



NEW WORLD SCREWWORM

PRODUCER GUIDE





STEPS TO TAKE NOW

- If you don't have a relationship with a veterinarian, create one.
- Check your cattle daily or every-other-day to establish normal behavior and look for signs of NWS infestation.
- For procedures that cause open wounds like vaccinating, tagging, branding, dehorning, castrating, etc., either apply preventative treatment in warmer months (see Treatment and Prevention) or delay to cooler months.
- Cut, dry and dip newborn navels in iodine.
- Gather wound spray, premise spray and tarp/trash bags in the event of a suspected case.
- Treat, cover and monitor open wound areas on animals.
- Repair fences and equipment that could cause an open wound.
- Begin considerations of tightening calving windows and moving breeding seasons to calve in cooler months.



STEPS TO TAKE IF YOU SUSPECT NWS IN LIVESTOCK

- First, if possible, place a tarp, trash bag or similar item directly under the animal. If nearby, move the animal to a concrete pad, trailer or hard surface to prevent larvae from falling into the dirt. Avoid transporting the animal to a new location.
- Collect larvae (see Collection and Submission).
- Record GPS coordinates or drop a pin to the location of the infected animal.
- Take photos of larvae and the infested area.
- Spray the ground under the infected animal with premise spray to kill any larvae that may have fallen from the animal.
- Contact the Texas Animal Health Commission to report the suspected case and submit samples (see Reporting).
- Contact your local veterinarian and establish and implement a treatment protocol.
- Monitor the infested animal until the wound is healed, then return it to the herd.

SIGNS OF NWS INFESTATION

- Wounds that do not heal or continue to enlarge.
- Presence of maggots in wounds.
- Foul-smelling discharge from wounds.
- Irritated behavior, discomfort or animals isolating themselves.
- Head shaking, loss of appetite or decreased activity.

COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION

- Use tweezers or pliers to collect larvae of varying sizes.
- Collect as many larvae as possible, preferably 10, from the deepest part of the wound.
- Place the larvae in a vial or container with 70% alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl). Ensure all larvae are submerged.
- Seal the container with tape and place it in a plastic bag for shipment.
- Connect with your TAHC regional office and turn samples over for submission.

DESTROYING LARVAE OR DECEASED ANIMALS

- All larvae not being submitted should be collected and destroyed.
- Any deceased livestock or wildlife with larvae should be burned, frozen or buried to a minimum depth of four (4) feet.

MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Anyone outside a yellow NWS infested zone, including those in blue surveillance zones, has no restrictions and may move livestock as normal. Animals inside a yellow infested zone require a physical inspection and a NWS Animal Movement Certificate.

To receive a NWS Animal Movement Certificate from an infested zone:

- Owner must contact a veterinarian, state or federal animal health official, or authorized NWS-certified inspector at least two days prior to the movement date.
- All animals must have official identification and a Premises Identification Number (PIN).
- Any animal with an open wound or NWS infestation cannot move until the wound is healed.

Non-Slaughter Animals

- Animals must receive preventative treatment at least 48 hours prior to movement.
- Once inspected and certified, animals have five days from the date of inspection to move outside the infested zone.

Slaughter-Bound Animals

- Slaughter animals are not required to receive preventative treatment.
- Once inspected and certified, animals have three days from the date of inspection to the date of slaughter.

Scan to view NWS infested zones:





MONITORING FOR NWS IN WILDLIFE

- Regularly review game cameras, observe wildlife while hunting and inspect hunter-harvested wildlife.
- Focus on the most likely infected species: white-tailed deer, jackrabbits, cottontails and small mammals.
- Instances of live or recently harvested animals with live maggots should be reported immediately.

Reference the “Guidance for Take of Wildlife Related to New World Screwworm” resource document by scanning here:



TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

F10 Antiseptic Wound Spray with Insecticide

Application: Topical

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: Yes

Obtaining: OTC

F10 Antiseptic Wound Barrier Ointment with Insecticide

Application: Topical

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: Yes

Obtaining: OTC

Catron IV

Application: Topical

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: No

Obtaining: OTC

Negasunt Powder

Application: Topical

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: Yes

Obtaining: USDA

Dectomax / Dectomax-CA1

Application: Injection

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: Yes

Obtaining: OTC

Exzolt Cattle-CA1

Application: Topical

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: Yes

Obtaining: Prescribed

Ivomec (Ivermectin)

Application: Injection

Prevention: Yes

Treatment: No

Obtaining: OTC

TSCRA RESOURCES

www.tscra.org/screwworm

NWS Hotline: 888-830-2333

education@tscra.org

REPORTING

Report suspected NWS cases immediately.
Reporting gets sterile flies dropped in your area,
which is the only way to stop the spread.

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)
Livestock or Exotic Animal Cases
800-550-8242

Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD)
Wildlife Cases
512-389-4505

