
AI Basics & Benefits

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Reproduction Basics

- Seasonality
 - Length of the breeding season
 - Estrous cycle
 - Synchronization
 - Breeding
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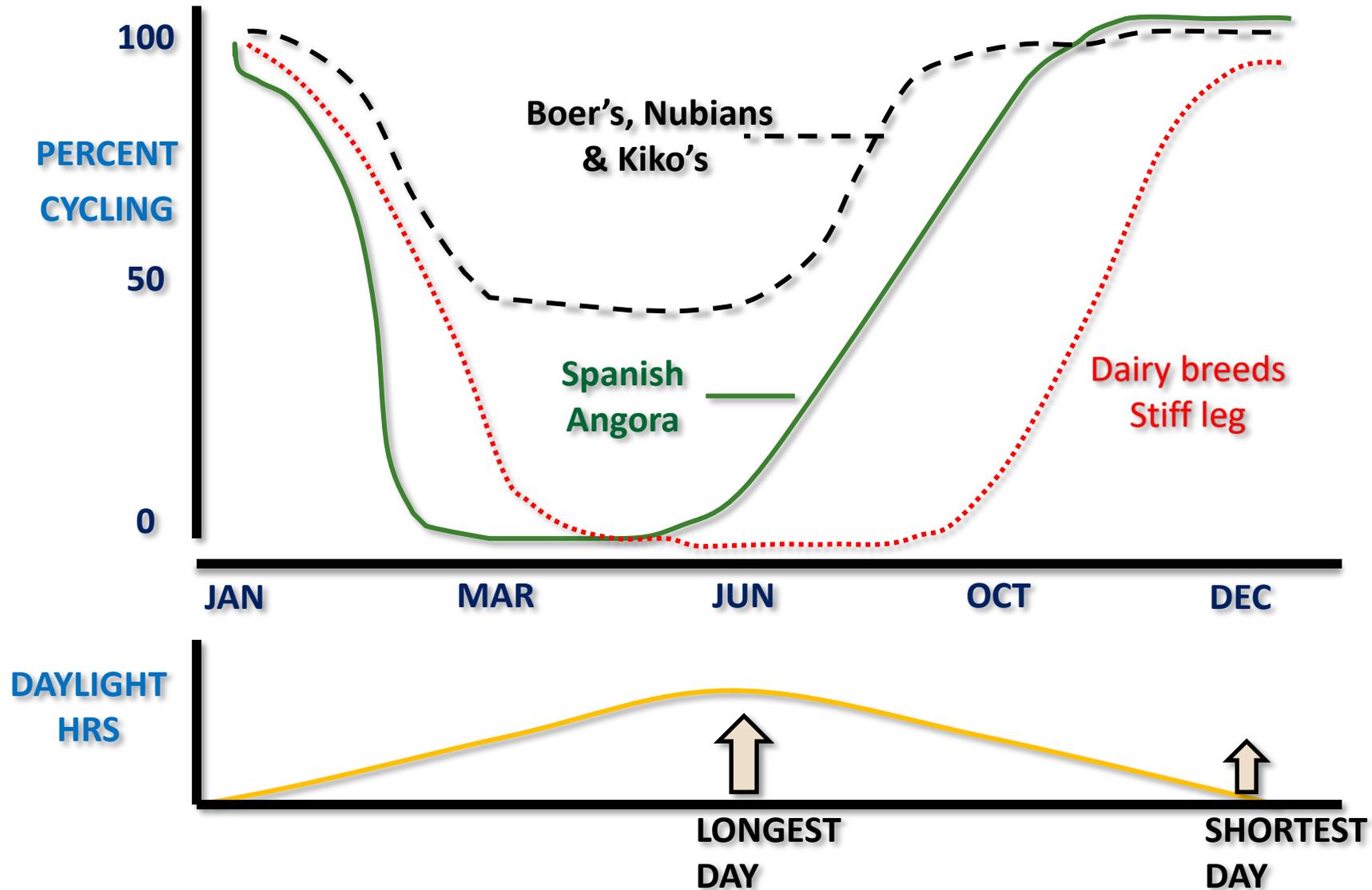
Seasonality

- Goats are generally seasonally polyestrous in North America.
- Short day breeders
- Polyestrous near the equator.

