

Bölüm 6

SIĞIRLARDA EMBRİYO TRANSFERİ VE ÖNEMİ

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Giriş

Sığır yetiştiriciliği, küresel sosyoekonomik yönelimlerde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu nedenle bu sektörün gelişiminde; hayvanların üremesini ve üretimini iyileştiren uygulamalar ve alternatifler için araştırma yapmak, keşfetmek, yenilik getirmek ve çiftçiye bilgi aktarmak oldukça önemli bir basamaktır. Ancak çiftlik hayvanlarında üretimdeki verimliliğin artırılmaya çalışılması, yetiştiricilerin karşılaştığı en büyük zorluklardan bir tanesidir. Son yıllarda genetik seleksiyon programları, süt üretiminin artırılması için gereken özellikleri araştırmakta ve süt kalitesi ve miktarını artırarak birtakım kazanımlar sağlanmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Ancak bu gelişmeler yaşanırken üreme verimliliği geri planda bırakılmıştır. Sığır yetiştiriciliğinde, üreme performansının artırılması için uygulanan stratejiler verimliliğin gelişiminde kilit faktördür. Çünkü yetiştiriciler için; sürdürülebilir, ekonomik olarak uygulanabilir bir üretim sisteminin önemi, sürünün üreme verimliliğinin en üst düzeye çıkarılmasıyla elde edilebilir. Bu üreme yönetimi, üretilen yavru sayısından, genetik ilerlemeden ve laktasyon dönemleri arasındaki sürenin kısılmasından elde edilen karlılığı belirleyebilmektedir (1).

Reprodüksiyon, temel olarak türlerin doğada korunmasını içeren fizyolojik bir süreçtir. Ancak verim özelliklerinin artırılması amacıyla gerçekleştirilen iyileştirmeler sonucunda reprodüksiyonun istenilen sınırlar içerisinde gerçekleştirilebilmesi insan müdahalesi olmadan yönetilemez hale gelmiştir. Bu sürecin yönetilmesinde suni tohumlama, östrus senkronizasyonu, embriyo üretimi ve transferi, in vitro embriyo üretimi için oosit toplanması, embriyo manipülasyonu, klonlama, transgenik embriyo/ hayvan üretimi veya oosit ve

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