

NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: May 2019

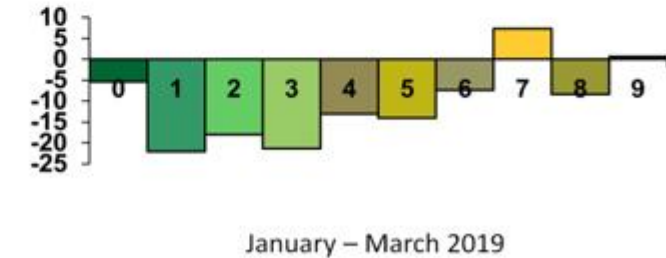
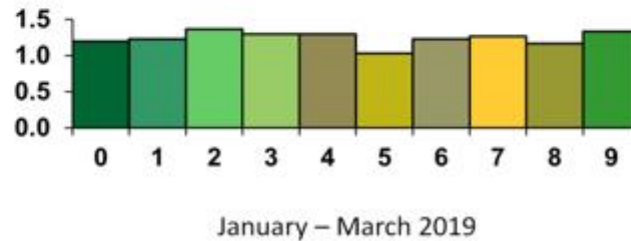
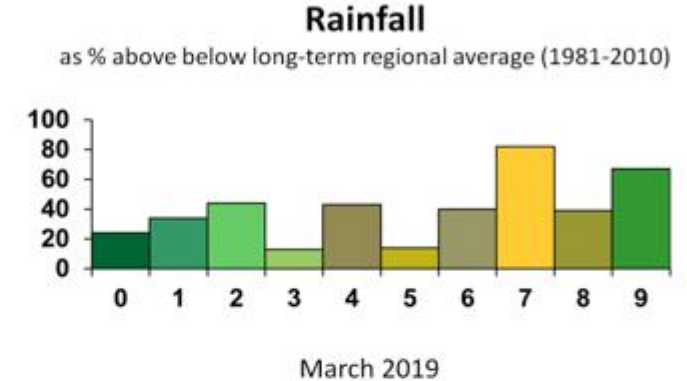
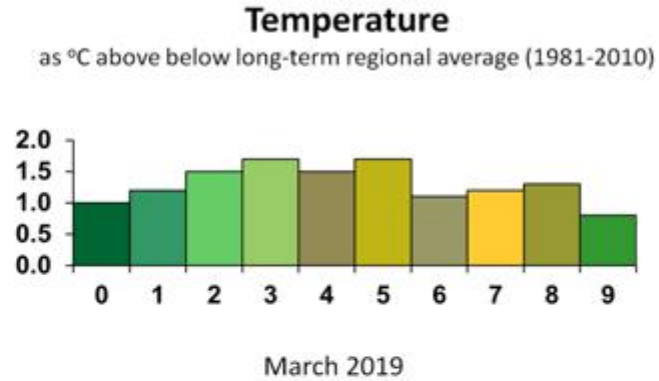
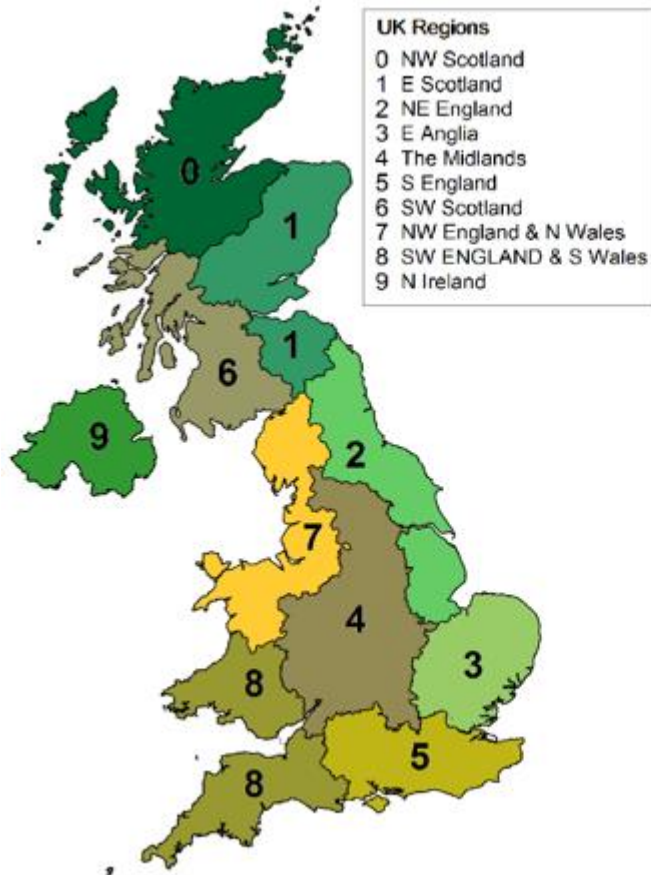


- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - NADIS Blowfly alert
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE) & Lungworm vaccination
 - Ectoparasite control
- Chronic liver fluke infection

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



Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis

Nematodiosis:

- [SCOPS Nematodirus forecast](#) increasingly predicting “high” and “very high” risk through April
 - NADIS forecast has predicted early hatch
- Identify and avoid grazing “high risk” pastures (pastures grazed by last season’s lambs) during and following peak risk periods
- Monitor for signs of disease
- Where disease occurs, treat with group 1-BZ
 - Consider post treatment egg counts

Other PGE-causing roundworms:

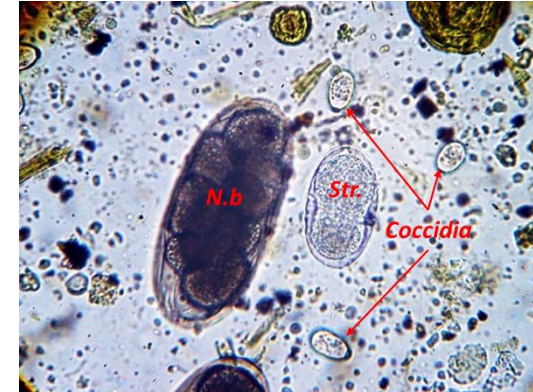
- Disease generally occurs in lambs later into the grazing season
- Regular worm egg count testing to inform treatment.
- Monitor for signs of disease
- When treating PPR in adult ewes, aim to leave at least 10-20% untreated



Sheep: Coccidiosis

- Caused by accumulation of infective “oocysts” in the environment
- Can affect housed animals as well as those at pasture
- Reduce stocking densities and batch rear lambs by age
- Avoid younger animals following older animals
- Ensure adequate provision of creep feed
- Anticoccidial products are available
 - Prevention and treatment

For more information please speak to your vet or SQP



Sheep: Blowfly strike

- Disease caused by the maggots of blowflies such as *Lucilia sericata*
- Around 80% of UK sheep flocks affected at a cost of £2.2 million
- Common sites: soiled back ends, foot rot lesions, shearing injuries etc.
- NADIS blowfly alert
 - Based on daily climate data
 - Updated every 2 weeks over the grazing season

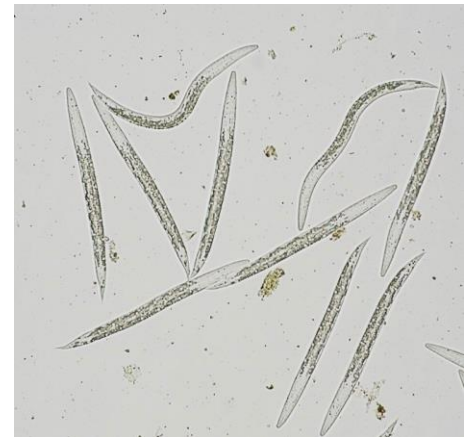
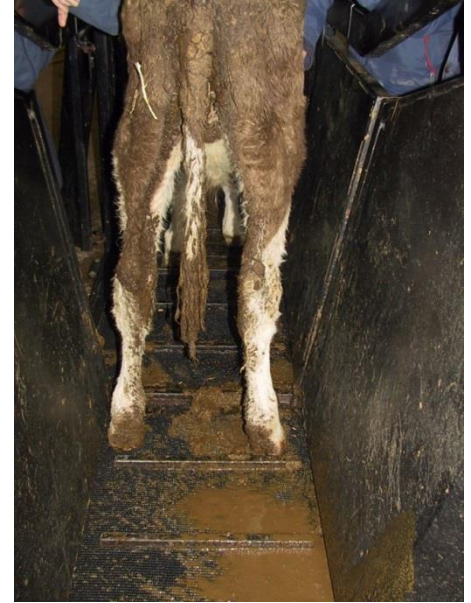
For more information please speak to your vet or SQP visit the SCOPS website and see the NADIS blowfly alert



