Title: Synchroized Gestus and Artificial Insemination

Effects on Ovulation-Inducing Drugs on Pregnancy Rates of Cattle in Rural Areas after

By

Luvuengo Dakelo Nethegwe

Requirements of the Master in Rural Development (MRDV)

A dissertation submitted to the Institute for Rural Development (IRD) in fulfillment of the

(11571774)

South Africa

University of Venda

School of Agriculture

August 2015
ABSTRACT

The effect of hormones that play a role during ovulation in the cow, like oxytocin, progestagen.

The hormone oxytocin has been found to play a role in the synchronization of estrus in dairy cows. Oxytocin has been shown to induce ovulation in non-pregnant anestrous cows. In this study, the effect of oxytocin on pregnancy rate in pregnant his crossbred cattle was evaluated. The results showed that oxytocin administration at the time of artificial insemination increased pregnancy rate (P<0.05). Thus, there was no improvement in pregnancy rates among cows treated with oxytocin and PGF2α at the time of artificial insemination compared to the control group. The addition of oxytocin to the diet did not significantly affect the pregnancy rate of cows treated with PGF2α. Oxytocin is effective in improving pregnancy rates in dairy cows and can be used to synchronize estrus in non-pregnant cows.