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Supplementation with protected FAT in the dairy buffalo cows pregnancy rate

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The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of supplementation with rumen-protected fat source (RPF, palm oil) on the pregnancy rate of dairy buffalo cows submitted to FTAI. The experiment was carried out at the Ouro Negro farm (Bandeirantes-MS) and 80 Murrah buffalo cows were used in the postpartum mean weight of 595 ± 57.6 kg, aged 3 to 8 years and divided in two treatments: CONTR (control (N = 43) - animals received supplementation according to Paul and Lal (2010), to meet the requirement of daily nutrients for maintenance of lactating buffalo cows and GORD (fat; n = 37) - animals received the same diet CONTR, added with 150 g / animal / day rumen-protected fat (ENERFAT® - Kemin). The animals were under rotational grazing of *Panicum maximum* cv. Mombasa and received supplements in the morning after milking along with the feed (2 kg / animal / day), the supplementation initiated 15 days postpartum and extended until the diagnosis of gestation. The animals were allocated in the experimental treatments according to the date of birth. The females were submitted to the following hormonal protocol: on day 0 (D0) intravaginal progesterone device (P4) was inserted and applied 2 mg of Estradiol Benzoate (BE). On day 9 (D9), the P4 devices were withdrawn concomitantly with the application of Prostaglandin (PGF2 α) and Equine Chorionic Gonadotrophin (eCG). On day 10 (D10) Estradiol Benzoate (BE) was applied. On day 12 (D12), FTAI was performed in the morning. After 30 days, the DG was performed with ultrasonography, and the empty were resynchronized and submitted to a new FTAI, totalizing 101 inseminations (80 1st FTAI and 21 Resync). The variables included in the model were treatment, animal category, inseminator, days in lactation and milk production, and when not significant, excluded. For pregnancy rate, a binomial distribution was used (pregnant and empty), using PROC LOGISTIC of the statistical package SAS (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) in a completely randomized design. There was no effect (P > 0.05) of supplementation on the pregnancy rate in the 1st FTAI (53.5% CONTR vs. 62.1% GORD), as well as on resynchronization (66.6% CONTR vs. 55, 5% GORD), as well as in the total pregnancy of FTAI (1st FTAI and Resync). It is concluded that supplementation with 150g of rumen-protected fat in the diet does not alter the pregnancy rate of dairy buffalo cows.