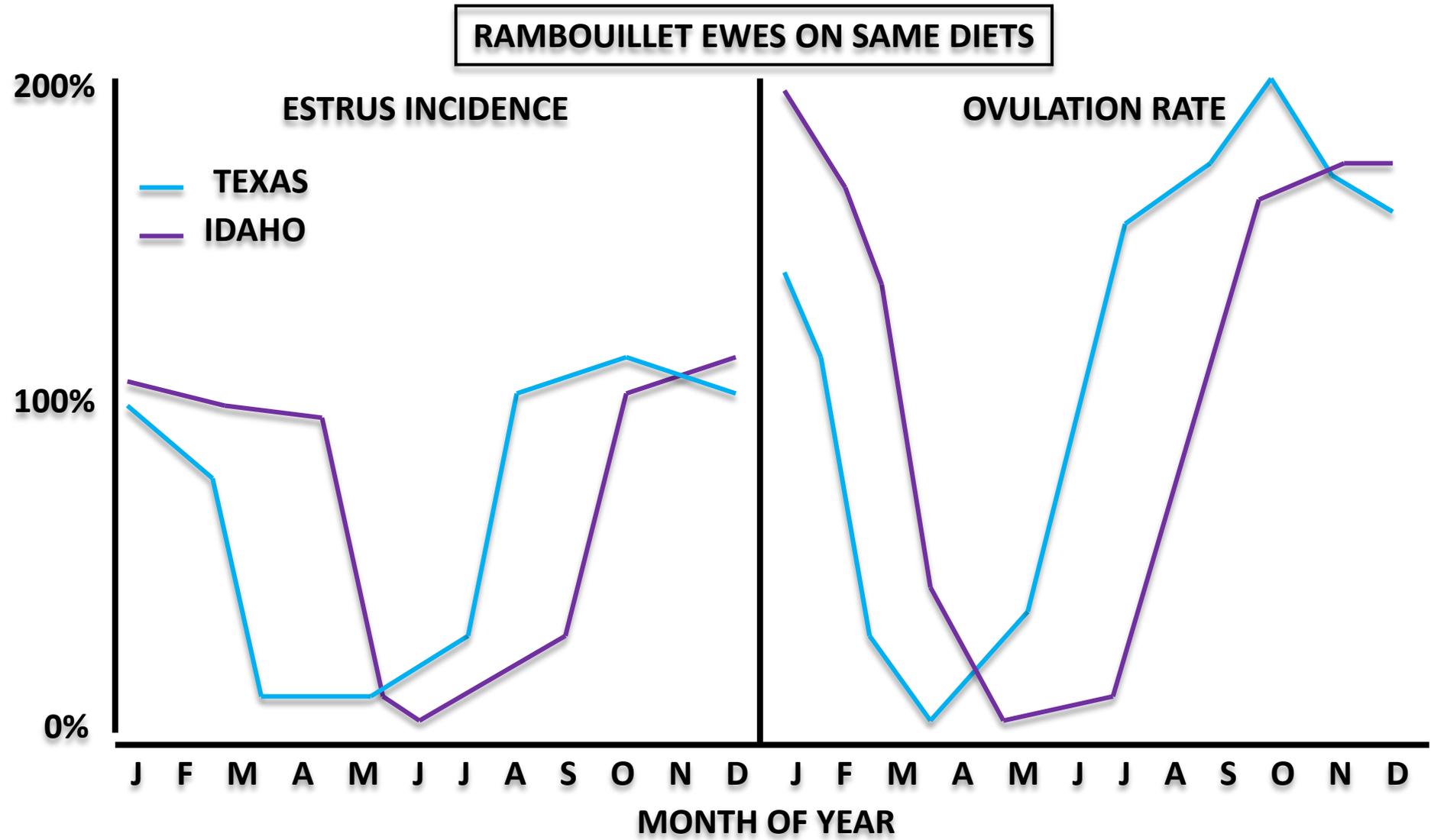
The length of the breeding season is influenced by:

