# Tasmanian Livestock Health Report – April 2025

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 a 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-June.

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

**Barber's pole worm:** Hanging on, especially on irrigated pastures, due to the mild weather. Watch for anaemia, exercise intolerance, high worm egg counts.
**Bloat:** has been seen in lambs on lucerne and clover on misty overcast days.
**Brown stomach worm:** resistance to macrocyclic lactone (ML) drench family is common. More common over warmer months.
**Drench resistance**: resistance to white, clear and macrocyclic lactone (ML) drenches is relatively common and any other drench can also fail.
**DrenchTest**: Autumn is the best time to do a DrenchTest as all major worm species are more likely to be present. Draft off 150 lambs and do regular worm egg counts, when over 400 epg have a larval identification done to make sure enough of each major worm species are present.
**Facial eczema**: can be seen on irrigated ryegrass pastures, mainly in dairy cattle but sheep can be affected too.
**Footrot and scald**: Active now on some properties. Scald being seen on irrigated pastures.
**Liver fluke**: Eggs can be present in Fluketests now, but blood tests can detect both immature and mature fluke so may be the best way to detect liver fluke in live animals.
**Nematodirus**: can still be seen in weaner sheep. Scouring, sub-optimal growth rates, and some Nematodirus eggs in the egg count justify a drench.
**Pleurisy**: is common, slowing prime lamb growth rates and resulting in trimming at the abattoir. Check MLA's myFeedback to see if there is any data on your consigned lambs.
**Pulpy kidney (PK):** Make sure lambs get an extra booster if more than 3 months since last shot and going onto rich feed such as clover or lucerne.
**Ryegrass staggers**: Still a potential problem in some areas. Graze weaners on safer paddocks.
**Weaned lamb scours:** If lambs are scouring and worm egg counts are zero or very low then coccidia, Yersinia or Campylobacter gut infection could be involved; consult with your vet on best options for diagnosis and treatment.

## Biosecurity story of the month – Pinkeye

Recently a sheep producer mentioned that she had bought in a new ram and shortly after joining, most of the ewes got pinkeye. The question was: could she have prevented this by quarantine and testing or treatment? The short answer is: probably not. Pinkeye in sheep is usually caused by a Mycoplasma bacterium, but a number of other microbes have also been cultured from active cases. The carrier state is common, carriers do not show any signs of eye infection, and antibiotic treatment is not thought to eliminate infection. Testing is unlikely to detect all carriers.

"Hotel quarantine" for at least two weeks is still a good principle, and if pinkeye develops in the bought-in sheep during this isolation period, the disease should be treated vigorously and the sheep kept isolated until they appear completely normal.

So what about cattle? Cattle pinkeye is usually caused by a bacterium called *Moraxella bovis*. Carriers that look normal are common and cattle can carry the bacterium in the nasal passages and vagina so testing is unreliable.

*Mycoplasma bovis* can also cause conjunctivitis and looks similar to pinkeye, and often surfaces when cattle are stressed, especially after transport, even after a short trip. So, while testing or treatment of introduced cattle is unlikely to eliminate infection, if you do see what looks like pinkeye in quarantined cattle, especially if some are also lame, talk to your vet about testing for *Mycoplasma bovis*, as an introduction of *Mycoplasma bovis* can have serious health consequences such as abortion, mastitis and arthritis, for your herd.

