

# Cattle tick – non chemical treatment

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Animal Biosecurity and Welfare, NSW DPI

## Using non chemical treatments to reduce the risk of cattle infestation

The *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* is outcome based which means that there may be more than one way to achieve the desired outcome. With cattle tick the outcome wanted is prevent cattle tick being introduced to NSW. One way of managing that risk is to use chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers. It is also possible to use management techniques to reduce the risk of introducing cattle tick on animals entering NSW.

This Primefact outlines how to use non chemical treatments to meet NSW cattle tick entry requirements.

Cattle tick carriers are cattle, deer, bison and buffalo, equines, goat, sheep and camelids.

**Note these non-chemical ways of managing the risk are referred to in Queensland by the term “dealt with in a stated way”.**

### Non chemical treatments of stock held under feedlot conditions

Cattle tick carriers held in a feedlot must comply with the following conditions, to meet the ‘non chemical treatment’ requirements for entry to NSW:

- The entire feedlot, including associated yards and handling facilities, must be separated from surrounding pasture paddocks by a minimum 10 metre buffer zone which is maintained free of cattle tick carriers at all times.
- Feedlot pens and associated handling facilities are kept free of vegetation at all times.
- If the feedlot, including yards and handling facilities, accepts cattle tick carriers from a cattle tick infested zone, documented procedures must be implemented to prevent cattle tick carriers held in the feedlot from the risk of cattle tick infestation.
- Cattle tick carriers must not be removed from feedlot pens for husbandry, drafting or loading purposes for any longer than is necessary.
- The feedlot owner must maintain records of all cattle tick carrier movements into and out of the feedlot.

- Cattle tick carriers must be held in the feedlot under the above conditions for at least 35 continuous days.

### **Other situations**

There may be other situations where cattle tick carriers have been managed in such a way that they be considered for low risk and able to enter NSW.

To obtain authorisation for a movement following an alternative customised protocol to minimise the risk of cattle tick infestation, contact NSW DPI before the movement is planned.

### **More information**

- Additional information on cattle ticks see: <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/beef-cattle/health-and-disease/parasitic-and-protozoal-diseases/ticks>
- The DPI legislation page at <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/about-us/legislation>
- General Biosecurity enquiries phone 1800 680 244 or email [animal.biosecurity@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:animal.biosecurity@dpi.nsw.gov.au)
- Qld DAF website at [https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/504138/Procedure-high-risk-carriers-in-a-stated-way.pdf](https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/504138/Procedure-high-risk-carriers-in-a-stated-way.pdf)

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