

# Hayes Farm Travelling Garden Tool Kit

## Hatching Eggs and Poultry

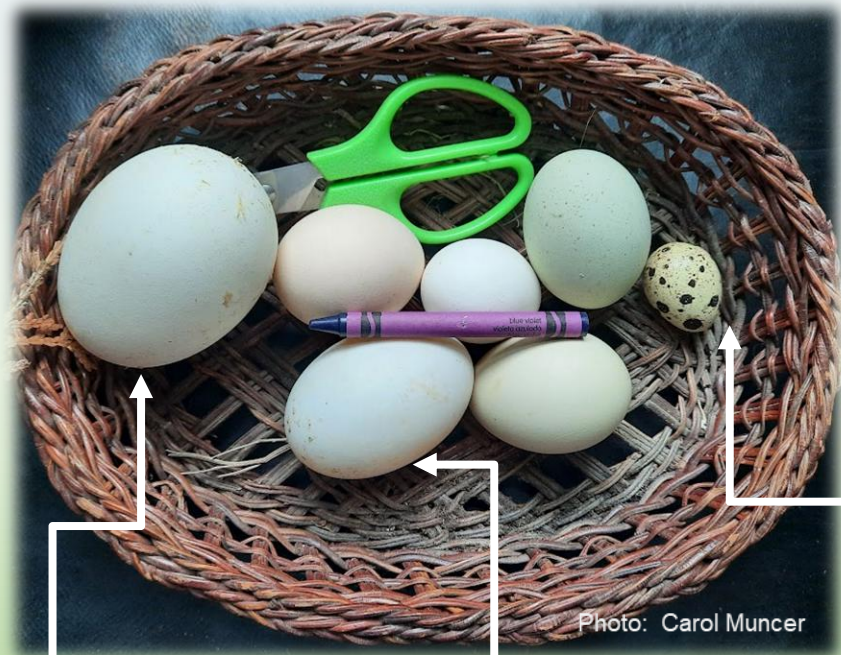


Photo: Carol Muncer

Goose, chicken different colors , duck, quail



Photo: Carol Muncer

**What am I?**

**What will I grow into?**

**How are they born?**

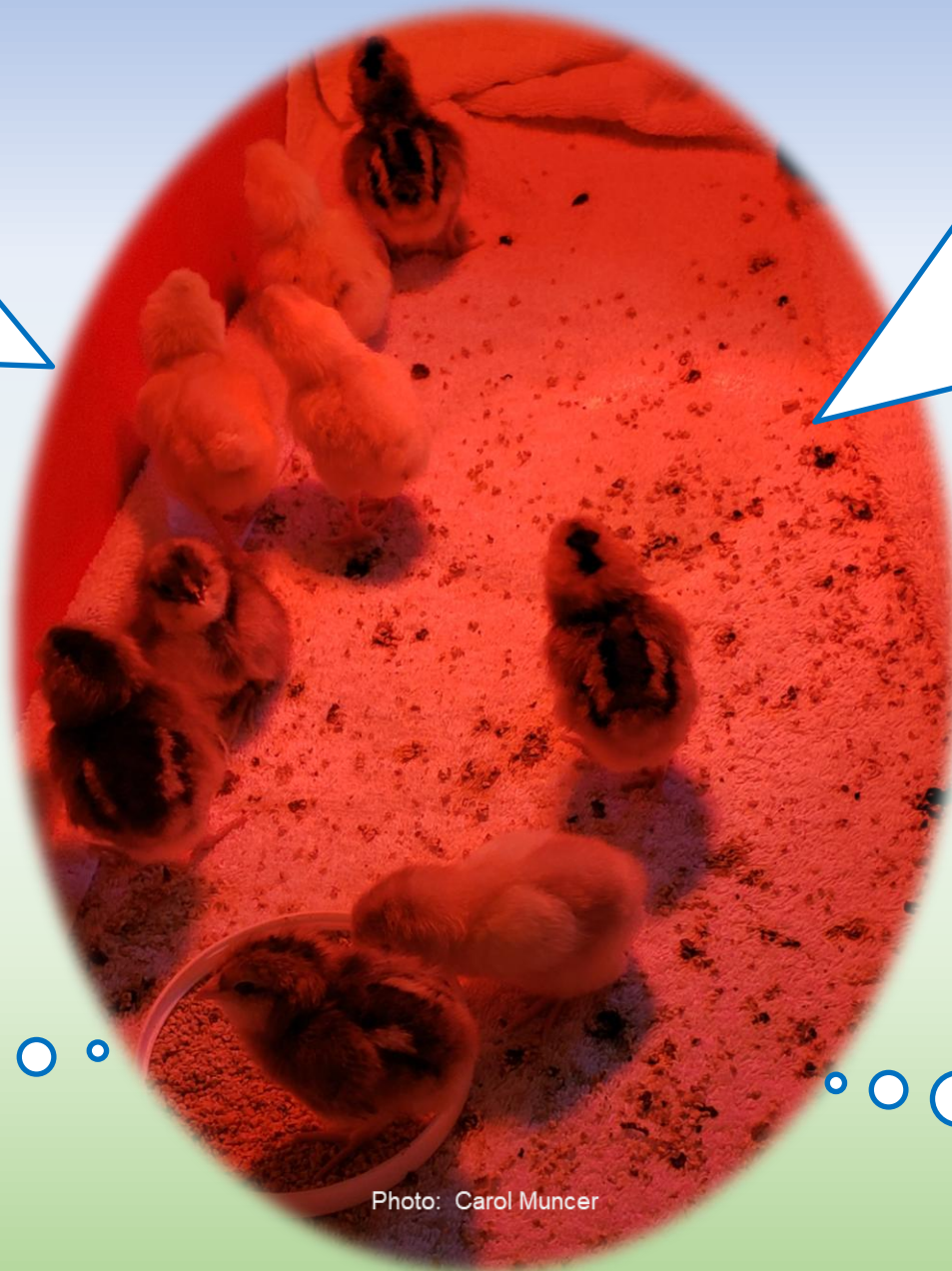
**What do I eat?**

**Name some body parts**



Photo: Carol Muncer

- **We are chicks, and we grow into Chickens**
- **Girls are called Hens, and boys are called Roosters**
- **We are omnivores, we eat both animals (usually bugs and worms) and plants**
- **We hatch from eggs**



- **Hens lay eggs, one every 26 hours.**
- **Hens are like wild birds, they will sit on eggs to keep them warm**
- **After 21 days they hatch**
- **They are born with fluffy feathers and can eat, drink, and walk right away**
- **They sleep with their mother to keep warm for several weeks**
- **They grow very fast and can fly in a few weeks**
- **They are grown up around 4 or 6 months**

Please handle me carefully, I am tiny and delicate

Photo: Carol Muncer

People take more than 18 years to grow up

- **Instead of a hen we can use an incubator to hatch eggs**
- **The incubator keep the eggs warm, wet enough, and turns them.**
- **When nearly ready to hatch you can hear the chick chirping and they make a tiny crack in the shell with their beak.**



- **It can take up to 24 hours after 'pipping' for the chicks to break out of their shell**
- **The chicks need a warm lamp to keep them warm (see the red light in the picture)**
- **Leave the newly hatched chicks in the incubator until they dry out then put them in the brooder**
- **Instead of a hen to care for the babies, the brooder is a safe place with food, water, and a heat lamp**

Keep the food and water clean, chicks like to walk and sometimes poop in it

Don't help me hatch, it is important I do it myself

Photo: Carol Muncer

**What am I?**

**What will I grow into?**

**How are they born?**

**What do I eat?**

**Name some body parts**



Photo: Carol Muncer

- **We are ducklings, and we grow into ducks**
- **Girls are called Hens and boys are called Drakes**
- **Like chickens, we are omnivores, we eat both animals (usually bugs and worms) and plants**
- **We hatch from eggs**