## Diseases and conditions seen in April 2025

| SHEEP | | | | |
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| **Disease/condition** | **Number of reports/ cases** | **Region** | **Details** | **Prevention, treatment, and other biosecurity advice or measures** |
| Abdominal discomfort and death | One pet wether in one small flock. | Southern Tasmania | Painful abdomen, died despite treatment | May have been inflamed abdominal organs or blockage in the urinary system. |
| Barber's pole worm | Suspected in a mob of lambs in one large flock | Southern Tasmania | Sudden death, no scouring, pale gums. | Deaths, high worm egg counts. See WORMBOSS website for details on diagnosis, control and prevention programs. |
| Body condition score low | One aged ewe in one small flock | Southern Tasmania | Body condition less than BCS 2 | Usually not enough feed. Worms, fluke, and specific deficiencies (copper, selenium, B12), broken mouth, aged, and diseases eg footrot may also be involved. This ewe had lost a molar tooth which lodged between the teeth and the cheek and improved after the tooth was removed. |
| Bottle jaw | One ram in one medium flock. | Southern Tasmania | Bottle jaw is a soft swelling under the lower jaw. If you press your thumb into it firmly for a minute, the depression will remain afterwards. | Commonly caused by Barber's Pole Worm (Haemonchus) or liver fluke at this time of year. Can also be due to OJD, worms other than Barbers Pole worm, or malnutrition. Oedema due to photosensitisation or swelling due to an abscess can also look similar. Diagnosis by blood test, post mortem (Barber's Pole worms easily seen in 4th stomach, liver fluke can be squeezed out of cut section of liver) or WORMTEST/FLUKETEST (manure sample test). Treat with effective barber's pole and fluke drenches. |
| Dags | A number of lambs in two medium flocks. | Northern Tasmania | Due to scouring. Low worm egg count. | May be due to worms, gut infection (eg Salmonella, Yersinia, coccidia), but this one almost certainly sudden change in diet. Have a WORMTEST egg count done and ask the laboratory to check for coccidia, culture for Yersinia and Salmonella if egg counts are low. Check paddock for plants such as capeweed. Crutch. The Dealing with Dag Advisor Manual is available at www.wool.com/flystrikelatest. |
| Epididymitis | One case in one medium flock | Northern Tasmania. | A lump is felt usually just under the testicle but can be on side or top. | Can be due to trauma or infection. Ovine Brucellosis should be suspected if a number of rams have epididymitis (see vet) though Actinobacillus seminis can also cause a number of lumps. Ram may still be fertile if the other testicle is in good order. |
| Ewe lamb scanning rates low | One mob of ewe lambs in one large flock | Northern Tasmania | Low scanned in lamb rates in ewe lambs joined for 4 weeks. | Ewe lambs over 40 kg, ewes should be cycling in March. Sometimes ewe lambs do not start cycling until ram contact occurs, so using teasers for 10 days before the rams are joined or extending joining for an additional 10 days may be worthwhile. |
| Flystrike | Widespread, not a particularly bad year for flystrike due to dry conditions, but mild conditions | NW, N and Southern Tasmania | Breech, body, shoulder, poll strike in rams, pizzle strike. Foot strike (secondary to footrot or foot abscess). Sheep with footrot | Observe for wet, grey areas of wool, tail flicking, separation from mob, lying down. The AWI web site has a large number of resources and runs workshops on flystrike. See: https://www.wool.com/simplifly |

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| | have extended longer than normal | | struck over ribs from lying on infected foot. | |
| Footrot, virulent | Active in one small flock | Northern Tasmania | Active spread on irrigation, and now on dry land in some areas that have had some rain. | Summer paring and eradication inspections should be finished. Long-acting oxytetracycline injections under veterinary supervision are useful while conditions are dry so unlikely to work now. Cull chronic cases or move out of replacement breeding mob. Prevention: Ask for a Sheep Health Declaration when buying sheep and ensure section B1 confirms flock is free of virulent footrot but still footbath, quarantine, and check feet on arrival. Footbath sheep returning from shows. 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 |
| Growth rates low in lambs | One large flock | Northern Tasmania | Lambs scouring and growing slowly with low worm egg counts | Possible causes can be worms, fluke, dietary deficiency (energy, protein, micronutrients), liver damage/photosensitisation, recent scabby mouth, Mycoplasma ovis, chronic infections such as pneumonia, pleurisy etc. Conduct WORMTEST and FLUKETEST, review Feed On Offer. Coccidia and yersinia infections responsible in this instance. |
| Hooves overgrown | A number of ewes in one small and one large flock. | Northern and Southern Tasmania | Toe of hoof very long, can curl up. Soft ground, scald and footrot can be underlying cause. | Regular trimming. Control scald /footrot if present. |
| Lameness and long toes | A small number of sheep in one small flock | Northern Tasmania | Reluctant to bear full weight on at least one foot. | Could be footrot, scald, foot abscess, scabby mouth of feet, injuries, toe abscess, laminitis, standing on concrete surfaces too long. Identify cause and treat accordingly. |
| Mis-mated ewes | A small number of maiden ewes in one medium flock | NW Tasmania | A dog pushed a ram through a fence. | A veterinarian can use certain vet drugs to abort the ewes between 7 and 60 days after the contact with the ram. |
| Nasal discharge, purulent, both nostrils | A small number of lambs and ewes in a number of flocks. | NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania | Can be due to viral or bacterial infections. Rarely due to nasal bots. | If sheep are bright and alert no action required. If depressed, laboured breathing, deaths, veterinary advice should be sought. |
| Nervous signs | One ram in one large flock | Northern Tasmania | Signs of blindness and incoordination. | This one was not postmortemed. But may have had Listeria or another encephalitis. Animal Health Australia (Bucks for brains) subsidies may be available for postmortems on neurological cases in sheep over 18 months and under 5 years of age. |
| Ovine Johnes' disease (OJD) | A number of reports from a number of sources. | NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania | Adult sheep over 2 yrs old waste away over several months and die despite drenching. | Quickest diagnosis is by postmortem. 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: https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au//wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2023/10/OJD_factsheet.pdf and https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/about-jd/ |
| Photosensitisation in lambs on brassica | A number of cases in one large flock. | Northern Tasmania | Skin peels off face and ears, backs of bare shorn lambs. | Usually occurs when the brassica is not quite mature enough. Take lambs back off for 2 weeks if possible. Treat with antihistamines, antibiotics, under veterinary supervision, if necessary, offer deep shade, 'pink zinc' bare areas. |

