Tasmanian Livestock Health Report – December 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-February.

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

Acute bovine liver disease (ABLD): use sheep now to graze off paddocks that grow a lot of rough dog's tail weed, so that cattle can graze safely in autumn.
Arthritis in lambs: If you have more than the odd case it may be worth asking your vet about testing for Erysipelas as there is a vaccine for Erysipelas but not for other causes of arthritis.
Barber's pole worm (BPW): Can be a problem from now on, not just on irrigated pastures. Watch for anaemia, bottle jaw, exercise intolerance, high worm egg counts. The NRE Animal Health Laboratory offers a Rapid Lectin test that tells you what proportion of the worm eggs detected are BPW. The Rapid Lectin test result is available the day after the egg count.
Bloat: is a risk in lambs on lucerne or clover on misty overcast days.
Brown stomach worm: more common in summer and are poor egg producers so worm egg counts may be only medium while significant burdens are present.
Body lice: Just before shearing is a good time to inspect so that infestations can be treated off-shears.
Drench resistance: resistance to white, clear, macrocyclic lactone (ML) drenches and some combinations 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 is present.
Facial eczema: can be seen on irrigated ryegrass pastures from now on, mainly in dairy cattle but sheep can be affected too.
Footrot and scald: Spreading now in wetter areas and on irrigation.
Flystrike: Cases are occurring now.
Liver fluke: Eggs can be present in Fluketests now if animals have not been treated since last autumn, but immature fluke can be migrating through livers now, so blood tests may be the best way to detect liver fluke in live animals and triclabendazole the best treatment for immature fluke.
Lucerne red gut: seen as sudden death with a bloated carcase in lambs on lucerne or clover. Offering roughage such as hay, straw or alternating between pasture and the lucerne/clover can help prevent cases.

Nematodirus: are active over the next few months in weaners. 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 vaccinated more than 3 months previously get a booster if going onto rich feed such as clover or lucerne. 3-in-1 is cheaper than 5- or 6-in-1 and gives the same PK immunity.
Ram check: Check your ram's testes, teeth, feet and condition score. Consider some high protein supplement in the 8 weeks lead up to mating.
Ryegrass staggers: Can be seen from now on. Graze off paddocks with a history of staggers before the season starts and plan to place weaners on safer pastures.
Scabby mouth: in lambs on feet and mouth.

Biosecurity story of the month – lead in old bathtubs

High levels of lead have been found in samples of water from old bathtub troughs with damaged enamel coating. Bathtubs made prior to 1980 often contained lead in the enamel used to seal and smooth the surface of the bath, and any form of abrasion, chipping or wear can allow release of lead into the water.

Fortunately in this case no livestock such as cattle or sheep were involved, but if they had been, and testing revealed that their tissue or blood lead levels were too high, affected animals would have been placed under restrictions. Their National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) electronic identification tag (NLIS tag) numbers would have been placed on a restricted list to ensure that carcases from these animals were not processed for human consumption.

The NLIS in Australia is one of the best traceback systems in the world and helps protects our domestic population and export markets from residue issues. Some may recall the dieldrin and DDT residues crisis from 1989 which was the reason we first started using tail tags on cattle.

A good traceback system is also essential if there is an outbreak of an emergency disease. Foot and mouth disease is still active in Indonesia and infected meat products have been detected by customs at our border in the past, so we have to be ready to respond to any outbreak that could occur at any time.

Filling in the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) properly and applying the correct NLIS tags may be either considered a nuisance, or valuable insurance. When we are so dependent on export markets to absorb 70% of the red meat we produce, insurance seems like a good idea.

Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV)

Up until 2022 Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) only occurred in northern Australia. Now it can occur in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. JEV has been detected in mosquitoes in NSW and Victoria in November/December 2025.

JEV spreads through the bite of infected mosquitoes and can cause fatal encephalitis in humans. In animals it causes mild and transient illness in most pigs and horses but causes significant reproductive losses in breeding sows.

In 2025 a mosquito (*Culex annulirostris*), that can spread JEV was identified in Tasmania but the

risk of infection here is still considered to be very low.

The most common clinical signs in pigs are mummified, stillborn or weak piglets, some with neurological signs. Pigs up to 6 months of age can show nervous signs.

Infected horses may have a high temperature, be jaundiced (yellow inside lining of eyelids), become lethargic, stop eating and show nervous signs which can include incoordination, difficulty swallowing, impaired vision, and sometimes excitement.

