

Barber's Pole worm

Signs of infection:

- Anaemia
- Bottle jaw
- Diarrhoea
- Dehydration
- Low growth rate
- Poor coat
- Low energy



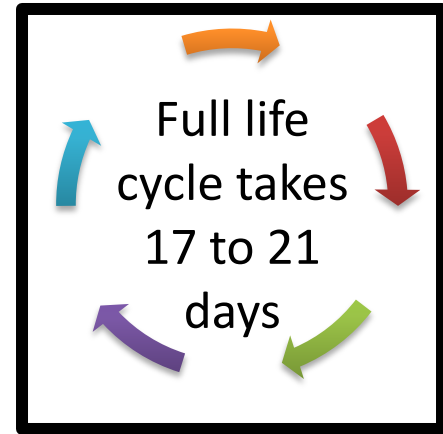
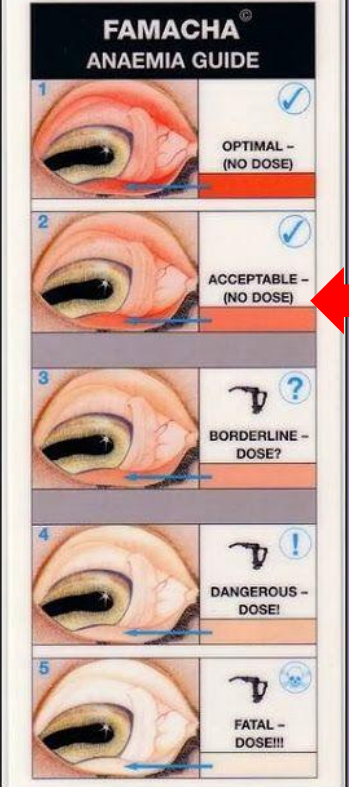
L4 mature to adults in 14 to 21 days from infection. Adults feed on blood from the abomasum. Females lay 5,000 – 10,000 eggs a day that are passed in the dung
Sheep can become very sick, very quickly!