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| Photosensitisation on pasture | A number of cases in one large flock. | Southern Tasmania | Swelling of ears and face in this case. Liver discoloured on postmortem. | Blood sample for liver damage check, spore count pasture for Pithomyces (Facial Eczema) spores, check water for blue-green algae, poisonous plants and pigment plants (eg storksbill, medics). Treat with antihistamines, antibiotics under veterinary supervision if necessary, offer deep shade, pink zinc on bare areas, move to new paddock. Blue-green algae on dams suspected in this case. |
| Poll injuries on rams | A number of rams in one medium flock | Northern Tasmania | Fighting injuries | Normal behaviours especially in lead-up to joining. Use flystrike prevention. Keep smaller/younger rams separate if possible. |
| Shelly toe | Several sheep in one small flock | Northern Tasmania | Curved separation of hoof wall from sole up hoof wall near front of hoof. | Conformational defect rather than a disease condition. Is heritable and can be selected against. Best to pare off separated hoof wall as dirt and manure can pack into the space and cause a form of toe abscess. |
| Sudden death of ram lambs | Several ram lambs in one medium flock | Northern Tasmania | Rams found dead | Some possibility of Clostridial disease so mob re-vaccinated and deaths stopped. |
| Undershot jaw | One lamb in one medium flock | Northern Tasmania | Incisor teeth do not meet front of dental pad on upper jaw | Hereditary conformational fault. Causes difficulty eating and slow growth, smaller adult body size and lower body condition score. Cull. |
| Worms | A number of flocks. | NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania | Mainly moderate egg counts. Black scour worm still dominating, but some stomach hair worm, brown stomach worms and Barber's pole worm dominating on some farms. | Differentiate from nutritional scour or coccidia by WORMTEST. Use effective drench. Check that drench is working by repeating egg count 10-14 days later. Try to plan 'clean' paddocks for weaned lambs and pre-lamb drenched ewes. See WORMBOSS at: http://www.wormboss.com.au/sheep-goats/programs/sheep.php |
| **CATTLE** | | | | |
| Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) | A number of young cattle in one medium herd | Southern Tasmania | Snotty nose and other signs of respiratory tract infection. | These affected after transport and introduction to new property. Veterinary intervention required to prevent losses. |
| Dags | A number of young cattle in a number of herds | NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania | Dried faeces stuck on tail hair. | Previous scour. Worm control, dietary control, viral diseases can all be involved. |
| Dead semen | Two bulls in one large herd | Southern Tasmania | Lower than expected pregnancy rates in herd vaccinated for Vibrio. | Single sire mating with some limited bull swapping late in joining period. |
| Diarrhoea and ill-thrift in young cattle | A number of weaners in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Pestivirus or bacterial infection suspected. | Treat with broad spectrum drench and offer hay. Veterinary diagnosis proceeding on this one. |
| Growth rates low | Heifers in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Gross nutrition (energy, protein levels), micronutrient (selenium, | Brown stomach worms thought responsible in this case. |

