The Tasmanian Livestock Health Report – October 2021

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

Sheep abattoir data from the National Sheep Health Monitoring Project is also summarised.

See www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/tas-health for previous reports and to subscribe.

Funding is provided by Animal Health Australia (with support from Sheep Producers Australia and WoolProducers Australia) and by DPIPWE. 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-December.

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

Seasonal Disease Alerts

Flystrike: has started. The sheep blowfly gets active as soon as the temperature is over 15 degrees, and due to wet conditions we are already seeing body strike in short-woolled sheep and lambs.
Footrot and scald: are actively spreading now.
Tail length: in lambs is an important factor in preventing tail cancer, vulval cancer, vaginal prolapse, rectal prolapse, arthritis and flystrike. Take tail off/apply ring at third joint (level with tip of vulva).
Arthritis in lambs: If you are seeing a significant number of arthritic lambs, consider talking to your vet about testing for Erysipelas, as you may be able to use a vaccine to prevent it.
Pulpy kidney: make sure vaccination program is maintained. May need a third vaccination if lambs are on rich feed.

Biosecurity story of the month

It is 12 months since this project has recommenced, so it is time to review progress.

The number of different types of conditions reported for each species of livestock from August 2018 to July 2019 and from November 2020 to November 2021 are listed below. Some conditions were seen many times.

Species	sheep	cattle	goats	pigs	camelids	deer	poultry
Number of conditions reported	268	127	45	24	18	1	13

The most significant sheep conditions were:

Internal parasites, with black scour worm, brown stomach worm, and Nematodirus the most common. Barber's pole worm is becoming more widespread, possibly due to increased irrigation. Drench resistance is common, but many producers have not conducted testing to define the problem.

Liver fluke appears to be expanding its range into the NW and Tamar Valley and appears to be more prevalent according to abattoir data.

Sheep body lice are still very common.

Foot abscess has been a major problem over the last two wet winters and springs with heavy multiple-bearing ewes often dying from pregnancy toxaemia as a result.

Footrot is still present on a significant percentage of properties, but vaccination appears to have limited losses.

Reproduction losses, including abortion, are significant, with Campylobacter confirmed in many flocks. Neonatal lamb deaths are common, some from exposure but many due to dystocia/slow birth as significant factors.

Flystrike has been very prevalent over the warmer months as scouring, dags, fleece rot and dermo have made sheep more susceptible.

Mastitis, particularly 'black udder' has been common and resulted in ewe and lamb deaths on many properties.

Johne's disease (OJD) is still being detected but vaccination has become routine in most larger flocks and has limited losses.

Dermatophilosis ('Dermo', lumpy wool) has been common due to a wet year.

Micronutrient deficiencies are common, with selenium deficiency widespread over most areas, and with copper, cobalt/B12, iodine/goitre and manganese deficiencies in certain areas.

Respiratory disease is common on-farm. *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae* has been confirmed in Tasmanian prime lambs.

Pregnancy toxaemia still common in heavily pregnant multiple-bearing ewes.

Vaginal prolapse has also been a significant problem in some flocks.

Pink eye appears to be becoming more prevalent.

Nephritis has appeared in abattoir reports over the last 2 years, with detection mainly from June to December and almost only in prime lambs. Up to 6.6% of lambs affected in some months.

Redgut has been a major concern for producers finishing lambs on irrigated lucerne or clover. All the recommended interventions, apart from 3 days on/two days off, only appear to reduce the incidence.

Ryegrass staggers was widespread last autumn although significant deaths were not reported.

Sarco, bladder worm, and sheep measles were common in abattoir reports.

The most significant cattle diseases were:

Abortion: Vibrio (Campylobacter) was detected in a number of herds, but Listeria, Salmonella and mouldy hay abortions were also common.

Brown stomach worm: was a major problem and the Type 2 disease (where worm larvae lie dormant in the fourth stomach wall over summer and cause clinical disease next autumn/winter) was often detected by the laboratory.

Botulism: caused a large outbreak with many deaths on a dairy farm.

Bull failure: due to leg injuries, sheath damage, sub-fertility.

Calf deaths: especially due to neonatal infections, particularly in the dairy industry

Cancer eye: mainly in Hereford and Friesian cattle.

