

New Opportunities to Synchronize Estrus and Ovulation and Facilitate Fixed-Time AI

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INTRODUCTION

Estrus synchronization and artificial insemination (AI) remain the most important and widely applicable reproductive biotechnologies available for cattle (Seidel, 1995). Although hormonal treatment of heifers and cows to group estrous periods has been a commercial reality now for over 30 years, beef producers have been slow to adopt this management practice. Perhaps this is because of past failures, which resulted when females that were placed on estrus synchronization treatments failed to reach puberty or to resume normal estrous cycles following calving. In addition, early estrus synchronization programs failed to manage follicular waves, resulting in more days in the synchronized period, which ultimately precluded fixed-time artificial insemination with acceptable pregnancy rates. The development of convenient and economical protocols to synchronize estrus and ovulation to facilitate use of fixed-time AI with resulting high fertility should result in increased adoption of these important management practices (Patterson et al., 2003). Current research has focused on the development of methods that effectively synchronize estrus in postpartum beef cows and replacement beef heifers by decreasing the period of time over which estrus detection is required, thus facilitating the use of fixed timed AI.

Although tools are now available for beef producers to successfully utilize these procedures, transfer of the technology must assume a high priority. Transfer of this technology to beef producers in the U.S. will require an increase in technical support to facilitate successful use and adoption of these procedures, otherwise the products of our research and technology may be used more effectively in foreign countries (i.e., Brazil) whose beef products will ultimately compete with our own (Patterson et al., 2000).

Improving traits of major economic importance in beef cattle can be accomplished most rapidly through selection of genetically superior sires and widespread use of artificial insemination. Procedures that facilitate synchronization of estrus in cycling females and induction of an ovulatory estrus in peripubertal heifers and anestrus

postpartum cows will increase reproductive rates and expedite genetic progress. Estrus synchronization can be an effective means of increasing the proportion of females that become pregnant early in the breeding season resulting in shorter calving seasons and more uniform calf crops (Dziuk and Bellows, 1983). Females that conceived to a synchronized estrus calved earlier in the calving season and weaned calves that were on average 13 days older and 21 pounds per calf heavier than calves from nonsynchronized females (Schafer et al., 1990).

Effective estrus synchronization programs offer the following advantages: 1) cows or heifers are in estrus at a predicted time which facilitates AI, embryo transfer, or other assisted reproductive techniques; 2) the time required for detection of estrus is reduced thus decreasing labor expense associated with estrus detection; 3) cattle will conceive earlier during the breeding period; 4) AI becomes more practical; and 5) calves will be older and heavier at weaning.

WHY BEEF PRODUCERS DO NOT USE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TECHNOLOGIES.

Beef producers cite several reasons for the lack of widespread use of AI to breed heifers and cows. These reasons include: lack of time and labor, available procedures are viewed as being too complicated or costly to implement, inadequate means to detect estrus, or inconvenience (NAHMS, 1998). Continuation of low adoption rates of these technologies in the U.S. will ultimately erode the competitive position of the U.S. cattle industry. Other countries are adopting new technologies for animal production more rapidly than the U.S. For example, growth in the use of AI in Brazil has outpaced that of the U.S. (ASBIA, 2004; NAAB, 2004; Table 1). Beef producers in Brazil artificially inseminate nearly 5 times more cows annually compared with U.S. producers. Given the current scenario, elite seedstock herds in the U.S. will soon provide a sizeable percentage of the germ plasm used worldwide. Unless, however, owners of commercial cowherds aggressively implement reproductive and genetic improvement, the U.S. will lose its competitive advantage in production of high quality beef. International players that are

more technically astute and competitively advantaged will position themselves to dominate the production and sale of beef worldwide.

The inability to predict time of estrus for individual cows or heifers in a group often makes it impractical to use AI because of the labor required for detection of estrus. Available procedures to control the estrous cycle of the cow can improve reproductive rates and speed up genetic progress. These procedures include synchronization of estrus in cycling females, and induction of estrus accompanied by ovulation in heifers that have not yet reached puberty or among cows that have not returned to estrus after calving.

The following protocols and terms will be referred to throughout this manuscript.

Protocols:

PG: Prostaglandin F_{2α} (PG; Lutalyse[®], Estrumate[®], ProstaMate[®], InSynch[®]).

MGA-PG: Melengestrol acetate (MGA; 0.5 mg/hd/day) is fed for a period of 14 days with PG administered 17 to 19 days after MGA withdrawal.

GnRH-PG (Select Synch): Gonadotropin-releasing hormone injection (GnRH; Cystorelin[®], Factrel[®], Fertagyl[®], OvaCyst[®]) followed in 7 days with an injection of PG.

MGA-GnRH-PG (MGA[®] Select): MGA is fed for 14 days, GnRH is administered 12 days after MGA withdrawal, and PG is administered 7 days after GnRH.

7-11 Synch: MGA is fed for 7 days, PG is administered on the last day MGA is fed, GnRH is administered 4 days after the cessation of MGA, and a second injection of PG is administered 11 days after MGA withdrawal.

Protocols for fixed-time AI:

MGA[®] Select: MGA is fed for 14 days, GnRH is administered 12 days after MGA withdrawal, and PG is administered 7 days after GnRH. Insemination is performed 72 hours after PG with GnRH administered at AI.

7-11 Synch: MGA is fed for 7 days, PG is administered on the last day MGA is fed, GnRH is administered 4 days after the cessation of MGA, and a second injection of PG is administered 11 days after MGA withdrawal. Insemination is performed 60 hours after PG with GnRH administered at AI.

CO-Synch + CIDR: GnRH is administered at CIDR insertion on day 0, followed 7 days later with CIDR removal and PG. Insemination is performed 66 hours after CIDR removal and PG, with GnRH administered at AI.

Terms:

Estrous response: The number of females that exhibit estrus during a synchronized period.

Synchronized period: The period of time during which estrus is expressed after treatment.

Synchronized conception rate: The proportion of females that become pregnant of those exhibiting estrus and inseminated during the synchronized period.

Synchronized pregnancy rate: Proportion of females that become pregnant of the total number treated.

To avoid problems when using estrus synchronization, females should be selected for a program when the following conditions are met: 1) Adequate time has elapsed from calving and the time synchronization treatments are implemented (a minimum of 40 days postpartum at the beginning of treatment is suggested); 2) Cows are in average or above-average body condition (scores of at least 5 on a scale of 1 to 9); 3) Cows experience minimal calving problems; 4) Replacement heifers are developed to prebreeding target weights that represent at least 65 percent of their projected mature weight; and 5) Reproductive tract scores (RTS) are assigned to heifers no more than two weeks before a synchronization treatment begins (scores of 3 or higher on a scale of 1 to 5) and at least 50 percent of the heifers are assigned a RTS of 4 or 5 (Patterson et al., 2000a).

DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS TO SYNCHRONIZE ESTRUS

The development of methods to control the estrous cycle of the cow has occurred in six distinct phases. The physiological basis for estrus synchronization followed the discovery that progesterone inhibited ovulation (Ulberg et al., 1951) and preovulatory follicular maturation (Nellor and Cole, 1956; Hansel et al., 1961; Lamond, 1964). Regulation of estrous cycles was believed to be associated with control of the corpus luteum, whose life span and secretory activity are regulated by trophic and lytic mechanisms (Thimonier et al., 1975; Patterson et al., 2003). The Progesterone Phase included efforts to prolong the luteal phase of the estrous cycle or to establish an artificial luteal phase by

administering exogenous progesterone. Later, progestational agents were combined with estrogens or gonadotropins in the Progesterone–Estrogen Phase. Prostaglandin F_{2α} and its analogs were reported in 1972 to be luteolytic in the bovine (Lauderdale, 1972; Rowson et al., 1972; Liehr et al., 1972; Lauderdale et al., 1974) and ushered in the PG Phase. Treatments that combined progestational agents with PG characterized the Progestogen-PG Phase. All of these protocols addressed control of the luteal phase of the estrous cycle since follicular waves were not recognized at the time.

Precise monitoring of ovarian follicles and corpora lutea over time by transrectal ultrasonography expanded our understanding of the bovine estrous cycle and particularly the change that occurs during a follicular wave (Fortune et al., 1988). Growth of follicles in cattle occurs in distinct wave-like patterns, with new follicular waves occurring approximately every 10 days (6-15 day range). We now know that precise control of estrous cycles requires the manipulation of both follicular waves and luteal lifespan (GnRH-PG Phase).

A single injection of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) to cows at random stages of their estrous cycles causes release of luteinizing hormone leading to synchronized ovulation or luteinization of most large dominant follicles (≥ 10 mm; Garverick et al., 1980; Bao and Garverick, 1998; Sartori et al., 2001). Consequently, a new follicular wave is initiated in all cows within 2 to 3 days of GnRH administration. Luteal tissue that forms after GnRH administration is capable of undergoing PG-induced luteolysis 6 or 7 days later (Twagiramungu et al., 1995). The GnRH-PG protocol increased estrus synchronization rate in beef (Twagiramungu et al., 1992a,b) and dairy (Thatcher et al., 1993) cattle. A drawback of this method, however, is that approximately 5 to 15% of the cows are detected in estrus on or before the day of PG injection, thus reducing the proportion of females that are detected in estrus and inseminated during the synchronized period (Kojima et al., 2000). This information stimulated research in the Progestogen-GnRH-PG Phase.

SYNCHRONIZATION OF ESTRUS AND OVULATION WITH THE GnRH-PG-GnRH PROTOCOL

Administration of PG alone is commonly utilized to synchronize an ovulatory estrus in estrous cycling cows. However, this method is ineffective in anestrus females and variation among animals

in the stage of the follicular wave at the time of PG injection directly contributes to the variation in onset of estrus during the synchronized period (Macmillan and Henderson, 1984; Sirois and Fortune, 1988). Consequently, the GnRH-PG-GnRH protocol was developed to synchronize follicular waves and timing of ovulation. The GnRH-PG-GnRH protocol (Figure 1) for fixed-time AI results in development of a preovulatory follicle that ovulates in response to a second GnRH-induced LH surge 48 hours after PG injection (Ovsynch; Pursley et al., 1995). Ovsynch was validated as a reliable means of synchronizing ovulation for fixed-time AI in lactating dairy cows (Pursley et al., 1995; Burke et al., 1996; Pursley et al., 1997a,b; Schmitt et al., 1996). Time of ovulation with Ovsynch occurs between 24 to 32 hours after the second GnRH injection and is synchronized in 87 to 100% of lactating dairy cows (Pursley et al., 1997a). Pregnancy rates among cows that were inseminated at a fixed time following Ovsynch ranged from 32 to 45% (Pursley et al., 1997b; 1998). The Ovsynch protocol, however, did not effectively synchronize estrus and ovulation in dairy heifers (35% pregnancy rate compared with 74% in PG controls; Pursley et al., 1997b).

