



GOATS QUESTIONS

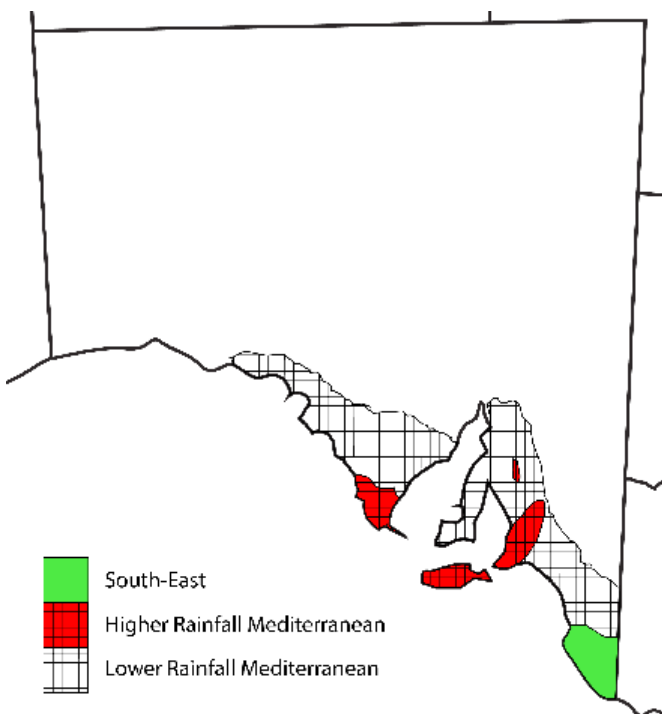
INSTRUCTIONS: Follow the 'GO TO' letter or number on the right for each answer. Only answer the questions to which you are directed. When you are directed to a letter, this is the final **recommendation** (shown over the page).

START HERE



1	Are these goats showing signs² suggesting a worm infection?	GO TO
	• They have scouring and/or weight loss	A
	• Lethargy and deaths have occurred and goats are showing anaemia (pale inside eyelids and gums)	B
	• There are no obvious signs of worms	2
2	What class of goats are these?	
	• Young goats to 18 months	3
	• Bucks	4
	• Wethers	5
	• Does	5
3	Which stage applies to these young goats?	
	• These are kids prior to marking	C
	• These are kids from marking to weaning (at about 12–14 weeks from the start of kidding)	D
	• These are kids not weaned at 12–14 weeks, but are still on the does till turnoff	E
	• These are young goats after weaning until the end of their second winter	F

4	Are these bucks in the month before joining?	GO TO
	• These are bucks in the month before joining	G
	• These are bucks, but it is not in the month before joining	5
5	Which stage or zone and time of year apply to these does, bucks or wethers? (choose the first applicable option)	
	• These are does that will kid within 4 weeks	H
	• These are does before kid marking	I
	• These are does from kid marking to weaning (or 6–8 weeks after marking if the kids are being kept on them till turnoff)	J
	• The South-East zone in late November/December (this may coincide with weaning time for late kidding does)	K
	• The South-East zone from January until pre-kidding (or till spring for bucks and wethers)	L
	• The Higher Rainfall Mediterranean zone from early summer until pre-kidding (or till spring for bucks and wethers)	M
	• The Lower Rainfall Mediterranean zone from pre-harvest to pre-kidding (or till spring for bucks and wethers)	N



¹Guidelines for worm control treatment

When using anthelmintic products in goats, obtain a veterinary prescription because:

- Goats require a different dose rate and withholding period to that on the label.
- Many drenches are not registered for use in goats (see exceptions below).

Victoria: over the counter drenches can be used if residues are kept below the Maximum Residue Limits (MRL).

South Australia: cattle drenches can be used in goats, but pour-on formulations should be avoided.

When giving all treatments

Follow the product labels or veterinarian's instructions. Dose to the heaviest goat in the group. Calibrate equipment to ensure the right dose is delivered with the right procedures. Do not mix drenches unless the label states they are compatible. Check and comply with withholding periods and export slaughter intervals.

Choosing treatment options on your property

Use these principles together, where possible:

1. Use drenches tested to be most effective on your property and either multi-active products or more than one active concurrently (up the race with one and then the other); if drench effectiveness is unknown, conduct a *DrenchCheck* after drenching.
2. Use short-acting treatments—reserve long-acting products for specific purposes or high worm-risk times.

For more details read the drench resistance section in the WormBoss Worm Control Program.

Long-acting treatments

These are rarely required in South Australia. Also, resistance to long-acting treatments has been reported on properties in South Australia. To be safe, you should seek veterinary advice before incorporating them into your worm control



GOATS

RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the **recommendation** that you have been directed to from the Drench Decision Guide questions, plus the information in the other three green boxes.

