their lineage continues and their gene survives. The maximum number of eggs that a backyard chicken can produce in her lifetime is estimated to be 600. However, now the number is steadily going up thanks to the practice of selective breeding. In 2013, the oldest backyard British hen produced her last two eggs at the age of 17. Two American hens rose to prominence for laying eggs even in their advanced age. Before dying at 12, Cornell Endurance had laid 1,232 eggs while Cecilia who passed away at 10 was close behind, a farm magazine reported in 1922. However, the productivity of hens also depends on the breed type. If the comparison is between ISA Brown and Silkie chickens, ISA Brown will win by a long margin. But in terms of visual appeal, Silkie chickens with their fluffy and colourful plumage will stand far ahead of ISA Brown. If eggs are an important factor for you to rear backyard chickens, you should try and find breeds that lay more eggs and also invest in creating a favorable environment for them to lay eggs and hatch them. The hens laying capacity depends on several factors such as life span, feed, breed, and environment. Backyard chickens are most productive up to the age of 4 years and by that time they are likely to have laid hundreds of eggs. Commercial farming of eggs in the US averages out at 276 eggs, in Australia at 200 eggs (at the rate of 5 eggs per week), and in Canada at 320 eggs per year. Chickens start laying eggs at an average age of 6 months. However, it depends on the breed. Some chicken breeds such as Largsaer, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and Plymouth Rocks would usually start laying at 6-8 months. However, coming to maturity is not the only factor for the birds to start laying, climate, too, plays an important role. Your chickens may or may not start laying eggs if they attain maturity during the fall or the winter. If they do not, they will start laying in the upcoming spring. If it is neither fall nor winter and your birds have grown beyond 8 months but not laying you need to look for reasons why it is so. If your birds are laying eggs even during the winter, you can consider yourself lucky. Chickens need at least 14 hours of daylight to be able to lay eggs. The sun triggers a hormonal activity in the chickens body that prompts their bodies to start making and producing eggs. So, it is important to ensure that your chickens are getting about 14 hours of daylight to make them form and produce eggs. Depending on where in the world your chickens are being reared and what kind of coop environment is being provided to them, the chickens can lay eggs once in a while even during the winter. But this is not what you can put a bet on. For most hens, the peak egg-laying season is the spring and summer while the production seems to taper during the fall and winter. This is so under natural daylight conditions because they need long days to be able to lay eggs. However, people wishing to extend the egg-laying period of their birds use artificial light such as an electric bulb in their coop. If it is you, too, you should use the bulb along with a timer and set them to illuminate the coop in the early hours of the morning when it is still dark outside. While many hens would lay eggs beyond the age of 5, if your bird has stopped laying even though it is much younger than that, it could be because its the time to moult. Its not eggs alone that drive people to raise chickens are known to be secretive about their egg-laying spots. If you know your chickens are laying eggs but you are not able to find them, its a clear sign that the chickens are using a secret spot to deposit their eggs. But if you know the likely time they will lay, it will help you start scouting for the eggs. Sometimes, you may be driven just by the curiosity to know which hens lay at what time. Typically, chickens choose morning hours to lay their eggs. But if you know the likely time they will lay, it will help you start scouting for the eggs. Sometimes, you may be driven just by the curiosity to know which hens lay at what time. egg-laying cycle, there cannot be a fixed time for the chickens to lay the eggs. What is, however, can be said with some degree of certainty is that they will lay the eggs in the late afternoons are not entirely unknown. While you cannot predict with certainty when your chicken is going to lay the egg, you can largely figure it out by working out the 26-hour egg-laying cycle and the fact that it will most likely lay the egg in the first six hours since the sunrise. This should give you some idea of when to approach the coop for the eggs. Chickens produce eggs daily unlike other birds that lay eggs once or twice a year. Hens lay one or more eggs a day for a few consecutive days to make a clutch. However, these eggs may or may not be fertilized. But if you collect the eggs daily, the bird will continue to lay eggs because its
