



Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

DAIRY WORKERS'

TRAINING MODULE **2**

REPRODUCTIVE SKILLS

Heifer Synchronization



Photo credit: A. Bjurstrom



Heifers...

An investment in the future dairy herd

- High quality dairy replacements for improving genetic progress
- Heifer raising is the second largest expenditure on the farm



Largest factor influencing heifer costs

Age at first calving

- Heifer housing
- Feed
- Labor
- Management



Heifer reproduction goal



Photo credit: T. Kohlman

Raise heifers to reach a desired age and body weight early so they initiate puberty, establish pregnancy, and calve easily at a minimal cost

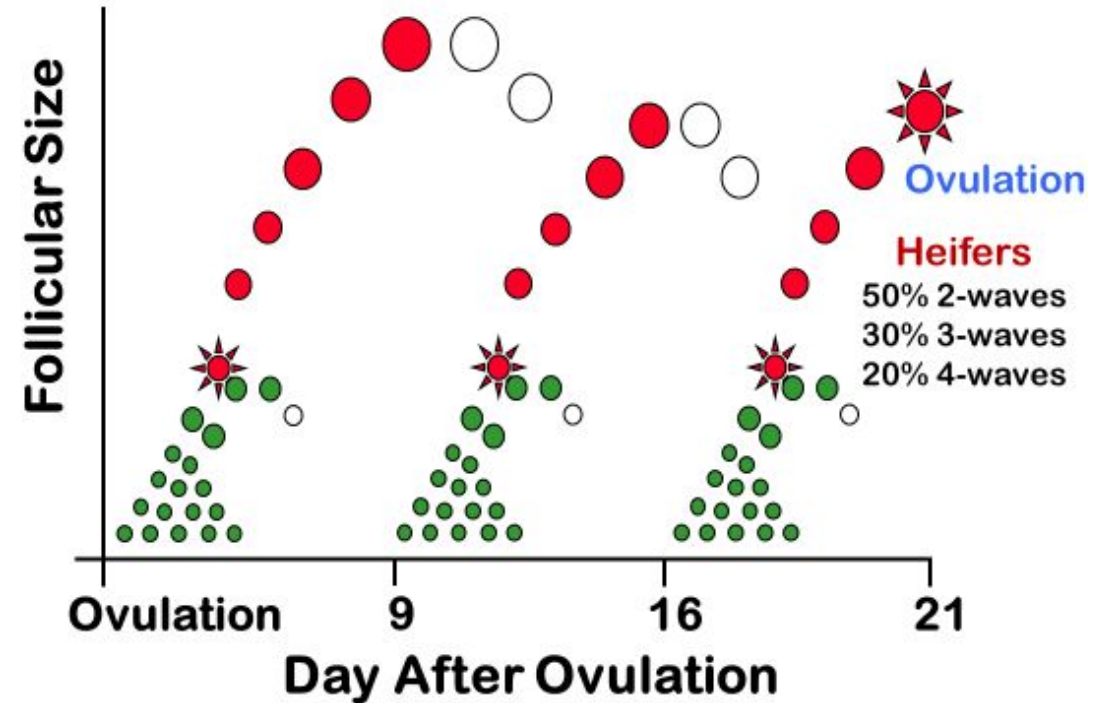
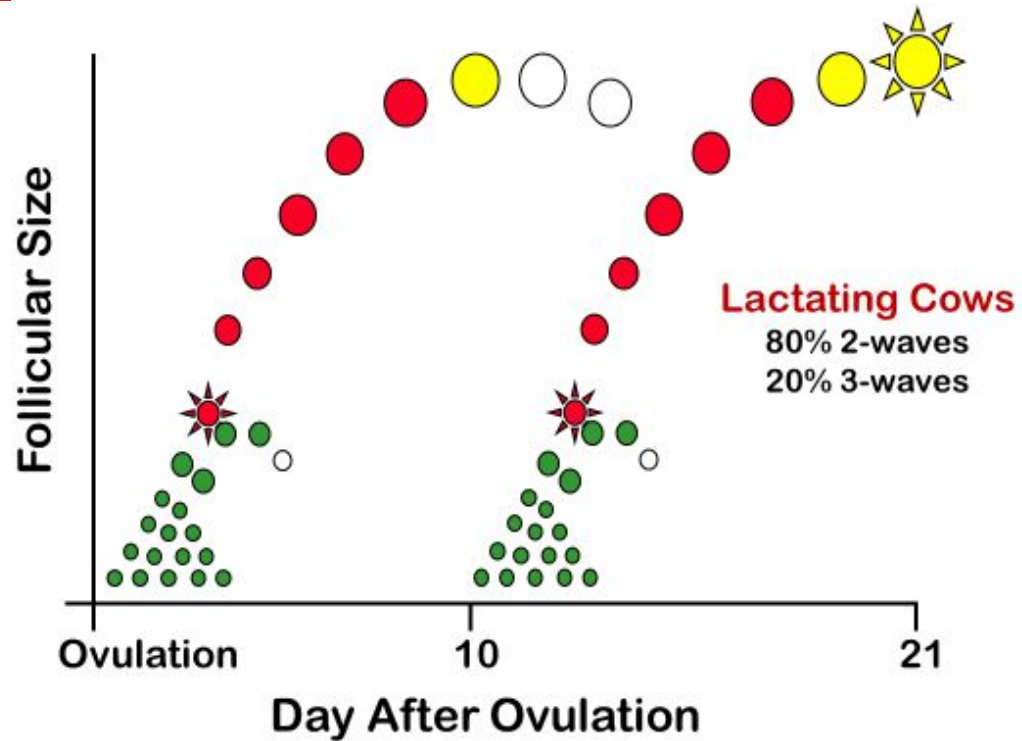