Protocols for fixed-time insemination were recently tested in postpartum beef cows. Pregnancy rates for Ovsynch treated beef cows were compared with those of cows synchronized and inseminated at a fixed time following treatment with Syncro-Mate-B (Geary et al., 1998a). Calves in both treatment groups were removed from their dams for a period of 48 hours beginning either at the time of implant removal (Syncro-Mate-B) or at the time PG was administered (Ovsynch). Pregnancy rates following fixed-time AI after Ovsynch (54%) were higher than for Syncro-Mate-B (42%) treated cows. One should note that on the day following fixed-time insemination, cows were exposed to fertile bulls of the same breed; no attempt was made to determine progeny paternity. Additionally, we do not know the incidence of short cycles among cows that were anestrus prior to treatment and that perhaps returned to estrus prematurely and became pregnant to natural service.

Recently, variations of the Ovsynch protocol (CO-Synch and Select Synch) were tested in postpartum beef cows (Figure 1). It is important to understand that treatment variations of Ovsynch currently being used in postpartum beef cows have

not undergone the same validation process that Ovsynch underwent in lactating dairy cows. At this point we do not know whether response in postpartum beef cows to the protocols outlined in Figure 1 is the same or different from lactating dairy cows due to potential differences in follicular wave patterns. Differences in specific response variables may include: a) the relative length of time to ovulation from the second GnRH injection; b) the anticipated range in timing of ovulation; and c) the degree of ovulation synchrony that occurs.

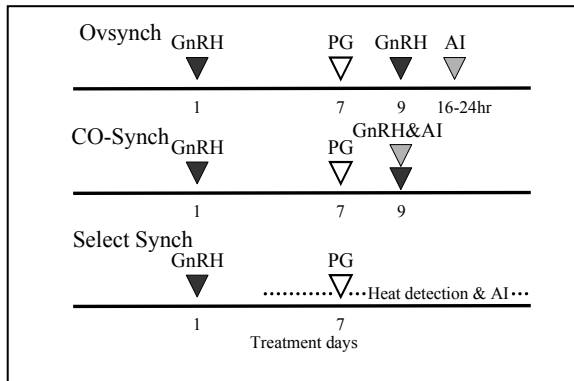


Figure 1. Methods currently being used to synchronize ovulation in postpartum beef cows: Ovsynch, CO-Synch and Select Synch.

Two variations from Ovsynch being used most extensively in postpartum beef cows are currently referred to as CO-Synch and Select Synch. CO-Synch (Geary et al., 1998b) is similar to Ovsynch in that timing and sequence of injections are the same and all cows are inseminated at a fixed time. CO-Synch differs from Ovsynch, however, in that cows are inseminated when the second GnRH injection is administered, compared to the recommended 16 hours after GnRH for Ovsynch treated cows. Select Synch (Geary et al., 2000) differs too, in that cows do not receive the second injection of GnRH and are not inseminated at a fixed time. Cows synchronized with this protocol are inseminated 12 hours after detected estrus. It is currently recommended for Select Synch treated cows that detection of estrus begin as early as 4 days after GnRH injection and continue through 6 days after PG (Kojima et al., 2000). Select Synch, similar to Ovsynch, was less effective than the melengestrol acetate (MGA)-PG protocol in synchronizing estrus in beef heifers (Stevenson et al., 1999).

MGA-BASED PROGRAMS

This manuscript reviews methods to control estrous cycles of cows or heifers using MGA in breeding programs involving artificial insemination. Three methods will be outlined for using the MGA program to facilitate estrus synchronization in beef heifers or cows. The choice of which system to use depends largely on a producer's goals. Melengestrol acetate is the common denominator in each of the systems presented here. MGA is an orally active progestin. When consumed by cows or heifers on a daily basis, MGA will suppress estrus and prevent ovulation (Imwalle et al., 2002). MGA may be fed with a grain or a protein carrier and either top-dressed onto other feed or batch mixed with larger quantities of feed. MGA is fed at a rate of 0.5 mg/animal/day in a single daily feeding. The duration of feeding may vary between protocols, but the level of feeding is consistent and critical to success. Animals that fail to consume the required amount of MGA on a daily basis may prematurely return to estrus during the feeding period. This can be expected to reduce the synchronization response. Therefore, adequate bunk space must be available so that all animals consume feed simultaneously.

Animals should be observed for behavioral signs of estrus each day of the feeding period. This may be done as animals approach the feeding area and before feed distribution. This practice will ensure that all females receive adequate intake. Cows and heifers will exhibit estrus beginning 48 hours after MGA withdrawal, and this will continue for 6 to 7 days. It is generally recommended that females exhibiting estrus during this period not be inseminated or exposed for natural service because of the reduced fertility females experience at the first heat after MGA withdrawal.

METHOD 1: MGA + PROSTAGLANDIN

This method involves the combination of MGA with prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$. Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ (PG) is a luteolytic compound normally secreted by the uterus of the cow. Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ can induce luteal regression but cannot inhibit ovulation. When PG is administered in the presence of a functional corpus luteum (CL) during days 6 to 16 of the estrous cycle, premature regression of the CL begins and the cow returns to estrus.

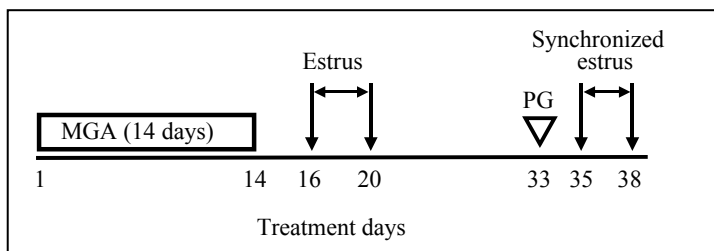


Figure 2. The MGA-PG protocol (adapted from Brown et al., 1998; Deutscher, 2000; Lamb et al., 2000)

In this program, prostaglandin should be administered 19 days after the last day of MGA feeding. This treatment places all animals in the late luteal stage of the estrous cycle at the time of injection, which shortens the synchronized period and maximizes conception rate (Figure 2). Although a 19-day interval is optimal, 17- to 19-day intervals produce acceptable results and provide flexibility for extenuating circumstances (Brown et al., 1988; Deutscher, 2000; Lamb et al., 2000). Four available PG products for synchronization of estrus in cattle can be used after the MGA treatment: Lutalyse[®], ProstaMate[®], InSynch[®], or Estrumate[®]. Label-approved dosages differ with each of these products; carefully read and follow directions for proper administration before their use.

METHOD 2: MGA[®] SELECT

The MGA[®] Select treatment (Wood et al., 2001; Figure 3) is useful in maximizing estrous response and reproductive performance in postpartum beef cows. The MGA[®] Select protocol is a simple program that involves feeding MGA for 14 days followed by an injection of GnRH on day 26 and

an injection of PG on day 33. The addition of GnRH to the 14-19 day MGA-PG protocol improves synchrony of estrus, while maintaining high fertility in postpartum beef cows.

We conducted experiments during the spring 2000 and 2001 breeding season to compare the 14-19 day MGA-PG protocol with or without the addition of GnRH on day 12 after MGA withdrawal and 7 days prior to PG in postpartum suckled beef cows (Patterson et al., 2001; Figure 4).

The following tables provide a summary of the results from the study conducted during the 2001 breeding season. Table 2 provides a summary of the number of cows within age group by treatment, the average number of days postpartum and body condition score on the first day of MGA feeding, and the percentage of cows that were cycling prior to the treatment with MGA began. Cyclicity status was determined based on two blood samples for progesterone obtained 10 days before and on the first day of MGA.

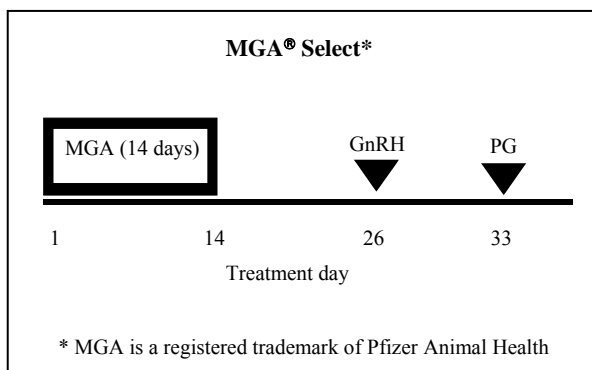


Figure 3. The MGA[®] Select protocol (Wood et al., 2001). MGA is fed for a period of 14 days followed in 12 days (day 26) by an injection of GnRH, and PG 19 days after MGA withdrawal (day 33).

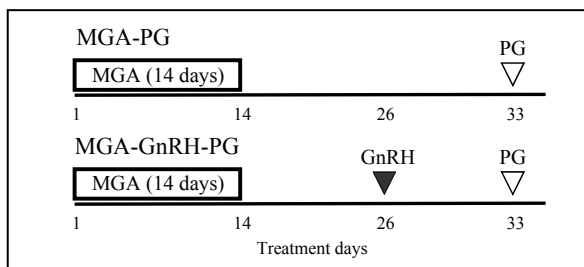


Figure 4. Cows were fed MGA for 14 days; 19 days after MGA withdrawal PG was administered to all cows. GnRH was administered to ½ of the cows 7 days prior to PG (Patterson et al., 2001).

Table 2. Number of cows within age group per treatment, days postpartum, body condition and cyclicity status at the time treatment with MGA began¹ (Patterson et al., 2002).

Treatment	Age group (yrs)	No. of cows	Days postpartum	Body condition score	Cycling (%)
MGA-PG	2, 3 & 4	52	47	5.2	35
	5+	48	39	5.2	15
	Total	100	44	5.2	40
MGA Select	2, 3 & 4	53	47	5.3	38
	5+	48	40	5.3	13
	Total	101	44	5.3	53

¹Average number of days postpartum on the day treatment with MGA began. Body condition scores were assigned one day prior to the day treatment with MGA was initiated using a scale 1 = emaciated to 9 = obese. Cyclicity was determined from 2 blood samples for progesterone obtained 10 days and 1 day prior to the day treatment with MGA was initiated.