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| | | | copper, B12) deficiencies, worms, fluke, subclinical pneumonia all possible. | |
| Hoof deformity | One bull in one large herd | Southern Tasmania | Feet generally deformed. | Could be due to injury or healed infection. Sometimes hoof trimming can reveal an abscess or defect that can be corrected. Otherwise cull if lame or aged. |
| Knee swollen | One heifer in one small herd | Northern Tasmania | Could be soft tissue or bone reaction. | May be from trauma, old joint infection. |
| Lameness | 1 cow in 1 small herd | Northern Tasmania | Foot abscess, sub-solar abscess, injuries etc | Remove cow from mob if possible, rest in small paddock or yard, give anti-biotics and anti-inflammatories under vet supervision, check for foot injuries and infections. |
| Lameness, severe, recumbency and death | One heifer in one small herd | Northern Tasmania | Probably a foot abscess | Handling facilities were not available, treatment was delayed and toxaemia or bacteraemia (bacteria spreading right through the body) may have resulted. |
| Lameness in bulls post joining | 2 bulls in 1 large herd | Northern Tasmania | Foot abscess, sub-solar abscess, injuries etc possible but also 'wear and tear' on stifles and hips. | Rest in small paddock or yard and arrange vet inspection if no improvement in 10 days. |
| Laminitis | One cow in one medium herd | Northern Tasmania | Lame, swelling of lower leg. Chronic cases have growth rings in wall of hoof and "slipper foot". | Treat any infections, reduce concentrate rations or offer hay if on rich forage. Vet may be able to assist. |
| Liver failure | One death in one medium herd | Northern Tasmania | Possible causes Acute Bovine Liver Disease, blue-green algae, abscess, poisonous plants eg ragwort, liver fluke, | Remove from source, treat for fluke. Provide good feed, shade, clean water. |
| Liver fluke | Detected in one large herd. | Northern Tasmania | Live fluke detected by blood tests | Strategic treatments in autumn and late winter with effective flukicides depending on challenge. Keep stock off areas where fluke snail survives (dam edges, lagoons, areas that flood in spring) if possible. Sheep run on same areas will also need treatment. See; https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/114691/liver-fluke-disease-in-sheep-and-cattle.pdf |
| Low pregnancy rates in adult cows | Generally lower than expected in-calf rates | Northern Tasmania | Can be due to sub-fertile bulls, Vibrio, Trichs, pestivirus, nutrition, mating management | Lower than average nutrition due to the dry season suspected in this situation. |
| Lumpy jaw | A number of cases on a number of properties | Northern Tasmania | Infection of bone of face | Antibiotics often work, contact your veterinarian. |

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| Ocular (eye) discharge (clear, watery) only one eye | One weaner from a one small herd | Northern Tasmania | Usually caused by a foreign body such as a grass seed but can also be Pinkeye | Examine eye for foreign bodies including under the third eyelid. |
| Phlegmonous Cellulitis | One cow in a small herd | Northern Tasmania | Bacterial infection of soft tissue | Can cause death if untreated. Antibiotics under veterinary supervision. Some cases require surgical drainage. |
| Photosensitisation | Fifty dairy cow in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Skin peels off areas with little hair or white hair. | May be caused by Acute Bovine Liver Disease (ABLD), blue-green algae on dams, Facial Eczema, poisonous plants. Remove from paddock, provide deep shade to protect from sunlight. Multivitamin injections, antihistamines, antibiotic cover if necessary, under veterinary supervision. This one thought to be secondary to liver damage and a brief exposure. |
| Pinkeye | Widespread in a number of herds | Northern and Southern Tasmania | Discharge from both eyes usually but may be only one. Watery then may become purulent. Front of eye may get cloudy, ulcerated, middle of eye can go yellow, eye can rupture. | Start treatment early. Separate affected cattle, use eye creams, antibiotic injection into eyelids under veterinary supervision, eye patches or vet can stitch eyelids. There is a vaccine available that covers most of the strains of pink eye bacteria that occur in Tasmania. See: https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/103904/pinkeye-in-cattle.pdf |
| Salivation and hyper-reactive. | One heifer in one small herd. | Northern Tasmania | Appeared stressed during handling. No other signs of an exotic disease eg lameness, ulcers between toes. | Allow time to settle. Examination in a crush may reveal cause, treat appropriately. May have 'transit tetany' where excessive time off feed can result in low blood magnesium levels. Magnesium can be administered in drinking water prior to loading. |
| Stifle swollen | Two heifers in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Ligaments or joint surfaces probably damaged some time ago | Treatment unlikely to be effective if some time since original injury. Make sure fit to load if transported. |
| Straining to urinate | One cow in one small herd | Northern Tasmania | Cow frequently adopts urination position but no urine passed. | Most likely cystitis, but blockage due to bladder stones possible. Veterinary examination required. |
| Rectal prolapse | Two calves in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Irritation of the lower bowel causes straining. | Coccidiosis was the cause of straining in this case. A vet can deal with the rectal prolapse but the coccidiosis needs to be controlled as well. |
| Rumenitis and sudden death | Several dairy cows from one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Cows found dead. Inflamed rumen found on postmortem. | Rumenitis usually caused by excessive levels of carbohydrate eg grain in the diet. Ensure cows are gradually introduced to full ration and don't get access to spilt grain etc. |
| Toe crack | One bull in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Vertical split in the toe of the hoof from coronary band to tip of toe. | May be conformation (and possibly hereditary) vitamin/mineral deficiency or dry cold conditions. Pare the feet. If lame may need to pare, cut out all damaged hoof horn and check for hoof abscess. Feed dietary supplement with copper, zinc, vitamins A , D and biotin. |

