

THE VIRBAC SOLUTION FOR TICK CONTROL



CONTROL OF ONE-HOST TICKS

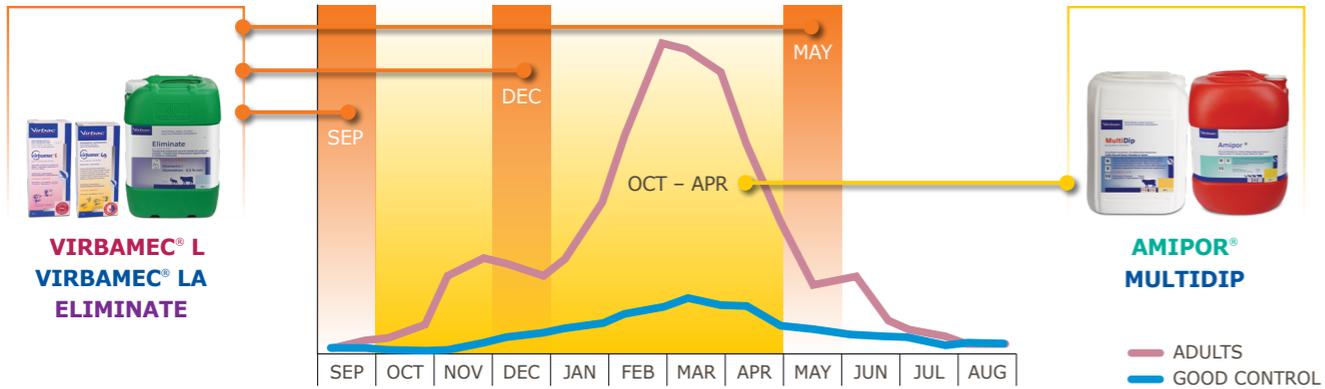
Treat animals in **early spring** to reduce larvae and nymphs

Follow up with a contact dip when endectocides are used

With high tick challenges or when animals are moved to rested camps

- Dip animals 1 x week for 3 weeks / Dip according to the 5, 5, 4 day dip strategy
- Always use contact dipo: AMIPOR | MULTIDIP

THE VIRBAC TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR ONE-HOST TICK CONTROL



CONTROL OF MULTI-HOST TICKS

Dip animals in **winter** to reduce immature stages

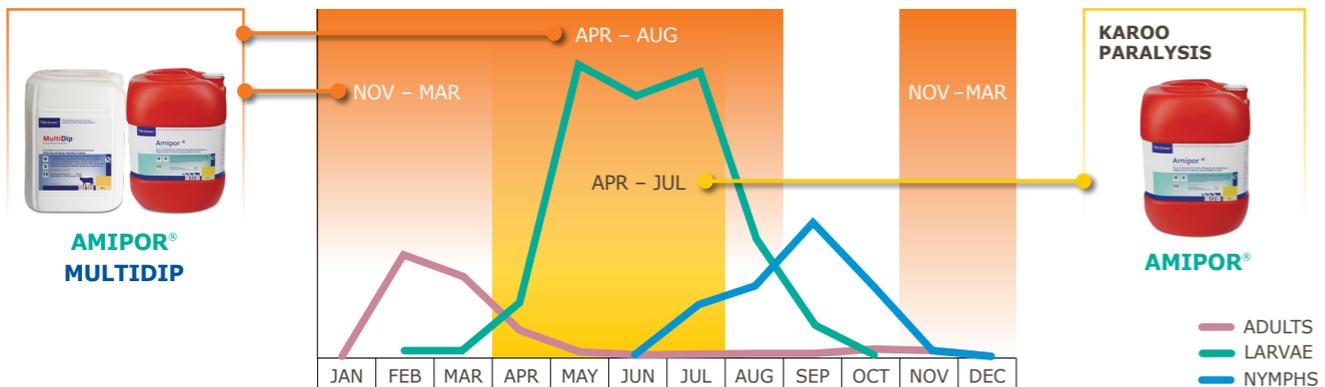
Dip animals in **summer** to reduce adult stages

Spot treatments can be done frequently

With high tick challenges or when animals are moved to rested camps

- 5, 5, 4 day dip strategy
- Always use contact dipo: AMIPOR | MULTIDIP

THE VIRBAC TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR MULTI-HOST TICK CONTROL



DID YOU KNOW?

Flies have the greatest impact on livestock behaviour³

PHYSICAL IRRITATION LEADS TO:

Bunching of animals that induces heat stress and a reduction in growth

Reduced grazing time – less selective grazing & lower nutrition

Increase in body movements



TRIAL CONDUCTED ON BODY MOVEMENTS

Cattle make an average of 2 body movements per second in response to stable flies

IMPACT ON YOUNG ANIMALS

weight loss of up to **22 kg** per season

For every 50 engorged females there are 8100 blue ticks on the animal⁴

Only 1/6 of all females present is engorged = **300 females**

For every female tick there are 2 males = **600 males**



For every adult there are 2 nymphs = **1800**

For every nymph there are 3 larvae = **5400**

REFERENCES: 3. Holdsworth, P.A. (2005) *Ectoparasiticide use in contemporary Australian livestock production*. pp. 64-65. 4. Horak, I.G. et al. (1992) *Parasites of domestic and wild animals in South Africa*. XXX. Ectoparasites of Kudu in the Eastern Transvaal lowveld and the Eastern Cape province, *Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research*, 59, pp. 259-273.

