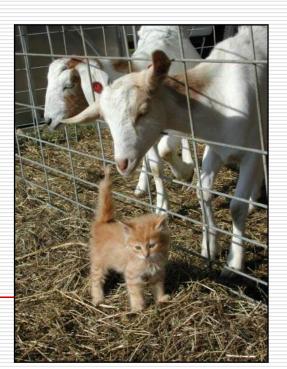
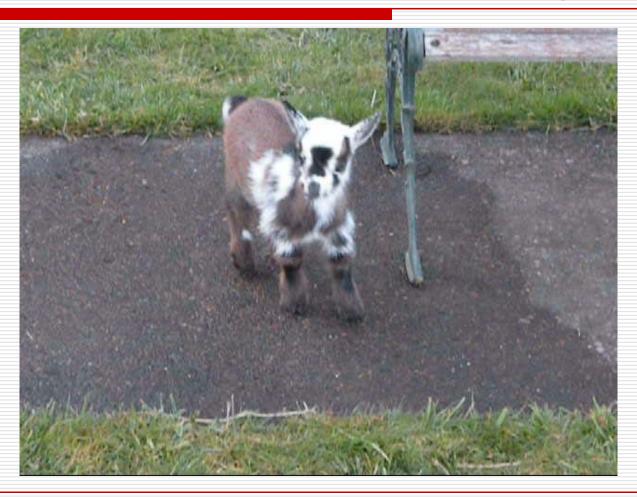
Artificial Insemination of Goats

Charles Estill, OSU Extension Veterinarian





Estill's qualifications - I like goats!



Seminar Outline

- □ Why AI?
- □ Synchronization of estrus
- Semen handling
- □ Semen storage and shipping
- □ AI equipment
- □ AI techniques
- **Questions**





Why AI your does?

- Eliminate or reduce the cost and bother of maintaining bucks.
- Increase the rate of genetic improvement through maximal use of superior sires.
- Increase the number of does to which a buck could be bred.
- Reduced disease transmission



Estrous synchronization allows several does to be bred the same day.

Easy transport of genetics.

Disadvantages of AI

- Costs for equipment and liquid nitrogen
- Increased labor for estrus detection and insemination
- Lack of standard protocols for packaging and quality control
- Potential for spread of undesirable traits

Goat semen costs



So you want to try AI! Doe selection

Good health

- □ BCS 2.5-3
- Be on improved nutrition for 2-5 weeks prebreeding
- Disease free
- Good mothers



Al success depends on:

- Fresh vs. frozen semen
- Number and timing of inseminations
- Insemination method
- Quality and quantity of semen
- Semen handling practices
- Management of animals to be

inseminated



Goats can be bred based on signs of heat

I MY GOAT

- A buck does it best!
- Presence or odor of buck causes most does to display heat signs
- Vulva may be swollen, reddened, and moist during heat
- Tail flagging
- Restlessness, vocalization, increased urination

Vaginal mucus changes during heat (need to use a speculum to see this)

- At beginning of heat, very little mucus is present
- As heat progresses, mucus is transparent and found on floor of vagina
- Towards the end of heat the mucus is cloudy- best time to breed
- At the end of heat the mucus is cheesy and white

Mucus turns cloudy at optimal insemination time

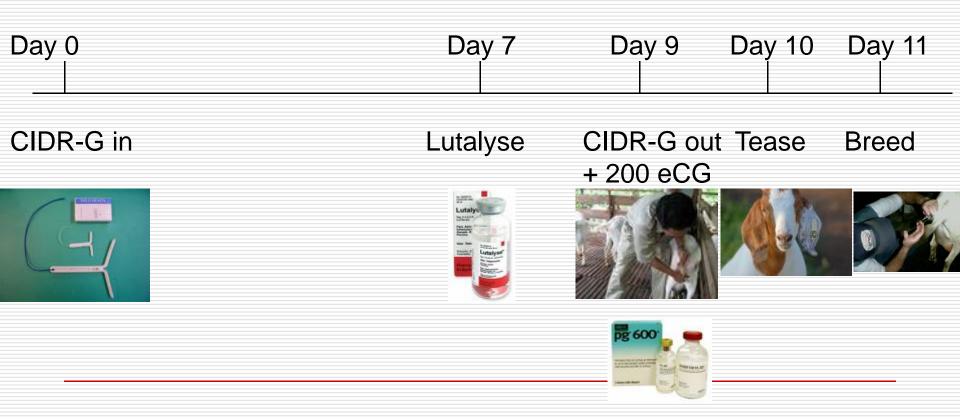


Photo courtesy Dr. Sherrill Fleming

Estrus synchronization

- Progestogen implants work better than PGF-based programs
- Inject 200-500 IU eCG when sponge or CIDR is removed
- Evaluate semen before use
- Does ovulate around the end of standing estrus
- Examination of cervical mucus is best guide to AI timing

