**Internal Parasite Management Assessment**

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1. Are parasites kept at a level that does not affect animal performance?

- How do you know? ____________________________________________________________
- How do you monitor the parasite load in your animals? __________________________

2. What practices do you use to reduce parasite problems and avoid the use of anthelmintics?

- Cull animals that get dewormed the most
- Use cleaner pastures (rest pastures, cut for hay, graze cattle)
- Graze diverse pastures
- Reduce stocking rate
- Avoid grazing pastures shorter than 3 inches
- Use browse and/or forages with high condensed tannin content
- Graze cattle or horses with goats or sheep
- Separate classes of susceptible animals
- Raise breeds and individuals with resistance to parasites
- Select rams or bucks with parasite resistance

3. What parasite control program do you use to reduce the use of anthelmintics and manage parasite loads? (see www.scsrpc.org for information about these techniques.)

- Visual observation to detect animals with parasite problems
- Use FAMACHA® (see www.acsrpc.org)
- Check fecal egg counts prior to and following treatment to monitor loads and check effectiveness of anthelmintics
- Change class of anthelmintic once resistance is noticed
- Strategic deworming just before kidding or lambing
- Deworm all new animals (and check fecal egg counts seven to 10 days later to be sure there are no eggs in the feces)
- Use Smart Drenching (see www.acsrpc.org)
- Deworm only those animals that need it
- Cull animals that need frequent deworming (more than three treatments per season for adults; less, as your flock or herd gets stronger)

- Other: list here_________________________________________________________________

Source: ATTRA’s Small Ruminant Sustainability Checksheet

www.attra.ncat.org