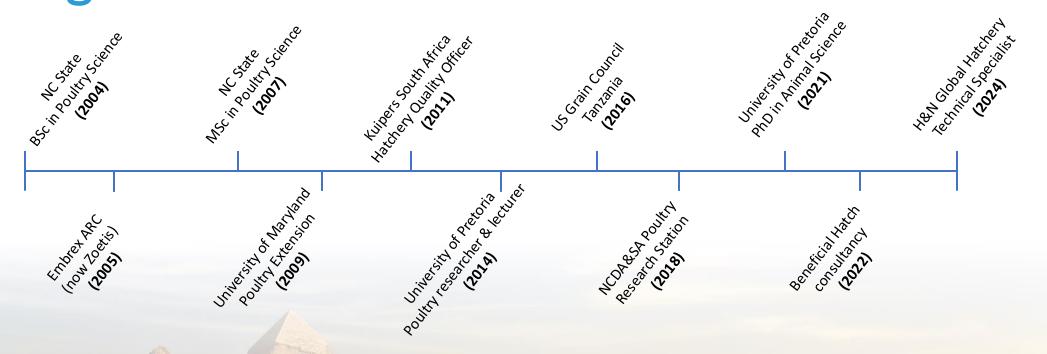
### How can I help your hatchery?

Dr. Kelly Brannan Global Hatchery Technical Services





#### Background:



20 years of thinking about chickens and how to hatch them!





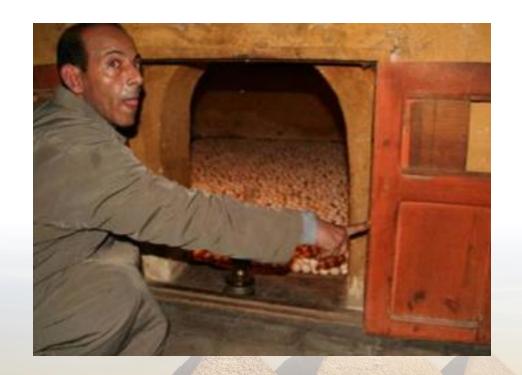
#### What have I learned?







#### Basics remain the same!



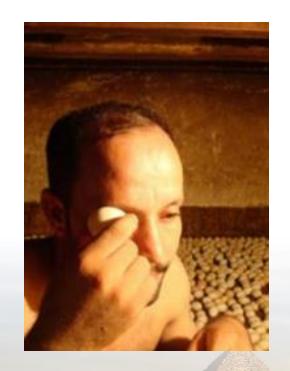


(Photos: Lenny Hogerwerf, 2006)

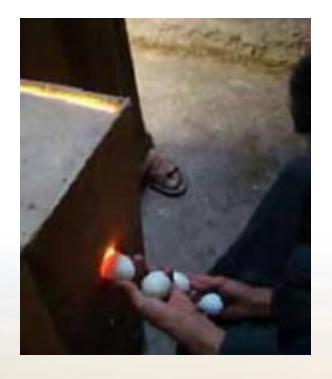
5<sup>th</sup> H&N 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> OCT CONFERENCE CAIRO 2025



#### Basics remain the same!









(Photos: Lenny Hogerwerf, 2006)

5<sup>th</sup> H&N 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> OCT CAIRO 2025



#### Basics remain the same!



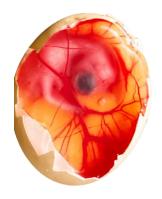
- Technology is no guarantee of successful hatch
- Key factors for success?
  - **O ATTENTION TO DETAILS**
  - **OCONSISTENT QUALITY**
  - ODATA-BASED DECISIONS



#### **Details - TEMPERATURE**



- Obefore setting:
  - Farm storage
  - Egg transport
  - Hatchery storage
  - Pre-heating



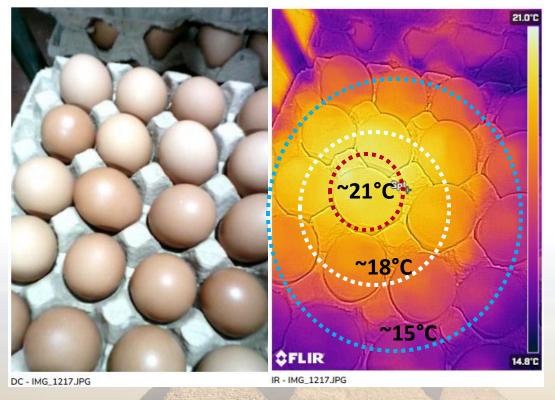
- Ouring incubation:
  - Setter
  - Transfer
  - Hatcher

