



## Parasite Management Information

I've included a couple different documents:

- One specifies appropriate dosage for each class of wormer
- The other indicates which wormers work on what worms

If a goat does need to be dewormed, we worm with two different classes of dewormer.

We start with Safeguard (for goats) and Ivermectin (1% injectable). These are the weakest deworming products on the market. Once these dewormers lose effectiveness we move on to Zimectrin Gold (Praziquantal) and Valbazen (do NOT use on pregnant does). Then Cydectin. And finally, Levamisole (Prohibit). Levamisole is the single strongest dewormer available. This is the dewormer of last resort – because if this one is overused and becomes ineffective, then there is currently nothing else available (i.e. stronger) to deworm your goats.

We rely a lot on management practices to maintain low worm loads in our goats. We never feed grain on the ground/in a bowl. We also keep hay off the ground as well. We try not to allow pastures to be grazed below 6 inches. It has also been researched and proven that using Copper Oxide Wire Particles (COWP) – or copper boluses – reduces the presences of the barber pole worm which is, to my knowledge, the leading cause of parasite-related deaths in goats.

Down below you'll find a graphic of the FAMACHA System. This is a means of determining anemia in your goats. Any goat which scores at or above a 3 needs to be dewormed.



## The FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> System

- Eye color chart with five color categories
- Compare chart with color of mucous membranes of sheep or goat
- Classification into one of five color categories:
  - 1 – not anemic
  - 5 -- severely anemic