Animal Health Skills

Parasite Control Planner



Beef cattle Parasite Control Planner



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

Benefits to having a farm and herd specific PCP:

- Initiate discussion between vet and farmer
 - Interactive approach to parasite control
- Identify weaknesses in your current approach to parasite control
 - Plan improvements specific to your herd
- Improve the health of your herd
 - Correct parasite control may reduce other herd health issues
- Improve the productivity of your herd
 - Fertility
 - Slaughter weights and time



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

- Reduce losses due to parasitic disease
 - Deaths and culls
- Identify the presence of resistance or lack of efficacy of products
 - Tailored treatments
- Identify the correct timing and product for treatment
 - Reduced use
 - Time saved



What is a Veterinary **Parasite** Control Planner?

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management - attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke

Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Treat with





Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test - treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Housing: If possible delay treatment posthousing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers

Treat with . weeks after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year - consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss. Treat with

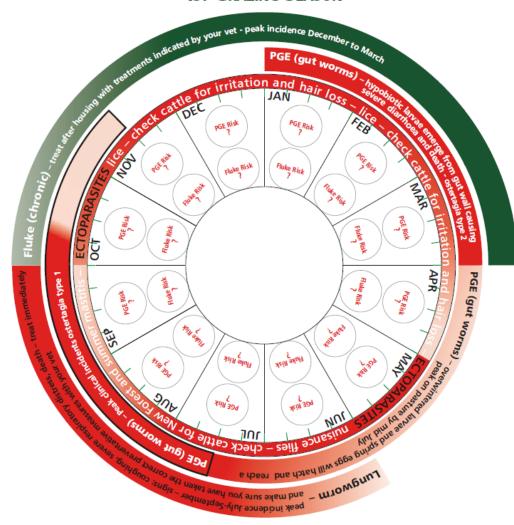
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk

IST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or aftermath (lower risk).



Green - low risk (clean)

Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm

Control -The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg or sub optimal weight gains.

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with Worm with

ostertagiosis.

Lungworm -

strategic doses).

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release bolus or long acting Lungworm vaccination injection may give protection (see above

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves > 3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed. Treat with bad weather and transport)

Consult your yet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with



What is a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

Action Labels Fluke CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Pasture management - attribute risk level

Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Treat with

after housing

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Deltamethrin

(fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Targeted Treatment for Fluke: Take dung sample for FEC

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2

treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless

evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Red - high risk fluke

or blood sample for ELISA

test - treat if fluke egg

present or blood ELISA

Housing: If possible

immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see

delay treatment posthousing to kill late

manufacturers

recommendations)

vear - consult your vet.

Action Labels

Action Labels

Note pour-on products

give better control of

with injectables.

chewing lice compared

Lice

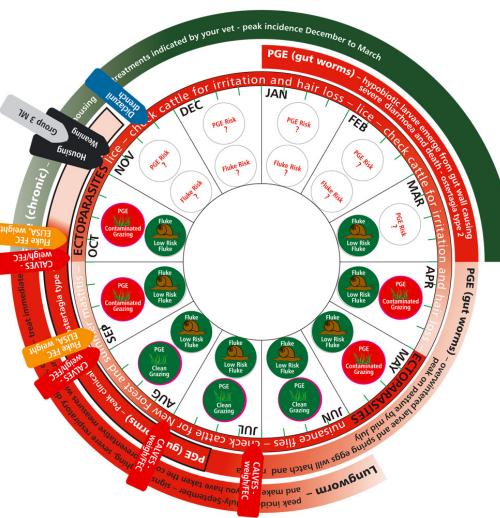
Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk

IST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Management

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Action Labels

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Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)





Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turmout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm

Control –

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

CALVES weigh/FEC

Group 1 BZ

Worm with

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Group 3 ML

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release bolus or long acting injection may give Group 1 BZ

injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

Group 1

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves > 3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, and weather and transport)

bad weather and transport) Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Diclazuril drench



What is covered by a Parasite Control Planner?

