

NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar: June 2019

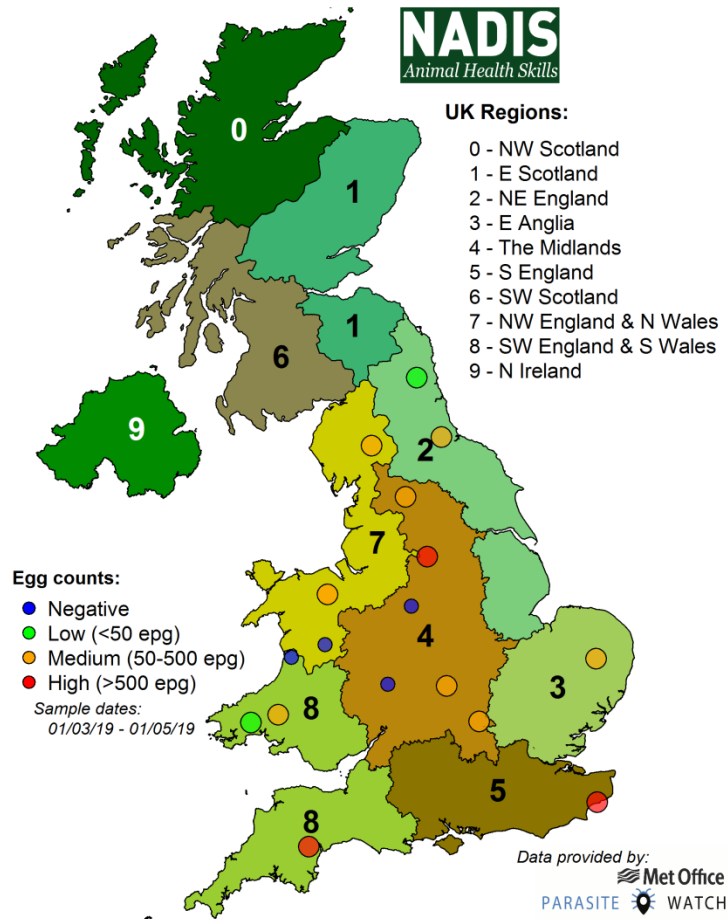


- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Blowfly strike
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Lungworm vaccination

About this webinar

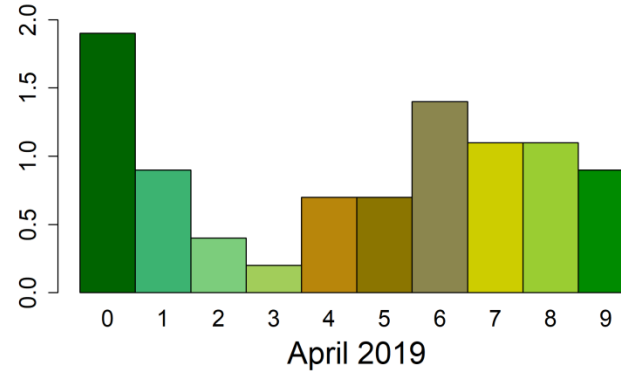
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Supported by Quality Meat Scotland (QMS)
- Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images
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Weather summary



