

奶牛繁殖管理新技术研讨会

2012.12.15 上海

主办单位：上海奶业行业协会生产委员会
上海市奶牛研究所
先马士（上海）有限公司

主讲人：卡米洛·蒙大纳 先生
(Camilo Montana)

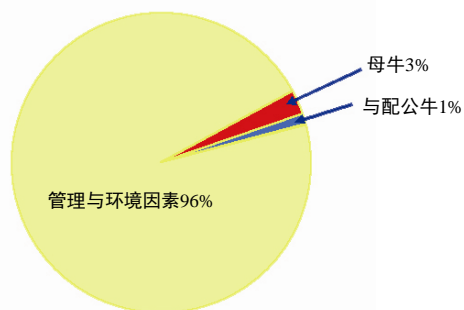


Reproduction in Dairy Cattle Factors and Alternatives

奶牛繁殖 影响因素与备选方案

By
Camilo Montana
Semex Reproductive Consultant
卡米洛·蒙大纳
先马士繁殖专家

影响受胎率的因素

Reproductive Goals 繁殖目标



- All cows bred by 65-70 DIM
目标：所有母牛泌乳65-70天配种
Cows don't show heat
问题：母牛不发情
- Conception before 100 DIM
目标：母牛在泌乳100天前受孕
Low Conception Rates
问题：受胎率低
- 12-13 mo calving interval
目标：产犊间隔12-13个月
High pregnancies losses
问题：流产率高

牧场繁殖问题——示例

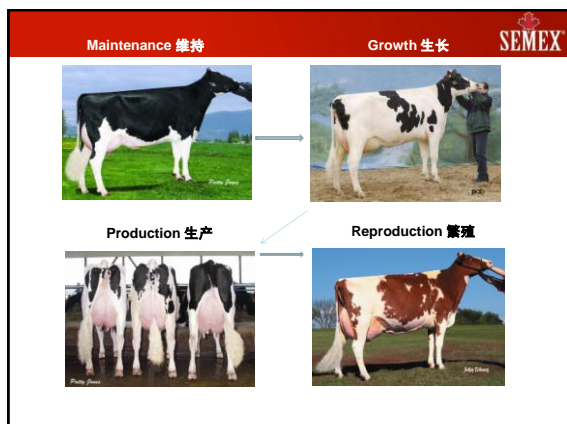


Reproductive on Farm-problems Example

- 奶牛不发情 Cows don't show heat
发情鉴定 Heat Detection
 - 受胎率低 Low Conception Rates
冻精处理 Semen handling
 - 流产率高 High Prenancy Losses
霉菌毒素饲料 Moldy feed
- They are all related to management
——以上各点均和饲养管理相关

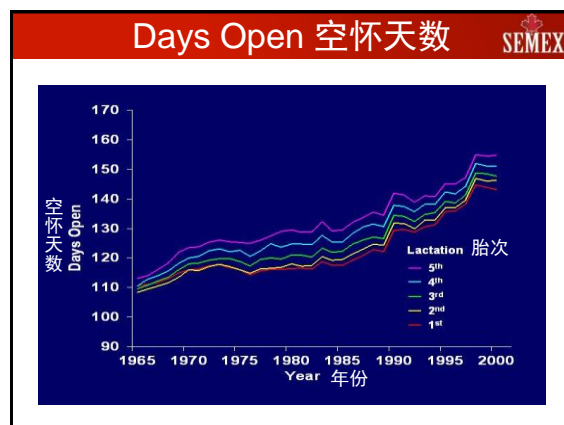
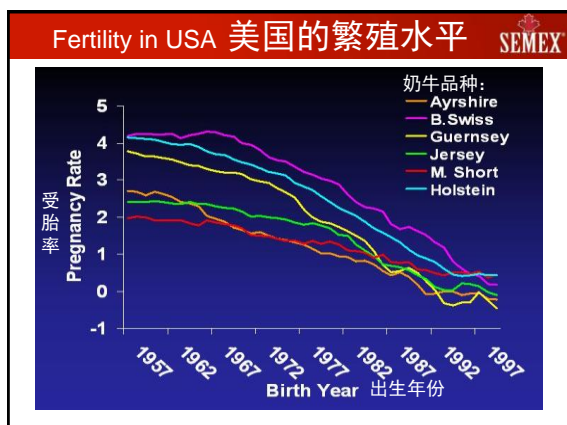
Cow's Equation





Pregnancy Value
受胎的价值
\$\$\$\$\$

A photograph of a black and white cow standing in a barn, with her calf lying on the straw bedding in front of her.



- Factors 因素**
- Heat detection 发情鉴定
 - AI techniques and semen handling 人工授精技术与冻精处理
 - VWP (Voluntary waiting period) 主动等待期
 - Calving management 分娩管理
 - Nutrition 营养
 - Environment 环境
 - Genetics 遗传

- When to breed? 何时配种?
- Semen viability 精子的存活时间
- Egg viability 卵子的存活时间
- Heat detection aids. 发情鉴定的辅助手段
 - Visual 肉眼观察
 - Chalk 记号笔
 - Electronic 电子设备/计数器
 - Hormones 激素

When to Breed 何时配种 SEMEX

太早		好		最佳配种期		好		太晚	
TOO EARLY		GOOD		EXCELLENT TIME TO BREED		GOOD		TOO LATE	
HOURS 0		6		9		18		24	
小时								28 Egg Hatched 排卵	
BEFORE HEAT (6-10 Hours) 发情前期 (6-10h)		STANDING HEAT (19 Hours) 发情持续期 (18h)		AFTER HEAT (10 Hours) 发情后期 (10h)		LIFE OF EGG (6-10 Hours) 卵存活期 (6-10h)			
Bawls Frequently Smells other cows Attempts to ride other cows Vulva moist, red, slightly swollen Restless 经常吼叫 闻别的牛 试图骑跨其它牛 阴户湿润、发红、肿胀 烦躁		Stands to be ridden Nervous and excitable Rides other cows Vulva moist and red Clear mucous discharge Head up Other cows excited by smell 站立不动接受爬跨 神经质、兴奋 爬跨其它牛 阴户湿润、发红、 排出清液粘液 头抬起 其它牛闻时感到兴奋		Will not stand Clear mucous 不再站立不动 粘液清液					
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM-PM rule 上午-下午规则 • Once/day 或每天一次 					

