

NADIS

Animal Health Skills

Parasite Control Planner



Why should you have a PCP?

How do we complete and use a PCP?



When is it best to have a PCP?

Sheep Parasite Control Planner



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

Benefits to having a farm and flock 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 flock
- Improve the health of your flock
 - Correct parasite control may reduce other flock health issues
- Improve the productivity of your flock
 - Fertility
 - Slaughter weights and time



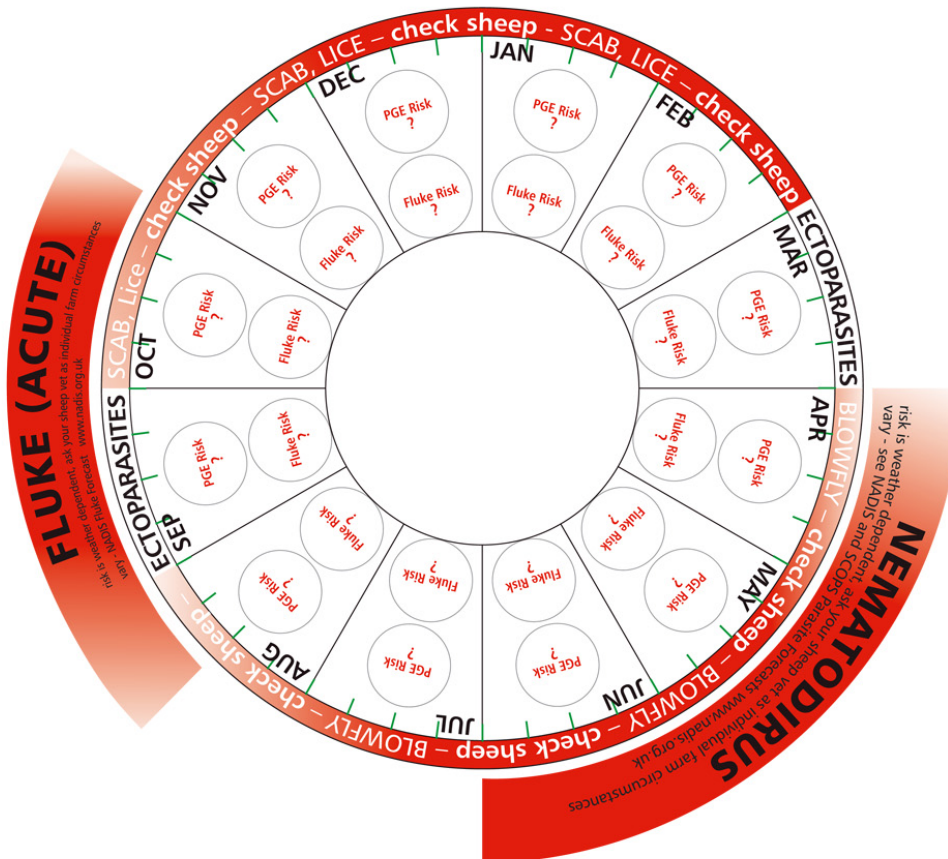
Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

- 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?

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



Action Labels

Fluke
Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each months grazing.
 Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with

Fluke FEC

Action Labels

Lice
 Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Action Labels

Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks
 Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Action Labels

Management
 Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Action Labels

Nematodirois/PGE (gut worms)
Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan
 Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)

Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Lambs **Targeted worming of lambs** – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Ewes **Worm ewes at lambing** – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Rams **Worm rams** based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Action Labels

Coccidiosis
 Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

What is a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

Action Labels

Fluke

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



Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Treat with
 Triclabendazole

Fluke FEC

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with
 Closantel

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis
 Treat with

Action Labels

Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment
 Treat with
 Moxidectin

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirosis/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.babuss* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Worm with

Group 1 BZ

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Lambs
 Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Ewes
 Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Group 2 LV

Rams
 Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Group 2 LV

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment
 Treat with

What is covered by a Parasite Control Planner?

- Endoparasites and ectoparasites
- Pasture Management
- Monitoring
 - Parasite forecasts – www.nadis.org.uk and www.scops.co.uk
- Treatment strategies
 - Strategic dosing
 - Targeted dosing
- Control
 - Treatment and Prevention
 - Product choice and timing
- Biosecurity
 - Quarantine treatments and monitoring for disease (PGE, fluke, scab, CODD, CLA)





How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

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




200 ewe lowland flock lambing February/ March

Action Labels


Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each months grazing.

