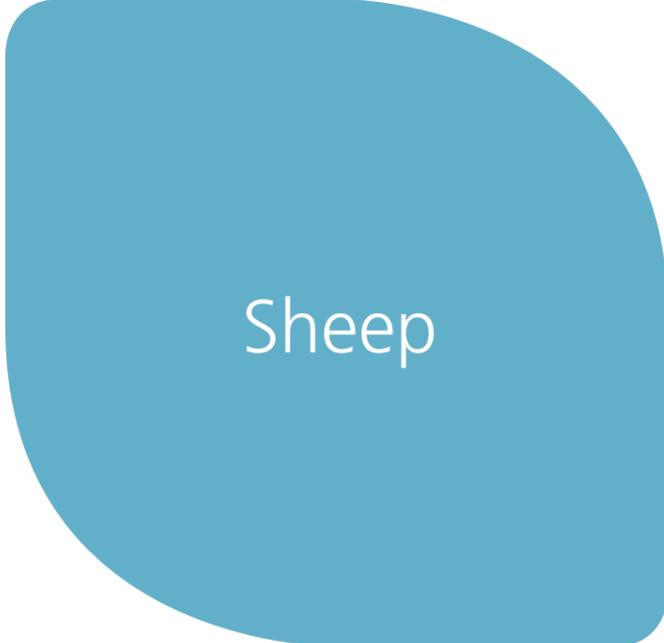




	ON FARM	TIPS
PREVENTATIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS	Control and eradicate lice: Ensure full muster for shearing. If split shearing – make sure mobs are always kept separate. Select an effective chemical to treat for lice.	Lice eradication is very difficult to achieve with incomplete musters or split shearing. Good fences are the best thing for staying lice free.
	Vaccinate all stock with 5 in 1 or 6 in 1.	The pulpy kidney component of 5 in 1 and 6 in 1 vaccines only lasts 3 months. During high risk periods, give a 5 in 1 booster every 12 weeks.
	Control cheesy gland by giving 6-in-1 boosters a few weeks prior to shearing (not at shearing). If this is not practical due to the need to vaccinate ewes prior to lambing then giving the booster several months before shearing is better than at shearing.	Where possible avoid holding sheep in yards for long periods of time immediately after shearing. Where possible avoid plunge or shower dipping.
	Control flystrike by: Provide chemical protection over peak fly season. Use Lucitraps to decrease fly levels. If treating flystruck sheep, bag all maggots and dispose of in bin. Do not breed from flystruck sheep.	Know what your options are and know the Wool Harvest Interval (WHI).
	Control roundworms: Know what drenches work and what don't. Carry out a full Worm Egg Count (WEC) Reduction Test on previously effective drenches every 3 to 4 years. Undertake WEC every 4-6 weeks during peak Barbers Pole Worm period (November to April).	Undertake a drench trial every 2 to 4 years. If unable to do that, at the very least, you should do a WEC after you have used a drench (usually on day 10). This will tell you whether you have wasted your money or not. Check out www.wormboss.com.au
	If drench resistance is limiting options to control Barbers Pole Worm, consider Barbevax. See separate Level 3 information and technical sheets.	
	Control liver fluke: If in a fluke area, use a fluke drench April/May (seek advice for additional times).	The April drench is the most important drench for control of both immature and adult fluke. Consider using a triclabendazole product.
	Health program for working dogs. Annual vaccinations (Parvovirus, distemper, hepatitis). De-worm farm dogs every 4-6 weeks with a tapewormer.	

