

Causes of sudden death and how to spray in goats

Spraying is one of the challenges facing livestock farmers because sometimes tick resistance to acaricides develops.

Tick resistance to acaricides can be overcome by changing the acaricide used every 3 months. When changing the acaricide, take note to change to an acaricide with a different active ingredient to the one you have been previously using because acaricides can have different trade names but with the same active ingredient.

Spraying

For effective spraying, have a spraying crash where you spray your animals from and spray using good equipments with enough pressure. A motorized sprayer is very effective because it has a high pressure and is durable.

Do the spraying every week and be keen to spray the most important body parts where the ticks usually hide and these include in the ears, arm pits, tail, under the testicles and in the hooves.

Heart water

When tick resistance to acaricide occurs after spraying using a given acaricide for 3 to 4 months, you begin getting cases of heart water. Signs of improper spraying include abrupt deaths due to heart water.

Fever, shivering and having froth in the mouth are signs of heart water. Postmortem analysis will show presence of water in the heart.

If heart water attacks a flock that is already affected by

some other infection, the death rate is high.