

WORM CONTROL IN DAIRY GOAT ON CULTIVATE PASTURE: A CHALLENGE

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Abstract / Resumo:

The Haemonchus parasites are main problem to goat milk production on pasture. This trial was carried out to evaluate effects of grazing management and season under the occurrence of anemia by worms and frequency of treatments on dairy goats in Tanzânia grass pasture. The method used to identifying and control worms was Famacha. The grazing management was rotacional. The pasture received four degrees of management: intensive, extensive, moderate and light, as a result, each one had a different rest period. The moderate and intensive had 30 and 21 rest days, while, extensive and light had 42 and 36 rest days. During one year was observed the ocular conjunctiva used a chart like guide to determine which animals to treat. The eye chart had scale of 1-5 with 1 indicating pink conjunctiva with no evidence of anemia to 5 indicating white conjunctiva with severe anemia. The animal that presented conjunctiva 3, 4 or 5 was treated. This evaluation was done once a week. During wet season, goats that received an intensive management had higher anemia. For this reason, the frequency of treatment was higher in intensive management (12 times), during wet season. While, extensive and light management was treated six times. By the other hand, during dry season most of time (85 + or - 5%) no treatment was necessary for all managements. The frequency of treatments to intensive, moderate and light was four times during dry season. The extensive management was treated just twice a dry season. From the standpoint of sustainability, milk production during wet season in pasture is not sustainable. But, during dry season were possible used mangement strategies such as rotacional grazing, resting pastures to reduce frequency of treatments.