

Livestock Health Monitoring Report – August 2022

The Tasmanian Livestock Health Report summarises information on livestock diseases and conditions observed by rural service providers across Tasmania.

See www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/tas-health for previous reports and to register for free email subscription, or join the [Tasmanian Livestock Health Facebook group](#)

Funding is provided by Animal Health Australia (with support from Sheep Producers Australia and WoolProducers Australia) and by NRE. Private veterinarians coordinate the project.

You are welcome to distribute this report to anyone you like. The next Tasmanian Livestock Health Report will be out in mid-October.

If you need more information on this project, please contact Bruce Jackson on 0407 872 520 or rja69392@bigpond.net.au.

Also see the Resources section at the end of this report.

Seasonal Disease alerts

Grass tetany: Cows from the week before birth to 4 weeks after calving can be affected, especially if in good condition.

Footrot and scald: are actively spreading in most areas.

Foot abscess: both heel abscess and toe abscess are still common now though many heel abscess cases will be in the healing phase.

Chorioptic mange: is still common in cattle at the moment but most should self-cure as spring progresses. Usually responds to a mectin pour-on or injection.

Liver fluke: last chance to treat sheep and cattle between now and October to help break the life cycle. Use a flukicide that kills adult fluke, save triclabendazole up for immature fluke between December and July.

Arthritis in lambs: If you have more than the odd case it may be worth asking your vet about testing for Erysipelas. There is a vaccine for Erysipelas.

Goitre: look for swelling under throat of newborn lambs. Iodine can help save lambs and can be given to ewes pre-lambing in future to prevent goitre.

White muscle disease: If lambs get stiff and stop walking when mustered for marking, suspect white muscle disease.

Abortion in sheep: Abortions/stillbirths are being seen now. Ask your vet about having 5 aborted lambs (with afterbirth if available) tested at the lab, or blood tests of dry ewes at marking.

Body lice: will show up now in sheep in more than 6 month's wool. Good time to inspect.

Milk fever: can be seen in lactating dairy cows, especially older Channel Island breeds.

Ovine Johne's disease (OJD): will show up now in older ewes under stress.

Bovine Johne's Disease (BJD): will also show up now in stressed cows.

Biosecurity story of the month – Compensation

If there is an outbreak of a serious emergency animal disease such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) it may be necessary to destroy livestock to stop the disease spreading. Owners will normally be compensated for livestock that are destroyed or die from the disease and also for animal products and items that are destroyed or damaged during the property clean-up. Compensation is determined by state and territory legislation and processes.

The system in Australia is designed to eliminate any reason for not reporting disease outbreaks, or delaying reporting, by paying compensation to producers who report promptly. There are severe penalties, including extremely heavy fines for people who deliberately infect livestock, and they will also be disqualified from getting compensation.

The principle is that when a property is eligible to be re-stocked, the producer will be fairly compensated to enable them to re-commence their livestock operations. For example, if a cow was destroyed and the owner was paid compensation but the price for a similar cow was higher when the owner re-stocked, the owner can be paid the difference.

Generally, animals will be valued at farm-gate prices as if they were disease-free, based on prices achieved for similar animals at the most recent local livestock markets.

Any animal products, feedstuffs, property and infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the eradication effort would usually qualify for compensation. Consequential losses (for example a supply contract that cannot be honoured) are not covered.

Expenses incurred by the producer to assist with the destruction and decontamination process will also normally be paid for.

The national AUSVETPLAN Valuation and Compensation manual sets out procedures that ensure that compensation can be fair and equitable and paid promptly to affected producers.