- Endoparasites and ectoparasites
- Pasture Management
- Monitoring
 - Parasite forecasts <u>www.nadis.org.uk</u>
- Treatment strategies
 - Strategic dosing
 - Targeted dosing
- Control
 - Treatment and Prevention
 - Product choice and timing
- Biosecurity
 - Quarantine treatments and monitoring for disease (PGE, fluke, lungworm)





How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

- Joint exercise between farmer and vet
- Annotate the circle planner with stickers provided

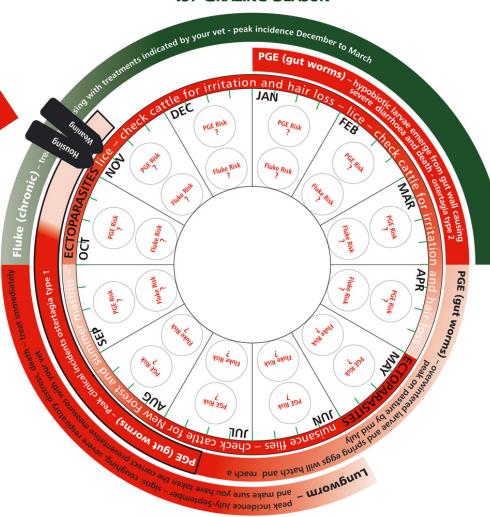


Action Labels Fluke Pasture management - attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing. Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean) Add management labels

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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IST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing,

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or aftermath (lower risk).

Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control –

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination pulsed /continuous release

bolus or long acting injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

lungworm vaccinatio

Action Labels

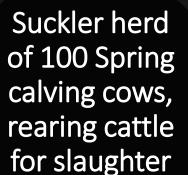
Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed. bad weather and transport)

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with

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manufacturers

housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year - consult your vet.

after housing

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels



Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

2nd season & adults

Action Labels Fluke Pasture management - attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing. Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Housing: - If possible delay treatment post-housing

Treat weeks

after housing

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment

Outwintered - If outwintered may need to give 2

treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk

Add management labels

Need to be aware of

product used (see

recommendations)

year - consult your vet.

triclahendazole unless

evidence of acute fluke

NB: If possible use

products other than

Action Labels

Action Labels

irritation and hair loss.

give better control of

with injectables.

Note pour-on products

chewing lice compared

Lice

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing,

(rare in cattle)

manufacturers

limitations on use in adult

replacements (see flukicide

may be required depending on

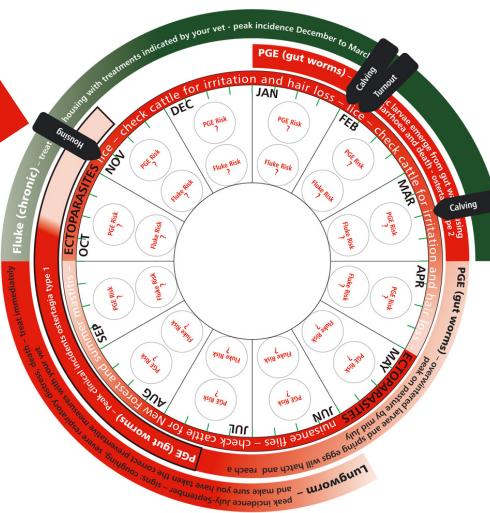
dairy cattle or dairy heifer

Suckler herd of 100 Spring calving cows, rearing cattle for slaughter

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk

2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, calving.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gutworms)

Pasture management - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each month's grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of

previous season or aftermath (lower risk).





Worm Control - The immune status (resistance to worms) of youngstock in their second grazing year will depend on the exposure to worms in their first grazing season. Cattle that have had little exposure may still be parasite-naive and susceptible to worm infection, so worm control programme will depend on the immune status of the animal - consult your vet. Depending on the immune status worm control can either be targeted or strategic.

Targeted Worm Control Youngstock: If

youngstock have been exposed to worms in their first grazing year so resistance is strong, targeted worming can be used to control worms ie worm when FEC over 200epg or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Strategic - For animals that are parasite naïve and susceptible to worm infection there are no specific manufacturers recommendations for strategic dosing.

