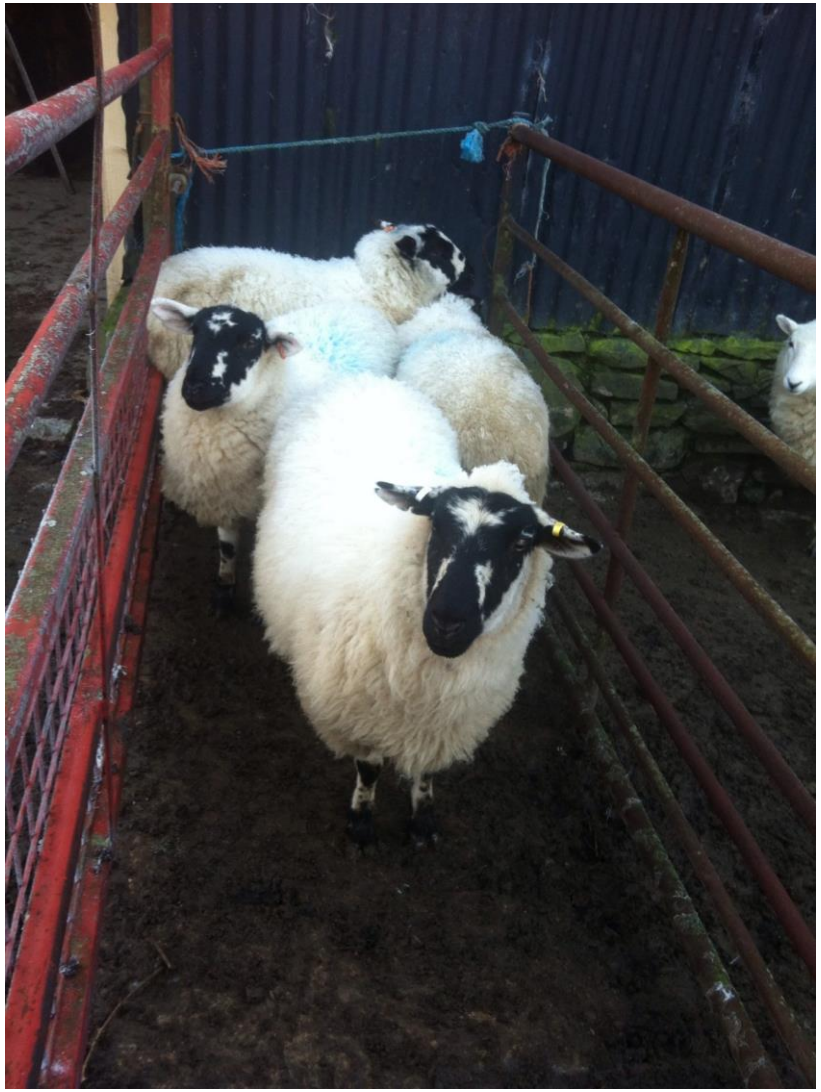


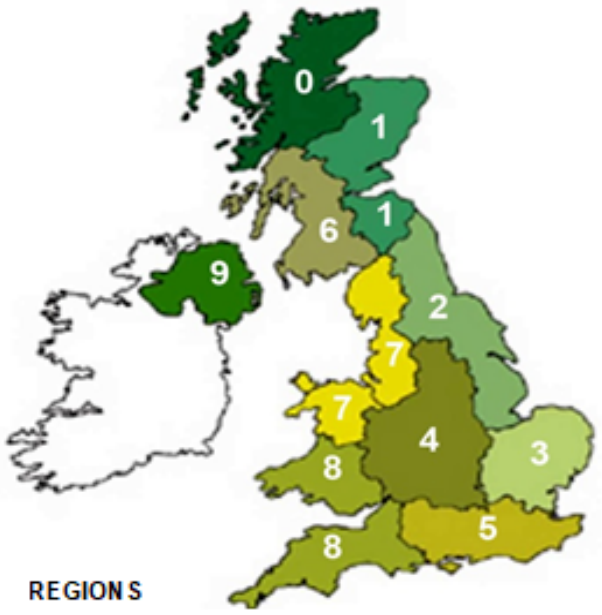
NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: March 2019

- Chronic fasciolosis (fluke infection)
- Sheep
  - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
  - Coccidiosis
- Cattle:
  - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
  - Lungworm vaccination

About this webinar

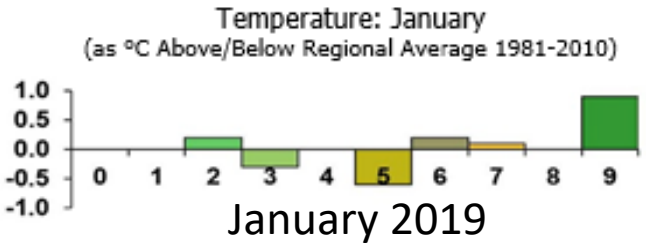
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Supported by Quality Meat Scotland (QMS)
- Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images

