

Incidence of Anoestrus in Surti Buffaloes

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Introduction

Anoestrus is one of the perplexing problems in buffalo reproduction which is most common condition causing infertility in dairy buffaloes. Higher incidence of anoestrus in buffalo heifers (56.0 percent) than in cow heifers (36.0 percent). Management diseases, genetic make up and season had significant influence on the incidence of anoestrus, keeping this in view the importance of Surti buffaloes and its economic losses resulting from anoestrus, the present study was undertaken to record the incidence of this in Surti buffaloes in farm condition.

Material and Methods

For the present study, the data was collected from fertile and infertile Surti buffaloes of Buffalo Breeding Farm, Hingoli for a period of 10 years from 1995 to 2004 and were analyzed to study the incidence of non-cyclic cases as per statistical methods (Snedecor and Cochran, 1967).

Results and Discussion

The incidence of non-cyclic cases in Surti buffaloes was recorded to be higher in the year 1996 (61.29 percent) and lower in the year 1998 (35.71 Percent) and the difference was statistically non-significant (Table-1). The overall incidence of non-cyclic cases in Surti buffaloes from 1995 to 2004 was observed to be 41.40 percent.

Table 1 : Incidence of non-cyclic cases in (years) Surti buffaloes.

Sr.	Year	No. of non-cyclic cases	Total animals	% of non-cyclic
1.	1995	22	42	52.38
2.	1996	38	62	61.29
3.	1997	30	81	37.03
4.	1998	15	42	35.71
5.	1999	30	81	37.03
6.	2000	49	84	58.33
7.	2001	42	87	48.27
8.	2002	52	120	43.33
9.	2003	40	72	55.55
10.	2004	30	68	44.11

The overall percentage of non-cyclic buffalo was found to be highest in summer season (59.70percent and lowest in spring season (36.75 percent, Table-2). The comparison between incidence of non-cyclic cases in relation to season was observed and found to be statistically non-significant.

Table : 2 . Incidence of non-cyclic cases

Sr.	Season	No. of non-cyclic cases	Total animals	% of Non cyclic cases
1.	Spring (Feb-April)	86	234	36.75
2.	Summer (May-July)	123	206	59.70
3.	Autumn (Aug-Oct)	67	128	52.34
4.	Winter (Nov-Jan)	70	135	50.72

The Present findings are lower as compare with Luktuke and Sharma (1978) and Chauhan (1979) recorded 56 percent and 46.6 percent respectively. The findings are higher than that of Banerjee (1987) and Kumar (1993), recorded 33.47 percent and 25.10 percent respectively. There are differences in the incidence of non-cyclic buffaloes, may be due to variation in the environment condition, management practice and nutritional status.

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