Tasmanian Livestock Health Report – January 2026

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-March.

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. Do an egg count every 3 weeks if you have an established problem.
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.
Campylobacter abortion in sheep: The campylobacter vaccine course or booster should be completed before joining. Another common cause of abortion in Tasmania is Toxoplasmosis but there is no vaccine available for it in Australia.
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, March is the worst month, mainly in dairy cattle but sheep can be affected too.
Footrot and scald: Spreading now 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, lucerne or a significant amount of grain. 3-in-1 is cheaper than 5- or 6-in-1 and may give better 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. Plan to place weaners on paddocks with no history of staggers.
Scabby mouth: in lambs on feet and mouth.

Biosecurity story of the month – entry quarantine and oral lice treatment

No-one likes to bring sheep lice onto their property with introduced sheep. In the past, sheep more than 6 weeks off-shears could be shorn and treated on entry, or you could try to keep them isolated from resident sheep until the wool was long enough for them to be shorn and treated. This has changed now that oral lice treatment is available.

Sheep body lice are very small (about 2 mm long) and it can be very hard to detect light infestations. Body lice reproduce slowly and it can be 12 -18 months before you realise that the sheep you bought in were lousy, and by then lice have spread right through your flock and the whole flock must be treated.

Even though wool on composite and crossbred sheep may not be that valuable, lousy sheep use a lot of time and energy rubbing on fences and other objects and don't grow or maintain body condition as well as they should.

Introduced sheep (including agisted sheep, borrowed rams etc) should be isolated from all other sheep on the farm on arrival. Sheep body lice can live on shedding sheep and also on goats, so these must also be considered a risk.

Sheep with less than 6 weeks wool can be saturation dipped if a plunge or shower dip is available. Some pour-on products claim to control lice in sheep less than 7 days off-shears and in lambs less than 2 months of age, and this could also be an option in those specific situations.

An oral lice treatment is also now available for use in sheep and lambs with any length wool. Animals must be treated to body weight and care taken to ensure the full dose is swallowed. Treated animals must be kept isolated for 4 weeks after treatment while all the lice die off.

"Hotel quarantine" for at least 2 weeks, but preferably longer, is a good principle to be followed with all introduced animals, and many other diseases such as footrot, drench resistant worms, ovine brucellosis and ovine Johne's disease can be detected or prevented during this period. Asking the vendor to provide a National Sheep Health Declaration is also useful.

Lumpy skin disease – now in Bali

Lumpy skin disease is a disease primarily of cattle and is mainly spread by biting insects. If it reaches Northern Australia there may be impacts on beef and possibly sheepmeat exports that may affect Tasmania.

Australian border officials are working to prevent imports of potentially infected animal products and at this point in time the disease is unlikely to enter Australia by insects blown in the wind, but if it does enter eradication may be difficult.

Australian researchers are working on developing a vaccine for lumpy skin disease.

For more information see https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/lumpy-skin-disease/ or https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/lumpy-skin-disease

If you see any condition in your livestock that you are not familiar with, ring your vet or the EAD Hotline on 1800 675 888.

Diseases and conditions seen in January 2026

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	Southern Tasmania	Swollen 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/
Body condition score low	A small number of sheep in two medium flocks	Southern 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 lambs	Two lambs in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Eyes look normal.	Possibly PEM - a vitamin B1 deficiency – these were on rich feed - irrigated pasture. Large frequent injections of vitamin B1 can help recovery if detected early.

