1975

Insemination at an appointed time after estrous synchronization in beef cattle

D.G. Morrison
G.H. Kiracofe
G. Jr. Heersche

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr

Part of the Other Animal Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1975 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Insemination at an appointed time after estrous synchronization in beef cattle

Abstract
Eighty-three cows were each treated with a nine-day Syncro-mate B ear implant and one estrogen and progesterone injection. After implant removal, cows were artificially inseminated either 48, 54 or 60 hours later or 12 hours after estrus. An additional 16 cows received no treatment and were pasture mated. First service conception rates were 26.3, 23.8, 38.1, 33.3, and 68.8% for the 48-, 54-, and 60-post implant group, 12-hour post-estrus, and naturally bred cows, respectively.

Keywords
Cattlemen's Day, 1975; Report of progress (Kansas State University. Agricultural Experiment Station); 230; Beef; Insemination; Synchronization; Conception rates

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

Authors
D.G. Morrison, G.H. Kiracofe, G. Jr. Heersche, R.R. Schalles, and M. McKee
Insemination at an Appointed Time After Estrous Synchronization in Beef Cattle

D. G. Morrison, G. H. Kiracofe, G. Heersche, Jr., R. R. Schalles, and Miles McKee

Summary

Eighty-three cows were each treated with a nine-day Syncro-mate B ear implant and one estrogen and progesterone injection. After implant removal, cows were artificially inseminated either 48, 54 or 60 hours later or 12 hours after estrus. An additional 16 cows received no treatment and were pasture mated. First service conception rates were 26.3, 23.8, 38.1, 33.3, and 68.8% for the 48-, 54-, and 60-post implant group, 12-hour post-estrus, and naturally bred cows, respectively.

Introduction

The widespread artificial insemination of cattle has increased labor and management by requiring estrus detection daily. Synchronization can decrease the time required to check for estrus by shortening the breeding season. However, estrus detection still is difficult. If acceptable fertility could be obtained by breeding at a predetermined time after synchronization, no estrus detection would be necessary.

We compared first service conception rates of synchronized cows bred artificially at predetermined times after treatment with cows synchronized and bred at estrus and with nonsynchronized cows bred naturally.

Experimental Procedure

Syncro-mate B (6 mgs, G. D. Searle Co.) was implanted in one ear of 83 Polled Hereford cows and removed nine days later. An estrogen-progestogen injection (3.0 and 1.5 mgs., respectively, G. D. Searle Co.) also was administered with the implant. After being treated, the cows were equally divided into four groups. Cows in groups A, B, and C were bred artificially 48, 54, and 60 hours later, respectively. Cows in group D were bred artificially approximately 12 hours after estrus onset. Sixteen additional cows received no synchronization treatment and were pasture bred naturally.

Results and Discussion

First service and total conception rates for groups A through E are shown in table 7.1. The treatment effectively synchronized estrus, but, first service conception by all synchronized cows (groups A to D) was lower than the conception rates of naturally bred, nonsynchronized cows the first 21 days of the breeding season (group E). The number of cows in estrus at each of the three appointed inseminations decreased (11, 8, and 5 for groups A, B, and C, respectively), indicating that breeding
may have been too early. However, conception rates of cows bred at estrus were no higher than rates of cows bred 60 hours post-treatment. Conception at the estrus after synchronized estrus was not affected by the treatment, as 53.4% of the synchronized cows conceived to the second service.

One of the 83 cows who lost her implant during the nine-day period was removed from the experiment. Three cows in group D failed to show estrus within five days after the implant was removed; then were classified as not synchronized.

Conception rates were lowered in synchronized, artificially bred cows compared with nonsynchronized, naturally mated cows. We do not know whether conception rates were low because of artificial insemination or synchronization of estrus.

Table 7.1. Conception Rates by Cows After Synchronization of Estrus with Syncro-mate Band Estradiol Valerate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of artificial insemination</th>
<th>No. of cows</th>
<th>First service conception (%)</th>
<th>Total conception (%)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 hours after implant removal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 hours after implant removal</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 hours after implant removal</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 hours after observed in estrus</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>33.3&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsynchronized pasture bred naturally</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>93.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Percent of cows conceiving during a 63-day breeding season.

<sup>b</sup>Three cows did exhibit estrus within five days after implant removal and were not included.