- Breed
 - Location
 - Nutrition
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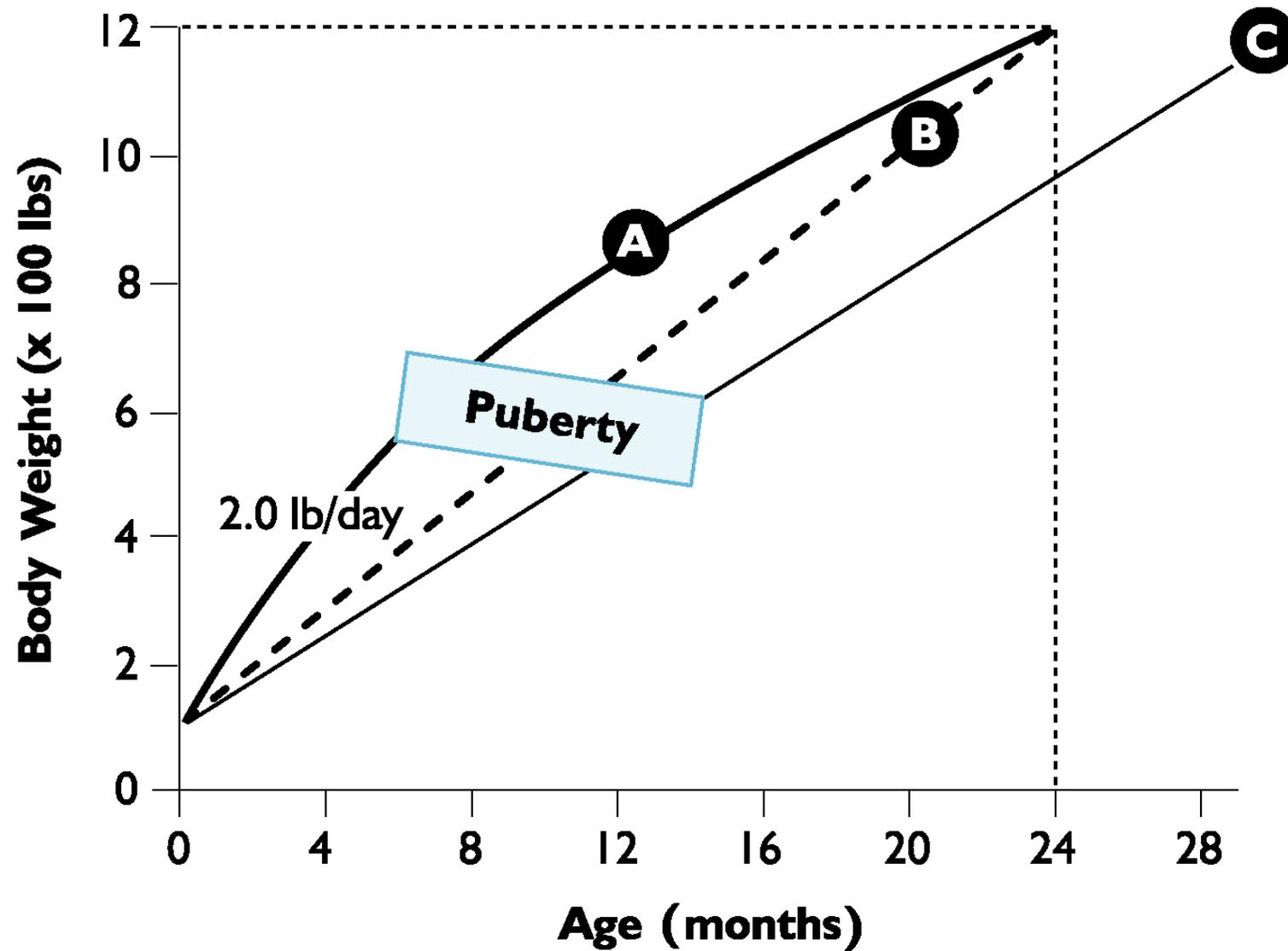
Breed & % Cycling by Month



