

# *Hardee Rancher Beef and Forage Newsletter*



Hardee County Extension Service  
507 Civic Center Drive  
Wauchula, Florida 33873  
(863) 773-2164  
Fax (863) 773-6861  
E-mail [Lgary@ifas.ufl.edu](mailto:Lgary@ifas.ufl.edu)

---

**Fall 2001**

---

## **- Infertility of Cattle -**

Lockie Gary Hardee County Extension Director

What percent calf crop do you usually achieve? The national average is about 85%. However, on South Florida ranches the calf crop weaned has been recently estimated at 68%. The reasons for these losses are many. Let's look at some of the more obvious.

### **Hormonal causes of infertility**

*Cystic ovaries* result from hormonal imbalance and are most common in high producing cows. They can cause irregular estrous cycles, continuous estrus (chronic buller) or anestrus (no heat) depending on the type of cyst.

*Retained corpus luteum* persists on the ovary as a result of infection of the uterus following abortion or early fetal death and the cow does not come into heat.

*Silent heat* allows ovulation to occur but there is little or no sign of heat. This occurs mainly because of poor nutrition.

*Inactive ovaries* (or anestrus) is the result of poor nutrition, lower body condition or sickness. Such cows

may have inactive ovaries and fail to come into heat.

### **Nutritional Causes of Infertility**

Nutritional causes include under feeding (which causes inactive ovaries), overfeeding, Vitamin A deficiency (also causing difficult calving, abortions, retained afterbirth and infertility) and Vitamin E/selenium deficiency (causing retained afterbirth and infertility).

*The predominant cause of long calving intervals in South Florida is loss of body condition caused by poor nutrition and disease, which causes anestrous or failure to come into heat.*

One of the most important practical points of management in seasonal rainfall areas such as South Florida is for the postpartum cow to become pregnant again before grass growth declines in quality and quantity in the dry season. If reconception does not occur, the cow is prone to become anestrous and not to cycle again until the new grass growth with the following rains. This results in intervals between calving of two years and ranchers cannot afford this scenario.

### **Pay attention to your bulls**

Bulls should be in peak health and in excellent body condition just prior to the breeding season. Bulls should not be overworked. If a bull has been ill it should be rested and allowed to fully recover. Arthritis of the spine of hips may cause pain and prohibit the bull from servicing (mounting the cow), as may painful hoof conditions. High environmental temperatures may reduce libido. Bulls need shade!

### **Fertility Records**

Ranchers need good records of events in a cow's life to assist in cattle management. No one can remember everything. Important dates such as calving and breeding dates as well as immunizations or treatments for ill health need to be recorded. A field notebook can be used from the pickup truck and transferred to a permanent record. If you are one of those who thinks you can remember it all without writing it down for the record, try forgetting your spouse's birthday. It's a painful learning experience. I know. I've been there.

## **STAFF CONTRIBUTORS**

Lochrane A. Gary - County Extension Director

Mary Alderman - Administrative Secretary

---

For questions or comments regarding this publication contact



[Lochrane A. Gary](#)



[Back](#) Back to the Cooperative Extension Newsletters Page



[Back](#) Back to the South Florida Beef-Forage Program HomePage



