

# 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](http://www.nadis.org.uk)

## 1ST GRAZING SEASON

### Action Labels

#### Fluke

**Pasture management** – attribute risk level (flake 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 positive.

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

**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 recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat ..... 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

### 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 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 (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.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

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

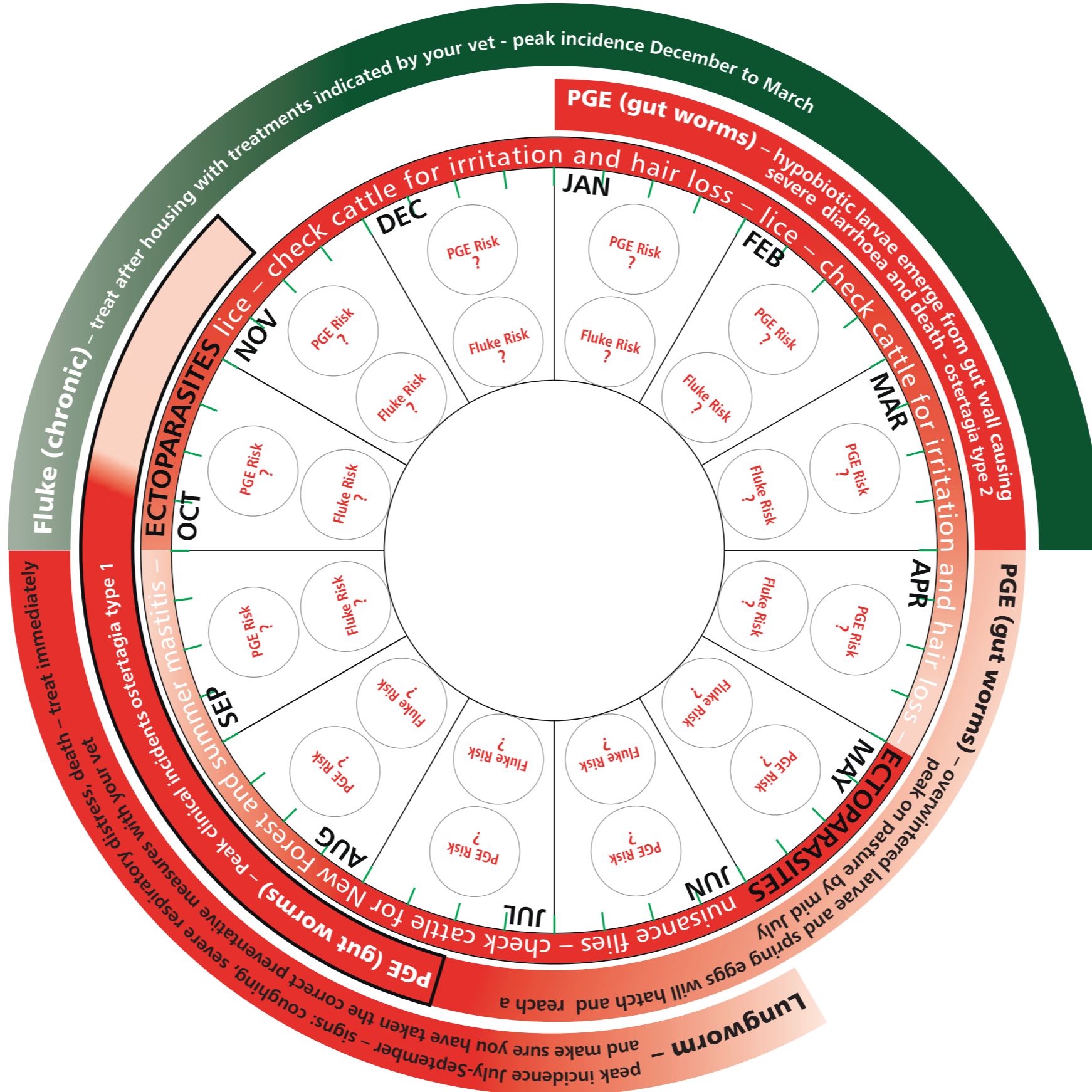
#### Coccidiosis

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)

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with



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

# 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](http://www.nadis.org.uk)

## 2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS 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)



#### Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

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

**Fluke FEC ELISA, weight**

**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 guides).

Treat with

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 recommendations).

