Hy-Line®

BREEDING FOR TOMORROW.
DELIVERING TODAY.



Understanding Preincubation in Hatching Eggs



Normal blastoderm with no visible signs of preincubation



Advanced blastoderm development caused by:

Preincubation is the unintended advancement of embryonic development in fertile eggs before normal incubation begins, caused by exposure to temperatures sufficiently high (>25°C for 6 hours) to sustain embryonic development.





Brooding after the clutch is complete.

Hens natually begin brooding after laying a full clutch of eggs. Discourage this behavior to prevent the eggs from warming and starting embryonic development too early.





Eggs left in hot areas.

Leaving eggs in nests or on collection conveyors, especially during hot weather, can expose them to temperatures that initiate preincubation.





Improper collection containers.

Containers that retain heat or restrict airflow can prevent eggs from cooling properly after collection.





Heat exposure during transport and preheating.

Warm transport conditions and incorrect preheating practices can elevate egg temperatures above physiological zero, leading to unintended embryo development before incubation.

FIELD WARNING SIGNS OF PREINCUBATION

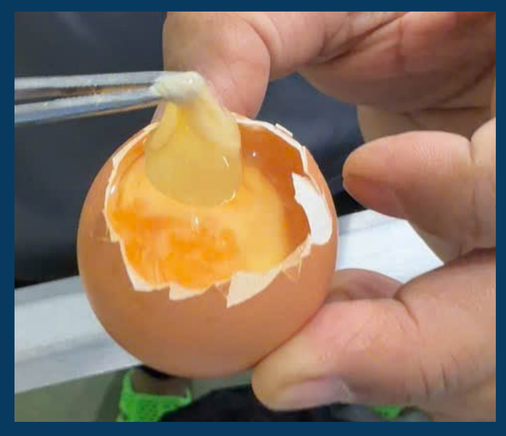


Wide hatch window



External pipping at Day 18 transfer, or chicks already hatching in the setter





Increased early embryonic mortality, particularly at the blood-ring stage

Prevent preincubation to improve hatch uniformity, reduce early embryonic mortality and promote a successful hatch.