For more information see: <https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/eadra/a-quick-guide-to-compensation-and-valuation-in-an-ead-response/>



Diseases and conditions seen in August 2022

SHEEP				
Disease/condition	Number of reports/cases	Region	Details	Prevention, treatment, and other biosecurity advice or measures
Abortion and stillbirths	Abortions reported in 3 large flocks with significant losses and also reported as widespread	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Losses of up to 20% in flocks unvaccinated against Campylobacter. Toxo in 2 flocks, Listeria plus Campy in one.	Best diagnosis is to submit 5 aborted lambs to lab for diagnosis through your vet who could also take bloods for Toxo testing and vaginal swabs from ewes with evidence of recent abortion if no foetuses are available. Campylobacter, Toxo, Listeria, Salmonella all possible causes.
Abomasal (4 th stomach) lesions	One sheep in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Cauliflower-like growths on lining of 4 th stomach	Probably inhibited larval worms.
Arthritis, infectious in prime lambs at slaughter	20 lambs in one large flock,	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Seen as lameness and swollen joints. Whole leg will	Removing tails at the third joint (level with tip of vulva in ewe lambs) at marking prevents many cases. Early antibiotic treatment of lame lambs may work. If Erysipelas is diagnosed in the flock, then use Erysipelas vaccine. See

			usually be removed at slaughter, often making carcass worthless or dropping it into a lower price grade on the grid.	fact sheet on: https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/
Arthritis infectious in lambs at marking	About 1% of lambs in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Swollen joints, lame.	A variety of bacteria can be the cause, including Erysipelas. Removing tails at the third joint (level with tip of vulva in ewe lambs) at marking prevents many cases. Early antibiotic treatment of lame lambs may work. If Erysipelas is diagnosed in the flock, then use Erysipelas vaccine. See fact sheet on: https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/
Black scour worm	One large flock	Southern Tasmania	Scouring, high worm egg count, Trichostrongylus identified by larval ID test at lab.	Monitor young sheep closely, they can go downhill fast. Monitor with regular monthly WORMTESTs and go to 2-weekly tests if egg counts are rising rapidly. See WORMBOSS web site for good treatment and prevention strategies.
Body condition score low	widespread	N, NW and Southern Tasmania	Body condition less than BCS 2	Usually not enough feed. Worms, fluke and specific deficiencies and diseases eg footrot may also be involved.
Bottle jaw	One wether in one large flock.	Southern Tasmania	Bottle jaw usually caused by Barber's Pole Worm (Haemonchus) or liver fluke, but this one caused by OJD	Diagnosis by post mortem (Barber's Pole worms easily seen in 4 th stomach, liver fluke can be squeezed out of cut section of liver) or WORMTEST/FLUKETEST (manure sample test). Treat with effective drench. See OJD section for diagnosis of OJD.
Cachexia (very low condition score secondary to disease)	A number of ewes in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Secondary to Listeria infection, maybe shy feeders too.	Treat primary condition. Separate shy feeders and place on good pasture hay or silage if available.
Choke	One ewe in one medium flock.	Southern Tasmania	Ewe got head through ringlock.	Just bad luck.
Dags	Wide-spread	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Due to scouring.	May be due to worms, gut infection (eg Salmonella, Yersinia), nutritional factors. Have a WORTEST egg count done and ask the laboratory to culture for Yersinia and Salmonella if egg counts are low. Check paddock for plants such as capeweed. Crutch and ensure fly prevention program is effective. The Dealing with Dag Advisor Manual is available at www.wool.com/flystrikelatest .
Devils grip	One ram in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Dip in the topline just behind the shoulder blades	Causes moisture to pool and predisposes to fleece rot.
Downer aged ewe	One very old ewe in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Aged ewe unable to regain her feet despite nursing	Euthanasia best option.
Downer weaners	Several weaners in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Weaners fell when yarded.	High worm burdens in this case.