objective is to create a clutch, which is nearly a dozen eggs. Once the chicken has enough eggs, she will sit on them like other birds irrespective of the fact that they are fertilized or unfertilized. Usually, hens lay their eggs into their eggs. Hens that are bred to be so would lay about a dozen eggs and only during the season in a year. The reason why chickens lay unfertilized. It has to keep growing the egg in the hope that it gets fertilized. In the wild, mating is more commonplace and most eggs end up getting fertilized. The chicken is biologically programmed to lay eggs whether they are mating or not, which depends on whether they are mating or not, which depends on whether they have the company of a rooster or not. Its body has such a biological mechanism that it will take and pass an egg every 22 to 27 hours. This is not contingent on the fertilization status of the egg. A majority of the birds would neither produce unfertilized eggs nor lay them all year round. However, the chicken is a domesticated bird that has been bred for thousands of years. As in the case of women, hens, too, have ovaries. They too have a menstrual cycle during which the ovary dispatches a yolk on the path that can lead to fertilization and reproduction. The yolk moves further and eventually becomes what is commonly known as egg whites. Usually, it would take about 26 hours for the yolk to become a fully formed egg in the uterus. But some hens can make their eggs even faster. When the egg is ready, the hens uterus contracts and pushes the egg gently through the vent to come out. After about an hour of laying the egg, the hens body releases yet another yolk, and the entire process of egg formation repeats itself. This process continues daily as long as the chicken is laying eggs. Collecting the eggs as early as they are laid helps prevent the hens from becoming broody. In the wild, the hen has an abundance of food to keep herself full of strength and energy required for the eggs, the hen meticulously creates a safe nest for the eggs full of grass, leaves, twigs, and feathers. During the egg-laying period, the hen spends more time in or near the nest and when all the eggs are out at most 14 at a time the incubation period begins. Over the next couple of weeks, the hen tries to maintain the humidity and temperature around the egg by carefully sitting over and occasionally turning the eggs with her beak. During the incubation of the hatching period, she hardly ever leaves the nest. When chicks are well-formed and mature enough to come out of the shell, the hen can hear their chicks are out, the mother hen guides them to a source of water for their first drink. Now, she starts to train them to find food and keep themselves from predators. Over the weeks that ensue, the hen protects and nurtures the chicks selflessly. Image Credit: Deposit Photos Compared to how they live and grow in the wild, chickens lives in factory farms are arguably pathetic. These factories work on the principles of high volume and low cost, which practically means a living hell for the birds. In contrast, how often do backyard chickens have a better life as they have the freedom to move around and find their food. They also mate and lay eggs? Backyard chickens have a better life as they have the freedom to move around and find their food. much more moderate quantities than their factory counterparts. An exciting aspect of their egg-laying phenomenon is that many a time, the eggs are unfertilized, meaning no chicks will emerge from them. This prompts people to collect eggs for food. Interestingly, if they are your hens and familiar with you, they dont seem to mind this. This way, having backyard chickens is a more preferable option. However, eggs or meat is not the only reason why people raise them. Some people simply love birds and like to have their company. Whether its down to sheer curiosity, or if youre looking to begin raising chickens of your own, learning how often chickens lay eggs is surprisingly interesting, as a number of different factors determine how often a chicken is able to lay eggs. So, to learn more about a chickens egg-laying routine and the factors that determine how often they lay eggs, this guide will help provide you with all the information you need to know! Chickens, which are technically called Pullets until they reach the age of one, will begin to lay eggs once they reach 18 to 20 weeks old, however, this is somewhat breed dependent, as some breeds will start slightly later than this. A chickens egg laying routine will usually be most reliable during the first 2 to 3 years of its life, after which the production of eggs will slowly begin to end. There are four main factors that ultimately determine how often a chicken will lay eggs, these are: the hens reproductive cycle, the age of the hen, and finally, the time of the year! Starting at 25 weeks old, its rather amazing how quickly a chicken is able to begin producing eggs, and when it comes to the breeds that are renowned for their egg production, you can usually expect to see an egg a day, but