

Profitable Pastures 2011

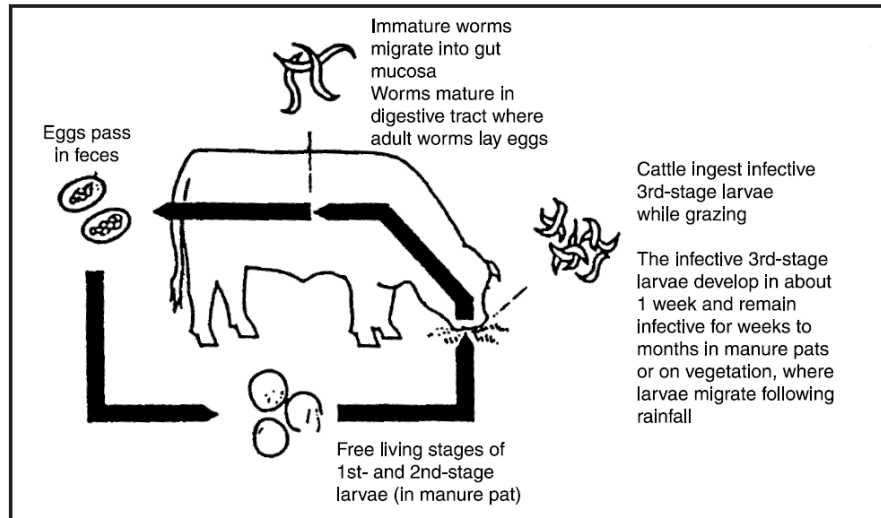
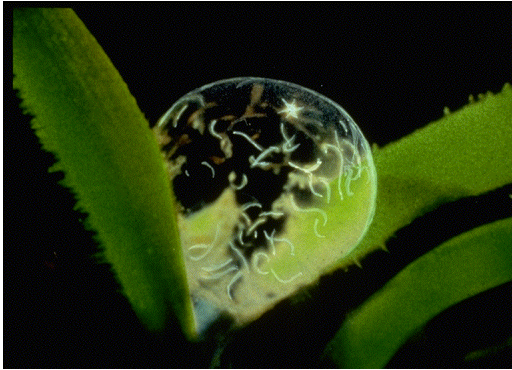
Gastrointestinal Parasites

