

NAILE Exhibit Rises To Top At Farm Show

(Continued from Page D2)

1. Mike Kolher. 2. Leon Hunter.
CLASS 288 PEN OF LAMBS: Leon Hunter.
CLASS 289 GET-OF-SIRE: 1. Mike Kolher.
 2. Leon Hunter.
CLASS 290 FLOCK: 1. Mike Kolher. 2. Amy Sue Eshelman. 3. Isaac Garges.
CLASS 291 PREMIER BREEDER: Mike Kolher.
CLASS 292 PREMIER EXHIBITOR: Mike Kolher.

SHROPSHIRE

CLASS 300 YEARLING RAM: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown.
CLASS 302 SPRING RAM LAMB: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown. 3. Rob Brown.
CLASS 303 PAIR OF RAM LAMBS: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown. 3. Jessica N. McMurtrie.
CLASS 304 CHAMPION RAM: Wey Shropshires.
CLASS 305 RESERVE CHAMPION RAM: Wey Shropshires.

CLASS 306 YEARLING EWE: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Wey Shropshires. 3. Billy George Leib.
CLASS 307 FALL EWE LAMB: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Wey Shropshires.
CLASS 308 SPRING EWE LAMB: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown. 3. Jessica Nailor.
CLASS 309 PAIR OF EWE LAMBS: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown. 3. Jessica N. McMurtrie.
CLASS 310 CHAMPION EWE: Wey Shropshires.
CLASS 311 RESERVE CHAMPION EWE: Rob Brown.
CLASS 312 BREEDER'S YOUNG FLOCK: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown.
CLASS 313 PEN OF LAMBS: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown. 3. Jessica N. McMurtrie.
CLASS 314 GET-OF-SIRE: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown. 3. Jessica N. McMurtrie.
CLASS 315 FLOCK: 1. Wey Shropshires. 2. Rob Brown.
CLASS 316 PREMIER BREEDER: Wey Shropshires.
CLASS 317 PREMIER EXHIBITOR: Wey Shropshires.

SOUTHDOWN

CLASS 325 YEARLING RAM: 1. James Harms. 2. Stephanie Kauffman.
CLASS 326 FALL RAM LAMB: 1. Steve Kwisnek. 2. Peggy McCrumb McConn.
CLASS 327 SPRING RAM LAMB: 1. Jennifer L. Flinchaugh. 2. Steve Kwisnek. 3. Steve Kwisnek.
CLASS 328 PAIR OF RAM LAMBS: 1. Steve Kwisnek. 2. Peggy McCrumb McConn. 3. Jennifer L. Flinchaugh.
CLASS 329 CHAMPION RAM: Steve

SUFFOLK

CLASS 350 YEARLING RAM: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Denny Haugh
CLASS 351 FALL RAM LAMB: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Breezeview Farm.
CLASS 352 SPRING RAM LAMB: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. William & Elizabeth MacCauley. 3. Lyn Lee Farms.
CLASS 353 PAIR OF RAM LAMBS: 1. Lyn

Lee Farms. 2. Shane M. Conaway. 3. Breezeview Farm.
CLASS 354 CHAMPION RAM: Lyn Lee Farms
CLASS 355 RESERVE CHAMPION RAM: Lyn Lee Farms.
CLASS 356 YEARLING EWE: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Melanie Snyder. 3. Lyn Lee Farms
CLASS 357 FALL EWE LAMB: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Breezeview Farm. 3. David H. Cole.
CLASS 358 SPRING EWE LAMB: 1. Shane M. Conaway. 2. William & Elizabeth MacCauley. 3. Kelly Pike
CLASS 359 PAIR OF EWE LAMBS: 1. William & Elizabeth MacCauley. 2. Lyn Lee Farms. 3. Shane M. Conaway.
CLASS 360 CHAMPION EWE: Shane M. Conaway
CLASS 361 RESERVE CHAMPION EWE: William & Elizabeth MacCauley.
CLASS 362 BREEDER'S YOUNG FLOCK: 1. William & Elizabeth MacCauley. 2. Lyn Lee Farms. 3. Shane M. Conaway
CLASS 363 PEN OF LAMBS: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Shane M. Conaway. 3. Breezeview Farm.
CLASS 364 GET-OF-SIRE: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Shane M. Conaway. 3. Breezeview Farm.
CLASS 365 FLOCK: 1. Lyn Lee Farms. 2. Shane M. Conaway. 3. Breezeview Farm.
CLASS 366 PREMIER BREEDER: Lyn Lee Farms.
CLASS 367 PREMIER EXHIBITOR: Lyn Lee Farms.

