

Tricks to control ticks

Ticks have an important effect on the production of cattle, because they can damage organs such as the udder, scrotum and the ears of cattle.

Ticks can also cause “tick worry”. This is when the animal loses its appetite due to a component in the tick saliva. Where there are many ticks, tick worry will be very bad for growth rate and production. Some tick species can transmit diseases such as heartwater, redwater and tick toxicosis.

To decide what kind of tick control you need, you have to look at things such as the type of farming, tick species and tick-borne diseases in the area, and animal breeds on the farm.

Intensive control

This means that animals must be treated often (once a week in summer and every two weeks in winter). If animals are treated intensively, they will not be exposed to tick-borne diseases and vaccination will not be necessary.

Intensive control must be used in dairies, because ticks can cause serious damage to udders which will be bad for production. Intensive treatment costs a lot of money, as dipping apparatus and dips are expensive.

Strategic control

When you use strategic control, it means that you do not have to dip cattle too frequently. You must try to make the number of ticks less, but there must still be enough infected ticks that can “immunise” animals against tick-borne diseases. Strategic control is less expensive, but there will still be a lot of ticks around that can cause tick worry.

How to control ticks

There are a few ways to control ticks. These are the best-known ways:

- **Plunge dip.** This is the method that will cost the least if you have a lot of animals to dip
- **Spray races.** Spray races will wet the animals well, but you still have to apply the treatment under the tails and in the ears
- **Hand or mechanical spraying.** This is expensive and difficult. You must use at least 5 litres and even 10 litres to get good wetting
- **Pour-ons.** Pour-on is convenient, but must be precise. Pour-on takes time to spread over the body of the animal. It can cause irritation and resistance can develop rapidly. Some products are only effective against blue ticks.

Pasture management

Rest the camps for long enough periods and burn the grass when necessary to help reduce tick numbers. Ticks prefer natural pasture above planted pastures. Hay can also allow in enough ticks to cause disease. **UM**

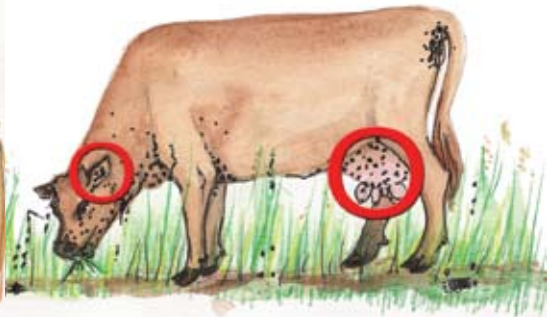


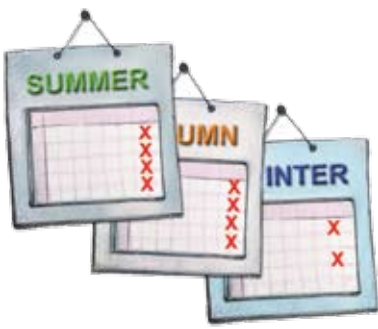
Tick control

- **Bosluisbeheer**
- **Ukulawula imikhaza**
- **ULawulo lwamakhalane**
- **Taolo ya matsetse**



- Ticks damage the udder, scrotum and the ears of cattle. Some ticks spread heartwater, redwater and anaplasmosis. Ticks cause “tick worry” (the animal does not eat).
- Bosluise beskadig die uier, skrotum en ore van beeste. Sommige bosluise versprei hartwater, rooiwater en anaplasrose. Bosluise veroorsaak “bosluislas” (die dier vreet nie).
- Imikhaza ilimaza umbele, isikhwama samasende kanye nezindlebe zezinkomo. Eminye imikhaza isabalalisa i-heartwater, i-redwater kanye ne-anaplasmosis. Imikhaza ingabanga “ikukhathazeka kwemikhaza” (isilwane asidli).
- Amakhalane onakalisa imibele, isingxobo samasende kunye neendlebe zeenkomo.
- Amanye amakhalane asasaza i-heartwater, redwater ne-anaplasmosis. Amakhalane abangela i-“tick worry” (isilwanyana siye singatyli).
- Matsetse ana a senya thele, mokotlana o jerang peo ya botona le ditsebe tsa dikgomo. Matsetse a jala mafu a jwaloka heartwater (lefu la vaerase ya matsetse), redwater (lefu la moroto o mofubedu) le anaplasmosis. Matsetse a baka “ho hlora ka lebaka la matsetse” (phoofolo ha e je dijo).
- Control ticks by dipping your cattle. Remember to apply the treatment under the tails and in the ears also. Dip dairy cows once a week in summer and every second week in winter.
- Beheer bosluise deur jou beeste te dip. Onthou om die behandeling ook onder die sterte en in die ore aan te sit. Dip melkkoeie eenkeer per week in die somer en elke tweede week in die winter.
- Lawula imikhaza ngokuthi udibhe izinkomo zakho. Khumbula ukufaka umuthi ngaphansi komsila kanjalo nasezindlebeni. Izinkomo zobisi zidibhe kanye ngesonto ehlobo nakabili ngesonto ebusika.





- Lawula amakhalane ngokuzidipha iinkomo zakho. Khumbula ukuqaba unyango phantsi kwemisila kunye nasezindlebeni kwakhona. Dipha iinkomo zobisi kanye ngeveki ehlotyeni kwaye qho ngeveki yesibini ebusika.
- Laola ho nama ha matsetse ka ho isa dikgomo tipping Hopola ho tlotsa moriana wa kalafo tlasa mohatla le ditsebeng. Isa dikgomo tsa lebeso tipping hanngwe ka beke nakong ya lehlabula le ka beke e nngwe le e nngwe ya bobedi mariha.

- Rest the camps for long enough periods and burn grass when necessary.
- Rus die kampe vir lank genoeg en brand die gras wanneer nodig.
- Phumuzo izinkambu izikhathi ezinde ngokwanele futhi utshani ubushise lapho kudingeka.
- Waphumze ixesha elide ngokwaneleyo amadlelo uze utshise ingca xa kukho imfuneko.
- Phomotsa kapa o tlohelle dikampo di se na diphoofolo ka nako e telele le ho tjhesa jwang haeba ho hlokahala. **UM**