Pulsed bolus (oxfendazole) or long acting ML treatments can be used - consult your vet. Housing Dose - worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Adults - Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Wormer treatments in adult milking cows should be targeted at those herds with a high worm challenge or reduced productivity - consult your vet.

Lungworm

Youngstock - that were vaccinated in their first grazing year and have had subsequent exposure to lungworm should have good levels of immunity. Youngstock that have had blanket anthelmintic cover in their first

grazing year, may not have had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will

be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Adult cattle - that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may

Worm with

Worm with

Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon

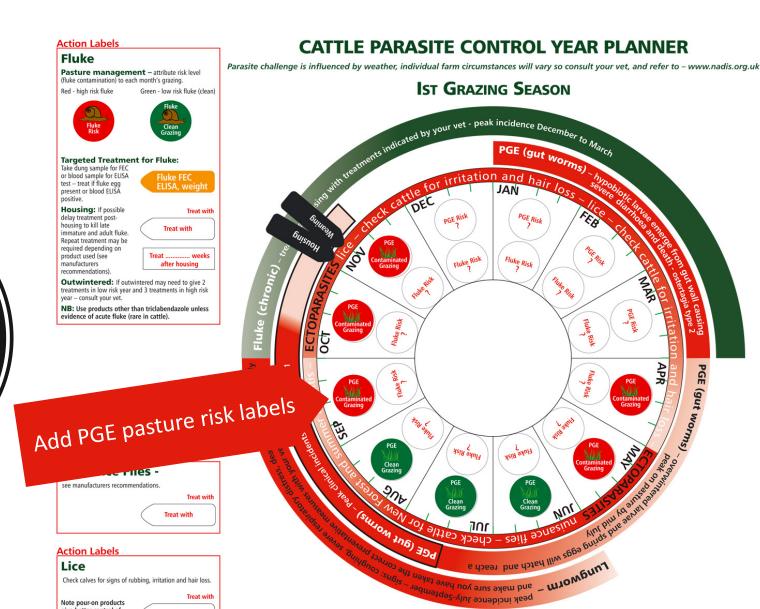
as signs are seen - call your vet.

Worm with

PGE: Limited availability of safe grazing

give better control of

chewing lice compared with injectables.



Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing,

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or

Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm

Control -The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm wit

Worm with

Housing Dose prevent type 2

Worm with

ostertagiosis.

Lungworm -Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination pulsed /continuous release

bolus or long acting injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, Treat with bad weather and transport)

Consult your vet for advice

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

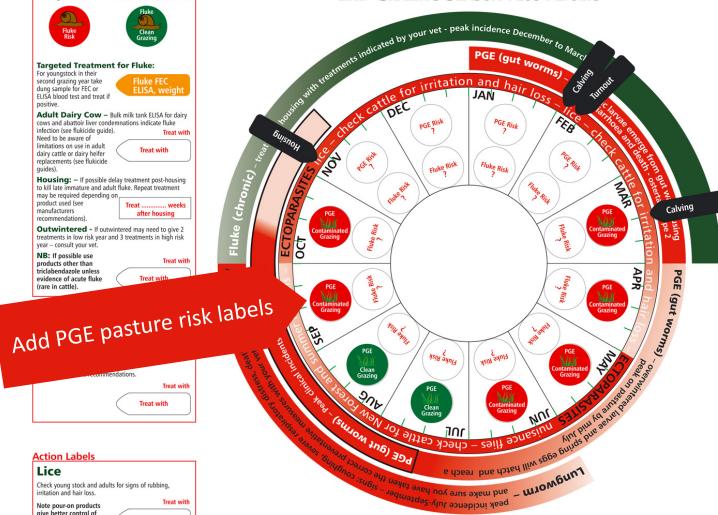
2nd season & adults

PGE: Limited availability of safe grazing

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management indicate key management

stages. Turnout, housing,

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gutworms)

Pasture management - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each month's grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of

previous season or aftermath (lower risk). Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control - The immune status (resistance to worms) of youngstock in their second grazing year will depend on the exposure to worms in their first grazing season. Cattle that have had little exposure may still be parasite-naive and susceptible to worm infection, so worm control programme will depend on the immune status of the animal - consult your vet. Depending on the immune status worm control can either be targeted or strategic.

