Reproduction Management
Tips
Part IV
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Conclusions and Future Considerations
Adapted from Dalton et al. 2004

- Management strategies to increase reproductive performance on large dairies may also be multi-factorial, including

- 1) improved management

- 2) Improve heat detection, ........................., and


3) systematic breeding programs for first and subsequent AI, and

4) increased usage of AI and decreased usage of natural service.

Conclusions and Future Considerations

The following points are important for the large (and small) dairy manager to remember:

- Accurate heat detection and proper semen handling are critical to a successful AI program.

- A few studies have shown a fertility advantage following uterine horn insemination while others have not.

- Pregnancy rates to natural service are between 0.8% to 2.2% less than pregnancy rates to AI.
Conclusions and Future Considerations

- Insemination results in decreased fertility when compared with deposition of semen in the uterine body.

- Systematic breeding programs provide an organized and efficient approach to administering AI.

- Producers should pay close attention 18 to 24 days after AI to detect cows that return to estrus.

- Open cows should be re-synchronized to reduce the interval between inseminations.

- A 1% increase (or decrease) in pregnancy rate results in the gain (or loss) of .................................................. per cow per year.
The impact of heat stress on natural service bull fertility is likely due to 1) decreased sperm motility and increased abnormalities, and 2) decreased embryonic development.

Following heat stress, natural service bulls may have decreased fertility for at least 6 weeks.