

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

EQUINE CORIONIC GONADOTROPIN ASSOCIATED TO RECOMBINANT BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN AND TEMPORARY WEANING IN POSTPARTUM BEEF COWS

Marlon Nadal MACIEL *¹

*corresponding author: nadalufsm@gmail.com

¹Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Palmeira das Missões, RS, Brasil

The experiment designed to test the efficiency of hormonal program associated to temporary weaning in the induction of ovulation was developed aiming at the increase in conceptions rates before the eightieth day post-partum in beef cows kept under fields condition in west of Rio Grande do Sul. Eight-six Charolais multiparous cows, with 50 to 70 postpartum days and body condition (BC) 2 or 3, were used. Cows were assigned randomly to two groups and treated: 1) eCG (n=42); on d 0 with a progesterone insert (250 mg of medroxyprogesterone acetate) concurrent with 500 mg of recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST) and 5 mg estradiol benzoate and on d 7 with 500 UI of equine corionic gonadotropin (eCG) plus removal of the insert and weaning for 96 h and 2) Control (n=39); a similar treatment except by the non use of eCG. Cows remained with bulls during 60 days and the pregnancy outcomes were determined at 35 d after the end of the breeding season. Pregnancy rates not differed among treatments ($p = 0.10$). Based on the results, we concluded that the association of eCG and rBST plus weaning for 96 h in postpartum cows with less than BC 3 is not indicated to improve the pregnancy rates. Also, we supposed that the use of rBST may even harm the reproductive performance of beef cows under this conditions.

Keywords: bovine, hormonal programs, reproduction

Acknowledgments: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq).

Promoção e Realização:



Apoio Institucional:



Organização:

