

Product details

CONVERGE

5L backpack and a 10L drum. Includes cobalt and selenium.



The backpack comes with an upright adapter which allows the pack to be used either inverted (cap at the bottom) or upright (cap at the top).

Dosage

1mL per 10kg liveweight for both sheep and cattle.

Doses per pack

- ▶ 1,250 doses per 5L
- ▶ 2,500 doses per 10L
(4mL per 40kg liveweight)

Withholding periods

Meat: 21 days (sheep), 35 days (cattle).

Milk: 35 days.

For more details on CONVERGE talk to your Intervet/Schering-Plough Territory Manager. For further information on drench resistance go to www.spah.co.nz or call 0800 800 543 for a copy of "A Farmer's Guide to Drench Resistance".

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Phone: 0800 800 543. CON-260-2008.

CONVERGE FOR SHEEP

The new way to
outsmart worms
for your sheep.



Leaders in
**SMART
DRENCHING**

 **Intervet**
Schering-Plough Animal Health

CONVERGE FOR SHEEP

CONVERGE the smart alternative

- ▶ Abamectin/levamisole (ML/clear) combination drench.
 - ▶ Same product for both sheep and cattle.
- ▶ Low-dose formulation.
 - ▶ Reduces the effect of rumen bypass in young lambs to ensure greater effectiveness of the drench.
 - ▶ Ideal for heavier stock such as ewes.
 - ▶ Convenience of more doses per pack.
- ▶ Effective against worms resistant to any single drench family and white/clear combination drenches.

When to use CONVERGE

- ▶ To alternate after regular use of a BZ/levamisole combination.
- ▶ If you are using an ML (Mectin) and want to keep the benefits of this important drench family and delay resistance.
- ▶ In situations where the use of a triple combination is not viable.
- ▶ If you have a preference for a low-dose formulation.
- ▶ If you use a single active or white/clear combination and are concerned about drench resistance.

Treatment Options

- ▶ For routine drenching programmes in lambs and ewes.

Lambs

- ▶ A planned drenching programme at 28-day intervals from weaning will reduce production losses associated with any worm challenge.

Ewes

- ▶ Drenching can reduce their contribution to pasture larvae contamination and reduce the stress and energy strain of worms at key times.

Cattle

- ▶ Strategic drenching of calves from marking/weaning will reduce time to target liveweight or slaughter.
- ▶ As a quarantine drench for all cattle coming onto the property.

Sustainability of drenching

National drench resistance survey data¹ indicates resistance to all economically important worm species is widespread on New Zealand sheep farms. This data is supported by other surveys.^{2,3}

Table 1. Proportion of sheep farms with resistant worm populations by drench family and worm species.

	BZ	Lev	ML	BZ+Lev	ML+Lev
<i>Teladorsagia</i> (<i>Ostertagia</i>) <i>circumcincta</i>	***	**	**	*	-
<i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp	**	**	*	*	-
<i>Nematodirus</i> spp	****	**	*	*	-
<i>Cooperia</i> spp	**	-	*	-	-

- very low/not detected, * low, ** moderate, *** high, **** very high

Combination drenches minimise the risk

Combination drenches are an important tool to manage or delay drench resistance. They can achieve on-going productivity and extend the productive life of each drench family.

Worms that are resistant to one active are killed by the other active(s) reducing the probability of resistant worms surviving the drench and slowing the development of resistance.

Combinations should be used routinely, ideally before any resistance is detected. If resistance is already present (or suspected), then using combinations becomes essential.

Whatever drench is used, it is important to monitor its efficacy and the drench resistance status on your farm.

Alternating different combination options is different to rotating single active drenches. Therefore alternating between dual combination options (BZ/Lev and ML/Lev) enables flexibility without losing the increased killing power of two actives.

Short-acting combinations such as CONVERGE are recommended to improve productivity and delay resistance.