

Improving Dairy Heifer Reproductive Management

W.M. Graves, Extension Animal Scientist

A.K. McLean, Graduate Assistant, Department of Animal and Dairy Science

Introduction

Reproductive management of dairy heifers is certainly one area in which many dairy producers can improve. Heifers are the most fertile animals in a herd and should have the greatest genetic potential. Dairy producers need to pay more attention to getting heifers bred sooner and breeding them to genetically superior bulls. Heifers should calve at 24 months. This is 2 months lower than the Georgia average. Heifers should be bred artificially to top A.I. sires to further increase the genetic potential and minimize calving difficulties. Currently, a lot of heifers are pasture bred to genetically inferior herd bulls and most producers raise their own herd replacements.

Puberty and Estrus Activity

Puberty in dairy heifers is more related to body weight than age. Heifers reach puberty at 30 to 40 percent of the average mature weight. At this time, the hormonal patterns that regulate the estrus cycles begin developing and result in the heifer coming into heat on a regular basis. The first few heats may be erratic and anovulatory (no ovulation). After a couple of cycles, heifers should cycle every 20-21 days (range 18-24 days).

Puberty may be delayed when under-feeding, diseases or parasites delay growth. Feed heifers a balanced ration based on their age and weight. Protein, energy, minerals and vitamins can affect reproductive function. Your veterinarian should be consulted for the most efficient worming and vaccination schedule to use on heifers.

Poor weight gains, lower conception rates, poor body condition, rough hair coats and elevated body temperatures have also been associated with cattle that graze fescue pastures infested with fungus. Growth of dairy heifers on fescue pasture can be affected by the level of fungus infestation. Most fescue pastures have a level of fungus that can affect conception rates.

Record heat cycles prior to the breeding season, and have a veterinarian examine heifers that exhibit abnormal cycles or are anestrus and not detected in heat.

Heifers should be at the proper weight and size for breeding at 15 months of age. This will allow heifers to calve when they are 2 years old. Research has shown that heifers that calve after 27 months produce slightly more lifetime milk. However, the higher costs to carry these heifers outweigh any increase in milk yield. Keep average daily

gains below 2.2 pounds per day to avoid excess fat. Research has shown that this increase in fat can show up in the udder and lower production. Producers should breed heifers around 15 months using the following table:

	<u>Body Weight (lbs.)</u>	<u>Heart Girth (in.)</u>
Jersey	500-600	58-60
Ayshire & Guernsey	650-700	61-63
Swiss & Holstein	750-800	64-66

The only sure sign a heifer is in heat is standing to be mounted by another animal. Animals are only in heat 8 to 15 hours. Therefore, it is important to check heats twice daily for 15 to 20 minutes each.

It is also important to watch for secondary signs of heat. These include a clear mucous discharge, mounting other animals, a red swollen vulva, nervousness, bawling, dirty flanks and head-laying on other animals. Blood found on the tail is not abnormal. Animals showing this sign were in heat one to two days ago and should be watched more closely in 17 to 19 days.

Successful reproductive management operations generally have several people in charge of both heat detection and artificial insemination. Someone must be responsible for getting the job of heat detection done accurately on a regular basis. All heifers should be clearly identified. Heifers should be checked twice daily for 20 minutes each time to see over 70 percent of the heat activity. Twenty-one day records should be kept on all cycling heifers.

Heat mount detectors, marking crayons or tail paint, teaser animals and prostaglandins, can be considered as aids to help a producer detect more heats. Also, training heifers on self catching gates will make injections and heat detection aid applications easier as well as help them be ready to adjust better at calving.

The HeatWatch* estrus detection system (DDX, Inc., Denver, Colorado) was the first detection device with 24-hour surveillance potential for standing activity. Components of the HeatWatch system are a miniaturized pressure sensitive radio transmitter powered by a lithium 3 volt battery and secured in a water resistant pouch attached to a nylon mesh patch; signal receiver (1 mile range); buffer which stored activity data until downloaded to software that enables routinely generated management lists. Activation of the sensor sends a radio telemetric signal containing code for transmitter identification, date, time, and duration of standing event.

When and where to watch for heat is also important. Animals on dirt or pasture are more active than on concrete. During hot weather, heifers should be watched late in the evening, after the sun goes down. However, during winter, it is best to watch during the middle of the day when temperatures are generally the warmest. Moving animals from one location to another also increases activity.

Artificial Insemination

Ovulation occurs approximately 30 hours after onset of heat. Highest conception rates are achieved if a heifer is bred 12 to 14 hours after onset of heat. With good heat detection, satisfactory conception rates can be obtained by breeding according to the A.M./P.M. rule. If a heifer is observed in heat in the morning, inseminate her in the afternoon. If a heifer is observed in heat in the afternoon, breed her the next morning. Once a day breeding can also be used if heifers are bred in the morning. Heifers must, however, be checked for heat twice daily.

Using top A.I. bulls on all heifers gives a producer an efficient and economical way to increase milk production. Results will show up two years down the road in the milk parlor. Daughters of A.I. sires have more than a 1,200-pound milk production advantage over non-A.I. sires.

