

## NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar for May 2017



*Focus for this month:*

- Worming ewes and lambs
- *Nematodirus* Risk
- Sheep Blowfly Control
- Worm Control in Cattle
- Fly Control

Webinar written and presented by  
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**“PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE”**

Plan for health with your vet - get a veterinary health plan

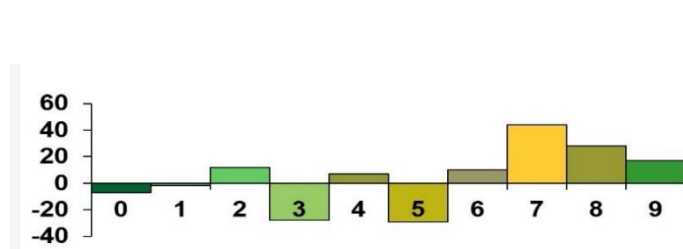
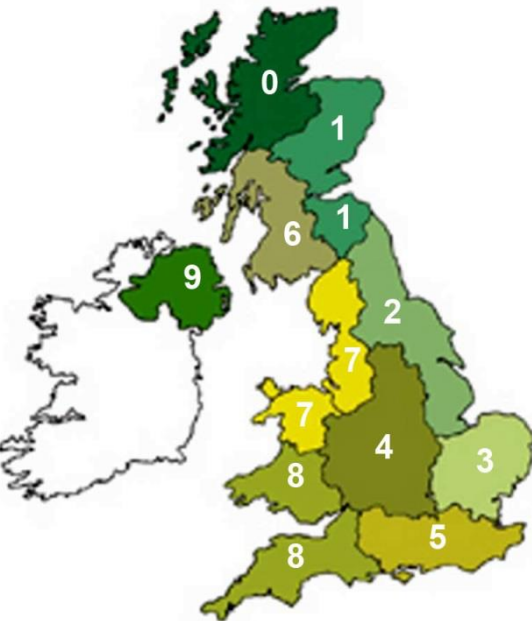
**NADIS**

*Animal Health Skills*

# About this webinar

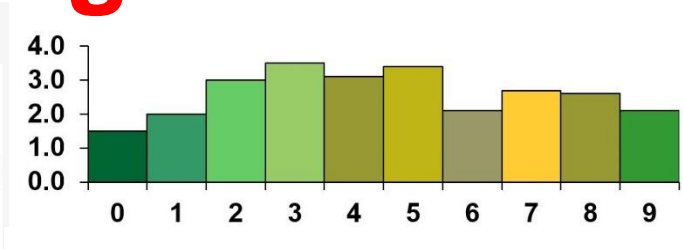
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Sponsored by Merial Animal Health
- Supported by AHDB Beef & Lamb and QMS
- Many of the clinical images provided by Phil Scott

# Meteorological Data



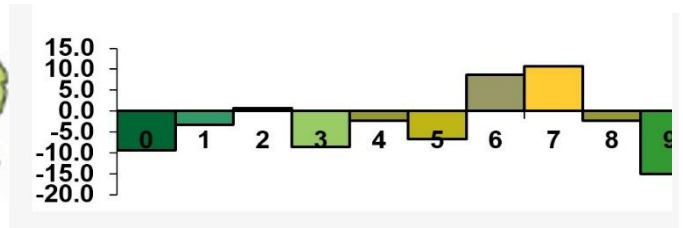
Rainfall March 2017

% above/below regional average 1961-1990

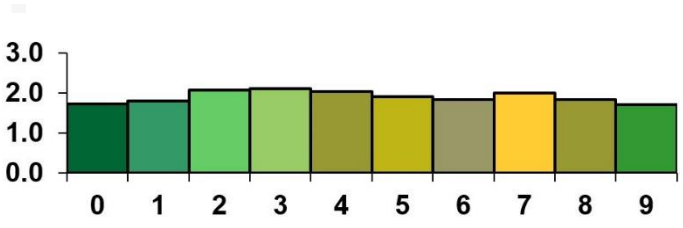


Temperature March 2017

°C above/below regional average 1961-1990



Rainfall - last 3 months



Temperature - last 3 months

# Worming ewes and lambs

Ewes on safe grazing should not need worming again.

