



Eclipse – the facts

- ✓ The recommended first choice pour-on for young growing cattle
- ✓ The only pour-on with a registered claim to control resistant worms
- ✓ Convenient low 1 mL per 20 kg dose rate
- ✓ 2 actives, 1 pour-on.

Active Constituents: ABAMECTIN 10 mg/mL

LEVAMISOLE 200 mg/mL

Solvents: 250 mg/mL Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.

540 mg/mL N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Product description*

For the treatment and control of roundworms, including macrocyclic lactone or levamisole resistant strains, and external parasites in cattle.

**Choose your next drench with confidence,
choose Eclipse for smarter productivity.**



For further information, contact your local Boehringer Ingelheim Territory Manager, your local rural store or call Boehringer Ingelheim Customer Service on 1800 808 691.



References
 Information contained in this document is based on trial results from research conducted in partnership with Charles Sturt University. Data on file.
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Improve productivity with smarter worm control



**New study shows improved weight gain in
young cattle when using a dual active drench.**





Effective control of worms in young stock for improved productivity

Getting young stock to optimum target weight sets up the farm for better productivity and simplifies farm management. In fact, the biggest driver of farm margin in cattle operations is weaner throughput.

When young cattle receive the right nutrition and animal health management, it reduces the risk of things going wrong on farm that can impact productivity, such as:

- ✓ Cattle held longer on property to reach target weights
 - Additional feeding
 - Increased marketing costs
- ✓ Heifers not at required weight for age benchmarks
 - Lower joining rates and lifetime cow productivity
 - Reduced rates of genetic gain
 - Lower farm output of kg/ha

Removing production risk in young stock

Worm presence reduces cattle feed intake, shrinking the amount of nutrition available for production. This increases the risk of young cattle not reaching their targets and reduces feed efficiency.

Gastrointestinal nematodes (worms) are an increasing threat to cattle productivity as old drenches have declining efficacy against a changing worm population.

The risk of drench failure was recently investigated by Australian researchers . Across 6 farms in the Riverina region, the efficacy of drenches and performance of cattle post treatment was investigated.

What worms can be left behind with a single active ML drench?

In this recent study, on 5 out of 6 farms single active ML drenches failed to provide full control of intestinal parasites. Results show that 16% of worms were left behind in young cattle following treatment. Worms detected 10 days after treatment were predominantly *Cooperia spp.* (Small intestinal worm) and *Haemonchus spp.* (Barber's pole worm).

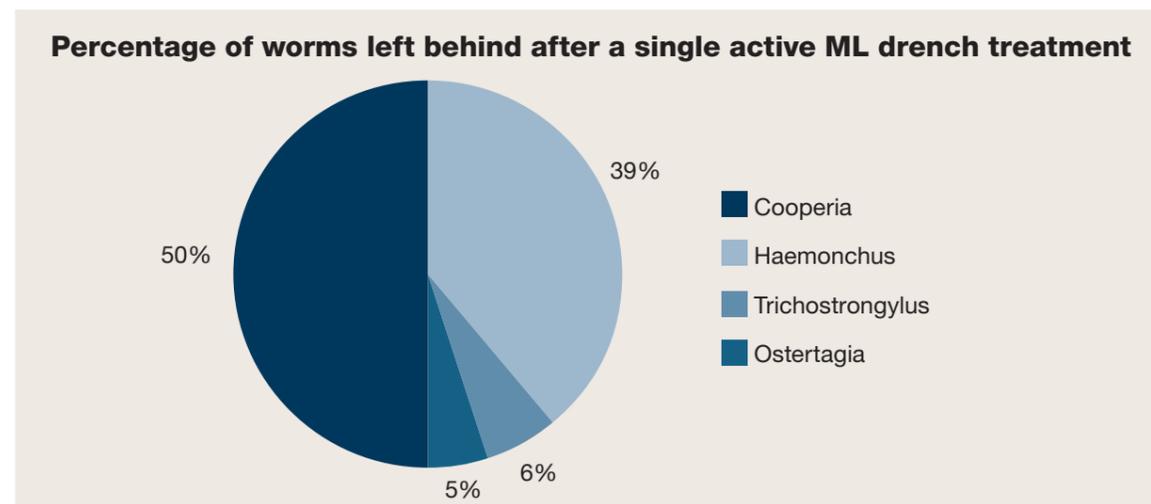


Figure 1. Worms detected in cattle 10 days after drenching.

Better worm control impacts positively on weight gain

The emerging risk of treatment failure with single active MLs in young animals has been known for some time. Quite often, this risk can go unnoticed due to available nutrition, age of cattle or limited parasite challenge. However new research has shown that cattle treated with an effective drench achieve better weight gain than those treated with ineffective drenches.

Across all farms involved in this recent study, at the end of the three-month trial period, **the weight difference between cattle treated with Eclipse compared to a single active ML was over 5kg.** This highlights the significant production benefits in achieving more effective worm control and reducing the risk of leaving behind profit in the paddock.

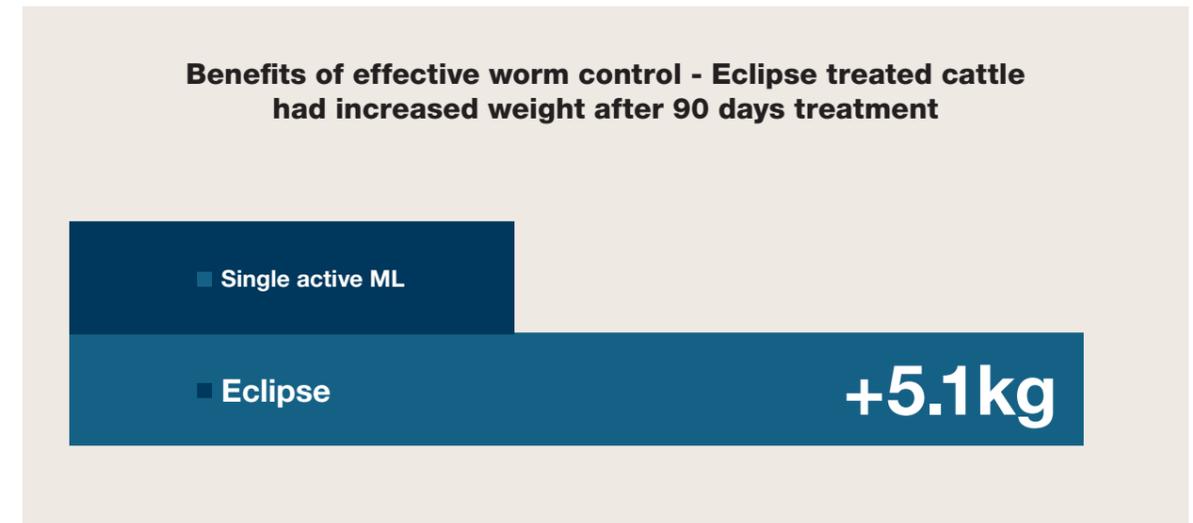


Figure 2. Cattle were treated mid-winter, average starting weight of 272kg. Average growth rate over the trial was 1.09kg day. Weight differences between treatment groups was 5.1kg 90 days after treatment.

Eclipse is designed for smarter worm control

Eclipse was designed to fight the development of resistance.

This new research shows that when used in the presence of resistance, Eclipse controlled worms on all farms, with average efficacy at 99.9%. No worm larvae were recovered after treatment on any farm.

These results confirmed that not only is Eclipse more effective, but importantly, increased weight gains can be achieved compared to using single active ML drenches.

For young cattle, using an effective drench allows cattle to perform to their environmental and genetic potential, without the risk of treatment failure.