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| Toe abscess | One bull in one large herd | Northern Tasmania | Lameness, hoof usually somewhat overgrown | A veterinarian can drain the abscess by paring away the hoof carefully to release the pus and shape hoof to reduce risk of recurrence. |
| Wooden tongue | A number of cases on a number of properties | Northern Tasmania | Tongue sticking out a bit, not eating | Intravenous iodine given by vet usually best treatment. Antibiotic injections may work. Reduce access to spikey plants. The increased incidence probably due to cattle eating coarse vegetation due to lack of feed. |
| Worms | A number of weaners and young cattle in a number of herds | Northern Tasmania | High faecal egg count or high pepsinogen (measured in a blood sample). | Differentiate from nutritional scour or coccidia by WORMTEST. Use effective drench. Check that drench is working by repeating egg count 10-14 days later. Try to plan 'clean' paddocks for weaned calves. See WORMBOSS at: https://wormboss.com.au/wormboss-resources/?species=Cattle&soia=cattle&region=TAS&season=Autumn%2C+Spring%2C+Summer%2C+Winter |
| **ALPACAS and CAMELS** | | | | |
| No cases reported | | | | |
| **GOATS** | | | | |
| Lack of libido | One buck in one medium herd | NW Tasmania | Recently introduced buck showing no interest in does on heat | A veterinarian can supply hormonal treatments to increase libido. |
| **PIGS** | | | | |
| Abscess, multiple | One grower in one large herd | Southern Tasmania | Multiple abscesses on body | Grower may have underlying problems. Abscesses could be drained and antibiotics given by veterinary surgeon but may be better to euthanase. |
| Eagle predation of piglets | Several piglets in one large outdoor herd | Southern Tasmania | Piglets found with talon marks over back | Provide shelter for piglets, in this case dense vegetation. |
| Injured leg | One grower in one large herd | Southern Tasmania | Carrying leg, wound visible | Segregate, clean, use antiseptics, antibiotics and anti-inflammatories under veterinary supervision if necessary. Remove any sharp objects from pen |
| Lice | One herd | Southern Tasmania | Sucking lice, large (4-6 mm long) and dark, seen in neck folds, ears and all over body in heavy infestations. Only survive a few days off pig. | A number of sprays, injections and in-feed medications can be used. Follow label instructions to break life cycle as many treatments do not kill the lice eggs which take some time to hatch so a second treatment at the correct interval is required. |
| Mange (sarcoptic) | Widespread in one large outdoor piggery | Southern Tasmania | Itching, rubbing against objects and crusting around ears. | A number of effective treatments are available. See your vet. |
| Rectal prolapse | One grower in one outdoor medium herd | Southern Tasmania | Can be caused by excess heavy coughing, coccidia etc. | Treat cause of cough or other caused of bowel irritation. |