Flystrike prevention chemical failure	Suspected in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Sheep were struck 5 weeks after cyromazine treatment.	Note that some fly chemicals only claim 'up to 12 weeks protection under light to moderate fly pressure". Maggots should be collected and sent to NSW blowfly resistance research unit at EMAI. There are other possible reasons for failure – excessive rainfall, poor application technique, wrong mixing rate, wrong dose rate etc
Broken mouth	A number of 5.5-year-old ewes in one medium flock.	Several flocks across Tasmania	Incisor teeth worn down to gums, or some incisors missing. Molar teeth can also be missing, loose, food impaction.	Cull if condition score starting to decrease in comparison to younger ewes. Some breeds experience rapid tooth wear and ewes should be cast for age earlier than usual. Nutrition (especially calcium/phosphorus) and close grazing of sandy soils can be factors as well.
Cud stain	Two sheep in one small flock	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 in lambs on pasture	Several lambs in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Possibly pneumonia	A post mortem may reveal a cause.
Dermo (lumpy wool)	A small number of sheep in two large flocks	Northern and Southern 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 the skin. See: *DPI - Lumpy wool fact sheet.*
Drench resistant black scour worms	One large flock	Southern Tasmania	Egg counts not reduced by more than 95% 10-14 days after drenching	Multiple resistance to white, clear and moxidectin drench families. See WORMBOSS for strategies to manage and prevent drench resistance.
Ear tag infection	One lamb in one large flock	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Swelling, crusts, discharge around area where tag goes through ear	Clean and apply antiseptic spray. If ear is swollen may need antibiotics. Prevent by soaking tags in antiseptic before applying.
Epididymitis in ram	Two rams in one medium flock	Southern 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). Ram may still be fertile if other testicle in good order.
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.
Flystrike	Several sheep in a number of flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Breech, body, shoulder, poll strike in rams, pizzle strike in wethers. Foot strike (secondary to footrot or foot abscess). Sheep	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

			with footrot struck over ribs from lying on infected foot.	
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 (heel abscess)	A small number of ewes affected in one large flock.	Northern Tasmania.	Swelling of one toe, hot, painful and discharge pus in acute stage. Most in healing phase now.	Keep mob average BCS to 3 - 3.3, autumn or pre-lamb shear, reduce interdigital skin injury, walk through 5-10% formalin footbath weekly. Treat with long-acting broad-spectrum antibiotics, keep feet dry eg on slatted floor of shearing shed, epsom salts on drainage point and bandage. Ensure fit to load if transported.
Footrot, virulent	Chronic cases in a small proportion of sheep in one medium flock and mild active lesions seen in rams in another medium flock.	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*
Footrot (intermediate)	Two medium flocks	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Under -running of hoof horn only extends part way up the sole of the hoof. Can be eradicated but causes less production loss than virulent footrot.	Paring, footbathing, culling chronic cases, use of vaccine. Eradication by repeated foot inspections and culling all infected sheep can be executed this summer. Ensure culls fit to load if transported. 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
Grain poisoning	Several lambs in one large flock	Southern 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.
Hairy shaker lambs	A small number of hairy lambs in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Hairy lambs, good scanning but poor marking %. To be confirmed by testing.	Hairy shakers are caused by infection of ewes during pregnancy with a Pestivirus, usually a different strain from the cattle strain. Large outbreaks have been recorded in Southern NSW and also in Tasmania. There is no treatment for affected lambs, but they should be kept in contact with ewe lambs and ewes that will be mated this coming autumn to try and give them immunity before they become pregnant.
Hernias (abdominal)	One ewe in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Bulge in abdomen wall	Best just left alone, very hard to repair surgically. Do not mate again, cull.
Hollow lambs in feedlot	Several lambs in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Left flank is depressed	In this case probably because lambs have not been drinking. Clean water troughs every day. Some lambs will not adjust and have to be put back in paddock.
Hooves overgrown	One ram in one small flock.	Northern 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. Lambs reared on milk replacer may have suffered from zinc or some other deficiency