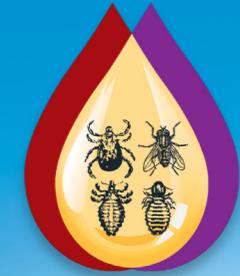
AMIPOR® – Reg. No. G2058 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V06/19.3.9/75 [NSD], Botswana Reg. No. W130656, Zambia Reg. No. 359/70BV GS – Contains: Amitraz 1 % m/v, Cypermethrin 1 % m/v and Piperonyl Butoxide 5 % m/v.
ELIMINATE – Reg. No. G3348 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V09/18.1.2/77 [NSD], Botswana Reg. No. W130659 – Contains: Abamectin 0.5 % m/v. **VIRBAMEC® LA** – Reg. No. G2885 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V01/18.1.2/109 [NSD] – Contains: Ivermectin 1 % m/v. **MULTIDIP** – Reg. No. G4444 (Act 36/1947), Botswana Reg. No. W130942, Zimbabwe Reg. No. 2019/80.16.12/9795 – Contains: Cymiazole 175 g/l and Cypermethrin 25 g/l

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Shaping the future of animal health

THE VIRBAC SOLUTION ... for comprehensive ectoparasite control



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Shaping the future of animal health

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TICKS

Ticks are the most economically important external parasite of livestock
Heavy tick infestations lead to...

MECHANICAL DAMAGE



TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE



PRODUCTION LOSSES¹

22 engorging Bont ticks on cow per day over a 90 day period leads to



REFERENCE: 1. Spickett, A.M. (2013) *Ixodid ticks of major economic importance and their distribution in South Africa*. 1st edn. pp. 30.

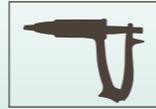
AMIPOR[®]



THE FIRST COMBINATION POUR-ON FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



POUR-ON



| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| AMITRAZ | 1 % m/v |
| CYPERMETHRIN | 1 % m/v |
| PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE | 5 % m/v |

| CATTLE | SHEEP | GOATS | GAME |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|
| TICKS HOUSE FLIES STABLE FLIES FACE FLIES BITING LICE SUCKING LICE | KAROO PARALYSIS TICKS | RED LICE | TICKS |
| 5 ml PER 50 kg | 2 ml PER 10 kg RED LICE 4 ml PER 10 kg | 4 ml PER 10 kg | 5 ml PER 50 kg |

MULTIDIP

THE COMBINATION CATTLE DIP FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



CATTLE

TICKS
DETACHING EFFECT
LICE
NUISANCE FLIES
BITING FLIES
FACE FLIES
SCREW WORMS

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| CYMAZOLE | 175 g/l |
| CYPERMETHRIN | 25 g/l |

DIPPING INTERVALS:

TICKS, FLIES AND SCREW WORMS: Dip or spray weekly

LICE: Dip or spray when necessary

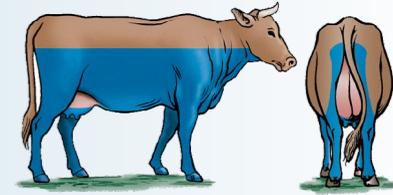
| PLUNGE DIP | SPRAY RACE | HAND SPRAYING |
|--|---|--|
| FRESH FILL (CHARGE) 1,5 L TO 1000 L WATER | FRESH FILL (CHARGE) 1,5 L TO 1000 L WATER | 15 ml PER 10 L WATER |
| REPLENISH 3 L TO 1000 L WATER | Boost the spray wash by adding 200 ml of MultiDip after every 100 head of cattle dipped * | Thoroughly wet the animal by spraying from below upwards so that the hair is lifted by the spray. Concentrate on the ears, under the tail and in the tail brush. |

* NOTE: It is not good spray race practice to carry dip wash over from one spraying to the next. Only make up sufficient wash for each spraying (± 3 litres per head plus the amount for the pump system).

TICK ATTACHMENT SITES AND COMMON DISEASES²

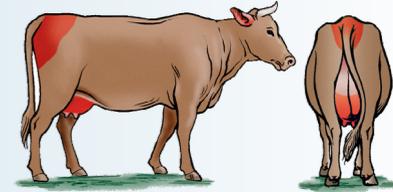
BLUE TICK

- Redwater
- Anaplasmosis



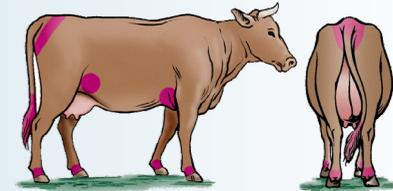
RED-LEGGED TICK

- Anaplasmosis
- Spring lamb paralysis – toxicosis



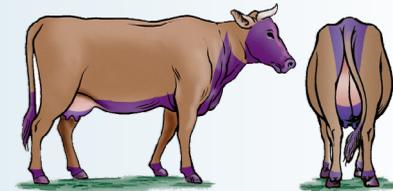
BONT-LEGGED TICK

- Anaplasmosis
- Sweating sickness
- Lameness



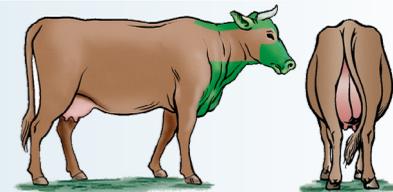
BONT TICK

- Heartwater
- Abscesses



BROWN-EAR TICK

- Corridor disease
- East coast fever



REFERENCE: 2. Spickett, A.M. (2013) *Ixodid ticks of major economic importance and their distribution in South Africa*. 1st edn. pp. 45-72.