Targeted Worm Control Youngstock: If

youngstock have been exposed to worms in their first grazing year so resistance is strong, targeted worming can be used to control worms ie worm when FEC over 200epg or

CALVES weigh/FEC

sub optimal weight gains Strategic - For animals that are parasite naïve and

susceptible to worm infection there are no specific manufacturers recommendations for strategic dosing. Pulsed bolus (oxfendazole) or long acting ML treatments can be used - consult your vet.

Housing Dose - worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Adults - Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Wormer treatments in adult milking cows should be targeted at those herds with a high worm challenge or reduced productivity - consult your vet.

Lungworm

Youngstock - that were vaccinated in their first grazing year and have had subsequent exposure to lunaworm should have good levels of immunity. Youngstock that have had blanket anthelmintic cover in their first grazing year, may not have had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically

naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

be susceptible to lungworm

infection - so consult your vet.

Adult cattle - that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may

Worm with

Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon as signs are seen - call your vet.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Red - high risk fluke

For youngstock in their

second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if

infection (see flukicide quide).

limitations on use in adult

dairy cattle or dairy heifer

replacements (see flukicide

may be required depending on

Need to be aware of

product used (see

year - consult your vet.

NB: If possible use

products other than

Action Labels

irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products

give better control of

with injectables.

chewing lice compared

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing,

Lice

(rare in cattle).

triclabendazole unless

evidence of acute fluke

manufacturers

Pasture management - attribute risk level

Green - low risk fluke (clean)

(fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Adult Dairy Cow - Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy

Fluke

Action Labels Action Labels CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER Fluke Management Add housing dose label Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk indicate key management (select product effective against inhibited stages. Turnout, housing, Turnout IST GRAZING SEASON **Action Labels** PGE (qut PGE (gut worms) and PGE (gut worms) lungworm Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or PGE: Green - low risk (clean) Housing: If possible PGE Risk housing to kill late Treat with immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be Suckling calves required depending on product used (see Worm Control (PGE) manufacturers after housing monitored. Targeted Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is year – consult your vet. worm control if to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless overwintered and spring larvae have died. vidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle). necessary. **Targeted Worm** CALVES -Control weigh/FEC Weigh/FEC CALVES -Add product label Dosed on housing to Group 1 BZ (Use if FEC >200epg or weights prevent Type 2 Worm with suboptimal) Group 3 ML ostertagiosis riuke Risk **Action Labels** Lungworm -Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose **Nuisance Flies** -2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release see manufacturers recommendation bolus or long acting Add monitoring labels injection may give lungworm vaccinatio protection (see above strategic doses). **Action Labels** s doesn bne dosed lliw 2009 Pohiq **Coccidiosis** Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high and make sure you have taken stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in

give better control of

Treat with

geak incidence July-September

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence

of stress factors like poor feed, bad weather and transport)

Consult your vet for advice

2nd season & adults

Add housing dose label larkael against inhibited **Action Labels**

infection (see flukicide quide).

Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult

product used (see

ear - consult your vet.

NB: If possible use

products other than

Action Labels

Action Labels

irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products give better control of

chewing lice compared

with injectables.

Lice

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing,

triclabendazole unless

evidence of acute fluke

manufacturers

dairy cattle or dairy heifer

replacements (see flukicide

may be required depending on

Adult Dairy Cow - Bulk milk tank ELISA for

cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke

Housing: - If possible delay treatment post-housing

to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment

Outwintered - If outwintered may need to give 2

eatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk

Treat with

after housing

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

PGE:

