

# THE ORGANIZATION OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN CATTLE IN MURES COUNTY, TO DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERFORMED BY OPERATORS

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## Abstract

*Present study aimed to analyze the organization of artificial insemination in cattle in Mures county, the training of operators insemination, the knowledge gained by them and their contribution to the relaunch of cattle breeding in the central area of the country that Mures.*

*Also transmitting information to the cattle breeders about the importance of using frozen semen and its role in genetic improvement.*

*Realization of income to motivate most operators insemination.*

*As a working method was used in analyzing the evolution of cows for milk production holdings and herds contained artificial insemination network and official control of production, during the years 2000-2008.*

*Although the State has no control over any form of artificial insemination, however, the Mures county-BVN Semtest register a positive activity in the period 2009 - 10.2010.*

**Key words:** artificial insemination, insemination Operator

## INTRODUCTION

Insemination in organizing restructuring took place on accountability, financial and material support.

As a result of this restructuring is timely and efficient research in order to optimize the activities adapt to the new administrative organization, as follows:

- Before 1990 the state funded the whole activity took place mainly in large farms;
- After 1990, farms were dissolved, reduced their herds of cows and farms with 1-2 cows appeared
- Since 1997, operators insemination became,"no longer free practice of state employees and cattle breeders pay the cost of labor.

Following this measure, the percentage of cows included in the insemination decreased from 95% to 74% in Mures county and national level to approx. 75% to 39%.

In 2006, the percentage of cows included in the insemination program grow from 65% nationally and 96% in Mures County;

-In 2007-2009, the work goes into administration insemination breeders associations, providing financial support for semen and full payment of the costs for the cryogenic agent and its distribution points insemination;

The results of IA activities in the three years (2007-2009) down to about materialized. 45% insemination of cows included in national and 35% in Mures County.

From January 2010 no longer provide any financial or material support (eg, investment in container) of the state, all costs (msc, cryogenic agent, labor, supplies and other materials) are fully paid by livestock farmers.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

As a working method was used in analyzing the evolution of cows for milk production holdings and herds contained artificial insemination network and official control of production, during the years 2000-2008.

Also data from Semtest - BVN Tg.Mures on deliveries of frozen semen insemination by operators.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Currently about 50% of females practiced artificial insemination - semen use farm performance of high genetic value while household farms - the only criterion in choosing the family of frozen semen is the lowest price and of course, a breeding value measure.

To make genetic progress must increase the number of cows artificially seeded, also authorize the artificial insemination of young bulls, tested at 100 days with high breeding values - over 125.

This measure will result in further progress in genetic improvement of cattle.

In Table 1 we can see growth and declining trend in recent years of artificial insemination in cattle in the county of Mures, neexitand an authoritative source - artificial insemination in revealing official sources indicate a decrease Unwarranted about 12% in 2009 resulting in a rate of 76.62% and in 2010 an increase of 18% giving a rate of 58.62% may unfortunately this percentage no one seems to be good for artificial insamntare operators.

Because it is known intotdeauna genetic breeding value used frozen semen can not speak of a real genetic progress.

Table 1 In cattle breeding system evolution artificial insemination in Mureș County (between the years 2000 - 2008)

Year	Nucleus efectiv	Artificial insemination	
		n	%
2000	48173	32247	66,94
2001	45515	37640	82,70
2002	48628	42068	86,51
2003	52365	44872	85,69
2004	55810	52581	94,14
2005	60025	56163	93,56
2006	59896	57834	96,56
2007	52780	48607	92,09
2008	48900	43333	88,62

*Original*

The data collected research results that can bring elements of optimization and efficiency of this activity based on the fact that currently in Mures county, is done about. 33 000 by 168 operators insemination insemination, which is about average. 200 artificial insemination / operator.

