

# BLOUTONG BEHEER SONDER ENTSTOF

Sonder twyfel is enting die heel beste voorsorgmaatreël ter verkoming van Bloutong – maar tydens gebrek daarvan, wat kan die boer doen om die impak van hierdie siekte te verminder?

Bly weg van ongeregisteerde “middels”, “entstowwe” en boerate.

Vermindering van kontak tussen die muggies wat die bloutongvirus versprei, in die skaapkuddes.

Voorheen ingeënte diere is minder vatbaar as jong lammers wat dan spesiale aandag en versorging verg.

Beeste word min of gladnie deur die virus aangetas nie, maar is meer aantreklik vir die muggie. As beeste en skape saam wei, sal muggies weer geneig wees om die beeste te verkies.

Onthou egter dat die virus in die beeste kan vermenigvuldig.

Die muggies broei in klam dele soos vleie uit en daarom, indien moontlik, behoort sulke areas vermy te word, veral snags wanneer hulle aktief is.

Indien moontlik kan die kudde en veral die waardevolste diere soos ramme in ‘n beskutte skuur van laatmiddag tot laatoggend gehou word. Openinge kan met skadunet toegemaak word en met insekafwerende middels bespruit word.



Skape kan met geregisteerde insekmiddels oor die kop en bene gespruit word, die beste bestanddeel hiervoor is middels wat deltametrien bevat.

Aangesien die situasie tussen distrikte en plase kan verskil, behoort die plaaslike veearts geraadpleeg te word vir deskundige raad.

Behandeling van aangestaste skape berus op goeie versorging, sagte kos en indien nodig toepaslike antibiotika en pynstillers.

Uitgereik deur RuVASA en LWCC, vir die gebruik van boere en hulle adviseurs.

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# BLUETONGUE CONTROL WITHOUT VACCINE

Without a doubt, vaccination is the very best preventive measure against Bluetongue - but in the absence of it, what can the farmer do to reduce the impact of this disease?

Stay away from unregistered "drugs", "vaccines" and home remedies.

Reduction of contact between the midges that spread the bluetongue virus and the sheep flocks.

Previously vaccinated animals are less susceptible than young lambs, which then require special attention and care.

Cattle are slightly or not affected by the virus but are more susceptible to the midges. If cattle and sheep graze together, midges will again tend to prefer the cattle.

Remember, however, that the virus can multiply in cattle.

The midges breed in moist areas such as wetlands and therefore, if possible, such areas should be avoided, especially at night when they are active.

If possible, the herd and especially the most valuable animals such as rams can be kept in a sheltered barn from late afternoon to late morning. Openings can be covered with shade netting and sprayed with insect repellents.



Sheep can be sprayed with registered insecticides over the head and legs, the best ingredient for this is products containing deltamethrin.

As the situation can vary between districts and farms, the local vet should be consulted for expert advice.

Treatment of affected sheep relies on good care, soft food, and, if necessary, appropriate antibiotics and painkillers.

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