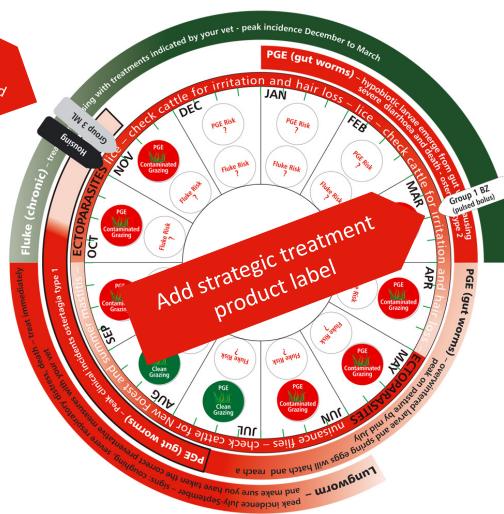
Strategic control for second grazing season.

All youngstock dosed on housing to prevent Type 2 ostertagiosis

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



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Action Labels

Management

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Action Label

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CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Group 1 BZ

Strategic - For animals that are parasite naïve and susceptible to worm infection there are no specific manufacturers recommendations for strategic dosing. Pulsed bolus (oxfendazole) or long acting ML treatments can be used - consult your vet.

Housing Dose - worm on housing to prevent type

Adults - Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Wormer treatments in adult milking cows should be targeted at those herds with a high worm challenge or reduced productivity - consult your vet.

Lungworm

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be susceptible to lungworm

infection - so consult your yet

need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Adult cattle - that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may

Worm with

Worm with

Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon as signs are seen - call your yet.

Lungworm:

Suckling calves monitored through risk period. Targeted worm control if necessary

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management - attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)





Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test - treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA

Housing: If possible delay treatment posthousing to kill late immature and adult fluke Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers

Treat with after housing

Treat with

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year - consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recom

Add monitoring labels

(4 week intervals)

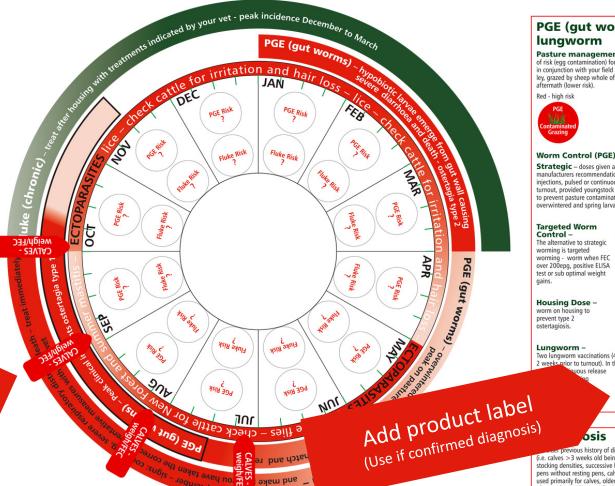
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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IST GRAZING SEASON



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Turnout

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PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or

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Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control -

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

weigh/FEC Worm wit

CALVES -

Worm with

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with Worm with

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination

Group 1 BZ

Action Labels

osis

previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, bad weather and transport)

Consult your vet for advice

Treat with



1 st grazing

Lungworm:

Suckling calves monitored through risk period. Targeted worm control if necessary 9nd grazing

Lungworm:

Covered by strategic worm control.

Monitor and seek vet advice if clinical signs seen

Adults Lungworm:

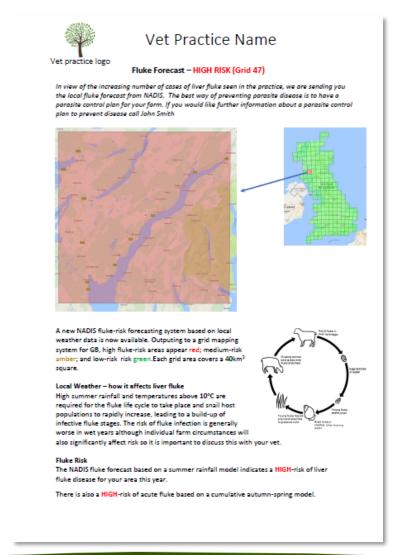
Monitor and seek vet advice if clinical signs seen



How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

 The NADIS Fluke forecast gives a specific risk for fluke development on your farm, based on local weather conditions

 We will send you monthly email alerts, focussing on fluke during the risk period



Fluke:

Action Labels

Pasture management – attribute risk level

Green - low risk fluke (clean)

ELISA, weight

(fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Fluke

or blood sam

present or

positive.

