

BIOWORMA®

Biological control to reduce infective nematode larvae within the manure of grazing animals

PRESENTATION: Grey to brown free flowing fine meal.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: Each gram contains: a minimum of 500,000 chlamydospores of *Duddingtonia flagrans* IAH 1297.

PROPERTIES: **BioWorma** contains the spores of *Duddingtonia flagrans*, a natural fungus found in soil and on pasture. It is a non-chemical biological control for the free-living stages of parasitic gastrointestinal nematodes of grazing animals, which acts by substantially reducing the numbers of infective worm larvae (including chemical/multi-resistant larvae) emerging from manure onto pasture. When fed to animals, the thick-walled spores remain inert (having no effect within the host animal) and resist digestion, p assing through into the manure. There they germinate and form trapping organs that capture, paralyse and consume emerging worm larvae (including chemical/multi-resistant larvae), interrupting the crucial re-infestation stage of the parasites' life cycle, thus reducing the amount of re-infection on the pasture.



The spores are safe, non-toxic and residue-free. There are no negative effects on non-target soil nematodes, earthworms, microarthropods etc.

Biological control with Duddingtonia flagrans is applicable to the larvae of: SEE LABEL FOR FULL LIST

Sheep & Goats: Barber's Pole Worm or Wire Worm (Haemonchus spp.), Black Scour Worm or Hair Worm (Trichostrongylus spp.), Brown Stomach Worm (Teladosagia (Ostertagia) spp.), Nodule Worm (Oesophagostomum spp.), Thin-necked Intestinal Worm (Nematodirus spp.) and Hookworm (Bunostomum spp.).

Cattle: Barber's Pole Worm or Wire Worm (*Haemonchus* spp.), Brown Stomach Worm (*Ostertagia* spp.), Black Scour Worm or Hair Worm (*Trichostrongylus* spp.), Hookworm (*Bunostomum* spp.), Intestinal Worm (*Cooperia* spp.), Thin-necked Intestinal Worm (*Nematodirus* spp.), Nodule Worm (Oesophagostomum spp.).

Horses: Large strongyles (large red worms), including *Strongylus* spp., *Triodontophorus* spp. and *Oesophagodontus* spp., small strongyles (small red worms or cyathostomes), including *Cyathostomum* spp., *Cylicocyclus* spp. and *Cylicostephanus* spp., Stomach Hair Worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*), Ascarids (*Parascaris equorum*), Threadworms (*Strongyloides westeri*) and Pinworms (*Oxyuris equi*).

Other grazing animals: including Deer, Alpacas and zoo animals

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Abridged see DIRECTIONS FOR USE on label and read carefully

- 1. Treat animals with a suitable chemical wormer.
- 2. Move treated animals onto low worm pasture (ideally not grazed by the same animal species for a minimum 6 weeks).
- 3. Commence daily use of BioWorma* to minimise pasture infectivity and maintain the animal's low worm status.
- 4. Thoroughly mix **BioWorma** with feed or feed supplements. **BioWorma** will begin to work immediately within the manure.
- 5. Recommended for strategic use during periods when weather conditions are conducive to larval development and transmission on pasture at temperatures above 5° Celsius (40° Fahrenheit) throughout the year.

 Use in conjunction with a recommended worm management strategy program for your area.

Bodyweight* (kg)	25	50	100	200	300	400	500**
Dosage (grams per head per day)	1.5	3	6	12	18	24	30

^{*}Dose according to heaviest animal in the group.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS: MEAT: Zero (0) days, MILK: Zero (0) days.

POISONS SCHEDULE: NOT APPLICABLE (Australia)

REGULATORY STATUS: Australia: APVMA No. 82645; New Zealand: ACVM No. A011334

USA: EPA Reg. No. 91253-1 **PACK SIZE:** 2 kg, 7.5 kg, 15 kg

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^{**}Use additional 6 g for each 100 kg thereafter.