

GVG Sheep Worming Planner



Target Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Nematodirus (lambs only)					BZ (White drench)							
Teladorsagia - gut worms (selected ewes and lambs)			EWES ONLY		LAMBS ONLY							
			Levamisole triplets/thin ewes only to prevent PPR at turnout		ML or Levamisole lambs if scour/FEC high		Startect or Zolvix used as 'break dose' in lambs		ML or Levamisole lambs if scour/FEC high			
Fluke	Product containing closantel to target chronic fluke								Product containing triclabendazole to target immature fluke			
Quarantine for new stock	All year - any bought in stock should be treated with Zolvix to clear out resistant worms, plus OP dip, Cydectin 2% LA or Dectomax to target scab If using Dectomax sheep need to be isolated for 14 days to be effective. Care to only use Cydectin 2%, as 1% can be fatal in sheep given Footvax											

This chart is intended as a guide. Please discuss any specific worming requirements with your vet. Post drench worm egg counts are advised to help detect resistance. Sample 7 days after treating with levamisole, or 10-14 days after treating with ML

Keys to maintaining wormer efficacy:

1. Only worm when necessary
2. Always dose correctly for the heaviest animal
3. Maintain a susceptible worm population either by worming only selected individuals, or by grazing contaminated pasture following worming (**don't dose and move**)
4. Build Startect and Zolvix into your rotation **NOW** to avoid development of resistance to existing classes of wormer

Classes of wormer:



Benzamidazole
(White Drench)



Levamisole
(Yellow Drench)



ML
(Clear drench,
includes ivermectin,
Dectomax and
Cydectin)



Monepantel
(Zolvix)



Dual active
(Startect)