Controlling calving intervals with prostaglandin $\text{F2}_\alpha$ and fixed-time inseminations

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Controlling calving intervals with prostaglandin F2α and fixed-time inseminations

Abstract
Prolonged or delayed interval to first breeding is a major cause of long calving intervals. Our objective was to test two methods of artificial insemination by appointment after controlling the onset of estrus for all first breedings after calving. Prostaglandin F2α (PGF) was used to time the onset of estrus for cows in two experimental groups. Control cows (inseminated at first heat after 42 days postpartum) had longer intervals to first breeding than the two experimental groups given PCF at 40 to 46 and 51 to 57 days postpartum. Conception rates were lower in the treated cows than in control cows. However, no differences were observed for calving intervals, which ranged in average days from 379 to 384 for treated cows and averaged 376 days for control cows. We were able to reduce successfully the interval to first breeding so all cows were first bred by approximately 60 days postpartum in the experimental groups, but we were unable to shorten overall calving intervals.; Dairy Day, 1985, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 1985;

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CONTROLLING CALVING INTERVALS WITH PROSTAGLANDIN F₂₀ AND FIXED-TIME INSEMINATIONS

J. S. Stevenson, M. C. Lucy, and E. P. Call

Summary

Prolonged or delayed interval to first breeding is a major cause of long calving intervals. Our objective was to test two methods of artificial insemination by appointment after controlling the onset of estrus for all first breedings after calving. Prostaglandin F₂₀ (PGF) was used to time the onset of estrus for cows in two experimental groups. Control cows (inseminated at first heat after 42 days postpartum) had longer intervals to first breeding than the two experimental groups given PGF at 40 to 46 and 51 to 57 days postpartum. Conception rates were lower in the treated cows than in control cows. However, no differences were observed for calving intervals, which ranged in average days from 379 to 384 for treated cows and averaged 376 days for control cows. We were able to reduce successfully the interval to first breeding so all cows were first bred by approximately 60 days postpartum in the experimental groups, but we were unable to shorten overall calving intervals.

Introduction

Maintaining a calf-a-year program is an economic necessity for maximizing profits on the dairy farm. Many studies have indicated that when cows spend a greater proportion of their herd time in periods of peak lactation (first 3 to 4 months of lactation), they will be more profitable and produce more calves during their herd life. To maximize this efficiency for each cow in the herd, maintaining a calving interval of 12 to 13 months is an absolute must. Optimizing herd calving interval, however, does not always optimize the calving intervals for each individual cow. There remain cows with extremely short or extremely long intervals, which are included in the herd average. This can be likened to a fellow who stands with his right foot in a tube of boiling water and his left foot in one of ice water. On the average, the water temperature in which he stands is quite comfortable. We must treat cows as individuals in the herd, so calving intervals can be as uniform as possible for the entire herd.

Procedures

Using 283 Holstein cows in the KSU dairy herd during a 2-year study (July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1985), we tested the idea that calving intervals could be controlled and perhaps reduced by breeding all cows between 51 and 57 days postpartum following an estrus induced by prostaglandin F₂₀ (PGF). Group 1 consisted of 77 control cows that were inseminated at their first heat observed after 40 days postpartum. Group 2 consisted of 139 cows and Group 3 of 67 cows. Cows in the latter two groups were given PGF (25 mg or 5 cc Lutalyse®) on a Thursday when they were 40 to 46 days postpartum. Eleven days later, on a Monday, cows were retreated with PGF and inseminated at 80 h (Group 2) or 72
and 96 h (Group 3) after the last PGF treatment. This allowed all treated cows to be first bred between 51 and 57 days postpartum, thus, precisely controlling the first breeding interval.

**Results and Discussion**

Results of those reproductive traits measured are illustrated in Table 1. Controlling the time of first services with PGF accounted for all cows first bred by no later than 60 days postpartum. Controls had a longer average interval to first breeding by 5 to 6 days, whereas some control cows were first bred as early as 40 days and others as late as 122 days postpartum. Conception rates were poorer after PGF treatment than in control cows. This was due in part to several reasons. There were some cows that were cycling and failed to respond to the PGF treatment, whereas others were not in a responsive stage of an estrous cycle for PGF to regress the corpus luteum and bring the cow into estrus. Some cows were anestrus at PGF treatment, resulting from ovulation failure after an earlier estrous cycle or had not cycled since calving. Services per conception tended to be higher for PGF-treated cows, but because of good conception rates at second and third services for treated cows, calving intervals were similar for treated and control cows.

| Reproductive Trait                  | Control | AI at 80 h | AI at 72 and 96 h |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------|
| No. cows                            | 77      | 139        | 67               |
| Days to first service               | 62.6    | 57.0*      | 57.1*            |
| Conception rate at first service, % | 50.6    | 25.9*      | 31.3*            |
| Services/conception                 | 1.8     | 2.3        | 2.2              |
| Calving interval, days              | 376     | 379        | 384              |

*Different from control (P<.01).


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