because a chickens reproductive cycle is 24 to 27 hours long, which means that the yours long, which means that the earths rotation, it means that the time that the chicken lays the egg will slip back slightly as each day passes. Ultimately a chicken wont be able to achieve an egg a day for too long, even if they overachieve. Compared to other animals, 3 or 4 years might not seem like much of an age, but for chickens, this is where they begin to enter the twilight years of their life, as such, its likely that youll begin to see the egg production of the chicken decline at a rapid rate, which means that youll have to keep some younger chickens around if you want to keep eating those delicious eggs each morning! Just like with other livestock animals, there are certain breeds of chickens that have been bred purely because they tend to lay higher amounts of eggs than others. These include breeds such as Australorps, Red Stars, and White Leghorns. These breeds will usually produce more eggs throughout the year than some of the other breeds in order to have fresh eggs regularly. What many people might not realize, especially if they enver raised chickens before, is that the changing of the seasons can have a dramatic effect on the egg laying routine of a chickens egg production will always be at its peak during the summer months when there is more sunlight, and its even possible that your chickens will stop laying any eggs at all. Instead, a chicken will use their energy in the winter, which is known to encourage at least some egg production. The lifespan of a chicken can vary greatly, and whilst many chickens will usually live to be somewhere between 3 and 7 years old, its not totally uncommon for chickens are properly defended against potential predators, are free of genetic issues, and are well fed and kept warm, then they can live to as old as 10 to 12 years! For many people who raise chickens, there comes a time when they stop laying eggs, and you must decide what to do with your old hens. Whilst some people might instantly turn around and say that you need to get rid of them (and by this, they mean kill them), your old hens can actually prove to be particularly useful, and can contribute in a number of different ways! Older hens are excellent bug catchers, and can also be great at controlling the weeds growing in your veg garden or flower beds. Theyre also much better at spotting predators compared to younger hens, which means theyre more likely to alert you to the presence of a predator if theres one nearby. Their manure is also particularly rich in nitrogen, which makes it perfect for use in your garden. Finally, unlike many younger hens, older hens are more than happy to sit on a nesting box full of eggs, and they make for great mothers too! To summarize then, you can expect a young and healthy hen to lay an egg nearly every day once they reach 18 weeks old, and they should lay consistently until they reach 3 or 4 years old. There are also a number of factors that contribute to determining how often a chickens lay eggs? Typically, chickens lay eggs? Typically, chickens lay eggs? Typically, chickens lay eggs? every 24 to 27 hours. The frequency depends on the age and breed of a chickens and the amount of eggs chickens will lay eggs? Most breeds of chickens will lay eggs consistently for about 2 to 3 years, with some breeds having a longer laying period of up to 4 or 5 years. After that, their egg production will decline. Howmanyeggsdoes a henlayin a year naturally? A healthy hen will lay around 150 to 200 eggs per year on average. However, some breeds like Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and Sussex can lay up to 300 eggs per year. Many chicken keepers may wonder how often their chickens lay eggs. Although they may be looking for a simple answer, the truth is that it varies depending on a few key things. One common factor that greatly contributes to the frequency of egg laying is that breed some breeds just lay more eggs than others. If you are interested in learning more about the egg laying is that breed some breeds just lay more eggs than others. If you are interested in learning more about the egg laying is that breed some breeds just lay more eggs than others. How Often Do Chicken Lays Eggs? How often a chickens lays an egg depends on a few key things: Some chicken breeds are just naturally better egg layers. For example the Rhode Island Red can lay 5-6 brown eggs a week. Whereas other breeds are just naturally better egg layers. layers. In addition to the breed, how often a hen lays will depend on which of the three following categories it falls into: production, dual purpose, and heritage. Production hens are hens that are able to produce a lot of eggs in a relatively short period of time. They are the true and reliant producers of eggs. A well known production hen is