Weather summary

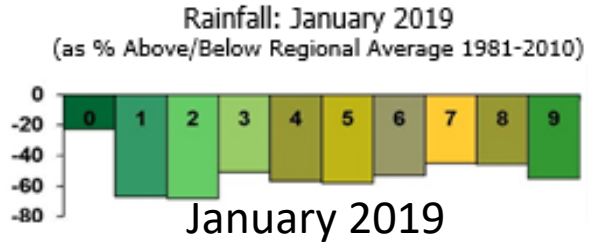


REGIONS

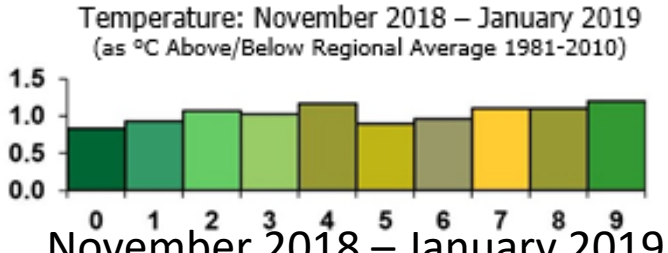
0	N W Scotland	6	S W Scotland
1	E Scotland	7	N W England & N Wales
2	N E England	8	S W England & S Wales
3	E Anglia	9	N Ireland
4	The Midlands		
5	S England		



January 2019



January 2019

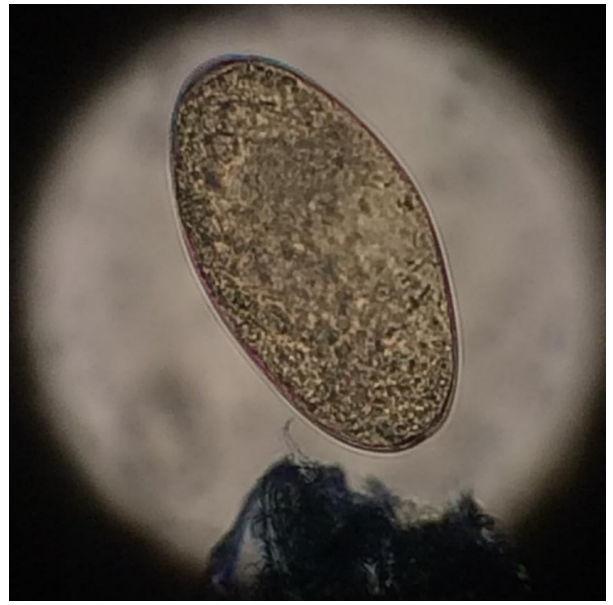


November 2018 – January 2019

November 2018 – January 2019

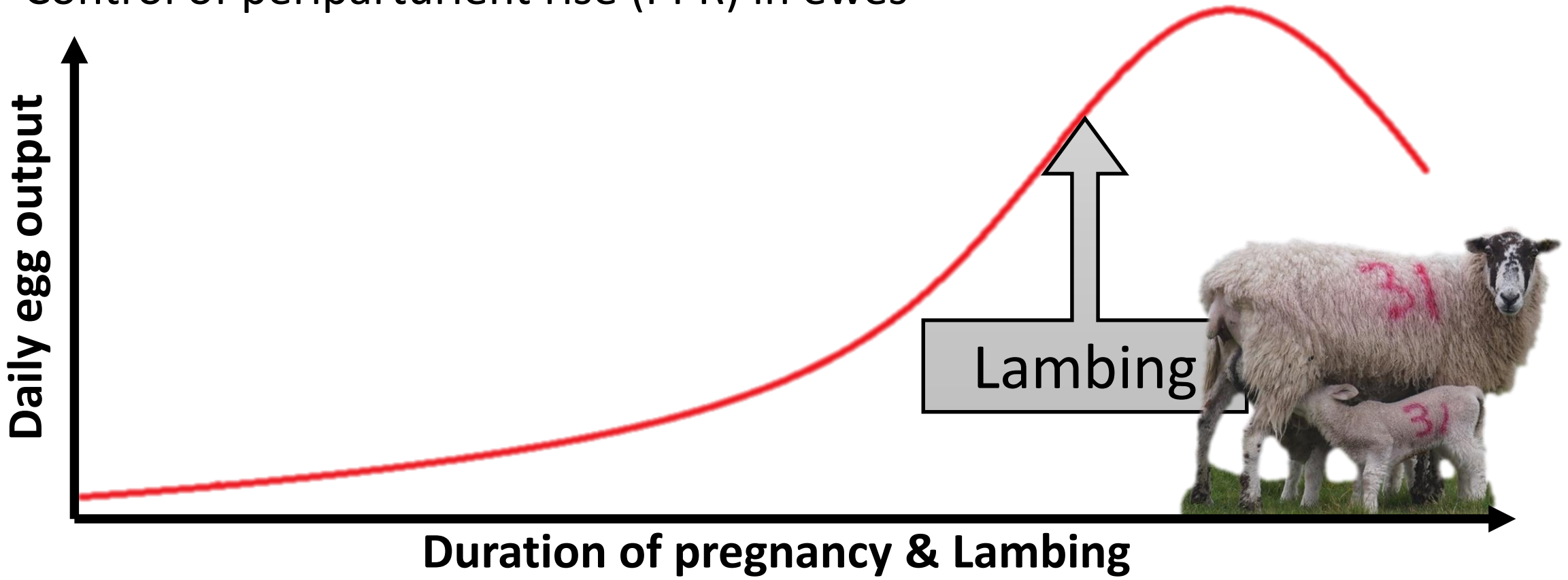
Liver fluke infection (fasciolosis)