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



Fluke Risk




Fluke Clean Grazing


Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

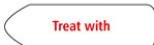
Treat with



Fluke FEC



Treat with




Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with




Action Labels

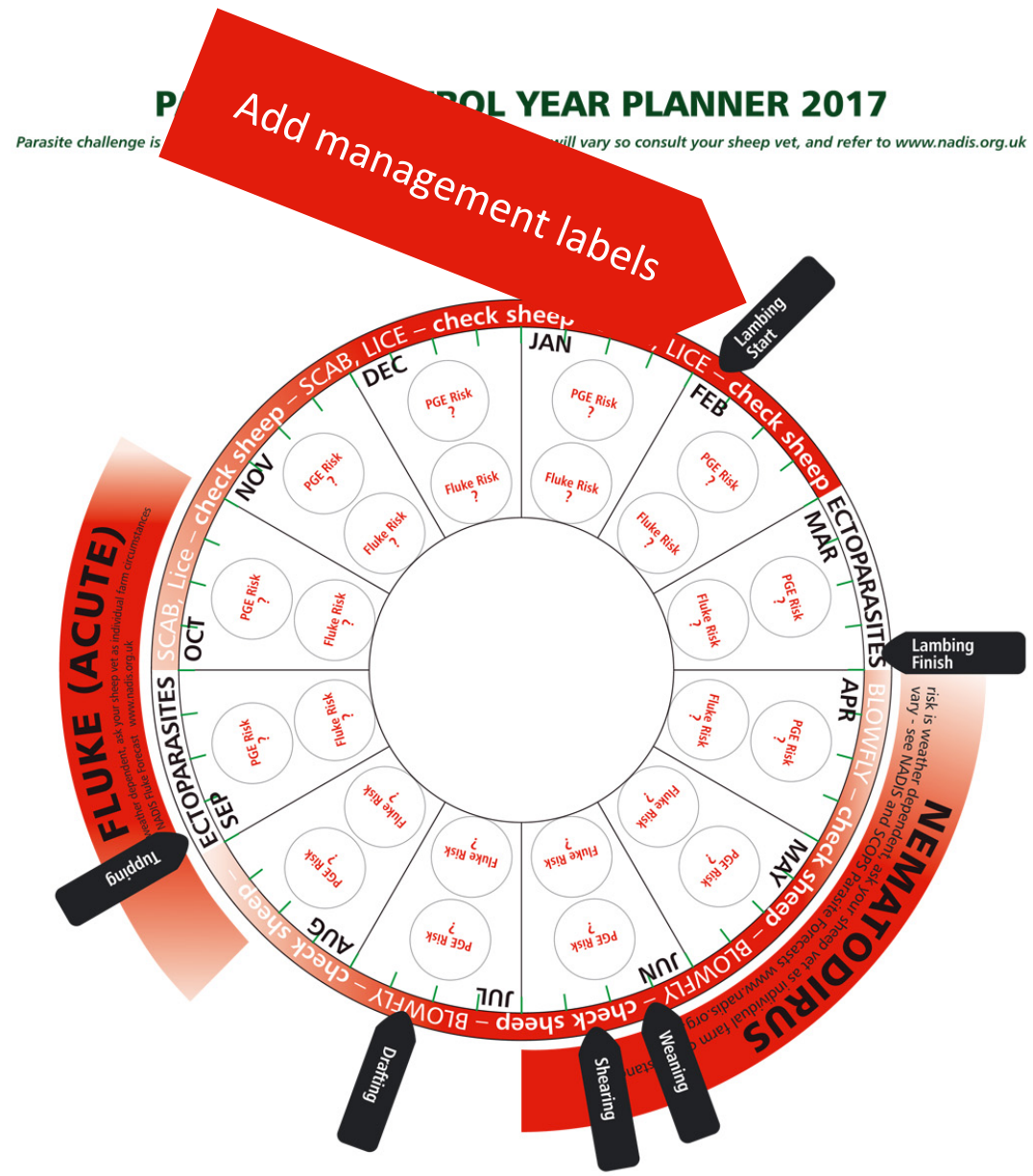
Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with





Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start




Action Labels


Nematodirus/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



PGE Contaminated Grazing




PGE Clean Grazing


Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N. battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

Worm with




LAMBS - weigh/FEC



Don't forget FEC ewes and rams


Lambs Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Worm with




Ewes Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with




Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with



Rams Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

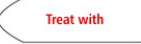


Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

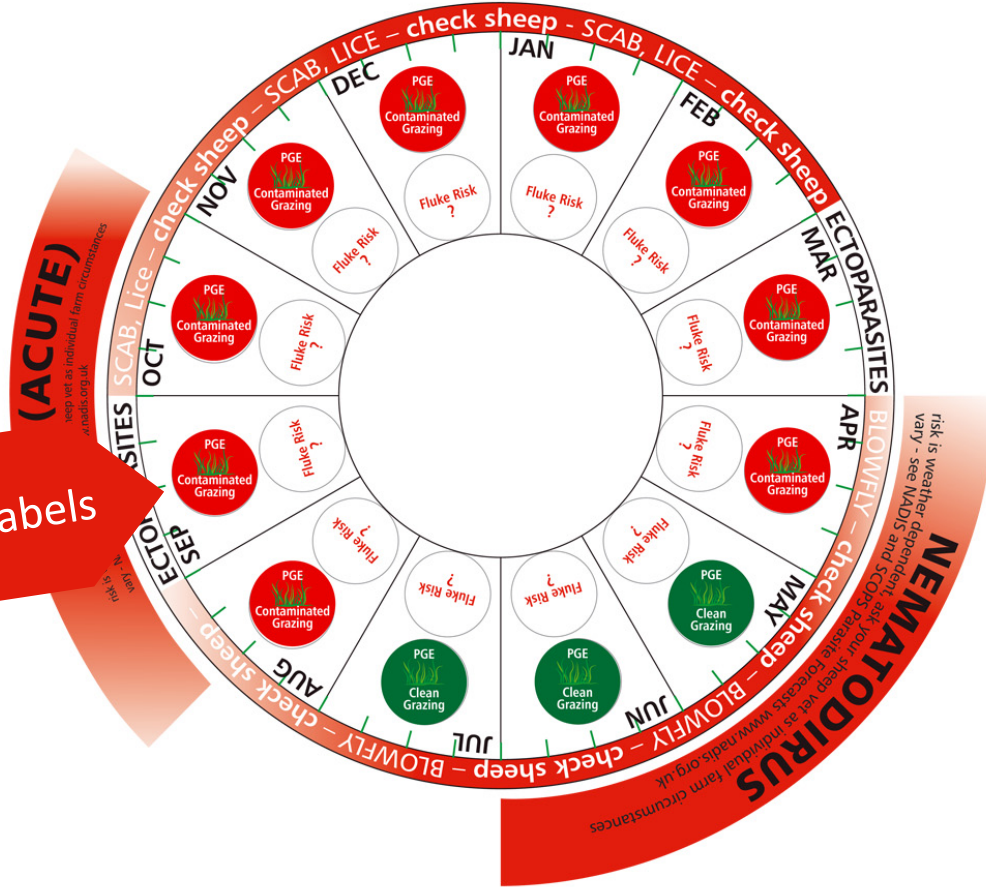
Treat with



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each months grazing,

Red - high risk fluke

Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Treat with

Treat with

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Fluke FEC

Treat with

Treat with

PGE:
Limited availability of safe grazing

Add PGE pasture risk labels

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Treat with

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Action Labels

Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

Treat with

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodiosis/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk

Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Worm with

Worm with

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Worm with

Lambs
Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

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Ewes
Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Worm with

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Worm with

Rams
Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

Treat with

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

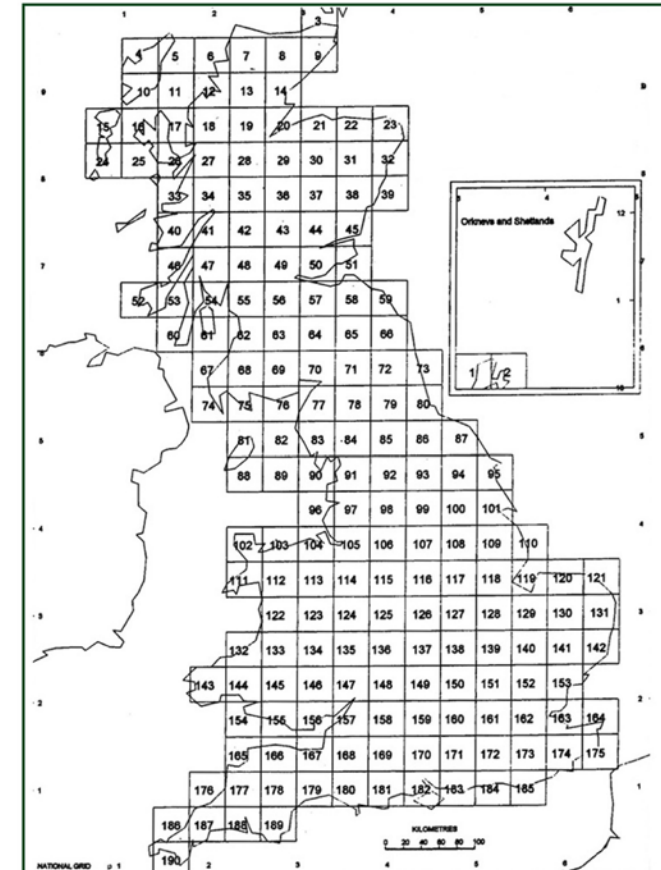
Treat with

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

- The **NADIS Nematodirus forecast** gives a specific risk for farm location
- We will send you monthly email alerts, focussing on Nematodirus during the risk period
- We can then advise on when to treat and which product to use for Nematodirus

NADIS Parasite Forecast



www.nadis.org.uk

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.
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Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Treat with

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Fluke FEC

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Action Labels

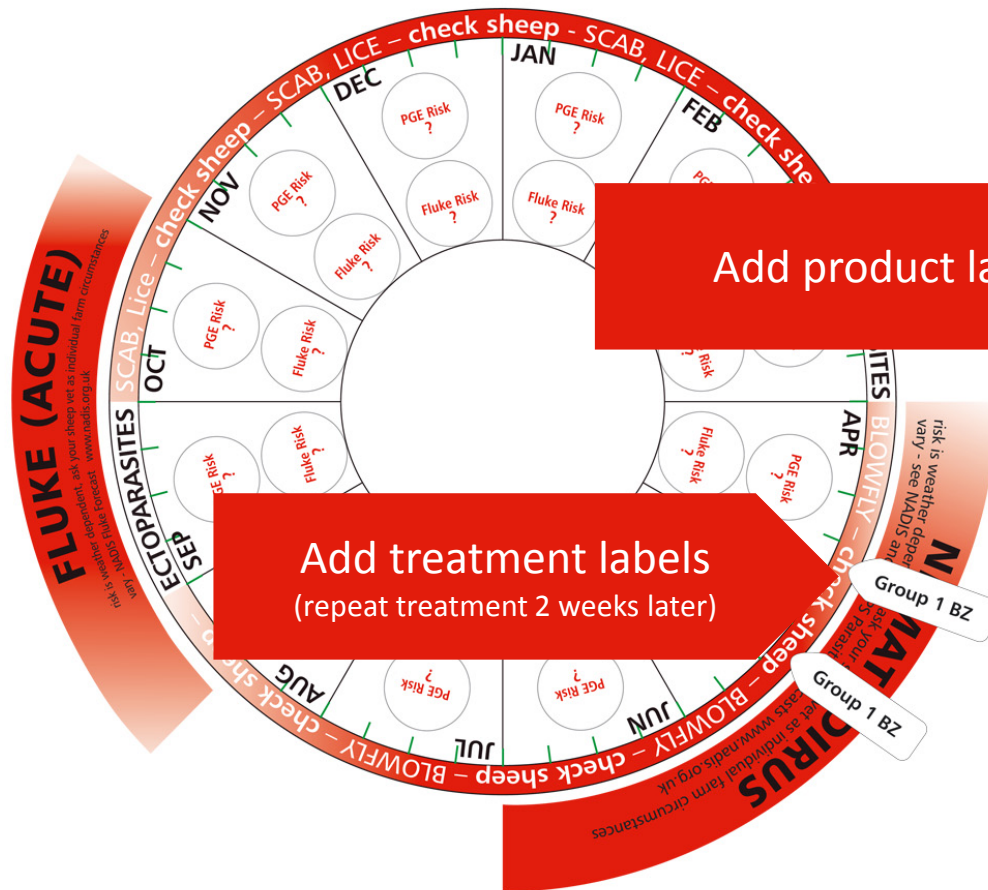
Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Action Labels

Nematodirois/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each month's grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan
 Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Worming