Location effect on estrus onset & ovulation rate



Nutrition

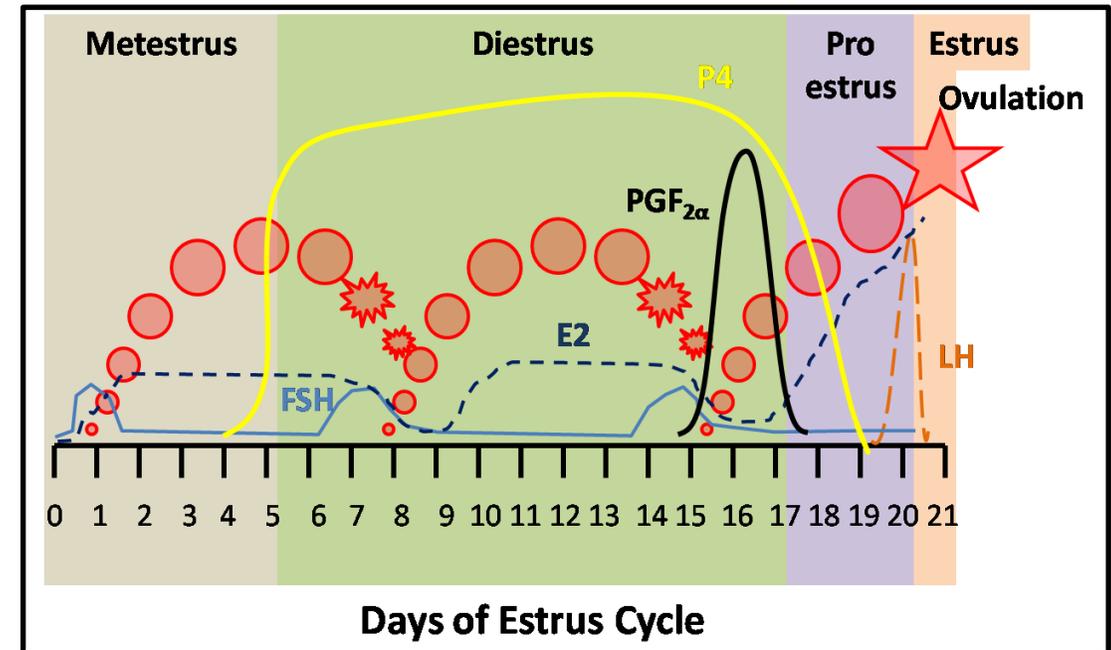


Estrous cycle

- Length – 19 to 23 days (21 days)
 - Angora (16-18) and Pygmy (>21)
 - Estrus – 24 hours [12 – 36 hours]
 - Doelings : 24 hours
 - Older does : 24 – 48 hours
 - Ovulation – towards the end of estrus
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Estrus Cycle

- FSH stimulates growth of follicular wave
- Maturing dominant follicle = \uparrow estradiol, inhibin = \downarrow FSH
- Progesterone inhibits LH leading to regression of dominant follicle
- Regression of dominant follicle = \downarrow estradiol, inhibin = \uparrow FSH
- Luteolysis = \downarrow progesterone = dominant follicle continues to grow
- \uparrow estradiol leads to preovulatory LH surge
- LH surge leads to ovulation



Signs of estrus

- Fence walking
 - Swollen vulva
 - Tail wagging
 - Increase in urination
 - Decrease in appetite
 - Vocalization - does
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Methods of estrus detection

- Introduction of a male or teaser
- Fence line exposure
- Buck jar: Rub a rag on the bucks head, put the rag in a jar and offer it to does once a day.
- Buck – beard hung on the pen during late transition or early in the breeding season

Teaser Options

- Teasing apron
- Marking harness
- Intersex
- Penile deviation
- Epididectomised male
- Vasectomised male

Teaser Behavior

- Sticks nose in stream of urine from females
 - Flehmen reaction
 - Strikes with his front leg
 - Flicks his tongue
 - Mounts
-

Triggering cycles

■ Male effect

- Works late transition
- Middle of August
- Bucks should be away from the does for at least 2 months
- Good management tool to synchronize does
- Short breeding season
- Artificial insemination could be utilized with teaser buck exposure

■ Light effect

■ Hormones – PGF2@, P4 & FSH

Doelings

- Select replacements
- Remove supranummery teats – split teats
- Puberty – 5 to 8 months
- Breeding >70 % of their mature weight
- Bred too early stunted growth

Why and Why Not AI?