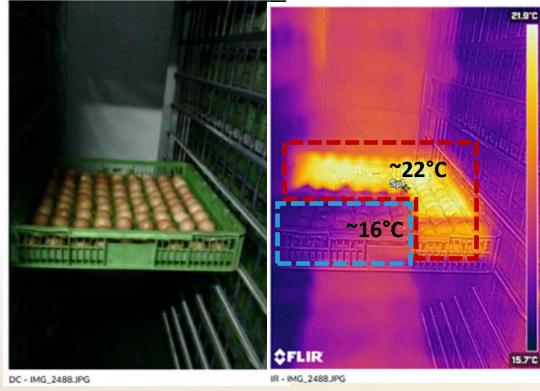


- O After hatch:
  - Hatch pull
  - Processing
  - Holding
  - Transport
  - Placement



# Details – Egg storage

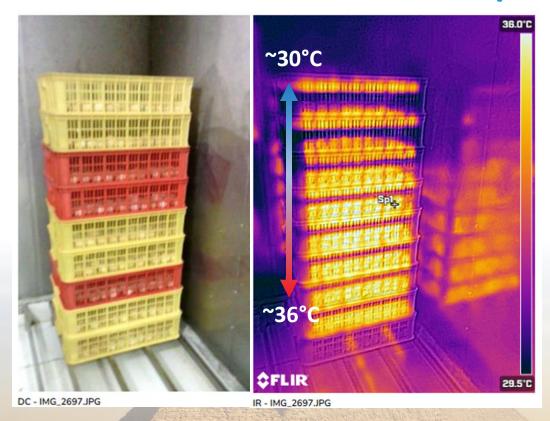




5<sup>th</sup> H&N 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> OCT CAIRO 2025



#### Details - Transfer temperature





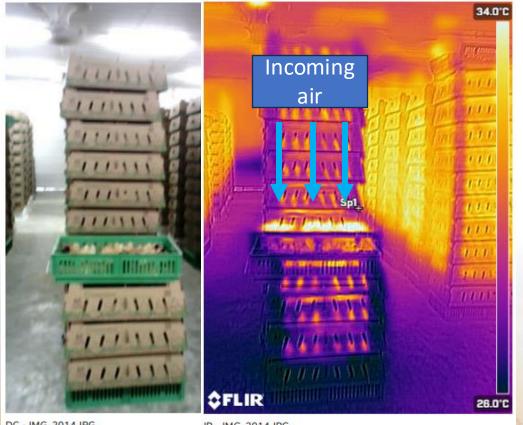
5<sup>th</sup> H&N DISTRIBUTOR CONFERENCE CAIRO

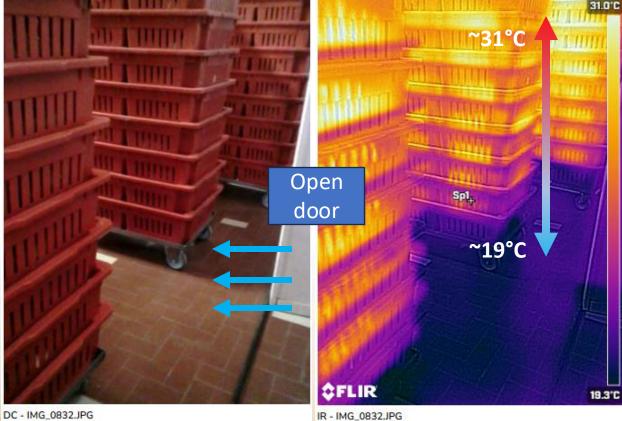
20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> OCT 2025