Chorioptic mange: was very common but may not have caused much production loss apart from hide downgrading.

Cooperia worms: caused scouring and slowed growth rates even in 15 month old cattle. Resistance to mectin drenches has been detected, forcing a move to oral BZ drenches on affected farms.

Difficult birth (dystocia) and downer cows: common in both beef and dairy areas.

Grass tetany: severe this year as many cows were over-conditioned at calving time.

Liver fluke: reported from many areas including Tamar Valley and NW which were not previously recognised as fluke areas.

Pink eye: seems to be more common than in the past.
Respiratory disease: especially after transport.
Ryegrass staggers was widespread last autumn although significant deaths were not reported.

Important Biosecurity Message

If an emergency animal disease such as foot and mouth disease or African swine fever did enter Tasmania, there would be a lot of disruption to normal farming activities. Outbreak costs could be minimised if any outbreak that did occur was reported early and stamped out before it spread too far.

Therefore, it is important to immediately report any disease or condition that you do not recognise, especially if there is sudden onset of lameness and drooling of saliva in a number of animals, or illness and deaths, to your vet or the Hotline on 1800 675 888.

So far, all reports that have been made have turned out to be false alarms – which is good, but we must not get complacent. All reports will be treated confidentially and respectfully.

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Diseases and conditions seen in October 2021

SHEEP				
Disease/condition	**Number of reports/ cases**	**Region**	**Details**	**Prevention, treatment, and other biosecurity advice or measures**
Abscess	One ewe in a large flock	Southern Tasmania	Under jaw in this case and probably due to infected shearing cut.	Treat: Surgical draining and antibiotics (under vet supervision) usually effective. Prevention: good hygiene on the shearing board.
Anaemia on brassicas	Several sheep in one large mob	Southern Tasmania	Fall behind when driven, may drop dead, pale gums and inside of eyelids	Brassicas such as turnips can contain a toxin that breaks down red blood cells. Regrowth turnips commonly involved. Sheep on brassica crop for more than 3 weeks. Treat: allow sheep to move onto a pasture paddock. Prevention: always have hay or runoff paddock available so sheep can vary diet.
Black scour worm	Wide-spread	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Scouring, high worm egg count, Trichostrongylus identified by larval ID test at lab.	Most significant winter worm in Tasmania. Some ewes had to be treated during lambing. Monitor young sheep closely, they can go downhill fast. Do regular WORMTESTs every 3-4 weeks and go to 2-weekly tests if egg counts rising rapidly. See WORMBOSS web site for good treatment and prevention strategies. Risk will ease up from now on.
Broken mouth	Two aged sheep in one large flock	Northern Tasmania	Incisor teeth worn down to gums, or some incisors missing. Molar teeth can also be missing,	Cull before body condition score is less than 2.

			loose, food impaction.	
Campylobacter abortion	Positive blood tests in 3 large flocks, both strains present, sometimes in same flock.	Southern Tasmania	There are two types of Campylobacter that cause abortion and weak lambs that die soon after birth.	Treat; antibiotic treatment can be attempted during an abortion storm, discuss with your vet. Spread ewes out. Prevention: A vaccine is available and covers both strains, but the course should be completed before joining. Aborting ewes can be run with unmated ewe weaners to give them immunity. Humans can also be affected so women of child-bearing age should not be exposed to aborting ewes or afterbirth.
Copper deficiency	Two flocks.	Southern and Northern Tasmania	One associated with vaginal prolapse. One caused bones to break when lambs were mustered.	Deficiencies may reduce immunity to worms and other disease. Copper can be very toxic in sheep, supplement carefully – oral drenching, injections or rumen boluses or adding copper to fertiliser can all be used. Blocks don't ensure consistent intake, oral drenching time-consuming.
Cud stain	One sheep on one property	Northern Tasmania	Green stain around mouth.	Can be due to nerve damage or possibly parasites of tongue.
Cysticercosis ("bladder worm")	Detected at abattoir in 8.3% of lambs and 8.8% of mutton carcases.	Southern and Northern Tasmania.	Seen as small clear bags of fluid attached to liver or elsewhere in abdominal cavity of sheep at abattoir. Causes liver to be trimmed or condemned. Spread by a dog tapeworm.	Prevented by stopping dogs from eating sheep offal and/or by treating all dogs including pets with a wormer containing praziquantel every 30 days. Visiting dogs (contractors, shooters) must be treated at least 2 days before arrival on property. Keep stray dogs off the property. These measures also prevent sheep measles and hydatids. See fact sheet on: https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/
Dags	Wide-spread	NW, Southern and Northern Tasmania	Due to scouring.	May be due to worms, gut infection (e.g. Salmonella, Yersinia), nutritional factors. Have a WORTEST egg count done and ask the laboratory to culture for Yersinia and Salmonella if egg counts are low. Check paddock for plants such as capeweed. Crutch. The Dealing with Dag Advisor Manual is available at www.wool.com/flystrikelatest.
Dermo (lumpy wool)	A number of properties	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 skin.
Death of newborn lambs	A number of lambs on a number of properties	Southern Tasmania	Recently born lambs found dead.	Wind chill factor when wet is main killer. Providing shelter, plenty of feed for ewes and keeping ewes in good body condition reduces losses. Check that selenium, copper, B12 and iodine levels are adequate.
Downer ewe	One ewe in one small flock	Southern Tasmania	Recently lambed. Can be low blood calcium and/or magnesium, nerve damage, infection.	Give 1/5 of a 4-in-1 pack under skin. May need antibiotic cover (check with your vet), good nursing.