Reason To:

- Improve genetics
 - Breed to better genetics to produce bucks and replacement does.
 - Able to improve herd multiple ways.
- Reduce breeding costs
 - Better genetics usually cost more.
 - Purchasing semen is cheaper and generally easier than purchasing the animal.

Reason Not To:

- Breeding Efficiency
 - AI conception rates are generally lower than natural conception.
- Time and Effort
 - AI will take more time and labor, along with added expense.
- Cost
 - Goat AI is a higher cost than other species.
- Commercial Goats
 - AI is not for producers wanting to producer market animals.

Types of AI

■ Transvaginal AI

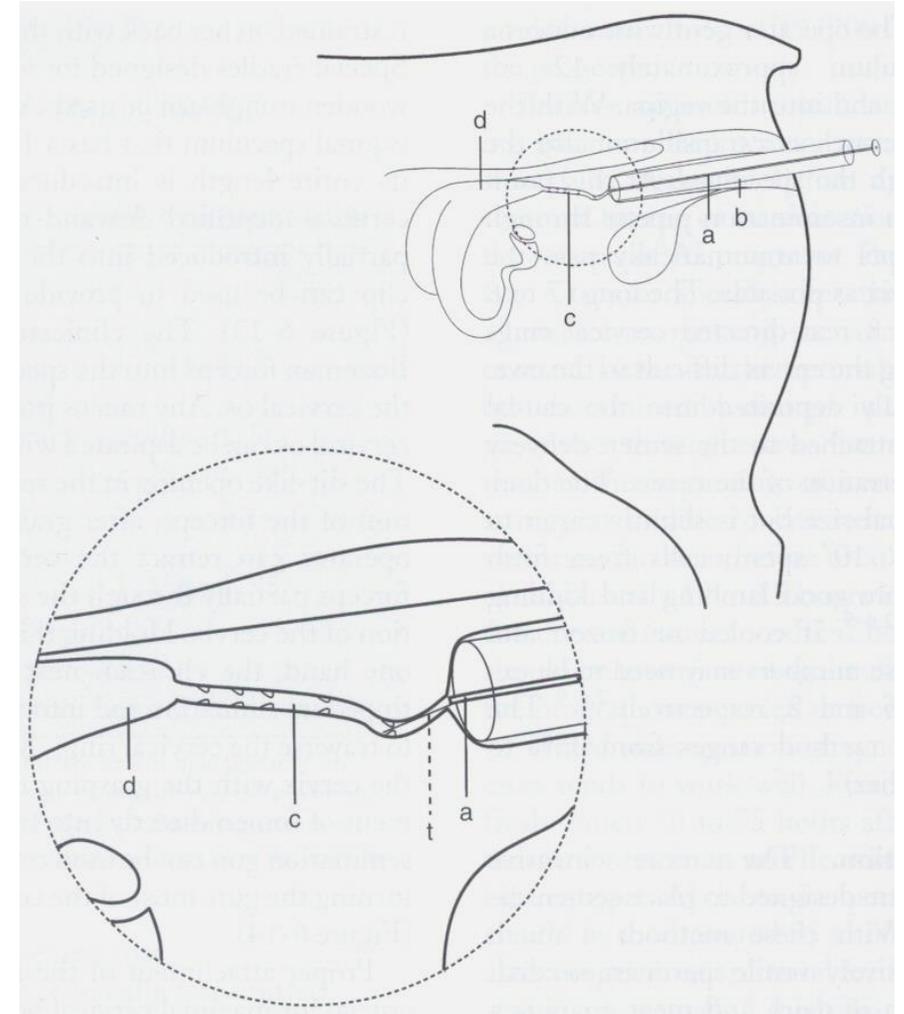
□ Traditional method

- Uses a speculum and light to deposit semen after the cervix

□ Easy to learn

□ Cost: Semen plus supplies (Cheapest)