Cows versus heifers

	Cows	Heifers
Estrus Duration	7.3 ± 7.2 hours	11.3 ± 6.9 hours
Conception Rate	<50	>50
Pregnancy Loss	High	Low
Multiple Ovulation	14%	5%
Twinning Rate	8%	-1%

Source: P. Fricke, UW Madison Department of Dairy Science

Follicular waves



Management barriers to high heifer fertility

- Optimal weight
- Heat detection
- Timing
- Compliance



Photo credit: A. Bjurstrom



Targeted breeding approach



- Reach 55% of mature body weight the first 13 months
- Rebreed 1st group by 14 months of age
- Breed 100% of heifers for first time by 15 months



Deciding when to breed Holstein heifers

Breeding Recommendations

Age = 13 months

Weight = 875 lb (396 kg)

Wither Height = 50 in (127 cm)

Calving Recommendations

Age at first calving = 22 - 24 months

Weight = 1250 lb (567 kg) post-calving

Wither Height = 55 in (140 cm)



Breeding strategies for heifers

- Natural service
- Visual heat
- Systematic breeding system
 - Artificial insemination (AI) to observed heat
 - Prostaglandin program
 - Progesterone programs
 - Fixed-time AI



Natural service

Natural service

Advantages

- Less labor with a lower level of skill than AI
- No heat detection

Disadvantages

- Cost
- Number of bulls
- Performance and fertility
- Breed date
- Biosecurity
- Genetics
- Safety



Utilizing natural service

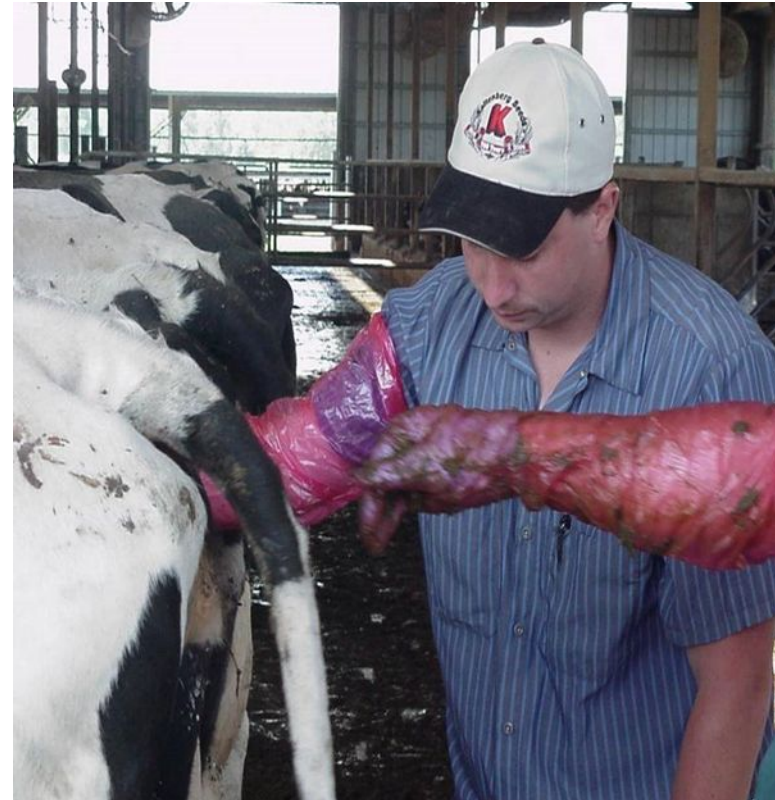
- Breeding soundness exam (BSE)
- Physical exam
- Handling facilities
- Daily monitoring
- Rotate bull
- Less than 2.5 years of age
- 1 bull to 15 to 25 cows
- Nutrition
- Minimize heat stress
- Herd health



Visual Heat & AI

Advantages of artificial insemination

- Genetics
 - Proven, known genetics
 - Opportunity to increase genetic merit
- Economic advantage



Visual heat

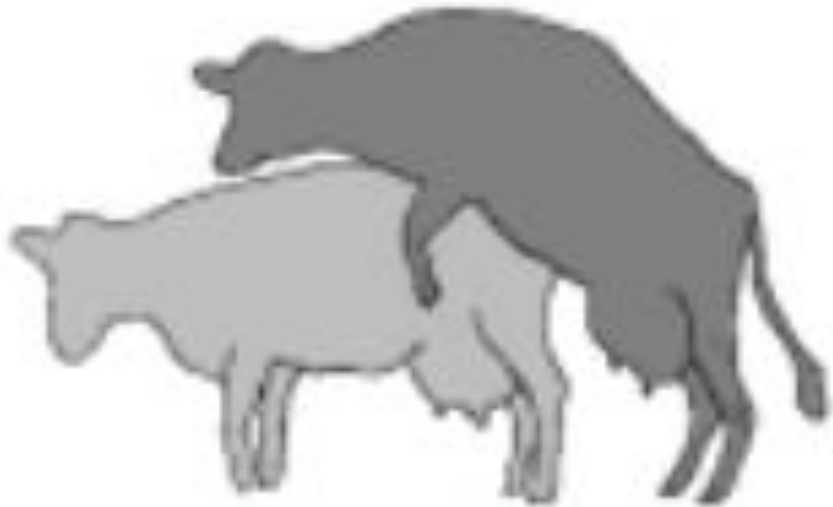
- Considerable time and labor
- Eliminates use of hormone injections
- Overall success depends on:
 - Number of heifers cycling
 - Accuracy of heat detection
 - Efficiency of heat detection



Signs of estrus

Primary sign

- Standing to be mounted



Secondary signs

- Mounting other heifers
- Mucus discharge
- Swelling, reddening of vulva
- Bellowing, restlessness, and trailing
- Rubbed tail head, dirty flanks
- Chin resting, and back rubbing
- Sniffing genitalia



