

**Overuse of wormers in cattle can have a negative impact on the health status of the herd and it can also reduce the profitability of the enterprise.**

Hybu Cig Cymru – Meat Promotion Wales (HCC) conducted a project with Innovis during 2010 and 2011 which evaluated wormer use in beef enterprises in Wales. The aim of the project was to review existing worm control measures and encourage health surveillance in order to monitor worm burdens. This factsheet focuses on two of the 11 project farms.

### Meurig Harries, Trefgarn Owen Farm

Historically all youngstock would have been given an Ivermectin pour-on every 6/8 weeks through the grazing season which resulted in 4 treatments each. During 2011 Faecal Egg Count (FEC) monitoring of 140 yearling and store cattle showed very low worm burdens early in the grazing season, consequently no cattle were wormed. The FEC showed an increase by the end of May and this instigated worming.

Egg counts stayed low through the rest of the summer and autumn, and the young cattle were then wormed prior to housing. Treatments per season were therefore reduced by half.

In addition treatments of adult cows were reduced from two routine wormers per year to nothing during the project lifetime.

The reduction in worming is estimated to have resulted in a saving of £570 in year one of the project and a further £540 in year 2 which gave a total saving of approximately £1,100 during the project. There was also a reduction in labour requirement as the cattle had to be handled less often.

Meurig was pleased with the results of the project as even though treatments had been reduced there was no negative effect on growth rates which were monitored regularly.

### Adrian & Val Cooke, Nant y Derri

Reviews and amendments to historic protocols for worm control led to a dramatic change in wormer use at Nant

y Derri. Financial analysis showed that over £1,500 was saved on wormer purchase alone during the project.

Adrian and Val were advised to remove the majority of the routine worming of cattle that had occurred on the farm. Instead they carefully monitored cattle condition and performance, while also conducting FEC. Results of this process meant that only minimal worming was required.



They found that being part of the project made them more aware of worm issues facing the farm and were pleased to find that there had been no detriment to cattle health or performance.

### Conclusion

The appropriate use of wormers in cattle can help maintain performance and productivity. However it is important to avoid worming stock unnecessarily as this can prove to be a waste of both money and labour. There is also the danger that overuse of these products could lead to wormer resistance.

Farmers are advised to vaccinate for lungworm or be vigilant to the clinical signs of the disease as the use of FEC monitoring is not effective at diagnosing this in cattle.

**For more information on the latest recommendations for internal parasite control please contact HCC on 01970 625050 or visit [www.hccmpw.org.uk](http://www.hccmpw.org.uk).**

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## Gall gorddefnyddio moddion lladd llyngyr mewn gwartheg gael effaith andwyol ar statws iechyd y fuches a gall hefyd wneud y fenter yn llai proffidiol.

Yn ystod 2010 a 2011, bu Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC), ar y cyd ag Innovis Cyf, yn gwerthuso'r defnydd o foddion lladd llyngyr mewn mentrau cig eidion yng Nghymru. Nod y prosiect oedd adolygu'r hyn sy'n cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd i reoli llyngyr ac annog ffermwyr i gadw llygad ar iechyd eu hanifeiliaid er mwyn monitro llwythi llyngyr. Mae'r daflen ffeithiau hon yn canolbwyntio ar ddwy o'r 11 fferm a fu'n cymryd rhan yn y prosiect.

### Meurig Harries, Fferm Trefgarn Owen

Yr arfer fu defnyddio arllwysydd Ivermectin bob 6 / 8 wythnos drwy gydol y tymor pori, sef pedair triniaeth yr un. Yn ystod 2011, wrth fonitro 140 o wartheg blwydd a stôr â Chyfrifiad Wyau Ysgarthol (FEC), gwelwyd bod y llwythi llyngyr yn isel iawn ddechrau'r tymor pori, ac o'r herwydd ni roddwyd moddion lladd llyngyr i unrhyw wartheg. Dangosodd y FEC gynnydd erbyn diwedd Mai, a phenderfynwyd dilyngyru'r gwartheg bryd hynny.

Parhaodd y cyfrifiadau wyau'n isel drwy gydol gweddill yr haf a hydref, ac ni chafodd y gwartheg ifainc eu dilyngyru hyd nes iddyn nhw gael eu rhoi dan do. Felly, hanerwyd nifer y triniaethau ar gyfer pob tymor.

Hefyd, ni chafodd gwartheg llawn-dwf unrhyw driniaeth yn ystod y prosiect; fel arfer, bydden nhw'n cael dwy driniaeth y flwyddyn.

Wrth ddefnyddio llai o foddion lladd llyngyr, amcangyfrifir bod £570 wedi cael ei arbed yn ystod blwyddyn gyntaf y prosiect a £540 arall yn ystod yr ail flwyddyn - sy'n golygu bod cyfanswm o £1,100 wedi'i arbed yn ystod y prosiect. Yn ogystal, golygodd hyn lai o waith am nad oedd angen trafod y gwartheg mor aml.

Roedd Meurig yn fodlon â chanlyniadau'r prosiect oherwydd er y cafwyd llai o driniaethau, ni amharwyd ar y cyfraddau twf, a oedd yn cael eu monitro'n rheolaidd.

### Adrian a Val Cooke, Nant y Derri

Wrth adolygu a diwygio'r drefn arferol o reoli llyngyr, cafwyd newid dramatig i'r ffordd y mae moddion lladd

llyngyr yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn Nantyderi. Dangosodd dadansoddiad ariannol fod £1,500 yn llai wedi'i wario ar foddion lladd llyngyr yn ystod blwyddyn gyntaf y prosiect.

Cynghorwyd Adrian a Val i roi'r gorau i'r rhan fwyaf o'r dilyngyru gwartheg arferol ar y fferm. Yn hytrach, cafodd cyflwr a pherfformiad y gwartheg eu monitro'n ofalus, a defnyddiwyd Cyfrifiad Wyau Ysgarthol. Fel canlyniad i hyn, nid oedd angen fawr o ddilyngyru.



Canfu'r ddau fod cymryd rhan yn y prosiect yn eu gwneud yn fwy ymwybodol o unrhyw broblemau llyngyr a oedd yn wynebu'r fferm, ac roedden nhw'n falch o ganfod na fu unrhyw ddrwg effaith ar iechyd a pherfformiad y gwartheg.

### Casgliad

Gall defnyddio moddion lladd llyngyr yn effeithiol mewn gwartheg fod o gymorth wrth gynnal perfformiad a chynhyrchedd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig osgoi rhoi moddion lladd llyngyr i'r anifeiliaid yn ddiangen oherwydd gallai olygu gwaith a chost diangen. Yn ogystal, mae yna berygl y gallai gorddefnyddio'r cynhyrchion hyn arwain at ymwrthedd i foddion lladd llyngyr.

Cynghorir ffermwyr i frechu ar gyfer llyngyr yr ysgyfaint neu i fod ar eu gwylidwriaeth rhag arwyddion clinigol o'r clefyd oherwydd nid yw monitro FEC yn effeithiol wrth wneud diagnosis o'r clefyd hwn mewn gwartheg.

**I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am yr argymhellion diweddaraf ar gyfer rheoli parasitiaid mewnol, byddwchystal â chysylltu â HCC ar 01970 625050 neu ewch i [www.hccmpw.org.uk](http://www.hccmpw.org.uk)**

*Tachwedd 2011*