

CONVERGE: The smart alternative for ewes

Benefits of using CONVERGE.

- ▶ ML/clear (Abamectin/Levamisole) combination drench.
- ▶ Low-dose formulation.
 - ▶ Smaller dose is ideal for heavier stock.
 - ▶ Has the convenience of more doses per pack.
- ▶ The same product can be used for both sheep and cattle.
- ▶ Effective against white, clear or ML resistant worms and worms resistant to white/clear combinations.

When should you use CONVERGE in ewes?

- ▶ To alternate after regular use of a white/clear combination.
- ▶ If you are using an ML 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.

CONVERGE product details

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

Dosage

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

Doses per pack (7mL per 70kg liveweight)

- ▶ 714 doses per 5L
- ▶ 1428 doses per 10L

Withholding periods

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

Milk: 35 days.

Our recommendation for your farm

Product: _____

Volume required: _____

Dose rate: _____

Price: _____

Comments: _____

SCANDA and CONVERGE are also ideal for routine drenching of lambs and young cattle.

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



SCANDA®
Smart Choice.



CONVERGE®
Smart Alternative.

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FACT SHEET Ewes

I'm looking for a change from my usual drench. So CONVERGE is my choice for the ewes this season.

I wouldn't go past SCANDA for my ewes.



SCANDA®
Smart Choice.



CONVERGE®
Smart Alternative.

Leaders in
**SMART
DRENCHING**

Sustainability of drenching

Resistance to all economically important worm species is widespread on New Zealand sheep farms.^{1,2,3}

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

	White	Clear	ML	White + Clear	ML + Clear
<i>Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) circumcincta</i>	***	**	**	*	—
<i>Trichostrongylus spp</i>	**	**	*	*	—
<i>Nematodirus spp</i>	****	**	*	*	—
<i>Cooperia spp</i>	**	—	*	—	—

— 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 as they can help to:
 - ▶ Avoid a heavy reliance on a single active.
 - ▶ Ensure continued efficacy against important worm species.
 - ▶ Achieve on-going productivity.
 - ▶ Extend the life of each drench family.
- ▶ Worms resistant to one active are killed by the other active(s) which reduces the probability of resistant worms surviving the drench and slows the development of resistance.
- ▶ Combinations should be routinely used, ideally before any resistance is detected. If resistance is already present (or is suspected) then using a combination is essential.
- ▶ Whatever drench is used, it is important to monitor drench efficacy and drench resistance status on a farm.

Short-acting combination drenches such as SCANDA (white/clear) and CONVERGE (ML/clear) are recommended to improve productivity and delay resistance.

While white/clear combinations are still highly effective (92% of sheep farms⁴) an ML/clear combination provides an alternative, which enables flexibility without losing the killing power of two actives.

Drenching ewes

Drenching of ewes is common practice (89%) amongst farmers.¹

Why drench ewes?

- ▶ It can reduce a ewe's contribution to pasture larvae contamination.
- ▶ Drenching minimises the stress and energy drain that worms can cause at key times.
- ▶ Evidence suggests timing of a short-acting drench at tailing/docking will provide the most benefit to ewes and lambs and the most effect on pasture contamination.
- ▶ Target groups (i.e. young, multiple-bearing, poor condition, high FEC ewes) are more likely to benefit from drenching. Leaving others undrenched reduces the selection pressure for drench resistance and may increase the cost benefit of drench use.
- ▶ With concerns about increasing selection for resistance with long-acting drenches pre-lamb, combination oral drenches are a viable alternative.

Treatment options.

- ▶ Pre-mating – where achieving target liveweight is important for reproductive performance.
- ▶ Pre-lambing – a time of increased stress on the ewe and reduced immunity to parasitism.
- ▶ Tailing/docking – when the ewe is feeding a rapidly growing lamb(s).

SCANDA: The smart choice for ewes

Benefits of using SCANDA.

- ▶ It is the leading white/clear (Oxfendazole/Levamisole) combination drench.
- ▶ Low-dose formulation.
 - ▶ Smaller dose is ideal for heavier stock.
 - ▶ Has the convenience of more doses per pack.
- ▶ The same product can be used for both sheep and cattle.
- ▶ Effective against white, clear or ML resistant worms.
- ▶ Cost-effective compared with an ML, and as a combination it can improve efficacy.
- ▶ It is included in the Priority Partnership reward programme.

When should you use SCANDA in ewes?

- ▶ It should be your first choice when considering a parasite management programme.
- ▶ If you have a preference for a low-dose formulation.
- ▶ As an entry and exit drench alongside long-acting drenches.
- ▶ If there is a history of single active drench use, including MLs, and you are concerned about drench resistance.

SCANDA product details

2.5L backpack, 10L and 20L drum.
Available with selenium.

Dosage

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

Doses per pack (7mL per 70kg liveweight)

- ▶ 357 doses per 2.5L
- ▶ 1428 doses per 10L
- ▶ 2857 doses per 20L

Withholding periods

Meat: 10 days.

Milk: 35 days (sheep), 144 hours (cattle).

1. Lawrence et al., NZVJ, 2007. 2. Hughes et al., NZVJ, 2005.
3. S3 Project, 2007. 4. Waghorn et al., NZVJ, 2006.