



Effect of Egg Storage Length on Hatchability and Survival of Koekoek Chickens

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ABSTRACT

Chicken production plays a major role in the livelihood of rural people due to the provision of eggs and meat which are high sources of protein. This calls for sustainable production of chickens through strategies aimed at improving the hatchability of eggs and survival of chickens. Therefore, the present study was conducted to determine the effect of egg storage length on egg hatchability and survival of the Koekoek chickens. A total number of 270 eggs were divided into three treatment groups, and the eggs of each group were stored for 3, 7, and 11 days before incubation. Each treatment consisted of three replicates. The General Linear Model procedure was used to analyze the data. The eggs that were stored for three days before incubation had a higher hatching percentage, compared to those that were stored for 7 and 11 days before incubation. Storing eggs for few days before incubation resulted in reduced embryonic mortality rate and lower mortality of chickens during the first seven days after hatching. Based on these results, it is recommended that Koekoek chicken eggs should be stored for three days before incubation to maximize hatchability and survival of chickens before the age of seven days.

Keywords: Eggs, Storage, Embryo mortality, Hatchability, Koekoek chicken

INTRODUCTION

The small-scale poultry production system is the main source of income and protein for the majority of poor people, especially in rural areas (Wong et al., 2017). The demand for Koekoek chickens is high and their performance is better than indigenous breeds (Yirgu et al., 2019). They are one of the best-suited chicken breeds for a free-range environment under the rural communities setting and it is unnecessary to confine them in a shelter (Belay et al., 2018). The average egg production performance of the Koekoek chickens was reported 176 per year with an average egg weight of 45.33 grams (Abadi et al., 2020).

However, Molapo and Kompi (2015) highlighted that the majority of farmers rearing Koekoek chickens depend on hatcheries for the supply of one-day-old chickens while a small number of farmers hatch their chickens through natural incubation. Therefore, Boleli et al. (2016) stated that the continuous supply of chicken meat and eggs in the market is influenced by increasing the hatchability of healthy chickens that would survive under different

rearing field conditions. On the other hand, Salamon (2020) emphasized that the storage conditions of the eggs before incubation have a significant effect on hatchability. Among these factors, Nasri et al. (2019) emphasized that the pre-incubation egg storage time has an impact on the hatching percentage of eggs. Therefore, to have an improved hatching percentage, eggs that are unsuitable for incubation should not be used for hatching purposes but could be used as a source of protein for families. Storage of hatching eggs for more than 7 days seems to negatively affect the hatching percentage and embryonic development (Fasenko, 2007). Addo et al. (2018) also explained that the extended storage of chicken eggs beyond seven days is harmful to chicken quality and hatchability. Reirink et al. (2010) and King'ori (2011) emphasized that egg storage duration reduces hatchability and chicken quality. The higher embryonic mortality of eggs that were stored for a longer period was observed in a study that was conducted by Fasenko (2007). Lima et al. (2012) also reported higher embryo mortality in eggs that were stored for 14 days before incubation. Prolonged egg storage (14 days) resulted in chickens with unhealed

navels, deformities, and general symptoms of weakness (Fasenko, 2009). In addition, Yassin et al. (2008) clarified that pre-incubation egg storage for a long time adversely affects the chicken embryonic development due to reduced egg quality. Moreover, Reirink et al. (2010) stated that the chickens that are deformed at hatching may die within two days after hatching.

Currently, farmers who are engaged in Koekoek chicken's hatching industry have been facing a problem of lower hatchability. The reason is that there has been no study addressing pre-incubation egg storage length since the introduction of Koekoek chickens in Lesotho. Therefore, the current study aimed to determine the effect of egg storage length on hatchability and survival of Koekoek chickens up to seven days after hatching.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethical approval

The research and ethics committee in the Department of Animal Science of the National University of Lesotho approved the current study based on international welfare standards for use of animals in conducting research.

Study site

The study was conducted at the Department of Animal Science Experimental farm of the National University of Lesotho which is located 36 km from Maseru, the capital city of Lesotho.

Management of chickens

Koekoek chickens were given laying mash bought from the commercial feed manufacturer with the following chemical composition (Table 1).