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| Tail-biting | Several pigs in one large herd | Southern Tasmania | Behavioural vice. | Ensure pigs are not crowded or stressed in any way, optimise feeding regime and diet. Often only one or two pigs doing most of the biting, identify these and remove from group. Tails can be docked within 7 days of birth if all else fails. |
| Thin grower | One grower in one large piggery | Southern Tasmania | A number of conditions can cause this including competition for feed, worms, mange, pneumonia and other infections | Determine cause and treat or treat for internal and external parasites, segregate and feed well. Euthanase if does not respond. |
| Thin sow syndrome | A small number of sows in one large herd | Southern Tasmania | Sows are thinner than the rest of the breeding herd | Segregation from other sows and preferential feeding on a high energy diet can return the sows to an acceptable condition score. |
| Worms | One large herd | Southern Tasmania | Roundworms can be seen in manure, worms can be seen at slaughter. Whipworms can also infect pigs in Tasmania | Wormers can be given in the water, by injection, as pour-on. A program needs to be worked out to stop worms becoming a problem. |
| **POULTRY** | | | | |
| Air saculitis | One chicken in one small flock | Southern Tasmania | Chickens may show some degree of respiratory distress. Can be caused by a number of respiratory infections including fungi. | Postmortem shows white or discoloured areas in air sacs. Bacterial infections may respond to antibiotic treatment under veterinary supervision. |
| Injury to back of neck | Several roosters in one small flock | Southern Tasmania | Usually due to fighting in this case after new roosters introduced | Segregate aggressive roosters. |
| Roundworms | One small flock | Southern Tasmania | Diarrhoea, thin, depressed birds. Roundworm eggs seen on faecal examination or worms in small intestine on postmortem. | Treat with wormer (usually in drinking water). Prevent with regular (eg every 3 months) treatment, 'hotel quarantine" and treat introduced birds. Exclude wild birds from poultry runs. |
| Scaley leg | A number of chickens in one small flock | Southern Tasmania | Lower legs become crusty and scaley. Caused by a microscopic mite related to the sarcoptic mange mite. | Treat by dipping legs in one part kerosene and 2 parts linseed oil. |

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| Wet vent | One hen in one small flock | Southern Tasmania | Feathers around back end are constantly wet | May be caused by a fungal infection. Wash vent area with warm water, dry and apply antifungal cream, repeat every two days. |
| White manure | One hen in one small flock | Southern Tasmania | May be due to excessive urates in urinary system (urolithiasis). | Can be caused by excessive calcium or protein in the diet, or a viral infection. You may not be able to save the hen, but review calcium and protein levels. |
| **DEER** | | | | |
| No cases reported | | | | |

## Resources

**Farm biosecurity plans**
Everything you need to know about farm biosecurity, for example how 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/

**myFeedback** 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: MLA's myFeedback 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, abortion or nervous signs 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**
Any feed containing material of placental mammal origin (other than milk and milk by-products, properly rendered meat meal, or tallow) is swill. 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. Untreated sheep offal or sheep meat may spread other diseases such as sheep measles and bladder worm in sheep if fed to dogs, or Toxoplasma and Sarco if fed to cats. See: https://sheepconnecttasmania.files.wordpress.com/2023/07/sct-disease-factsheets-all.pdf

**Bucks for Brains**

If you have a sheep or cow showing neurological (nervous) signs you may be able to claim a subsidy for a postmortem investigation (https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au//wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2024/09/Bucks-for-Brains-Brochure.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 $272 million worth of sheep meats and wool in 2021-22. See: https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/multifaceted-agriculture/facts-figures/tasmanian-agri-food-scorecards?_kx=dugXLaA5GP87nVpXBiMvfbcx1KKhlEXkNp9EA0v_Z_M.TidPmQ

**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/

**Farm Biosecurity Apps**

If you want to know who is coming and going, warn visitors of risks and areas to avoid without spending your whole day on your mobile, you may like to consider an app that combines with a QR code on your farm entrances. See: https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/biosecurity-at-your-fingertips/

**Paraboss**

The previous WormBoss, LiceBoss, and FlyBoss websites are now all in one place and have a wealth of information on, and tools to manage sheep, goat and cattle parasites.

https://paraboss.com.au/

Includes an online learning resource: https://wormboss.com.au/learn-about-sheep-worm-control-in-australia/online-learning-tasmania-introduction/