Photo: Carol Muncer

- **Hens lay eggs, one every 24 hours, usually in the morning**
- **Ducks, like chickens, sit on eggs to keep them warm**
- **After 28 days they hatch**
- **They are born with fluffy feathers and can eat, drink, and walk right away**
- **They sleep with their mother to keep warm for several weeks**
- **They grow faster than chickens and take longer to fly**
- **They are almost the size of the parent at 2 months but not fullygrown up until 5 to 6 months**

Please handle me carefully, I am tiny and delicate

We are very clumsy as we grow, we even step on our own feet and fall down



Photo: Carol Muncer

Watch this video  
the early stages  
of egg  
development

Eggs in an  
incubator

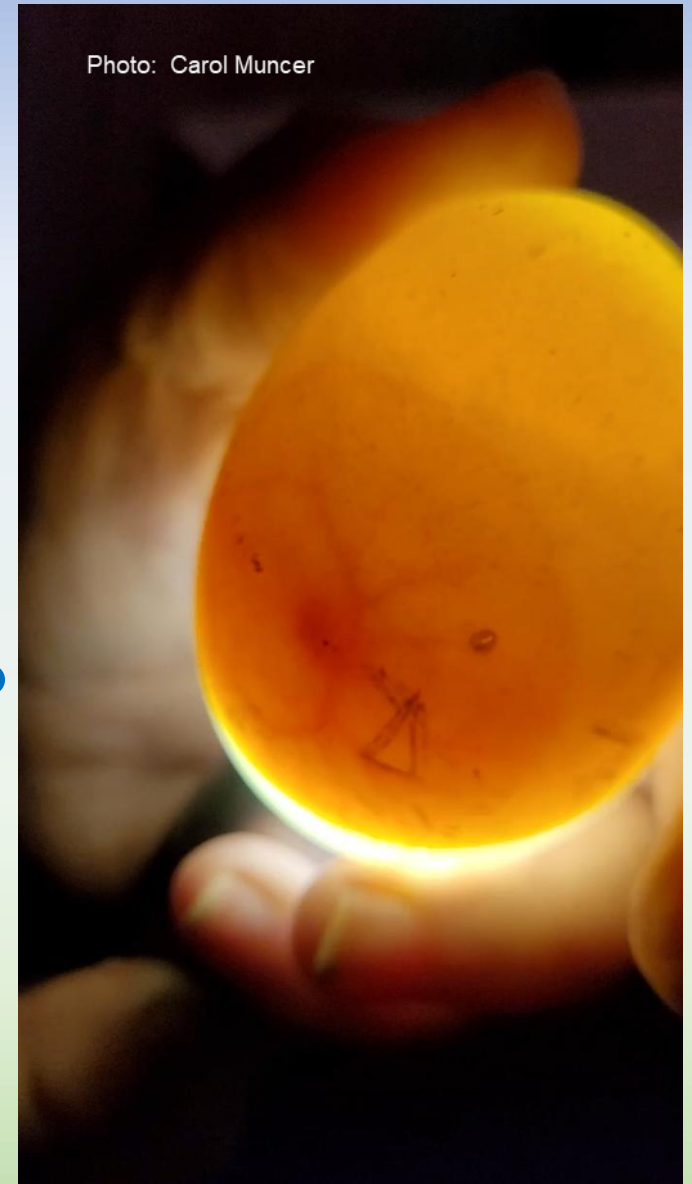
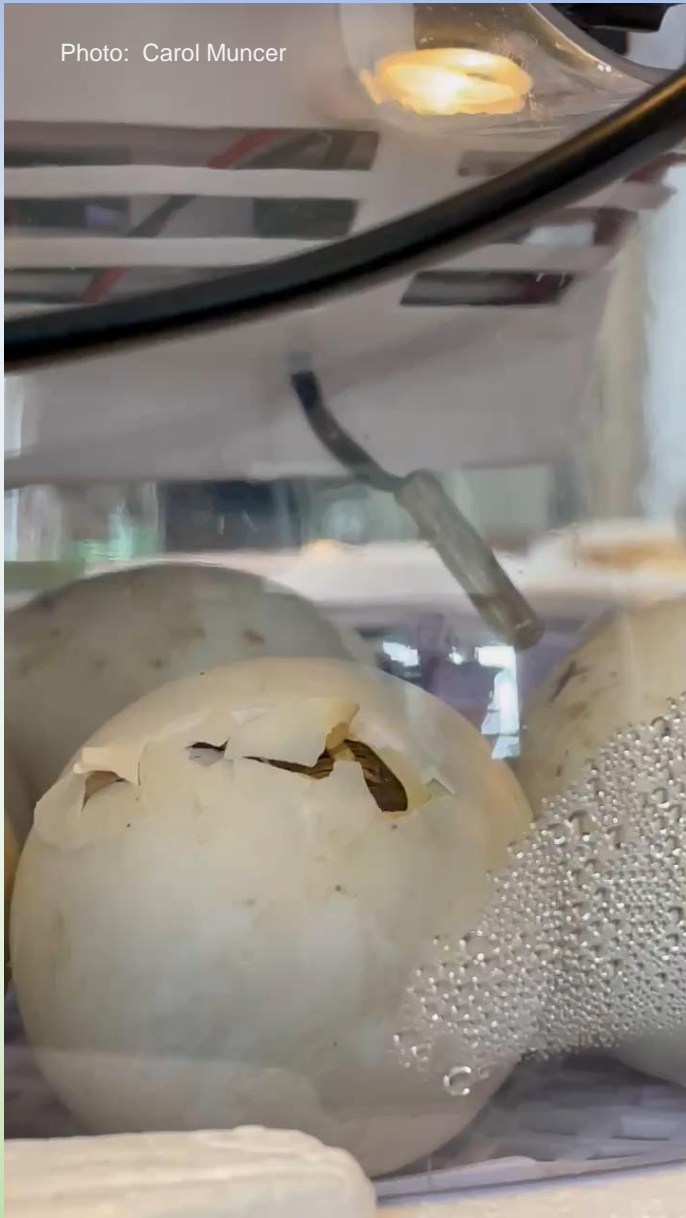