Table 3 provides a summary of estrous response, synchronized conception and pregnancy, and final pregnancy rates for cows assigned to the two treatments. Estrous response was significantly higher among MGA[®]Select treated cows compared with the MGA-PG treated cows. Synchronized pregnancy rates were higher among the 5-year-old and older cows assigned to the MGA[®]Select treatment.

METHOD 3: 7-11 SYNCH

We developed an estrus synchronization protocol for beef cattle that was designed to: 1) shorten the feeding period of MGA without compromising fertility; and 2) improve synchrony of estrus by synchronizing development and ovulation of follicles from the first wave of development (Figure 5A; Kojima et al., 2000). This treatment, 7-11 Synch, was compared with the GnRH-PG protocol. Synchrony of estrus during the 24-hour peak response period (42 to 66-hour) was

significantly higher among 7-11 Synch treated cows. Furthermore, the distribution of estrus was reduced from 144 hours for GnRH-PG treated cows to 60 hours for cows assigned to the 7-11 Synch treatment (Figure 5B; Kojima et al., 2000). The 7-11 Synch protocol resulted in a higher degree of estrus synchrony (91%) and greater AI pregnancy rate (68%) during a 24-hour peak response period compared to the GnRH-PG protocol (69% and 47%, respectively).

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS. An additional consideration for Methods 1, 2, and 3 pertains to cows or heifers that fail to exhibit estrus after the last PG injection. In this case, cows or heifers would be re-injected with PG 11 to 14 days after the last injection of PG was administered. These females would then be observed for signs of behavioral estrus for an additional 6 to 7 days. This procedure would maximize efforts to inseminate as many females within the first 2

Table 3. Estrous response, synchronized conception and pregnancy rate, and final pregnancy rate at the end of the breeding period (Patterson et al., 2002). ^{a,b}Percentages within column and category with unlike superscripts are different (P<0.05).

Treatment	Age group (yrs)	Estrous response		Synchronized conception rate		Synchronized pregnancy rate		Final pregnancy	
		(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(%)
MGA-PG	2, 3 & 4	44/52	85	36/44	82	36/52	69	49/52	94
	5+	32/48	67	22/32	69	22/48	46 ^a	48/48	100
	Total	76/100	76 ^a	58/76	76	58/100	58	97/100	97
MGA Select	2, 3 & 4	46/53	87	33/46	72	33/53	62	51/53	96
	5+	42/48	88	34/42	81	34/48	71 ^b	47/48	98
	Total	88/101	87 ^b	67/88	76	67/101	66	98/101	97

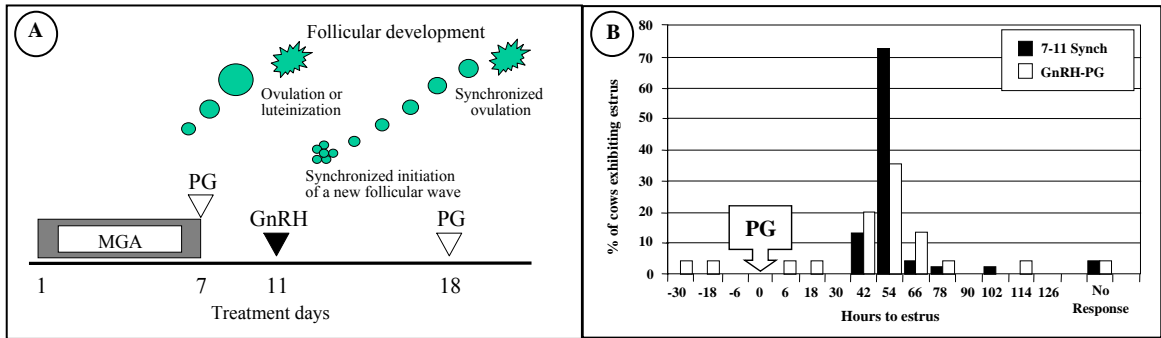


Figure 5A. Illustration of the treatment schedule and events associated with the 7-11 Synch protocol (Kojima et al., 2000). **Figure 5B.** Estrous response of cows treated with the 7-11 Synch or GnRH-PG protocols (Kojima et al., 2000).

weeks of the breeding period as possible. Cows that were inseminated during the first synchronized period should not be re-injected with PG. In addition, the decision to use Methods 2 or 3 in heifers should be based on careful consideration of the heifer's age, weight, and pubertal status (Wood-Follis et al., 2004; Kojima et al., 2001; Federal Register, 1997; Zimbelman, 1963; Zimbelman and Smith, 1966; Patterson et al., 1989).

USING MGA-BASED PROTOCOLS TO SYNCHRONIZE OVULATION PRIOR TO FIXED-TIME AI

Control of the follicular and luteal phase of the estrous cycle and induction of estrous cyclicity in anestrus cows is essential to the development of estrus synchronization protocols that facilitate fixed-time AI (Perry et al., 2002). Beef producers face uncertainty in knowing the percentage of

cows that are anestrus in their herds, and which treatment or combination of treatments can be expected to provide the greatest likelihood of pregnancy following administration. The significance of progestin pre-treatment followed by administration of the GnRH-PG protocol and associated effects related to follicular development and subsequent fertility were demonstrated in previous experiments (Perry et al., 2002; Kojima et al., 2002; Kojima et al., 2003a,b; Stegner et al., 2004a; Stevenson et al., 2003). Previous research from our laboratory led to the development of the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols. Both protocols effectively synchronize estrus in mixed populations of estrous cycling and anestrus postpartum beef cows (MGA Select, Wood et al., 2001; 7-11 Synch, Kojima et al., 2000). The two protocols differ in length of treatment (MGA Select - 33 days; 7-11 Synch - 18 days) as well as length of the interval to estrus and resulting synchrony of estrus (Figure 6); however, there were no differences reported in pregnancy rates

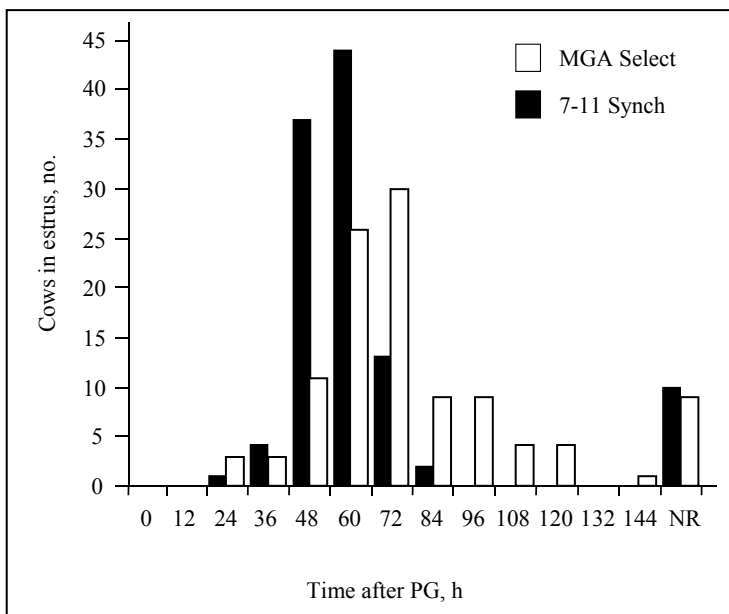


Figure 6. Distribution of estrus for MGA Select and 7-11 Synch treated cows. Non-responders (NR) refers to the number of cows that failed to exhibit estrus during the synchronized period (0 to 144 h). Adapted from Stegner et al. (2004b).

between these protocols among cows inseminated on the basis of observed estrus (Kojima et al., 2000; Patterson et al., 2001; Wood et al., 2001; Stegner et al., 2004b).

The optimum and/or appropriate time to perform artificial insemination at fixed times following administration of these two protocols was reported (Kojima et al., 2003a; Perry et al., 2002; Stegner et al., 2004b); however, a direct comparison of the protocols to evaluate their efficacy for fixed-time AI was not made until recently (Bader et al., 2005). The MGA Select protocol provides an established synchrony of estrus and improves total herd estrous response, particularly among herds with high rates of anestrus (Patterson et al., 2002). Peak estrous response among cows assigned to the MGA Select protocol typically occurs 72 hours after PG (Figure 6; Patterson et al., 2001; Stegner et al., 2004a; Patterson et al., 2002). Pregnancy rates were optimized for cows assigned to the MGA Select protocol when fixed-time AI was performed at 72 hours after PG (Perry et al., 2002; Stegner et al., 2004c), but were reduced when AI was performed at 48 or 80 hours after PG (Stevenson et al., 2003; Stegner et al., 2004c). The 7-11 Synch protocol (Kojima et al., 2000) improves synchrony of estrus over other protocols (Select-Synch, MGA Select) and peak estrous response typically occurs 56 hours after PG (Figure 6; Kojima et al., 2000; Stegner et al., 2004b). Pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI after administration of the 7-11 Synch protocol were optimized when AI was performed 60 hours after PG (Kojima et al., 2003a).

Bader et al. (2005) compared the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols used in conjunction with fixed-timed artificial insemination (Figure 7). The study was conducted at three locations with cows from the University of Missouri Experiment Station. Table 4 summarizes pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI. There was no effect of treatment ($P = 0.25$), technician ($P = 0.81$), or sire ($P = 0.94$) on pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI. Table 5 summarizes pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI on the basis of estrous cyclicity of cows prior to the initiation of treatment. Pretreatment estrous cyclicity did not influence ($P = 0.12$) pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI. Furthermore, pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI did not differ (7-11 Synch, $P = 0.12$; MGA Select, $P = 0.50$; Table 5) between cows that were estrous cycling or anestrus prior to initiation of the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols.

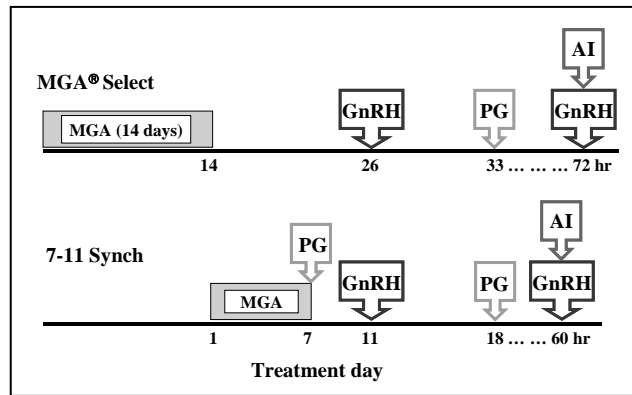


Figure 7. Comparison of the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols in conjunction with fixed-time AI. From Bader et al. (2005).

Pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI utilizing the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols involved in this study are consistent with previously published reports [(MGA Select; Perry et al., 2002; Stegner et al., 2004c); (7-11 Synch; Kojima et al., 2002; Kojima et al., 2003a; Kojima et al., 2003b)]. Furthermore, pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI in this study compare favorably with pregnancy rates after cows were inseminated on the basis of detected estrus using the same protocols to synchronize estrus (Kojima et al., 2000; Patterson et al., 2002; Stegner et al., 2004b).

Perry et al. (2005) reported differences in late embryonic/fetal mortality following fixed-time AI among cows assigned to a CO-Synch protocol. Late embryonic/fetal mortality occurred at higher rates among cows that were induced to ovulate follicles ≤ 11 mm in diameter. Follicles induced to ovulate in this smaller range (≤ 11 mm) were characterized as being less physiologically mature at the time of ovulation, which may subsequently result in reduced oocyte and/or luteal competence. When cows were detected in standing estrus however, follicle size did not affect pregnancy rates or late embryonic mortality (Perry et al., 2005). The author suggested that oocyte and luteal competence may be more dependent on steroidogenic capacity of the follicles from which they were ovulated than follicle size (Perry et al., 2005). A key observation from the preceding study suggests that follicular competence is important for both the establishment and maintenance of pregnancy. Vasconcelos et al. (2001) observed reduced peak concentrations of circulating estradiol, decreased size of the corpus luteum, decreased circulating concentrations of

Table 4. Pregnancy rates after fixed-time artificial insemination and at the end of the breeding season.

Location	Treatment	Pregnancy rate to fixed-time AI ^a		Pregnancy rate at the end of breeding season ^b	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1	7-11 Synch ^c	64/104	(62)	98/104	(94)
	MGA Select ^c	68/104	(65)	102/104	(98)
2	7-11 Synch	34/60	(57)	57/59	(97)
	MGA Select	43/62	(69)	60/62	(97)
3	7-11 Synch	30/45	(67)	43/45	(96)
	MGA Select	31/47	(66)	42/47	(89)
Combined	7-11 Synch	128/209	(61)	198/208	(95)
Combined	MGA Select	142/213	(67)	204/213	(96)

^{a,b} Fixed-time AI pregnancy rate determined by transrectal ultrasonography 40 to 50 d after AI and final pregnancy rate determined by ultrasonography 45 d after the end of breeding season (From Bader et al., 2005).

progesterone, and lower pregnancy rates to AI when dairy cows were induced to ovulate smaller sized follicles (≤ 14 mm).

Premature ovulation of a dominant follicle results in decreased ovulatory size, reduced luteal function, and compromised pregnancy rates compared to animals induced to ovulate larger, more mature dominant follicles (Mussard et al., 2003). The potential advantage in using either of these protocols (MGA Select, 7-11 Synch) to synchronize estrus prior to fixed-time AI is that mean follicle diameter at the time ovulation is induced (Kojima et al., 2002; Perry et al., 2002; Kojima et al., 2003a,b; Stegner et al., 2004a) exceeds the range described by Perry et al. (2005) and potentially minimizes problems with late embryonic/fetal mortality described by Perry et al. (2005) and Mussard et al. (2003).

Although presence of luteal tissue at PG affected subsequent pregnancy rate to fixed-time AI, the

actual concentration of progesterone (P_4) at PG was not important in determining subsequent pregnancy. The difference between treatments in serum concentrations of P_4 at PG stems from the difference in hormonal environments between the two treatments under which the dominant follicle develops (Stegner et al., 2004a.). MGA Select treated cows have higher concentrations of serum P_4 and lower E_2 during the growth phase of the dominant follicle, than cows treated with 7-11 Synch (Stegner et al., 2004a). This hormonal milieu is similar to the mid-luteal phase of the estrous cycle while, 7-11 Synch cows develop a dominant follicle under higher estradiol (E_2) and lower P_4 concentrations similar to the early luteal phase. Pregnancy rates based on pre-treatment estrous cyclicity status (estrous cycling versus anestrus) did not differ between treatments or among locations, which points to the efficacy of both protocols in successfully synchronizing estrus prior to fixed-time AI in mixed populations of estrous cycling and anestrus cows.

Table 5. Pregnancy rates after fixed-time AI based on estrous cyclicity prior to initiation of treatments.

Location	7-11 Synch				MGA Select			
	Estrous cycling		Anestrus		Estrous cycling		Anestrus	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1	24/34	(71)	40/70	(57)	20/30	(67)	48/74	(65)
2	9/15	(60)	25/45	(56)	12/16	(75)	31/46	(67)
3	8/10	(80)	22/35	(63)	6/8	(75)	25/39	(64)
Combined	41/59	(69)	87/150	(58)	38/54	(70)	104/159	(65)

From Bader et al. (2005).

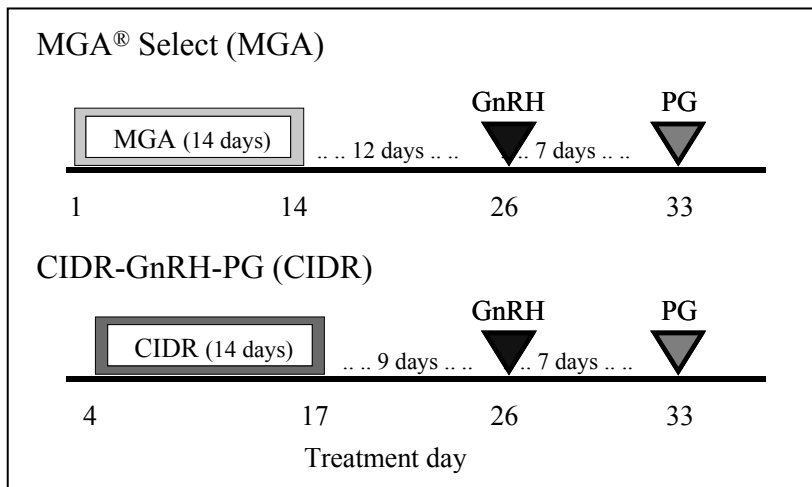


Figure 8. Substituting CIDR inserts for MGA in the MGA Select protocol in beef heifers. From Kojima et al. (2004).

HOW DO MGA- AND CIDR-BASED PROTOCOLS COMPARE?

Substituting EAZI-BREED CIDR inserts for MGA in the MGA Select protocol in beef heifers. We recently designed a study to compare estrous response, timing of AI and pregnancy rate resulting from AI among beef heifers that were presynchronized with MGA or CIDR inserts prior to GnRH and PG (Kojima et al., 2004; Figure 8). Heifers (n = 353) at three locations (location 1, n = 154; 2, n = 113; and 3, n = 85) were randomly assigned to one of two treatments by age and weight. The MGA Select-treated heifers (MGA; n = 175) were fed MGA (0.5 mg/head/day) for 14 days, GnRH (100 µg i.m. Cystorelin) was injected 12 days after MGA withdrawal, and PG (25 mg i.m. Lutalyse) was administered 7 d after GnRH. CIDRs (CIDR; n = 177) were inserted in heifers for 14 days, GnRH was injected 9 days after CIDR removal, and PG was administered 7 days after GnRH. CIDR-treated heifers received carrier without MGA on days that coincided with MGA feeding.

Heifers were monitored for signs of behavioral estrus beginning the day PG was administered. AI was performed 12 hours after onset of estrus and recorded as day of AI (Day 0 = PG). Pregnancy rate to AI was determined by ultrasonography 40 days after AI. Estrous response did not differ ($P > 0.10$) between treatments. Peak AI occurred on day 3 for heifers in both treatments (CIDR 122/177, 69%; MGA 93/175, 53%), and distribution of AI was more highly synchronized ($P < 0.05$) among CIDR- than MGA-treated heifers. Pregnancy rate to AI was greater ($P < 0.01$) in CIDR- (112/177, 63%) than MGA-treated heifers (83/175, 47%), however, final pregnancy rate did not differ ($P > 0.10$) between treatments (Table 6). In summary, replacing feeding of MGA with CIDR inserts improved synchrony of estrus and pregnancy rate resulting from AI in replacement beef heifers (Kojima et al., 2004).

HOW DO MGA SELECT AND CO-SYNCH + CIDR COMPARE WHEN USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH FIXED-TIME AI IN POSTPARTUM BEEF COWS?

Previous research in our laboratory demonstrated the efficacy of using the MGA Select protocol to

Table 6. Estrous response, AI pregnancy, and final pregnancy rates.

	Estrous response	AI pregnancy rate	Final pregnancy rate
CIDR	154/177 (87 %)	112/177 (63 %) ^a	164/177 (93 %)
MGA	147/175 (84 %)	83/175 (47 %) ^b	159/175 (91 %)
Total	301/352 (86 %)	195/352 (55 %)	323/352 (92 %)
Difference	+ 3 %	^{a,b} P = 0.01 + 16 %	+ 2 %

From Kojima et al. (2004).

