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DAIRY CATTLE FERTILITY THAT EXPOSED COMBINATION ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND EMBRYO TRANSFER TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

This study was conducted involving twenty dairy cows as recipients concurrently acceptor for two different reproductive biotechnology. Fertility parameters measured based on progesterone levels from blood serum when estrus and transfers, Non Return Rate (NRR) and Conception Rate (CR). Progesterone level are measured using Elisa technique. Non Return Rate (NRR) pascainsemination known based on observation by breeders and researchers. Conception Rate (CR) which is conducted by rectal palapation on the 90th days pasca insemination. The results showed that 20 samples of dairy cows showed symptoms of estrus after injection of the prostaglandin F₂ α hormone and performed artificial insemination (AI) with average progesterone levels serum when estrus of 0.297 ± 0.0212 ng / ml. Mean progesterone levels serum while Embryo Transfer (TE) performed the 7th day pasca insemination amounted to 4.44 ± 0.7778 ng / ml. NRR percentage of 80 % and CR of 70%. Conclusion of the study, the combination of reproductive biotechnology conducted in 20 dairy cows showed that artificial insemination is done when the acceptor in a state of estrus, whereas when the transfer is made on the recipient is in the luteal phase of pasca - ovulation and NRR by 80 % and the rate of CR 70 %

Key Words: Estrus; Ovulation; Artificial Insemination (AI); Embryo Transfer (ET); Non Return Rate (NRR) and Conception Rate (CR).

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