



## HIGH TURNOVER BARN DEWORMING PROTOCOL

In barns with such high turnover that it is not feasible to perform fecal egg counts (FECs) and isolate all newly arrived horses we recommend observing the following protocol. Please note that this will result in excessive deworming of some horses, and thus is not ideal for controlling parasitic resistance to common dewormers. This protocol is, however, more environmentally friendly than the old practice of deworming every 6-8 weeks with a constantly rotating group of dewormers.

YEAR	APRIL/MAY	JUNE/JULY	AUG/SEPT	NOV	JAN/FEB*
YEAR 1	Ivermectin or Moxidectin	Ivermectin	Ivermectin	Ivermectin/ Praziquantel* or Moxidectin/ Praziquantel	Ivermectin
YEAR 2	Ivermectin or Moxidectin	Pyrantel Pamoate	Pyrantel Pamoate	Ivermectin/ Praziquantel* or Moxidectin/ Praziquantel	Pyrantel Pamoate
YEAR 3	Ivermectin or Moxidectin	Oxybendazole	Oxybendazole	Ivermectin/ Praziquantel* or Moxidectin/ Praziquantel	Oxybendazole

\* For horses that travel SOUTH in the winter, an additional deworming should be performed in Jan/Feb. Additionally, an ivermectin/praziquantel deworming should be chosen for the Nov deworming to protect against Habronema, the cause of summer sores. Horses that REMAIN IN THE NORTHEAST, do NOT need to be deworming in Jan/Feb, as parasites are naturally dormant in the colder weather.

Note 1: We recommend rotating between classes of dewormers (e.g. between ivermectin, pyrantel pamoate, and oxybendazole) on a YEARLY basis, rather than each time you deworm. This slower rotation between dewormers is another means of combating parasitic resistance.