

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 10

1. Name of the Planned Program

Global Food Security and Hunger: Sustainable Internal Parasite Control for Small Ruminants

Reporting on this Program

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
313	Internal Parasites in Animals		100%		100%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2012	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Actual Paid Professional	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Actual Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
0	8294	0	191
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
0	24896	0	24896
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
0	78036	0	99594

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Internal parasites are the most important health issue in small ruminants; causing greater morbidity, mortality and lost production than the next three most important diseases. The problem with internal parasites include lack of knowledge on biology and management practices to control them, internet

misinformation and dewormer resistance.

2. Brief description of the target audience

During 2012, we conducted eight goat parasite workshops to teach producers techniques in integrated pest management as applied to internal parasites. Two hundred goat producers were trained. Parasite workshops were held in areas where producers requested them. We are evaluating the feasibility of implementing a web-based interactive training workshop. We are also in the process of surveying producers who attended our workshops over the last several years to evaluate the long term impact of the workshops and areas that need to be emphasized more.

3. How was eXtension used?

eXtension was not used in this program.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2012	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	538	800	116	150

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2012
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2012	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of Research Projects completed on sustainable internal parasite control.

Year	Actual
2012	0

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Number of goat producers learning internal parasite control techniques.
2	Number of goat producers using internal parasite control techniques.
3	Goat producers who have gotten internal parasites under control by using the learned control technique.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Number of goat producers learning internal parasite control techniques.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2012	400

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Internal parasites are the most important health issue in small ruminants; causing greater morbidity, mortality and lost production than the next three most important diseases. The problem with internal parasites includes lack of knowledge on biology and management practices to control them, internet misinformation and dewormer resistance. All goat producers in this region of the country have internal parasite challenges with their herds and significant to severe dewormer resistance. Therefore, both goat and sheep producers are interested in practices to better control internal parasites in their animals.

What has been done

During 2012, eight (8) workshops were concluded on internal parasite control in small ruminants. Five (5) of the workshops were organized by producer groups. Three (3) popular press articles were produce; and we participated in the SCC-81 regional program on parasite control.

Results

Some producers have shared that they have reduced their dewormer use and problems. This last summer was dry in the South and greatly reduced worm problems. However, producers attending workshops in New York, Minnesota and Indiana were experiencing significant parasite problems. They stated that training gained from the workshops reduced their herd losses and the amount of dewormer used. We have helped producers with high levels of dewormer resistance to effectively control their worms.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
----------------	-----------------------

313 Internal Parasites in Animals

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Number of goat producers using internal parasite control techniques.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2012	156

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Internal parasites are the most important health issue in small ruminants; causing greater morbidity, mortality and lost production than the next three most important diseases. The problem with internal parasites includes lack of knowledge on biology and management practices to control them, internet misinformation and dewormer resistance. All goat producers in this region of the country have internal parasite challenges with their herds and significant to severe dewormer resistance. Therefore, both goat and sheep producers are interested in practices to better control internal parasites in their animals.

What has been done

During 2012, eight (8) workshops were concluded on internal parasite control in small ruminants. Five (5) of the workshops were organized by producer groups. Three (3) popular press articles were produce; and we participated in the SCC-81 regional program on parasite control.

Results

Some producers have shared that they have reduced their dewormer use and problems. This last summer was dry in the South and greatly reduced worm problems. However, producers attending workshops in New York, Minnesota and Indiana were experiencing significant parasite problems. They stated that training gained from the workshops reduced their herd losses and the amount of dewormer used. We have helped producers with high levels of dewormer resistance to effectively control their worms.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code **Knowledge Area**
313 Internal Parasites in Animals

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Goat producers who have gotten internal parasites under control by using the learned control technique.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2012	100

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Internal parasites are the most important health issue in small ruminants; causing greater morbidity, mortality and lost production than the next three most important diseases. The problem with internal parasites includes lack of knowledge on biology and management practices to control them, internet misinformation and dewormer resistance. All goat producers in this region of the country have internal parasite challenges with their herds and significant to severe dewormer resistance. Therefore, both goat and sheep producers are interested in practices to better control internal parasites in their animals.

What has been done

During 2012, eight (8) workshops were concluded on internal parasite control in small ruminants. Five (5) of the workshops were organized by producer groups. Three (3) popular press articles were produce; and we participated in the SCC-81 regional program on parasite control.

Results

Some producers have shared that they have reduced their dewormer use and problems. This last summer was dry in the South and greatly reduced worm problems. However, producers attending workshops in New York, Minnesota and Indiana were experiencing significant parasite problems. They stated that training gained from the workshops reduced their herd losses and the amount of dewormer used. We have helped producers with high levels of dewormer resistance to effectively control their worms.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
313	Internal Parasites in Animals

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)

Brief Explanation

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

Eagerness of goat producers to adopt alternative parasite control methods.

Key Items of Evaluation

Goat producers adopt practices and experience improvements in their herd's health.