Lameness	A small number of sheep in a number of small flocks	Northern Tasmania	Reluctant to bear full weight on one or more feet.	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 with overgrown hooves	Several sheep in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Lame foot has long toes.	May be cause or effect. Often long toes caused by footrot or scald.
Mastitis, chronic	15% of 5.5 year old ewes in one medium flock.	Southern Tasmania	Hard sections in udder.	Abnormal liquid, from watery with white flakes to mayonnaise consistency, can be stripped out of teat. Chronic cases with hard udder should be culled as chances of rearing a lamb are low.
Mis-mated ewes	A number of ewes in two medium and one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Rams go to great lengths to mate at this time of year.	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	Several sheep and lambs in several flocks	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Can be due to viral or bacterial infections	If sheep are bright and alert no action required. If depressed, laboured breathing, deaths, veterinary advice should be sought.
Nematodirus	Weaners in a number of flocks	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Weaners scour with lowered growth rates. Nematodirus egg counts may or may not be high.	Nematodirus egg counts often do not reflect adult worm burden inside the weaners. Autopsy and total worm count or treat and look for response. See WORMBOSS web site for details on control.
Ocular (eye) discharge, purulent, one eye	One sheep in one small flock.	Northern 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.
Photosensitisation	A small number of sheep in a large number of flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Only backs of ears affected in most of these. Skin can peel off face, ears, around eyes and vulva.	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 small number of lambs from two 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.
Pulpy Kidney in lambs	Several lambs died in two large flocks	North Tas	Lambs vaccinated at marking and weaning.	Vaccinate ewes pre-lambing. Vaccinate lambs at marking and weaning. May need to use an 8-in-1 program or additional vaccination every 3 months if on rich diets such as grain diet or irrigated Lucerne or clover. 3-in-1 vaccine may be more effective and cheaper than 6-in-1 vaccine.
Redgut	A small 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	A number of lambs in two large and one medium 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*
Scabby mouth vaccine failure	One medium flock	Northern Tasmania	Lesions seen even though lambs were vaccinated	The vaccine is a live virus and must be kept alive and the skin scratch must be just right. Check a few lambs after 10 days – you should see a line of pustules (pimples) along the scratch. Under heavy challenge correctly vaccinated lambs may still get a mild form of the disease.
Sebaceous gland blockage (sebaceous cyst)	Walnut sized swelling on rump of three aged shedding ewes in two small flocks.	Northern Tasmania	Gland which produces the oily layer on skin gets blocked and swells up. Usually on shedding sheep.	Usually harmless but can get infected or turn cancerous if it gets too large. Can be surgically drained or cut out by vet.
Short scrotum ram lamb	One ram lamb in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Testes slipped back up when rubber ring was applied at marking	Can still sire lambs so should not be used as teasers. Can be castrated surgically by a vet
Soft testes in ram	Two rams in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Testicles both soft. Rams should have full, springy testicles.	If because the ram is old, broken mouth, poor feet etc then cull the ram. Ram may have been ill and could recover full fertility. Offer rams high protein and energy feed for 8 weeks prior to joining aiming for BCS 3 to 3.5 at joining.
Solar abscess	One ram in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Under-running and pus under sole of hoof.	Needs to be differentiated from footrot. Usually caused by penetrating injury. Pare hooves to expose and drain all under-run areas. Anti-biotics and anti-inflammatories under veterinary supervision if necessary.
Sudden death of ram	One ram in one medium flock.	Southern Tasmania	Ram found down, no response to treatment, died quickly	Most likely fighting injury eg broken neck, but could be acute pneumonia or Clostridial disease. Keep 6-in-1 vaccination program current for rams and additional vaccination with a vaccine with a pulpy kidney component every 3 months if on heavy grain ration.
Toe abscess	One ewe in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Very lame but no swelling, heat or under-running. Small amount of grey pus in toe area.	Carefully pare back the toe, following any black track up front of toe until pus released. Usually no further treatment needed apart from antiseptic spray.
Tooth wear	A high proportion of 5.5-year-old ewes in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Most ewes had teeth worn to gumline.	Sandy soils but not grazing close most of the year. Suspect breed/ genetic line predisposition as tooth wear has a heritability component. A nutritional component eg calcium/phosphorus imbalance is also possible. Owner will now cast for age earlier.
Undershot jaw.	A large proportion of ewes in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Incisor teeth do not meet dental pad on upper jaw neatly but meet further back.	Hereditary conformational fault. Causes difficulty eating and slow growth, smaller adult body size and body condition score. Cull.
Vaccination lesions of upper neck	Vaccination lesion in one ewe.	Northern Tasmania	May be due to contaminated needle or just a large reaction to an oily vaccine.	Extra care must be taken with oily vaccines such as Gudair as large lumps often result. Vaccinate under the skin high on the side of the neck. Never vaccinate into the muscle or on top of the neck/back of head. Dip the needle in metho between each vaccination. For details see: https://www.zoetis.com.au/livestock-solutions/pdfs/zoetis_gudair-product-information-2018.pdf