Drench resistance	Two large flocks	Northern and Southern Tasmania	One had poor response to ML drench but good response to combination, the other did a Drenchtest and showed resistance to BZ, LEV and ABA.	Some worm survival after the derquantel/abamectin drench also shows that continued use of any drench will eventually result in resistance.
Dystocia, primary (difficult birth)	Several flocks	Southern and Northern Tasmania.	Usually large single lamb that gets stuck coming out. Or twins that get tangled up.	Ewe can be assisted. Prevention: Ewes bearing single lambs should be placed in paddocks with no more than 1000 Kg of green dry matter per hectare in last 6 weeks of pregnancy.
Dystocia, secondary (slow birth)	Several flocks	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Birth process is too slow because ewe is weak or low in blood calcium, lamb suffers from low oxygen, may get up but dies within a few days.	Lamb ewes down in condition score 3. Offer loose lick containing salt, causmag and limestone if on lush pasture or cereal crops.
Empty ewes at scanning	40% of mostly young ewes in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Benchmark is less than 5% empty.	Campylobacter, Listeria, Toxo, ram problems, early embryo loss due to stresses such as shearing, oestrogenic clover, fungal oestrogens, ryegrass staggers, nutritional factors, BCS loss over joining could all play a role, but in this case Toxo was diagnosed.
Fleece derangement	Several sheep from several properties	Northern Tasmania	Wool staples hanging out from surface of fleece.	Usually body lice but can also be itch mite, grass seeds, shedding genetics etc.
Fleece rot	Sporadic cases in several flocks	Southern Tasmania	Green discoloration of wool at skin level.	Caused by constantly wet fleece plus some genetic pre-disposition mainly in Merinos. Pre-disposes to body strike. Use preventative measures/chemicals and select against this trait.
Flystrike scars	Several cases in a number of flocks	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Bare skin usually above tail or on body	Flystrike has damaged skin and wool has not grown back. Prevention: see the FLYBOSS website.
Foot abscess	Three large flocks and also reported as widespread	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Swelling of one toe, hot, painful and discharge pus in acute stage. May affect all 4 feet in some cases, but usually one foot.	Keep mob average BCS to 3 - 3.3, autumn or pre-lamb shear, reduce interdigital skin injury, walk through 5-10% formalin or 10% zinc footbath weekly. Pare away hoof to allow drainage of pus. Treat with long-acting broad-spectrum antibiotics and anti-inflammatories under vet supervision, keep feet dry eg on slatted floor of shearing shed, epsom salts on drainage point and bandage. Ensure fit to load if transported. Pregnancy toxemia is a common sequel in heavily pregnant ewes.
Footrot (virulent)	Seen in two large and one small flock and also reported as widespread	Southern, Northern Tasmania	Spread is well under way on a number of properties	Control by footbathing, use of vaccine. Prepare for eradication next summer by keeping number of infected sheep low. Prevention: Ask for a Sheep Health Declaration when buying sheep and ensure section B1 confirms flock is free of virulent footrot but still footbath and check feet on arrival. Maintain good boundary fence. See Ute Guide for Tasmania: https://www.wool.com/globalassets/wool/sheep/welfare/other-husbandry/footrot--a-guide-to-identification-and-control-in-the-field---tas-2019.pdf