If you see any of these signs in pigs or horses contact your vet or ring 1800 675 888.

Diseases and conditions seen in December 2025

SHEEP				
Disease/condition	**Number of reports/ cases**	**Region**	**Details**	**Prevention, treatment, and other biosecurity advice or measures**
Arthritis infectious	One lamb in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Swollen hock and knee post-marking. Whole leg will usually be removed at slaughter, often making carcase worthless or dropping it into a lower price grade on the grid.	Removing tails at the third joint (level with tip of vulva in ewe lambs) at marking prevents many cases. Make sure orphan lambs receive sufficient colostrum within 24 hours of birth. Early antibiotic treatment of lame lambs under veterinary supervision may work. If Erysipelas is diagnosed in the flock, then use Erysipelas vaccine. See fact sheet on: https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/
Barber's pole worm (BPW)	One lamb in one large flock.	Northern Tasmania	Incidental finding on postmortem	See *WORMBOSS* website for details on diagnosis, control and prevention programs.
Body condition score low	A small number of sheep in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Body condition less than BCS 2	Usually not enough feed. Worms, fluke, broken mouth, OJD, cancer and specific deficiencies and diseases eg footrot may also be involved.
Blind weaned lamb	One lamb in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Eyes look normal.	Possibly PEM (a vitamin B1 deficiency if on rich feed) or congenital blindness. Large frequent injections of vitamin B1 can help recovery if detected early.
Busted udder	Two ewes in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Udder hangs down lower than normal. Suspensory ligaments usually damaged.	Cull. Pet ewes can be pensioned off and not used for breeding.

Canola scald	A number of lambs in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Grazing canola can be too immature and cause photosensitisation (in shorn lambs can cause wool loss and scarring along topline)	Take lambs off for another couple of weeks if possible. Provide deep shade for affected lambs.
Circling, head pressing and blindness	Several ewe lambs in a large flock	Northern Tasmania	On irrigated pasture.	Check for pink eye or cataracts in both eyes. May also be seen with Listeria (usually with a head tilt as well) FSE (chronic form of pulpy kidney) PEM (vitamin B1 deficiency) or other brain damage. Probably PEM at this time of year. Treat as appropriate.
Cud stain	Two sheep in two large flocks	Northern Tasmania	Green stain around mouth.	May be due to erupting teeth in young sheep, grass seed injury to tongue, other mouth injuries or nerve damage, lost molars in old sheep.
Dags	A relatively small number of lambs and ewes in a number of flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Due to scouring. Most due to green grass after recent rain and worms. Some ewe mobs showing signs of worms.	May be due to worms, gut infection (eg Salmonella, Yersinia, coccidia), sudden change in diet. Have a *WORMTEST* egg count done and ask the laboratory to check for coccidia, culture for Yersinia and Campylobacter 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.
Deaths after vaccination	A number of lambs in one medium sized flock	Northern Tasmania	A vaccine against a number of sheep diseases was used.	The deaths may have been coincidental, but the vaccine company is prepared to investigate.
Dermo (lumpy wool)	A small number of sheep in two large flocks	Northern Tasmania	Wool in hard blocks along topline.	Can treat with long-acting tetracycline during dry period, wait for 6 weeks and shear. Wool still valuable. Prevent by not yarding sheep when wet to skin. See: *DPI - Lumpy wool fact sheet.*
Ear cancer	Two aged sheep in two medium sized flocks	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Crusty swelling or ulceration starting anywhere on bare parts of the ear.	Vet can remove the cancer if caught early enough. Check no swelling of the gland (lymph node) that drains that area as cancer can spread to the gland. Make sure it is 'fit to load' if transported.
Ear tag torn out	One ewe in one medium flock	Northern Tasmania	Ear torn back to ear tag hole.	Insert ear tags as close to head as possible.
Entropion (turned in eyelids)	Several lambs in one medium flock	Northern Tasmania	Discharge from eye usually detected at marking. Eyelid/s turned inwards and eyelashes rub on cornea.	Some cases will be corrected by simply turning eyelids out the right way. Can inject ½ ml of antibiotic just under skin of eyelid/s to turn eyelashes outwards, Surgery also possible.
Footrot, virulent	Chronic cases in a small proportion of sheep in one medium flock and mild active lesions seen in rams in another	Northern Tasmania	Spread is under way now on irrigated pastures.	Now is the time to pare and footbath all sheep over summer, treat (see your vet if you want to use antibiotics) or cull chronic cases, and move cured 'chronics' to the prime lamb 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*