Improving heat detection

- Housing
- Floor surface
- Feet & legs
- Status of herd mates
- Detection aids



Estrus detection aids

- Record keeping
- Signs of estrus
- Mounting detection aids
- Activity monitors
- Hormone injections



Systematic breeding

Advantages of a systematic breeding program

- **Improve** efficiency of heat detection
- **Achieve** timelier first service
- **Reduce** variation in calving interval among heifers
- **Reduce** involuntary culling for reproductive reasons
- **Concentrate** labor for reproductive management to specific time periods
- **Improve** overall reproductive performance of herd



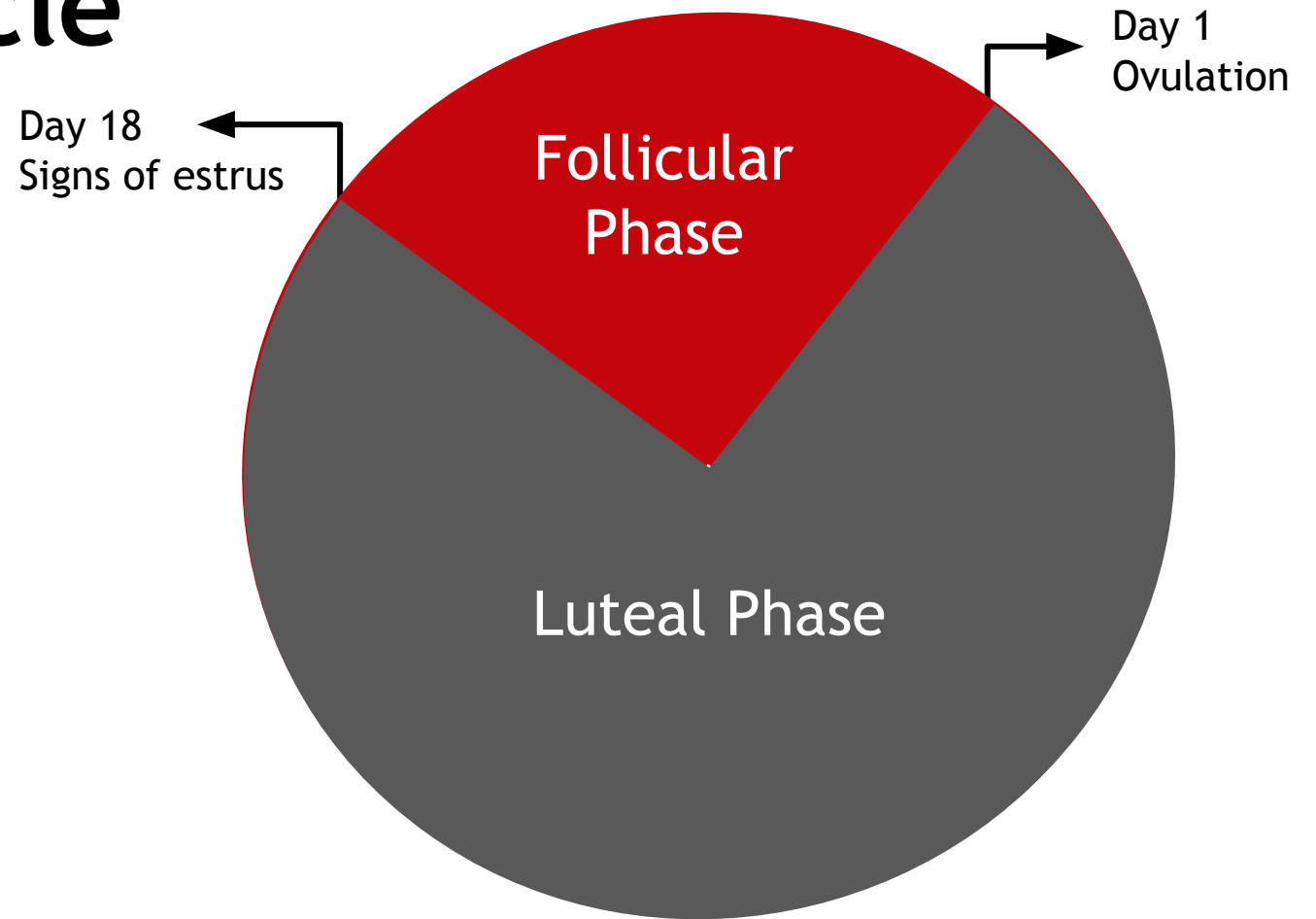
Synchronize heats and induce ovulation

- Synchronizing allows use of natural estrous cycle
- Utilizing hormones must be administered at specific times following a proven standardized system
- Failure to follow leads to poor results and additional costs