the ISA Brown and they will generally lay 6 eggs every week.Dual Purpose hens are good for both egg laying and as table birds.While they are not as fast as production hens at producing eggs than heritage hens. Dual purpose hens are good for both egg laying and as table birds.While they are not as fast as production hens at producing eggs than heritage hens. Dual purpose hens are good for both egg laying and as table birds.While they are not as fast as production hens at produce more eggs than heritage hens. not an excessive amount of eggs. Wyandottes are well known dual purpose hens and can lay around 4 eggs each week. Heritage Heritage hens are relatively slow at laying eggs. The actual number of eggs produced by heritage hens varies a lot depending on the breed. With some heritage breeds you may still get a couple of eggs a week while other breeds will give you one egg every couple of weeks. How Often Do The Most Popular BreedEgg LayingPlymouth Rocks4-5 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-4 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-4 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-4 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-6 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-4 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-4 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-6 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-4 eggs per weekBuff Orpingtons3-6 weekWyandotte3-4 eggs per weekEaster Eggers4 eggs per weekPlymouth RockPlymouth Roc for families with small children. Overall the Plymouth Rock is a great option if you are looking for a dual purpose hen. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. These excellent egg layers will give you 5-6 eggs per week almost one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one the most loved breeds in the chicken world. Rhode Island Red is one egg each day. Rhode Island Red is one egg each Island. They have a friendly and docile temperament with humans however care should be taken when introducing them to other chickens. They are probably the first breed that comes to mind when picturing a standard chicken. She is a popular dual purpose breed with a sturdy body and good laying abilities. This breed will give you five to six eggs a week nearly one egg a day. These chickens are known to be intelligent and do well free ranging. Leghorns are also very vocal so they are best suited to rural households. AustralorpAustralorpAustralorps are a fairly new breed but have become very popular in a short space of time. Their full name is the Australorp. They are good layers producing about four to five eggs a week. Australorps have striking black feathers that shine green in the sunlight. However this coloring means that they are prone to overheating and should be kept in the shade. Whilst they tolerates confinement well three to four eggs a week. They have a gentle and friendly personality which makes them excellent for families with small children and other pets. Whilst Buff Orpingtons are known to be calm and docile they still love to get attention from their owners and flock mates. HybridHybrid chickens are not an actual single breed of chicken this is actually a name for a group of chickens. One popular hybrid example is the Easter Egger. Hybrids are typically are a cross between three or four different breeds and have been crossed for at least two generally excellent egg layers and can produce five to six eggs a week. Unlike many purebred breeds, hybrids are widely available and are more affordable. SilkieYou cannot forget about the Silkie when thinking about the most popular chickens. Their feathers give them to lay two to three eggs a week. Interestingly they can not fly so need to be watched carefully when free ranging. CochinCochins are another extremely popular chicken. Their popularity is because they love to be held and cuddled. Although they are not the best egg layers and only lay two to three eggs per week. Wyandotte chickens are easy to care for and great for first time keepers. They are not as sociable as other breeds and are not the cuddliest, but will still enjoy your company. They will provide you with about three to four eggs a week. Easter EggerEaster EggerE Chickens Lay Eggs Every Day?You may wonder how does the egg laying process work?Well the egg laying process begins earlier than you think. A hen is born with all her eggs already inside her body. Throughout her life she will not produce any more eggs and will only lay what she already has developed at birth. The hen is ready to lay an egg when the eggs in the body have developed into an egg yolk. The egg yolk is then released from the ovary. Then the yolk is released from the oviduct the ovi the oviduct). In these sections, the egg white is formed. Then the egg reaches the uterus and it is here where the shell is formed. It spends over 20 hours here while the shell is developed. If the hen is known to lay a specifically colored egg, the pigment is added here. Lastly a thin anti-microbial layer on the egg is formed on top of the shell. Finally the egg is positioned in the vent and laid by