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

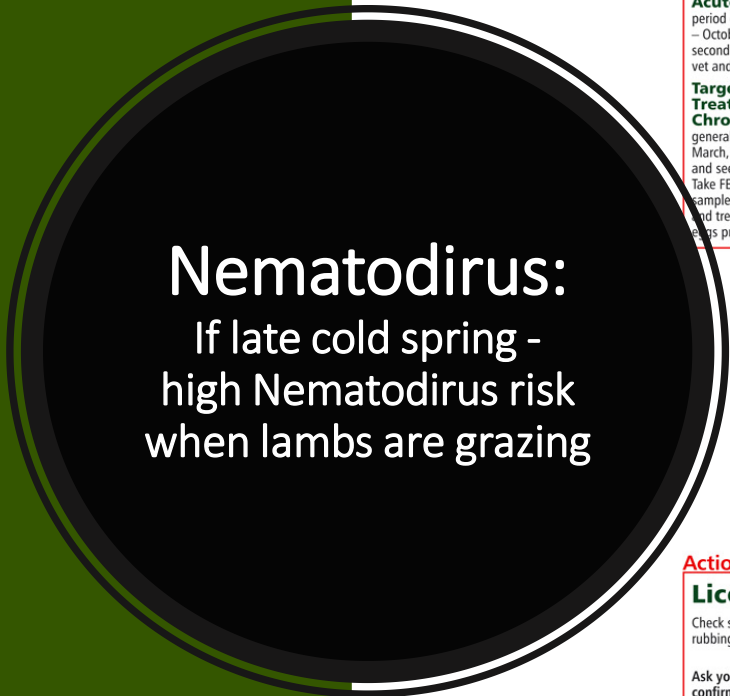
Worm with

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment



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Fluke

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Treat with

Treat with

Fluke FEC

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Treat with

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Action Labels

Scab

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Treat with

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirosis/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each month's grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk

Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or worm lambs. Worm when FEC > 500 eggs/gram or suboptimal

Worm with

Worm with

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Worm ewes and rams

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Ewes
Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Rams
Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Action Labels

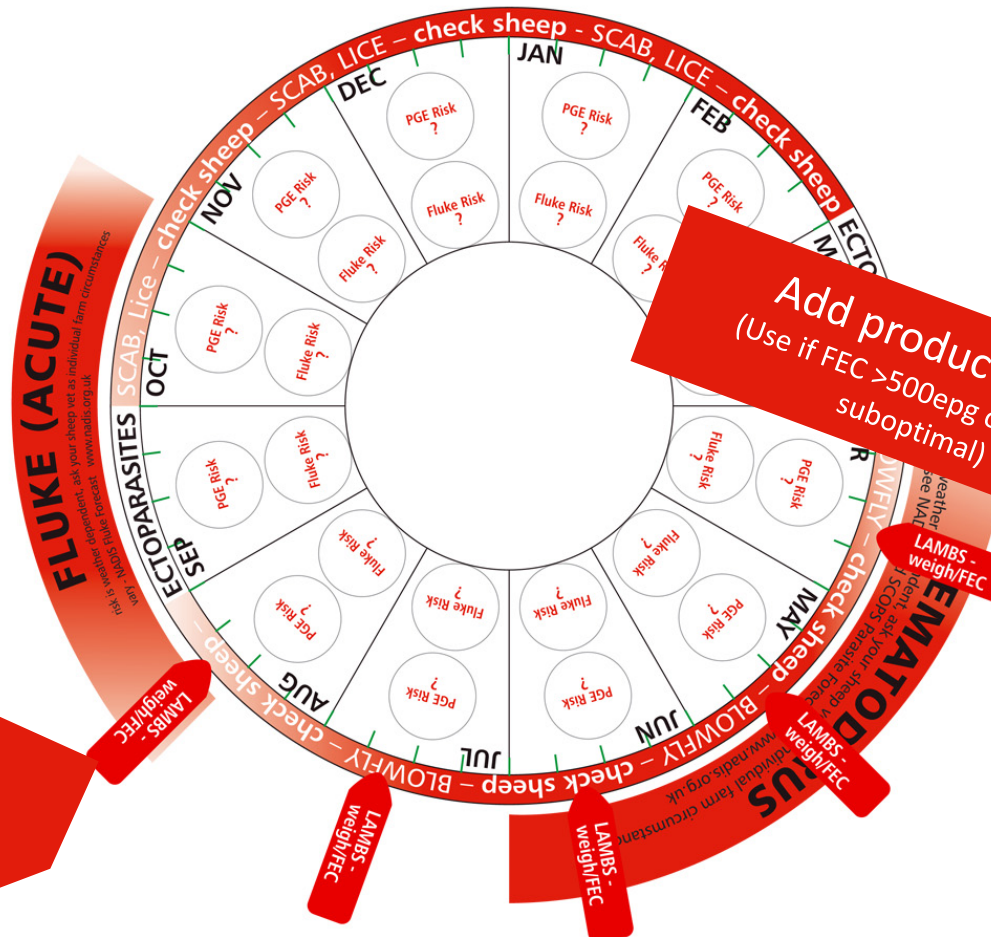
Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with

Treat with



Add monitoring labels (4 week intervals)

Add product label (Use if FEC > 500epg or weights suboptimal)