Photo: Carol Muncer

Photo: Carol Muncer



Watch this video  
of a duck moving  
inside the egg  
and trying to  
hatch

Watch this video  
of the ducklings,  
the one with the  
most black is still  
a bit wet



Photo: Carol Muncer



**Ducks**

Oreo,  
Fudgeo,  
Cookie

# Hayes Farm Poultry

**Chickens**

Heyhey  
Midnight  
Stella



Photo: Carol Muncer

# Boys or Girls

## Chickens

- Hens have a small smooth tail
- Roosters crow, have a much bigger tail and are more colorful

**Young  
Hen**



**Young  
Rooster**



# Boys or Girls

## Ducks

- Hens have a very loud quack, and are less colorful
- Drakes have a quiet raspy voice, curly tail feathers (drake feather), and pretty colors compared with girls



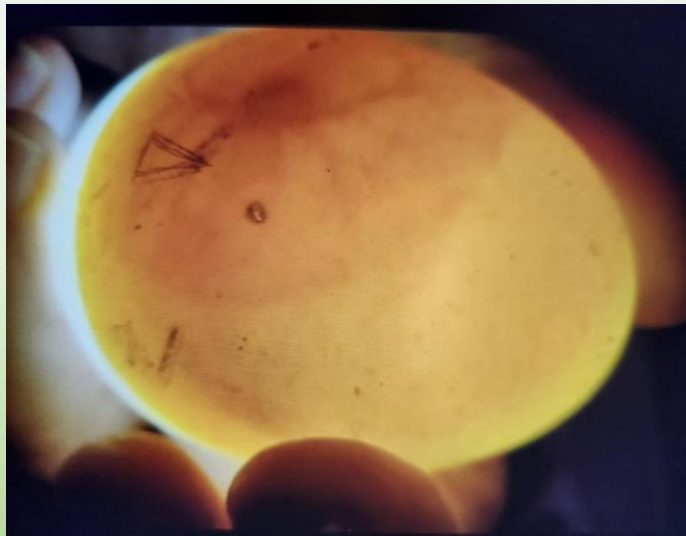


**Visit us at Hayes Farm**

# Resources

# Incubating Parameters

Poultry	# Days	Temperature +/- .5 C	Humidity %	Lockdown Day	Temperature +/- .5 C	Humidity %
Chicken	20-21	38	50-60	18	37.5	60-75
Duck	27-28	37.8	45-55	25	37.3	55-70
Quail	17-18	37.5	45-50	15	37.5	65-70



# Candling Eggs

- Candle egg around day 5 to 6
- Watch for blood vessels, eggs that glow yellow are a no go and should be removed (if unsure leave them in the incubator)
- Day 11 or 12 check for ongoing egg development, not all eggs that start to develop will survive
- Just before lockdown check the eggs again, they will appear mainly dark, the air sack area will be bright and clear, and movement can be seen.
- Here is a very detailed look at chick development on YouTube, for older students  
<https://youtu.be/PedajVADLGw>
- Here is a good you tube video of egg candling, but the egg should not be handled after lockdown as in the video  
<https://youtu.be/TPb0jLRJnsg>

# PRINTABLE COPIES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

# Hatching Chart

We are hatching \_\_\_\_\_ Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ Humidity \_\_\_\_\_

Temperature Setting: \_\_\_\_\_ Humidity Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Location for incubator

- a low-traffic spot
- out of the sun
- not drafty or prone to temperature fluctuations

### 2. Hatching Eggs should be

- free of excess droppings
- unwashed, bloom is important to protect the egg from disease
- don't use cracked eggs, or unusual shapes or double yokes
- mark each egg with pencil: number and X / O on each side
- Eggs should be less than 7 days from when laid, store at a cool room temperature, pointy end down and turn daily

### 3. Incubating

- Bring incubator to temperature, humidity 40-60% (triocottage 1 chamber)

### Days 1-7

- record temperature and humidity daily
- Place eggs on their sides, the X up
- manual turning: turn an uneven number of times per day, minimum 3, record
- automatic egg turner, monitor daily to make sure eggs moving, record

### Days 7-18 (or 25 with ducks)

- Maintain temperature and humidity, record (triocottage use 3 chambers)
- Candle eggs once to twice per week, remove bad eggs, record
- Manually turn eggs and record, or verify automatic turner working
- Duck Eggs: optional days 10-25, daily remove eggs from incubator for 10 minutes  
Spray with cool water and return to incubator

### Days 19-21 Lockdown (ducks 26-28)

- Lower temperature by .5 C, increase humidity by 10% (triocottage use 5 chambers)
- Stop turning eggs, remove automatic turning device
- Do not open incubator
- Prepare a safe location with a heating lamp or shelf
- When they pip, a tiny hole appears in the shell, hatching should be within 12 hours
- don't remove the babies until most have hatched
- show the babies their water and food by placing beak near it or in it.

	Turn eggs	Record humidity and temperature	Turn eggs	Turn eggs	Notes
Day 1					
Day 2					
Day 3					
Day 4					
Day 5					
Day 6					
Day 7					
Begin candling the eggs, remove any not growing					
Day 8					
Day 9					
Day 10					
Day 11					
Day 12					
Day 13					
Day 14					
Day 15					
Day 16					
Day 17					
Day 18					
Lockdown for chickens, stop turning, decrease temperature, increase humidity.					
Day 19					
Day 20					
Day 21					
Day 22					
Day 23					
Day 24					
Day 25					
Lockdown for ducks, stop turning, decrease temperature, increase humidity.					
Day 26					
Day 27					
Day 28					