### Table 2-1: Epidemiological features of relevance to management for the most significant GIN parasites of sheep and cattle as may be seen under Australian conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Fecundity:</th>
<th>Eggs/day</th>
<th>Effect of moisture and temperature on development L3</th>
<th>Temperature requirements for development (L3)</th>
<th>Ideal climatic L3 survival period</th>
<th>L3 arrival on pasture post-patation deposition</th>
<th>Up to</th>
<th>Warm or cool months</th>
<th>Up to</th>
<th>Warm or cool months</th>
<th>Up to</th>
<th>Warm or cool months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Haemonchus contortus</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5000-10000</td>
<td>Eggs very susceptible to dessication (D) &amp; cold (C)</td>
<td>11-14°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>4-26 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-260 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-260 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Haemonchus placei</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>Have been observed to overwinter in the UK</td>
<td>14-14°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>Faecal moisture usually permits development L3</td>
<td>14-14°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichostrongylus axei</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>Faecal moisture usually permits development L3</td>
<td>18-21°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Teladorsagia circumcincta</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>Faecal moisture usually permits development L3</td>
<td>21-21°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>4-112 days</td>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ostertagia ostertagi</em></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Faecal moisture usually permits development L3</td>
<td>18-23°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>15-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
<td>15-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
<td>15-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nematodirus spp.</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>Faecal moisture usually permits development L3</td>
<td>14-14°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>16-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
<td>16-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
<td>16-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cooperia oncophora</em></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>Faecal moisture usually permits development L3</td>
<td>11-14°C Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>Ideal 22-25°C</td>
<td>-10°C Raptor or 10°C Raptor</td>
<td>16-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
<td>16-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
<td>16-180 days</td>
<td>Greater than 12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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Bailey, J. N., Walkden-Brown, S. W., & Kahn, L. P. (2008). Availability of gastro-intestinal nematode larvae to sheep following winter contamination of pasture with six nematode species on the northern tablelands of New South Wales. *Veterinary Parasitology, accepted for publication*.


Buitkamp, J., Filmether, P., Stear, M. J., & Epplen, J. T. (1996). Class I and class II major histocompatibility complex alleles are associated with faecal egg counts following


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Gordon, H. M. (1933). Some ovine Trichostrongylids reported from Australia for the first time, with a description of *Trichostrongylus longispicularis* sp. nov. from sheep. *Australian Veterinary Journal, 9*, 34-37.


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