

# 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.**