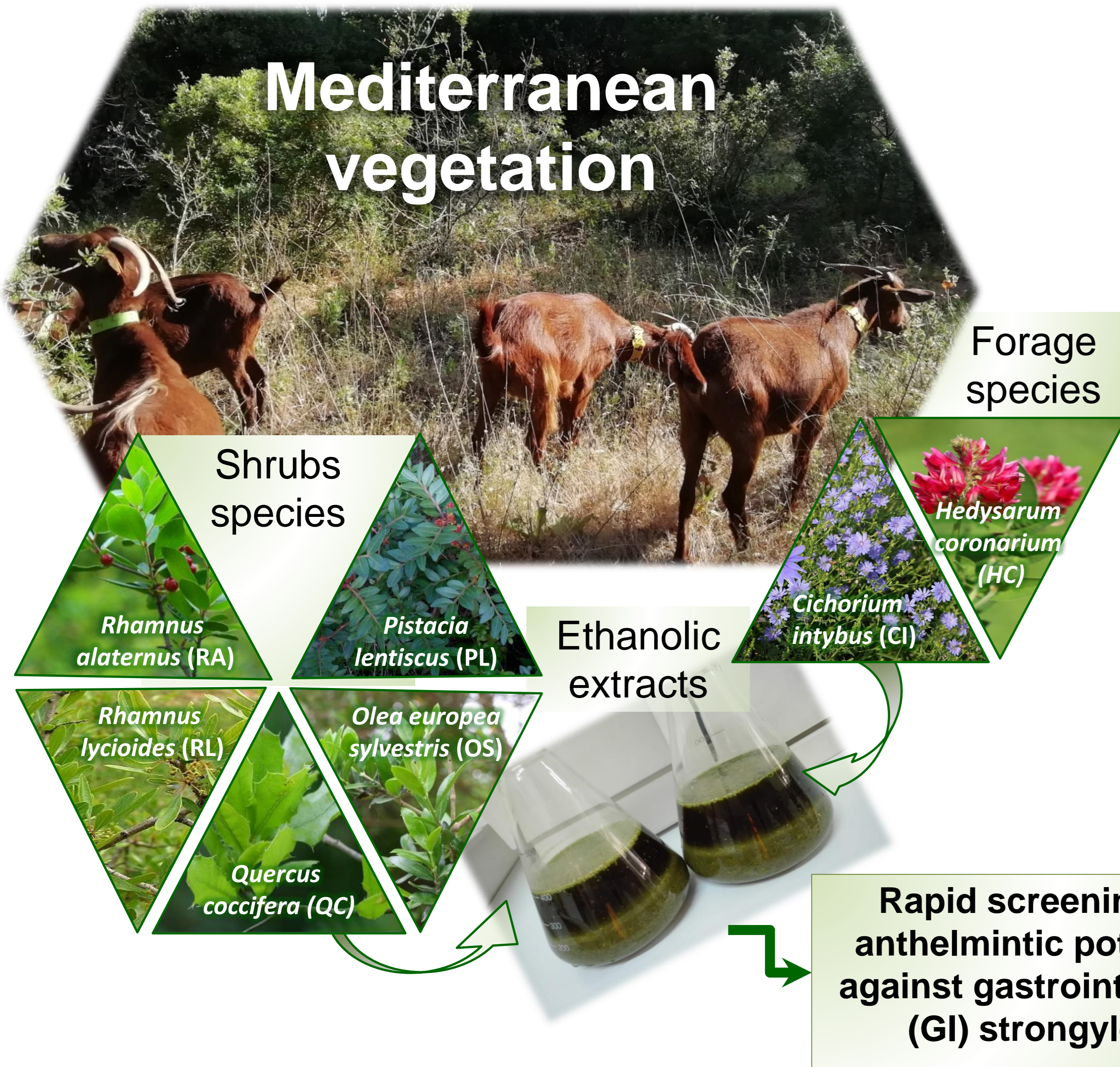


Screening Mediterranean shrubs selected by browsing goats against gastrointestinal strongyles