the hen into the nest box. This process of egg laying takes roughly 24-26 hours. Frequently Asked Questions How often do chickens lay eggs naturally? Many chicken breeds will naturally lay one egg a day. If you decide to expose your hen to extended periods of light it can cause her to lay more eggs throughout the winter months. How often do chickens lay eggs in the wild? Wild chickens will not lay as many eggs as their tamed counterparts. Given their poor diet and skittish nature you can expect wild chickens to lay an egg or two each week. How often do chickens lay eggs in the winter? A hense egg laying pattern is heavily regulated by daylight. Due to the shorter daylight hours during winter, hens will lay fewer eggs than usual.Some breeds might even stop laying.If you are concerned about the reduced egg laying there are some breeds that will lay fewer eggs than expected when they first layer. eggs. The eggs will be smaller too. They will gradually increase in size and frequency as the weeks go on. How many eggs does a chicken lay in a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. However the average hen will lay around 200 eggs a year as a pullet. Over a lifetime? It is hard to say with any certainty. 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For example the Cochin is more suited to be a backyard pet and cuddle bug than an egg layer. It is important you understand the purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license reedoms as long as you follow the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in
any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Species of bird; wild origin of the domesticated chicken"Gallus gallus" redirects here. For its domesticated descendant, see Chicken.Red junglefowlMale red junglefowl Domain:EukaryotaKingdom:AnimaliaPhylum:ChordataClass:AvesOrder:GallusBinomial nameGallus gallus(Linnaeus, 1758)Red junglefowl (Brown)SynonymsPhasianus gallus Linnaeus, 1758)Red junglefowl (Brown)SynonymsPhasianus gallus Linnaeus, 1758)Red junglefowl (and formerly the bankiva or bankiva-fowl), is a species of tropical, predominantly terrestrial bird in the fowl and pheasant family, Phasianidae, found across much of Southeast and parts of Southeast and parts of Southeast family, Phasianidae, found across much of Southeast and parts of Southeast and parts of Southeast family, Phasianidae, found across much of Southeast and parts of Southeast and parts of Southeast family, Phasianidae, found across much of S Sri Lankan junglefowl (G. lafayettii) and the Javanese green junglefowl (G. varius) have also contributed genetic material to the gene pool of the modern chicken. [2][3]Molecular evidence, derived from whole-genome sequencing, has revealed that the chicken was first domesticated from red junglefowl ca. 8,000 years ago, [2] with this domesticationevent involving multiple maternal origins.[2][4] Since then, the domestic form has spread around the world, and they are bred by humans in their millions for meat, eggs, colourful plumage and companionship.[5] Outside of their native range, mainly in the Americas and Europe, the wild form of Gallus gallus is sometimes used in zoos, parks or botanical gardens as a free-ranging form of beneficial "pest control", similarly toand often kept with the Indian blue peafowl (Numida meleagris); hybridisation has been documented between Gallus and Numida.[6]The red junglefowl was formally described in 1758 by the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus in the tenth edition of his Systema Naturae under the binomial name Phasianus gallus.[7] Linnaeus specified the type locality as "India orientali" but this has been restricted to the island of Pulo Condor Cn o off the coast of Vietnam.[8] The red junglefowl is now one of the four species placed in the genus Gallus that was introduced in 1760 by Mathurin Jacques Brisson.[9] The word gallu is Latin for a farmyard cockerel.[10] Five subspecies are recognised:[9]G. g. murghi Robinson & Kloss, 1920 north at south China, Malay Peninsula and north SumatraG. g. jabouillei Delacour & Kinnear, 1928 south China to north Vietnam and north LaosG. g. gallus (Linnaeus, 1758) south Myanmar through IndochinaG. g. bankiva Temminck, 1813 Java and BaliGallus Green junglefowlGallus lafayettii (Lesson, 1831) Grey junglefowlGallus sonneratii (Temminck, 1813) Cladogram showing the species in the genus Gallus.[2][11]The nominate race of red junglefowl has a mix of feather colours, with orange, brown, red, gold, grey, white, olive, and even metallic green plumage. The tail of the male rooster can grow up to 28 centimetres (11in), and the whole bird may be as long as 70 centimetres (28in). There are 14 tail feathers. A moult in June changes the bird's plumage to an eclipse pattern, which lasts through October. The male eclipse pattern includes a black feather in the moulting schedule is the same across the body. Female eclipse plumage is generally indistinguishable from the plumage to an eclipse plumage is generally indistinguishable from the plumage is generally indistinguishable from the plumage at other seasons, but the moulting schedule is the same across the body. as that of males.