CHAMPION MEAT/WOOL BREEDS
CLASS 477 CHAMPION RAM OF MEAT BREEDS: Lyn Lee Farms.
CLASS 478 CHAMPION EWE OF MEAT BREEDS: Mike Kolher.
CLASS 481 GRAND CHAMPION OF MEAT BREEDS: Mike Kolher

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FEED THE COWS, NOT PARASITES

David R. Wolfgang, VMD
 Penn State University

The renewed interest in grazing, especially intensive grazing, implies that animals will be on pastures at times when parasite transmission can occur. Several estimates report that as many as 90 percent of all cattle have some level of parasite infestation.

These same surveys place the annual cost of parasitism to the cattle industry at more than \$200 million.

Parasitism may be in the form of protozoa, such as coccidia or cryptosporidia, as well as in the form of nematodes (commonly thought of as stomach, intestinal, or round worms). The goal of a parasite control system is not the elimination of the parasite but rather the development of a system that maximizes profitability and minimizes the negative effects on animal health.

Coccidia and cryptosporidia are small one-celled organisms called protozoa. These internal parasites commonly infect calves, although adult animals that do not have immunity or that are stressed (such as at calving time) may be clinically affected.

Coccidia and cryptosporidia inhibit the absorption of some of the nutrients and water. A mild to moderately severe diarrhea may develop. Many calves in a group can be affected and show signs such as weight loss and rough hair coat. Seldom will these organisms be pathogenic enough to kill an animal by themselves, although their debilitating effects may leave the animal susceptible to other infections. It is also important to note that Cryptosporidia may be infectious to humans. Careful attention to handwashing following handling of calves with diarrhea, especially by children, is important.

Following exposure and infection most animals will develop

immunity and be protected from reinfection for most if not all of the rest of their life. Therefore, it is recommended that producers consult with their veterinarian to establish protocols to determine which animals are at risk and recommend treatment or prevention strategies.

Coccidia may be treated with amprolium (Corid) or a variety of sulfonamide antibacterials. Currently there is no effective treatment for Cryptosporidia. One experimental drug shows some promise, but is not yet available. Preventive compounds that will help to limit infection by coccidia are amprolium (Corid), decoquinolate (Decox), lasocid (Bovatec), and monensin (Rumensin).

Animals become infected by fecal contamination of their feed or water. Therefore, control strategies for the protozoan parasites center on sanitation. Areas near waterers and feeders should be well drained and scraped frequently. Buckets, feed troughs, creep feeders, and waterers should be free of fecal contamination and cleaned frequently.

Animals should be in groups that are appropriate for their size and in as small a number as is feasible to avoid overcrowding. The organisms tend to be resistant to many forms of disinfectants, but their use may reduce the numbers of organisms. Good old-fashioned practices such as drying, exposing feeders, hutches, and etc. to the sunlight will also greatly reduce the organisms presence in the environment.

The greatest difficulty in reducing if not eliminating these parasites is due to their ability to persist in the environment. That old pasture the calves were in two years ago, or that old shed that hasn't housed calves for awhile, or that low spot in the pasture that was buried under two feet of snow could all potentially infect this year's crop of calves.