Level 2 Farm Biosecurity Plan



Level 2 Biosecurity Plan: Sheep



PRE-ARRIVAL		TIPS
ALL SHEEP	Ensure purchase agreement is in place and sight test results prior to livestock being accepted. Wherever possible undertake a pre-purchase inspection. Insist on a sheep health statement AND NVD at the time of purchase.	Know what you are buying. Ask questions and make sure you read the Sheep Health Statement BEFORE you buy. Keep your paperwork for a minimum of 7 years and file it in one spot.
	Purchase low risk of Johne's disease sheep. Source sheep from properties that meet Northern Tablelands Local Land Services Regional Biosecurity Area guidelines.	Selling into Queensland? The Queensland buyer may insist on sheep originating from a property that has a low risk for Johne's disease
	If you consider Johne's disease is a potential threat to the health of your flock or access to markets please include the Level 3 Johne's disease component in your Farm Biosecurity Plan.	
RAMS	Complete vet check prior to entry to property. Only buy rams from Ovine Brucellosis accredited flocks. Ensure feet are open and sound. Consider EBVs that deliver improved intestinal parasite resilience and resistance.	Rams contribute 50% of the genetic improvement to your flock. It pays to do your homework.
	Preference for stock selection from single source or vendor bred stock.	Avoid boxed lots or traded sheep with unknown disease risk unless fully tested.
EWES	Do not introduce new ewes to a breeding flock in the early stages of pregnancy.	

ARRIVAL		TIPS
ALL SHEEP	Quarantine all introduced stock to prevent the transfer of infectious disease for a minimum of 21 days (but as long as possible).	Quarantine the flock for as long as practical.
	You are responsible for ensuring the NLIS database is updated within 7 days of arrival.	Check with your agent that the sheep have been transferred into your name.
	All sheep to receive a quarantine drench upon arrival. Quarantine drench should have a minimum of 3 different effective actives. Hold animals in water yard or holding paddock for 24 hours.	
	Inspect feet for footrot and fleece for lice.	

ON FARM		TIPS
ALL SHEEP	If flock contracts an infectious disease, take immediate action to prevent the disease spreading.	Avoid moving through healthy mobs. If you need to inspect your stock, check the healthy ones first and always handle diseased stock last.
	Investigate all health problems in sheep. Pay particular attention to mortalities lameness and abortion/still births.	Know what to look for. Talk to your vet.
	Promptly remove and dispose of any dead livestock. If dead within the last 12 hours consider a post mortem examination if the cause of death is unknown.	
	Ensure good groundcover to minimise ingestion of soil by stock and minimise erosion of soil.	Best practice groundcover is 70-90%.
	Make sure the boundary and internal fences are stock proof.	Provide a buffer around your quarantine paddock.
RAMS	Improve genetics - cull sheep with bad feet.	
	Don't forget rams get worms and flystrike too. Boost nutrition 8 weeks before joining. Foot abscess is common in heavy sheep grazing wet ground. Avoid running rams in muddy paddocks – seek well drained areas.	
EWES	Vaccinate ewes 4-6 weeks prior to lambing.	
	Avoid running heavily pregnant ewes on muddy paddocks. – seek well drained areas.	
	Consider the likelihood and potential costs associated with these diseases to determine if vaccination should be undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abortions Do you need to vaccinate against Campylobacteriosis? Arthritis in lambs Do you need to vaccinate against Erysipelas? 	
LAMBS	Prepare lambing paddocks by spelling paddocks March–June for August–September lambing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure paddocks selected provide shelter Adequate nutrition for pregnant and lactating ewes Undertake control of predators such as foxes and wild pigs 	
	Consider the likely-hood and potential costs associated with these diseases to determine if vaccination should be undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbers Pole Worm (BPW) Do you need to vaccinate against BPW? Scabby Mouth If your flock gets scabby mouth, you should be vaccinating all lambs at marking with Scabigard 	Barbervax is an effective tool in the fight against Barbers Pole Worm. It involves 5-6 injections over the summer months and can assist in control of “on-board” worms and also pasture build-up of larvae. Seek advice.
	Where practical use temporary yards for lamb marking and change locations annually.	Disinfect instruments and hands between each lamb marked/vaccinated.
WEANERS	Prepare weaner paddocks by spelling paddocks October-December for January weaning.	Prior to weaning onto the prepared paddocks, use a known effective drench (especially against BPW).
	Avoid fleece rot: Observe weaner sheep closely from 4-6 month wool during wet times.	Avoid the use of antibiotics in mildly affected sheep as this will delay the immune response.