[12]Compared to the more familiar domestic chicken, the red junglefowl has a much smaller body mass (around 2+14 lbs (1.5kg) in males) and is brighter in coloration.[12] Junglefowl are also behaviourally different from domestic chickens, being naturally very shy of humans compared to the much tamer domesticated subspecies. Male junglefowl are significantly larger than females and have brightly coloured decorative feathers. The male's tail is composed of long, arching feathers that initially look black, but shimmer with blue, purple, and green in direct light. He also has long, golden hackle feathers on his neck and his back. The female's plumage is typical of this family of birds in being cryptic and adapted for camouflage. She alone looks after the eggs and chicks. She also has a very small comb and wattles (fleshy ornaments on the head that signal good health to rivals announce their presence with the well-known "cock-a-doodle-doo" call or crowing.[13] Within flocks, only dominant males crow.[14] Male red junglefowl have a shorter crowing sound than domestic roosters; the call cuts off abruptly at the end.[13] This serves both to attract potential mates and to make other male birds in the area aware of the risk of fighting a breeding competitor. A spur on the lower leg just behind and above the foot serves in such fighting. Their call structure is complex and they have distinctive alarm calls for aerial and ground predators to which others react appropriately.[15][16]G. gallus has three transferrins, all of which cluster closely with other vertebrates' orthologs.[17]The range of the wild form stretches from Pakistan, [18][19] India, Nepal and Bangladesh in the west, and eastwards across southern China; south/southeast into Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Junglefowl/Chickens were one of three main animals (along with domesticated pigs and dogs) carried by early Austronesian peoples from Island Southeast Asia in their voyages to the islands of Oceania in prehistory, starting around 5,000 years BP [citation needed]. Today, their modern descendants are found throughout Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.[20]Red junglefowl prefer disturbed habitats and edges, both natural and human-created. The forage[14][21][22] and thick cover in these sorts of areas are attractive to junglefowl, especially nesting females.[23]Junglefowl use both deforested and regenerating forests,[24] and often are found near human settlements[25] or areas of regrowth from slash-and-burn cultivation.[14] Areas burned to promote bamboo growth also attract junglefowl, with edible bamboo seeds more available.[22][23] In some areas, red junglefowl are absent from silvicultural[24] and rubber[26] plantations; elsewhere, they will occur in both tea plants and palm oil plantations.[26] In the state of Selangor, Malaysia, palm foliage provides suitable cover; palm nut fruit provides adequate food, as well as insects (and their larvae) within, and adjacent to, the trees.[27] The palms also offer an array of roost sites, from the low perches (~4 m) favored by females with chicks to the higher perches (up to 12 m) used by other adults.[28]Red junglefowl drink surface water when it is available, but they do not require it. Birds in North-Central India visit water holes frequently during the dry season, although not all junglefowl on the subcontinent live close enough to water to do so;[23] population densities may thus be lower, where surface water is limited.[22]Male red junglefowlRed junglefowl regularly bathe in dust to keep the right balance of oil in their plumage. The dust absorbs extra oil and subsequently falls off.[29]Flight in these birds is almost purely confined to reaching their roosting areas at sunset in trees or any other high and relatively safe places free from ground predators, and for escape from immediate danger through the day.[30]Dominant male junglefowl appear to defend a territory against other dominant males, and the size of the territories has been inferred based on the proximity of roosts. Beebe[25] concluded that territories were rather small, especially as compared to some of the pheasants with which he was familiar. This was supported by Collias and Collias,[23] who reported that adjacent roost sites can be as close as 100 metres (330ft). Within flocks, male red junglefowl exhibit dominance hierarchies, and dominant males tend to have larger combs than subordinate males.[31] Red junglefowl typically live in flocks of one to a few males and several females. [14][22][33][34]Illustration of male and females.