#### Details - Chick holding





DC - IMG\_2014JPG

IR - IMG\_2014.JPG

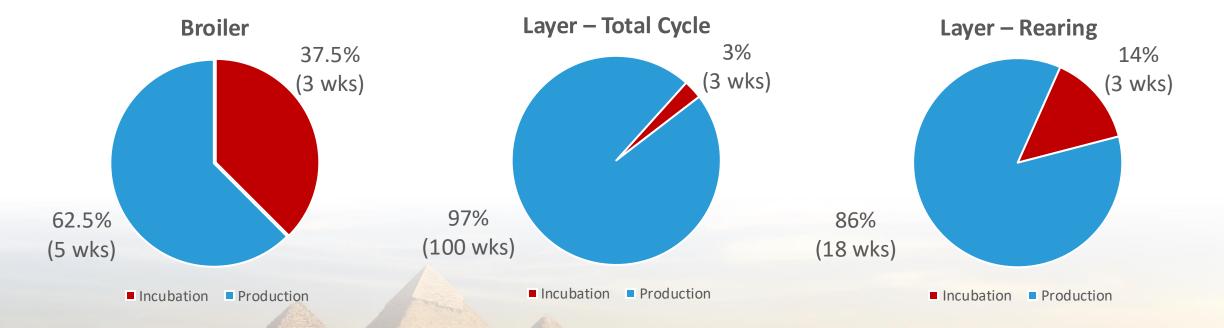
DC - IMG\_0832.JPG

 $20^{th}\,\mathsf{to}\,24^{th}$ 2025



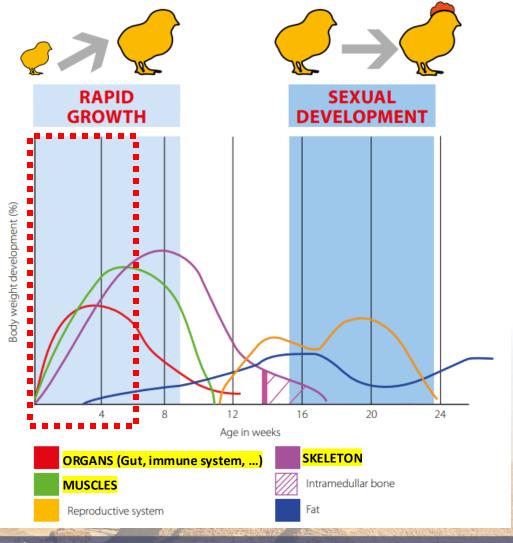


#### Impact of incubation on chick quality



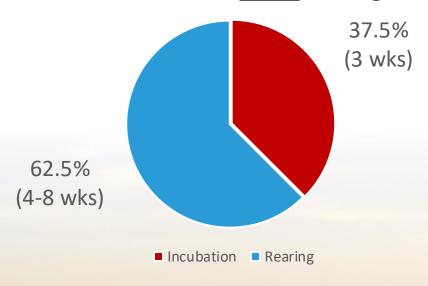






# Not as much time as you think...

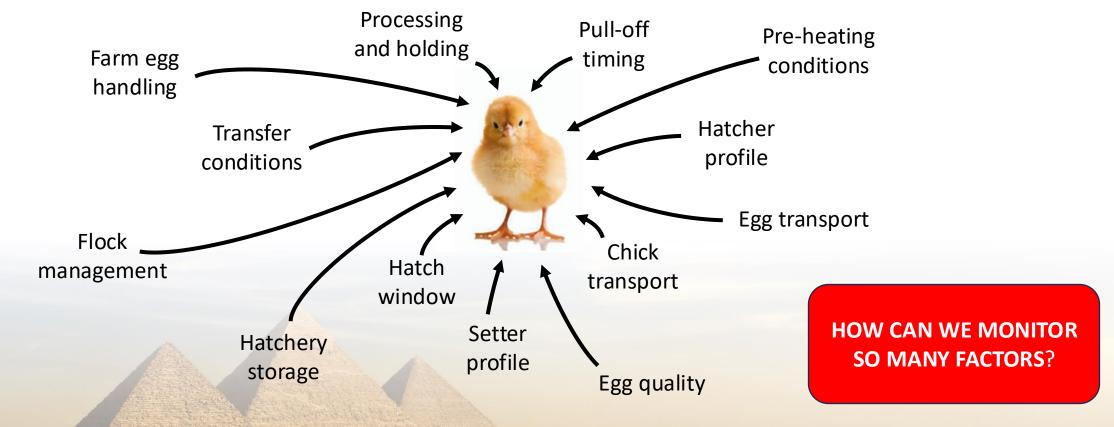
Broiler LAYER - EARLY Rearing







#### Factors influencing chick quality







# Hatchery Operations & Procedures Analysis

1. Egg Collection & Storage						
Nr	Recommendation			Yes	No	Details & Comments
1.1	Hatching eggs are collected frequently at farm (specify if automated or manual 3-4x day).					
1.2	Dedicated trucks with cooling capacity are used for hatching egg transport.					
1.3	Eggs are fumigated at farm or at hatchery on arrival. If so, detail chemicals used and procedure (time, temperature, etc).					
1.4	Floor/reject eggs are not sent to the hatchery. If yes, detail procedures for keeping these eggs separate and if they are used for hatching.					
1.5	Overall impression of hatching egg quality is good (clean, uniform, etc)					
1.6	Egg storage temperature & duration fall roughly within the guidelines (if not, record conditions).					
	DAYS	TEMP	%RH			
	0-3 d	18-21°C (64.4-69.8°F)	75-85%			
	4-7 d	15-17°C (59-62.6°F)	75-85%			
	8-10 d	13-15°C (55.4-69.0°F)	80-85%			
	>10 d	12-14°C (53.6-57.2°F)	80-85%			
1.7	Does egg storage time exceed 7-10					
	days? If so, detail procedures used to					
	maintain quality (SPIDES, turning,					
	etc)					





# Hatchery Operations & Procedures Analysis

#### HATCHERY KEY FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS/ACTION ITEMS

#### Findings that are critical issues and require urgent attention:

Change fumigation program for egg receiving (current program is increasing early embryo mortality)

Improve incoming egg quality and hygiene (better selection at farm)

#### Findings that are important, but less urgent or impactful:

Increase daily machine checks from 1x day to 3x day

Replace thermometer in setter room bay

#### Findings that are positive, good practices, or improvements:

Chicks in processing and holding areas were comfortable, good conditions

#### **Previous suggestions that were not implemented:**

Addition of fans to egg room for temperature uniformity (ordered – waiting for delivery)





#### QUALITY – Measurement is critical

- A key finding in many hatchery audits is the lack of quality checks
  - Temperature loggers
  - % Water loss at transfer
  - Eggshell temperature
  - o % Chick yield

- Monitoring hatch window
- Chick body temperature
- PASGAR score
  - Breakouts
- Implement quality checks throughout the process
  - Early alert for potential problems
  - Improves trouble shooting
- OMEASURE → MONITOR → MANAGE