The estrous cycle

- 2 major phases
 - Follicular phase
 - Luteal phase



Hormones of the estrous cycle

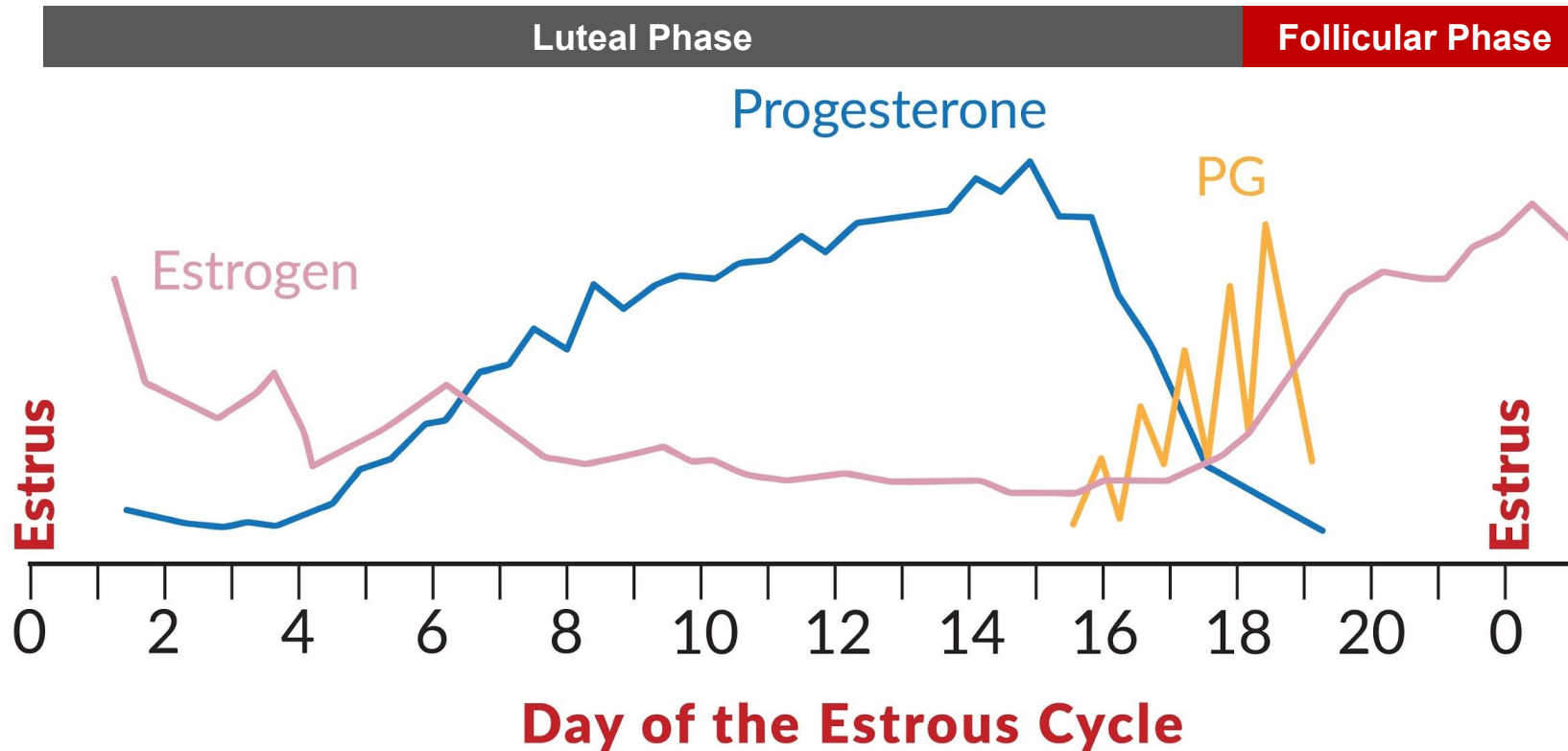
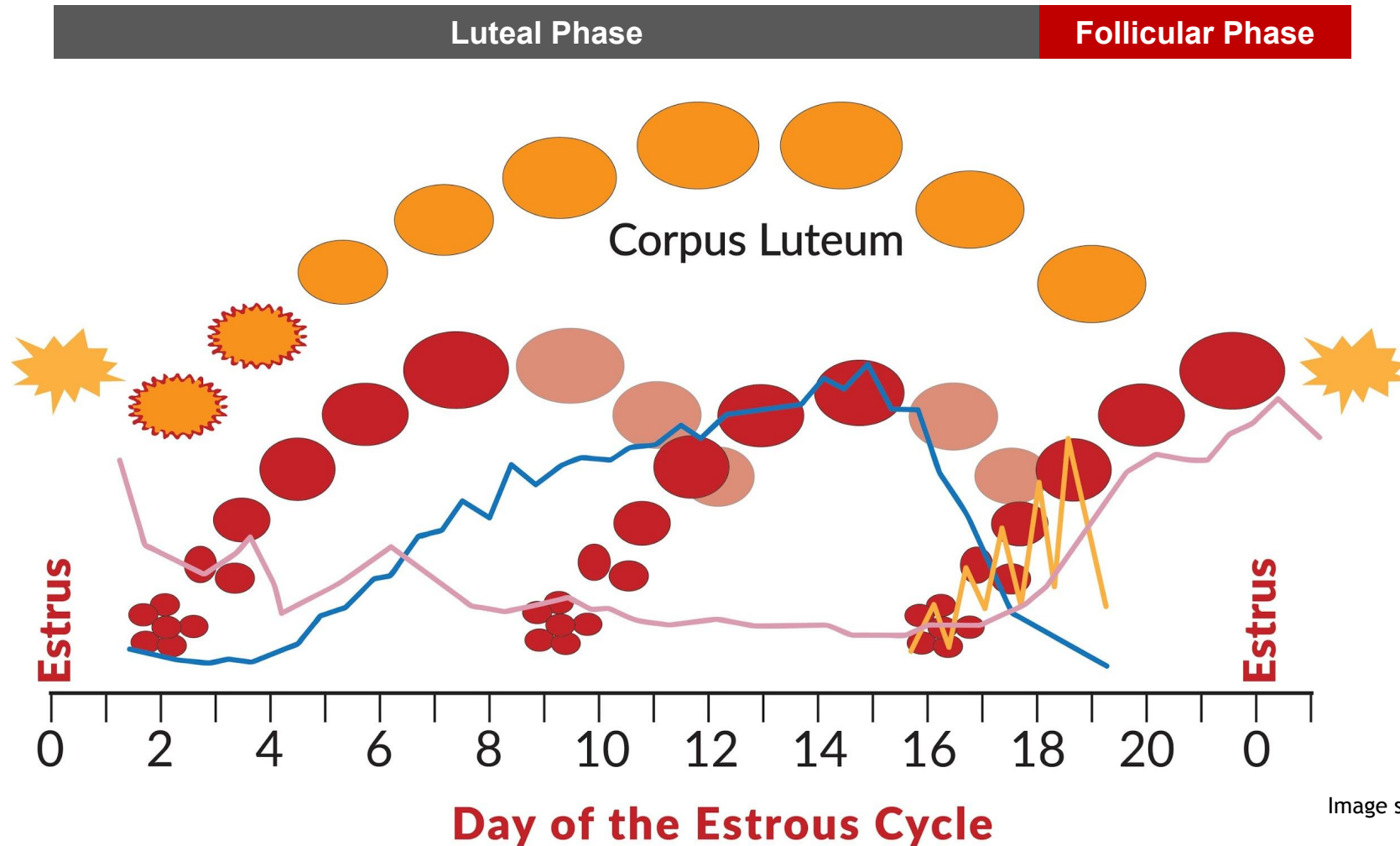