	medium flock.			
Footrot, benign (mild, "scald")	Confirmed in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Inflammation between toes but limited under-running of heel and sole of hoof.	Regular footbathing is usually sufficient to control during spread period and usually disappears with dry weather. Hard to eradicate.
Grain poisoning	One ram in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Diarrhoea, dehydration, groaning, teeth grinding	Remove grain and other rich feedstuff. Offer hay. Don't drench with bicarb, vet may administer other treatments. Euthanase if down and very depressed.
Horn growing into head (in-grown horn)	One wether in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Horn has grown into and damaged the skin.	May result in animal welfare penalties. Horns must be trimmed on-farm. Ask your vet for some embryotomy wire as it allows horn to be removed safely. Prevention: Dehorn lambs so that a margin of haired skin is removed with horn.
Lameness	One ewe in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Reluctant to bear full weight on 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.
Lameness after vaccine administration	A number of lambs in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	6-in-1 injected into front leg armpit.	Possibly intra-muscular rather than subcutaneous (under the skin) injection. There is a lot of movement in this area and any inflammation will show as lameness, whereas a side of neck injection will be just as painful but not interfere with walking of eating. Veterinary investigation if still lame after a couple of days.
Lice (body lice)	Infestations in two large flocks.	Southern Tasmania.	Sheep body lice cause fleece damage. Check for 2mm long insects with broad reddish head moving slowly away from light by parting wool 10 times down each side of 10 sheep.	See *LICEBOSS* for a full practical guide to managing and preventing sheep body lice. Use Sheep Health Declaration when buying sheep.
Mastitis (acute)	One case in one medium flock.	Southern Tasmania	Hot swollen and inflamed udder with abnormal milk (from watery to mayonnaise consistency)	Acute: strip out as much milk as you can and administer antibiotic treatment by injection. If only one half of udder is affected ewe can produce nearly as much milk from the other half if she recovers.
Nose cancer in aged ewe	One case	Northern Tasmania	Crusty growth or erosion on nose	Surgery not usually possible. Euthanasia.
Ocular (eye) discharge, purulent, one eye	A small number of sheep and lambs in a number of flocks.	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Most likely grass seed.	Control grass seeds with intensive rotational grazing, herbicide or topping. Grass seeds should be removed from eye as soon as possible and antibiotic cream applied.
Ocular (eye) discharge both eyes	A small number of lambs from two large flocks.	Northern Tasmania	Could be first stage of Pinkeye	Best to leave alone and keep checking, if possible, only yard if you have to.
Overgrown hooves	One sheep in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Hooves long and toes may curl up ("slipper feet") or wall of hoof	Pare hooves back into shape. Hooves neglected for a long time may grow a lot of excess toe horn and require careful paring back to avoid bleeding.

