

# STRATEGIC WORM & FLUKE CONTROL CALENDAR

## Autumn calving herds

Age Group	Dec-Feb	Mar-May	Jul	Sep
Weaners	✓ Weaning	✓	✓	(✓) May be required if previous drench was not an ML
Yearlings/1st calvers	✓	✓	(✓)	
2nd calvers	(✓)	(✓) Pre-calving		
Adult cows	Adult cattle have strong resistance to Ostertagia – individual cows showing signs of internal parasitism (diarrhoea, weight loss and ill thrift) should be treated			
Bulls	✓ Pre-joining			

### Liver fluke control

All weaned cattle	(Fi)	Fi		F
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## Spring calving herds

Age Group	Mar-May	Jul	Sep	Dec
Weaners	✓ Weaning	✓	(✓) May be required if previous drench was not an ML	(✓) May be required if worm-safe pastures were not used
Yearlings/1st calvers	✓	✓ Pre-calving		(✓)
2nd calvers		(✓) Pre-calving		
Adult cows	Adult cattle have strong resistance to Ostertagia – individual cows showing signs of internal parasitism (diarrhoea, weight loss and ill thrift) should be treated			
Bulls			✓ Pre-joining	

### Liver fluke control

All weaned cattle	Fi		F	(Fi)
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- ✓ Strategic worm treatment given each year
- (✓) Not a routine treatment. Indicators for treatment include scouring, sudden loss of condition and a condition score of 2 or less, especially if feed availability is less than 1,000kg DM/ha. Treatment will be more effective if combined with a change to 'low-risk' pastures, especially for young stock.
- Fi Both adult and immature fluke present – select a drench that kills all fluke stages
- (Fi) Adult and immature fluke present. This drench may not be needed on properties with a low fluke risk.
- F Only adult fluke present. Use a drench other than triclabendazole to help slow the development of resistance.
- ML Macrocytic lactone

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# WORM AND FLUKE DRENCHES

## WORM DRENCHES

### Macrocyclic lactones (ML)

Sometimes referred to as 'Mectins', these drenches are generally superior to other classes.

Some ML drenches have relatively long periods of persistent activity. Persistent activity is of most value when cattle must be returned to a contaminated environment during autumn, winter or early spring. For producers preparing worm-safe pastures, persistence is of limited value. Persistence is also of little value when drenching in late spring or summer.

Some ML drenches do not target Cooperia, however Cooperia are not considered a serious pathogen in beef cattle in most situations. They are most significant in early-weaned calves or where calves are heavily stocked and may require special attention in these situations.

### Benzimidazole (BZ)

Sometimes referred to as 'White drenches', most in this class are oral drenches.

Albendazole is less effective on inhibited Larvae than Oxfendazole and Fenbendazole.

### Levamisole (LEV)

Sometimes referred to as 'Clear drenches'. LEV drenches have low efficacy against inhibited Ostertagia larvae so best to use these on calves in the Autumn and not at all in Spring.

## FLUKE DRENCHES

### Triclabendazole

Triclabendazole alone will kill liver fluke from 4 weeks old to adult. When combined with Oxfendazole it will kill down to 2 weeks.

### Nitroxylin and Clorsulon

On their own these drenches only kill adult fluke, however, when combined, will also kill early immature fluke down to 2 weeks..

Most fluke programs recommend a drench in late winter/early spring when only adult fluke will be present and it is advisable to use a chemical other than triclabendazole at this time to reduce the potential for resistance to this drug.

No drenches in these classes are available as pour-on.

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT

### Eprinomectin

Persistent activity: Up to 28 days Ostertagia, up to 28 days Cooperia

### Moxidectin

Persistent activity: Up to 42 days Ostertagia (112 days Cydectin LA)

### Ivermectin

Persistent activity: Up to 14 days Ostertagia, up to 28 days Cooperia

### Doramectin

Persistent activity: Up to 35 days Ostertagia, up to 35 days Cooperia

### Abamectin

Persistent activity: Up to 14 days Ostertagia

### Albendazole

### Oxfendazole

### Fenbendazole

### Levamisole

## EXAMPLE TRADE NAMES

Eprinex Pour-On

Cydectin Pour-On and Injection  
Cattle Guard Pour-On

Noramectin Pour-On and Injection  
Imax CD Pour-On

Dectomax Pour-On and Injection

Avomec Pour-On and Injection  
Fasimec Pour-On

Strategik

Oxfen LV

Panacur

Eclipse  
Levamisole Gold Pour-On  
Vetmec LEV Pour-On

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT

### Triclabendazole

### Nitroxylin

These products have a long WHP/ESI

### Clorsulon

These products have a much shorter WHP/ESI than Nitroxylin

## EXAMPLE TRADE NAMES

Avomec Plus	<i>Pour-On</i>	(inc ML)
Fasimec	<i>Pour-On</i>	(inc ML)
Fasinex	<i>Oral</i>	(fluke only)
Flukare C	<i>Oral</i>	(fluke only)
Flukazole C Plus	<i>Oral</i>	(inc BZ)

NitroFluke	<i>Injection</i>	(fluke only)
Nitromec	<i>Injection</i>	(inc ML)
<i>Both combine Nitroxylin with Clorsulon</i>		

Virbamec Plus	<i>Injection</i>	(inc ML)
Ivomec Plus	<i>Injection</i>	(inc ML)
Bomectin F	<i>Injection</i>	(inc ML)
Vetmec F	<i>Injection</i>	(inc ML)

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