Ewes grazing contaminated pastures may require further worming to control the PPR.

Aim to leave a proportion untreated by targeting treatments.



# Worming ewes **and lambs**

- Lambs on “safe” grazing usually don’t need worming until they are weaned.
- **Lambs on contaminated pastures may need worming from 6 weeks old onwards.**
- Monitor clinically or by FEC.





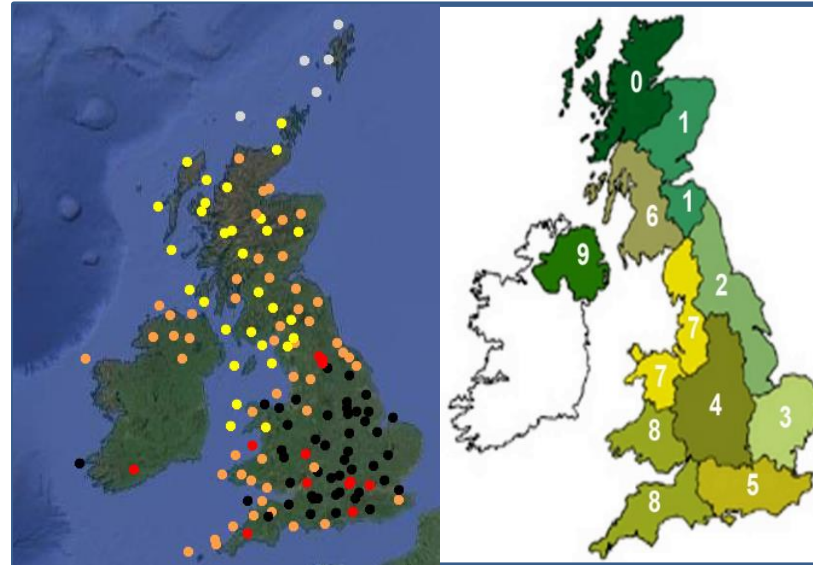
# ***Nematodirus* Risk**

- Weather conditions may trigger a synchronised, mass hatch of *Nematodirus* larvae.
- Disease can follow if this coincides with the presence of susceptible 6-12 week-old lambs grazing contaminated pastures.



# ***Nematodirus* Risk**

- SCOPS and NADIS forecasts in April predicting early spring hatch
- Risk to early lambing flocks throughout England and Wales.
- Continue to monitor the SCOPS and NADIS websites for updates in May.



[www.scops.org.uk](http://www.scops.org.uk) [www.nadis.org.uk](http://www.nadis.org.uk)



**Oramec**

for effective control of gut worms, lungworms  
and nasal bots of sheep



# Sheep Blowfly Control

- Fly strike affects around 80% of UK sheep flocks each year.
- Female flies are attracted by odour of wounds or soiled fleece.





# Sheep Blowfly Control

- Fly strike affects around 80% of UK sheep flocks each year.
- Female flies are attracted by odour of wounds or soiled fleece.
- **Good worm control will greatly reduce the risk of breech strike**



# Sheep Blowfly Control

Apply IGRs at the start of the season to provide protection against fly strike.

Pour-on SPs or OP dips can be used for treatment of active maggot infestations



# Worm Control in Cattle

- Calves turned out onto “safe” pasture in spring should not require worming.
- Calves turned out onto “high-risk” pastures can be wormed strategically at the start of the grazing season to control pasture contamination.



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# Worm Control in Cattle

- Use either a bolus or administer pour-on, or injectable MLs at defined intervals.
- Keep set stocked or move to aftermaths later in the season when available.





# Fly Control

There are many species of flies which feed on grazing cattle.

Flies cause intense irritation to livestock and can be significant disease vectors.



**Oramec**

The ivermectin wormer for sheep

**MERIAL**





# Fly Control

- Face flies are linked to the transmission of diseases such as **New Forest Disease (“pinkeye”)**.
- Apply fly tags at the start of the grazing season to provide season-long protection to the whole herd.



# Quiz

Click on the link below to answer a short quiz and print your Advanced Livestock Skills certificate