

## HOW effective is WSD ENDOMEK ?

WSD ENDOMEK at the dose rate of 1ml/20kg controls and treats a broad range of internal and external parasites including:

Internal parasites	Intestinal Thread Worm
Barbers Pole Worm	Large Lung Worm
Small Brown Stomach Worm (including inhibited type II)	External parasites
Small Intestinal Worm	Long Nosed Sucking Lice
Stomach Hair Worm	Short Nosed Sucking Lice
Hookworm	Biting Lice
Nodule Worm	Little Sucking Lice
Whipworm	and assists in controlling
Thin Necked Intestinal Worm	Cattle tick and other tick species where they occur

Resistance to any chemical may occur and it is important to adopt management practices which complement the use of WSD ENDOMEK. WSD offers a range of anthelmintic products for the treatment of cattle and it is recommended that a strategic rotation program be implemented to ensure continued efficacy. This may involve regular or occasional replacement of an ML treatment with another product such as WSD FENBENDAZOLE 100 which is also suitable for use in both dairy or beef enterprises.

Advice from a veterinarian or from WSD should be sought if resistance of cattle parasites to abamectin is suspected.

## WHEN to use WSD ENDOMEK

- In most management systems, WSD ENDOMEK offers a more convenient and simpler method of treatment than conventional oral drenching. The use of pour-on preparations can minimise occupational health and safety risks to operators or the likelihood of injury to stock, especially where facilities may not be ideal for the type of cattle.
- The timing of treatment with WSD ENDOMEK is likely to be determined by management practices and seasonal factors. Individual farmers may seek local veterinary advice on the best time to administer WSD ENDOMEK to different classes of stock including bulls, cows, replacement heifers, calves etc.
- There is good evidence that regular strategic treatment of young cattle for worm parasites improves both growth rate and feed efficiency on pastures. WSD ENDOMEK provides a safe, convenient, economical and effective treatment for growing steers or heifers.
- Because it treats both internal and external parasites, has a low-volume dose, and a medium-term meat withholding period (and ESI), WSD ENDOMEK is an ideal treatment for cattle entering feed-lots.
- WSD ENDOMEK is an ideal treatment if is necessary to treat lactating dairy cattle because of the NIL withholding period for milk.



# WSD ENDOMEK

Abamectin is a potent macrocyclic lactone (ML) which is widely used in many countries to treat internal and external parasites of ruminants.

WSD Endomek is a double strength pour-on anthelmintic preparation to treat and control internal and external parasites of BOTH dairy and beef cattle.

## How economical is it to use ?

WSD ENDOMEK provides an effective and economical solution to internal and external parasites of BOTH beef or dairy cattle when compared to other ML treatments.

Actives registered in pour on products for dairy and beef cattle	Doses available per pack, based on dairy or beef cattle of 250Kg live weight			
	1L	2.5 L	5L	10 L
Abamectin 5g/L	40	100	200	400
Ivermectin 5 g/L	40	100	200	400
Moxidectin 5 g/L	40	100	200	400
Eprinomectin 5 g/L	40	100	200	400
<b>Endomek</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>800</b>

## WHEN NOT to use WSD ENDOMEK in cattle

- Abamectin should not be administered to cattle less than 50kg body weight.
- Do NOT apply WSD ENDOMEK to wet cattle. Heavy rain within 2 hours after the application of this product may also reduce the efficacy, so avoid use if heavy showers are forecast.
- Cattle entering feedlots should generally not be treated if they will be on feed for less than 35 days before slaughter (the export slaughter interval) unless they are specifically for the local market.

## ARE THERE RISKS associated with using WSD ENDOMEK in cattle ?

- The greatest risk is that the treatment will NOT be effective if not applied correctly or insufficient quantities are used.
- Good management practices including maintenance and cleaning of the applicator are important.
- If applied to cattle in direct sunlight on days of very high ambient temperature, there may be a temporary local irritation or inflammation of the skin at the site of application.
- Abamectin may be toxic and care should be exercised in ensuring the correct dose rate in cattle which are in poor body condition or drought affected. It is preferable to ensure cattle in poor condition have been on adequate nutrition for several days before treating.