



# Introduction of European breeds in developing countries by non-surgical embryo transfer

W.W. Lampeter

## ► To cite this version:

W.W. Lampeter. Introduction of European breeds in developing countries by non-surgical embryo transfer. *Annales de génétique et de sélection animale*, 1982, 14 (1), pp.104-104. hal-00893394

**HAL Id: hal-00893394**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00893394>**

Submitted on 11 May 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

### **Effect of breed of cow and calf on recorded milk yield in a dairy ranching herd in Costa Rica**

W. KROPF \*, A. ARAGON \*, N. KÜNZI and W. HAGNAUER \*\*

\* *Institute of Animal Production, ETH Zurich, Switzerland*

\*\* *Hda. La Pacifica, Canas, Gte. Costa-Rica*

In a dairy ranching herd *Brahman* (BR) cows and their crosses with *Simmental* (SI) and *Brown Swiss* (BS) are mated with SI, BS, BR, SI  $\times$  BR and *Holstein* sires. The salable milk production (SMP) of dam is affected by breeding group of cow and breeding group of mated sire. Cows mated with SI, BS and HO have a higher SMP than those mated with BR (higher suckling ability of BR calves). Preweaning weight gain (PWG) of calves are affected by breeding group of dam (BR wean heavier calves because of better mothering ability).

### **Introduction of European breeds in developing countries by non-surgical embryo transfer**

W.W. LAMPETER *et al.*

*D - 8000 München 22, Veterinärstraße 13*

*Institut für Tierzucht und Tierhygiene der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München*

Forty two embryos rated good and very good before freezing were imported into Morocco. 30 embryos out of the 42 were judged good and very good after thawing. 28 embryos were transferred non-surgically with a special catheter technique. 12 pregnancies could be manifested by progesterone tests 14 days after transfer and rectal palpations 8 and 12 weeks after transfer. The 42 p. 100 pregnancy rate achieved was satisfying under the circumstances. Further investigations have to be made when the animals out of this experiment have been born to draw conclusions on risks and advantages of the described method.

### **Dairy performance of crossbreds between Egyptian Baladis and European cattle**

A. MOSTAGEER \* and F. PIRCHNER \*\*

\* *Animal Breeding Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University  
Dokki, Giza, Ägypten*

\*\* *Lehrstuhl für Tierzucht der Technischen Universität München  
8050 Freising-Weißenstephan*

First lactation yield, lactation length and weight at first calving of 5 types of crossbreds were compared with the performance of *Baladis*, *Egyptian Friesians* and buffaloes. The crossbreds performance for excelled the pure *Baladis* and fell into the same range with *Friesians* and buffaloes. *Baladis* were conspicuous for very short lactations, but individual crossbreds animals also.