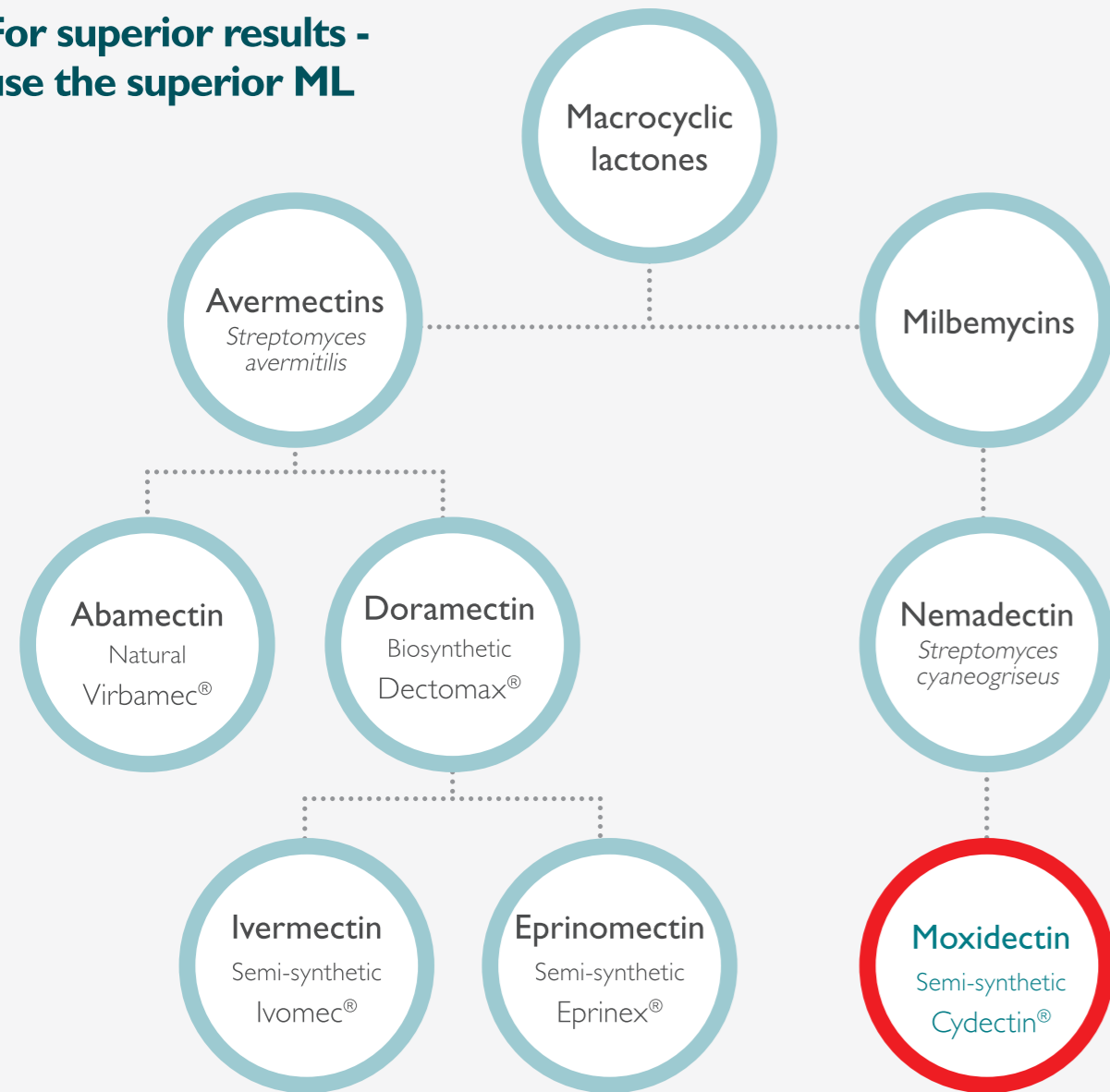


For superior results -  
use the superior ML



#### MODE OF ACTION

CYDECTIN (moxidectin) Pour-On is specially formulated to be absorbed through the skin and distributed internally to the areas of the body that matter – the areas affected by internal and external parasites.

