Seasonal patterns of reproduction and production in Nili-Ravi buffaloes

M H JAN*, S KUMAR, A GUPTA, K L MEHRARA and R MEHTA

ICAR–Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Sub-Campus Nabha, Punjab 147 201 India

Received: 05 July 2019; Accepted: 15 November 2019

ABSTRACT

Records of Nili-Ravi buffalo maintained at ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, sub-campus Nabha for the period 2009–2018, were analysed with the aim to study the effect of season on various reproductive and productive parameters. Seasons were categorized as follows: winter – Nov. to Feb.; summer – Mar. to Jun.; and rainy – Jul. to Oct. The average temperature ranged from as high as 32.3°C in summer to as low as 18.4°C in winter. The average humidity ranged from as low as 28.2% in summer to as high as 52.8% in rainy season. Data of 4,203 estruses during this period revealed significant effect on estrus expression with lower expression in summer, and highest during winter. A significant reduction in estrus detection efficiency during summer and rainy seasons as compared to winter was recorded. The conception rate was significantly higher during winter as compared to summer and rainy season. During this period, 1,398 calvings were recorded. It was observed that buffaloes that calved in summer tended to have highest calving to first service interval as well as service period (135 and 167 d, respectively) and lowest in rainy season (78 and 114 d, respectively). The wet and herd averages were significantly higher in winter as compared to summer and rainy. Animals that calved in rainy season had significantly lower lactation length (299±13 d) as compared to summer (373±13 d) and winter (320±17 d). It may be concluded that high temperature and humidity during summer and rainy season exert negative effect on reproductive and productive performance in Nili-Ravi buffaloes.

Keywords: Buffalo, Conception rate, Milk yield, Season, Service period

Buffalo (Bubalus bubalis) is an important livestock resource, occupying a critical niche in many agricultural systems, providing milk, meat and work power (Gasparrini 2002). Buffalo is ideal in low-input production systems due to good feed conversion efficiency and relatively low maintenance requirements (Paul et al. 2002). Buffalo is a thrifty, versatile, adaptable and productive animal which has drawn national and international attention in the last few decades. The enhanced interest in this species is evident by the popularization of buffalo farming in Mediterranean area, Latin America and Central/Northern Europe (Barile 2005). Despite having high potential, productive and reproductive performance of buffaloes is limited owing to various inherent problems like delayed sexual maturity, silent estrus, reproductive seasonality, problems of heat detection, low conception rate, high thermal and lactation stress, postpartum anestrus and longer intercalving intervals (Singh et al. 2000, Nanda et al. 2003, Das and Khan 2010).

A prominent factor causing reduced production potential is the seasonality in the pattern of reproductive activity (Barile 2005). The seasonality of performance traits is attributed more due to environmental factors (photoperiods, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall) compared to genetic factors (Das and Khan 2010). The period of day length was negatively correlated with the number of buffalo expressing estrus and the short periods of artificial darkness reduced the problem of anestrus during long day length (Singh et al. 2000). During summer anoestrous, although one or more ovulatory size follicles develop, the follicles fail to ovulate due to endocrine insufficiencies (Ghumar et al. 2010). The percentage of buffalo exhibiting anestrus during summer varies between 36.6% and 59.4% (Das and Khan 2010). In fact, seasonal breeding is a survival strategy adopted by many mammals to ensure that their progeny are born at the time of the mildest weather and maximal food availability during the early part of the offspring’s life (Wood et al. 2006). However, buffalo that calve during the non-breeding season have an extended postpartum anestrus period with a proportion not resuming cyclicity until the following breeding season.

The review of available literature suggests there is no comprehensive study (involving large population over long period of time) on seasonal patterns of reproduction and production in buffalo especially Nili-Ravi buffalo in India. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to analyse seasonality of breeding and productive performance of Nili-Ravi buffalo maintained in an organized herd on the basis of data collected for a decade from 2009 to 2018.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A herd of Nili-Ravi buffalo is maintained at the Central
Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Sub-Campus, Nabha (Pb), India. The buffaloes were maintained under an intensive system of management, and their nutrient requirements were met as per standard. Data on 1,398 calvings and 4,203 estruses/inseminations of Nili-Ravi buffaloes over a period of 10 years, from 2009 to 2018, were used for this study.