Housi delay t

manufacturers ecommendations).

year - consult your vet.

Action Labels

Nuisance Flia

Add monitoring labels

(during risk period)

Treat with

Note pour-on products

chewing lice compared with injectables

give better control of

Outwintered: If outwintered

treatments in low risk year and 3 treatmer

evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless

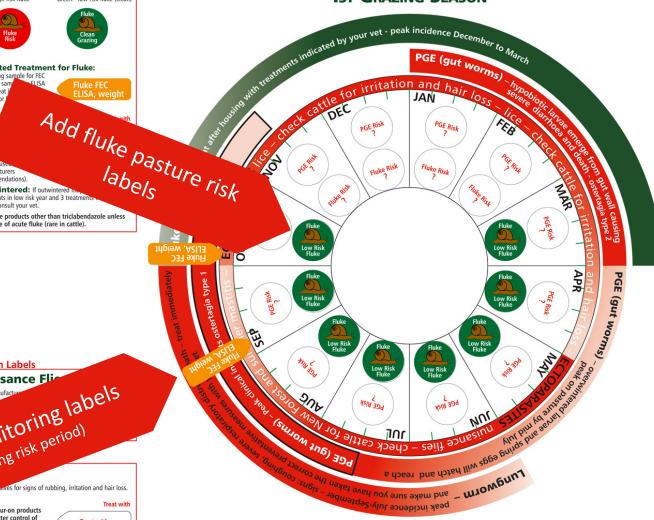
Suckling calves – low risk grazing.

Monitored through risk period, treatment if necessary

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk

IST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing,



Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)





Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control -

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

CALVES weigh/FEC Worm wit

Worm with

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with Worm with

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release

bolus or long acting injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, bad weather and transport)

Consult your vet for advice

Treat with

2nd season & adults

2nd Grazing Fluke:

Reared on land that carries a fluke risk. Housed in Autumn and finished for slaughter

Action Labels Fluke

Pasture management - attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke

Green - low risk fluke (clean)





Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

For youngstock in their second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if

Group 1 BZ

Treat with

(chronic)

Adult Dairy Cow - Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke infection (see flukicide guide).

Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult dairy cattle or dairy heifer replacements (see flukicide

Housing: - If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment

may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers

after housing

Outwintered - If outwin

DNTROL YEAR PLANNER

circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to – www.nadis.org.uk

RAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS

Add product label
(Use if confirmed diagnosis) ents indicated by your vet - peak in irritatio JAN

Fluke Risk

וחוק

peak incidence July-September

Add housing dose label (select product, and consider correct timing to dose post housing) Fluke Risk Fluke Risk

Vorm Control ck: If

n FEC over 200epg or optimal weight gains.

Management

PGE (gutworms)

conjunction with your field plan.

Pasture management - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each month's grazing. Use in

Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or aftermath (lower risk)

Worm Control - The immune status (resistance to

worms) of youngstock in their second grazing year will

depend on the exposure to worms in their first grazing

season. Cattle that have had little exposure may still be

parasite-naive and susceptible to worm infection, so worn

control programme will depend on the immune status of

animal – consult your yet. Depending on the immune

m control can either be targeted or strategic.

indicate key management

stages, Turnout, housing,

CALVES ave been worms in their weigh/FEC g year so e is strong, targeted ng can be used to l worms ie worm

Action Labels

Action Label

Turnout

Green - low risk (clean)

Strategic - For animals that are parasite naïve and susceptible to worm infection there are no specific manufacturers recommendations for strategic dosing. Pulsed bolus (oxfendazole) or long acting ML treatments can be used - consult your vet.

Housing Dose - worm on housing to prevent type

Adults - Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Wormer treatments in adult milking cows should be targeted at those herds with a high worm challenge or reduced productivity - consult your vet.