Treat ..... 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:** If possible use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Treat with

Treat with

### Action Labels

#### Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

Treat with

Treat with

### Action Labels

#### Lice

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

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

Treat with

Treat with

### 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).

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

Worm with

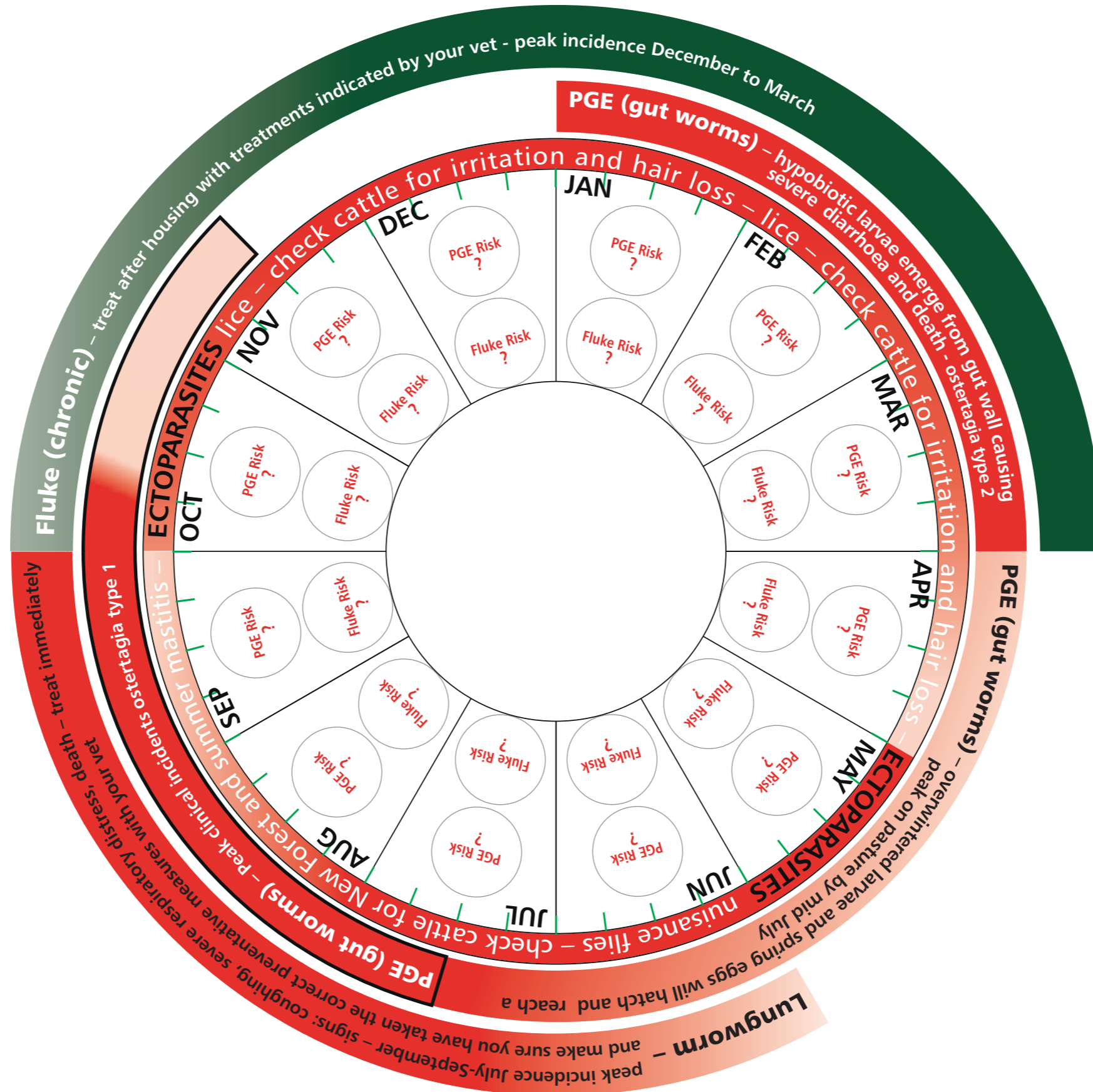
Worm with

**Adult cattle** – that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

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



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