<p>A If these are kids, seek veterinary advice immediately, otherwise <i>WormTest</i> now. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 250 epg. <i>WormTest</i> again in 6 weeks². If results show scour worms are not the likely cause of the scouring/weight loss seek veterinary advice.</p>	<p>E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East and Higher Rainfall Mediterranean: <i>WormTest</i> each 4 weeks² from 12 weeks² till turnout. • Lower Rainfall Mediterranean: <i>WormTest</i> at 12 weeks old. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 200 epg (further testing should not be required unless signs of worms become evident). 	<p>I <i>WormTest</i> just prior to kid marking. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if the egg count exceeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East: 200 epg (winter) or 300 epg (spring). • Higher Rainfall Mediterranean: 200 epg. <p>In the Lower Rainfall Mediterranean goats do not require testing or drenching at this time if there are no signs of worms.</p>
<p>B Treat now with a drench¹ effective against barber's pole worm, and at the same time collect samples and submit for a <i>WormTest</i> with a larval culture. If signs do not improve in 4 days seek veterinary advice.</p>	<p>F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East and Higher Rainfall Mediterranean: <i>WormTest</i> 4 weeks post-weaning then 4–6 weekly². Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 200–300 epg (use 200 if last drench was within a month and 300 if last drench was near 2 months ago). • Lower Rainfall Mediterranean: <i>WormTest</i> 6 weeks post-weaning then 6 weekly² on green pasture, or 8 weekly² on dry pasture, or 10 weekly² on crop stubbles. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 250 epg (post-weaning <i>WormTest</i>) or 300 epg for later <i>WormTests</i>. 	<p>J</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East and Higher Rainfall Mediterranean: <i>WormTest</i> just prior to weaning (or about 6–8 weeks after marking). Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if the egg count exceeds 200 epg for early kidding does and 300 epg for late kidding does. • Lower Rainfall Mediterranean: <i>WormTest</i> only if more than 10% goats are scouring. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if the egg count exceeds 250 epg.
<p>C No treatment is required now.</p>	<p>G Treat bucks with an effective short-acting drench¹.</p>	<p>K Treat with a summer drench 2–3 weeks after the feed has dried off, but before Christmas. This should be a highly effective short-acting drench¹.</p>
<p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East and Higher Rainfall Mediterranean: Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ at weaning. • Lower Rainfall Mediterranean (there are 3 options): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>WormTest</i> just prior to weaning (collect only kid dung). Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 150 epg. 2. <i>WormTest</i> at weaning (collect dung when the kids are separated and hold nearby till results are received). Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 200 epg. 3. Or treat all kids at weaning with an effective short-acting drench¹ (least-preferred option as many mobs will not need drenching). 	<p>H <i>WormTest</i>. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if the egg count exceeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East: 75 epg. • Higher Rainfall Mediterranean: 100 epg. • Lower Rainfall Mediterranean: 250 epg for early kidding does and 150 epg for late kidding does. 	<p>L <i>WormTest</i> 6–8 weeks after the summer drench was given. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 80–100 epg. Continue to <i>WormTest</i> at 8 weekly² intervals and treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 100 epg.</p>
		<p>M <i>WormTest</i> each 8 weeks from when the feed is drying off until pre-kidding. Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 100 epg (or up to 200 epg only during late summer and providing does are in good condition).</p>
		<p>N <i>WormTest</i> prior to harvesting. Treat goats staying on pasture with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 250 epg. For goats that will later go on stubble, drench if egg count exceeds 400 epg. <i>WormTest</i> again 10 weeks after the pre-harvest test or when they are coming off stubble (after at least 6 weeks). Treat with an effective short-acting drench¹ if egg count exceeds 250 epg.</p>

²Signs of worms

Scour worms (black scour worm [*Trichostrongylus* species]; brown stomach worm [*Teladorsagia circumcincta*]; and others [incl. *Nematodirus*): dark scours; weight loss; death.

Barber's pole worm: anaemia (pale inside eyelids and gums); 'bottle jaw' (swelling under the jaw); lethargy, lagging or collapse when mustered; death.

NOTE: Other diseases and poor nutrition can cause similar signs. Consider seeking veterinary advice.

³High risk worm conditions

Goats can sometimes be rapidly re-infected with worms, causing illness and death within 2 weeks of a drench. In these situations (i) check at least weekly for visual signs of barber's pole worm; and (ii) conduct a *DrenchCheck*. To reduce this risk, prepare low worm-risk pastures.

For more information on regional worm control plans, drenches, tests, checks and worms visit www.wormboss.com.au

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