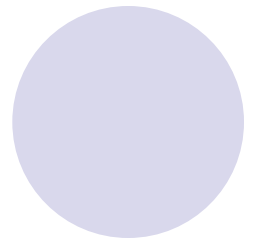
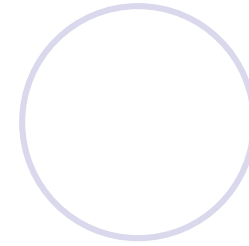
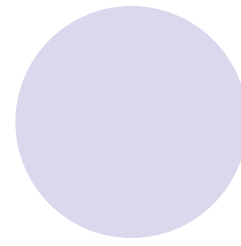


# KANATLILAR - YUMURTA



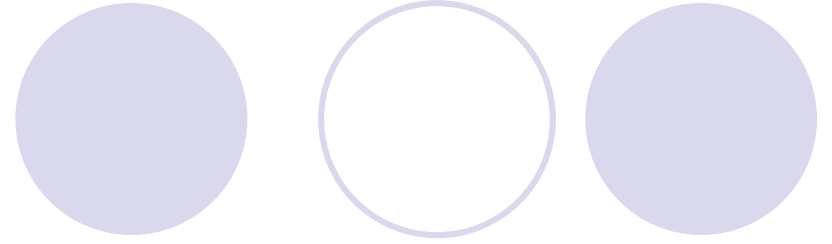
- POLİLECİTHAL : Partial- Diskoidal
- YUMURTA: Yumurta sarısı+sitoplazma+Nukleus
- ZONA RADİATA
- MEBRANA GRANULOSA

# Ovulasyon



- YUMURTA SARISININ YAPIMI
- Teka yırtılması
- Zona Radiatasız
- LATEBRA
- İSTHMUS

# YUMURTA SARISI



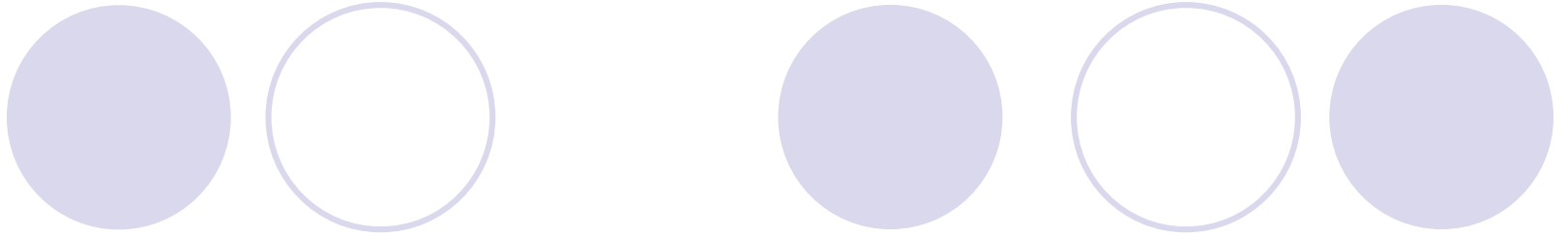
- PANDER'in NUKLEUSU = Çekirdek  
+sitoplazma ( beyaz vitellus )



