Influence of short-term energy supplementation on estrus, ovarian activity, and blood biochemistry in Ossimi ewes synchronized with fluorogestone acetate in the subtropics

W. Senosy, G.B. Mahmoud, Sh.M. Abdel-Raheem

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to evaluate if short-term high-energy diet treatments have any overstimulatory effects on ovarian function and metabolic status in Ossimi ewes synchronized with progesterone sponge. Thirteen ewes were divided into high-energy (HEG; n = 7) and normal-energy or control (NEG; n = 6) groups. Progesterone sponges were placed intravaginally for 14 days during the winter breeding season (December–February). Four days before the removal of the sponges, a high-energy diet (130% of maintenance) was fed to HEG, whereas NEG was offered maintenance diet throughout the experiment. Ovarian performance and progesterone, estradiol, and blood metabolites were assessed daily starting from the day of removal of the sponges. Estrus period was longer in HEG (P

Keywords:

Anestrus ewes; Ovarian activity; High energy; Progesterone sponges

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