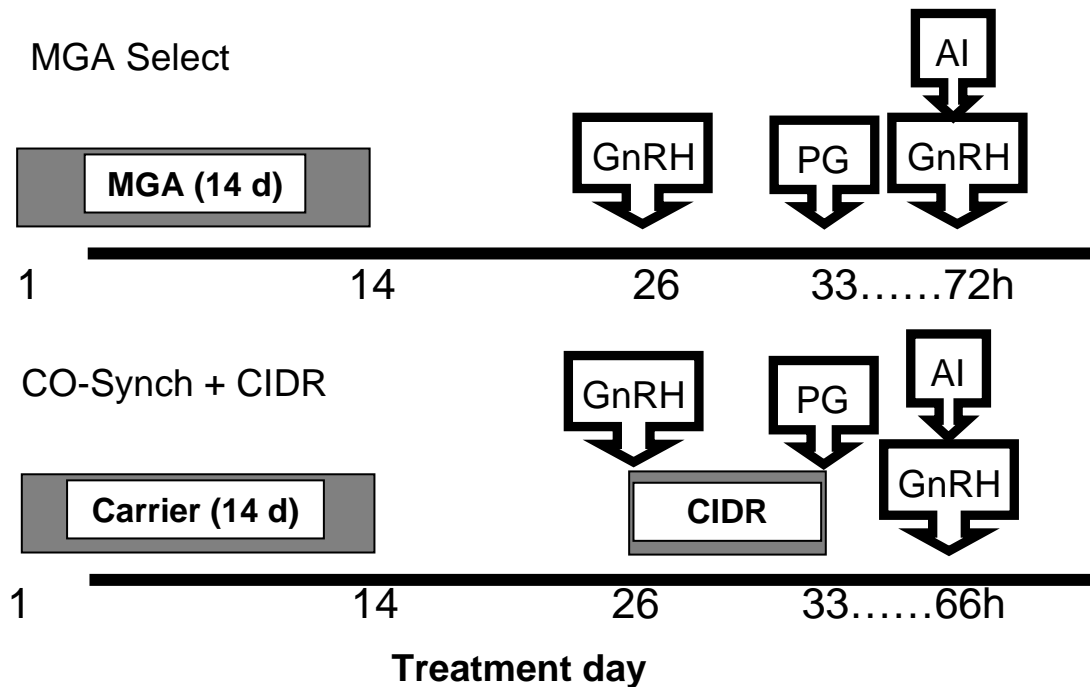


Figure 9. Treatment schedule for cows assigned to the MGA Select and Co-Synch + CIDR protocols. Cows assigned to the MGA Select protocol were fed melengestrol acetate (MGA; 0.5 mg•hd⁻¹•d⁻¹) for 14 d, GnRH was administered 12 d after MGA withdrawal, and PG was administered 7 d after GnRH. Cows were inseminated 72 h after d 33 PG with an injection of GnRH at AI. Cows assigned to the CO-Synch + CIDR protocol were fed carrier for 14 d, on d 26 cows were injected with GnRH and equipped with an EAZI-BREED™ CIDR insert (CIDR), 7 d later CIDRs were removed and PG was administered. Cows were inseminated 66 h after d 33 PG with an injection of GnRH at AI. From Schafer (2005).

synchronize estrus and ovulation prior to fixed-time AI that was performed 72 h after PG (Perry et al., 2002b; Stegner et al., 2004c; Bader et al., 2005). Other research showed an improvement in pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI after treatment with the Co-Synch + CIDR protocol when insemination was performed 66 h as opposed to 48, or 54 h following CIDR removal and PG administration (Bremer et al., 2004). Schafer (2005) designed a study to compare pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI among cows assigned to the MGA Select and CO-Synch + CIDR protocols.

Crossbred, lactating, beef cows (n = 650) at four locations (n = 210; n = 158; n = 88; n = 194) were assigned within age group by calving date (days postpartum, **DPP**) and body condition score (**BCS**; 1 to 9 scale, 1 = emaciated, and 9 = obese) to one of two treatments (Table 7) during the spring 2004 breeding season (Schafer, 2005). Cows assigned

to the MGA Select treatment (MGA Select; n = 327) were fed melengestrol acetate for 14 d, GnRH was injected on d 26, and **PG** was injected on d 33. CO-Synch + CIDR treated cows (CO-Synch + CIDR; n = 323) were fed carrier for 14 d, were injected with GnRH and equipped with an EAZI-BREED™ Controlled Internal Drug Release® insert (**CIDR**) 12 d after carrier removal, and PG was injected and CIDR were removed on d 33. Artificial insemination was performed at 72 h after PG for cows assigned to the MGA Select treatment, and at 66 h after PG administration for cows assigned to the CO-Synch + CIDR treatment (Figure 9). Time of PG administration and AI were recorded for each cow. All cows were injected with GnRH at the time of insemination, and AI was performed by one of three experienced technicians. Three AI sires were used at location 1, and one sire was used at locations 2, 3, and 4. One of the sires used at location 1 was the same sire used at locations 3 and 4. The AI sire and

Table 7. Number of cows at each location, days postpartum, body condition score, and estrous-cycling status for cows before initiation of each treatment (mean \pm SE). From Schafer (2005).

Treatment	No.	Age, yr	Time postpartum, d ^a	BCS ^b	Cows with elevated progesterone ^c	
					Proportion	%
Location 1						
MGA Select ^d	106	5.3 \pm 0.3	46.4 \pm 1.4	5.6 \pm 0.06	62/106	58
CO-Synch + CIDR ^d	104	5.4 \pm 0.3	45.9 \pm 1.4	5.7 \pm 0.06	50/104	48
Combined	210	5.3 \pm 0.2	46.1 \pm 1.0 ^x	5.7 \pm 0.04 ^x	112/210	53 ^x
Location 2						
MGA Select ^d	80	5.7 \pm 0.3	32.7 \pm 1.6	6.1 \pm 0.07	29/80	36
CO-Synch + CIDR ^d	78	5.7 \pm 0.3	32.4 \pm 1.6	6.0 \pm 0.07	34/78	44
Combined	158	5.7 \pm 0.2	32.5 \pm 1.1 ^y	6.0 \pm 0.05 ^y	63/158	40 ^y
Location 3						
MGA Select ^d	45	5.5 \pm 0.4	44.6 \pm 2.1	5.2 \pm 0.10	16/45	36
CO-Synch + CIDR ^d	43	5.4 \pm 0.4	44.1 \pm 2.1	5.3 \pm 0.10	15/43	35
Combined	88	5.5 \pm 0.3	44.4 \pm 1.5 ^{xz}	5.3 \pm 0.07 ^z	31/88	35 ^y
Location 4						
MGA Select ^d	96	5.2 \pm 0.3	43.8 \pm 1.4	5.3 \pm 0.07	78/96	81
CO-Synch + CIDR ^d	98	5.3 \pm 0.3	41.7 \pm 1.4	5.3 \pm 0.07	78/98	80
Combined	194	5.2 \pm 0.2	42.8 \pm 1.0 ^z	5.3 \pm 0.05 ^z	156/194	80 ^z
Combined						
MGA Select	327	5.4 \pm 0.2	41.9 \pm 0.8	5.5 \pm 0.03	185/327	57
Combined						
CO-Synch + CIDR	323	5.4 \pm 0.2	41.0 \pm 0.8	5.6 \pm 0.03	177/323	55

^aNumber of days postpartum at the initiation of melengestrol acetate (MGA) feeding for MGA Select-treated cows and carrier feeding for CO-Synch + CIDR-treated cows.

^bBody condition scores of cows at the time of first blood sample before initiation of treatments (1 to 9 scale, where 1 = emaciated, and 9 = obese).

^cEstrous cyclicity = the percentage of cows with elevated (\geq 0.5 ng/mL) concentrations of progesterone in serum before treatment. Cows were considered to be cyclic if progesterone was elevated in either of two blood samples collected 8 and 1 d prior to treatment.

^dSee Figure 9 for description of protocols.

^{x,y,z}Means with at least one superscript in common within columns and between locations are not different, $P > 0.05$.

technician were assigned to cows within each treatment by cow age, calving date, and BCS. Cows were exposed to fertile bulls for natural service 14 d after AI for a 60 day natural service period at Locations 1, 3, and 4 and for a 45 day natural service period at Location 2.

The number of cows at each location, age, days postpartum, BCS, and estrous cycling status of cows before the initiation of treatments are shown in Table 7. There were no differences between treatments at the respective locations for age, days

postpartum, BCS, or estrous cyclicity status at the initiation of treatment; however, there were differences among locations (Table 7). There was no effect of treatment ($P = 0.20$), technician ($P = 0.63$), or sire ($P = 0.11$) on pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI (Table 8). In addition, pre-treatment estrous cyclicity before the initiation of the MGA Select or CO-Synch + CIDR protocols, did not affect (MGA Select, $P = 0.39$; CO-Synch + CIDR, $P = 0.31$; Table 8) pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI. Final

Table 8. Pregnancy rates after fixed-time artificial insemination and at the end of the breeding season. Schafer (2005).

Item	Pregnancy rate to fixed-time AI ^a		Pregnancy rate at end of breeding season ^b	
	Proportion	%	Proportion	%
Location 1				
MGA Select ^c	70/106	66	99/106	93
CO-Synch + CIDR ^c	67/104	64	99/104	95
Location 2				
MGA Select	53/80	66	77/80	96 ^d
CO-Synch + CIDR	56/78	72	76/78	97 ^d
Location 3				
MGA Select	26/45	58	42/45	93
CO-Synch + CIDR	29/43	67	42/43	98
Location 4				
MGA Select	52/96	54	87/96	91
CO-Synch + CIDR	62/98	63	91/98	93
Combined				
MGA Select	201/327	61	305/327	93
Combined				
CO-Synch + CIDR	214/323	66	308/323	95

^a Pregnancy rate to fixed-time AI determined by ultrasound 40 to 45 d after AI.

^b Pregnancy rate at the end of the breeding season determined 50 to 60 d after the end of breeding season.

^c See Figure 9 for a description of protocols.

^d Pregnancy rate at the after 45 d breeding season.

pregnancy rates did not differ ($P = 0.25$) between treatments (Table 8).

The MGA Select protocol results in a consistent synchrony of estrus with the peak estrous response typically occurring 72 h after the administration of PG (Patterson et al., 2002; Stegner et al., 2004a). Furthermore, the MGA Select protocol has consistently produced pregnancy rates to fixed-time AI $\geq 60\%$, when AI is performed 72 h after PG (Perry et al., 2002b; Stegner et al., 2004c; Bader et al., 2005). The pregnancy rates to fixed-time AI reported in this study following treatment with the MGA Select estrus synchronization protocol are consistent with other published data when insemination was performed at 72 h after PG (Perry et al., 2002b; Stegner et al., 2004c; Bader et al., 2005).

The CO-Synch + CIDR protocol with fixed-time

AI performed 60 h after PG resulted in comparable pregnancy rates when compared to CIDR-based protocols that involve estrus detection and AI up to 84 h after PG followed by fixed-time insemination of non-responders at 84 h (Larson et al., 2004). Other studies reported pregnancy rates to the CO-Synch + CIDR estrus synchronization protocol were optimized when insemination was performed at 66 h after PG compared to AI performed at 48 or 54 h (Bremer et al., 2004). Consideration of these various studies led to the decision to inseminate cows at 66 h following administration of the CO-Synch + CIDR protocol in this experiment. The results that were obtained in this study are comparable to the study by Bremer et al. (2004), and support the concept that there is a critical window of time over which insemination should be performed.

Successful application of these protocols requires

Table 9. Pregnancy rates after fixed-time artificial insemination based on estrous cyclicity before initiation of treatments. From Schafer (2005).