Table 1. Nutrient composition of Koekoek chickens laying mash at the age of 18 to 32 weeks

Nutrients	Ingredient (g/kg)
Crude protein	130.0
Moisture	120.0
Fiber	70.0
Calcium (minimum)	27.0
Calcium (minimum)	45.0
Phosphorus	5.0
Methionine	0.5
Lysine	0.8
Metabolizable Energy (Kcal/kg)	2900

The feed and water were prepared *ad libitum* daily. They were raised in a deep litter system with a floor space

of 0.25m² per chicken. The house was constructed in a way that there was ventilation. The artificial light and heat were not provided for chickens. All Koekoek chickens were given a stress pack dissolved in water on arrival. Those Koekoek chickens that presented signs of illness were isolated and treated accordingly.

Experimental design

Eggs were collected from 150 Koekoek hens aged 30-32 weeks in the morning and afternoon. In each rearing pen, there were 10 hens and 1 cock. The study was conducted for a period of 42 days from February to March 2020. A total of 400 eggs were collected and cleaned using damp cloths immersed in warm water to avoid alterations in the egg embryo. The eggs were checked for any cracks, abnormal shapes, spots, and transparent markings before being put in the trays for storage. Eggs weighing between 50 and 55 g were candled using a led torch to ensure that the fertile ones were used as experimental units. The eggs were stored in a house with opened windows during the day for ventilation purposes. The collected eggs were stored for 3, 7, and 11 days before being taken to the sure hatch incubator (SH680, automatic digital model, South Africa) for 21 days. The incubator was turned on for 24 hours before eggs were placed inside. The humidity was 70% and the temperature was 37.6°C. A total number of 270 eggs were allotted to three different treatment groups through a completely randomized design and each treatment was replicated three times with 30 eggs per replicate.

Data collection

On day 22, unhatched eggs were removed from the incubator and were broken to check the stage at which chicken embryonic development was stopped based on the guidelines provided by Hamburger and Hamilton (1951). The chicken embryonic mortality was recorded as early embryonic (1-5 days), mid embryonic (6-10 days), and late embryonic (15-21days) mortality. The hatching percentage was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Hatching (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total number of eggs hatched}}{\text{Total number of fertile eggs incubated}} \times 100$$

After hatching the chicken mortality was observed for seven days.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 20). General Linear Model Univariate was used to establish the effect of pre-incubation egg storage duration on egg hatchability and

survival of hatched Koekoek chickens. The differences between treatments were tested by Duncan's new multiple range test. In all the analyses, the confidence level was at 95% while the threshold for significance level was $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Egg hatchability

As can be seen in Table 2, the hatching percentages were 87.33, 78.67, and 71 for eggs that were stored for 3, 7, and 11 days, respectively. It could be concluded that eggs that were stored for three days before incubation had a higher hatching percentage ($p < 0.05$) followed by those that were stored for 7 days. The hatchability of eggs that were stored for at least 11 days before incubation was 16.33% and 8.66%, less than those stored for three and seven days, respectively.

Table 2. Hatching percentage of Koekoek eggs stored for 3, 7, and 11 days.

Treatment	Hatching percentage	S.E
3 days	87.33 ^a	4.54
7 days	78.67 ^b	2.15
11 days	71.00 ^c	3.81

^{abc} Means within a column without common superscript differ significantly ($p < 0.05$), S.E: Standard Error.

A similar trend of results was recorded by [Ayeni et al. \(2020\)](#) who indicated that the elongated storage of eggs reduced hatchability and increased the amount of incubation time required for hatching. [Khan et al. \(2014\)](#) also illustrated that storing eggs beyond 7 days resulted in a hatching percentage of 33.89. The studies that were performed on Japanese quail presented that the extended period of egg storage before incubation resulted in lower hatchability ([Lacin et al., 2008](#); [Mani et al., 2008](#); [Seker et al., 2005](#)). Furthermore, [Romao \(2008\)](#) reported that excessive egg storage duration can adversely affect hatchability. In support of the results obtained from the current study, [Senbeta \(2016\)](#) indicated that the eggs that were stored for the shortest period (5 days) had the largest hatchability rate. On the other hand, [Petek and Dikmen \(2006\)](#) explained that the hatchability of fertile eggs was not significantly affected by the length of the egg storage period. In addition, [Günhan and Kirikçi \(2017\)](#) explained that storage time did not affect the hatchability of fertile eggs.

Embryonic mortality

The findings of the current study indicated that eggs stored for more than seven days before incubation had higher embryonic mortality (Table 3). The mid and late embryonic deaths were significantly lower in eggs that were stored for three days ($p < 0.05$) and mid and late embryonic death was higher for those that were stored for 11 days before incubation ($p < 0.05$). Generally, egg storage for three days before incubation could reduce embryonic mortality by 68.35% and 128.88% than storage periods of 7 and 11 days prior to incubation, respectively.

