
Approximately 1 in 5 dairy cows fails to resume a predictable ovarian cycle before the end of the voluntary waiting period. Cows failing to display estrus based on pedometer activity were used to evaluate the effect of progesterone supplementation on estrous synchronization, the probability of pregnancy at first insemination, and time to pregnancy. Our results support the efficacy of a progesterone-releasing intravaginal device to induce estrus in previously anestrous cows.