



STATION ROAD, SETTLE, BD14 9AA
 MAIN STREET, HIGH BENTHAM, LA2 7LE
 EQUINE CLINIC, RATHMELL, BD24 9LA



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Month:	Wormer:	Acts Against:
January	Equest ↑ ↓	Encysted small redworms
February		
March	Eqvalan Duo ↑ ↓	Roundworms and tapeworms
April		
May		
June	Worm Egg Count +/- Eqvalan	Roundworms
July		
August	Worm Egg Count +/- Eqvalan	Roundworms
September		
October		
November	Equest Pramox	Roundworms, encysted small redworms, tapeworms and bots
December		

2015 Worming Guide

The correct dose of wormer should be given for the weight of your horse. The weight can be estimated using a weigh band around the girth. As a rough guide, a 12.2hh Welsh pony will weigh 250-275kgs and a 15.2hh middleweight hunter around 500kgs. If you are unsure of your horse's weight, it is better to overdose than under-dose as most wormers are very safe, but **be careful with Equest Pramox or Equest which should not be overdose or given to foals less than 6.5 months of age. Strongid P cannot be used in foals less than 4 weeks of age. Panacur can be used from 2 –3 weeks of age.**

Most syringes contain enough to treat a 600kg horse and one sachet will normally treat a 300kg pony.

Horses that share grazing should be wormed at the same time and we recommend a worm egg count, taken from a small droppings sample (2g) at least two to three times a year to check for any worm resistance. Good pasture management including weekly dung removal is an important part of worm control.

Strategic Worming

Regular worm egg counts coupled with a blood test to detect tapeworms can be used to reduce the frequency of worming by treating horses only when necessary. If no eggs are detected then re-sample at 3 monthly intervals each year. A tapeworm blood test should be taken annually.

Worm Egg Counts

We recommend that your horse has a faecal worm egg count at least two to three times a year, to monitor the effectiveness of your worming programme.