Ear tag infection	A number of sheep on several properties	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.
Fevered carcase	One lamb in one abattoir line	Northern Tasmania	Usually due to a blood infection.	Hold back for treatment any lambs that are unwell at loading.
Foot abscess	Multiple reports, widespread	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Swelling of one toe, hot, painful and discharge pus in acute stage. May affect all 4 feet in some cases, but usually one foot.	Treat: Pare away hoof to allow drainage of pus, inject long-acting broad-spectrum antibiotics, keep feet dry e.g. on slatted floor of shearing shed, place epsom salts on drainage point and bandage. Ensure fit to load if transported. Prevent: Keep mob average BCS to 3 - 3.3, autumn or pre-lamb shear, reduce interdigital skin injury, walk through 5-10% formalin or 10% zinc footbath weekly.
Footrot (virulent)	A number of flocks.	Southern, Northern Tasmania	Spread is well under way on a number of properties	Control by footbathing, use of vaccine. Prepare for eradication this summer by keeping number of infected sheep low. Prevention: Ask for a Sheep Health Declaration when buying sheep and ensure section B1 confirms flock is free of virulent footrot but still footbath and check feet on arrival. Maintain good boundary fences. See Ute Guide for Tasmania: https://www.wool.com/globalassets/wool/sheep/welfare/other-husbandry/footrot--a-guide-to-identification-and-control-in-the-field---tas-2019.pdf
Goitre	A number of lambs in a medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Swelling (from just detectable to orange size) of upper front of neck	May be caused by iodine deficient soil or some plants such as brassicas. Give ewes 300 mg potassium iodide per ewe dissolved in water as a drench in last month of pregnancy to prevent.
Head tilt in lambs	Two lambs in one medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Lamb holds head around to one side, can't walk	May be due to Listeria or other bacterial infection of brain, or possibly injury or nerve damage to neck muscles. See your vet for appropriate antibiotic and good nursing.
Horn growing into head (in-grown horn)	One ram	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.
Jaundiced lamb carcases at abattoir	A number of carcases from a number of flocks	Widespread	Carcase fat appears slightly yellow.	Some carcases will resume normal fat colour after a night in the chiller. Possible causes include: too many high-carotene flat weeds in diet, Mycoplasma bacteria destroying red blood cells, feeding too long solely on brassica crop, copper poisoning or liver damage. Vet investigation may be able to determine cause.
Kangaroo gait	Suspected in 4 large flocks	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Seen in ewes up to 6 weeks after lambing, due to damage to nerves in front legs	Ewes move by hind leg action alone so look like a kangaroo hopping. Cause not known, will often recover if nursed.
Lambed and lost	Significant numbers of ewes on a number of properties	Southern Tasmania	At marking time, ewes have dried blood below vulva but are	Can be due to late abortion, difficult or slow birth, lamb death due to exposure or infections (e.g. Toxo, Campy), mis-mothering, crow attack, goitre, selenium or copper deficiency. Vet can bleed ewes for deficiencies, Toxo, Campy. Can send 5 newborn lambs to lab next year for lab diagnosis.