Goitre	One lamb in one large flock and also reported as widespread	Southern Tasmania	Swelling (from just detectable to orange size) of upper front of neck	May be caused by iodine deficient soil or some plants such as brassicas. Give ewes 300 mg potassium iodide per ewe dissolved in water as a drench in last month of pregnancy to prevent.
Hypocalcaemia ('milk fever')	A number of heavily pregnant ewes two large flocks. Suspected in rams/hoggets.	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Late pregnancy ewes go down after period off feed or on cereal crops.	Treat with injection containing calcium (eg 4-in-1) 1/5 of a pack under skin. Warm pack in hot water before injection if possible and massage in well. Should get up within 30 minutes. If green rumen contents coming out of nostrils give antibiotic cover under veterinary supervision. Prevent with mineral supplement if on cereal crops, don't keep off feed long if shearing, crutching or for pre-lamb treatments
Lameness	A number of sheep in a number of mobs	Widespread	Reluctant to bear full weight on at least one foot.	Could be footrot, scald, foot abscess, scabby mouth of feet, strawberry footrot, injuries, toe abscess, laminitis, standing on concrete surfaces too long. Identify cause and treat accordingly.
Large bowel worm (Oesophagostomum)	One large flock	Southern Tasmania	Heavy worm burden associated with scour, loss of condition	See WORMBOSS for treating and preventing large bowel worm
Listeria	A number of cases in adult sheep in one large and one medium flock.	Northern Tasmania	Sheep may have head tilt, walk in circles, die. Often associated with silage or brassica bulb feeding.	Remove from offending feed if possible. Treat early with antibiotics under veterinary supervision but usually unsuccessful.
Lumpy jaw (dentigerous cyst)	Three rams in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Bony swelling in jaw bone, usually front of lower jaw. Possibly due to chronic infection.	Caused by growth of a random tooth or part of a tooth). Cull affected sheep.
Marking % low or low compared to scanning and also excess dry ewes at scanning	Widespread	Southern Tasmania	Normally expect less than 5% dry, 15% less lambs marked in singles and 30% less in multiples compared to scanning in Merinos ewes	Abortion (early to mid-term abortion often not observed by managers), neonatal losses (slow birth or large lamb, exposure, mis-mothering etc) are usual causes. Blood test 10 dry ewes at lamb marking and test for Campylobacter and Toxo, review feeding levels and calcium supplementation of ewes in third trimester. These were confinement fed during pregnancy and Campylobacter abortions could be a possible cause.
Newborn lamb deaths	Excess deaths in one large flock and also reported as widespread	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Newborn lambs found dead in lambing paddock	Can be due to diseases such as Toxo or Campylobacter, or can be due to slow birth, mis-mothering, exposure etc. Lamb post mortems helped identify mis-mothering in this case.
Ovine Johne's disease (OJD)	One wether in one large mob in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Adult sheep over 2 yrs old waste away over several months and die despite drenching.	Quickest diagnosis is by post mortem. Prevent by vaccinating lambs at marking with Gudair vaccine. If confirmed present in the flock, cull any sheep over 18 months of age that waste away and don't respond to drenching. See factsheet on: http://www.ojd.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/OJD_factsheet.pdf
Pleurisy	Detected at abattoir in one lamb from one	Northern Tasmania	Lungs stuck to chest wall. Usually results	Treat sick sheep with cough or respiratory distress with antibiotics under veterinary supervision. Try to avoid stress events, drench sheep carefully, avoid dusty feedstuffs.

	large property		in major trimming.	
Pneumonia	One ram in one large flock.	Southern Tasmania	Difficulty breathing, loss of condition.	Early cases in front part of lungs. Antibiotic treatment of cases under veterinary supervision (best caught early). Reduce any stress factors. See https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/NSHMP-Pneumonia-Pleurisy.pdf
Pregnancy toxaemia (twin lamb disease)	Outbreaks in one large and one medium flock, and also reported as widespread.	Southern Tasmania	Caused by insufficient energy in diet in last 6 weeks of pregnancy or illness that stops ewe grazing. Usually in multiple-bearing ewes.	If heavily pregnant ewes go down in last 6 weeks, inject 1/5 milk fever pack under skin and massage in well (to differentiate from milk fever). If ewe does not get up within an hour, twin lamb disease is most likely cause. Oral treatments rarely work unless you catch them while still able to walk but dropping out of back of mob.
Premature lambs	A number of lambs in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Small with poor wool coat.	Can be caused by iodine deficiency, Toxo, Campylobacter, Listeria etc as for abortion.
Salmonella	A number of deaths in one small mob of imported ewes	Southern Tasmania	Sudden death. Inflamed gut seen at post mortem	Antibiotic treatment under veterinary supervision of affected live animals. Prevent by reducing stress.
Selenium deficiency	One large flock	Southern Tasmania	Detected by blood or liver testing.	Deficiency is widespread in Northern and Southern Tasmania and the Bass strait Islands. Deficiency can cause white muscle disease (usually in lambs), slow growth rates in young sheep, reduced immunity to footrot and other diseases, reduced fertility. See factsheet: https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/111355/Selenium-deficiency-in-sheep.pdf
Small testicle on one side	One ram in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	One testicle smaller than normal	Ram likely to be fertile but ram lambs by that ram may be hard to castrate as condition may be heritable and the small testicle may be carried high.
Smothering	One sheep in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Woolly sheep pile on top of one another and some suffocate.	Careful sheep handling, investigate and loosen them up if sheep appear tightly packed in a race, yard or vehicle.
Sudden deaths in young sheep	Twenty deaths in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Associated with grazing legumes under pivots. Could be red gut, bloat, pulpy kidney.	Give PK booster or use 8-in-1, offer roughage, make sure lambs are not hungry before moving onto legumes.
Vaginal discharge and depressed	One ewe in one small flock	Southern Tasmania	Discharge from vulva and depressed after earlier correction of vaginal prolapse	Possibly dead lambs still inside. Poor response to antibiotics and anti-inflammatories and died.
Vaginal prolapse	Two ewes in one medium and one small flock	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Pink mass protrudes from vulva in late pregnant ewe. Ewes bearing	Treat: Give 1/5 pack of 4-in-1 calcium under skin. There are plastic devices that can be inserted and also straps or harness that can be used once the prolapse has been replaced. Prevention: Remove tails at third joint (tip of vulva) when marking ewe lambs, keep pregnant ewes