Moxidectin is more lipophilic than other ML products, which means it is concentrated in the fat of the animal providing a longer duration of activity. This increased level of activity can be seen when comparing the persistency of Cydectin Pour On to other Pour-On products containing other actives.



Contact our sales team  
for more information

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

Central Regional Manager  
0400 990 575  
Central West NSW  
0413 882 547  
North Coast NSW  
0427 764 661  
Northwest Slopes / Hunter NSW  
0427 988 011  
Southern Slopes / Riverina NSW  
0413 459 219  
Northern Tablelands NSW  
0413 883 936  
Southern Tablelands / South Coast NSW  
0409 815 416

#### QUEENSLAND

Northern Regional Manager  
0418 634 458  
Northern QLD  
0407 812 093  
Southern QLD  
0428 983 718  
Central QLD  
0428 691 158

#### VICTORIA

Victoria / South Australia / Tasmania  
Regional Manager  
0438 208 122  
Western / Central VIC  
0428 544 010  
Western VIC  
0411 481 754  
Gippsland VIC  
0413 382 108  
North East VIC  
0412 039 610  
**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**  
South Australia  
0413 308 227

#### TASMANIA

Tasmania  
0412 742 307

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Regional Manager  
0428 460 755  
South East / Central WA  
0427 877 966  
South West / Central WA  
0427 004 611



#### Virbac Australia

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[virbac.com.au](http://virbac.com.au)

\*Strategic drenching combined with worm-safe pasture after weaning 1. The Cattle Parasite Atlas, 2005, Meat & Livestock Australia. \*On four major species. See label for more details † Based on nil meat and milk withholding periods.

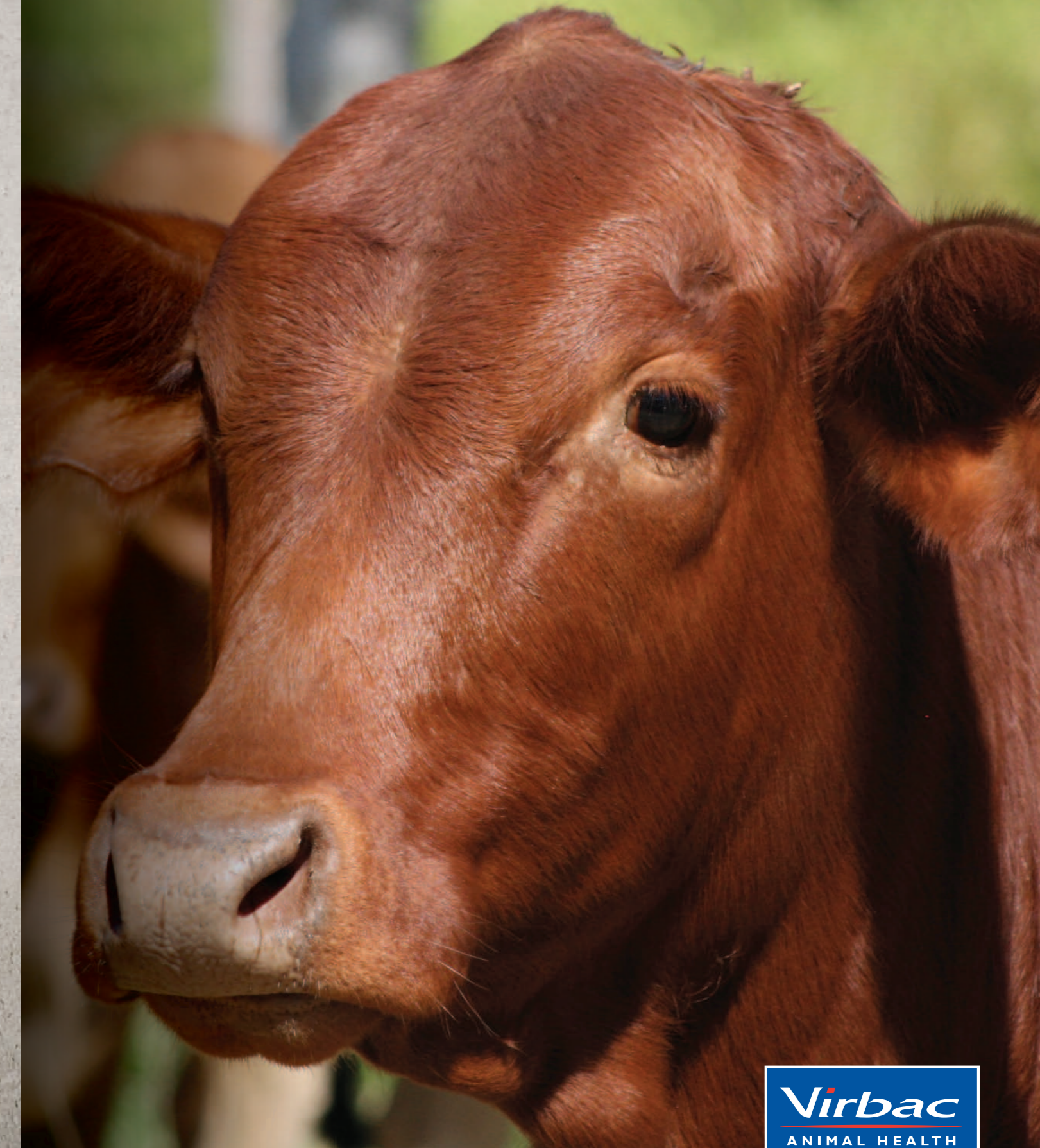
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MKCYPOB03