- Yumurta Akı: Açık ve koyu

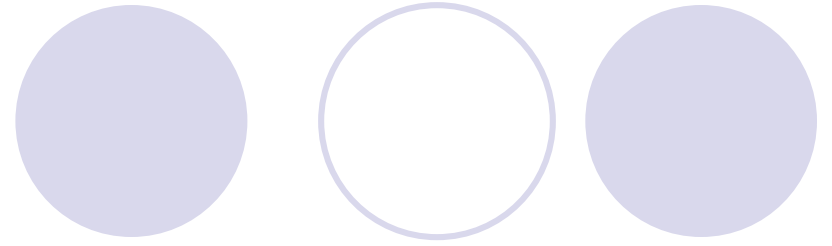
ŞALAZ+ YUMURTA AKI → İNF SONRASI





- Polyspermy Tavuk=3-5, Güvercin =25 )
- İnsan, memeli, kurbağa= Monospermi

# Zigot Sonrası

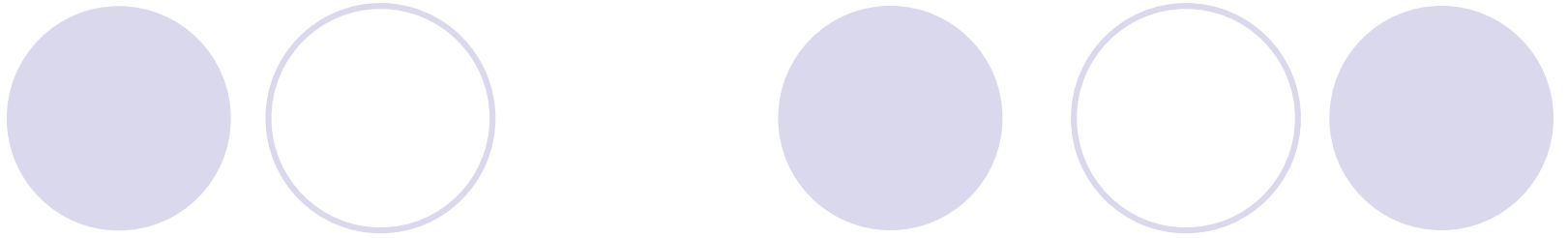


- Animal KUTUP

1. Meridyonal Bölünme
2. Meridyonal
3. Horizontal

Serbest Blastomer →

Marula → Marula Boşluğu



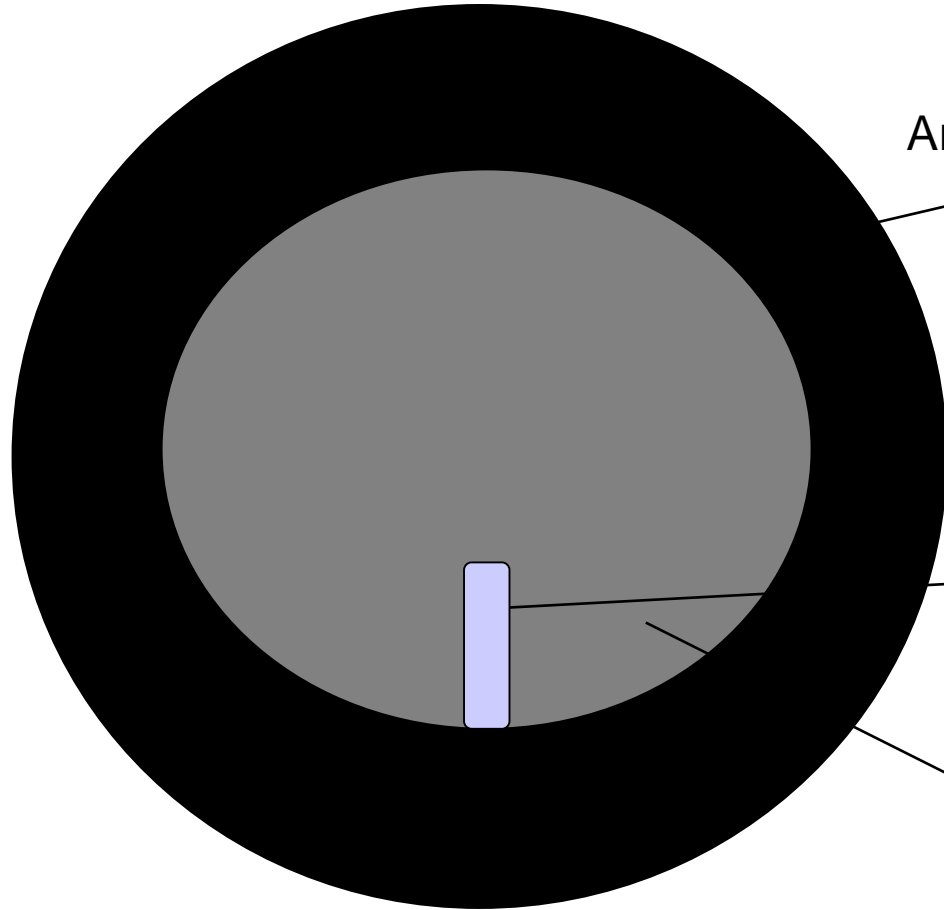
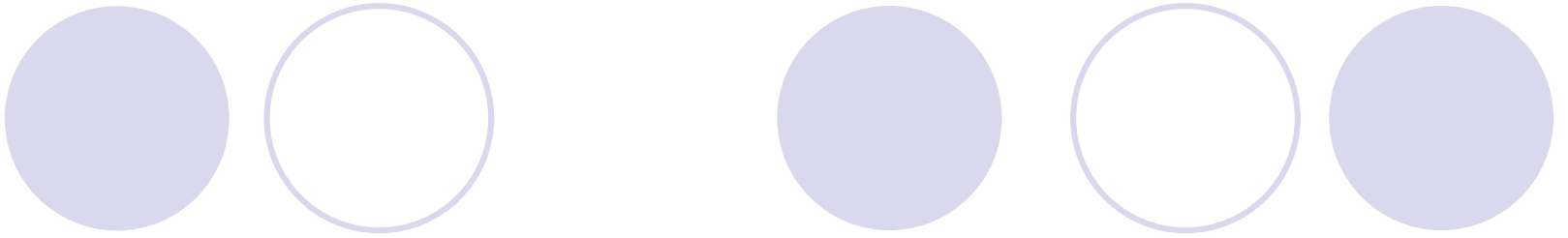
BLASTOCOEL