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

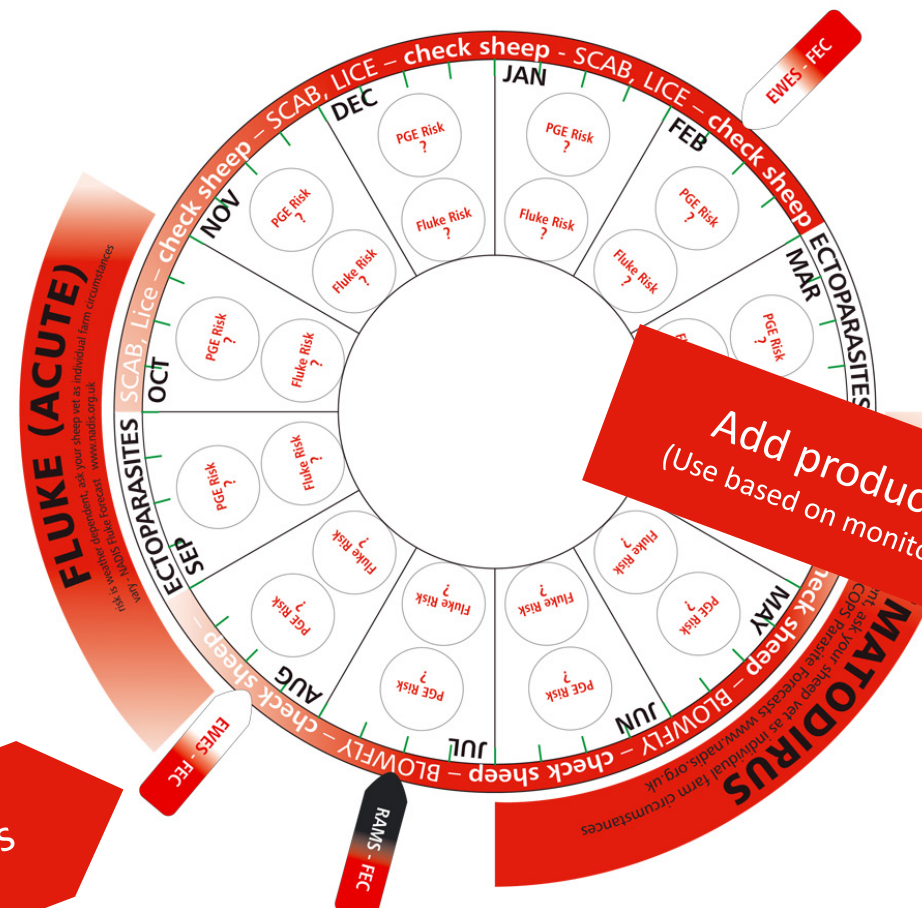
LAMBS - weigh/FEC

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each months grazing.

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

Fluke Risk

Clean Grazing

Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with

Treat with

Fluke FEC

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Scab, blowfly and ticks

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirois/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)

Contaminated Grazing

Clean Grazing

Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.babuss* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs/gram or weight gains sub optimal

Worm with

Worm with

LAMBING - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Group 2 LV

Group 2 LV

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

Treat with

Treat with

Adults PGE:

Ewes: Carry out FEC's periodically

Rams: Carry out FEC's periodically and assess BCS

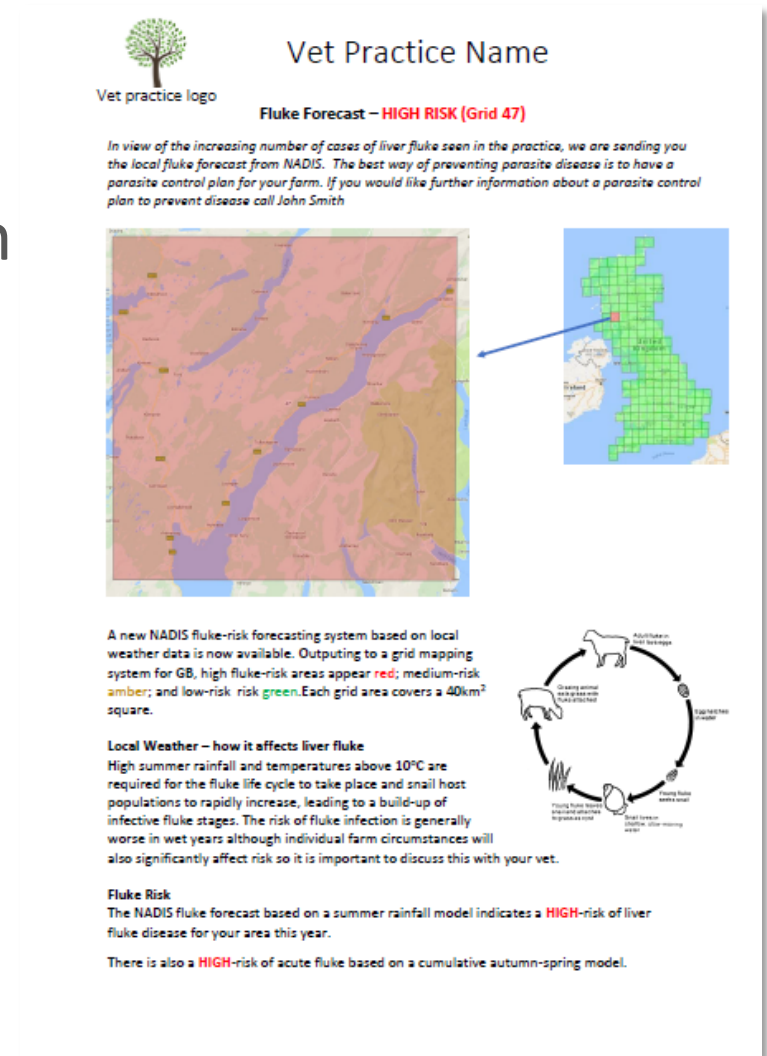
Add monitoring labels

Add product labels (Use based on monitoring results)

