

Recommended times to treat different worms:

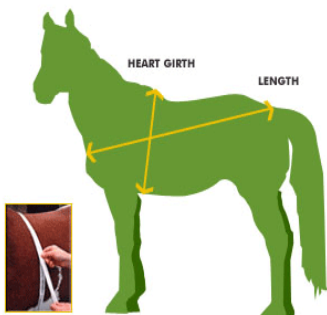
	Summer grazing season (April—September)						Spring and Autumn		Winter
Cyathostomes (small redworms)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Encysted cyathostomes (hibernating in the gut wall)							✓	✓	
Strongyles (large redworms)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Bot larvae									✓
Tapeworms							✓	✓	

Foals and young horses can suffer from a wider range of parasites—seek advice from your vet or SQP

Accurately estimate your horses weight:

$$\frac{(\text{Girth})^2 \times \text{Length}}{11,877} = \text{Weight in Kg.}$$

All measurements in cm



Regular worm egg counts can help you decide whether your worming program is effective against Cyathostomes and Strongyles.

These tests will not detect tapeworms, your vet can do a blood test for tapeworms.

Regularly clearing droppings from fields will reduce the number of worm larvae that can infect your horse.

Alternatively rotating pastures and leaving fields un-grazed for six months will reduce the number of infective worm larvae.

Which product to use:

	Cyathostomes	Strongyles	Bot Larvae	Tapeworm	Encysted Cyathostomes
Eqvalan	✓	✓	✓		
Eqvalan Duo	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Equest	✓	✓	✓		✓
Equest Pramox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equimax syringe/ tablets	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Vectin	✓	✓	✓		
Panacur	✓	✓			
Panacur equine Guard	✓	✓			✓
Pyratape P	✓	✓		✓	
Strongid P	✓	✓		✓	

Chemical Groups: 1- AV 2-BZ 3-LM Use a different chemical group each summer to prevent resistance developing.