● BLASTTULA( Disk )= Discoblastula



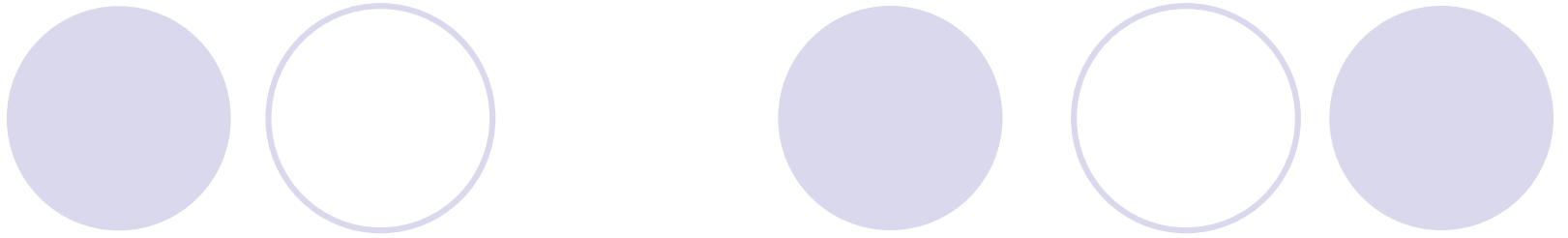
● BLASTODERM



Area Opaca

Sulcus Primitivus

Area Pellusida



- Blastoderm( Area Pellusida )



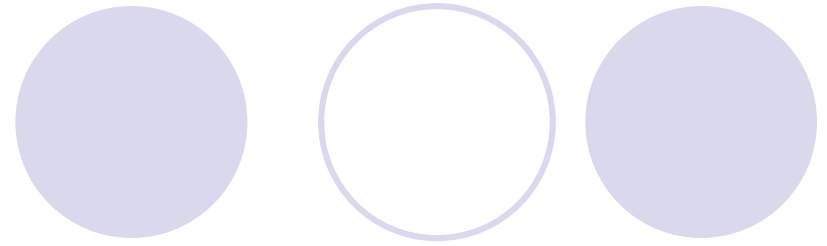
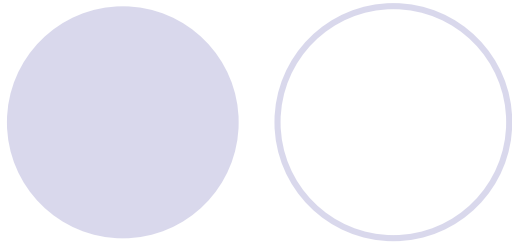
- Endoderm( Hypoblast )( poliinvaginasyon )



- Blastosöl Tavanındaki Hücreler (ektoderm)

- Arşenteron ( ilk Bağırsak )= endoderm ile vitellus arasında





- Discus Embryonalis



- Sulcus Primitivus



- Fossa Primitivus



- Ektoderm Hücreleri (Nodus Primitivus=hensen Nodus)

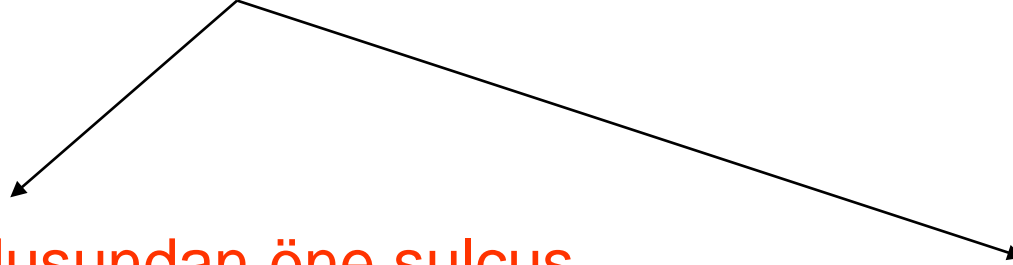
- Sulkus Nöyralis

- (kanalis nöyralis) (MSS)