			multiple more commonly affected.	(especially twin-bearing ewes) on flatter ground in last few weeks of pregnancy, keep BCS 3 to 3.3. Don't feed salt or swedes in last 1/3 of pregnancy. Offer hay if on low dry matter feed. Shear in last third of pregnancy. Maintain steady body weight from start of mating to scanning. See https://www.fwi.co.uk/livestock/husbandry/livestock-lambing/step-step-guide-dealing-vaginal-prolapse-sheep for a guide on replacing vaginal prolapse in ewes.
Wart-like growth	One ram in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Large crusty growth from skin behind ear	Vet can remove surgically under local anaesthetic.
White muscle disease in lambs at marking	Several cases suspected	Southern Tasmania	Lamb stiff with hard muscles. Whitish areas in main muscle groups would be seen if post mortem conducted. Arthritis can look similar	Treat: Affected lambs can be given oral selenium and can recover with good nursing. Prevent: Treat ewes with selenium in pre-lambing drench or vaccination, give long-acting injection, give intra-ruminal pellets every 3 years or add selenium to fertiliser every 2 years.
Worms	One medium and one large flock.	Northern, Southern Tasmania	Worms can be diagnosed by scouring, anaemia, poor weight gain which respond to drenching, or by WORMTEST with or without larval identification, or total worm count at post mortem.	Trichostrongylus (black scour worm) numbers still high now and do a lot of damage. Carryover barbers pole worm burdens still possible. See WORMBOSS at: http://www.wormboss.com.au/sheep-goats/programs/sheep.php Drench resistance suspected in some cases. See WORMBOSS to see how to conduct a DRENCHTEST.
CATTLE				
Choriopic mange	Several steers in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	Hair loss around tail head and flanks, shoulders. Rough scaly skin. Diagnosis by skin scraping.	More common as winter progresses. Can become severe if cattle are stressed and short on feed. A number of registered treatments are available including ML drenches and pour-ons.
Deformity	One steer in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Wasted hindquarters, deformed front legs	Could be a congenital/hereditary condition or due to injury.
Dystocia (difficult birth)	1 cow in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	This case was a rotten dead calf.	Cow was still walking about so calf removed and cow treated with antibiotics and anti-inflammatories under veterinary supervision.
Eosinophilic myositis	One of 9 finished cattle at abattoir	Northern Tasmania	Green areas in muscle, trimmed out at abattoir	A form of Sarco spread by dogs (or humans) in faeces. Try to reduce exposure of cattle to dog (and human) manure.