Cattle: PGE & lungworm

- Monitor faecal egg counts, growth rates and/or body condition score
- Be alert for signs of disease
- Worm animals set-stocked on “high-risk” pastures within 3 weeks of turnout
 - Animals turned out and set stocked on “safe” pastures unlikely to require worming until later
- Perform targeted selective treatments in animals where needed
- Where possible turn lungworm vaccinated calves out to contaminated pastures

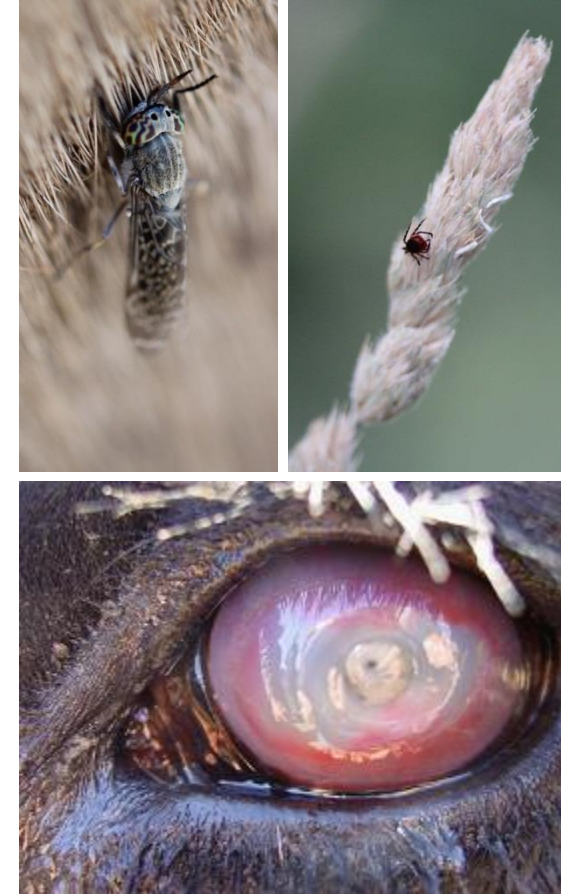
For more information please speak to your vet or SQP and visit the [COWS group website](#)



Cattle: Ectoparasite control

- Cause problems and irritations for cattle and spread diseases
- Impregnated ear tags, tail bands and pour/spot/spray-on synthetic pyrethroids available for fly control
- Some products may provide protection against ticks, but do not carry a licence

For more information on ectoparasite control please speak to your vet or SQP and see the [COWS group website](#)



Chronic liver fluke infection

- Mild winter means development of liver fluke on pastures may have continued longer than usual
- Treatments given during the “usual” risk period in autumn may not have been fully effective
- Monitoring for signs of disease
- Consider diagnostic testing (e.g. fluke egg counts, abattoir feedback, post mortems etc.)
- Where treatment is indicated, consider use of an alternative product to triclabendazole for chronic fluke infections

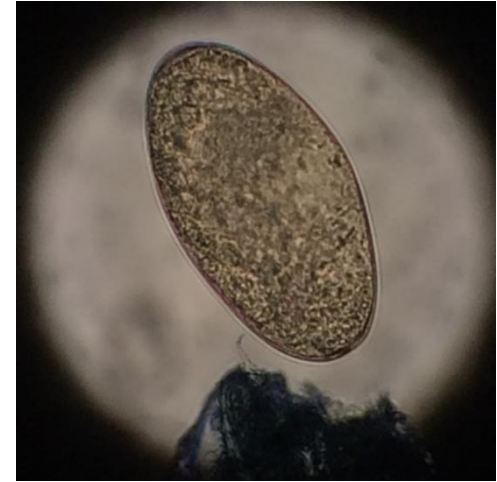


Photo credit: Ben Strugnell, Farm Post
Mortems Ltd

Quiz

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