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

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





The screenshot shows an email notification from NADIS. At the top left is a tree icon labeled 'Vet practice logo'. To its right is the text 'Vet Practice Name'. Below this is the heading 'Fluke Forecast – HIGH RISK (Grid 47)'. A paragraph of text reads: 'In view of the increasing number of cases of liver fluke seen in the practice, we are sending you the local fluke forecast from NADIS. The best way of preventing parasite disease is to have a parasite control plan for your farm. If you would like further information about a parasite control plan to prevent disease call John Smith'. Below the text are two maps: a large detailed map of a river valley area and a smaller map of Great Britain with a red dot indicating the location. To the right of the maps is a circular diagram of the fluke life cycle. Below the maps and diagram is a paragraph: 'A new NADIS fluke-risk forecasting system based on local weather data is now available. Outputting to a grid mapping system for GB, high fluke-risk areas appear red; medium-risk amber; and low-risk risk green. Each grid area covers a 40km² square.' This is followed by a section titled 'Local Weather – how it affects liver fluke' which states: 'High summer rainfall and temperatures above 10°C are required for the fluke life cycle to take place and snail host populations to rapidly increase, leading to a build-up of infective fluke stages. The risk of fluke infection is generally worse in wet years although individual farm circumstances will also significantly affect risk so it is important to discuss this with your vet.' Below this is a section titled 'Fluke Risk' which states: 'The NADIS fluke forecast based on a summer rainfall model indicates a HIGH-risk of liver fluke disease for your area this year. There is also a HIGH-risk of acute fluke based on a cumulative autumn-spring model.'

Vet practice logo

Vet Practice Name

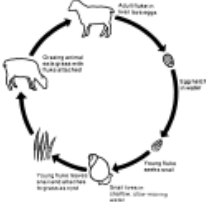
Fluke Forecast – HIGH RISK (Grid 47)

In view of the increasing number of cases of liver fluke seen in the practice, we are sending you the local fluke forecast from NADIS. The best way of preventing parasite disease is to have a parasite control plan for your farm. If you would like further information about a parasite control plan to prevent disease call John Smith



A new NADIS fluke-risk forecasting system based on local weather data is now available. Outputting to a grid mapping system for GB, high fluke-risk areas appear red; medium-risk amber; and low-risk risk green. Each grid area covers a 40km² square.

Local Weather – how it affects liver fluke
High summer rainfall and temperatures above 10°C are required for the fluke life cycle to take place and snail host populations to rapidly increase, leading to a build-up of infective fluke stages. The risk of fluke infection is generally worse in wet years although individual farm circumstances will also significantly affect risk so it is important to discuss this with your vet.



Fluke Risk
The NADIS fluke forecast based on a summer rainfall model indicates a **HIGH**-risk of liver fluke disease for your area this year.
There is also a **HIGH**-risk of acute fluke based on a cumulative autumn-spring model.

Acute Fluke: Wet summer – high risk for Acute Fluke

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each months grazing.

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



Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Treat with
Triclabendazole

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with
Fluke FEC

Treat with
Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check

blowfly, fly strike and ticks

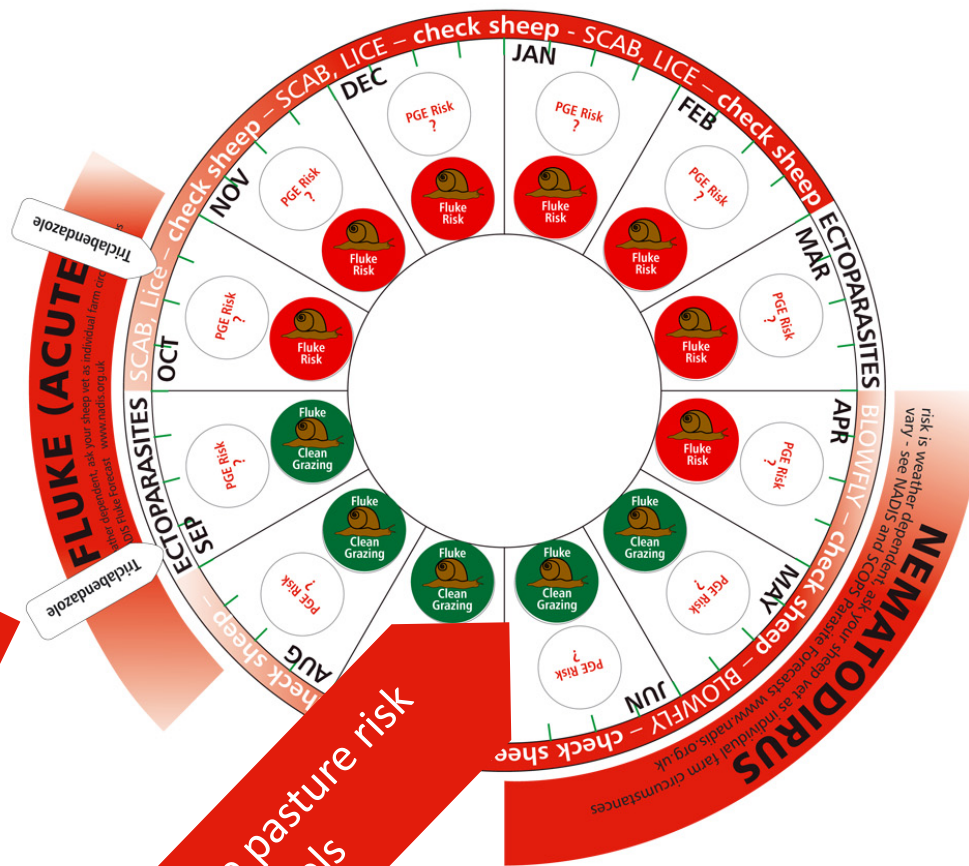
Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with
Treat with

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirois/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming

– should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Worm with

Worm with

Targeted worming

– for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Worm with

Lambs
Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Worm with

Ewes
Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Worm with

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Worm with

Rams
Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Worm with

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

Treat with

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with

Add Monitoring labels

Add product label
(Use on confirmed diagnosis)



Chronic Fluke: Targeted treatment approach for chronic fluke

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each months grazing.

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

Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September to October, may require a second dose. Ask your sheep vet for more fluke forecasts.