Goat synchronization program for use during the "natural" season



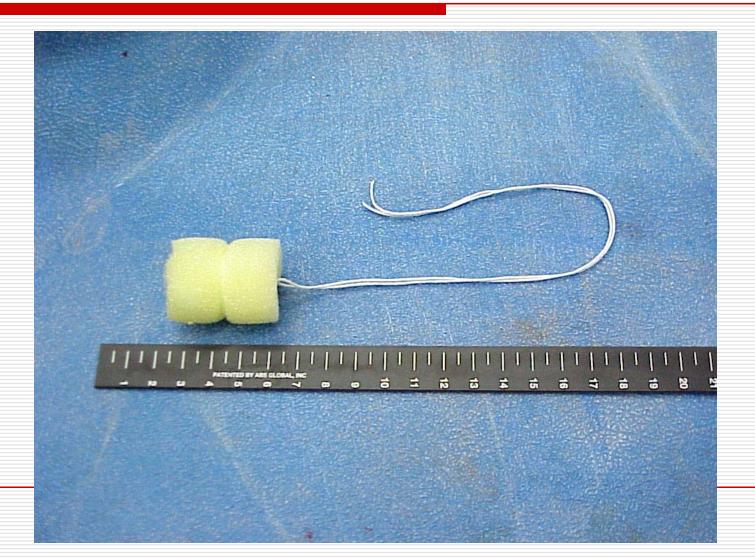


Inserting CIDR

Trimming CIDR tail



Vaginal sponge



AI timing

- Mucus changes from clear and thin to cloudy and stringy late in mid- to late-heat.
- AI should be just before or when the mucus turns cloudy-usually 12-15 h after start of heat.
 - Breed again if still in heat 12 h later
- □ TAI- best with fresh semen
 - 50-55 h after CIDR removal

Timed insemination

50-55 h after removal of progestin
 Fresh semen dose - 150 million pms
 Frozen semen dose - 200 million pms
 Conception rates = 50-85%



Cooled Shipped Semen

- □ Keep for several days?
- Semen survival
- Conception rates
- **Ease** of handling
- Common in some countries/areas





Frozen Semen

Tanks

- "Shipper tanks"
 - Wet
 - Dry
 - Length of "hold"
- "Storage tanks"
 - Liquid nitrogen
 - Size
 - Length of hold (rating)





Dewar (Tank) Considerations

Cost

□ Size

- □ Holding time
- **Service**
- □ Measure LN2 weekly



Store dewar off concrete



Handling Frozen Semen

RECORDS

- Which tank?
- Which canister?
- Which cane?
- Markings
 ID
 codes
 Name
 - **Etc.**





Identify cane with desired straw



Lift canister only enough to read canes



Getting the straw out

- **T**weezers
- Forceps
- □ Keep in neck of tank
 - Out for < 10 seconds</p>
 - If in doubt, put it back
 - Take your time
 - Don't panic/rush/recheck the record
- You need at least 3 hands to do properly!



Lift straw from cane and quickly replace cane



Thawing the straw

□ From tank to thaw water ASAP

- Put thaw cup next to tank
 - Make sure it is correct temp
- Out of sun
- From temperature extremes



- □ Thaw 30-45 seconds minimum
 - Can hold at thaw temp for short period of time, longer than 15 minutes, reduce temp to 90⁰ F
 - Best if used right away

Place into thaw bath



Straw Handling

- □ Remove straw from thaw water
- □ Wipe dry
- □ Shake air bubble to end of straw that you are going to cut off
- Cut end of straw off with straw cutter or sharp scissors
- Load into AI gun
 - Warmed, clean and dry

Cut end of straw



Place straw into AI gun



AI guns

Cassou gun
"needle" gun
Hoegger gun
ET gun
others



Preparing the doe for AI

- **Restraint**
- Preparation: clean perineum
 - Soap and water
 - Disinfectants: NOT unless you can rinse off completely
 - Just water
- Dry thoroughly



Positioning doe in a cradle



Goat AI kit



Goat AI – equipment list

- Liquid nitrogen tank
- Speculum (25 x 175 mm for doelings or 25 x 200 mm for does)
- A.I. light
- Straw tweezers
- Sterile lubricant (non-spermicidal)
- Insemination gun (for straws)
- Breeding stand or facilities to restrain the doe
- Thaw box
- Paper towels
- Straw cutter
- Thermometer



Lube on speculum

Non spermicidal!!!

