

Evaluating Brooding Temperature

During the brooding period, optimal chick body temperature is provided through the correct environmental conditions.

Correct placement conditions:

• Litter temp = 28-30 °C (82-86 °F)

• Air temp at chick level = 30 °C (86 °F)

• Ideal RH = 60-70%

Age (Days)	Dry Bulb Temperature at RH% - °C (°F)			
	40 (%RH)	50 (%RH)	60 (%RH)	70 (%RH)
Day-old	36.0 (96.8)	33.2 (91.8)	30.8 (84.4)	29.2 (84.6)
3	33.7 (92.7)	31.2 (88.2)	28.9 (84.0)	27.3 (81.1)
6	32.5 (90.5)	29.9 (85.8)	27.7 (81.9)	26.0 (78.8)
9	31.3 (88.3)	28.6 (83.5)	26.7 (80.1)	25.0 (77.0)

Note: Dry bulb temperatures, at the ideal RH are colored red.

Interaction between Temperature and Relative Humidity (RH)



Ideal



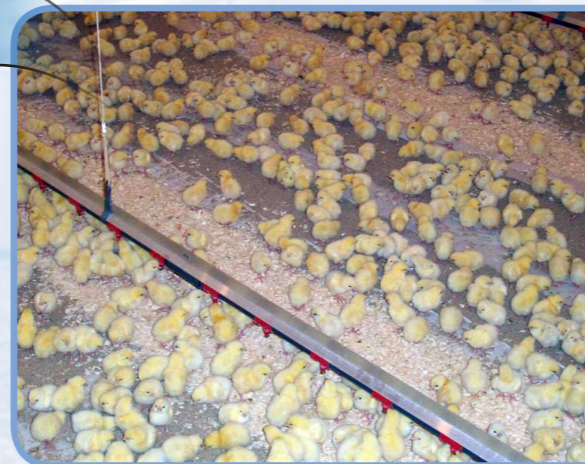
Cold



Chicks:

- huddle together
- become distressed and noisy

Increase temperature and / or RH
Check ventilation | Check air flows



Chicks:

- spread evenly across the brooding area

No action required



Hot



Chicks:

- move to the edges of the house / brooding area
- are quieter than normal
- spread their wings and begin to pant

Decrease temperature and / or RH
Check ventilation



Monitor Chicks

Measure vent temperature.

Vent Temp
39.4 - 40.4 °C
(103 - 105 °F)

Crop fill

- 2 hrs = 75%
- 8 hrs = 80%
- 12 hrs = 85%
- 24 hrs = 95%
- 48 hrs = 100%

Percentage of birds with full crops.