[14][22][33][34]Illustration of male and several females. [14][22][33][34]Illustration of male and females. [31] Red junglefowl typically live in flocks of one to a few males and several females. [31] Red junglefowl typically live in flocks of one to a few males and several females. [31] Red junglefowl typically live in flocks of one to a few males and several females. [31] Red junglefowl typically live in flocks of one to a few males and several females. "tidbitting", performed upon finding food in the presence of a female.[35] The display is composed of coaxing, cluck-like calls, and eye-catching bobbing and twitching motions of the head and neck. During the performance, the male repeatedly picks up and drops the food item with his beak. The display usually ends when the hen takes the food item documented in palm oil plantations in Malaysia[27] and also may occur elsewhere.[33] During the laying period, red junglefowl females lay an egg every day. Eggs take 21 days to develop. Chicks fledge in about 4 to 5 weeks, and at 12 weeks old they are chased out of the group by their mother at which point they start a new group or join an existing one. Sexual maturity is reached at
5 months, with females taking slightly longer than males attempt to maintain exclusive reproductive access to females, though females attempt to maintain exclusive reproductive access to females, though females attempt to maturity.[12]Dominant males attempt attem attracted to areas with ripe fruit or seeds, [23] including fruit plantations, [26] fields of domestic grain, [25] and stands of bamboo. [14] Although junglefowl typically eat fallen fruits and seeds of scores of plant species have been identified from junglefowl crops, along with grasses, leaves, roots, and tubers.[14][39] In addition, red junglefowl capture a wide variety of arthropods, other invertebrates such as small lizards. Even mammalian faeces may be consumed.[14] Many of these items are taken opportunistically as the birds forage, although some arthropods, such as termites, are taken in large quantities; about 1,000 individual termites have been found in a single crop.[14][23] Plant materials constitute a higher proportion of the diet of adult red junglefowl than do arthropods and other animals. In contrast, chicks eat mostly adult and larval insects, earthworms, and only occasional plant material.[14]See also: ChickenChickens were created when red junglefowl were domesticated for humans. However, undomesticated red junglefowl still represent an important source of meat and eggs in their endemic range. The undomesticated form is sometimes used in cock-fighting.[12]In 2012, a study examined mitochondrial DNA recovered from ancient bones from Europe, Thailand, the Pacific, and Chile, and from Spanish colonial sites in Florida and the Dominican Republic, in directly dated samples originating in Europe at 1,000 BP and in the Pacific at 3,000 BP. The chicken was primarily domesticated from red junglefowl, with subsequent genetic contributions from grey junglefowl, and green junglefowl, and green junglefowl, and green junglefowl, and then proceeded in waves both east and west.[40][41] Zoogeography and evolutionary biology point to the original domestication site of chickens as somewhere in Mainland Southeast Asia and southers in the Neolithic. Chickens were one of the ancestral domesticated animals of the Austronesian peoples. They were transported to Taiwan and the Philippines around 5,500 to 4,500 years ago. From there, they spread outwards with the Austronesian migrations to the rest of Island Southeast Asia, Micronesia, Island Melanesia, and Polynesia in prehistoric times. [42] Other archaeological evidence suggests domestication even in China has now been disputed by several studies citing unfavourable weather conditions at the time.[40][41] In the Ganges region of India, wild red junglefowl were being used by humans as early as 7,000 years ago. No domestic chicken remains older than 4,000 years have been identified in the Indus Valley, and the antiquity of chickens recovered from excavations at Mohenjodaro is still debated.[5]Genomic informationNCBI genome ID111PloidydiploidNumber of chromosomes78Year of completion2012The other three members of the genus Sri Lanka junglefowl (G. lafayetii), and green junglefowl (G. varius) do not usually produce fertile hybrids with the red junglefowl. However, supporting the hypothesis of a hybrid origin, research published in 2008 found that the gene responsible for the yellow skin of the domestic chicken most likely originated in the closely related grey junglefowl.[3] Similarly, a 2020 study that analysed the whole genomes of Sri Lanka junglefowl, grey junglefowl, and green junglefowl found strong introgressive hybridisation events in different populations of indigenous village chickens.[2] The study also shows that 7179% of red junglefowl in Indonesia is known as and adaptations to the wild. In addition, habitat loss due to deforestation and urbanization has contributed to populations, particularly in areas where the species is not legally protected. [48][49][50][51][52][53] The red junglefowl is considered near threatened in Singapore.[54] Nevertheless, they are classified by the IUCN as a species of least concern. BirdLife International (2016). "Gallus gallus". 