Deworming Cattle FAQs

What is strategic deworming?
A method of deworming that fluctuates based on:
• Management - Type of cattle and how they are worked.
• Environment - Pasture density, rotation schedule, housing type.
• Weather - Deworming approximately 1 month after heavy rain.

What are the costs of failing to deworm?
• Immune suppression
• Decreased milk
• Decreased weaning weight
• Decreased feed efficiency

What herd management techniques should be used in a deworming program?
• Let pastures sit for a year without grazing to break the worm’s life cycle.
• Make sure the proper dose is administered. If the dose isn’t adequate, resistance can more easily occur.
• Proper chute facilities will decrease stress at handling and increase dosing compliance.

How do you evaluate your herd to design an optimal deworming program?
• Feed efficiency
• Fecal egg counts
• Weaning weights
• Overall herd health

How does season and latitude affect deworming considerations?
• Deworm more frequently during wet periods - approximately 1 month after a heavy rain.
• Deworm more frequently if you live in a wet or humid climate.
• Deworm in late fall in northern climates to kill larva before winter to clear infestations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANIMART Deworming Products</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Drug Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin Pour-On / Injectable</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Macrolytic Lactones</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avermectins</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Milbemycins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dectomax Pour-On / Injectable</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eprinex Pour-On</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
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<td>Ivermectin Pour-On / Injectable</td>
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<td>Ivomec Plus Injectable</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivomec Pour-On / Injectable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Range (Rx) / Injectable</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Avermectin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumatel Crumble</td>
<td>Morantel Tartrate</td>
<td>Nicotinic agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe-Guard Crumbles / Panacur / Paste / Block / Suspension</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Benzimidazole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valbazen / Suspension</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
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</table>

ANIMART Deworming Products

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**Beef Cattle**

*Can be dewormed according to:*  
- Age  
- Sex  
- Environment

### Mature cows
- Have some built-up immunity, worm burden isn’t as high as younger animals.  
- Pregnant with their second calf and older.  
- Deworm yearly around the time of freshening.  
- Wet year or crowded pasture - another deworming is recommended.  
- Extremely dry year or pasture vacant a year - deworming not necessary that year.  
- Older animals can be dewormed with any product.

### Bulls
- More susceptible to parasites.  
- Deworm twice yearly.  
- Older animals can be dewormed with any product.

### Young cattle
- Deworming should start pre-weaning at about 3-4 months old.  
- Will add significant weaning weight (20-40 lbs) compared with non-dewormed calves.  
- If kept as stocker calves, deworm again at weaning.  
- Avermectin/milbemycin-type products are going to provide the best treatment for these young calves and have the added benefit of controlling some of the external parasites.

**Dairy Cattle**

### Mature cows
- If pastured seasonally.  
- All mature cows on drylot, in semi-confinement or in pasture during dry period benefit the most when dewormed at freshening.  
- Mature cows that live in confinement should be dewormed once a lactation as a group or individually at freshening.

### Bulls
- More susceptible to parasites.  
- Deworm twice yearly.  
- Older animals can be dewormed with any product.

### Youngstock
- Dairy youngstock raised on pasture should be dewormed one month after turning out to pasture and in late fall.  
- Egg counts can be taken for different groups of youngstock to strategically plan the optimal time to deworm.

**Major Parasiticides and Their Efficacies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anthelmintic</th>
<th>Roundworm Inhibited</th>
<th>Roundworm Active</th>
<th>Liver Fluke</th>
<th>Tapeworms</th>
<th>Mites</th>
<th>Lice</th>
<th>Warbles</th>
<th>Persistence</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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