Lungworm

Youngstock - that were vaccinated in their first grazing year and have had subsequent exposure to lungworm should have good levels of immunity. Youngstock that have had blanket anthelmintic cover in their first

grazing year, may not have had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will

need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet. Adult cattle - that have had insufficient

exposure to lungworm, may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon as signs are seen - call your vet.

Add monitoring labels

Adults Fluke:

Monitored through risk period, treatment if necessary

Action Labels

(during risk period)

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing,

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

Treat with

Add fluke pasture risk tance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your yet

Lungworm and make sure you have taken

ance flies - check c

Coccidiosis:

Seen in housed calves

post weaning

Action Labels

Fluke Pasture manageme

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing. Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Fluke

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to – www.nadis.org.uk

IST GRAZING SEASON

Routine treatment (2 weeks post housing)

delay treatment post-

delay treatment posthousing to kill late immature and adult fluke Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies see manufacturers recommendations. Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

pGE (Que JAN PGE Risk Fluke Risk Fluke (chronic) APR rluke Risk Jore flies – check cattle for s Asser bns Asteh lliw 2999 Pnings make sure you have taken the k incidence July-September

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the cor

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.



Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) — attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing — new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or attermath (Funer right)

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)





Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pusled or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control –

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release bolus or long acting

injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Add product label

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves > 3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in security for calves, calves on permanent pasture willy for calves, older calves at weaning, presence

s like poor feed, Treat wi



Lice:

Historically seen in housed calves post weaning through the winter

Add product label

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing. Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Red - high risk fluke



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

positive. **Housing:** If possible delay treatment posthousing to kill late immature and adult fluke Repeat treatment may be required depending on

product used (see

manufacturers

Treat

Treat weeks after housing

ELISA, weight

Treat with

Treat with

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies see manufacturers recommendations. Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

ves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

ducts of ed

Deltamethrin

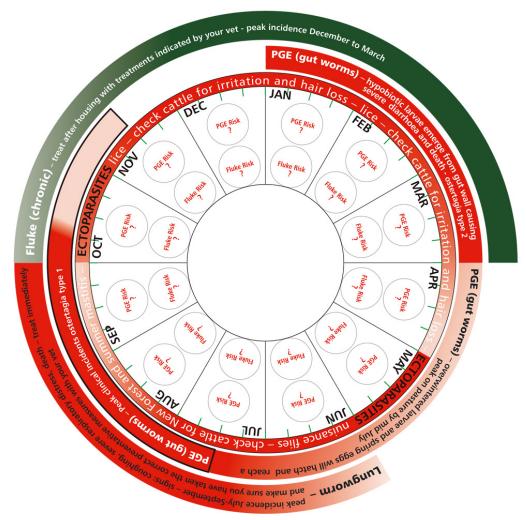
Treat with

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to – www.nadis.org.uk

IST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.



Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) — attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing — new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or aftermath (lower risk).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)





Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control –

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release bolus or long acting

injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves > 3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, bad weather and transport)

Consult your vet for advice

Treat with

How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

Action Labels Fluke Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing. Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean) Targeted Treatment for Fluke: Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA Fluke FEC ELISA, weight test - treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA Housing: If possible Treat with delay treatment posthousing to kill late Treat with immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers after housing recommendations) Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk vear - consult your vet. NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels



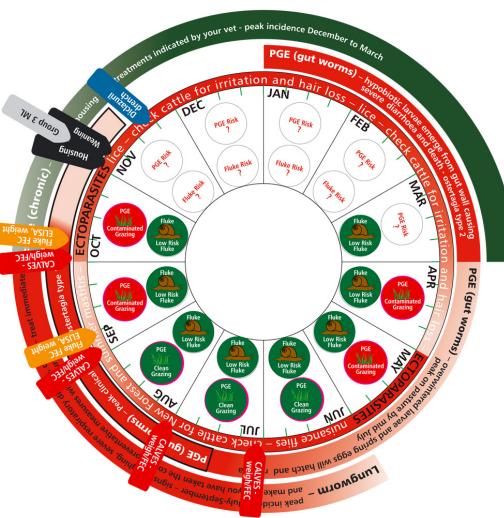
Action Labels



CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to – www.nadis.org.uk

IST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) — attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing — new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or aftermath (lower risk).