**CYDECTIN®**  
**POUR-ON**

FOR CATTLE & RED DEER



These days there are many pour-ons to choose from, and each one has its strengths. None of them though, can beat CYDECTIN® Pour On.

### KILLS WORMS FOR LONGER

No other class of pour-on controls internal parasites for as long as CYDECTIN Pour-On.

Against small brown stomach worm (*Ostertagia ostertagi*), lungworm (*Dictyocaulus viviparus*), nodule worm (*Oesophagostomum radiatum*) and hookworm (*Bunostomum phlebotomum*) CYDECTIN Pour-On offers 42 days persistent activity.

CYDECTIN Pour-On also offers 28 days persistent activity against barber's pole worm (*Haemonchus placei*) stomach hair worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*) and 21 days persistent activity against thin-necked intestinal worm (*Nematodirus* spp). Cydectin Pour-On also provides full control of *Cooperia* spp.

### PERSISTENCY CLAIMS

The most important features of a drench are its persistency to *Ostertagia* and its ability to kill larvae that have stopped developing (arrested L4 larvae).

Persistent drenches can be used to clean up contaminated pastures and keep your cattle cleaner for longer - both of which lead to greater productivity.

### FULL CONTROL OF LICE, MITES AND TICKS

CYDECTIN Pour-On provides full control of biting and sucking lice.

CYDECTIN Pour-On also controls and prevents the development of viable cattle ticks (*Boophilus microplus*) for 21 days. Putting it ahead of many of its pour-on competitors including Dectomax® and Eprinex®. Cydectin can be used as a tick clearance product.