Warts	One ram in one small flock	Northern Tasmania	Crusty growth on haired skin of face	Best to leave alone, usually self-heal. Vet can remove surgically under local anaesthetic.
Wool break	Several sheep in three small flocks flock	Northern Tasmania	Wool staples easily pulled apart. Whole fleece may fall out.	Any stress can weaken the wool fibre as it grows. Individual sheep may lose fleece after acute infection eg mastitis, whole mobs can have 'tender wool' after nutritional restriction or disease outbreak (eg heavy worm infestation) events.
Worms	A number of flocks.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Some high counts but generally counts are low to medium. 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				
Broken penis	One bull in one medium 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.
Dags	A small number of young cattle in two small herds	Northern Tasmania	Dried faeces stuck on tail hair.	Previous scour. Worm control, dietary control, viral diseases can all be involved.
Diarrhoea with bright blood	One 6-8 week old calf in one small herd	Southern Tasmania	Most likely coccidiosis but could be a bacterial infection.	Treat with sulphonamides under vet supervision and offer hay. Veterinary diagnosis appropriate if persists and calves are losing weight.
Eye cancer, pre-cancerous lesion.	Three cases in one medium herd	Southern 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.
Ear tag infection	One steer in one medium herd.	Northern Tasmania	Swelling, crusts, discharge around area where tag goes through ear	Clean and apply antiseptic spray. If ear is swollen may need antibiotics under veterinary supervision. Prevent by soaking tags in antiseptic before applying.
Hair loss top of tail head and pin bones	Several cows in one medium herd	Northern Tasmania	Maybe due to riding each other when one is on heat.	Normal activity.
Hide damage	Several cattle in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Horned cattle damage hide of other cattle in pen	Pen horned cattle together. Dehorn, 'tip' or breed polled cattle.

Horn broken	One steer in one small mob	Northern Tasmania	Hard shell of horn broken off with core remaining	Could complete dehorning taking a margin of haired skin around the base or just apply antiseptic and fly repellent and allow to heal. If over 6 months old, dehorning should be done by a vet.
Inter-digital fibroma	One bull 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.
Mastitis	One case in one large herd	Northern Tasmania	Udder or milk abnormal.	Antibiotics via teat canal or by injection. See https://www.dairyaustralia.com.au/en/animal-management-and-milk-quality/mastitis-and-milk-quality#.YFq2Z68zY2w
Ocular (eye) discharge (clear, watery)	Several cows from a number of herds	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Can be caused by an irritant such as flies, pollen, dust etc but can be first stage of Pinkeye.	May not be possible to remove from irritants. Observe again later to make sure Pinkeye is not developing.
Photosensitisation	A several animals in each of two 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.
Pinkeye	A small number of cases in one large herd	Northern 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 pinkeye bacteria that occur in Tasmania. For further information, see the *NSW DPI Pinkeye in cattle fact sheet*.
Sudden deaths on irrigated fescue	Two cows in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Cows die suddenly and carcases blow up rapidly	Possibly Clostridial disease, booster advised. Lush fescue not usually associated with bloat.
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.
ALPACAS and CAMELS				
No cases reported				
GOATS				
Worms	Several young goats in one herd	NW Tasmania	Low egg counts so treatment not advised, as excessive treatment is main cause of	See your vet and WORMBOSS for strategies to *manage and prevent drench resistance.*

			drench resistance	
PIGS				
No cases reported				
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/