

Ankstyvasis karvių veršingumo nustatymas iš pieno

1. Keywords: Reproduction, Calving, Milk testing

2. Area: Livestock farming

3. Subarea: Early calving detection from milk testing

4. Theme: Early calving detection from milk testing

5. Year: 2014

6. Summary: Calving detection from milk testing using IFA method is carried out to

7. More detailed version of the summary: Not only cows' health and quality of milk are important for milk producers. Increment and intensive lactation of cows after calving are important as well. Some cows need to be fertilized two or three times until they get fertilized. In this situation, it is very important to know the result of fertilization as soon as possible. Calving is usually examined on farms after 2,5-3 months after insemination and only then infertile cows are detected. A farmer suffers significant economic losses if a cow is not inseminated for several months. IDEXX tests used by specialists of Laboratory of Ltd "Pieno tyrimai" help to detect calving from level of early pregnancy-associated glycoproteins in cow's milk using immunoenzymatic method (ELISA) at least 28 days after insemination. Early calving detection is one of the most important factors determining reproduction and profitability of a herd.. Calving detection from milk testing using IFA method is carried out to detect pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (PAGs) that are produced in bovines during their period of pregnancy. During calving and right after calving level of glycoproteins is high and later it rapidly decreases. When a cow is fertilized, level of glycoproteins is gradually increasing, and it stabilizes 28 days after fertilization. Calving detection test is based on characteristic of milk tests of different concentration of glycoproteins to differently absorb rays of light of the wave of the same length (450 nm). If the result is re-checked, a new sample for repeated testing has to be taken no earlier than 7 days because pregnancy-associated glycoproteins (PAPs) are still detected in cows after loss of an embryo for some time. A test from milk can be applied on sheep (28 days after insemination) and goats (60 days after insemination).

8. Effect: Economical

9. Argumentation: A farmer suffers significant economic losses if a cow is not inseminated for several months. This research allows to fertilize infertile cows faster. The interval among calvings is reduced.

10. Project description: -

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12. URL: <https://www.pieno-tyrimai.lt/index.php?gr=7&id=79>

13. Images:

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14. YouTube: <https://youtu.be/uUXo6T0CUYg>

15. Documents: -