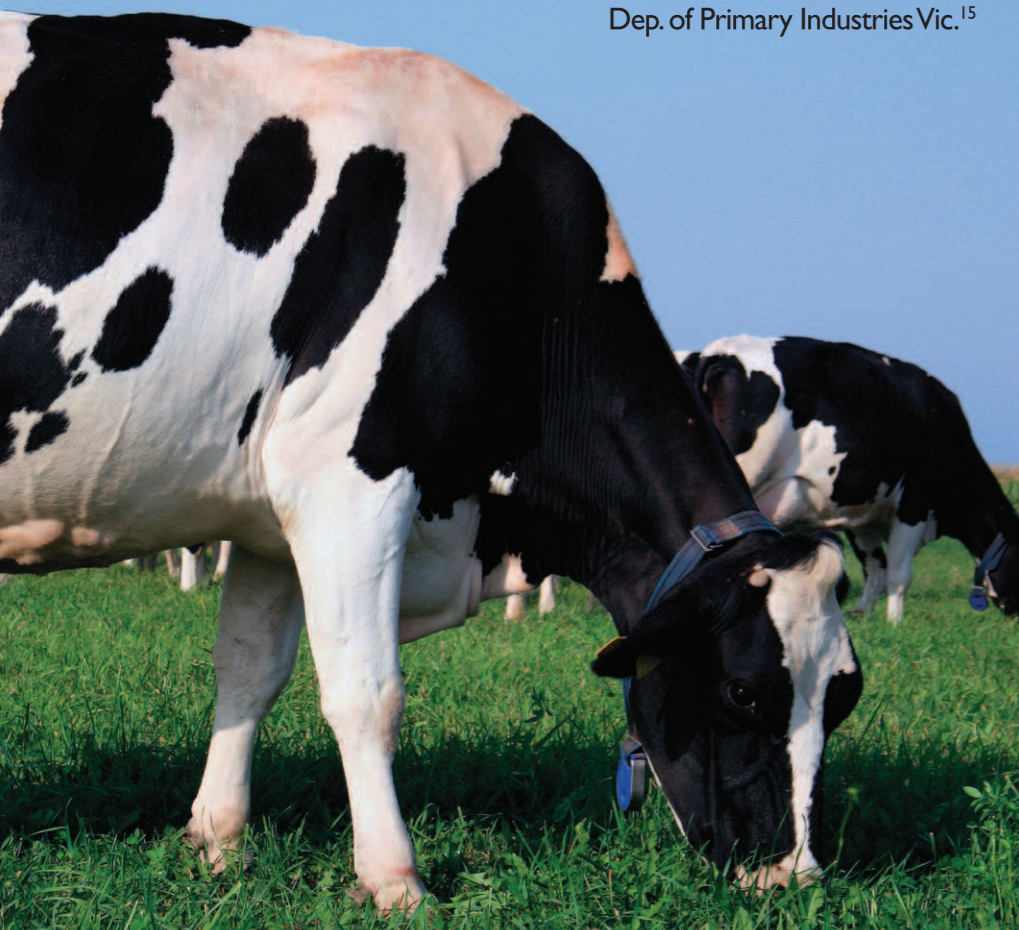
## Effective Control of *Ostertagia* can improve weight gains by up to 60kg per head.

Meat & Livestock Australia<sup>2</sup>



## Effective control of *Ostertagia* can improve milk production by up to 500g per cow per day.

Dep. of Primary Industries Vic.<sup>15</sup>



### Small Brown Stomach Worm (*Ostertagia ostertagi*)

The most important production limiting species in cattle. Causes unthriftiness, low growth rates and death<sup>1</sup>.

Cattle have no immune response to *Ostertagia* in the first 9 months<sup>3</sup>.

In contrast, immunity can develop from 3 months to *Cooperia oncophora*<sup>4</sup>.

### NIL WITHHOLDING PERIOD

CYDECTIN Pour-On offers you great flexibility across all market sectors.

NIL meat withholding period

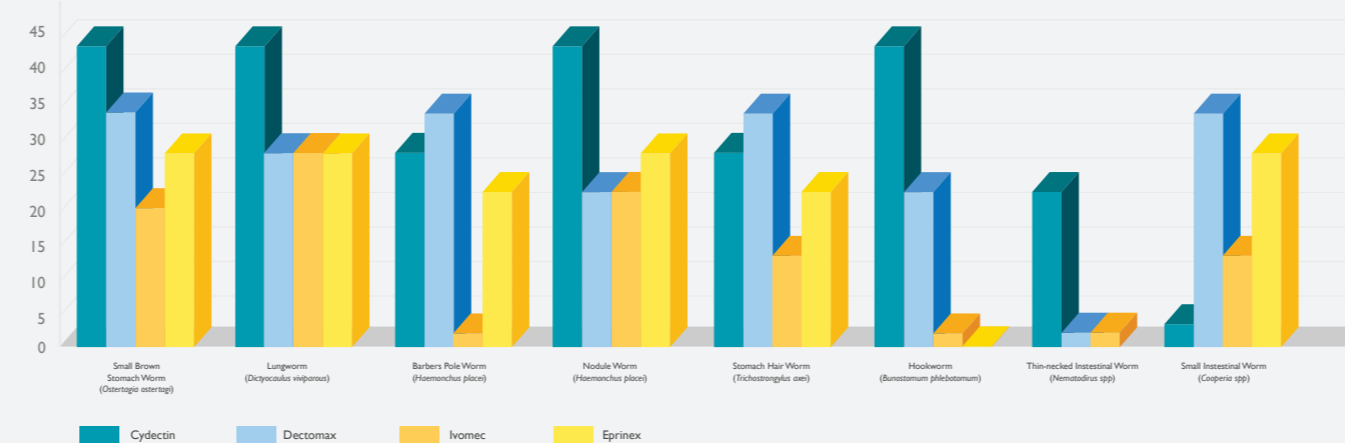
NIL Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)

