



## Gastrointestinal nematodes control in lambs finished in three different systems

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**Introduction** Verminosis is a major constraint in sheep production on pasture, especially for weaned lambs which the immune system is not completely developed, leading to decreased productivity and reflecting negatively on economic efficiency of the activity. Drenching sheep with different pharmacological active ingredients have provided ineffective controlling in infections, so practices in association with environmental control have been recommended.

### Material and Methods

The trial had place at Embrapa's Midwest Regional Center of Goats and Sheep, Terenos – Mato Grosso do Sul. A total of 48 lambs of the Pantanal genetic group of both sexes, averaging 17.43 kg of body weight at weaning were used. After deworming (monepantel 1 mL to 10 kg), the lambs were randomly assigned to three treatments: Paiaguás-grass after soybean and Piatã-grass in Livestock-Crop System (LCS); an intent dewormed pasture kept five months stockpiled (STOCK) with nosheep grazing; feedlot in a restricted diet (CONF) with sorghum silage as roughage. Lambs in all treatments were fed a 2% of body weight energy-protein concentrate (15% CP and 70% TDN). FEC (egg counts per gram of faeces) exams were taken every 20 days.. Data were log transformed as  $\log(x) + 1$ .

### Results and Conclusions

FEC was not different in both weaning ( $P > 0.12$ ) and finishing periods ( $P > 0.44$ ) for the three systems studied (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of eggs per gram of faeces (FEC) in lambs during the finishing period.

Systems	FEC average	
	Weaning	Finishing
LCS	3.15 ± 0.15	0.35 ± 0.19
STOCK	3.40 ± 0.14	0.66 ± 0.18
CONF	2.89 ± 0.17	0.31 ± 0.19

According at Pegoraro et al. (2008) the distribution of infective larvae in pastures grazed by sheep does not change even varying available forage to animals and grazing methods, nevertheless pasture renewal or renovation should result wormless. Considering FEC not differing between treatments, the results may attest the environmental control of verminosis when pasture are maintained ungrazed by sheep for five months long, and if the lamb finishing at pasture with supplementation occurs during the dry season.

### References cited

PEGORARO et al. (2008) Manejo de pastagem de azevém, contaminação larval no pasto e infecção parasitária em ovinos. Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira, 43,10, 1397-1403, 2008., 43.10, 1397-1403, 2008.

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