



Live Cover Recommendations for Donors

1. The buck to be used for live cover should have a breeding soundness evaluation within **one** week of live cover. This evaluation should include microscopic analysis of an ejaculate and the following should be assessed with minimum requirements listed:
 - a. Forward, progressive motility **[70%]**
 - b. Normal morphology **[85%]**
2. Once the donor CIDR has been removed, the donor should be placed with a harnessed teaser wether to determine when the doe comes into heat (also known as estrus). If a teaser wether is not available, the doe should be placed fence line to a buck.
3. When the donor doe is in heat, the following signs may be on display (but are not limited to) as follows:
 - a. Tail flagging
 - b. Vocalization
 - c. Male seeking behavior
 - d. Mucus discharge from the vulva

If placed with a harnessed teaser, the doe will have noticeable crayon marks on her rump and back.

4. Once the doe is determined to be in heat, she should be covered by the buck as follows:
 - a. The buck should cover the doe **two** times **6** hours *after* the onset of standing heat. This can be done by hand breeding the buck or turning him in with the donor doe. It is imperative that he only be allowed to cover the doe a **maximum** of two times per event.
 - b. The doe should be submitted for three more breeding events at **12** hours after on the onset of heat, **18** hours after the onset of heat, and **24** hours after the onset of heat.
 - c. If the donor doe starts to come out of heat and is no longer receptive to the buck during the 24 hour breeding interval, please consult Ovaflo Genetics on how to proceed.
5. After the breeding interval has elapsed, the buck should be kept isolated from the donor doe until after the flush.
6. If you intend to live cover more than one donor to the same buck, please consult Ovaflo Genetics on how to proceed.