NIL milk withholding period

NIL bobby calf withholding period\*

With a nil withholding period you can take advantage of short term dairy and beef cattle marketing opportunities. Then compare this to the restrictive withholding periods of Dectomax and Ivomec®.

### CYDECTIN = EFFICACY AND FLEXIBILITY



### RAINFAST

CYDECTIN Pour-On is not adversely affected if the hide is wet or if rain occurs shortly after application.

So unlike many other pour-ons, you don't need to be concerned if it rains soon after application.

### NON IRRITANT

CYDECTIN Pour-On does not cause irritation to the skin or hide damage when used as directed.

## Dung beetles



Left: *Onthophagus Gazella*  
Right: *Euoniticellus Fulvus*

Dung beetles provide a number of important functions from parasite suppression, nutrient cycling and secondary seed dispersal. Many of these functions provide valuable services such as biological pest control and soil fertilisation<sup>2</sup>.

### CYDECTIN POUR ON HAS NO KNOWN IMPACT ON DUNG BEETLES<sup>9</sup>.



*Euoniticellus Intermedius*



*Onthophagus taurus*

- Dung beetles dig holes in the soil which helps soil life and plant productivity by increasing soil aeration and water porosity<sup>5</sup>.
- Dung beetle activity can outperform chemical fertiliser application in increasing plant height and leaf production at an application rate of 100kg/ha of N (Nitrogen), 100kg/ha of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Phosphorus) and 100kg/ha of K<sub>2</sub>O (Potassium)<sup>5</sup>.
- Dung beetles control the abundance and survival of dung-breeding flies and dung dispersed nematodes<sup>2</sup>.
- Cattle pats with no dung beetles contain 50X more internal parasites (helminth) larvae than those with 10 or 30 *O. gazella* pairs<sup>6</sup>.
- The emergence of *Ostertagia ostertagi* has been reduced 15X by the elevation of the dung beetle population<sup>7</sup>.
- Calves grazing on pastures without dung beetles acquire 9X more internal parasites (*Ostertagia* and *Cooperia*) than those in pastures with elevated levels of dung beetles<sup>8</sup>.

### WHY DO OTHER ML'S HAVE AN EFFECT ON DUNG BEETLES?

- ML's are excreted in the dung of treated animals
- Residues can persist in the dung for months after treatment
- Larval stages of dung beetles feed on dung and are exposed to drench residues<sup>11</sup>

### WHAT EFFECTS DO OTHER ML'S HAVE ON DUNG BEETLES?

Abamectin, ivermectin, doramectin and eprinomectin residues in dung adversely affect development of dung beetles. These residues:

- Reduce reproductive potential in adult females
- Decrease egg and larvae viability
- Reduce the number of new adults
- A single treatment of eprinomectin around the time of peak beetle egg laying is capable of reducing beetle activity over the next generation by as much as 35%<sup>8</sup>.
- Doramectin may remain toxic to dung beetle larvae for at least 2 weeks following treatment<sup>9</sup>.
- Ivermectin can reduce larval survival by 100% up to 10 days post treatment, increasing to 4 weeks with abamectin treatment<sup>10</sup>.
- Dung beetles improve nitrogen (N) levels in the soil<sup>1</sup> leading to enhanced soil fertility<sup>4</sup>.

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\*Based on nil withholding period for meat and milk  
\*\*When applied as directed the level of Cydectin in the faeces of treated cattle has no known impact on *Onthophagus gazella*, *O. taurus*, *Euoniticellus intermedius* and *E. fulvus*.