Grass tetany (hypomagnesaemia)	A number of cows in five herds	Southern Tasmania	Week before to 4 weeks after calving. Found dead or down, hyper-excitabile.	Treat with 4-in-1 packs under skin. Prevention: Feed Causmag on hay in the last week before calving starts and during calving especially if potash and nitrogen fertilisers have been used on grass dominant pastures. Don't let cows get overfat - calve cows down in condition score 3. Link: https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/grass-tetany-beef-cattle-prevention-and-treatment#:~:text=Grass%20tetany%20is%20a%20highly,Angus%20cattle%20and%20their%20crosses.
Lice	Widespread	Southern Tasmania	Biring lice cause irritation and rubbing against objects, sucking lice can cause a degree of anaemia in young cattle	Treat: a number of pour-on products are registered for use. Injectable and oral products can be effective depending on the species of external parasites present.
Milk fever	Several cows in one large dairy herd	Northern Tasmania	Usually mature cows, more in Channel Island breeds	Treat with calcium injection under skin. Prevent with anionic transition diet in late pregnancy.
Scour in adult cattle	One cow in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Worms, copper deficiency, excess molybdenum, BJD or dietary.	Treat with broad spectrum drench and offer hay. Vet can test for BJD.

ALPACAS and CAMELS

NIL this month				
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GOATS

Nil this month				
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PIGS

Nil this month				
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POULTRY

Nil this month				
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Resources

Farm biosecurity plans

Everything you need to know about farm biosecurity, for example to make a biosecurity plan for LPA accreditation, can be found on: <https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/>

Animal health declarations

Provide an animal health declaration when selling sheep, cattle, goats and camelids, and ask to see declarations when purchasing or moving these animals onto your property. See:

<https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/>

Livestock Data Link (LDL) allows you to access information on carcase data, diseases and conditions detected in your sheep at slaughter through the National Sheep Health Monitoring Project. See: <https://www.integritysystems.com.au/globalassets/isc/pdf-files/ldl-pdf-files/about-livestock-data-link.pdf> for more details.

Report any suspicion of an Emergency Animal Disease

Report any suspicion of an Emergency Animal Disease, especially slobbering/lameness in ruminants and pigs, sudden death in multiple pigs, to your vet or the Hotline on 1800 675 888. Early detection is critical if eradication is to be successful.

Comply with the Ruminant Feed Ban

Protect access to our export markets by never feeding animal protein such as meat meal to any ruminant including sheep, cattle, goats, deer and alpacas. See: <https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/australian-ruminant-feed-ban/>

Maintain market access through strong tracing systems

Use NVDs and NLIS tags properly so that animals can be 'contact traced' quickly if there is an outbreak of an Emergency Animal Disease or a chemical residue problem. Especially important to list all PICs on NLIS tags in sale mobs of sheep on the NVD. See: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/animal-industries/identifying-selling-moving-livestock>

If you have pigs, don't feed them swill

Check whether waste food you want to feed to pigs is "swill" or not. Swill which contains food from overseas can introduce devastating diseases such as foot and mouth disease or African swine fever into Tasmania. For more detail see: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/animal-biosecurity/animal-health/pigs/swill-feeding>

Never feed raw untreated offal or sheep meat to dogs or cats.

Untreated offal from sheep, goats, cattle and pigs may spread hydatids if fed to dogs. Sheep offal or sheep meat may spread diseases such as hydatids, sheep measles and bladder worm in sheep if fed to dogs, or Toxoplasma and Sarco if fed to cats. See: <https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/>

Bucks for Brains

If you have a sheep or cow showing neurological (nervous) signs you may be able to claim a subsidy for a post mortem investigation (https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Bucks-for-Brains_Jun16_WEB.pdf)

Maintaining Tasmania's export markets:

Information from these reports may be used to help convince our overseas trading partners that we don't have certain livestock diseases that they are concerned about, thus keeping our valuable export markets open and stopping risky imports coming in. For example, Tasmania exported approximately \$100 million worth of sheep meats and wool in 2019-20. See: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/facts-figures/tasmanian-agri-food-scorecards>

The National Sheep Industry Biosecurity Strategy

The National Sheep Industry Biosecurity Strategy lies at the core of this program, see: www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/nsibs

Phone A Vet

A telemedicine app that caters for production animals. Download the app from your usual provider. Can use video, photos, texting, you can select your vet. Experienced sheep, cattle, goat, camelid and pig vets are available. See: <https://www.phoneavet.com.au/>