Treat with

Triclabendazole

Fluke FEC

Closantel

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Action Labels

Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

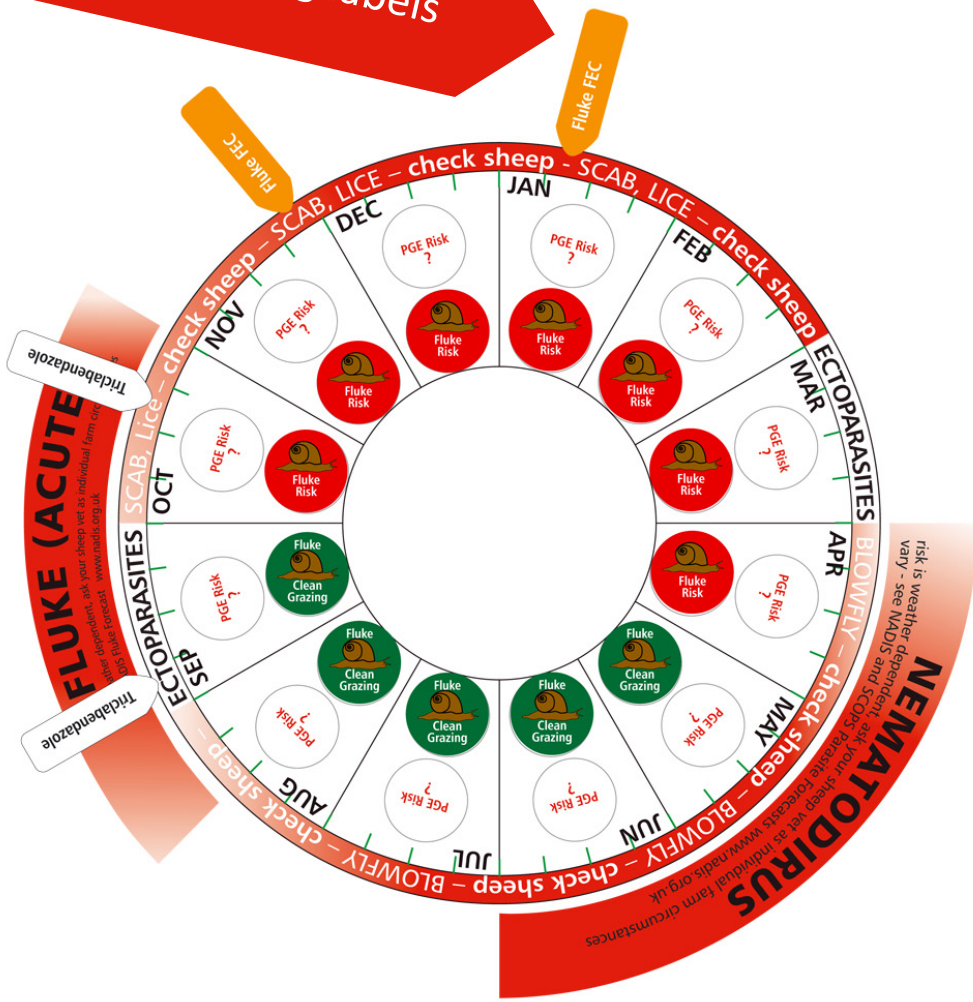
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Treat with

YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping



Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirosis/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan.

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)

Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs/gram or weight gains sub optimal

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Lambs
Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs/gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Ewes
Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Rams
Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet



Action Labels

Fluke

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



Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Treat with

Fluke FEC

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Treat with

Action Labels

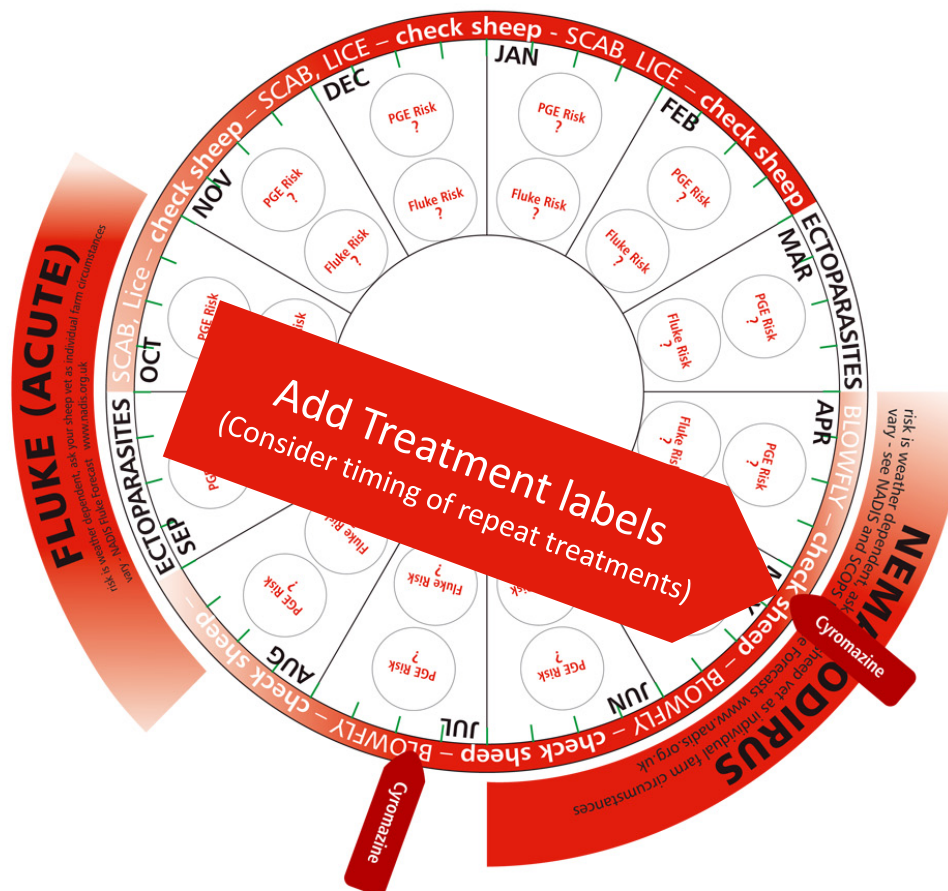
Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing

Treat with

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Action Labels

Nematodiosis/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Worm with

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Lambs
 Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Worm with

Ewes
 Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Rams
 Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

Treat with

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each months grazing.
Red - high risk



Strategic Treatment

Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Treat with

Add Treatment label
(Consider timing of repeat treatments)

Scab:

Sheep checked regularly, if scab suspected investigate to confirm diagnosis.

