

Hatchery Management

First Name:		Last Name:		
Email:			Veterinary Practice:	
Postcode:		Date:		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- Eggs for hatching are best stored at:
 - 12°C and 70% relative humidity
 - 15°C and 70% relative humidity
 - 15°C and 70% relative humidity
 - 15°C and 50% relative humidity
- Pre-warming of eggs is to:
 - Get the eggs to an even temperature and prevent condensation on the surface of the eggs in the setter
 - Kill bacteria on the surface of the egg
 - Dry the eggs out before incubation
 - To make space in the egg store.
- Heavily soiled eggs should not be washed because:
 - They are likely to be older
 - They are unlikely to hatch anyway
 - They will use up the disinfectant in the wash water and cross contaminate other eggs
 - The above are incorrect and they should be washed and used.
- Formalin / Formaldehyde gas is **not** safe to use in setters when embryos are how many days old as it will damage or kill some of them?
 - Day 0
 - Day 7
 - Day 10
 - Day 14
- Air in the setter room should be what pressure relative to the hatcher room to achieve the correct air flow in the hatchery?
 - Air pressure differences do not matter.
 - Setter room should have a lower air pressure than the hatcher room
 - Setter room should be the same air pressure as the hatcher room
 - Setter room should have a higher air pressure than the hatcher room
- From setting eggs to transfer the weight loss of the eggs should be?
 - 10%
 - 11%
 - 12%
 - 13%
- If the eggs have lost too much weight during incubation then?
 - There will be an increase in early dead
 - There will be an increase in mid dead
 - There will be an increase in late dead
 - There will be an equal increase in early, mid and late dead.

8. Heavily soiled eggs should not be washed because:
- A) They are likely to be older
 - B) They should be washed twice
 - C) They are unlikely to hatch anyway
 - D) They will cross contaminate other eggs in the wash water.
9. Increased number of late dead may be due to:
- A) Poor fertility in males
 - B) The eggs getting too cold in storage
 - C) Setting a lot of dirty eggs
 - D) A fault in the setter temperature profile
10. A multi-stage setter is one that:
- A) Adjusts the temperature and humidity for different stages of incubation
 - B) Contains eggs set on different days, usually once a week.
 - C) Is a combined pre-warmer/setter and hatcher.
 - D) Has internal rotating stages for different breeds of birds.