Table 1. Monthly temperatures (mean, max and min, °C), mean relative humidity (RH%), and mean temperature–humidity index (THI%) during the study period (from 2009 to 2018) in Nabha (Pb.)

| Month | Temperature (°C) | Mean RH% | Mean Rainfall (mm) | Sun Avg. (h) |
|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| Jan.  | 14.6            | 22.0     | 8.9                | 54.9 58.2 28.7 | 222.4 |
| Feb.  | 17.5            | 25.1     | 11.2               | 55.3 62.2 43.6 | 266.8 |
| Mar.  | 23.5            | 31.9     | 16.0               | 41.0 69.0 24.1 | 299.2 |
| Apr.  | 31.2            | 38.8     | 23.9               | 24.4 75.6 15.4 | 335.8 |
| May   | 36.7            | 43.3     | 30.0               | 19.5 80.3 25.7 | 385.0 |
| Jun.  | 37.7            | 43.3     | 31.8               | 27.9 83.3 45.8 | 367.5 |
| Jul.  | 34.6            | 39.8     | 29.8               | 47.8 83.9 177.5 | 358.6 |
| Aug.  | 31.9            | 36.8     | 25.8               | 65.8 83.5 203.7 | 343.9 |
| Sep.  | 30.6            | 36.2     | 24.9               | 61.0 80.8 178.4 | 282.4 |
| Oct.  | 29.1            | 35.8     | 22.9               | 36.8 75.2 7.5  | 254.4 |
| Nov.  | 23.9            | 30.1     | 18.2               | 29.3 68.4 1.4  | 221.6 |
| Dec.  | 17.7            | 24.7     | 12.4               | 37.0 61.8 10.0 | 227.4 |

The meteorological data during the period of study (2009–2018) was retrieved from World weather online (https://www.worldweatheronline.com/). The monthly average of temperature (°C), sunhours (hr), rainfall (mm) and humidity (%) were recorded (Table 1). The temperature humidity index (THI) was calculated by below equation (Kendall and Webster 2009).

$$\text{THI} = (1.8 \times \text{AT} + 32) - [(0.55 - 0.0055 \times \text{RH}) \times (1.8 \times \text{AT} - 26)]$$

where AT, mean Air temperature; RH, Relative humidity.

Keeping in view the climatological data, the year was divided into three seasons: winter (November to February), summer (March to June) and Rainy (July to October) (Fig. 1).

Reproduction parameters
1. Calving to first service interval: It is defined as time period (in days) from date of calving to date of first service.
2. Calving to conception interval/ Service period (SP): It is defined as time period (in days) from date of calving to date of successful conception.
3. Conception rate (CR): Conception rate is a measure of a cow’s fertility at service. It is calculated by dividing the number of pregnant cows by the total number of inseminations.
4. Estrus detection efficiency (EDE): Estrus detection efficiency is ability of estrus detection procedures adopted in a herd to correctly identify animals in estrus. EDE takes into account percentage distribution of the interestrus/ interservice intervals, and is calculated as per formula described by Parkinson and Barrett (2009).

$$\text{EDE} = \frac{b + d}{a + b + c + 2(d + e)} \times 100$$

a, number of interestrus intervals of 2–17 days duration; b, number of interestrus intervals of 18–24 days duration; c, number of interestrus intervals of 25–35 days duration; d, number of interestrus intervals of 36–48 days duration; e, number of interestrus intervals of more than 48 days duration

Production parameters
1. Lactation length (LL): Lactation length is defined as time period (in days) after calving during which animal produced milk, i.e. time from day of calving to day of drying.
2. Wet average (WA): Wet average is quantity of milk produced on a weekly test day divided by number of lactating animals
3. Herd average (HA): Herd average is quantity of milk produced on a weekly test day divided by number of breedable buffaloes in herd (including both lactating and dry buffaloes).

