

## DEWORMING CALENDAR *for* SOUTHEAST QUEENSLAND

Healthy adult horses with pasture access

SPRING September – November	SUMMER December – February	AUTUMN March – May	WINTER June – August
<p><b>Deworm IF:</b></p> <p>FEC is more than 200 epg <i>or</i> Horse wasn't dewormed with moxidectin in winter</p>	<p><b>Deworm IF:</b></p> <p>FEC is more than 200 epg <i>or</i> Deworming is advised by a vet<sup>1</sup></p>	<p><b>Deworm IF:</b></p> <p>FEC is more than 200 epg <i>or</i> Deworming is advised by a vet<sup>1</sup></p>	<p><b>Deworm IF:</b></p> <p>FEC is more than 200 epg <i>or</i> Horse has been on pasture during the warmer months</p>
<p><b>Deworm WITH:</b></p> <p><u>Moxidectin</u> (single dose) <i>or</i> <u>Fenbendazole</u>, 10 mg/kg (2X standard dose), daily for 5 days</p>	<p><b>Deworm WITH:</b></p> <p><u>'mectin</u> (ivermectin or abamectin) <i>or</i> <u>Oxibendazole</u> (best for pinworms)  Reserve pyrantel/morantel for tapeworms?</p>	<p><b>Deworm WITH:</b></p> <p><u>'mectin</u> (ivermectin or abamectin) <i>or</i> <u>Oxibendazole</u> (best for pinworms)  Reserve pyrantel/morantel for tapeworms?</p>	<p><b>Deworm WITH:</b></p> <p><u>'mectin/moxidectin + praziquantel</u> <i>or</i> <u>Pyrantel</u>, 13.2 mg/kg (2X standard dose) alternatively, morantel at 2X standard dose</p>
<p><b>WHY:</b></p> <p>Target small strongyle larvae in bowel wall using <i>larvicidal</i> treatment when conditions most favour parasites on pasture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>once daytime highs are over 25 °C, <i>and</i></li> <li>once spring rains begin</li> </ul> <p>(Larvae on pasture need both — warmth and water — for rapid development.)</p> <p>Larvae that overwintered inside the horse (in the lining of the bowel) are not yet laying eggs, so target them before they emerge and mature into egg-laying adults.</p> <p>Deworming with moxidectin in late autumn/early winter makes this spring treatment unnecessary in most horses.</p>	<p><b>WHY:</b></p> <p><i>Deworm only the horses shedding lots of strongyle eggs onto the pasture.</i></p> <p>Slow anthelmintic resistance by <i>not</i> deworming low-FEC horses when conditions are unfavourable to parasites on pasture. Use a stretch of hot (&gt;35 °C), dry weather to kill larvae on the pasture, and save the anthelmintics for when conditions favour parasites on pasture.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Vet may advise treatment for parasitic disease transmitted by insects, such as summer sores or onchocerca dermatitis/uveitis, or if the horse is showing signs of pinworm or bot infection.</p>	<p><b>WHY:</b></p> <p><i>Deworm only the horses shedding lots of strongyle eggs onto the pasture.</i></p> <p>Slow anthelmintic resistance by <i>delaying</i> deworming of low-FEC horses until conditions favour survival, but not development, of parasites on pasture in this climate.</p> <p>Wait until winter, ideally until after the first frost (if any), because tapeworm transmission relies on a pasture mite that is inactive in winter; bot flies are also inactive in winter (most years)</p>	<p><b>WHY:</b></p> <p>Limit anthelmintic use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>targeting all the important parasites* in adult horses in the one dose (* Pyrantel/morantel does not control bots; use the 'mectin/dectin if bots are a problem)</li> <li>waiting until the cool weather sets in and conditions favour survival, but not development, of parasites on pasture</li> </ul> <p>By using moxidectin (<i>larvicidal</i> treatment) in the late autumn/early winter, spring deworming may be unnecessary in most horses, and anthelmintic use may be reduced to <u>once a year</u> with good pasture management</p>