			not rearing a lamb.	
Lameness	A number of sheep in a number of mobs	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Reluctant to bear full weight on at least one foot.	Could be footrot, scald, foot abscess, scabby mouth of feet, arthritis, injuries, toe abscess, laminitis, standing on concrete surfaces too long. Identify cause and treat accordingly.
Lice (body lice)	Many flocks	Northern and 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: http://www.liceboss.com.au/sheep-goats/ for a full practical guide to managing and preventing sheep body lice. Use Sheep Health Declaration when buying sheep. Maintain good boundary fences. "Hotel quarantine" and consider treatment of introduced sheep.
Liver fluke	Detected at abattoir in 7.7% of mutton and 5.3% of lambs	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Abattoir detection, farm post mortem or Fluke eggs found in FLUKETEST on manure samples sent to laboratory. Bottle jaw, anaemia, weight loss and deaths from heavy infestation.	Most fluke are adult stage in bile ducts in liver at this time of year as pickup of immatures only continues till end of July. Triclabendazole best treatment from November to July as it kills immature fluke as well as mature fluke but has 63 days ESI. Treat slaughter stock then keep them on paddocks with trough water until slaughter if possible. Consider treatment with a different flukicide family in late winter to kill adult fluke. See fact sheet on https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/
Low lamb marking % compared to scanning	Several large flocks	Southern Tasmania	Normally expect 11% less lambs marked in singles and 30% less in multiples compared to scanning in Merino ewes	Abortion (early to mid-term abortion often not observed by managers), neonatal losses (slow birth or large lamb, exposure, mis-mothering etc) are usual causes. Blood test 10 dry ewes at lamb marking and test for Campylobacter and Toxo, review feeding levels and calcium supplementation of ewes in third trimester.
Lungworm (small - Muellerius or Protostronglus)	Several lines of lambs in abattoir.	N, NW and Southern Tasmania	Small 2-3 mm diameter grey spots on the external surface of the lungs. Life cycle involves a land snail.	Recent research shows that these species of lungworm are not associated with reduced growth rates in lambs, but can be harmful to goats. Specialized anthelmintic needed to kill them in goats (talk to your vet).

