HATCHING EGG CARE & INCUBATION GUIDE

Thank you for your hatching egg order! We take great care in selecting, handling, and packaging, our eggs. However, successful hatching depends on many factors beyond our control. Please review the below information to give your eggs the best possible start.

Upon Arrival:

- **Inspect eggs immediately for cracks or damage.**
- **Allow eggs to rest point down for 12-24 hours before incubating to stabilize air cell.**
- **Do not wash eggs, if necessary, gently brush off debris with a dry cloth.**

Information About Hatching Eggs

Hatching eggs are a live and fragile product. While we ship only fresh, fertile eggs from our carefully managed breeding program, fertility and hatch and rates cannot be guaranteed. Shipping stress, temperature changes, incubator accuracy, humidity, and individual egg variability all play a role in hatch success.

Incubation Information

We use the below settings when incubating our chicks. Humidity requirements vary by geographic location, seasonal weather changes, and incubator type. You may need to adjust your humidity levels accordingly. Monitoring air cell development during candling (around 7-20 days) is often more reliable than following a fixed humidity number.

Candling

The air cell should appear clearly defined at the large end of the egg. By day 7-10, it should be noticeably larger than at day 1, but not excessive. Growth should be gradual and proportional to incubation progress. If air cell size is not progressing as expected, humidity adjustments may be necessary. You can track air cell size by drawing a circle with a pencil marking the location of the cell

Incubator Settings

Days (1-18)

- 55% humidity
- 99.5 degrees
- Turn eggs 3-6 times a day (or automated egg turner)

Days (19-21)

- 65% humidity
- 99 degrees
- Stop turning eggs

DO NOT open incubator during hatching

estd 2022

PARCELL FARMS

How Humidity Affects the Air Cell

Too much humidity :

- Moisture loss is too slow
- Air cell remains too small
- Chicks may struggle to internally pip or drown before hatch

Too little humidity:

- Moisture loss is too fast
- Aire cell becomes too large
- Chicks may become weak, sticky, or hatch early

Air Cell Development & Humidity

Inside every hatching egg is a small pocket of air located at the large end of the egg, called the air cell.

As incubation progresses, moisture slowly evaporates through the shell. This natural moisture loss causes the air cell to grow in size, which is essential for a successful hatch.