Statistical analysis: The post calving parameters like calving to first service, service period, services per conception and lactation length were derived based on season of calving, whereas estrus detection efficiency and conception rate on the basis of season of recording. The effect of season on productive and reproductive parameters was analysed by One-way ANOVA followed by post-hoc comparison using Duncan’s Multiple range test. Fertility parameters, viz. calving to first estrus and calving to conception periods, were analysed using Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis, and median values were compared using log rank (Mantel-Cox) test. For calving to first service interval, censoring was considered, when buffaloes died, were culled or not observed in estrus within 200 days of...
Reproductive performance: The present study revealed that Nili-Ravi buffaloes express estrus mostly during winter (41.57%) followed by rainy (32.23%) and summer (26.43%) season. The difference in per cent buffaloes expressing estrus across different seasons was significant (P<0.05). In addition, the estrus detection efficiency (%) was significantly (P<0.05) higher during winter (55.4%) as compared to summer (44.6%) and rainy (42.6%) seasons (Table 2). Buffaloes show low reproductive activity during summer, when intensity of solar radiation is high and duration of sunshine is more (Upadhyay et al. 2012, Ghuman and Dhami 2017). Abayawansa et al. (2011) reported negative correlation between monthly postpartum estrus incidences and mean maximum air temperature, suggesting suppressive effect of high ambient temperature on ovarian activity and estrus expression. A recent study also observed that maximum percentage of buffaloes exhibit estrous in the month of November and December whereas, minimum during March and May (Gunwant et al. 2018). During periods of greater ambient temperature, the duration of estrus may be shorter and the estrual signs are exhibited only during the night or early morning, which are mostly missed by owners (Perera 2011). In addition, hyperprolactenmia, poor follicular growth, poor availability of green fodder, reduced voluntary intake associated with thermal stress due to high THI is also a cause of subestrus (Phogat et al. 2016). Visual observations of signs of estrus and teaser bull are used for detection of estrus at the CIRB farm. It is believed that teaser bulls show poor libido, become sluggish and inactive due to thermal stress (Younis et al. 2003). The estrus detection efficiency not only influences the calming pattern but also has an impact on the economics of diary enterprise (Burke et al. 2008). Their economic model predicted that, for a 400-cow herd, there is a benefit of ~US$695 for every 1% increase in EDE.

Higher incidence of estrus during winter combined with high estrus detection efficiency means maximum insenminations and greater conception rate during winter and consequently more calvings during rainy season (September and October), (Hassan et al. 2007). The maximum conception rate was observed in winter and least in summer (44.76% vs. 35.17%) (Table 2). High temperature humidity index predisposes water buffaloes to develop oxidative stress characterized by modulation of estrous cycle and uterine environment causing defective embryo development, reproductive failure and prolongation of the postpartum anestrus in buffaloes (Megahed et al. 2008, Tucker et al. 2008). It is believed that buffaloes tend to express peak breeding activity during October and November, when the chances of fertilization or fertility rate at first service is better than the average first service conception rate (FSCR). Buffaloes took numerically more number of services per conception during summer as compared to winter and rainy season, although the difference was not statistically significant (P>0.05, Table 2). In a recent study, the overall pregnancy rate of Murrah buffaloes was in a range of 25 to 33% from April to September and higher pregnancy rate was obtained in a range of 38 to 58% from October to March (Dash et al. 2015). During a period of increasing daylight length, a lower function of the corpus luteum (CL) reduces progesterone (P4) levels and increases embryonic mortality in buffalo cows (Campanile and Neglia 2007). In fact, it has been observed that embryonic loss in buffaloes mated by AI is

Table 2. Effect of season on estrus expression and outcome of artificial insemination in Nili-Ravi buffaloes.

| Season | Max. Temp (°C) | Humidity (%) | Rainfall (mm) | N | Buffaloes in estrus (%) | Estrus detection efficiency (%) | Conception rate (%) | Number of services per conception |
|--------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Winter | 25.58±0.55     | 44.13±2.24   | 20.91±5.18    | 1747 | 41.57±3.26c | 55.4±3.95b | 44.76±1.36b | 2.1±0.3 |
| Summer | 39.33±0.81     | 28.20±1.90   | 27.77±4.98    | 1111 | 26.43±1.62a | 42.6±2.18a | 35.17±2.41a | 2.9±0.4 |
| Rainy  | 37.15±0.46     | 52.85±2.72   | 141.78±27.22  | 1345 | 32.23±3.38b | 44.6±3.11a | 36.63±2.62a | 2.3±0.3 |

Different superscripts (a,b,...) indicate significant (P<0.05) difference.

