

Internal Parasites in Goats & Sheep FAMACHA Certification Workshop

Wormy City, NY Jan __, 20__

PRE QUIZ

DATE: _____

1. It takes a minimum of 10 days for the barber pole worm to go from being an egg in an animal's feces to being a larva on a blade of grass capable of infecting a sheep or goat. True or False?
2. Under a rotational grazing system, the best practices for pasture forage management are also best for reducing numbers of parasite larvae on pasture. True or False?
3. Which of the following pasture management practices may help reduce sheep and goat exposure to parasite larvae (choose all that apply):
 - a. Alternate sheep or goat grazing with grazing by cattle or horses
 - b. Decrease the stocking density or number of animals on a pasture
 - c. Rotate sheep and goats out of a pasture paddock within 3 to 4 days
 - d. Switch animals onto hay field regrowth, browse, or other crops (i.e. annual pastures of small grains, forage brassicas such as turnips, etc.) as the grazing season progresses
4. Deworming all the flock or herd at one time is a leading cause of dewormer resistance. True or False?
5. The forage birdsfoot trefoil shows promise to reduce parasitic worm populations because of which substance it contains (choose one)?
 - a. Copper
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Nicotine
 - d. Condensed tannins
 - e. Albendazole
6. Copper Oxide Wire Particles (COWP) – circle the letter of each true statement
 - a. COWP appear to be effective at reducing all of the common parasitic worms in sheep and goats.
 - b. COWP may be helpful as part of a barber pole worm control program but dosages should be minimized to avoid the risk of copper toxicity in goats and especially in sheep.
 - c. The COWP bolus formulated for cattle provides the same dose of COWP as the bolus formulated for sheep and goats.

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Please answer all the following questions that apply to you:

7. What small ruminants do you currently raise?
8. If you do not raise any small ruminants now, which of the following best describes you?
 - a. I hope to raise small ruminants in the near future
 - b. I am an extension educator or veterinarian working with small ruminant farmers
 - c. I am an intern on a small ruminant farm
 - d. Other, please explain:
9. Which internal parasites were most problematic in your herd/flock when you first goat started?
10. Which internal parasites were most problematic in your herd/flock last year?
11. Besides the internal parasites mentioned in the 2 sentences above, is there another internal parasite that has caused very serious problems in your herd/flock in the past?
12. How would you rate last year's internal parasite problem in your herd/flock with 1 being "no problem" to 10 being "very severe with at least some mortality."

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
(circle appropriate number)
13. As a result of this workshop, are there any parasite management practices that you would like to try on your farm or improve upon? If yes, please list.