

Incubator Temperature & Humidity Chart

Reference figures for eight poultry species. Matches the free hatch-date calculator at flockmath.com/calculator/incubation-calendar/

FORCED-AIR 99.5°F / 37.5°C	STILL-AIR 101.5°F / 38.6°C	TOLERANCE ±1°F sustained
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Temperature is the same for every species below. Measure at the top of the eggs, and verify with a separate thermometer — built-in displays are commonly 1–2°F out.

BY SPECIES

Species	Days	Humidity day 1 to stop-turn	Humidity lockdown	Stop turning	Candle on days
Chicken	21	50-55%	65-75%	Day 18	7, 14, 18
Quail (Coturnix)	17	50-55%	65-75%	Day 15	5, 10, 14
Quail (Bobwhite)	23	50-55%	65-75%	Day 20	7, 14, 20
Duck (most breeds)	28	50-55%	70-75%	Day 25	7, 14, 25
Duck (Muscovy)	35	50-55%	70-75%	Day 31	10, 20, 30
Turkey	28	50-55%	65-75%	Day 25	8, 18, 25
Goose	30	60-65%	70-75%	Day 25	10, 20, 24
Guinea Fowl	27	50-55%	65-75%	Day 25	8, 16, 24

Geese are the humidity exception: they need a wetter early stage than every other species here. Muscovy are not like other ducks — 35 days, not 28.

WET-BULB CONVERSION

Extension publications and older incubator manuals give humidity in wet-bulb °F rather than relative humidity. Convert with this table.

Relative humidity	at 99°F	at 100°F	at 101°F	at 102°F
45%	80.5	81.3	82.2	83.0
50%	82.5	83.3	84.2	85.0
55%	84.5	85.3	86.2	87.0
60%	86.5	87.3	88.2	89.0
65%	88.0	89.0	90.0	91.0
70%	89.7	90.7	91.7	92.7

Two ways to check humidity without trusting a hygrometer

- Air cell.** Candle at the blunt end. Small dome at day 7, clearly larger at day 14, about a third of the egg at day 18. Too small means too wet.
- Weight.** The egg should lose about **12%** of its starting weight across incubation. That is the real target; humidity is only the lever.