

Guidelines for the use of the Sexed Semen

The artificial insemination (AI) happened, and especially A.I. with Sexed Semen, is closely related to the good business farm planning, to the correct management of the animals and to a careful preparation and use of the semen. The obtainable results from your reproduction program are related to the care that you place to the small daily details. If you will follow the simple fundamental rules of this lists, moreover necessary for the good exit of any insemination plan, you will be able to have the greater number of possible pregnancies and the sexed semen will give to you many good and strong calfs.

Animals selection and management of the aestrus

- The sexed semen is ideal for the use on the heifers because the bovine fertility is probably and progressively reduced to every calving event. Therefore, you must prefer the use second this order: to heifers; to secondparityws; to thirdparitygcows.
- The more productive dairy cows need longer times after the calving date, before being able to have the next insemination.
- You must be selective, and you cann't inseminate using sexed semen the cows with mastitis, fertility or locomotion diseases.
- The use of sexed semen isen't good in the A.I. plans, tath are based on the synchronization of the animals and are fallowed of the insemination to fixed time, without the visual control of the heat.
- you must observe the cows and the heifers to inseminate at least three times to day, during a period at least of 15 minuts longe, especially in the time between the milking and the feeding. Many cows shows the "standing heath", for short time. It is fundamental the visual control during the evening of the heat symptoms. The accurately recording of all aestrus events is very important in order to verify the regularity of the reproduction cycle. The pregnancy in cows and heifers with abnormal reproduction cycles is less probable.
- Others behavioural mark, for exemple the "standing heath" or the jump over other animals, the rubbing of the snout on other animals, the nervousness ..., are less reliable indicators of the aestrus. To inseminate these animals, it is advised to use cheapsemen and to inseminate 2 times, between is it a piriod time of 24 h.
- Aestrus Alert, Kamar, Tali Paint and all the systems that increase the number of recordable aestra, are most useful. The milk progesteron titre could be useful in the search of the cows oestrus.
- The sexed samen can be used in reproductrion programs based on the hormonal synchronization of the aestrus, but only jontly to the visual control of the aestrus. It isen't advise the use of the sexed semen in the reproduction programs, in thats the cows are inseminate completely without recording information system and without fixed programmed times.

Health and feeding

- According your veterinary tried to control the healt diseases that can reduce the reproductive performanc of cow. You can use early desease's diagnoses, treatments and prophylaxis plans.
- Always in agreement with your veterinary, insured to you that the cows are after the last delivery healthy from uterine infections, that they show clear vaginal mucus and that the uterus it has been resumed and prepared in order to support an ulterior pregnancy. You must control that they have resumed the regulating cycling activities. Remembered that the cows

with reproduction diseases and other contemporary diseases like mastitis or locomotion diseases and that he have probable problem for happening of new pregnancy.

- In the month previous the insemination, you must have care that the animals become accustomed themselves to the group and the routines and that they haven't stress reasons and are in invresing of body condition.
- the groups must be homogenous and easy to manage.
- Remember that high production cow characterized contemporary from strong loss of weight has little probability to remain pregnant.
- The feed must be balanced for energy, proteins, minerals and vitamins titre. It is better a increasing feeding apport.
- Don't make unexpected variations of the feeding in the month previous and in the month successive the insemination.

Management and defrosting of the sexed semen: the artificial insemination.

- The sexed semen is much expensive. In a very good protect nitrogen container the semen is conserved for an indefinite period of time, provided that completely dipped in liquid nitrogen to the temperature of -196°C
- It is very important that the nitrogen container conteining the semen and all the necessary instruments to the artificial insemination is in a not too much distant place from where you will them use. The place must be of easy access and be cleaned up.
- You must control at least weekly the nitrogen level of thee container, to make sure that it to regular intervals comes filled up.
- Recorded a precise and punctual container map: the position of added and removed pallettes must be clear write. So, if you will want to use a paillette, the search of these will you facilitate.
- touched always the paillettes using the pliers, never the fingers
- don't remove never the paillette in order to watch it and then to replace it in the nitrogen container: probably the paillette will be heated. In order to identify the paillettes you must use only the label on the goblets
- When choose one dose in order to use it, insured you to reduce the time of permanence of the remained doses over the level of liquid nitrogen. In order to make this operation not employed more than 5 second. If you need of more time, before a new search you must dipping the canister in the nitrogen at least for the time of 10 second
- Controllate the temperature of the water in the thermos with a precise thermometer. Controlled also regularly the thermometer in order to verify the precision of the measure.
- You must remove from the container only the dose that you mean to use for this insemination
- Churned delicately the paillete in order to remove the liquid nitrogen drops, that can are to the paillette attacked remained.
- Extracte from the container one single dose to the time. It is Adviced against more doses at the same time to keep and unfreeze, because the temperature of the water could down coming, provoking one uncorrected defrosting with consequent reduction of the fertility
- dip the chosed dose in water, to 37°C for 40 second ones, using a thermos or, better, one calorimetric instrument.
- Once the dose well hot, dosent you to cool it newly.
- dry the dose accurately with dry and cleaned up paper. The water kills the spermatozoa.
- heated the pistols to 37°C before inserting the dose to you so as to avoid the semen thermal shock. Especially in cold climates, you hold the necessary instruments to the insemination in isolated thermally atmosphere, until to the use.
- In order to cut the paillettes used always and only cleaned up scissors or ransom paillettes.
- use always the sanitary girdle

- don't divide never the doses
- make the insemination within 5 minutes from the extraction of the paillette from the container.
- captured or separated the heifer or the cows to fertilize, before the preparation of the semen. It will avoid to much longer time for the cow's individualization with the pistolet in hand or on the back and will be good in order to contain the times of the insemination.
- the animal to fertilize must adequately be immobilized, so that they do not ahead, behind or laterally move, therefore to allow to a good insemination act in all safety for the operator and the animal.
- the insemination must be executed within 5 minutes from the extraction of the paillette from the container.