The most important members of the nematode parasite group are Ostertagia, Trichostrongylus, Haemonchus, Cooperia, and Nematodirus. Eggs from these stomach or intestinal parasites are passed in the manure onto the ground where they hatch under the proper conditions. Typically the moisture of the cow patty plus temperatures of 41-91°F are sufficient to hatch the egg to the larval 1 (L1) form. Lower temperatures and dryness tend to inhibit hatching, while higher temperatures are fatal to hatched larvae.

Precipitation is usually necessary to move the larva from the manure to the forage and complete the development of the larva to the infective L3 stage. In our climate zone there is a buildup of L3 on the pastures during the late summer and early fall. Some larvae survive the extremes of winter, while most larvae are killed.

Once ingested the larva reaches maturity in approximately 21 days and females lay eggs for 30 to 60 days. Egg production varies, but it is not unusual for a single female to produce several thousand eggs per day. Animals less than 15 months old are generally the most severely affected. Older animals tend to have immunity which lim-

its the infection and production effects.

Strategic plans are usually geared for pasture systems as little or no parasite transmission occurs in most confinement or feedlot systems. This does not eliminate the need to treat young animals as they enter such systems, if parasites are limiting their performance. However, in pasture systems the goal is to maximize economic performance, by minimizing the deleterious effects of the parasites that can be acquired while on pasture. The most effective strategy involves the use of appropriately timed treatments to prevent the build up of infective L3 larvae on the pasture.

Young stock are given a wormer three weeks after turn out and then this is repeated in approximately 3 to 4 weeks (or up to 8 weeks if ivermectin is used). Animals that were pastured the year before may harbor an arrested form of the parasite (L4) in their tissues. These animals should be treated with a compound that kills the L4 form. Currently ivermectin (Ivomec) and albendazole (Valbazan) have the best documented efficacy against the L4 form. Many other pharmaceuticals, including sustained release products

Farm Show Presents Hay, Grain Results

FARM SHOW HAY — FIELD CURED — NO HEAT

CLASS 1 ALFALFA FIRST CUTTING FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Melvin G. Miller. 2. John Valkovec. 3. Ron Bush.
CLASS 2 ALFALFA LATER CUTTING FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Rodney Sealand. 2. Glenn K. Carper. 3. John Valkovec.
CLASS 3 ALFALFA GRASS MIXED FIRST CUTTING FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Jeff Reed.
CLASS 4 ALFALFA GRASS MIXED LATER CUTTING FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. John Valkovec. 2. Y Brookside Farm. 3. Dave & Bonnie Klingler.
CLASS 5 CLOVER, FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Mack Farms.
CLASS 6 CLOVER, GRASS MIXED FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Mack Farms. 2. Christ's Farm. 3. Harrop Farm.
CLASS 7 GRASS, FIRST CUTTING FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Carl Gates. 2. Mack Farms. 3. Travis Harshmon.
CLASS 8 GRASS, LATER CUTTING FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Rodney Sealand. 2. Excelior Farm. 3. Carl Gates.
CLASS 9 MIXED, MORE THAN 50% OF LEGUMES FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Carl Gates. 2. J. William Henry. 3. Travis Harshmon.
CLASS 10 MIXED, MORE THAN 50% OF GRASSES FIELD DRIED ONLY: 1. Rodney Sealand. 2. Kevin G. Rice. 3. Y Brookside Farm.

HAY — FIELD CURED + HEAT DRIED

CLASS 11 ALFALFA, FIRST CUTTING: 1. Robert Bieber. 2. Heidel Hollow Farm.
CLASS 12 ALFALFA, LATER CUTTING: 1. Jay McCarrell. 2. Robert Bieber. 3. Heidel Hollow Farm.
CLASS 14 ALFALFA GRASS MIXED, LATER CUTTING: 1. Jay McCarrell.
CLASS 17 GRASS, FIRST CUTTING: 1. Jay McCarrell.
CLASS 18 GRASS, LATER CUTTING: 1. Jay McCarrell.
CLASS 19 MIXED, MORE THAN 50% OF LEGUMES: 1. Jay McCarrell