Scab is confirmed.

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Action Labels

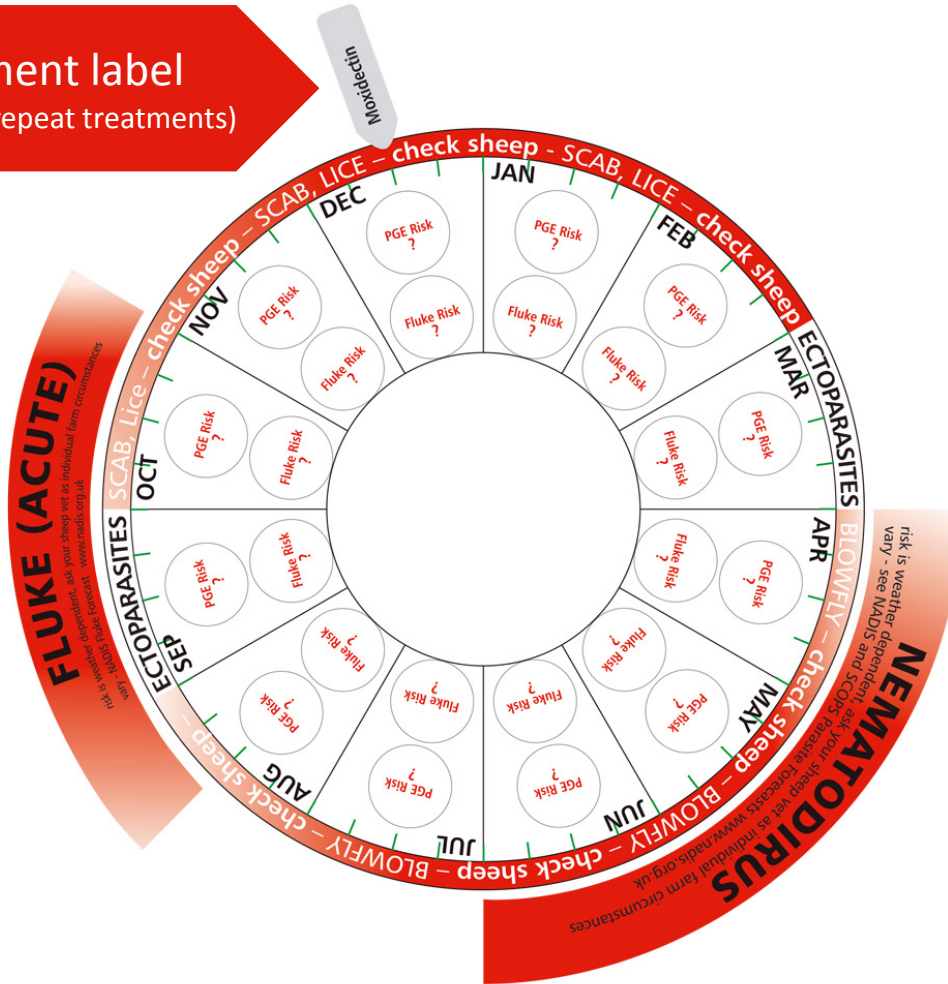
Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing

Treat with

Add product label



Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirosis/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming

– should be done to coincide with forecasted *N. battus* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Worm with

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Lambs
Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Worm with

Ewes
Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Rams
Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with

To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each months grazing.

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



Strategic Treatment for Acute Fluke: risk period generally September – October, may require a second dose ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts

Treat with

Triclabendazole

Fluke FEC

Targeted Treatment for Chronic Fluke: generally December – March, ask your sheep vet and see NADIS forecasts. Take FECs - take dung samples from 10 sheep and treat if 1 or more fluke eggs present

Treat with

Closantel

Action Labels

Lice

Check sheep regularly during risk period for signs of rubbing, irritation and fleece loss

Treat with

Ask your sheep vet to confirm diagnosis

Treat with

Action Labels

Scab, blowfly, fly strike and ticks

Check sheep daily during risk period for signs of rubbing and irritation

Treat with

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Moxidectin

PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER 2017

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



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you buy your wormer from the correct group - as indicated on this planner by your vet

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages – lambing, weaning, shearing, tupping

Lambing Start

Action Labels

Nematodirois/PGE (gut worms)

Pasture management – attribute risk level (egg contamination) to each months grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Strategic worming – should be done to coincide with forecasted *N.babuss* hatch, second dose may be necessary – ask your sheep vet and see NADIS and SCOPS forecasts

Worm with

Group 1 BZ

Targeted worming – for rest of grazing season plan when to carry out FEC or weigh lambs. Worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal

LAMBS - weigh/FEC

Don't forget FEC ewes and rams

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Lambs Targeted worming of lambs – for rest of grazing season worm when FEC over 500 eggs /gram or weight gains sub optimal.

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Ewes Worm ewes at lambing – are ewes on contaminated pasture?

Worm with

Group 2 LV

Worm ewes – for rest of season if FEC over 500 eggs/gram

Worm with

Group 2 LV

Rams Worm rams based on FEC above 500 eggs/gram

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk. Ask your sheep vet for advice or diagnosis

Treat with

For optimal efficacy check application instructions and effective duration of treatment

Treat with



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

- Proactive rather than reactive
- Improve the health and productivity of your flock
- 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 flock 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

NADIS

Animal Health Skills

www.nadis.org.uk