HOW THE HATCHERIES CAN CONTRIBUTE IN THE INACTIVITY OF THE BIRDS AT PLACEMENT

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The "inactivity" can have different origins and the purpose of this article is to review them

**High embryo temperature during incubation:**

The high temperature interferes with the correct use of the nutrients of the yolk sac (Leksrisompong et al 2007). Yolk sacs greater than 15-20% at the moment of the picking, it can obstruct the exit of the birds through the air chamber, causing lacerations in the elbows (red elbows), which affect the mobilization of the birds at placement. Also it is believed that the presence of this large sack full of fatty acids discourages the search for food. Additionally, high temperature depresses the expression of proteins important for ossification; alters the normal length and weight of bones and the density of chondrocytes (Oviedo-Rondón et al 2008)

**High humidity during incubation:**  
It does not allow adequate weight loss and therefore the air chamber will be small, the birds will have difficulty getting out and their legs will be injured.

**Improper temperature during birds storage or transportation**  
After the birds are vaccinated and exposed to management such as sexing and beak treatment they should regain their ideal body temperature (103-105 ° F) before being loaded onto trucks for their trip to the farms. If the conditions of accommodation in the plant are adequate the birds should lose maximum between 0.3-0.4% per hour.

**Improper ventilation during storage and placement**