● Nodus Primitivus=hensen Nodusu

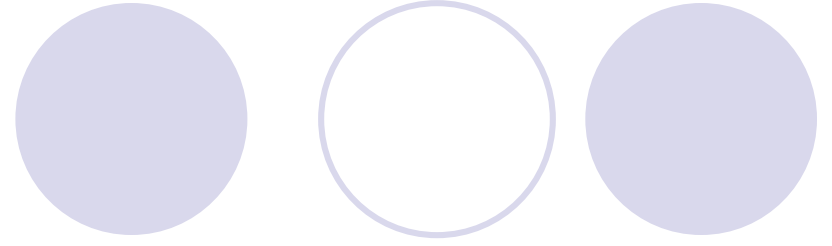
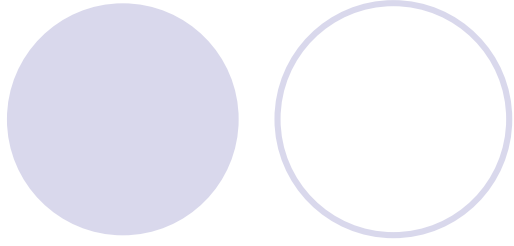
● Ektoderm Hücreleri

● İNDİFERENT Hücre Topluluğu

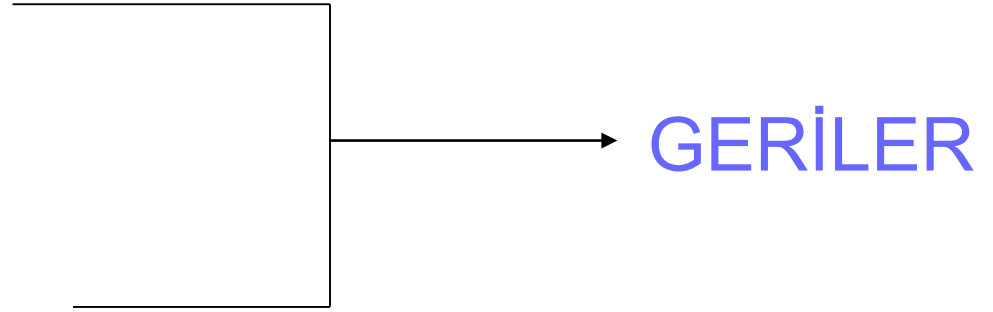


Hensen nodusundan öne sulcus  
Nöyralis altına Doğru( Korda  
Dorsalis

Sulcu primitivus tabanından  
Yanlara Doğru( MEZODERM



- Sulcus primitivus
- Fossa Primitivus
- Nodus Primitivus



- Fossa primitivus tabanında sulcus nöyralise doğru **KANALİS NÖYRALİS ENTERİKUS** şekillenir.( daha sonra kaybolur )= Nöyral sahanın beslenmesini sağlar



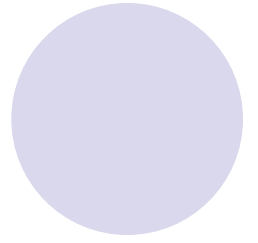
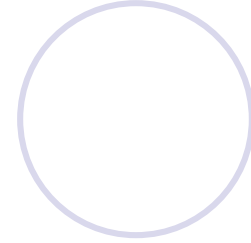
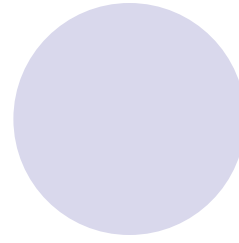
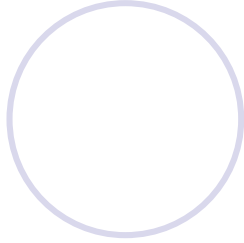
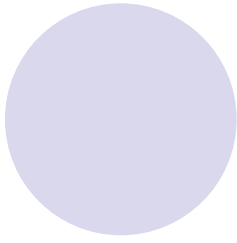
# MEZODERM

- Dorsal = somitler( dermatom, Myotom ve scleretom )
- İntermediyer= Böbrekler ve iç organlar
- Lateral=  
somatopleura=somatik mezo lateral+ekt  
splechniopleura=somatik mezo  
vis+endoderm



- Somatopleura: Embriyo üzerine kıvrılarak Embriyoyu içine alan **AMNİON** Kesesi ve **CHORİON** Kesesini yapar.