nigh risk Green - low risk (clean)





Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufactures recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm

Control –

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

CALVES weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Group 1 BZ

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Group 3 ML

Lungworm -

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release bolus or long acting injection may give Group 1 BZ

injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, bad weather and transport

bad weather and transport) Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Diclazuril drench

2nd season & adults

How to use a Parasite Control Planner:



Fluke

Pasture management - attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)





Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

For youngstock in their second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if

Group 1 BZ

Adult Dairy Cow - Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke infection (see flukicide guide). Need to be aware of

limitations on use in adult dairy cattle or dairy heifer replacements (see flukicide

Treat with

Housing: - If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on

product used (see manufacturers ecommendations)

after housing Outwintered - If outwintered may need to give 2 atments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk

ar - consult your vet. VB: If possible use roducts other than riclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke

(rare in cattle

Treat with Treat with

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations. Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss. Treat with

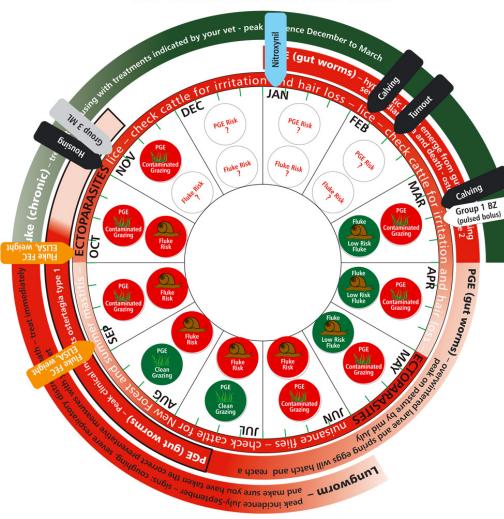
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to – www.nadis.org.uk

2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing,

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gutworms)

Pasture management - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each month's grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of

previous season or aftermath (lower risk).





Worm Control - The immune status (resistance to worms) of youngstock in their second grazing year will depend on the exposure to worms in their first grazing season. Cattle that have had little exposure may still be parasite-naive and susceptible to worm infection, so worm control programme will depend on the immune status of the animal - consult your vet. Depending on the immune status worm control can either be targeted or strategic.

Targeted Worm Control Youngstock: If

when FEC over 200epg or

sub optimal weight gains

CALVES youngstock have been exposed to worms in their first grazing year so

weigh/FEC resistance is strong, targeted worming can be used to control worms ie worm

Group 1 BZ

Worm with

Strategic - For animals that are parasite naïve and susceptible to worm infection there are no specific manufacturers recommendations for strategic dosing. Pulsed bolus (oxfendazole) or long acting ML treatments can be used - consult your vet.

Housing Dose - worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Adults - Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Wormer treatments in adult milking cows should be targeted at those herds with a high worm challenge or reduced productivity - consult your vet.

Lungworm

Youngstock - that were vaccinated in their first grazing year and have had subsequent exposure to lungworm should have good levels of immunity. Youngstock that have had blanket anthelmintic cover in their first grazing year, may not have Worm with

had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will

need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Adult cattle - that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm

infection - so consult your vet.

Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

- Proactive rather than reactive
- Improve the health and productivity of your herd
- Improve your returns
- Save money and time
- Have a better working relationship with your vet
- Visual reference for everyone to see



When to have a Parasite Control Planner

- In advance of high risk periods for significant parasites
 - Prevention is better than cure!
- During herd health planning discussions
- In response to a high risk alert from NADIS parasite forecast
- As a consequence of a disease outbreak and the wish to avoid a repeat scenario
- At a convenient time for you!

Please register your interest today or speak to a vet for further information

Animal Health Skills

www.nadis.org.uk