Horses

stomach worms controlled

C. E. Howell

Internal parasites—such as stomach worms—in horses can be controlled with phenothiazine administered in repeated small dosages in a routine seasonal treatment program.

This control method does not require preliminary starvation of the animal and the phenothiazine powder can be given mixed in the grain ration.

Effective control of the parasites is an essential part of good management as it increases the disease resistance of the horse by lessening the worm infestation.

The treatment worked out at the University is suggested as a means of preventing a heavy worm infestation.

It is recommended that foals be wormed at weaning—and again when they are 11 to 14 months old—with small, repeated doses of phenothiazine.

Horses one to four years of age should be treated in July, December, and April. Horses five to 10 years of age should be treated twice a year—in July and January. Over 10 years of age, treatment once a year, preferably in July or August, is needed.

The dose of phenothiazine for an average mature horse weighing between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds is 25 to 30 grams—or about one ounce.

Small repeated doses of from one to five grams daily until the therapeutic dose has been given have proved a very desirable way of administering the anthelmintic—worm expeller.

Environmental conditions vary widely over the state and the times recommended for treatments are given only as a guide. Early or late rains or seasonal variations may vary the calendar schedule. Where horses are kept on irrigated pastures it may be necessary to give more frequent treatment.

Practically all horses are affected with internal parasites as they are continuously being exposed to infection.

When horses show clinical symptoms of the presence of the internal parasites they should be treated.

Some of the more common symptoms are: loss of flesh even on adequate rations, diarrhea, dull harsh coat of hair, and even anemia and emaciation. On close observation worms can be seen being passed in the manure. Under such conditions the treatment for parasites should start immediately. Although a routine schedule of treatment is most effective, this treatment can be started at any time of year.

COLD DAMAGE

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lated as compared with a twenty-year average of 1,001 and a 1948 record of 918. In 1941 only 630 hours had accumulated at the same date.

On February 1, it appeared that if northern California experienced, during the balance of the season, its usual temperature accompanied by the beneficial foggy days which keep the thermometer in the low forties, the rest will be completely broken and there will be an unusually even bloom of all kinds of deciduous fruits and nuts. In other words, this cold winter has had a beneficial effect on the prospects for a full 1949 crop provided unseasonable warm days do not bring these trees into bloom before danger of spring frosts is past.

Warren P. Tufts is Professor of Pomology and Pomologist in the Experiment Station, Davis.



A copy of the publications listed here may be obtained without charge from the local office of the Farm Advisor or by addressing a request to Publications Office, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

CHEMICAL WEED-CONTROL EQUIP-MENT, 1948, by Norman B. Akesson and W. A. Harvey, Cir. 389, December, 1948.

A SEPTIC TANK FOR FARM HOMES, 1949, by H. L. Belton and J. P. Fairbank, Cir. 82, Revised January, 1949.

BARN MOW HAYDRYING FOR CALI-FORNIA, 1949, by John R. Dobie, Cir. 149, March, 1949.

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C. E. Howell is Associate in Animal Husbandry and Animal Husbandman in the Experiment Station, Davis.