□ Conception rates 40% to 80%



Types of AI

■ Laparoscopic AI

- ❑ Surgical procedure that may require a veterinarian.
 - Will require a vet to get the necessary drugs.
- ❑ Puts the semen directly into the uterus.
- ❑ Cost: Semen plus cost of procedure (\$60/doe)
- ❑ Conception Rate > 70%

■ Endoscopic Transvaginal AI

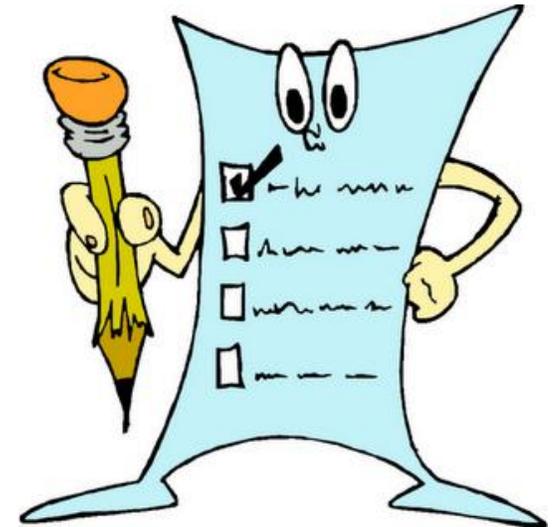
- ❑ Newest technology
- ❑ May still require a veterinarian
- ❑ Uses an endoscope to deposit the semen behind the cervix
- ❑ Conception Rates > 80%



- The trick to all AI procedures is catching the does in estrus (heat)

Common synchronization protocols used in does

- Literature numerous
 - Each vet or AI technician has their favorite method
- Drugs needed to do this typically require a veterinarian.
- Synchronization requires prior planning and work before the AI can be performed.



EAZI-BREED CIDR Sheep Insert

Product Description

- Active Ingredient:
 - ❑ 0.30 gm Progesterone, 0.30 gm
- Indication:
 - ❑ Induction of estrus in ewes (sheep) during seasonal anestrus
- 20 EAZI-BREED CIDR Sheep inserts per bag
- EAZI-BREED CIDR Sheep applicator sold separately
- 24 month expiry dating
- Storage:
 - ❑ Store at controlled room temperature 20° to 25° C (68° to 77° F) with excursions between 15° to 30° C (59° to 86° F).
- Cost - \$6 to \$8



EAZI-BREED CIDR Sheep Insert

- Fall out rate [2 – 25%]
- Clean lubricated vaginal speculum
- Maiden does [Strictures or hymen]
- Avoid rough handling [Adhesions]



Tighten Synchrony of Estrus

- Prostaglandin



- FSH product – eCG or PG 600



- On the day of removal or < 24 hours before



Gonadotropin Products Used



| Product | Dosage | Route |
|---|---|----------------------|
| <p>PG 600</p> <p>5 ml contains (400 IU eCG) (200 IU HCG)</p> | <p>Full dose – 5ml - off season.</p> <p>½ dose late transition and breeding season</p> | <p>Intramuscular</p> |
| <p>Equinex, Stimukron, Fostim, Folligon</p> <p>[Equine Chronic Gonadotropin or eCG]</p> | <p>400-500 I.U.= off season and transition period.</p> <p>200-300 I.U.= breeding season</p> | <p>Intramuscular</p> |