MESOCOELOM: somatopleura ve spleniopleura arasındaki boşluk

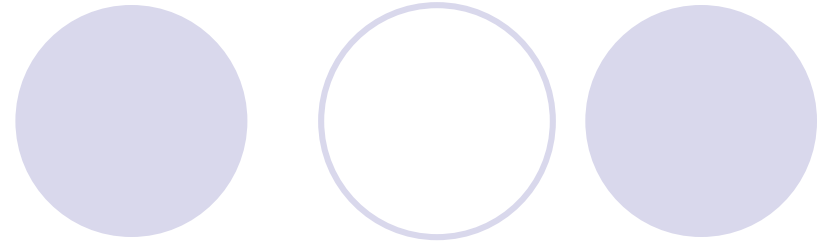
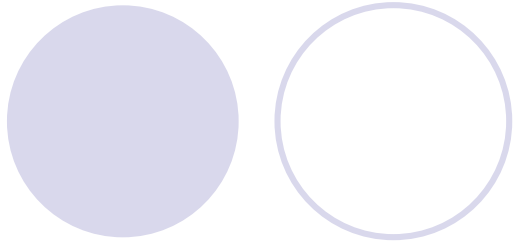


# MESOCOELOM

Endocoelom:  
(karın göğüs, kalp kesesi )

Exocoelom:  
exsraembriyonal keseleri  
içinde bulundurur

Endosölom ve ekzosölom birbiriyle bağlantılıdır.



- Sulcus primitivus
  - Nodus Primitivus
- Geriler Kaybolur.

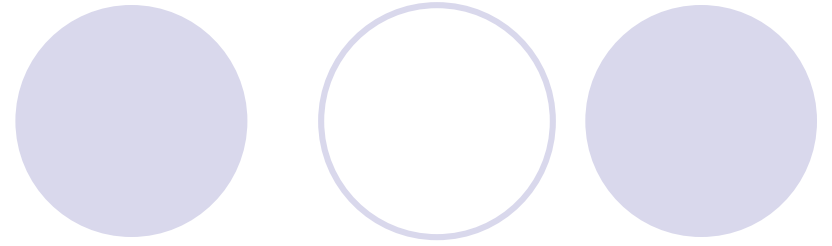
- Sulcus Nöyralis= Kanalis Nöyralis (ens, m.s, Sp. Gan.)
- Kanalis nöyralis ön deliği= Neuroporus Cranialis
- Kanalis nöyralis Arka deliği= Neuroporus caudalis



- Amniyon ve koryon keseleri şekillenirken splanchnopleura: vitellus kesesini sarar.
- Vitellus kesesi Embriyoya yakın bir yerden boğumlanır.
  - Canalis intestinalis
  - Vitellus kesesi

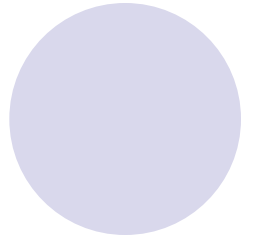
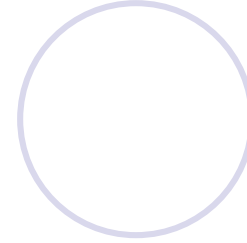
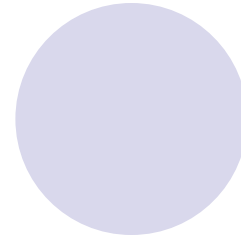
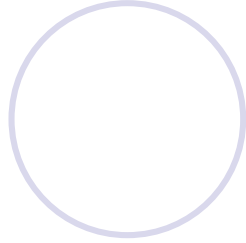
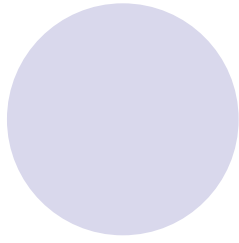


# Vitellus Kesesi



- Beslenme kan damarı aracılığı ile olur.
- Arteria ve vena vitellina
  - Area vasculoso
  - Area Vitellina

vitellus kesesini bağırsak kanalına bağlayan sap **Ductus Vitellinus** , doğumdan sonra kör kese=**merkel divertikülü** olarak isimlendirilir.



- Amnion Kesesi; bağırsak kanalının arka bölgesinde evaginasyon ile **Allantois kesesi** oluşturur.
  - Yumurta akından albumin rezorbe eder.
  - havadan Oksijen alıp karbondioksit verir.
- Yumurta akı: uterus

- Bildircin:16
- Tavuk:21
- Muhabbet Kuşu:18-20
- Sülün:22-28
- Tavus:28
- Ördek:28
- Hindi:28
- Kaz:28-32
- Moskova Ördeği:35-37