- Enough for the job, but not too much
 - On vulvar lips or on speculum
 - May want to warm lube
 - Won't block view of the cervix



Use non-spermacidal lube



Insert vaginal speculum

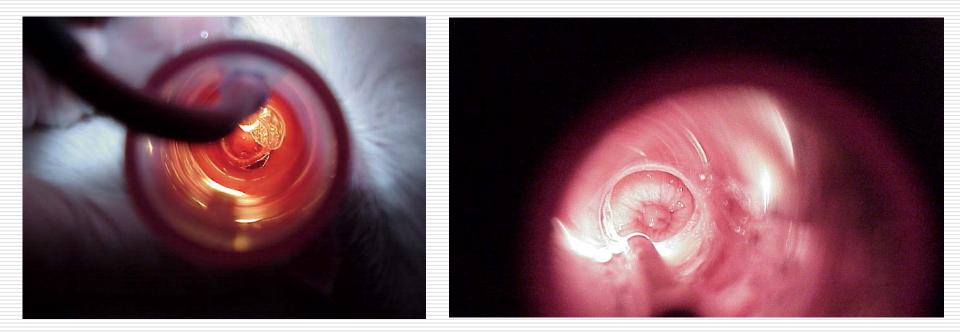


Insert light into speculum



□ Visually locate the cervix.

cervix should have a red-purple color and white mucus will be present if the doe is in heat and at the proper stage for insemination

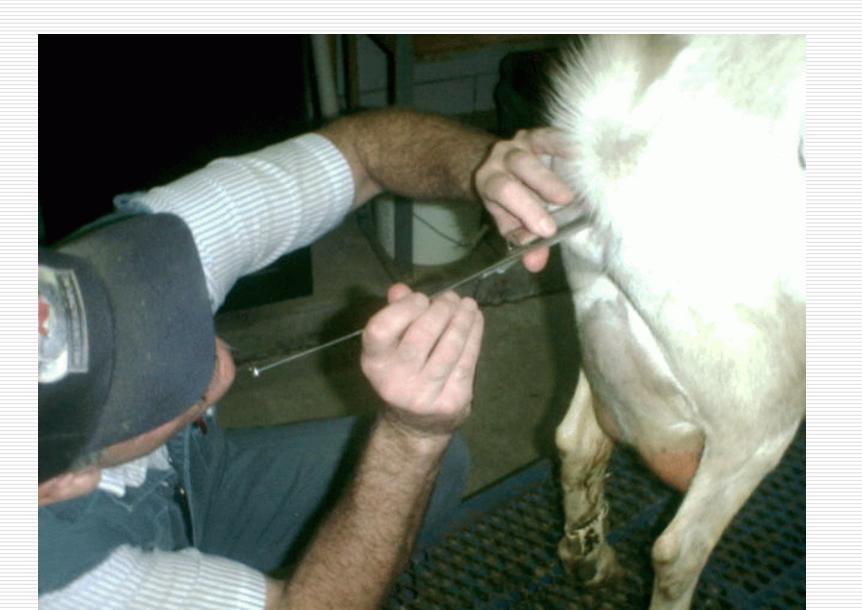


Press speculum against cervix

Place AI pipette into cervix



Place AI pipette into cervix



AI technique

Vaginal insemination

- Generally poor conception rates
- Use 3 billion PMS/insemination
- Cervical insemination
 - Elevate rear legs in bale of hay
 - Place lubed speculum into vagina
 - With aid of a light, place pipette as far into cervix as possible
 - Deposit semen in cervix
 - MID 200 million PMS

Goat AI

- Insert the insemination gun into the speculum and thread it into the opening of the cervix.
- Use a circular motion and slight pressure to work the insemination gun through the rings of the cervix.
- Do not penetrate the cervix more than 1.5 inches.
- Deposit the semen slowly by pushing the plunger forward.

Insemination

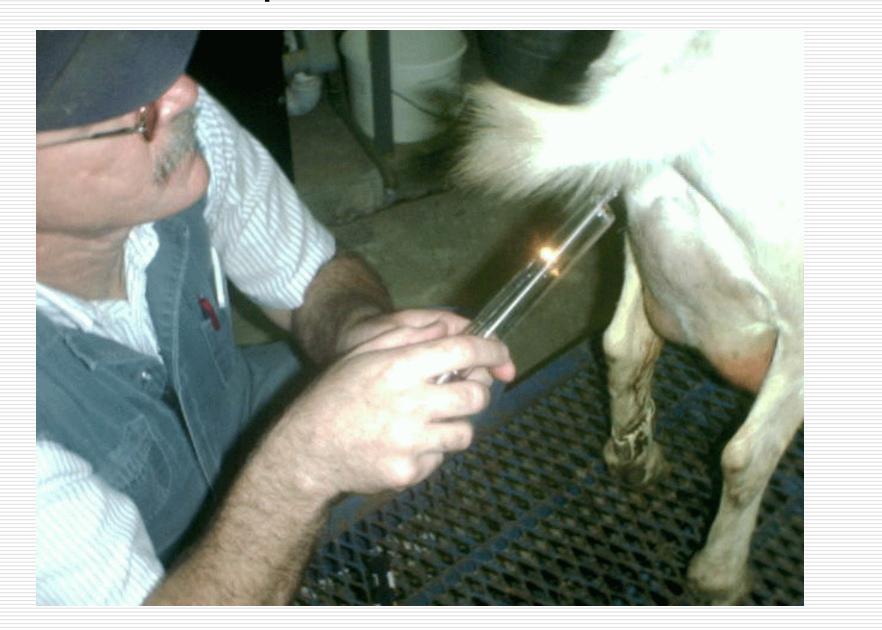
Table 15.2Kidding rates in relation to depth of cervicalinsemination in crossbred Angora does