- Pastures remain infective over winter months
- Consider chronic fasciolosis
  - Previous grazing history
  - Reduced health welfare and productivity
  - Potential source of pasture contamination
- Routine diagnostics
  - Fluke egg counts
  - Consider abattoir feedback
- Treatment
  - For chronic disease consider alternatives to triclabendazole where possible
  - Pre- and post-treatment efficacy testing is advisable



Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Control of periparturient rise (PPR) in ewes

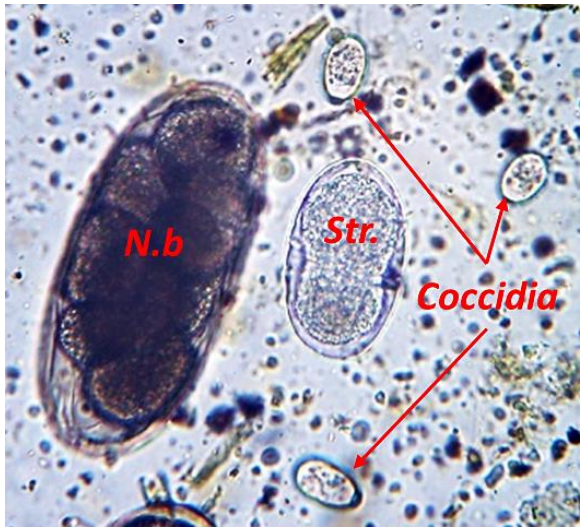


Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Control of periparturient rise (PPR) in ewes
  - Leave a proportion of the ewes untreated
    - Target treatment based on WEC or body condition
    - Aim to leave ~10% untreated
  - Treat early in the post-lambing phase
- Nematodirosis
  - Infection transfers directly between lamb crops from one season to the next
  - Pasture infectivity is temperature dependent
    - Risk forecasts available through NADIS and SCOPS from mid-March
  - Plan grazing around peak risk periods and high risk pastures

Sheep: coccidiosis

- Accumulation of infective “oocysts” in the environment
  - Housed and grazing animals
  - Growing lambs 4-8 weeks
- Anorexia, weight loss, diarrhoea and death
  - Important to distinguish from nematodirosis
  - Worm egg counts can be used to detect oocysts
- Reduce stocking densities, batch rearing lambs
- Avoid heavily contaminated pastures and premises
- Preventative and therapeutic anticoccidial products available
- For more information on these, please speak to your vet or SQP

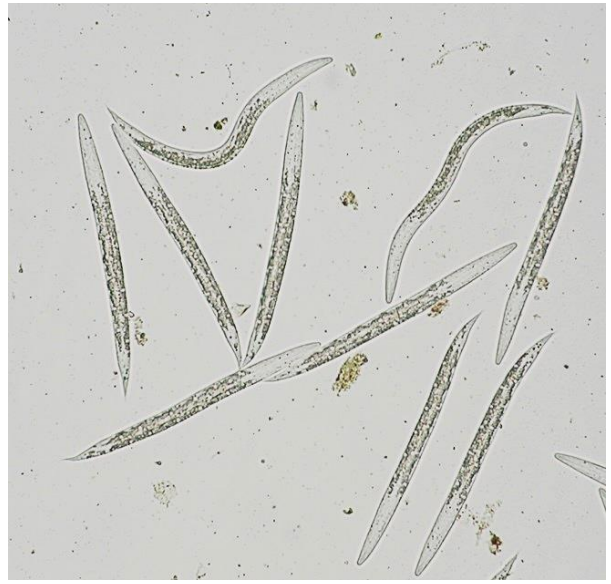


Cattle: Parasitic gastroenteritis

- Calves and youngstock are at greatest risk
- Set stocking with strategic anthelmintic treatments.
  - Start treatment within 3 weeks of turnout
  - Move to “safe” pasture (aftermath) later in the season
- “Wait and see” approach reliant on monitoring and diagnostics
  - Use of pasture rotation to prevent significant pasture build-up
  - Targeted selective treatments based on weight gain and/or body condition score or worm egg counts.
- Consider performance testing, diagnostics and treatment efficacy testing
- For more information speak to your vet or SQP and see the COWS group website

COWS
Control Of Worms Sustainably
Promoting sustainable control of cattle parasites

Lungworm vaccination



- Consider on farms with a history of disease
- “Live” vaccine
  - Order fresh for the current grazing season
  - Plan and order required doses well in advance
- Young stock over 8 weeks being turned out
  - 2 doses, 4 weeks apart
  - Second dose is ideally given 2 weeks ahead of turnout
- For more information please speak to your vet or SQP

Quiz

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