Fig. 2. Survival curves of calving to first service interval in Nili-Ravi buffaloes [winter (n=535); summer (n=232); rainy (n=631)]. Median days to first service were 86 (95% CI: 80.5–91.5), 135 (95% CI: 123.7–146.3) and 70 (95% CI: 73.3–82.7) in buffaloes calved during winter, summer and rainy seasons, respectively (Log-rank test; χ² = 64.21, P<0.001).
20–40% during seasons characterized by high number of light hours (Campanile et al. 2005). The mean number of the large follicles, diameter of the ovulatory follicle, mean diameter of mature CL and the overall pregnancy rates were higher in winter and spring than in summer and autumn (Ali 2015).

In the present study, buffaloes calved during the months of summer had the longest days to first service and service period. The median days to first service was significantly (P<0.001) higher for buffaloes that calved during summer (135 days) as compared to calvings during winter (86 days) and rainy (78 days) season (Fig. 2). Similarly, buffaloes that calved during summer had significantly (P<0.05) higher calving to conception interval (167 days) as compared to winter (144 days), which in turn had significantly (P<0.001) higher median days to conception than rainy (114 days) season (Fig. 3). Nili-Ravi buffaloes calved in winter had fewer days open than those calved in summer (Khan et al. 2009). Similarly, reports from across India suggest that buffaloes calving in late winter and early summer have lower reproductive efficiency compared to those calving during other periods (Singh and Nanda 1993, Singh et al. 2000) and calving during rainy or monsoon season had shorter anoestrus period than other season calvers (Tailor et al. 1997). Buffalo that calve during later winter and early summer had significantly delayed resumption of ovarian activity and hence delayed calving to first service interval (Singh and Nanda 1993).

### Production performance:
Lactation length and dry period have been shown to be affected significantly by season of birth in Egyptian buffaloes (Marai et al. 2009). We observed highest lactation length (373 days) in buffaloes calved during summer and least during rainy season (Fig. 4). This may be due to delayed conception and higher days open (calving to conception interval) and consequently higher calving interval in summer calvings. Although, lactation length is longer for summer calvings, milk yield especially peak yield was highest during winter seasons (Kamble et al. 2014). The regression values indicate that one unit increase in minimum temperature resulted decrease in lactation length by 3.99 units (Kamble et al. 2015). In contrast, Afzal et al. (2007) showed no effect of season of calving on lactation length in Nili-Ravi buffaloes.

The highest wet and herd average during winter and lowest during summer and rainy seasons were recorded (Table 3). The highest milk yield was also recorded by Pawar et al. (2012) in animals calving in winter season followed by rainy and summer season. A decline in milk yield as a direct result of high environmental temperature resulting in lower milk yield during summer than spring and winter in buffalo was recorded (Marai et al. 2009).

### Table 3. Effect of season on milk yield/day in Nili-Ravi buffalo

| Season  | Max. Temp (°C) | Humidity (%) | Rainfall (mm) | Wet average (kg) | Herd average (kg) |
|---------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Winter  | 25.48±0.55     | 44.13±2.24   | 20.91±5.18    | 8.53±0.13        | 6.20±0.10         |
| Summer  | 39.33±0.81     | 28.20±1.90   | 27.77±4.98    | 7.69±0.14        | 5.40±0.16         |
| Rainy   | 37.15±5.46     | 52.85±2.72   | 141.78±27.22  | 7.73±0.15        | 4.67±0.15         |

Different superscripts (a, b, ...) indicate significant (P<0.05) difference.

Fig. 3. Survival curves of calving to conception interval in Nili-Ravi buffaloes [winter (n=535); summer (n=232); rainy (n=631)]. Median days to conception were 144 (95% CI: 119.7–168.3), 167 (95% CI: 155.7–178.3) and 114 (95% CI: 106.6–121.4) in buffaloes calved during winter, summer and rainy seasons, respectively (Log-rank test; χ² = 22.15, P<0.001).