Location	MGA Select ^a				CO-Synch + CIDR ^a			
	Estrous cycling ^b		Anestrous ^b		Estrous cycling		Anestrous	
	Proportion	%	Proportion	%	Proportion	%	Proportion	%
1	38/62	61	32/44	73	30/50	60	37/54	69
2	20/29	69	33/51	65	25/34	74	31/44	70
3	11/16	69	15/29	52	8/15	53	21/28	75
4	41/78	53	11/18	61	50/78	64	12/20	60
Combined	110/185	59	91/142	64	113/177	64	101/146	69

^aSee Figure 9 for a description of protocols.

^bSee Table 9 for a description of estrous cyclicity.

careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages that accompany each of them. Based on these data both protocols appear to work effectively in mixed-populations of estrous cycling and anestrous cows despite differences recently reported by Perry et al. (2004). The fertility after treatment was shown to produce pregnancy rates resulting from fixed-time AI consistently ranging from 54 to 72%. The CO-Synch + CIDR protocol may have broader application in comparison to the MGA Select protocol due to shorter treatment duration (< 10 d vs. 36 d), especially in herds with more widespread calving periods. Successful results with either protocol require proper

application of each step of the respective treatment. The consistent results that were obtained with the CO-Synch + CIDR protocol may be due to more precise control of progestin treatment among cows that received CIDR inserts compared to more variable MGA intake patterns of cows assigned to the MGA Select protocol.

These results indicate that estrus synchronization with the MGA Select and CO-Synch + CIDR protocols produce comparable pregnancy rates to fixed-time AI when inseminations were performed at 72 and 66 h after PG, respectively. The results reported here present beef producers a choice and

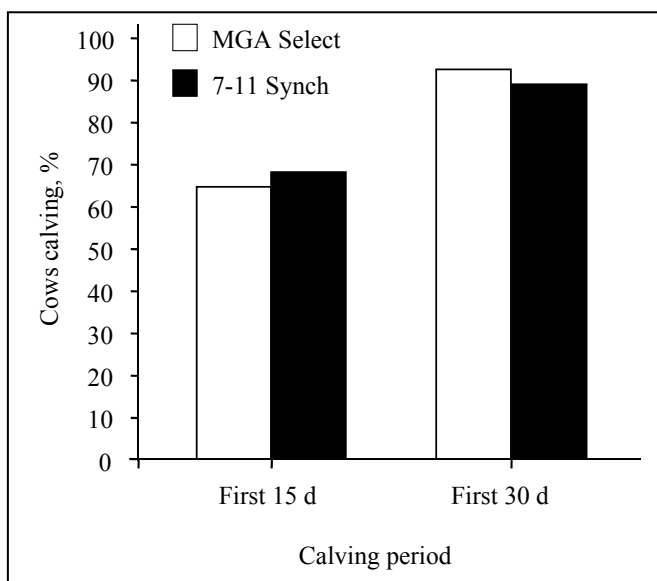


Figure 10. Cumulative calving distribution during the first 15 and 30 days of the calving season for MGA Select and 7-11 Synch-treated cows. [93% of MGA Select and 89% of 7-11 Synch treated cows calved within 30 days from the onset of the calving period]. From Stegner et al. (2004b).

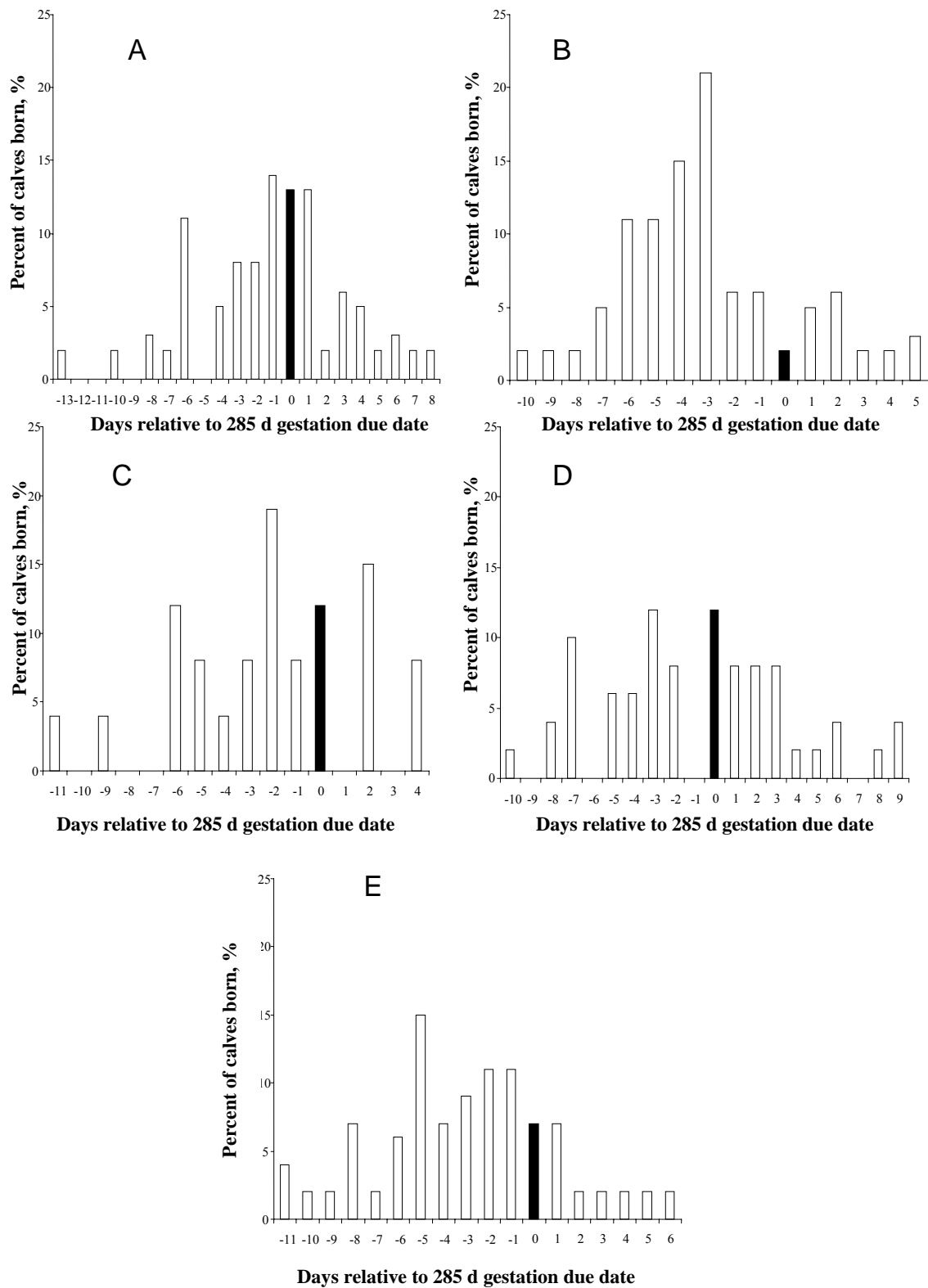


Figure 11. Calving distribution for cows that conceived to fixed-time AI at each location. Calving dates among cows that conceived on the same day to the respective sires (A, B, C, D, and E) were 21, 16, 16, 20, and 18 days. Sire B at Location 1 and sire E at Location 3 were the same sire. The shaded bar in each graph represents an anticipated 285 day gestation due date. From Bader et al. (2005).

means for expediting genetic improvement and reproductive management.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO ESTRUS SYNCHRONIZATION AND FIXED-TIME AI

Stegner et al. (2004b) discussed the advantages and disadvantages related to practical application and successful administration of the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols. The advantages shown here and reported in other studies include the following: 1) MGA is economical to use (approximately \$0.02 per animal daily to feed); 2) each protocol works effectively in mixed populations of beef cows that were estrous cycling or anestrus at the time treatments are imposed; and 3) pregnancy rates resulting from insemination performed on the basis of detected estrus or at predetermined fixed times are comparable and highly acceptable.

Stegner et al. (2004b) noted, however, that the feasibility of feeding MGA to cattle on pasture is limiting in some production systems and is viewed as a disadvantage. Furthermore, the MGA Select protocol requires feeding and management of cows for 33 d, whereas the 7-11 Synch protocol involves an 18 d period. Conversely, the 7-11 Synch protocol requires that animals be handled four times, including AI, compared to the MGA Select protocol, which requires three handlings.

The calving distribution is illustrated in Figure 10 for cows that were assigned to the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch protocols and inseminated on the basis of detected estrus from the study by Stegner et al. (2004b). A high proportion of calves were delivered within the first 15 and cumulative 30 days of the calving season for each protocol, with no differences between treatments. The cumulative number of cows that calved within the first 30 days of the calving period was 93% and 89% for the MGA Select and 7-11 Synch groups, respectively. The calving distribution of cows assigned to each of these protocols must be carefully considered. One of the obvious benefits of estrus synchronization is a shortened calving season that results in more uniform calves at weaning (Dziuk and Bellows, 1983). Reduced length of the calving season translates into a greater number of days for postpartum recovery of the cow to occur prior to the subsequent breeding season. Herd owners must be aware of the risks associated with a concentrated calving period, including inclement weather or disease outbreaks,

which separately or together may result in a decrease in the number of calves weaned.

These data, however, support the use of estrus synchronization not only as a means of facilitating more rapid genetic improvement of beef herds, but perhaps, more importantly, as a powerful reproductive management tool. Profitability may be increased by reducing the extent to which labor is required during the calving period, and increasing the pounds of calf weaned that results from a more concentrated calving distribution and a resulting increase in the age of calves at weaning.

More recently, calving dates for cows that conceived on the same day to fixed-time AI were recorded to address concerns that pertain to the subsequent calving period (Bader et al., 2005). Calf birth dates were recorded for cows that conceived to fixed-time AI (Figure 11) at each location. The resulting calving distribution for cows that conceived to the respective sires at each of the locations in the two treatments is shown in Figure 11. Analysis of calving distribution for individual sires differed (Table 10; $P < 0.05$). Calving distribution among cows that conceived to fixed-time AI for Location 1 (sires A and B) was 21 and 16 days, respectively. Distributions for Location 2 (sires C and D) were 16 and 20 days, respectively. The calving distribution among cows at location 3 (sire E), was 18 days. Sire B at Location 1 and sire E at Location 3 was the same sire. Cows that conceived on the same day gave birth to calves over a 16 to 21 day period, dependent upon the respective sire.

