

**EFFECTS OF WITHDRAWAL TIME *Sponge Intravaginal Progesterone* (SPINPRO) ON APPEARED OF ESTROUS AND PERANAKAN ETTAWA GOATS PREGNANCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Livestock was a promised sub-sectors of agriculture but the high price of commercial products encouraged the used of alternative local materials. *Sponge Intravaginal Progesterone (SPINPRO)* technique was one of the technique that can be used for reproductive efficiency through estrous cycle called estrous synchronization. Estrous synchronization can provide benefits such as livestock births occur in about the same time so as to facilitate management and maintenance. The aim of this study was to determine the right time SPINPRO withdrawal to induce estrous and pregnancy in Peranakan Ettawa (PE) goats.

Peranakan Ettawa goats as many as 21 were divided into three groups P1, P2, and P3 in the order that the withdrawal of SPINPRO containing 60 mg MPA at day 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 16<sup>th</sup>. Artificial insemination was performed when estrous symptoms appeared after SPINPRO withdrawal. Pregnancy detection was performed using ultrasonography at day 30<sup>th</sup> after insemination.

The results showed that all the goats in P1, P2, and P3 experienced estrous with physical symptoms of vulvar swelling, red mucosa, cervical mucus, as well as the visible presence of standing heat with average time P1 48,14<sup>a</sup>±0,08 hours, P2 48,18<sup>a</sup>±0,07 hours, and P3 48,15<sup>a</sup>±0,09 hours. The results of the analysis using the F test showed no significant differences among the three groups in influencing the pace of estrous. Percentage of goats gestation P1 and P2 were 71,43% which five of the seven goats experienced pregnancy and P3 was 57,14% which four of the seven goats experienced pregnancy.

Key words : *SPINPRO, MPA, Ettawa, Estrous, Pregnancy*