

# Synchronization in Mares

# Synchronization success

- Relative
- No exact results
- It is very difficult to perform fixed time insemination/mounting, Since the estrus period is long and the time of ovulation varies among individuals,
- Synchronization practices in mares are often used to solve an existing problem or to get maximum benefit in limited time.

# Synchronization methods

- Transition period applications
- Shortening the luteal phase
- Prolonging the luteal phase
- Inducing ovulation
- Inhibition of the follicular phase
- Artificial light
- Prostaglandins
- Progesterone
- Gonadotropin

# Prostaglandin

- Shortens the luteal phase.
- Effective in the presence of a mature CL.
- Effective from the 5th day after ovulation.
- Mares are sensitive to low doses of Prostaglandin applications.
- It should be used with caution since its side effects are high.
- Since it does not directly affect the ovulation mechanism, it can be used as an estrus synchronization method.

# Prostaglandin

- Following a single application, estrus is observed after 5-7 days and ovulation after 9-11 days.
- In double application 14 days apart, ovulation is expected within 7-10 days following the second application.
- Double administration 14 days apart, Follicle development and ovulation can be induced by hCG injection 5 days after the second administration.
- If there is a dominant Follicle on the day of administration, ovulation can occur within 2-3 days <without signs of estrus>.