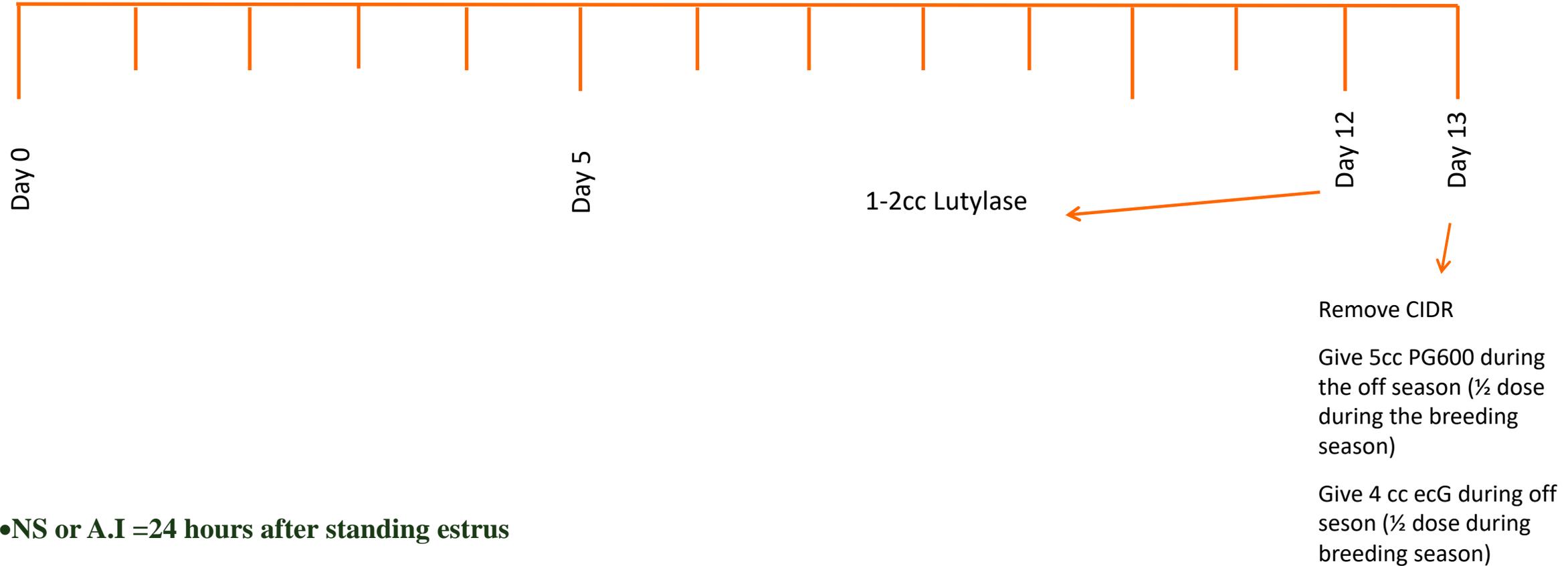
CIDR / Lutylase



NS or A.I.= 24 hours after standing estrus

TAI= 52 to 56 hours after CIDR removal

CIDR + Lutylase + PG 600 (or ecG)



- NS or A.I =24 hours after standing estrus
- TAI = 42 to 48 hours after CIDR removal

| Day 0 | Day 18 | Day 19 | Day 20 |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 8 am Insert CIDR | 8 am Remove CIDR | Off Feed | AI 50-55 Hours after CIDR Removal |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Castleberry• Late Transition and Breeding Session | | | |

CIDR-G

| Duration (days) | eCG | Prostaglandin | Season | Estrus (hours) | Breeding | Pregnancy Rate |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| 16 | + (Removal) | — | Breeding | 27.2 ± 0.4 | TAI 48 and 60 hours after CIDR removal | 47% |
| 9 | + (Removal) | + (Removal) | Breeding | 24-36 | Natural service | 95% |
| 9 | — | + (Removal) | Breeding | 24-72 | Natural service | 65% |
| 13 | | + (Removal) | Breeding | 40.2±10.5 | AI after the onset | 63% |
| 5 | + (Removal) | + (Day 0) with CIDR-G insertion | Breeding or Non-Breeding | | TAI at 54 hours | 50% |

Using AI

- AI is not for all producers.
- Need to have a purpose.
- Can be an inexpensive method to improve genetics
- Check with veterinarian on drug use.



CARR

For Dulcie it was the perfect Valentine's Day gift.. everything a cow could want without all the rest of the bull.