			can roll under (differentiate from footrot)	
Photosensitisation	Widespread	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Only backs of ears affected in most of these. Skin can peel off face, ears, around eyes.	If acute, 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 and antibiotics if necessary, under veterinary supervision, offer deep shade, move to new paddock.
Pink eye	A number of lambs from one large flock.	Northern Tasmania	Discharge down cheeks, white areas on cornea of eye. Usually spread by flies, long grass and close contact (eg yarding)	If low prevalence and on good feed and water leave alone to self-heal as mustering can increase spread within mob. Treat with antibiotic injections. Eye ointments/sprays less effective.
Redgut	A number of lambs died in two large flocks	Northern Tasmania	Redgut on lucerne/clover. Seen as sudden death and rapid bloating. Dark red twisted intestines on postmortem.	Provide access to roughage.
Scabby Mouth	Two lambs in one large flock.	Northern Tasmania	Crusts and raw areas on lips, sometimes on feet as well.	Caused by a tough virus that persists on a property once introduced, but skin injury needed to allow virus to establish. Best left to heal on their own. Can prevent with vaccine at marking. See The *NSW DPI scabby mouth fact sheet*.
Scarring on topline	A small number of sheep in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Bare area of skin along top of spine	Can be due to sunburn in close shorn British breeds or due to photosensitisation or occasionally reaction to topline pour-on chemicals if application equipment has been left in the sun and the product gets hot.
Stabbing death	One sheep in one small flock	Southern Tasmania	Penetrating wound to chest severed a major blood vessel.	A person will be charged with animal cruelty.
Sudden deaths in adult ewes	Several lactating ewes in one medium flock	Northern Tasmania	Possible causes include hypocalcaemia (lactating ewes), pneumonia, Clostridial disease (eg PK, blackleg), salmonella, toxic plants, Anthrax (rare in Tas)	Provide lactating ewes with 1:1:1 limestone: salt: coarse Causmag loose lick. Boost ewes with 5-in-one pre-lambing. Make sure yarded ewes have access to water if in yards for more than 24 hours in hot weather. Know what toxic plants are on your property and manage appropriately. If blood oozes from mouth/nose and backside as well, get a vet to check for Anthrax or ring Emergency Disease Hotline on 1800 675 888.
Sudden death of lambs	Several lambs in one medium and one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Most likely pulpy kidney or poisonous plant	Vaccinate twice with 5 in 1 and check for toxic plants.
Sunburn	Two shedding sheep from one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Reddened skin on back, seeks shade during day.	Could also be photosensitisation from eating plants such as medics or storksbill or due to liver damage. Check gums for jaundice. Good nursing and provide good shade or protective skin cream.

Wasting in small numbers of adult wethers	A number of adult unvaccinated (with Gudair) wethers in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Could be OJD, worn teeth, worms, fluke, cancer, liver or kidney damage, pneumonia.	A postmortem of several typical cases may identify a common cause. Gudair vaccine claims to reduce OJD losses by 90% so an odd OJD case in fully vaccinated flocks is not uncommon.
Worms	A number of flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Some high counts and some deaths seen. Barbers pole worms seen in some larval ID and Rapid Lectin tests.	Differentiate from nutritional scour or coccidia by WORMTEST or total worm count (at post mortem by vet or lab). 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-lambing drenched ewes. See the *WORMBOSS sheep worm control program*.
CATTLE				
Abortion	Several recently imported heifers in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	Possible causes neospora, leptospirosis, trichomoniasis, vibrio (Campylobacter), pestivirus, congenital/hereditary factors, toxins, mouldy hay, Salmonella Dublin. The cause of many abortions not determined despite lab investigation.	Send aborted calf and blood sample from cow to lab for diagnosis. Vaccines against Vibrio and pestivirus can be used. For further guidance, refer to: - *MLA pestivirus information;* and - *NSW DPI vibriosis fact sheet*.
Abscess	One bull in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Swelling and discharge near neck of scrotum.	Surgical drainage and antibiotics usually effective. If lymph nodes involved Actino could be cause and may respond better to intravenous sodium iodide injection (veterinarian job!).
Bloated blind calf	One calf in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	Left flank bulging out a lot. Blind.	Treat: oral vegetable oil or pleuronic can break down froth to form gas and allow burping out of the gas if due to eating lucerne/clover too fast. Chronic bloat can also be due to internal damage ("vagal bloat") – a vet may be able to help. Prevent: blocks, drenches, additives to trough water, capsules. The combination with blindness is unusual.
"Bottle" teats	One cow from one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Teats too large for calf to get into mouth resulting in calf loss soon after birth.	Check cows at marking or weaning and cull.
Broken penis	One bull in one herd	Southern Tasmania	Large lump forming around penis in front of scrotum.	A vet may be able to help salvage such bulls. Make sure bull is 'fit to load' if sent to abattoir.
Bile duct inflammation	One heifer in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	Inflammation and pus in bile ducts	Maybe caused by immature liver fluke migration.
Chorioptic mange	One steer in one small herd.	Northern Tasmania	Hair loss around tail head and flanks. Rough scaley skin.	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. For further information, see the *LiceBoss mite species guide*.