HAY — FIELD CURED + PRESERVATIVE

CLASS 21 ALFALFA, FIRST CUTTING: 1. Don C. Myers.
CLASS 22 ALFALFA, LATER CUTTING: 1. Y Brookside Farm. 2. Don C. Myers. 3. Glenn K. Carper.
CLASS 23 ALFALFA, GRASS MIXED FIRST CUT: 1. Heidel Hollow Farm
CLASS 24 ALFALFA, GRASS MIXED LATER CUT: 1. Y Brookside Farm. 2. Kevin G. Rice. 3. Kenneth L. Baldner
CLASS 27 GRASS, FIRST CUTTING: 1. Heidel Hollow Farm.
CLASS 30 MIXED MORE THAN 50% GRASSES: 1. Kenneth L. Baldner. 2. Kevin G. Rice.
CLASS 31 HAY, GRAND CHAMPION: Jay McCarrell
CLASS 32 HAY, RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION: Rodney Sealand
SMALL GRAINS — BARLEY
CLASS 7A BARSOY: 1. David Wickard. 2. Ed Wickard. 3. Jeff Wickard
CLASS 7C PENNCO: 1. David Wickard. 2. Ed Wickard. 3. Jeff Wickard.
CLASS 7D WYSOR: 1. David Wickard. 2. Vernon Wickard. 3. Christ's Farm.
CLASS 8A BARLEY, GRAND CHAMPION: David Wickard

SMALL GRAINS — MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 9A SOYBEANS, ANY VARIETY: 1. David Wickard. 2. Wendy Wickard. 3. Jeff Wickard.
CLASS 10A BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE OR SILVERHULL: 1. Ed Wickard. 2. David Wickard. 3. Jeff Wickard
CLASS 11A RYE, ANY VARIETY: 1. Vernon Wickard. 2. Ed Wickard. 3. Jeff Wickard.
CLASS 14A TIMOTHY SEED: 2. Wendy Wickard. 3. David Wickard.

SMALL GRAINS — WHEAT

CLASS 1A CLARKE: 3. Vernon Wickard.
CLASS 1B DYNASTY: 1. David Wickard.
CLASS 1C FILLMORE: 1. Vernon Wickard. 2. Ed Wickard. 3. Wendy Wickard.
CLASS 1D MADISON: 1. Ed Wickard. 2. Vernon Wickard.
CLASS 2C FILLMORE, VOC CLASS: 2. Keith Frey.
CLASS 2E PENNMOORE, VOC CLASS: 2. Jessica Neff.
CLASS 3A WHEAT, GRAND CHAMPION: David Wickard

SMALL GRAINS — OATS

CLASS 4B HERCULESE: 1. Wendy Wickard. 2. Ed Wickard. 3. David Wickard.
CLASS 4C OGLE: 1. Jeff Wickard. 2. Ed Wickard. 3. Vernon Wickard.
CLASS 4D PORTER: 1. Ed Wickard. 2. David Wickard. 3. Christ's Farm
CLASS 6A OATS, GRAND CHAMPION: Ed Wickard

CLASSIFIED ADS PAY OFF!

such as morantel (Paratec), can be an effective part of the control strategy if directed against the adult parasite and nonarrested forms. Many compounds are not labeled for use in lactating cattle, or in cattle older than 15 months. Please contact your veterinarian to help select appropriate pharmaceuticals for your unique situation. The use of a fall treatment is somewhat controversial. However, if a fall treatment at the end of the grazing season is deemed necessary, a compound effective against the L4 form should be used.

Good pasture management can greatly reduce the parasite burden as well. Keeping the sward relatively short, avoiding overgrazing, moving the animals frequently and minimizing manure buildup will greatly reduce the number of infective larvae.

Take time now, prior to the grazing season, to consult with your veterinarian, nutritionist, county agent, or other ag professional to develop a plan to minimize the parasite burden in your animals. It is much better for the health of your animals and your wallet to prevent serious infection by these organisms, rather than rely on treatment after infection and disease have begun.