#### End goal of data: make informed decisions



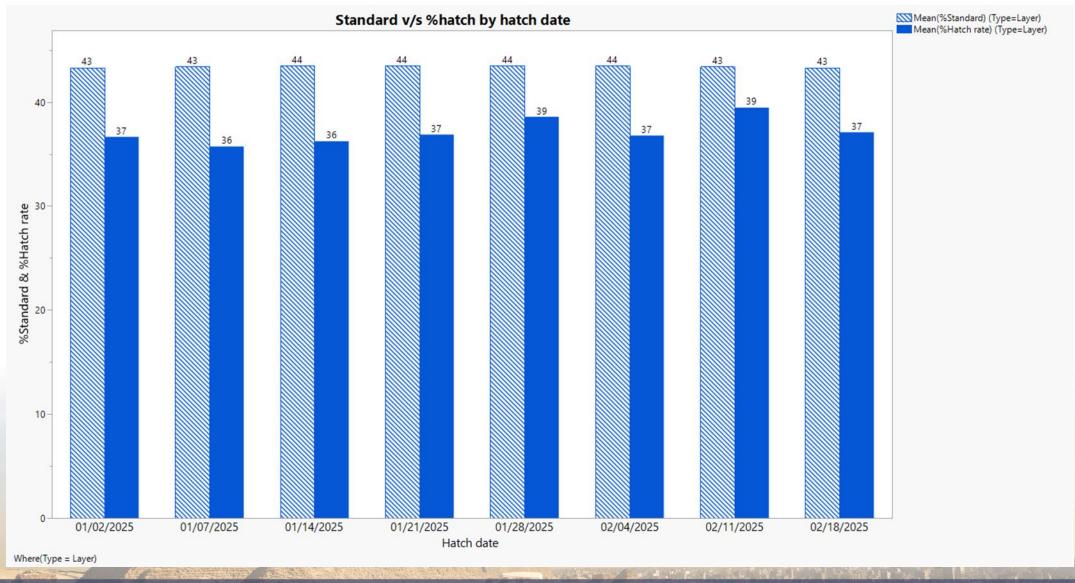
Information

Data

- Change storage practices for >7d eggs?
- Adjust setter profile %RH?
- Egg temperature = embryo mortality?
- Egg age: % Culls
- % Water loss : % Hatch
- Egg temperature : Breakouts
- %Hatch
- ch %Culls
- Egg temperature •
- %Water loss
- Storage age
- Breakouts

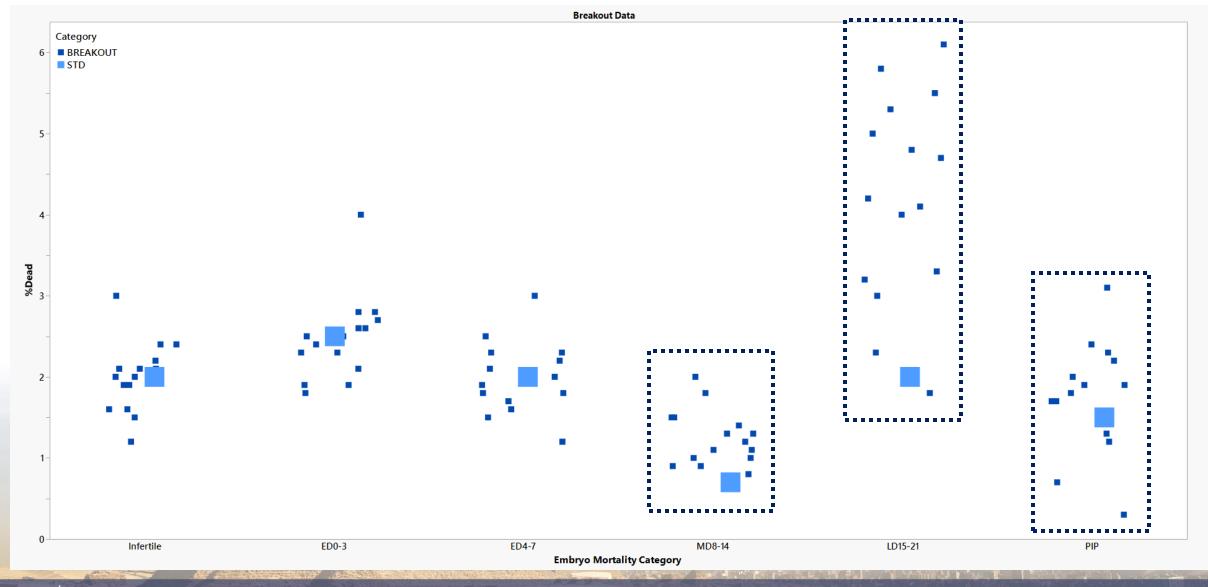






5<sup>th</sup> H&N 20<sup>th</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> OCT OCT CONFERENCE CAIRO 2025