Image source: Adapted from Paul Fricke

Physiology of the estrous cycle



Hormonal manipulation of ovarian function in heifers*

- Progestin
 - CIDR® Intravaginal Insert (Zoetis)
- Prostaglandin F_{2α}
 - Lutylase® (Zoetis)
 - Estrumate® (Merck)
- Gonadotrophin Release Hormone
 - Factrel® (Zoetis)
 - Fertagyl® (Merck)
 - Cystorelin® (Boehringer Ingelheim)



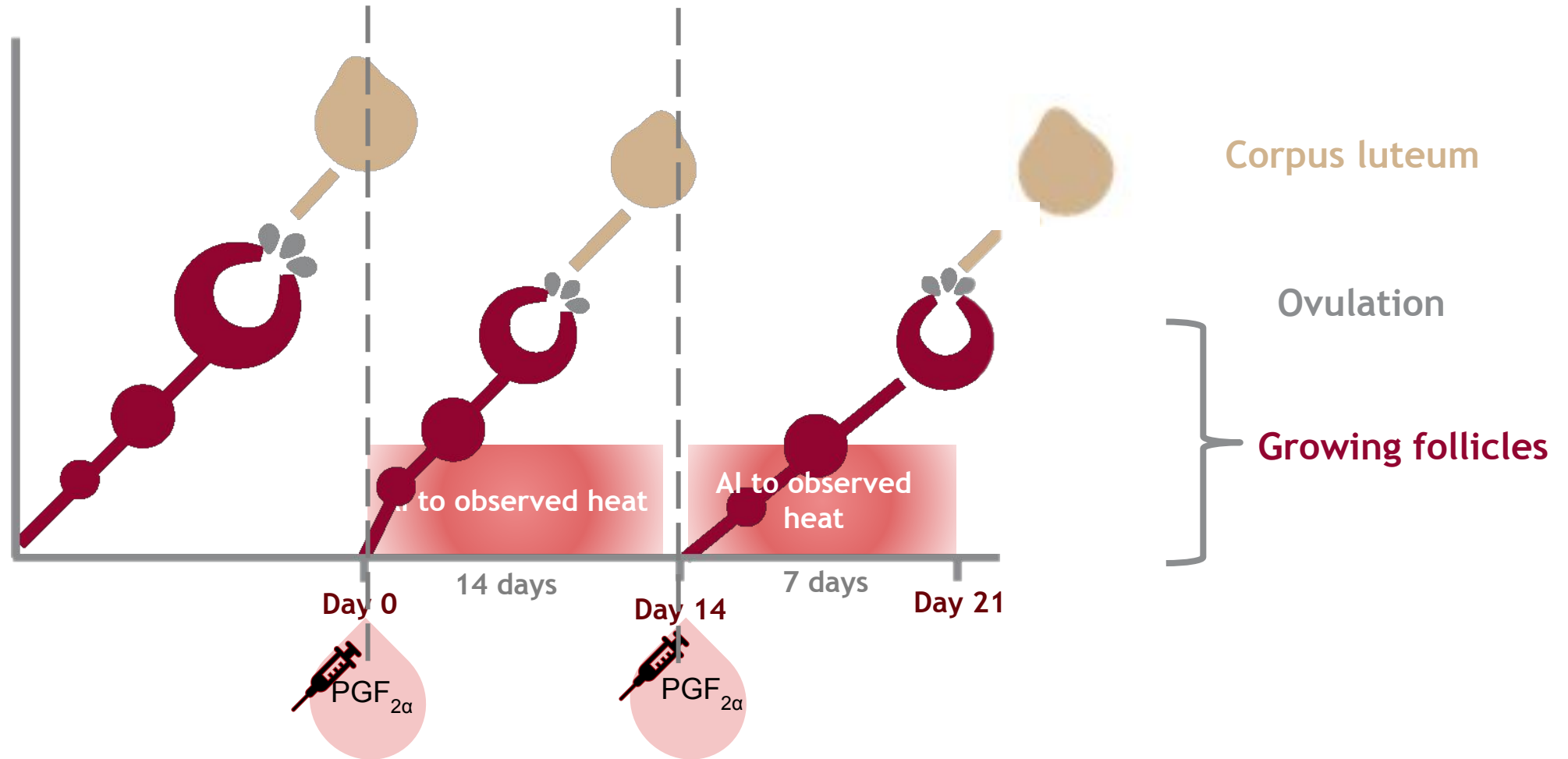
Image source: US Agricultural Safety & Health Centers

**FDA approved drugs for synchronizing estrous cycles in cows or heifers.
Must be prescribed through a Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR).*