Table 3. Embryonic mortality of Koejoek eggs stored for 3, 7, and 11 days.

Treatments	EEM	SE	MEM	SE	LEM	SE
3 days	4.07 ^a	2.35	3.00 ^a	1.05	5.60 ^a	1.20
7 days	5.00 ^a	3.00	5.60 ^b	1.98	10.73 ^b	0.83
11 days	7.33 ^a	1.56	6.67 ^b	0.95	15.00 ^c	1.45

^{abc} Means within a column without common superscript differ significantly ($p < 0.05$), SE: Standard Error, EEM: Early embryonic mortality, MEM: Mid embryonic mortality, LEM: Late embryonic mortality.

In support of the results obtained from the present study, [Grochowska et al. \(2019\)](#) indicated that early embryonic mortality increased with the lengthening of egg storage time. Similarly, [Fasenko \(2007\)](#) emphasized that long-term egg storage induces cell death, and hence, higher embryonic mortality. [Fasenko \(2007\)](#) also reported the negative effect of long egg storage on embryonic development and metabolism. In order to reduce the chicken embryonic mortality in eggs stored for more than seven days before incubation, [Tag EL-Din et al. \(2017\)](#) recommended that eggs should be warmed for 2.5 hours after every five days. In the same vein, [Khan et al. \(2014\)](#) reported more embryonic deaths in eggs that were stored for at least eight days. [Schmidt \(2009\)](#) also reported a linear relationship between storage time and embryonic mortality in chickens. In a study conducted by [Nasri et al. \(2019\)](#), it was discovered that the pre-incubation egg storage of more than seven days has a negative impact on the internal egg quality and embryonic survival during the storage and incubation period. The same results were shared by [Petek and Dikmen \(2006\)](#) who found that egg storage for three days can result in a satisfactory hatching percentage in quails. The embryos of eggs stored for nine days revealed lower hatchability and higher mortality during incubation ([Khan et al., 2014](#)). The longer storage period significantly increased late embryonic mortality ([Gómez-de-Travededo et al., 2014](#)). Other researchers

reported that storing eggs longer than seven days before incubation is accountable for slowing and damaging embryonic development and livability (Elibol *et al.*, 2002; Christensen *et al.*, 2001). On the other hand, Sujata *et al.* (2019) reported that pre-incubation egg storage did not affect the embryonic throughout all the stages of embryonic development. Fasenko *et al.* (1992) also observed that egg storage duration did not affect embryonic mortality.

Chickens' mortality

As can be seen in Table 4, indicated that the survival rate of hatched chickens from eggs stored for three days was significantly higher, compared to hatched chickens from eggs stored for 7 and 11 days ($p > 0.05$). In support of results from the current study, Addo *et al.* (2018) highlighted that prolonged egg storage beyond 7 days is detrimental to chicken quality. In a study performed by Fasenko (2007) chickens with unhealed naves, deformities, and signs of weakness were hatched from eggs that were stored for more than 14 days. Nasri *et al.* (2019) also stipulated that prolonged egg storage duration resulted in lower chicken quality in both young and old breeders because storage duration has been shown to affect egg quality and have adverse effects on embryonic development and post-hatch performance. These findings were in agreement with Petek and Dikmen (2006) who reported that egg storage for more than seven days deteriorated post-hatch performance and chicken quality. On other hand, El-Sagheer (2012) reported that the number of chickens' deaths was not significantly affected by the pre-incubation storage period.

Table 4. The mortality rate of Koekoek chickens hatched from eggs stored for 3, 7, and 11 days

Treatments	Chick mortality (%)	Standard Error
3 days	7.33 ^a	1.92
7 days	11.33 ^b	2.56
11 days	11.67 ^b	1.54

^{ab} Means within a column without common superscript differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

The pre-incubation storage of Koekoek eggs for a maximum period of three days improved the hatching percentage, embryonic survival as well as post-hatch chicken survival. Therefore, it is recommended that farmers should not store eggs for longer than three days to

improve the reproductive performance of Koekoek chickens.

DECLARATIONS

Authors' contribution

Setsumi Motsoene Molapo conceptualized and wrote the manuscript. Motselisi Mahlehla contributed to data collection and statistical analysis. Paseka Pascalis Kompi collected data and designed the graphics. Monaheng Taoana collected data and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors have not declared any conflict of interest.

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