Calving distribution for cows involved in the study by Schafer (2005) are illustrated in Figure 12. These data also represent calving profiles among cows that became pregnant on the same day using semen from single sires as indicated by the respective panels. These distributions indicate that successful use of fixed-time AI will not result in an overwhelming number of cows calving on the same day(s). This furthermore suggests that current management practices will not need to be greatly altered to accommodate the early portion of the calving season. Conversely, these data demonstrate that successful application of estrus synchronization protocols that facilitate fixed-time AI support improvements in whole-herd reproductive management and expanded use of improved genetics.

CONSIDER THE IMPACT OF ESTRUS

SYNCHRONIZATION ON CALVING DISTRIBUTION

Economic considerations related to use of estrus synchronization and choice of the various protocols to use in beef heifers and cows was reviewed by Johnson and Jones (2004). Hughes (2005) data indicates that opportunities to increase profits for cow-calf operations lie in managing females from the later calving intervals forward toward the first and second 21-day calving intervals. Hughes (2005) reports that added pounds are the economic reward to tightening up the calving interval. The CHAPS benchmark values utilize IRM-SPA guidelines for operating high production herds. These guidelines suggest that 61% of your calves should be born by day 21, 85% by day 42 and 94% by day 63. Hughes (2005) goes on to say that today's high market prices are generating big economic rewards to intensified management, but more specifically "management as usual" may be what is amiss for many cow calf producers.

Figure 13 illustrates cumulative calving percentages for the University of Missouri Thompson farm over a 10 year period. The graph compares the percentages of calves born during years when only natural service was used, followed by estrus synchronization and AI performed on the basis of observed heat, and finally fixed-time AI. The graph illustrates the respective distributions on the basis of days in the calving season. Figure 14 illustrates the combined calving data for 3 of the 4 locations in the study by Schafer (2005). Data from the fourth location was not included in the summary since cows that failed to conceive to AI were sold prior to the calving period. Finally, Figure 15 illustrates the calving profile for cows at the Forage Systems Research Center in Linnueus, MO, over a two year period. This herd maintains a 45 day breeding season and until the spring of 2004 estrus synchronization and AI had not been utilized. Figure 15 illustrates the calving profile of cows that calved during the spring of 2004 as a result of natural service during the 2003 breeding season, and the calving profile for cows that calved during the spring of 2005 as a result of fixed time AI performed during the 2004 breeding season (Schafer, 2005).

These data collectively demonstrate that estrus synchronization can be used effectively to influence calving distribution during the subsequent calving period, which in turn impacts economics of the herd at weaning time. Consider for a moment the data illustrated in Figure 15.

Estrus synchronization resulted in an increase of 7 days postpartum among cows at the start of the breeding period at this location, which theoretically translates into an increase in calf age at weaning in one year of seven calf days.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Expanded use of AI and/or adoption of emerging reproductive technologies for beef cows and heifers requires precise methods of estrous cycle control. Effective control of the estrous cycle requires the synchronization of both luteal and follicular functions. Efforts to develop a more effective estrus synchronization protocol have focused on synchronizing follicular waves by injecting GnRH followed 7 days later by injection of PG (Ovsynch, CO-Synch, Select Synch). A factor contributing to reduced synchronized pregnancy rates in cows treated with the preceding protocols is that 5 to 15% of cycling cows show estrus on or before PG injection. New protocols for inducing and synchronizing a fertile estrus in postpartum beef cows and replacement beef heifers in which progestins are used sequentially with the GnRH-PG protocol provide new opportunities for beef producers to synchronize estrus and ovulation and facilitate fixed-time AI.

Table 11 provides a summary of various estrus synchronization protocols for use in postpartum beef cows. The table includes estrous response for the respective treatments and the synchronized pregnancy rate that resulted. These data represent results from our own published work, in addition to unpublished data from DeJarnette and Wallace, Select Sires, Inc. The results shown in Table 11 provide evidence to support the sequential approach to estrus synchronization in postpartum beef cows we describe.

These data suggest that new methods of inducing and synchronizing estrus for postpartum beef cows and replacement beef heifers now create the opportunity to significantly expand the use of AI in the U.S. cowherd.

Table 11. Comparison of estrous response and fertility in postpartum beef cows after treatment with various e synchronization protocols.

Treatment	Estrous response		Synchronized pregnancy	
<u>AI based on detected estrus</u>				
2 shot PG	241/422	57%	147/422	35%
Select Synch	353/528	67%	237/528	45%
MGA-PG 14-17 d	305/408	75%	220/408	54%
MGA-2 shot PG	327/348	93%	243/348	70%
MGA-PG 14-19 d	161/206	78%	130/206	63%
MGA [®] Select	275/313	88%	195/313	62%
7-11 Synch	142/155	92%	101/155	65%
<u>AI performed at predetermined fixed times with no estrus detection</u>				
MGA [®] Select				
7-11 Synch	Fixed-time AI @ 72 hr		482/763	63%
CO-Synch + CIDR	Fixed-time AI @ 60 hr		446/728	61%
	Fixed-time AI @ 66 hr		214/323	66%

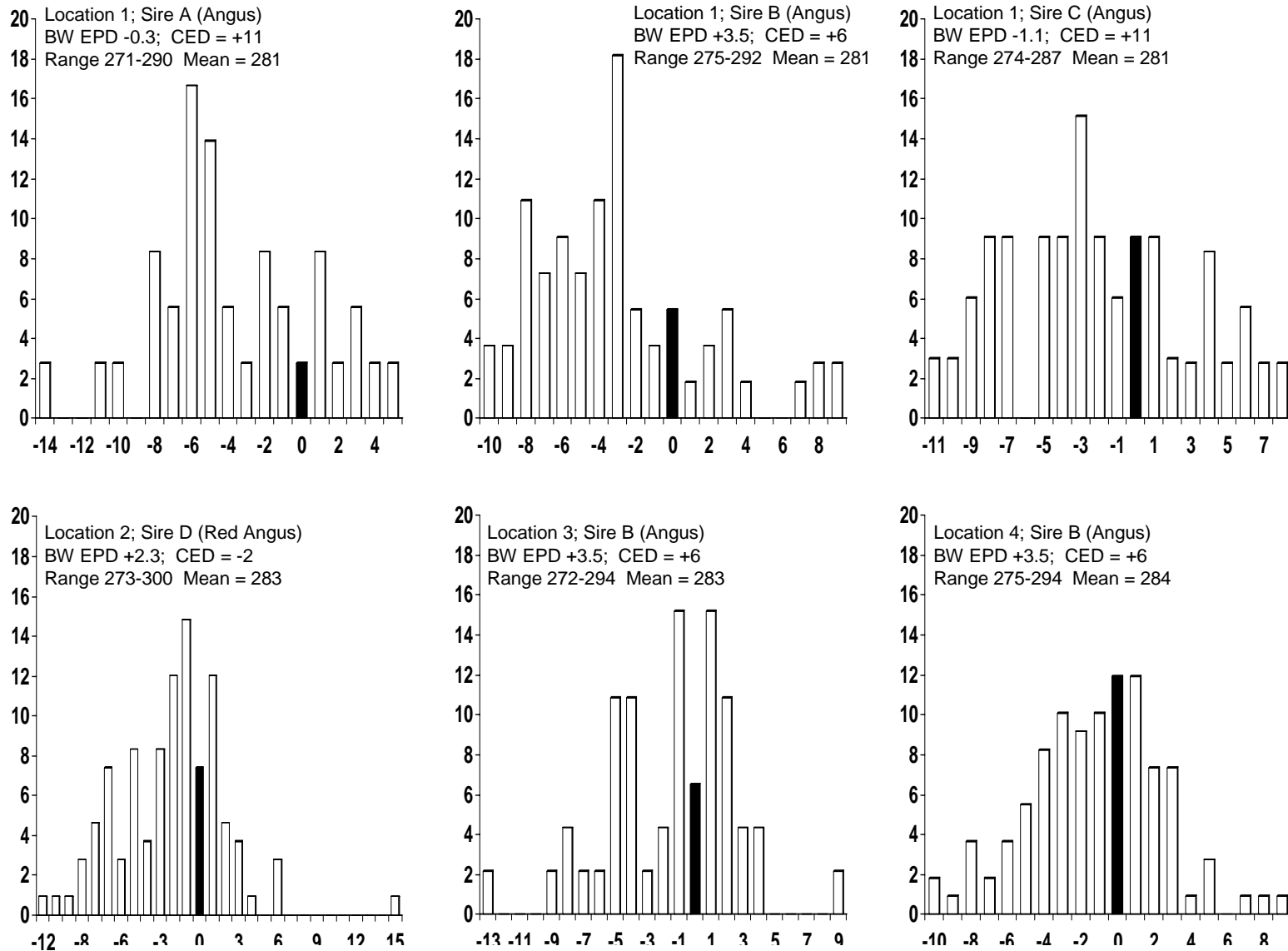


Figure 12. Calving distribution for cows that conceived to fixed-time AI at each location from the study by Schafer (2005). The shaded bar in each graph represents an anticipated 285 day gestation due date.