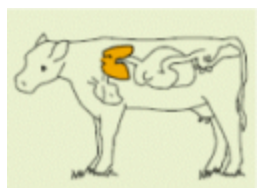
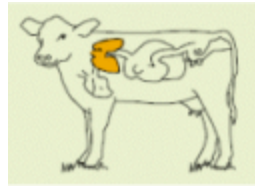
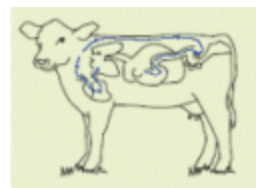
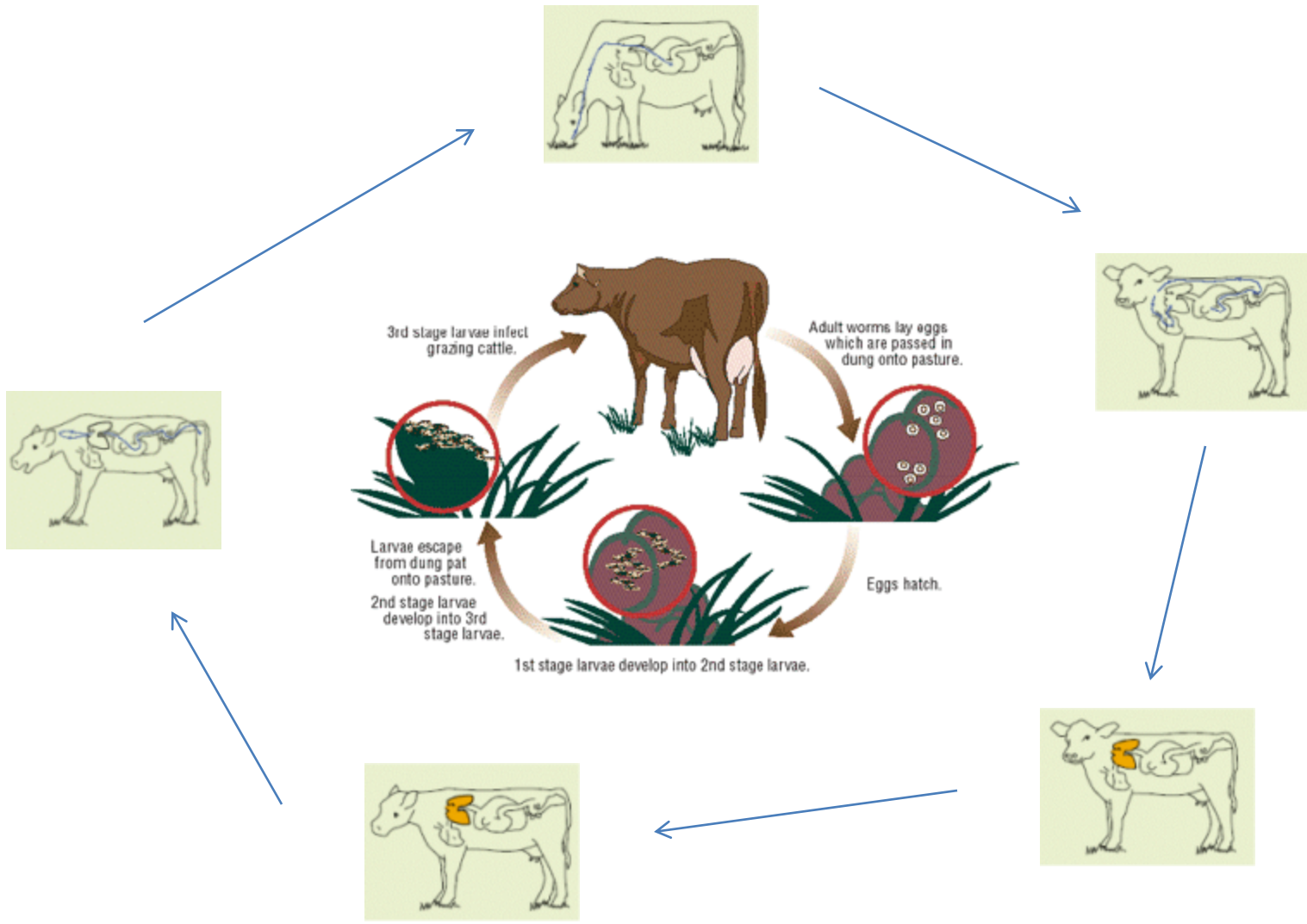
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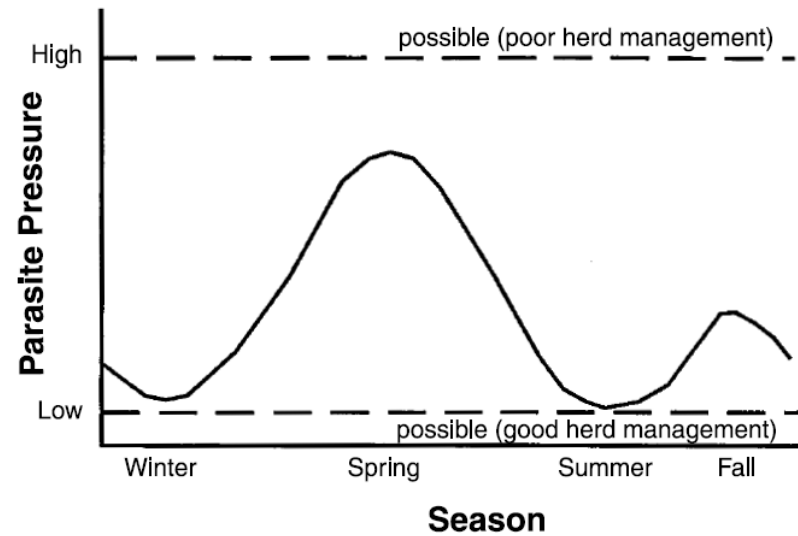
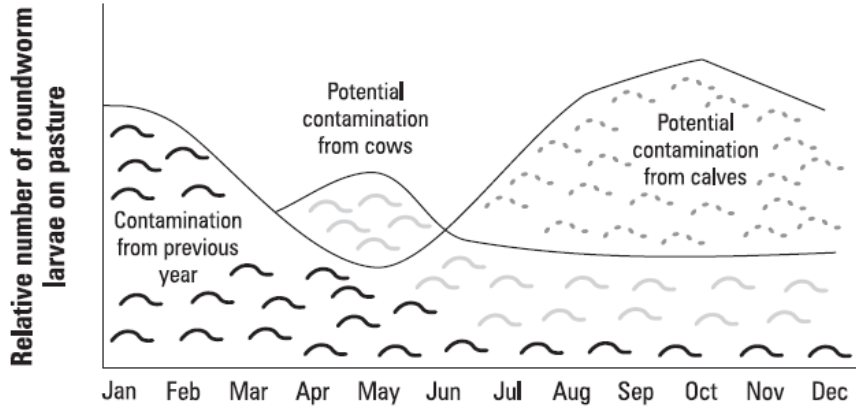
Boehringer Ingelheim (Canada) Ltd

Gastrointestinal Nematodes

- If you move cattle, then you move their parasites too;
- Heavy stocking rates cause increased contamination of the pasture and an increased risk of worm exposure;
- Cattle develop immunity to parasitic worms so the impact of worms is greatest in young cattle or in unexposed cattle.









Nematodirus helvetianus

- Thread-Necked Worm
- Lives in upper third of small intestine
- Tunnels into mucosa, absorbs protein & blood
- Rough hair coats, poor appetites, diarrhea & weight loss
- Economic effects greatest in calves & yearlings

When is the best time to deworm?

- Cattle can go onto pasture already infected and contaminate the pasture (deworm at turn out);
- Infectious worm larvae will have survived over the winter if the pasture had cattle on it the year before (deworm in early summer).
- If you can't repeat deworming, consider using a dewormer that persists after treatment.

When is the best time to deworm?

- The best time to deworm depends on the persistency of the dewormer that you used:

Drug name	Trade name	Persistency
Ivermectin	Numerous products	2 to 4 weeks
Doramectin	Dectomax	3 to 6 weeks
Eprinomectin	Eprinex	2 to 4 weeks
Moxidectin	Cydectin	3 to 6 weeks

When is the best time to deworm?

- There may be advantages gained by pasture management:
 - Adult cattle have more resistance to worms, so they will be less impacted by early season turnout onto pastures that were used last year;
 - Younger cattle will be more impacted by worms, so they will benefit more from being turned out onto pastures that were not grazed last year;
 - Pasture rotation may not decrease worm loads.

- How much difference can deworming make?
 - 3 groups of dairy heifers turned out in early June.
 - 1 group was assigned to receive two different pour-on deworming treatments with the third as a control.
 - By October, the two groups that were dewormed gained 77 kg (171 lb) and 73 kg (161 lb) compared to 58 kg (127 lb) for the non-dewormed controls.

Questions?

Thank you