ANALYZE OF REPRODUCTION ACTIVITY IN DAIRY COWS IN VRANCEA REGION

Paul TĂPĂLOAGĂ¹, Dana TĂPĂLOAGĂ¹, Alexandru ȘONEA², Iuliana NEAGU², Monica MARIN¹

¹University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Animal Science Bucharest, 59 Marasti, District 1, 011464, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +40 21 318 25 64/232, Fax: +40 21318 28 88, E-mail: rodiatapaloaga@yahoo.ro
²University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, 105 Splaiul Independentei, District 3, 050096, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +40 21 318 25 64/232, Fax: +40 21318 28 88, E-mail: drtapaloaga@yahoo.ro

Corresponding author email: rodiatapaloaga@yahoo.ro

Abstract

The basis of cattle development, livestock increasing, quality improvement, milk yield and economic efficiency increasing is the reproduction activity process. The researches in the present paper were carried out in Vrancea region, in the south-east of Romania, on a 1000 Holstein Friesian cows livestock, in different lactations, raised in different location. There were analyzed the main reproduction activity indicators resulted following the artificial insemination biotechnology activity: the age at first calving, number of inseminations per one pregnancy, the fecundity index, the length of service-period and calving interval. The primary data were statistically processed, being calculated the main statistic population parameters: average, its error, standard deviation, coefficient of variability. There were recorded the data following every pregnancy, from the first one to the third and there was established the moment of the best results. The obtained results represented key-points in technologic flow optimization of the artificial insemination biotechnology in the studied region, having in view the sustainable agriculture development principles.

Key words: artificial insemination, reproduction indices

INTRODUCTION

To achieve the proposed objectives, there were notice the reproduction activity data in the whole country and also in the studied region, from the Romanian Agency for Animal Reproduction recordings and the regional recordings too.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

There were analyzed:
- The evolution of the reproductive livestock in Romania and Ruginesti Vrancea County during 2008 – 2011
- Total artificial inseminations out of total matings in Romania and Ruginesti Vrancea County during 2008 – 2011
- Artificial inseminations percentage out of total matings per year in Ruginesti Vrancea County
- Reproduction indices in cattle in Ruginesti Vrancea County during 2008 - 2011

Following the result interpretation during 2008-2011, we have made a comparison to emphasize the reproduction evolution in during this interval. There were compared:
- cattle livestock
- reproductive cattle livestock
- number of matings
- number of artificial inseminations
- number of descendants obtained by heifers and cows
- number of frozen semen doses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Fig. 1 it is presented the evolution of the cattle livestock during 2007 - 2011. The cattle livestock decreased every year from 2.2 million heads in 2007 to the lowest recorded value in 2011, almost 1.8 million heads. The deepest decreasing was recorded in 2011, almost 10 % beside 2010.
The highest value of the Romanian reproductive cattle livestock was recorded in 2008, as 172,6521 females and the lowest value in 2011, as 140,4068 females. This difference is correlated to the decreasing of the total cattle livestock at the country level.

The insemination percentage at the country level evolved from 49.4% in 2007 to a maximum of 56.9%, in 2008, followed by a decreasing to 2010, of 49.9%, then becoming over 55% in 2011.

In Fig. 4 it is presented the average consumption at the country level of the semen doses necessary to obtain one pregnancy, for the first insemination and for total inseminations.

Due to the lower price of the semen doses it may notice a decreasing from year to another year of these indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Evolution of the reproductive livestock during 2008-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive livestock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inspections increased from 131 in 2008 to 360 in 2011 that representing an increasing of over 250%. The same time, it may notice the decreasing of the number of females which needed the second insemination.

Table 3. Artificial insemination percentage during 2008-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PERCENTAGE</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Fig. 7 and Table 3 it is presented the evolution of the artificial insemination percentage at the studied region level. This has increased having a maximum of 91% in 2010 and also in 2011. This value shows a special activity achieved by the insemination technicians in this region.

CONCLUSIONS

It may conclude that in the analyzed region, the values of the recorded reproduction indicators are superior in the last year of recording, 2011, followed by the special management regarding the reproduction activity. Table 4 shortly presents the reproduction indices at the studied region level.
Table 4. Reproduction indices in cattle in the analyzed during 2008 – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conception rate</td>
<td>83.97%</td>
<td>93.45%</td>
<td>95.61%</td>
<td>98.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy percentage</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>98.59%</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service period</td>
<td>112 days</td>
<td>72.5 days</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>59 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of inseminations per one pregnancy</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calving interval</td>
<td>397 days</td>
<td>357.5 days</td>
<td>355 days</td>
<td>344 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium age at first calving</td>
<td>23 months</td>
<td>23 months</td>
<td>23 months</td>
<td>23.4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>91.93%</td>
<td>101.02%</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td>107.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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