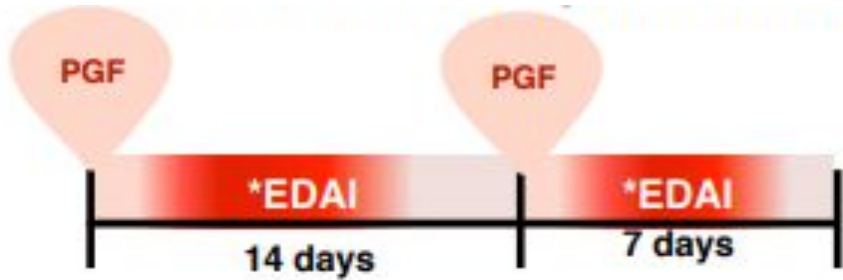
Systematic breeding: AI to observed heat

AI to observed heat: Prostaglandin program





Two PGF injections followed by heat detection

AI to observed heat: Prostaglandin program



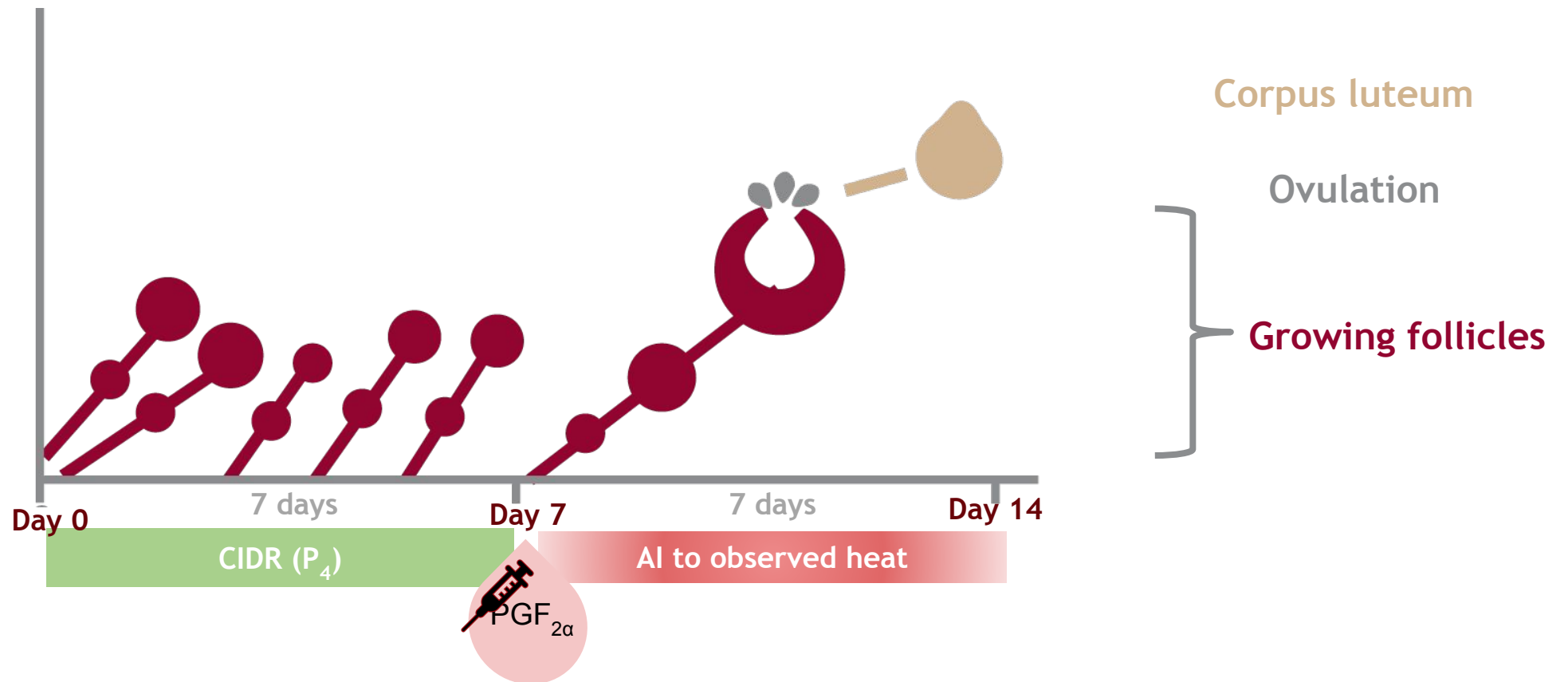
Two PGF injections followed by heat detection

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	 PGF injection	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat
Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat
Breed on visual heat	 PGF injection	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat
Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat					

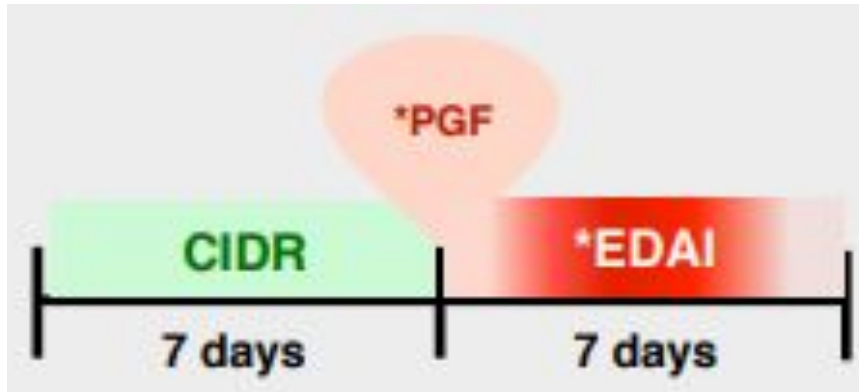
Source: Dairy Cattle Reproduction Council, 2018