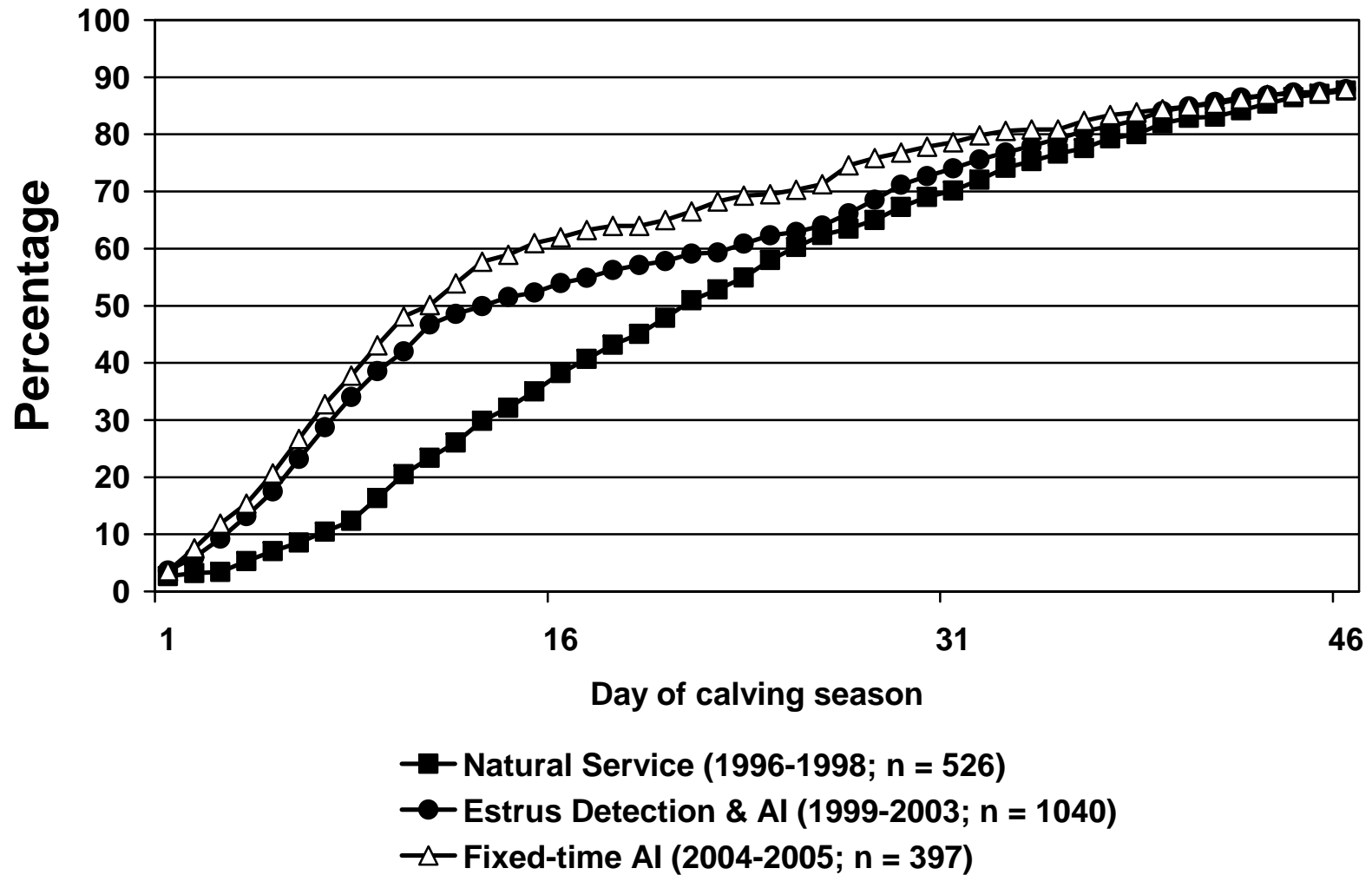


Figure 13. Cumulative calf crop for cows at the University of Missouri Thompson Farm combining years involving natural service, estrus synchronization and AI performed on the basis of observed heat, and fixed-time AI (Schafer and Patterson, unpublished data).

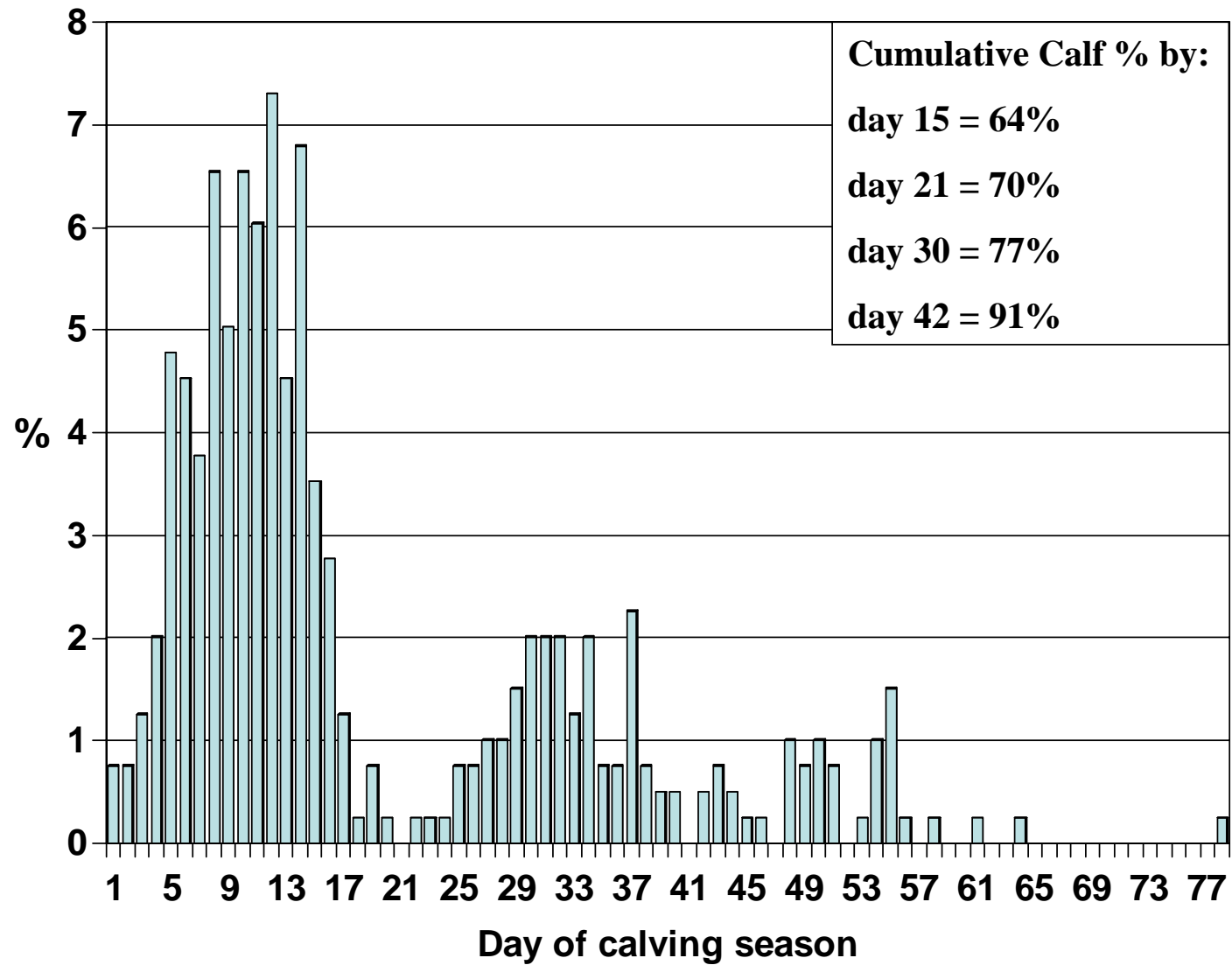


Figure 14. Combined calving data for 3 of the 4 locations in the study by Schafer (2005).

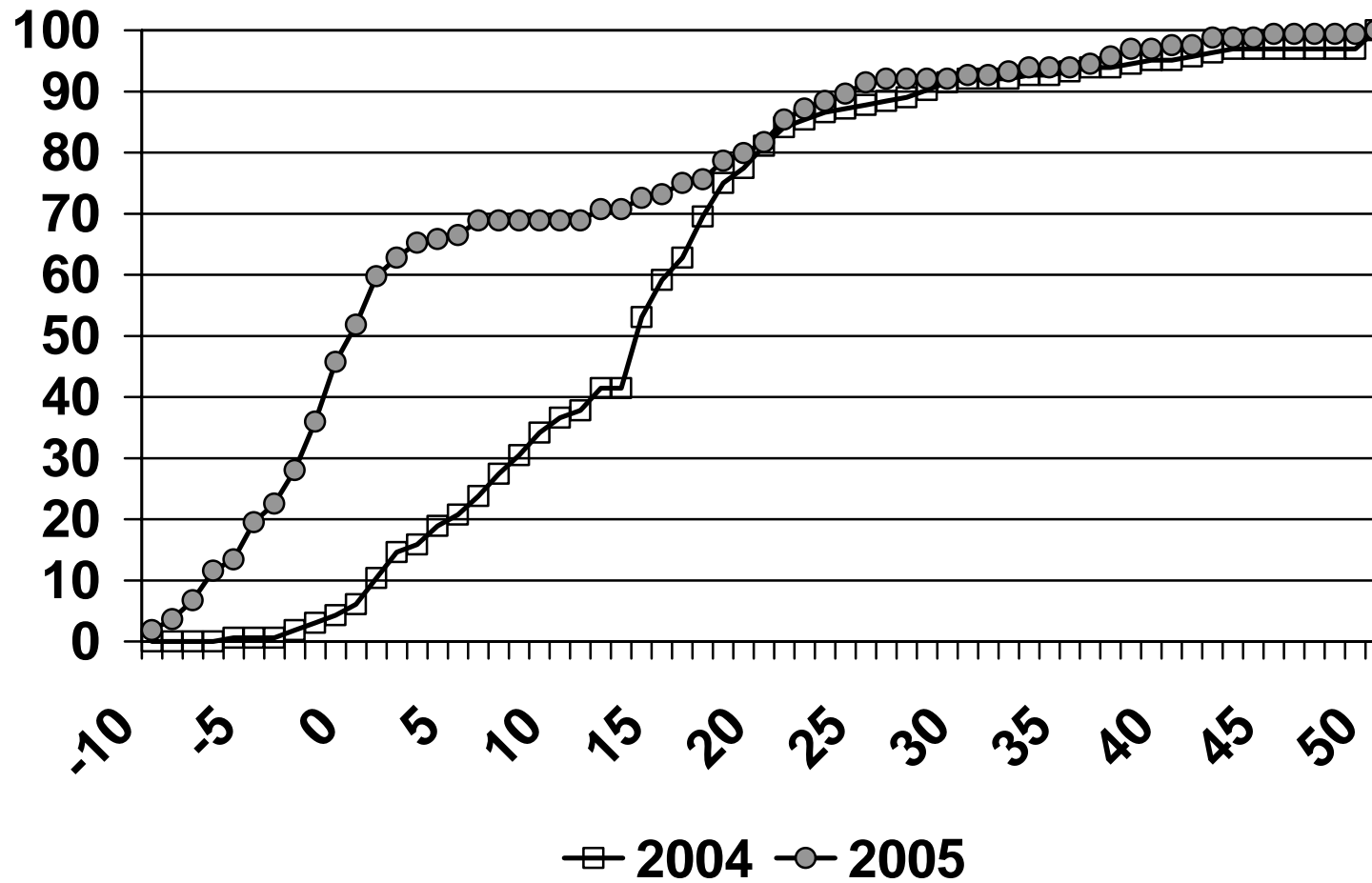


Figure 15. Calving profile for cows at the Forage Systems Research Center in Linnueus, MO, over a two year period. This herd maintains a 45 day breeding season and until the spring of 2004 estrus synchronization and AI had not been utilized.

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