			Diagnosis by skin scraping.	
Corneal scarring	One cow in one medium herd	Northern Tasmania	White irregular marks on cornea (front of eye) but no inflammation or discharge.	No action required. Be aware cow will have limited vision on that side when handling.
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.
Dislocated hip	One cow in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	This one broke the ball at the top of the femur	This one euthanased, but dislocations can be replaced if there are no fractured bones
Eye cancer, pre-cancerous lesion in cow.	One case in one herd	Northern Tasmania	Growth or ulceration of eye or eyelid, but not typical of eye cancer. More common in breeds with pale pigmentation around eye.	These very early lesions can be frozen, burnt (electrocautery) or scraped off before they turn into a cancer.
Footrot (benign)	A number of cattle in one medium herd	Northern Tasmania	A long outbreak of foot lameness responding to penicillin injections.	Cattle can get benign footrot and is suspected here. Could also be a series of foot abscesses.
Hock injury	One bull in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Hock hot and swollen, may discharge.	Antibiotics, anti-inflammatories under vet supervision
Inter-digital fibroma	Two cows in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Crusty hairless mass protruded from top/front of interdigital cleft	Caused by wet conditions underfoot and excess spreading of toes. More common in bulls. A vet can surgically remove the mass.
Johne's Disease	One cow in one large beef herd	Southern Tasmania	Cattle over 24 months of age that scour and waste away and don't respond to any treatments.	This cow, 5 y/o was imported from Victoria. Notifiable disease, must test if suspected, euthanase if confirmed. Prevent with vaccine. For comprehensive info, see *Animal Health Australia's Johne's disease in cattle resource*.
Lameness	One bull in one herd	Northern Tasmania	Foot abscess, sub-solar abscess, injuries etc	Remove bull from mob if possible, rest in small paddock or yard, give anti-biotics and anti-inflammatories if necessary under veterinary supervision, check for foot injuries and infections.
Ocular (eye) discharge (clear, watery)	Several cows from a number of herds	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Usually caused by an irritant such as pollen, dust etc but can be first stage of Pink Eye.	May not be possible to remove from irritants. Observe again later to make sure Pink Eye is not developing.
Nasal discharge, purulent (snotty)	One steer in one medium herd	Northern Tasmania	Could be caused by a number of	If animal is otherwise bright and alert, just keep under observation. If any other signs of ill-health use antibiotics under veterinary supervision.

			respiratory viruses and bacterial infections or allergy.	
PEM (polioencephalomalacia)	Several mated heifers on one property.	Northern Tasmania	PEM caused by bacteria in paunch that destroy vitamin B1 or excess sulphur in diet.	Possibly excess sulphur in dam water in this case. Cattle show nervous signs early in course of PEM and may be saved if treated really early with B1 (thiamine) injections. PEM is seen on crops or weeds with high sulphur content, or grain or rich feed eg brassica crop. Prevent by offering good quality hay. Can add thiamine to diet. Best to get a vet involved. If the vet does a postmortem on a cow at least 30 months old, and takes the brain you may be eligible for a $300 subsidy (see *Animal Health Australia's Bucks for brains information*).
Photosensitisation	A single cow in each of 3 small herds	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 under veterinary supervision if necessary.
Pink Eye	A small number of cases in one large and one small herd	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, 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. For further information, see the *NSW DPI Pinkeye in cattle fact sheet*.
Preputial prolapse	One bull in each of two herds	Northern Tasmania	Soft tissue of sheath hangs out. If injured while out, becomes swollen and can't go back in.	A veterinarian may be able to operate even if damaged.
Transport death	One bull in one consignment	NW Tasmania	May be due to transport tetany.	Magnesium water additives offered to cattle prior to loading can be used to help prevent transport tetany.
Warts	One steer in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Small cauliflower-like growth anywhere on body but often around head.	Normally only seen in young cattle. Will normally self-cure if left alone. A vaccine can be made up if warts persist or are very extensive.
Wooden tongue	Three cows in one large herd	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.
ALPACAS and CAMELS				
No cases reported				
GOATS				

Drench failure	Several young goats in one herd	NW Tasmania	Egg counts reduced by less than 95% 14 days after drenching with combination of white (BZ) clear (LEV) and moxidectin drenches.	Startect and Zolvix were effective so it appears to be drench resistance. See your vet and WORMBOSS for strategies to *manage and prevent drench resistance.*
Rumenitis	One goat in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Ate mouldy potatoes	Could treat as for grain overload in sheep but this one euthanased.
Worms	A number of goats in one medium herd	NW Tasmania	Routine testing	High count
PIGS				
Mange (sarcoptic)	One pet pig in one household	Southern Tasmania	Itching, rubbing against objects and crusting around ears.	Several effective treatments are available.
POULTRY				
No cases reported	-	-	-	-
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/