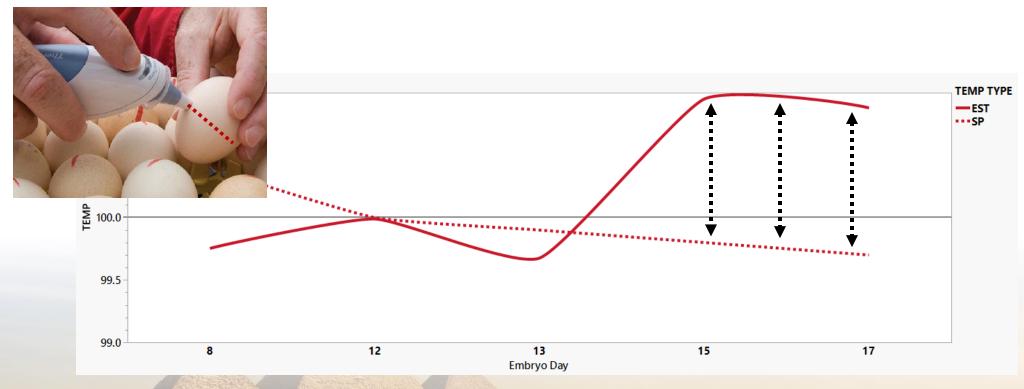








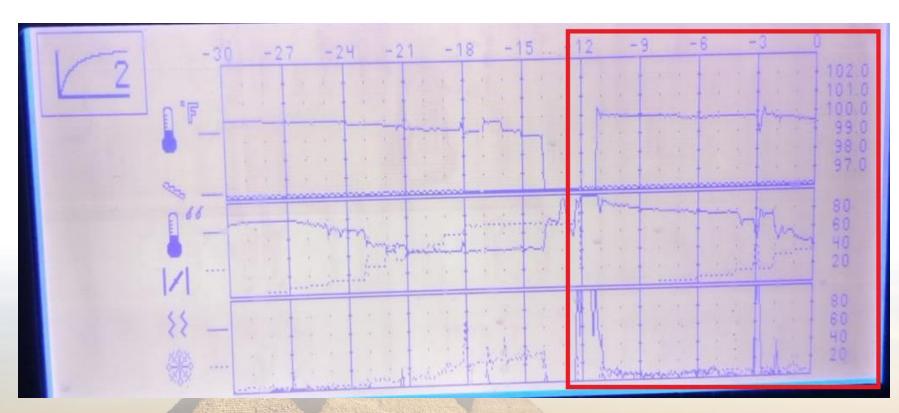
#### Embryo temperature =/= machine temperature

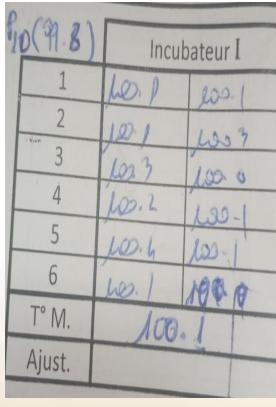






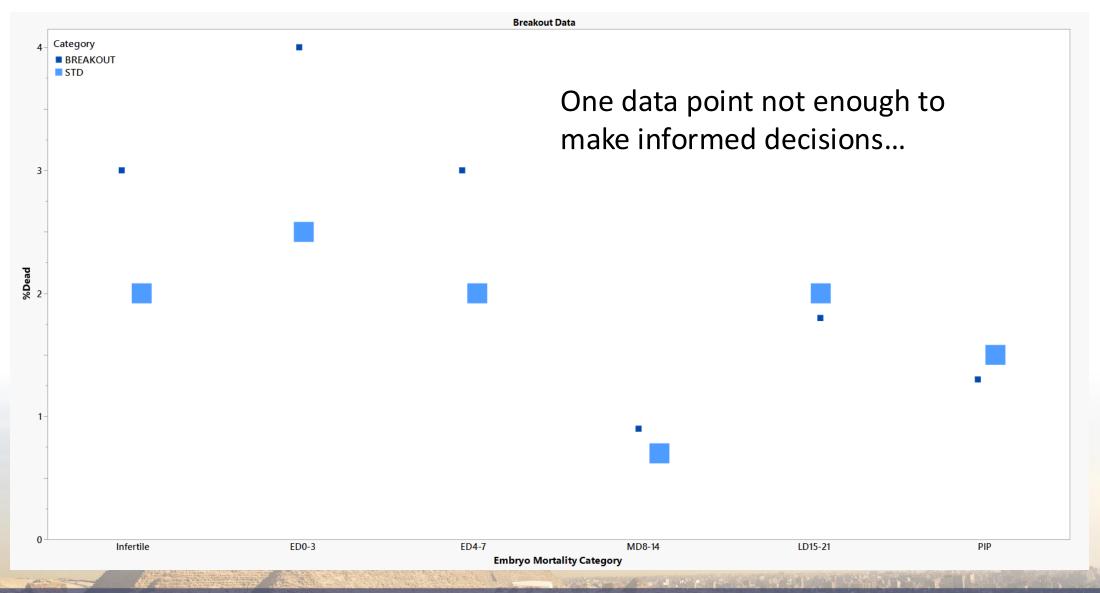
### Adjust and monitor – data become action!