Select a group of high net merit bulls to use on a group of heifers. Select those bulls from a specific group that produce the fewest difficult births or have shown to produce the fewest difficult births. Select bulls that are the best buys both economically and genetically.

Pasture breeding with natural service may be convenient and possibly efficient, but should not be used because of genetic reasons. Also, bulls are dangerous, and hurt or kill people each year as well as carry diseases and can possibly be subfertile.

Cull infertile breeding heifers of ample size as they generally do not get any better. After breeding, a veterinarian should check animals for pregnancy by 60 days.

Estrus Synchronization

One popular method of improving heat detection and getting more heifers bred is through estrus synchronization. Dairy farmers cite heat detection as the major reason for not breeding heifers artificially. Having several animals in heat at the same time makes it easier to detect animals when they are in heat.

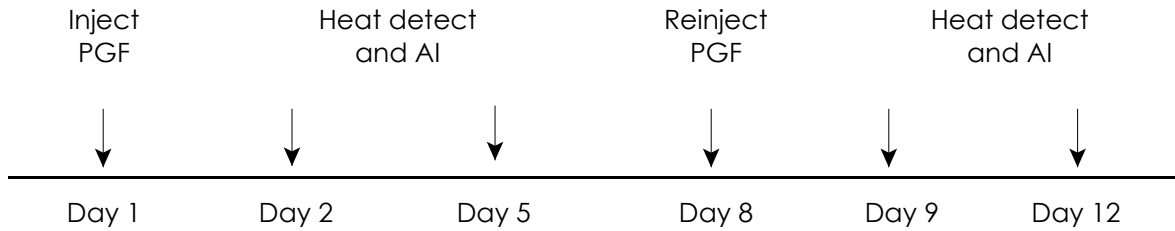
Management of the synchronized heifer is of utmost importance for good results. Synchronization products do not increase or decrease the fertility of the heifers. They only change the timing. For optimum results, heifers in the synchronized group should be on a good plane of nutrition, be in good physical condition, be current on internal and external parasite control and be cycling regularly (18-24 days).

Prostaglandins require a functional corpus luteum (CL) on the ovary for the heifer to respond. If the heifer is between days 5 to 16 of her cycle, she should come into heat 36 to 72 hours after injection of the drug.

The producer generally picks a day, generally Monday morning. Heifers are injected with prostaglandin according to the label. Any heifer observed in heat during the week is inseminated. Most heifers will come into heat by Friday. Any heifer not seen in heat are re-injected the following Monday morning and the same procedure is followed. Any heifer not observed in heat and inseminated after three weeks of injections is recommended for an examination.

The benefits of this program are that heifers come into heat at a predetermined time, thus aiding in heat detection efficiency. Heifers also come in heat in groups, increasing estrus activity and, hopefully, heat detection efficiency.

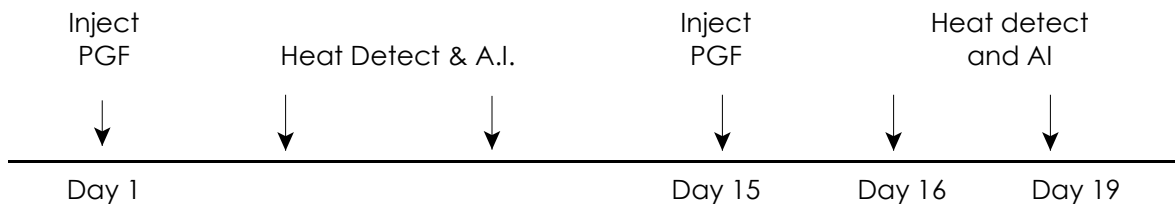
Weekly Prostaglandin Program



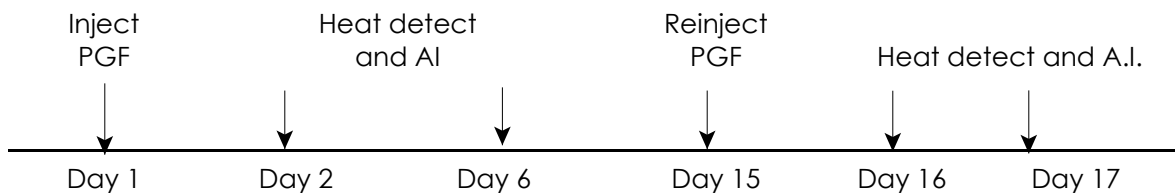
Prostaglandin Programs

Animals can be monitored for heat activity six days prior to first injection and bred on standing heat. This may be extremely useful to see if a group of heifers is cycling. Animals must be cycling for prostaglandins to work. There are several modifications of this program shown below:

Double Injection Prostaglandin Program



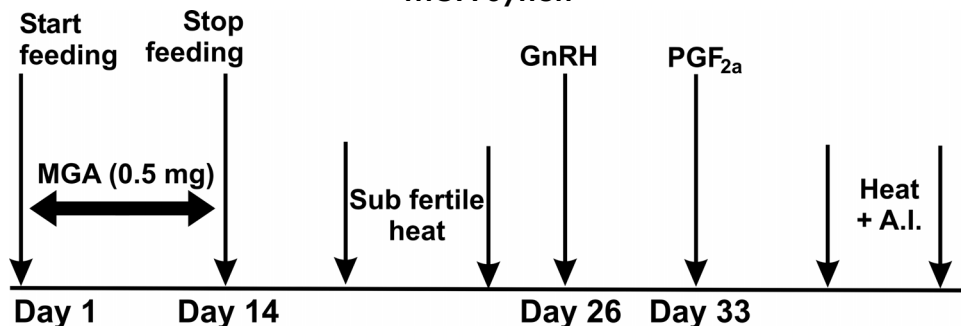
Bi-Weekly Prostaglandin Program



MGA Synch

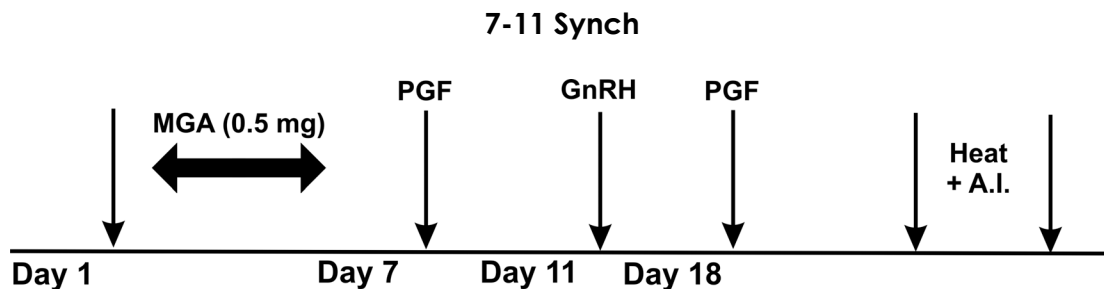
Heifers can also be brought into heat with melangestrol acetate (MGA). MGA is an economical and easily available synthetic progestin that can be fed in grain for 14 days. MGA has received clearance for use in reproductive classes of dairy and beef females. After withdrawal from the ration, animals come into heat. However, this heat is subfertile and animals should not be bred. Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) and PGF can then be used to breed heifers as shown below. A cleanup insemination can be used for those not in heat by 72-80 hours.

MGA Synch



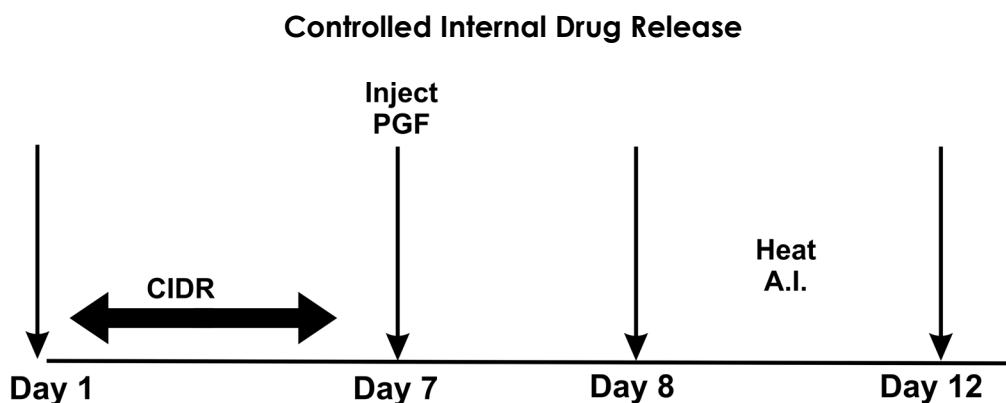
7-11 Synch

Recently, an estrus protocol for heifers has been introduced that decreases the number of days animals are on MGA. The 7-11 Synch protocol has been reported to result in a higher degree of synchrony.



CIDR Synch

Dairy producers should consider new options in estrus synchronization when breeding groups of heifers, especially if heat detection is a problem. New technology using intravaginal progesterone implants are useful breeding heifers. The CIDR (Controlled Internal Drug Release by Pfizer-Pharmacia Animal Health) is now available for use on heifers as shown below.



Calving Management

Move heifers into the calving area two weeks prior to calving. Provide shade to reduce stress. Like for cows, give grain and gradually increase it to allow the rumen time to adjust prior to calving. Observe heifers close to calving at frequent intervals. Like cows, heifers should be given a clean, dry place to calve. A grassy pasture or bedded maternity pen works best. Calving assistance should be given if the heifers fail to calve within 2 hours after onset of labor. Disinfect hands and equipment, and ask for help from your veterinarian when you need it.

Conclusions

Use the following guidelines in the reproductive management of heifers:

1. Heifers should be grown to attain adequate size for breeding at 15 months of age.
2. Watch heifers for heat activity twice daily for a minimum of 20 minutes each.
3. Breed heifers to superior A.I. bulls known to produce few difficult births.
4. Use estrus synchronization procedures to breed heifers.
5. Heifers can be bred once daily in the morning.
6. Remember that heifers are the most fertile animals in your herd and generally have the greatest genetic potential.



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J. Scott Angle, Dean and Director