AI to observed heat: Progesterone program

CIDR program with PGF injection at removal followed by heat detection



AI to observed heat: Progesterone program



CIDR program with PGF injection at removal followed by heat detection

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	CIDR insertion	CIDR	CIDR	CIDR	CIDR	CIDR
CIDR	CIDR removal PGF injection	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat
Breed on visual heat	Breed on visual heat					

Source: Dairy Cattle Reproduction Council, 2018

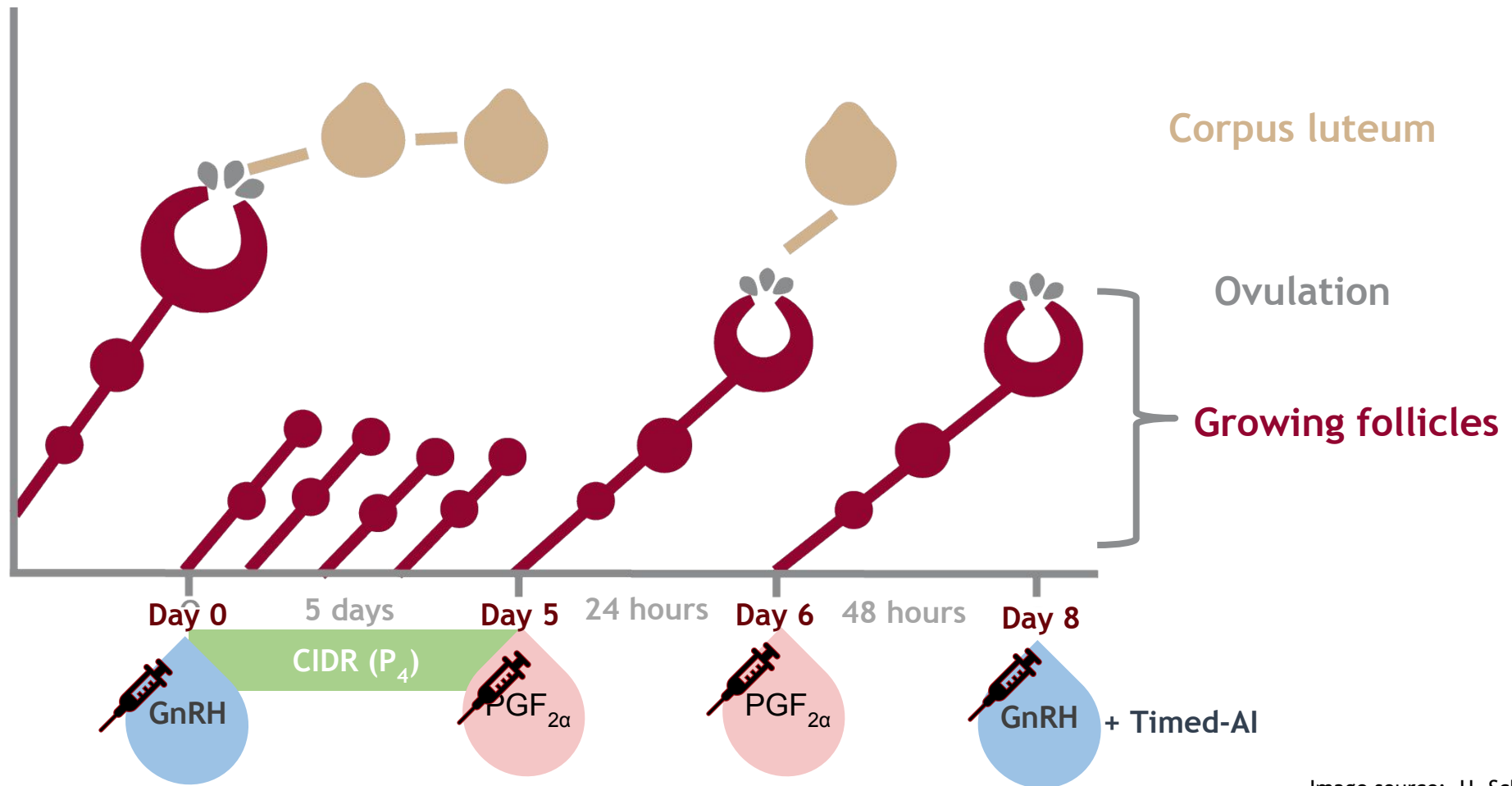
Systematic breeding: Fixed-time AI

Fixed-time AI systems

- Induce puberty in heifers
- Control timing of ovulation
- Eliminate need for estrus detection
- Allow all heifers inseminated on same day
- Higher drug costs and more trips through chute



Fixed-time AI: 5-day CIDR-Sync with GnRH & 2 PGF



Fixed-time AI: 5-day CIDR-Synch with GnRH

A. 5-d CIDR-Synch with GnRH and 2 PGF

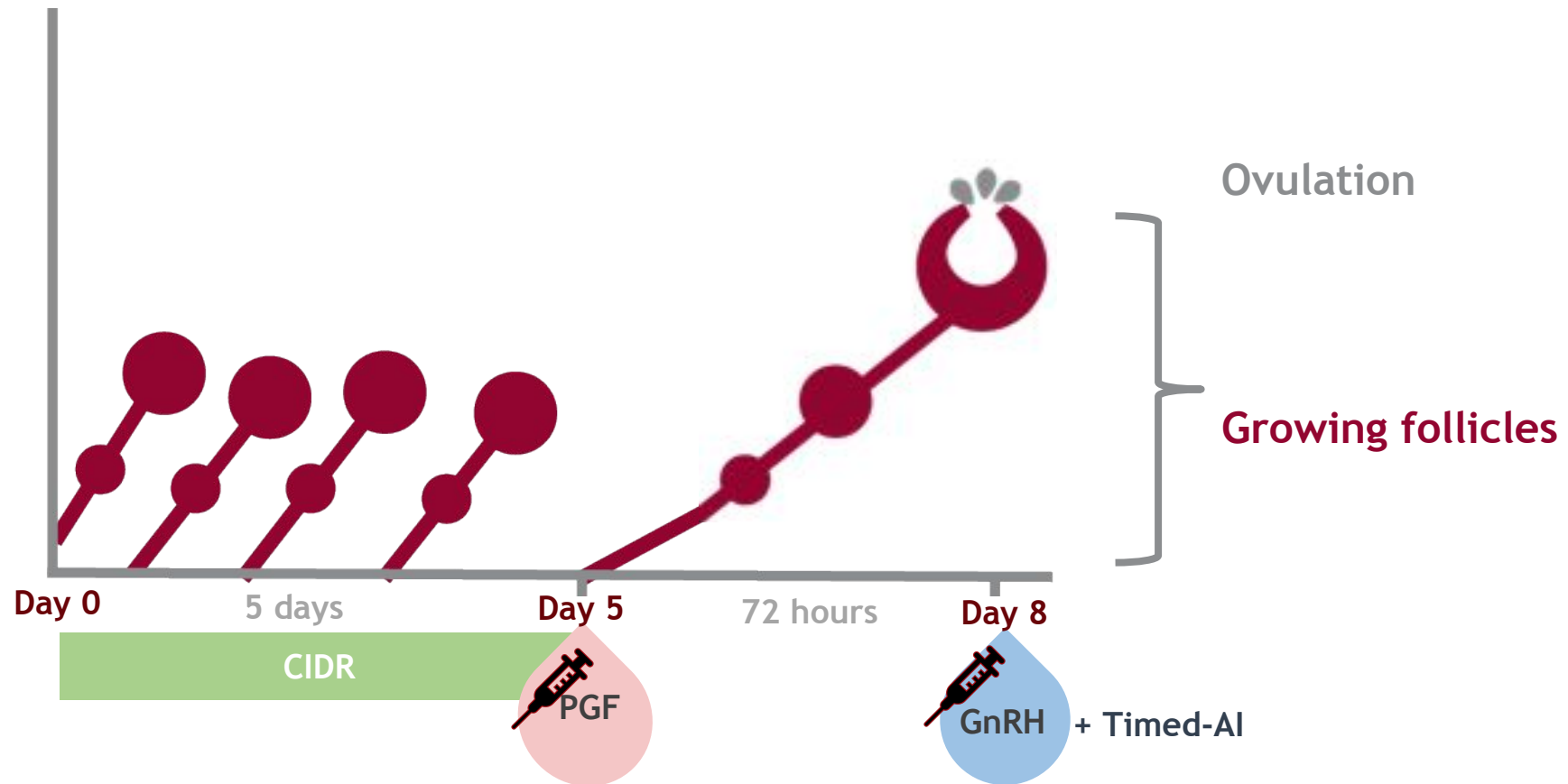


Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			CIDR insertion GnRH injection	CIDR	CIDR	CIDR
CIDR	CIDR removal PGF _{2α} injection	PGF _{2α} injection		GnRH injection Timed AI		

Source: Dairy Cattle Reproduction Council, 2018



Fixed-time AI: 5-day CIDR-Synch without GnRH & 1 PGF



Fixed-time AI: 5-day CIDR-Synch without GnRH

B. 5-d CIDR-Synch without GnRH and 1 PGF



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			CIDR insertion	CIDR	CIDR	CIDR
CIDR	CIDR removal PGF _{2α} injection			GnRH injection Timed AI		

Source: Dairy Cattle Reproduction Council, 2018

Compliance

Absolute compliance

What if you were only 90% compliant with the a 5-Day CIDR-Synch with GnRH Protocol?

Shot	Heifer 1	Heifer 2	Heifer 3	Heifer 4	Heifer 5	Heifer 6	Heifer 7	Heifer 8	Heifer 9	Heifer 10
1-GnRH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2-PGF		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3-PGF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4-GnRH	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Completed protocol?	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Source: Adapted from Dairy Cattle Reproductive Council

Will the protocol work for you?



Cost factor of compliance

Considerations:

- GnRH = \$3.20 per dose
- Prostaglandin (PGF_{2α}) = \$2.50 per dose
- Cow handling = \$1 per cow
- CIDR application = \$9 to \$10 per cow

Protocols (excluding semen):

- 2 PGF_{2α} protocol = \$5.50 per heifer *(three handlings)*
- CIDR + PGF_{2α} protocol = \$14.50 per heifer *(three handlings)*
- 5-Day CIDR-Synch with GnRH protocol = \$23.40 per cow *(four handlings)*
- 5-Day CIDR-Synch without GnRH protocol = \$17.70 per heifer *(three handlings)*

Source: adapted from J.Fetrow, University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine



To achieve compliance

Correct injections | Correct cow | Correct days



Synchronizing & inseminating best management practices

- Personnel
- Record keeping
- Facilities
- Animal handling



Worker safety

- Do not work alone
- Properly restrain heifers
- Handle loaded syringes with care
- Never carry loaded syringes in pockets
- Keep needles properly covered
- Identify exit route
- Properly dispose of used needles and bottles
- Use all products according to label under the supervision of VCPR



Hormone use and administration

Use hormones with caution

- Prostaglandin should not be used by pregnant females
- Progesterone can increase symptoms of pregnancy



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Heifer reproduction goal



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Presentation and video developed for the Dairy Workers' Training Module: Reproductive Skills, 2022.

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DAIRY WORKERS'

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REPRODUCTIVE SKILLS

Heifer AI Synchronization Protocols



Photo credit: A. Bjurstrom



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DAIRY WORKERS'

TRAINING MODULE 2

REPRODUCTIVE SKILLS

Heifer AI Synchronization Protocols



Resources:

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