Metabolic conditions in pre-lamb ewes	A number of ewes in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Usually low blood calcium. Magnesium can be low as well.	Ewes go down pre-lambing on certain paddocks. Erratic response to dry licks. Needs more investigation.
Mycoplasma ovis anaemia in lambs	Ongoing problem in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Lambs die immediately after marking with pale gums.	Bacteria spread by marking equipment or insects destroys red blood cells resulting in anaemia. Ewes can be carriers and pass the bacteria to their lambs before they are born, or insects can infect lambs between birth and marking. Minimise handling stress (mark in paddock with portable yards), minimise blood loss at marking.
Nasal discharge, one side only	One lamb in one small mob	Northern Tasmania	Discharge seen running from one nostril.	Could be injury or foreign body (e.g. a stick or grass stalk) caught in the nostril. Examine closely. Rest and re-examine.
Nephritis (kidney damage)	Detected at abattoir in 6.6% of lambs and 4.3% of mutton.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Kidneys are swollen, white spotted or scarred.	Infection or toxin damage. Prevention: make sure lambs have access to good quality water and have been trained to drink if source of water (e.g. troughs vs dams) changes at weaning. Keep them off paddocks with a lot of sorell or docks. Dock tails at correct length. Prevent acidosis. Treat other infections such as pneumonia promptly.
Ovine Johnes' disease (OJD)	10% of 3yo ewes died or destroyed in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Adult sheep waste away over several months and die despite drenching.	Quickest diagnosis is by post mortem of typical case. Vaccinating adult ewes up to 4 yo may reduce losses. Prevent by vaccinating lambs at marking with Gudair vaccine. If confirmed present in the flock, cull any sheep over 18 months of age that waste away and don't respond to drenching. See factsheet on: http://www.ojd.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/OJD_factsheet.pdf
Photo-sensitisation	Several sheep in two mobs.	Northern Tasmania	Skin peels off face and ears. Can be due to plant pigments, fungi or liver damage	Blood sample for liver damage check, spore count pasture for Pithomyces (Facial Eczema) spores if in summer/autumn, check water for blue-green algae, check for poisonous plants and pigment plants (e.g. storksbill, medics). Treat with anti-inflammatories, antibiotics (if necessary and under vet supervision), offer deep shade, move to new paddock.
Pleurisy	Detected at abattoir in lamb and sheep carcases.	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Lungs stuck to chest wall. Usually results in major trimming.	Treat sick sheep with cough or respiratory distress with correct antibiotic supplied by your vet. Try to avoid stress events, drench sheep carefully, avoid dusty feedstuffs.
Pneumonia	A number of cases in slaughter lambs	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Deaths, difficulty breathing	Treat sick sheep with cough or respiratory distress with correct antibiotic supplied by your vet. Try to avoid stress events, drench sheep carefully, avoid dusty feedstuffs. See https://www.farmonline.com.au/story/7246893/stress-less-to-avoid-pneumonia-in-lambs/
Premature lambs	A number of lambs in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Most lambs born are well developed, but some small.	Probably late abortion, possibly Campy or Toxo. Send 5 lambs to lab or bleed 10 ewes 'lambed and lost' ewes to test for Toxo and Campy.
Sarcosporidia ("Sarco")	Detected at abattoir in 6.7% of mutton carcasses	Southern and Northern Tasmania	Small 'rice grain' whitish raised lesions on outside of food pipe (oesophagus), diaphragm and in skeletal muscles.	Spread by cats. Takes a long time to grow so not usually seen in lambs. Deny cats access to sheep meat - burn or bury carcasses promptly, persistently control feral cats over large area. See fact sheet on: https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/

			Carcase trimmed or condemned.	
Scrotal mange	One ram in one small flock.	Northern Tasmania	Usually seen in Merino rams but can affect other breeds. Lowers fertility if more than 10 square centimetres of thickened skin/scabs on scrotum. Pasterns affected as well in severe cases.	The Chorioptes bovis mite lives on cattle and other species and survives for a number of days off the host so is hard to eradicate. Individually effected rams can be treated – see your vet.
Selenium deficiency	One medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Detected by blood or liver testing.	Deficiency is widespread in Northern and Southern Tasmania and the Bass strait Islands. Deficiency can cause white muscle disease (usually in lambs), newborn lamb deaths, slow growth rates in young sheep, reduced immunity to footrot and other diseases, reduced fertility. See factsheet: https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/111355/Selenium-deficiency-in-sheep.pdf
Sheep measles	Detected at abattoir in 8.2% of lamb and 9.7% of mutton carcasses.	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Small whitish mass about half the size of a 5 cent piece protruding from the muscle of the heart, diaphragm or skeletal muscle. Carcase is trimmed or condemned if too many to trim.	This is the intermediate stage of a dog tapeworm. Prevented by stopping dogs from eating raw sheep meat. Freeze sheep carcase meat for 2 weeks before feeding to dogs, burn/bury sheep carcases promptly and/or treat all dogs including pets with a wormer containing praziquantel every 30 days. Visiting dogs (contractors, shooters) must be treated 2 days before arrival on property. Keep stray dogs off the property. See fact sheet on https://sheepconnecttas.com.au/disease-factsheets/
Sudden death of rams	Several rams in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Rams found dead in paddock	Can be due to fighting injury e.g. broken neck, Clostridial infections etc. Boost with 6 in 1, Get necropsy done to determine cause.
Tape worm	One large flock	Southern Tasmania	Tape worm segments (large rice grain size) seen in dung	Most scientific studies show that sheep tapeworms do not affect growth rates so drenching for tapeworms may not be justified. Are thought to slow passage of food through intestines and pre-dispose to pulpy kidney, so ensure that vaccination is up to date.
Toxoplasma abortions	10-20% of dry ewes bled at marking in 2 large flocks showed evidence of previous exposure	Southern Tasmania	Late abortions or lamb deaths soon after birth.	Toxo is spread by cats. For control strategies see: https://sheepconnecttasmania.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/sc-factsheet-no10-toxoplasmosis_lr.pdf