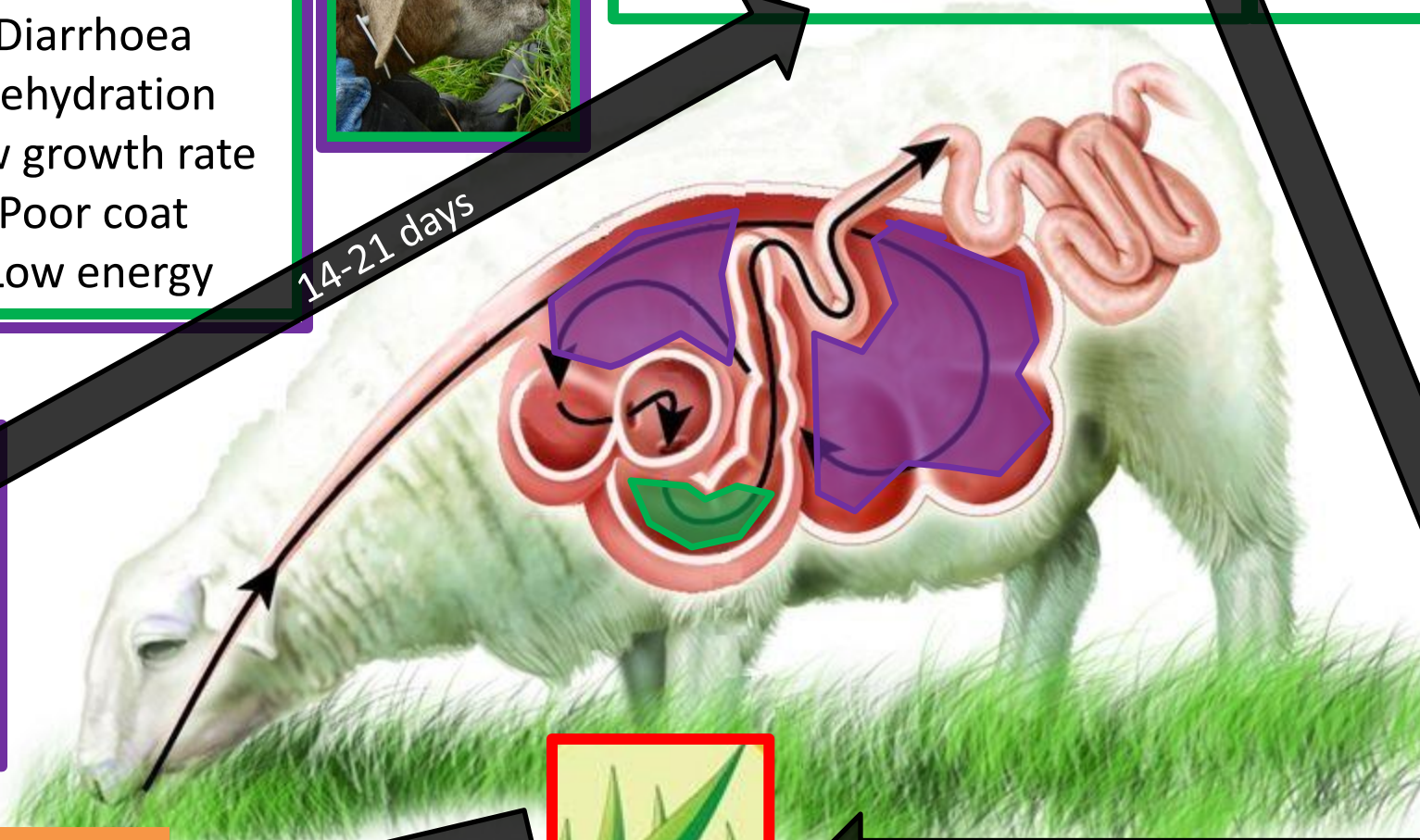
Adults in abomasum



Adult female



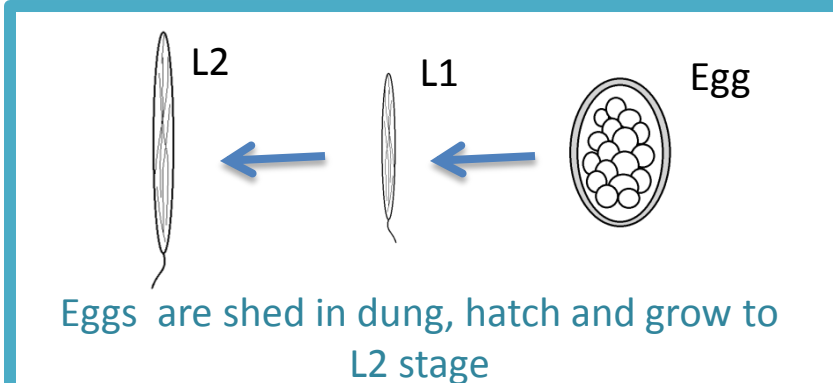
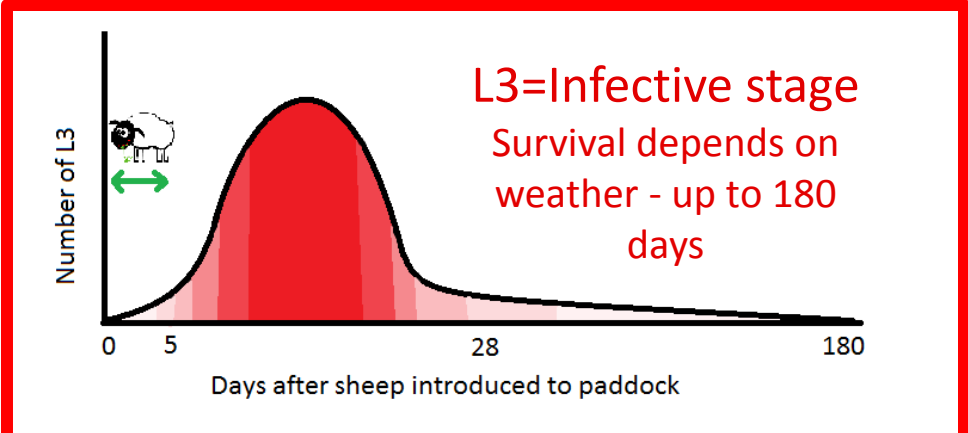
In 6 to 12 days L3 develop to L4 in the rumen. L4 feed on blood in the rumen.
Sheep can become very sick, very quickly!



L3 eaten by sheep



Height of L3 on leaf depends on weather



6 to 12 days

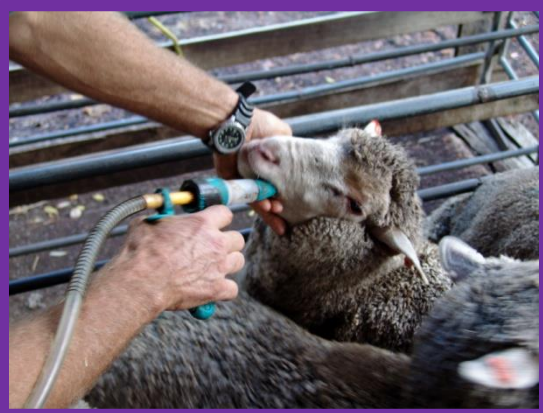
14-21 days

5 to 10 days

Management of Barber's Pole worm

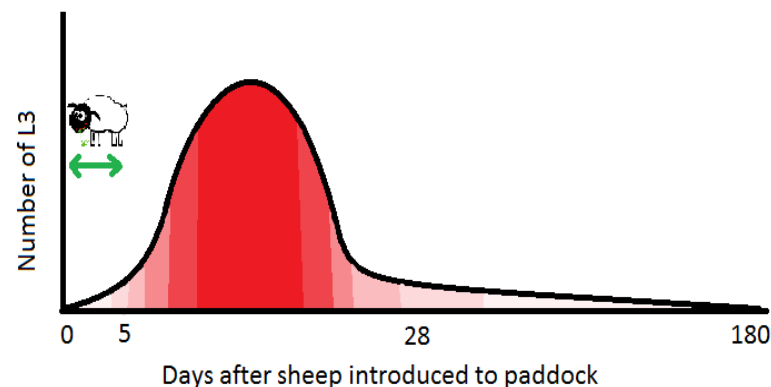
Drenching

- Effective at killing worms in sheep
- Activity doesn't last long, so sheep are easily re-infected by grazing pasture containing L3 larvae
- Drenches are becoming less effective (drench resistance) due to miss use:
 - returning sheep to infected pastures
 - under dosing
 - over use



Grazing rotation

- Reduce infection by reducing grazing on infected pastures
- It takes 5 days for L3 to hatch from eggs – so graze paddocks for less than 5 days
- Most L3 have died by 28 days – so don't graze the same pasture again for at least 28 days – the longer the better!
- More moisture = longer survival



Grazing height

- L3 move up the leaves of the grass to increase the chance that the sheep will eat them with the grass
- The L3 move higher up the grass the wetter it is.
- If grass is too long no light can get in to dry the lower shoots out, and the L3 can move higher up the leaf
- If grass is too short, sheep have to graze where the L3 are living

