



For the treatment and control of ivermectin sensitive: **Gastrointestinal nematodes:**

- Adult and immature (L4): Small Brown Stomach Worm (including inhibited stages) (Ostertagia ostertagi), Barber's Pole Worm (Haemonchus placei), Stomach Hair Worm (Trichostrongylus axei), Intestinal Hair Worm (T. colubriformis), Small Intestinal Worm (Cooperia spp.), Nodule Worm (Oesophagostomum radiatum); and
- b. Adult stages of Cooperia oncophora, C. punctata, Oesophagostomum venulosum, Whip Worm (Trichuris spp.), Intestinal Threadworm (Strongyloides papillosis); and
- Immature stages (L4) of Thin Necked Intestinal Worm (Nematodirus spp.).
 Lungworms: (adult and immature) Dictyocaulus viviparus. Eyeworm: Thelazia spp. (adult stages).
- d. Sucking and Biting Lice: Linognathus vituli, Haematopinus eurysternus, Bovicola bovis, Solenopotes capillatus.
- e. Mites: Chorioptes bovis, Sarcoptes scabiei var bovis.
- f. Buffalo Flies: Haematobia irritans exigua
- g. Cattle Ticks: (Boophilus microplus) including organophosphate, synthetic pyrethroid- and amidine-resistant strains.

PERSISTENT ACTIVITY:

iO MECTEC POUR-ON FOR BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE applied at the recommended dose of 1mL per 10kg of liveweight controls infections of Stomach Hair Worm (Trichostrongylus axei) and Small Intestinal Worm (Cooperia spp.) for up to 14 days after treatment; Small Brown Stomach Worm (Ostertagia spp.) and Nodule Worm (Oesophagostomum radiatum) for up to 21 days after treatment; Lungworm (Dictyocaulus viviparous) for up to 28 days after treatment; Buffalo Fly (Haematobia irritans exigua) for up to 21 days after treatment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT USE in pregnant cows less than 7 days before calving. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

This product is formulated only for external application to cattle; do not use in other species. The formulation should be applied along the topline in a narrow strip extending from the withers to the tailhead. The dose is 1mL for each 10kg of liveweight.

Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by liveweight in each group (cows, bulls, calves, heifers etc.). When there is a large variation in size within the group, draft into two or more lines based on bodyweight, to avoid overdosing. Do not underdose. Cattle should be weighed with either scales or with a weighband.