Fig. 4. Effect of season of calving on lactation lengths (days) in Nili-Ravi buffalo.

---

85
from 68 to 78 resulted in milk production decrease by 21%. Less availability of nutritious fodder, low nutrient intake, high metabolic pressure to dissipate heat and to maintain body temperature during summer influences the physiological functions of lactating animals and affects not only their milk production but also the efficiency of production, in turn, buffalo profitability (Seerapu et al. 2015).

In conclusion, the results demonstrate a seasonal pattern in productive and reproductive performance of Nili-Ravi buffaloes. The above observations are of considerable practical significance for the managers of buffalo farms. The breeding activity should be synchronized in such a way that majority of buffaloes calve during the months of late rainy to early winter season. Various strategies like environmental modification, nutritional, breeding and sucking management, and hormonal therapies have been tried with varying degree of success. The provision of shade, loose housing system and water sprinkling or providing wallowing facilities during hotter part of the day and artificial darkness can help in alleviating the adverse effects of heat stress on buffalo fertility.

REFERENCES

Abayawansa W D, Prabhakar S, Singh A K and Brar P S. 2011. Effect of climatic changes on reproductive performance of Murrah buffaloes in Punjab: A retrospective analysis. Indian Journal of Animal Sciences 81(4): 334.

Afzal M, Anwar M and Mirza M A. 2007. Some factors affecting milk yield and lactation length in Nili Ravi Buffaloes. Pakistan Veterinary Journal 27(3): 113–17.

Ali A. 2015. Seasonal variations of the ovarian activity and pregnancy rate in the Egyptian buffalo cows (Bubalus bubalis). Tropical Animal Health and Production 47(5): 815–18.

Barile V L. 2005. Improving reproductive efficiency in female buffaloes. Livestock Production Science 92: 183–94.

Bouraoui R, Lehmar M, Majdoub A and Belyea R. 2002. The relationship of Temperature Humidity-Index with milk production of dairy cows in Mediterranean climate. Animal Research 51: 479–91.

Burke C R, Tidry R and Beukes P C. 2008. Case studies exploring the potential impact of farm system changes on herd reproductive performance, production and profitability. Proceedings of the Dairy Cattle Veterinarians Conference 268: 25–33.

Campanile G and Neglia G. 2007. Embryonic mortality in buffalo cows. Italian Journal of Animal Science 6(suppl. 2): 119–29.

Campanile G, Neglia G, Gasparrini B, Galiero G, Prandi A, Di Palo R, D’Occio M J and Zicarelli L. 2005. Embryonic mortality in buffaloes synchronized and mated by AI during the seasonal decline in reproductive function. Theriogenology 63: 2334–40.

Das G K and Khan F A. 2010. Summer anoestrum in buffalo. Reproduction in Domestic Animals 45: 483–94.

Dash S, Chakravarty A K, Sah V, Jamuna V, Behera R, Kashyap N and Deshmukh B. 2015. Influence of temperature and humidity on pregnancy rate of Murrah buffaloes under subtropical climate. Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences 28(7): 943–50.

Gasparrini B. 2002. In vitro embryo production in Buffalo species: State of the Art. Theriogenology 57: 237–56.

Ghumar S P S and Dhami D S. 2017. Seasonal variation in AI and pregnancy rate in buffalo and improving their fertility status following application of FTAI during non-breeding season. Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction 38(1): 4–8.

Ghumar S P S, Singh J, Honparke M, Dadarwal D, Dhillon G S and Jain A K. 2010. Induction of ovulation of ovulatory size non-ovulatory follicles and initiation of ovarian cyclicity in summer anoestrous buffalo heifers (Bubalus bubalis) using melatonin implants. Reproduction in Domestic Animals 45: 600–07.

Gunwant P, Pandey A K, Singh I, Phogat J B, Kumar S and Kumar S. 2018. Seasonal variation of calving in Murrah buffalo at organized dairy farm. International Journal of Pure and Applied Bioscience 6(1): 1283–87.

Hassan F, Khan M S, Rehman M S, Sarwar M and Bhatti S A. 2007 Seasonality of calving in Nili-Ravi buffaloes, purebred Sahiwal and crossbred cattle in Pakistan. Italian Journal of Animal Science 6(Suppl. 2): 1298–1301.

