

TECHNICAL GUIDE

MANAGEMENT OF MATERNITY

Fact No. 3.1

Artificial insemination

This section contains important elements for the success of artificial insemination (AI) results. They are both valid for new livestock, nulliparous females and those in production.

Reminders:

- → The gestation period for rabbits is 31 days.
- → In a management in 42 days, the renewal females (nulliparous) are inseminated for the first time at 19 weeks of age. The females in production are inseminated 11 days after kindling.

1) 7 days before Al

- → Nulliparous females: health sorting of animals, weighing and put the identification tag (Fact No. 5.2). Write individual tracking sheets if necessary.
- → Females in production: choose females to be inseminate (cull females according to criteria on Fact Nà. 5.2) based on the number of AI to achieve.
- → Preparation of the animals:
 - > Flushing with light: increasing the duration of illumination at 16 hours / day (see lighting program on page 2).
- When modifying the lighting program, do not change the time of ignition of the light but only the time of extinction.
 - ➤ Flushing with feed: increase the amount of feed than 20% of all rationed females: nulliparous, at rest and females with a negative palpation. Do not feed these animals at will.



Avoid any stress on the animals: water cut, vaccination, work, travel...

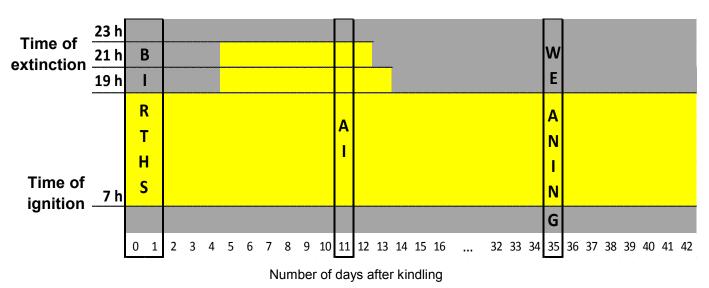
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Example of lighting program in single group with a management in 42 days



- The duration of illumination should correspond to the hours of livestock work.
- Out of the flushing perdiod, the duration of illumination is between 10 and 12 hours/day.
- During the fattening period, the duration of illumination may be reduced to 8 hours/day.

2) 4 days before Al

- → Make a course of vitamins (without vitamin D) for 3 days to stimulate reproduction.
- → It is important to clean water pipes after any treatment in drinking water.

3) The day of Al

→ During the implementation of AI, respect the conditions of hygiene: use of disposable equipment, disinfect equipment and do the job quietly.



It is best to make the AI in this order:

- 1/ GP females,
- 2/ Nulliparous females, to ensure the renewal,
- 3/ Non-lactating females,
- 4/ Multiparous lactating females,
- **5/ Primiparous** lactating females. If the number of AI is reached before the end of the work, it is possible to leave some or all of these females at rest.



After AI, return to the level of rationing before flushing for nulliparous and non-lactating females until transfer to the next kindling.

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Limit stress on animals during 10 days after Al.

4) 2 days after Al

→ The duration of illumination should be gradually reduced to 10 - 12 hours / day by reducing the duration of 2 hours / day.

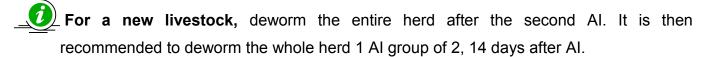


For farms that are not managed in single group, it is better to leave the duration of illumination at 16 hours / day continuously.

5) 14 days after Al

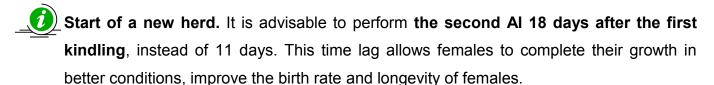
→ The females can be palpated (pregnancy diagnosis) from 14 days after AI to transfer in the birthing room.

The period between 14 days after AI and weaning is the most suitable to achieve the anti-scabies, deworming or vaccine recall.



Each period of deworming must be followed by a 3-day course of vitamins (without vitamin D).

6) Resting and shift over time artificial insemination



It is possible to leave the lactating females in the first kindling at rest, which is to say to wait 6 weeks to inseminate them. This technique has a favourable effect on longevity of the animals. Ensure the rationing of these females after weaning, apply the same program that for non-pregnant females.

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