Udder dropped	A number of ewes in several flocks	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Ligaments holding udder up become stretched and udder hangs low even after lambs weaned	Cull.
Udder hard	One sheep in one large flock	Southern Tasmania	Udder is larger than normal post-weaning and feels hard	Chronic mastitis is or was present. Cull
Vaginal prolapse	One medium flock	Southern Tasmania	Pink mass protrudes from vulva in late pregnant ewe. Ewes bearing multiples more commonly affected.	Treat; can be replaced and plastic device fitted to keep it in. Prevention: Remove tails at third joint (level with tip of vulva) when marking ewe lambs, keep pregnant ewes (especially twin-bearing ewes) on flatter ground in last month of pregnancy, keep BCS 3 to 3.3. Don't feed salt or swedes in last 1/3 of pregnancy. Offer hay if on low dry matter feed. Shear in last third of pregnancy. Maintain steady body weight from start of mating to scanning.
Wool break	Several flocks	Northern and Southern 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 e.g. mastitis, whole mobs can have 'tender wool' after nutritional restriction or disease outbreak (e.g. heavy worm infestation) events.
CATTLE				
Abortion	A number of cows in a number of herds	NW, Northern and Southern Tasmania	Salmonella, Listeria and mouldy hay/silage.	Send aborted calf and blood sample from cow to lab for diagnosis.
Bone fractures in adult cows	Two cows from one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Possibly due to mineral imbalance.	Vet investigation required to determine cause.
Calf collapse	One calf in one small herd	Southern Tasmania	Suddenly became very sleepy. Probably a septicaemia	Vet can give antibiotics and anti-inflammatories.
Calf deaths	A number of dairy calves from a number of farms	NW and Northern Tasmania	Can be due to pneumonia, septicaemia, E Coli, Salmonella, etc	Vet can diagnose. Treat as per vet findings.
Chorioptic mange	Several cows in several herds	Northern and Southern Tasmania	Hair loss around tail head and flanks. Rough scaley skin. Diagnosis by skin scraping.	More common as winter progresses. Can become severe if cattle are stressed and short on feed. A number of registered treatments are available including ML drenches and pour-ons. Cases should self-cure from now on.
Coat colour abnormal in young cattle	Weaners in one large herd	Southern Tasmania	Usually copper and/or selenium deficiency.	Diagnosis by blood sampling. Supplement with appropriate micronutrients
Conjunctivitis	One cow in one herd	Northern Tasmania	Inside eyelids very	Irritant or allergy. Vet can treat.

			reddened, clear discharge down cheeks	
Corkscrew claw	One bull on one property	Northern Tasmania	Outside claw on hind leg grows up off ground in corkscrew form	Genetic cause. Cull.
Fevered carcase	Two calves condemned at abattoir	NW Tasmania	Carcase shows signs of generalised illness	Calves can develop septicaemia quickly when stressed by transport. Make sure all calves get at least 2 x 2 litres of high quality colostrum within 12 hours of birth. See https://www.dairyaustralia.com.au/ Rearing Healthy Calves manual
Pneumonia in calves	One calf at abattoir	NW Tasmania	Calves may show high temperature and respiratory signs when alive.	This one showed evidence of foreign material going down wind pipe causing a purulent pneumonia. Take care when drenching or stomach tubing calves to give colostrum to ensure tube/drench goes into stomach, not lungs
Warts	One heifer in small herd	Northern Tasmania	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				
Chorioptic mange	Suspected in one alpaca in one small herd	Northern Tasmania	Bare areas of skin on legs extending to body. Skin scraping to diagnose.	See vet for off-label treatment.
GOATS				
Chorioptic mange	One goat in one medium herd.	Northern Tasmania	Loss of hair in legs and shoulder area.	May also be seen as hair loss, on legs and body, itchy. There are some 'off-label' treatment that can help - consult your vet.
PIGS				
Paralysed front or hind legs	Two growers in one medium herd	Southern Tasmania	Could be due to spinal abscess or possibly fracture.	Reduce risk of injury/tail biting. Check mineral balance in ration.
POULTRY				
Nil cases reported				