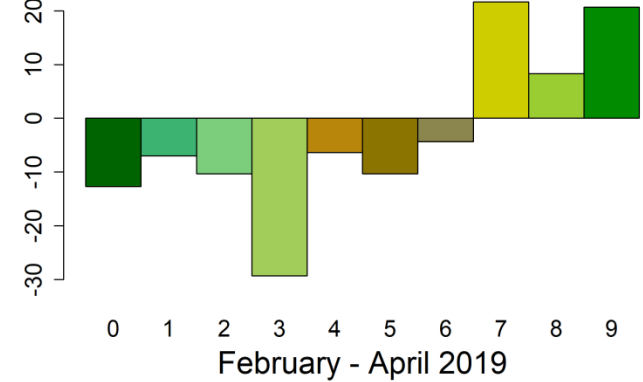
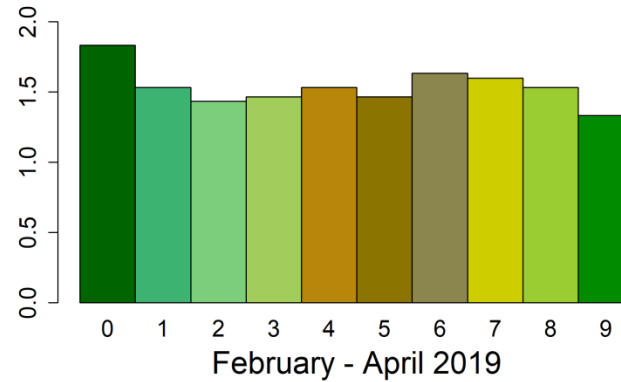
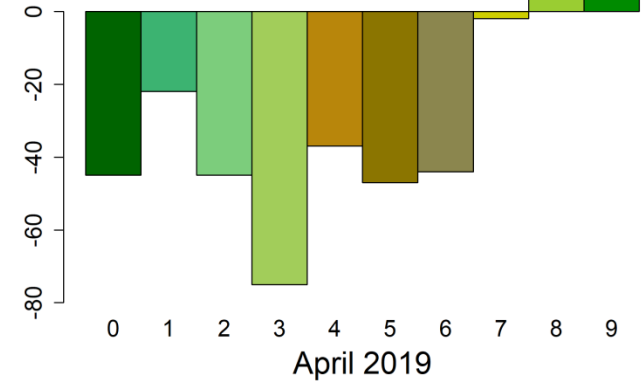
Temperature

as °C above or below long-term regional average (1981-2010)



Rainfall

as % above or below long-term regional average (1981-2010)



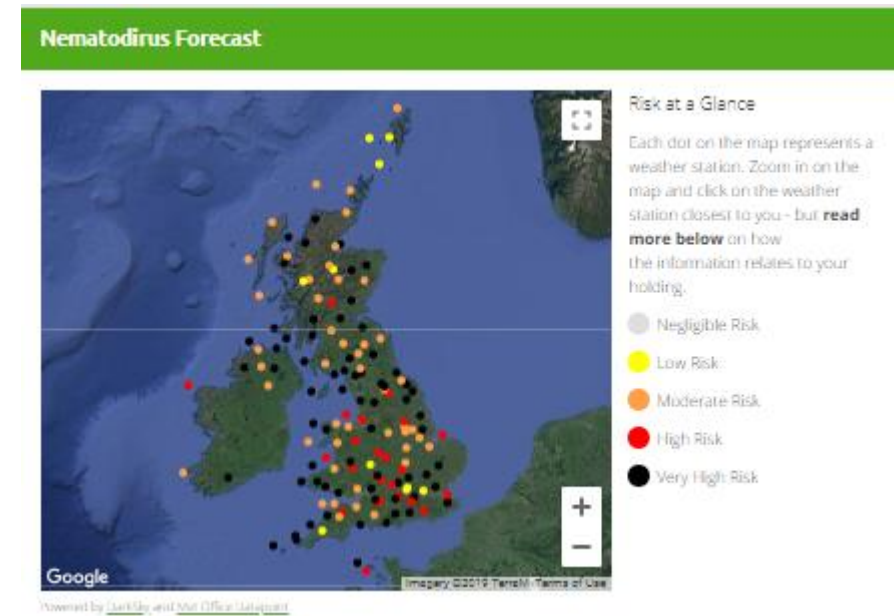
Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

- Plan control based on diagnostics, pasture management and the strategic use of anthelmintics
 - Reduces both risk of disease, and selection for anthelmintic resistance on your farm
- Routine worm egg count testing every 2-4 weeks
- Try to graze animals on “safe” pastures where available
- Use “Targeted Selective Treatments” (TSTs) to reduce risk of anthelmintic resistance
- Consider post-treatment egg counts to confirm treatments have been effective