Given that the average cost of artificial insemination, and the work strictly as received by the operator, is the equivalent of 20 liters of milk which is about 20 lei for the year 2010, resulting very large income discrepancies between operators, the average gain in Mures county being 3,960 lei / year / operator. In these conditions have a minimum payout of about 1500 lei / year / operator and the maximum 40.000lei/an/operator.

A part of the technicians performing Mures done approx. 2000 artificial insemination per year, resulting in monthly revenue achieved acceptable about 3333 lei / month, making them acceptable income from the activity performed.

Since:

- Artificial insemination is considered the work of national interest-Livestock Act. Sectoru cresterii cattle has a major role in ensuring food security and safety,

- That this activity was transferred without the new operator training time (growers associations)

- That the orders issued by MARD and competent agency (ANARZ) are not integrated and the units producing and

distributing msc (on the contrary, really are eliminated, leaving only 2 of 7 units Semtest.

- It works a lot of SRLs conduct as having that import msc - the lowest price - and not genetic quality

Artificial insemination is the work of those involved in this service - operators as well as units of reproduction and artificial insemination (Semtest) that can offer bundled services - semen frozen cryogenic agent, materials, distribution as well as technical support, consulting and training

Cattle Breeders is the direct beneficiary.

Association is to improve the program coordinator, is not directly involved in artificial insemination service.

It is a private activity, the state is involved only part of the breeding program and in the monitoring of rules by all the organizations involved.

Insemination operator to be approved by an accredited school and no longer require annual approvals by ANARZ - OARZ.

Units of production - distribution of frozen semen (Semtest or deposits) is a partnership contract with those who do IA work and they manage the database of artificial insemination

Participation Semtest units, the deposits of semen to achieve improvement program must be obvious, to have direct input, you can not be the only seller of semen without any responsibility.

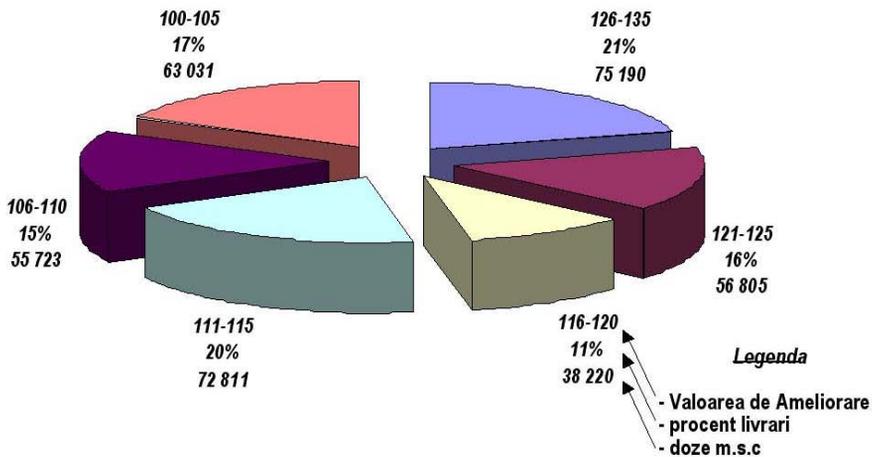


Chart 1. Frozen semen distribution, delivered during 2009, on breeding value classes (after Semtest Tg. Mureș)

## CONCLUSIONS

We constantly must make a selection criterion so that performance in a relatively short period 1-3 years a bad operators to be eliminated

Both artificial insemination media / yr / operator or the results of the best performing county is barely passable and compared with 3500 - 4 000 foreign operators in artificial insemination.

This results in a number of drawbacks:

- high costs, inefficient business
- Poor performance

- insufficient or poor rating of a large number of operators
- revenues for the unmotivated. most technicians

It requires: optimization and efficiency by creating and implementing a model of artificial insemination in cattle efficiently and measurable results in improved breeds of cattle in our country.

Bulls should be eliminated to improve their value is below 116.

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\*\*\*SEMTEST – BVN Targu – Mures – baza de date.