精卵的存活时间 SEMEX

- Semen 24 Hours
精子的存活时间: 24小时



- Egg 10-12 Hours
卵子的存活时间: 10-12小时



Heat Detection Aids 发情鉴定辅助手段 SEMEX




- Visual 肉眼观察
- Chalk 记号笔
- Electronic 电子设备/计数器
- Hormones 激素

AI Techniques 人工授精技术 SEMEX

- Semen enemies 冻精的敌人
- Hygiene 卫生
- Correct semen removal 冻精的正确取放
- Semen thawing 冻精的解冻
- Semen placement 输精部位

Semen enemies 冻精的敌人 SEMEX



- Water 水
- Direct Sunlight 直射的阳光
- Blood 血
- Change of temperature 温度改变

Semen Removal 移取冻精 SEMEX

- Keep the LN tank in a dry and clean place
液氮罐应存放于干燥清洁的地方
- Maintain the canister below the frost line
提漏应低于霜线
- Metal tweezers usage for semen removal
使用金属镊子移取冻精
- Quick movement to remove Nitrogen
迅速摆动以去掉可能的液氮微粒



移取冻精示意

SEMEX



Semen Thawing 冻精的解冻

SEMEX



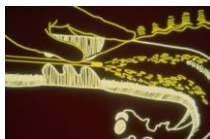
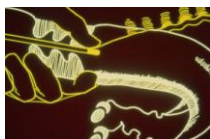
- Thaw at 35°C to 37°C
在35~37°C下解冻
- 45 seconds 0.5cc straw
0.5mL细管45秒
- 20 seconds 0.25cc straw
0.25mL细管20秒



- Dry the straw 保持细管干燥
- Deposit the semen within 15 minutes from thawing
解冻15分钟内必须输精
- Card Thermometer
卡式温度计

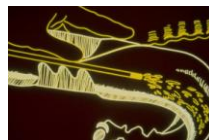
Semen Placement 输精

SEMEX



Most Common Errors 常见错误

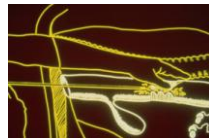
SEMEX



输精枪插入太深，精液输入子宫角



习惯用食指固定输精枪头后未放开，易造成输入的精液回流



输精枪插入太浅，精液输在子宫颈口处

Calving Management 分娩管理

SEMEX



Nutrition 营养

SEMEX

- Energy 能量
- Mycotoxins 霉菌毒素
- Molds 霉菌
- Body Condition. Dry period, pre-dry, Heifers
体况。干奶期，干奶前期，小母牛。

Environment 环境 SEMEX

- Temperature 温度
- Humidity 湿度
- THI (Temperature Humidity Index)
THI (温湿度指数)

THI 温湿度指数 SEMEX

Figure 1. Temperature Humidity Index (THI)¹ for Dairy Cows. Modified from Dr. Frank Wierama (1990), Department of Agricultural Engineering, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

华氏温度 F	相对湿度 相对湿度 RELATIVE HUMIDITY																				
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
75																					
80																					
85																					
90																					
95																					
100																					
105																					
110																					
115																					
120																					

$THI = (Dry-Bulb Temp. ^\circ C) + (0.36 \text{ dew point Temp. } ^\circ C) + 41.2$ $THI = (\text{干球温度 } ^\circ C) + (0.36 \text{ 露点温度 } ^\circ C) + 41.2$
 If more than two cows out of 10 have respiratory rates exceeding 100 breaths per minute, then immediate action should be taken to reduce heat stress.
 如果10头牛中有2头出现每分钟呼吸次数超过100次，则应立即采取措施降低热应激。

附：华氏与摄氏温度转换公式 1摄氏 $^{\circ}C = 5/9 \times (F - 32)$ 1华氏 $^{\circ}F = C \times 9/5 + 32$

Alternatives 备选方案 SEMEX

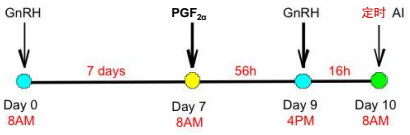
- Details 关注细节
- Not magic bullet 没有特效药
- Management 重在管理




同期化排卵及其操作规程 SEMEX

Synchronization & Protocols

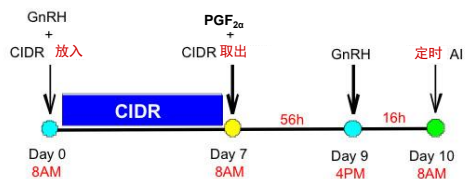
Ovsynch-56 同期化排卵方案 SEMEX



Presynch 预处理同期化排卵方案 SEMEX



CIDR Synch CIDR法同期化排卵 SEMEX



CIDR - 孕酮缓释阴道栓

同期化排卵方案成功的关键点 SEMEX

Key points for a successful synchronization program

- Compliance 监察
- Injection Site 注射部位 (肌肉较多的大腿处)
- Needle Size and Gauge 针头尺寸与粗细
- Product 产品质量
- Timing 定时
- Few personal involve 避免现场人多手杂
- Calendar, computer, software 繁殖日历, 电脑, 软件

SEMEX

Thank You!
谢谢!