• Treat sick animals and all animals when grass has browned in the dry season to prevent chronic disease.
• Use a drug that will also kill the dormant larvae and repeat treatment a week into the rains.
• Supplementation with medicated urea molasses feed blocks will boost nutritional status apart from enhancing treatment.

Pale eye

Life cycle of round worms

Management of roundworms in sheep and goats
What other management practices can minimise worm infestations?

- If animals are fed indoors, keep them on a slatted floor.
- Construct feed and water troughs on the wall to avoid contamination.
- Feed animals adequate quantities of quality feed.
- De-worm newly purchased animals 48hr before bringing them into your farm.
- If possible rear animals that are known to be resistant to worms.

How frequently should animals be treated?

This depends on the climatic and other factors prevailing in your locality.

Coastal strip and lake regions

- Eggs develop to infective larvae very rapidly but high temperatures kill them within a month.
- Treat all animals just before the rains and at other times treat sick animals only.
- Tethering and moving animals to new sites every 3-4 days is effective rotation.

Arid and semi-arid areas

- During the dry seasons swallowed larvae may become dormant and resume development when the rains come.
- Some periods of the year are too dry for larvae to survive on pasture but watering points and bomas are areas of high contamination.