Kamble S S, Bhise Balasaheb R and Chauhan D S S. 2014. Impact of climatic parameters on milk production in Murrah buffaloes. Journal of Crop and Weed 10(2): 71–76.

Kamble S S, Bhise Balasaheb R, Chauhan D S S and Ghosh N. 2015. Effect of environmental factors on lactation milk yield and lactation length of Murrah buffaloes. Ecology, Environment and Conservation 21(4): 139–44.

Kendall P E and Webster J R. 2009. Season and physiological status affects the circadian body temperature rhythm of dairy cows. Livestock Science 125(2–3): 155–60.

Khan M S, Hassan F, Rehman M S, Ahmad S and Rehman Z. 2009. Days open and seasonality of calving in buffaloes and cattle in Pakistan. Pakistan Journal of Zoology 9: 195–99.

Marai I F M, Daader A H, Soliman A M and El-Menshawy M S M. 2009. Non-genetic factors affecting growth and reproduction traits of buffaloes under dry management housing (in subtropical environment) in Egypt. Livestock Research for Rural Development 4(4): 6.

Megahed G A, Anwar M M, Wafy S I and Hammadhe E M. 2008. Influence of heat stress on the cortisol and oxidant antioxidants balance during oestrous phase in buffalo-cows (Bubalus bubalis): thermo-protective role of antioxidant treatment. Reproduction in Domestic Animals 43: 672–77.

Nanda A S, Brar P S and Prabhakar S. 2003. Enhancing reproductive performance in dairy buffalo. Reproduction 61(Suppl.): 27–36.

Parkinson T J and Barrett D. 2001. Veterinary control of herd fertility. Arthur’s Veterinary Reproduction and Obstetrics. 9 edn, p. 529. (Eds) Noakes D E, Parkinson T J and England G C W. Elsevier, London.

Paul S S, Mandal A B and Pathak N N. 2002. Feeding standards for lactating riverine buffaloes in tropical conditions. Journal of Dairy Research 69: 173–80.

Pawar H N, Kumar G R and Narang R. 2012. Effect of year, season and parity on milk production traits in Murrah buffaloes. Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction 37(3): 119–23.

Phogat J B, Pandey A K and Singh I. 2016. Seasonality in buffaloes reproduction. International Journal of Plant, Animal and Environmental Sciences 6(2): 46–54.

Seerapu S R, Kancharana A R, Chappidi V S and Bandi E R. 2015. Effect of microclimate alteration on milk production from 68 to 78 resulted in milk production decrease by 21%.
and composition in Murrah buffaloes. *Veterinary World* 8(12): 1444–52.
Singh J, Nanda A S and Adams G P. 2000. The reproductive patterns and efficiency of female buffaloes. *Animal Reproduction Science* 60: 593–604.
Singh R and Nanda A S. 1993. Environmental variables governing seasonality in buffalo breeding. *Journal of Animal Science* 71: 119.
Tailor S P, Banerjee A K, Singh B and Pathodiya O P. 1997. Factors affecting reproductive performance in Surti buffaloes. *Indian Journal of Dairy Science* 50: 407–09.
Tucker C B, Rogers A R and Schütz K E. 2008. Effect of solar radiation on dairy cattle behaviour, use of shade and body temperature in a pasture-based system. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 109: 141–54.
Upadhyay R C, Ashutosh, Rani R, Singh S V, Mohanty T K and Gohain M. 2012. Impact of climate change on reproductive functions of Murrah buffaloes. *Journal of Animal and Plant Sciences* 22: 234–36.
Wood S, Quinn A, Troupe S, Kingsland C and Lewis-Jones I. 2006. Seasonal variation in assisted conception cycles and the influence of photoperiodism on outcome in in-vitro fertilization cycles. *Human Fertility* 9: 223–29.
Younis M, Samas H A, Ahmad N and Ahmad I. 2003. Effects of age and season on the body weight, scrotal circumference and libido in Nili-Ravi Buffalo Bulls maintained at the semen production unit, Qadirabad. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal* 23: 59–65.