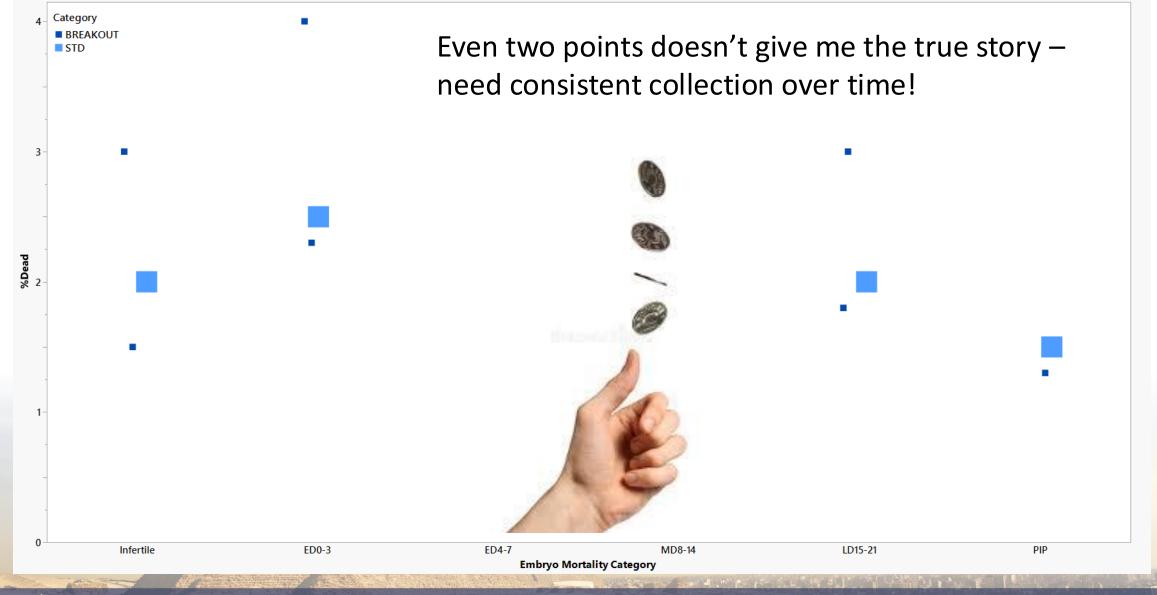






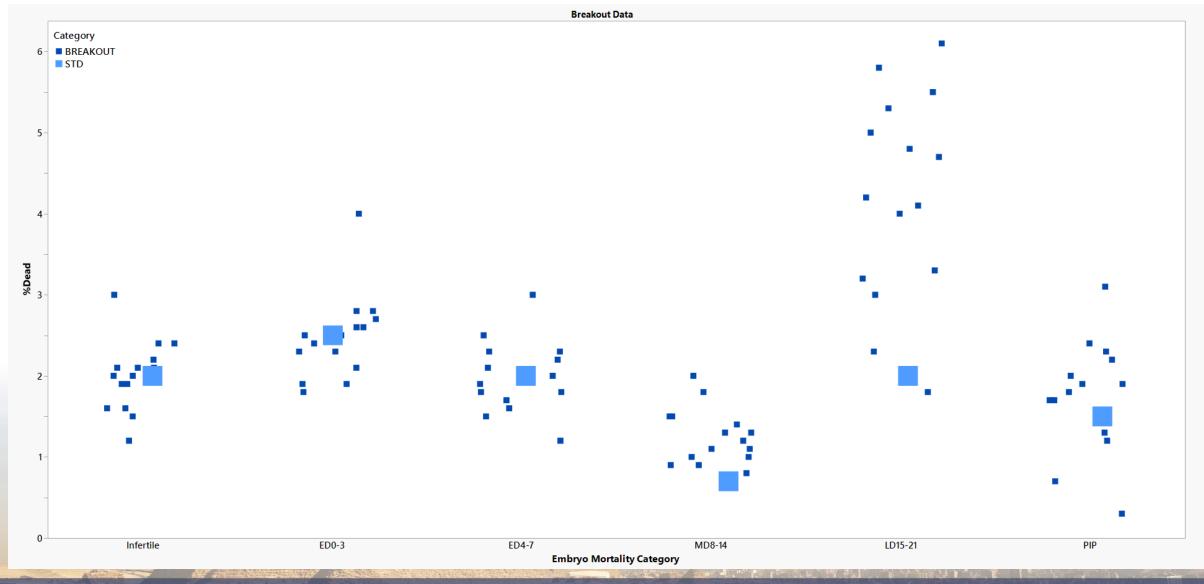










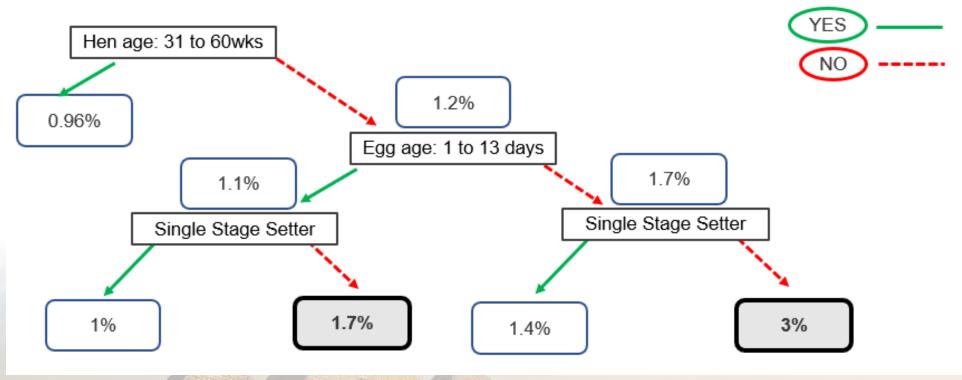








#### More data = potential for data mining....



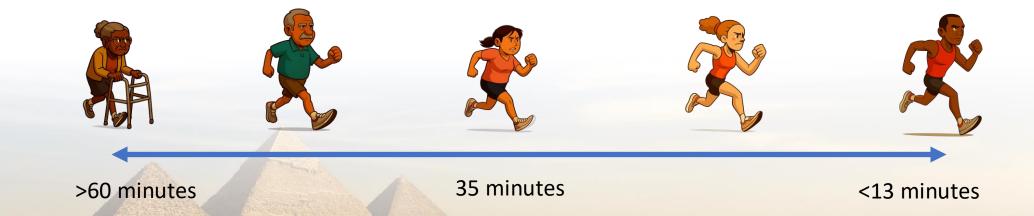
(Adapated from Grochowska et al., 2019





#### Importance of in-house breakout standard:

o "Standard" time for a 5K run: 35 minutes







#### How can I help your hatchery?

- Diagnose DETAILS that may be costing your operation %hatch
- Create protocols to help track and measure QUALITY for benchmarking
- Build practices to collect DATA and begin analysis to improve troubleshooting and identify opportunities for improvement
- OAlso...
  - Performance audit
  - Breakout training
  - PASGAR scoring

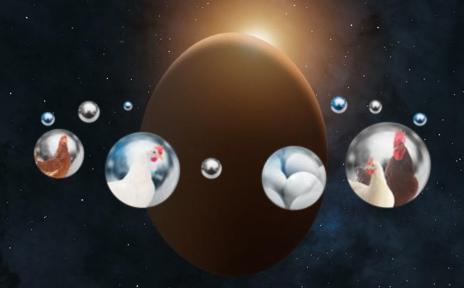
- Hatchery design (new/renovations)
- Virtual troubleshooting
- SPIDES program
- Machine profile development







## Thank you for your attention



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#### Transforming data into information...

- Several other data points:
  - Higher than expected %weight loss at transfer (~14%)
  - Malformations occur with worst hatches, but not always
  - Hatch is sometimes early, despite long egg storage
- Troubleshooting focus TEMPERATURE!
  - Check machines are correctly calibrated
  - Measure eggshell temperature (not always equal to set point)
  - Adjust and monitor machine profile if needed



