



Effect of Management on Animal Reproduction

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The farm manager has the power to influence or manipulate the farm's management. Here are some instances of how farmers manage or influence these variables:

A suitable vaccination program, a strategic worm control program, the selection of male and female animals based on their propensity to produce offspring, the correct ratio of male to female animals in natural matings, the provision of appropriate nutrition for the stage of animal development, and the choice of paddocks that minimize environmental factors' negative effects on newly born animals are all necessary.

Effect of management on puberty

The majority of cattle attain puberty between the ages of 8 and 13 months with proper nutritional management. Prepubertal anestrus is the absence of estrus after this point. If delayed puberty affects a group of heifers with similar ages or a group with different ages, management is the issue.

Since the availability of nutrition affects when puberty begins, heifers of the same age fed a diet with insufficient energy will exhibit a protracted prepubertal anestrus stage.

Similar to this, when a group of heifers of various ages are housed together and fed a balanced diet, the bigger or more aggressive herd members will take a greater part of the food and tend to reach puberty earlier while others may stay acyclic. But eventually, the entire population starts to cycle.

Ineffective peer group management may cause gilts to delay puberty. Housing with young boars or early contact with older boars both have the potential to delay puberty. Insufficient boar interaction or contact with a boar that has little to no boar odor may cause puberty to take longer than expected when the anticipated time of first estrus approaches.

Effect of management on Estrous Detection

When an animal is in estrus, mounting behavior alters the color of the detector or removes the markings made with a chalk or paint stick. The results from pressure-sensitive mount detectors are outstanding when used properly and managed.

Various techniques can be applied to enhance estrus detection in specific management scenarios.

First, cows in heat leave the herd to stimulate activity. According to studies, when multiple cows were in heat, mounting activity increased 3- to 5-fold. However, removing estrus cows is justified by the fact that animals that are actively mounting occasionally favor certain individuals. This can lessen the chances of finding additional, less aggressive cows that are in heat.

Second, to encourage activity, doubtful cows can be put near strage animals.

Third, occasionally activity is stimulated by simply transferring cows in a herd from one place to another, like from a concrete area to a dirt lot.

Effect of management on Pregnancy Diagnosis

The narrative and clinical indicators are used by cattle owners to make a presumptive pregnancy diagnosis.

Exposure to a bull or artificial insemination

A cow's history with a bull, the observation of mating, or artificial insemination (AI) are not always accurate indicators of pregnancy status and can even be misleading. as follows:

Only approximately 50% of inseminations result in detectable pregnancy, even with high fertilization rates. Many cows that have complained of infertility are discovered to be pregnant upon rectal probing as a result of unnoticed, unexpected, or unreported matings.

Cessation of The Estrous Cycle

Bovine embryos begin to signals their presence between days 15 and 17 following ovulation, which causes the corpus luteum to remain intact and the maternal estrous cycle to be ceased . Therefore, failure to enter estrus between 18 and 24 days after mating indicates that conception has taken place.

Effect of management on Anestrus

It's possible that estrus symptoms exist but go unnoticed, which is entirely a management issue.

Effect of management on Infertility

It is important to distinguish between managerial deficiencies and the infectious forms of sterility brought on by trichomoniasis and vivirosis, which are also difficulties in the herd.

The typical management flaws that cause infertility are poorly detecting heat, incorrect timing for fertilization and early embryonic death (EED). Stress, nutrition, the time of year, the climate, sire effects, and transrectal palpation are outside variables that contribute to embryonic death. EED has been linked to maternal stress brought on by extreme pain, hunger, and transportation.

Regular exercise is crucial during pregnancy and should not be avoided, however it should be minimized in the final stages. When carried out properly, rectal palpation and ultrasound examinations should be regarded as safe procedures, and there is no evidence that these tests are harmful to the developing embryo.