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Jr. (1969), "Behavioral differentiation of wildness in two strains of Red Junglefowl (abstract)", Am. Zool., 9: 1072^ "Birds". Malaysian Red Junglefowl Red Junglefowl Pure-bred v/s Cross-bredARKive images and movies of the Red Junglefowl (Gallus gallus)BirdLife Species FactsheetRed JunglefowlView the red junglefowlView by W. H. Lizars, and Stirling and Kenney, 1834; at Google Books.Reference guide to the four species of the genus Gallus, commonly known as junglefowl. Contains information and photographs of each of the speciesAncestors of chickens studied for conservation; 7 August 2008; The Economic Times, Times of IndiaRetrieved from "For daily wit & wisdom, sign up for the Almanac newsletter. How often do chickens lay eggs? And does this amount change based on the time of year? Learn more about egg layingand discover the fascinating process of how an egg isformed. A pullet or young chicken begins to lay eggs at around 18 to 22 weeks old. Similar to a teenage girl starting her menstrual cycle, it can take time to establish a regular cycle of egg-laying. Once a cycle is established, most hens will layone egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to create an egg, so its rare to have more than one egg per day. 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A hen needs a consistent 12 to 16 hours of light per day to lay eggs. While shell lay 5 to 7 eggs in the spring and summer, shell slow down in the fall and winter. You could add an artificial light/heater (setting from 4 A.M. to 8 P.M.), but this will also shorten your hens layingyears). Weather can also affect egg production, such as very hot days when hens
areoverheated. The level of nutrition, parasites and disease, chicken housing, and the presence of predators also affect dailyeggproduction. The breed of the chicken affects egg laying. See the best chicken breeds for egg-laying. Most chickens will lay eggs in cycles. After laying 8 to 12 eggs in a row, a hen will take a day off of laying and then continue the cycleagain. Egg laying slowly drops as the hens get older. Their first full year of egg laying is about 250 eggs up through their first winter. This is the reason you want to get baby chicks in early spring! The second year is 80% of production, the third year is 70% of production, and the fourth year is 60% of production. Hens will lay until they are about 5 to 8 years old. What do you do when your hen stops laying? Photo: R. ClassenWhy It Takes One Day to Lay an EggThe amazing creation of a single egg takes at least 24 hours, with much of the process happening overnight. About 20 of the 24 hours is spent forming a strong exterior shell, which is made of calcium. This protects the interior yolk frombacteria. The process starts with the hen releasing a yolk. Just as human females are born with all their eggs, female chicks are born with all their yolks (called ova) in theirovaries. As a singular yolk (ovum) enters the reproductive tract, strands of white protein spin around the yolk, which creates the egg white (called albumen) and keeps the spinning yolk in the center. Another double membrane is added, and the oval egg shape isformed. The next 20 hours are spent in shell formation. A strong shell requires a healthy hen with strong calcium levels, just as humans need calcium to avoid brittle bones. The hen gets calcium from her food, but most chicken farmers add supplemental calcium just as humans take vitamin supplements. If the hen doesnt get enough calcium, she will leach calcium from her bones (just as a human baby will take the calcium it needs from the mother). If you are raising chickens, keep crushed oyster shells in a dispenser that always accessible to ensure that the hen will get the amount of calcium she needs for strongeggs. Finally, the egg travels to the cloaca so the egg (pointy end down) can be pushed out of the hens body. During this time, a clear coating (called the bloom or cuticle) covers the shell to protect the egg from any bacteria getting inside by sealing the 6,0008,000 shell pores. The egg flips so the more rounded end is downward and is released from the hen for a soft landing into hernest. How Many ChickensDo You Need for Eggs? A hen will produce 5 to 7 eggs a week as long as she has enough light. However, as discussed above, you need to factor in that hens will skip a day every so often. Therefore, if you want to be almost guaranteed of a dozen eggs per week, wed suggest at least three hens or, depending on the breed, up to five hens. If you want two dozen eggs per week, then youd probably want 6 to 10hens. Learn more about when chickens start laying eggs as well as how to avoid or prevent delays.

How many eggs do chickens lay a day. How often do.chickens lay eggs. How many times a week do chickens lay eggs. How many times chicken lay eggs. How chicken lay eggs everyday. How often does a chicken lay an egg. lay an egg.