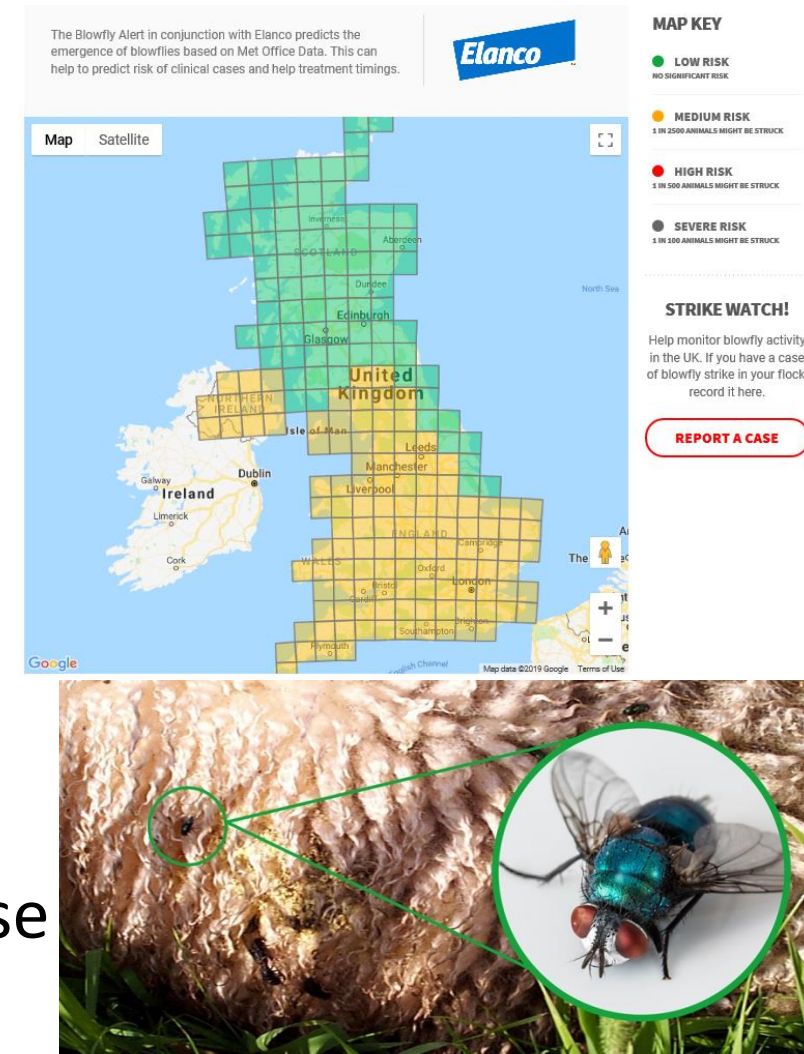
Sheep: PGE - nematodirosis

- Early predicted hatch this year
 - Before many lambs have started to graze
- Infective larvae can survive on pastures for several months in wet, cool conditions.
- It is therefore important to monitor for signs of disease.
- For more information, visit the SCOPS nematodirus forecast and speak to your vet or SQP.



Sheep: Blowfly strike

- Inspect stock daily for evidence of strike, particularly during high-risk periods
- Reduce disease risk:
 - Control fly populations
 - Prevent diarrhoea through parasite control
 - Dagging, shearing and prompt treatment of lame sheep
- A number of [chemical formulations](#) can be used for the prevention and treatment of blowfly strike.
- Consult the [NADIS blowfly alert](#) for up-to-date disease risk in your area.



Cattle: PGE

- Set stocking with strategic dosing:
 - Protects animals from over-wintered larvae present on pastures in the early grazing season
 - Limits further pasture contamination and risk later in the season
- Use treatments of bolus wormers or repeated administration of group 3-ML products at 6-8 week intervals until mid- to late summer
- Keep animals on the same pasture for the entire season
 - Move to safe grazing as these become available
 - Animals set stocked on “safe” pastures are unlikely to require worming until later into the grazing season
- Regular performance testing through weight gain or body condition score and worm egg counts
- When choosing a worming product for cattle, consider the [COWS group’s “5 Rs”](#) to ensure your worming strategy is both effective and sustainable



Cattle: Lungworm

- Lungworm infection (or “husk”) can occur from June onwards
- Outbreaks are difficult to predict
- Monitor for infection in the group
 - Widespread coughing, increased respiratory rate and difficulty breathing
- Where infection is suspected:
 - Treat animals with an anthelmintic.
 - Affected cattle should be removed from contaminated to “safe” pasture (e.g. aftermath) or housed in a well-ventilated building
- Speak to your vet or SQP, see [“COWS” group guidelines](#) and see the recent [NADIS lungworm webinar](#).



Quiz

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