Depth of cervical insemination	Fresh diluted semen No. does kidded per inseminated (%)		Frozen-thawed semen No. does kidded per inseminated (%)	
up to 1 cm	37/88	(42.0%)	17/63	(27.0%)
1.0 to 3.0 cm	74/127	(58.3%)	39/85	(45.9%)
into uterus	56/81	(69.1%)	70/102	(68.6%)

S-L-O-W-L-Y inject semen



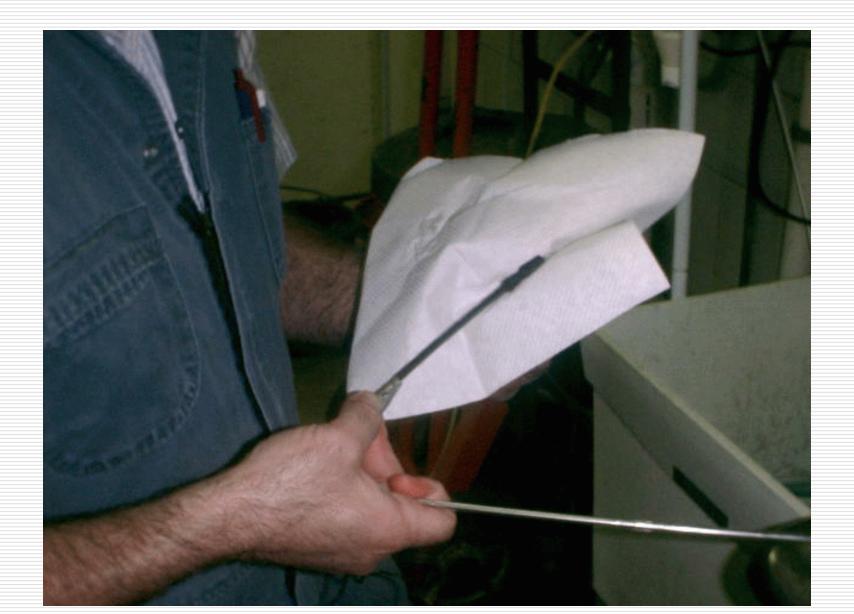
Withdraw speculum



How the equipment fits together



Clean equipment



Rinse, rinse, rinse



Deep intrauterine AI

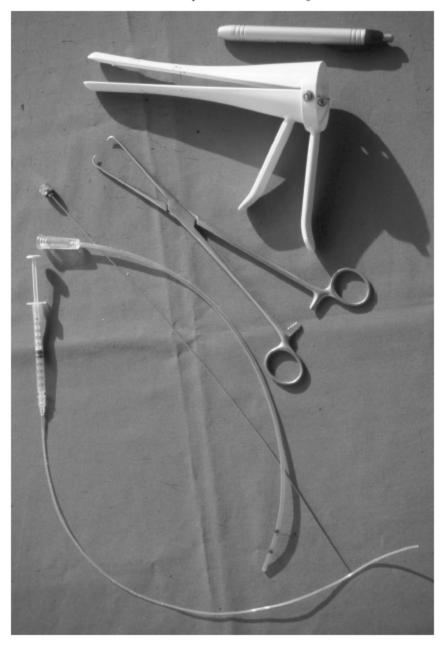


Figure 1. Equipment required for transcervical deep cornual insemination of goats: duckbill speculum and penlight, uterine tenaculum forceps, catheter and stylet, and thin polyethylene tube with a 1-mL syringe attached.

Laparoscopic insemination

- Visualize uterus so semen is placed directly into lumen
- Held of feed and water for 24h
- Does is sedated and placed on her back with head down
- Laparoscope and insemination pipette are placed through separate openings in the abdomen
- Place 20 X 10⁶ PMS in both horns

Transcervical insemination





Next Spring