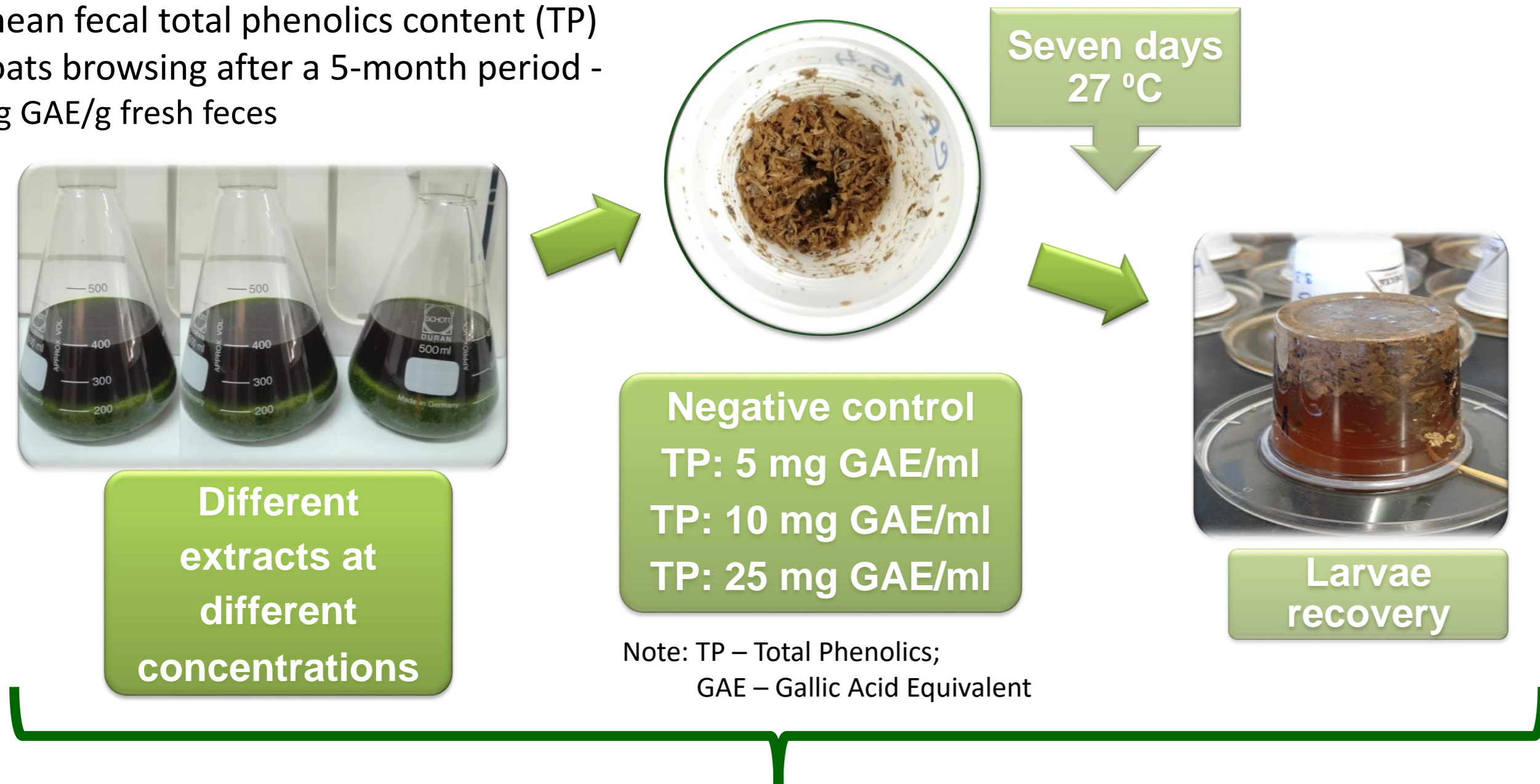
Objective

Mediterranean vegetation



Methods

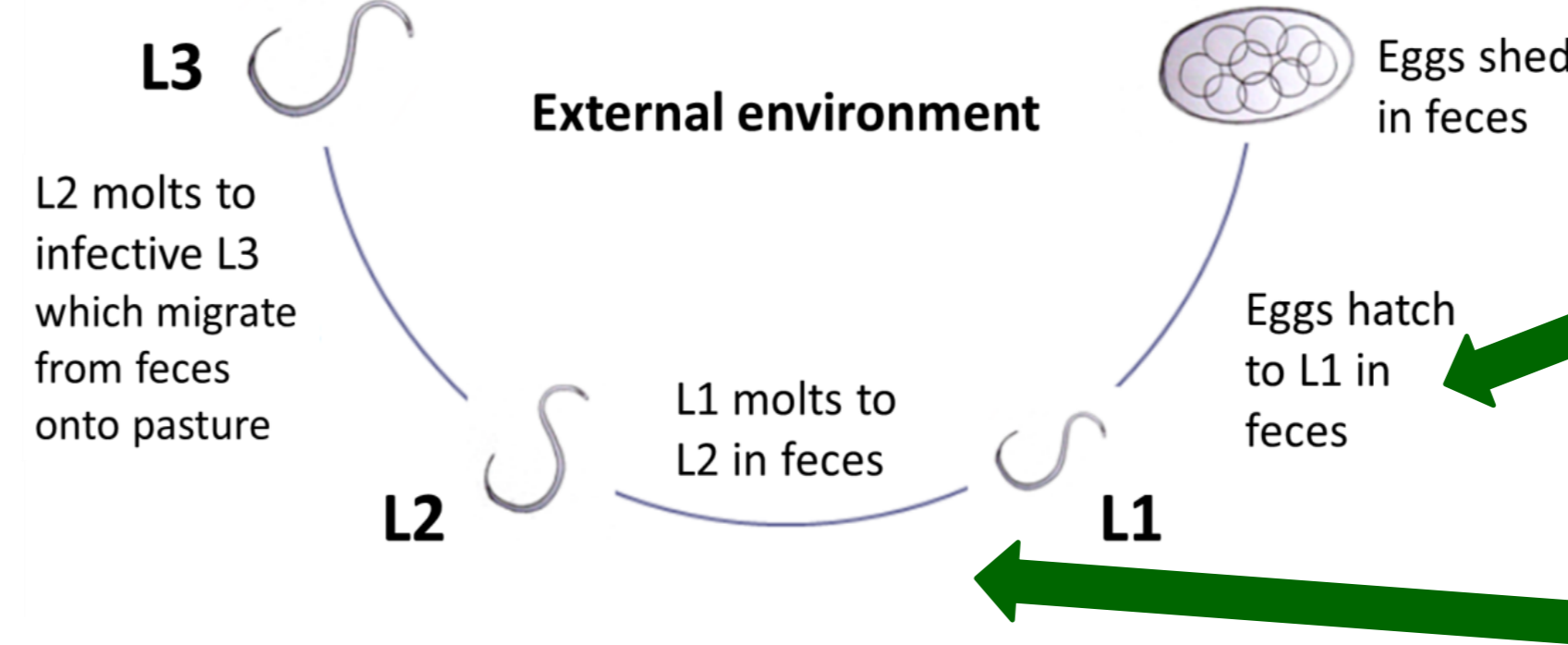
Extracts concentrations taking as reference the mean fecal total phenolics content (TP) for goats browsing after a 5-month period - 8,7 mg GAE/g fresh feces



The number of larvae developed (LDPG) was counted differentiating total and live

- ⇒ The efficacy of each extract and concentration, as percentage of reduction in LDPG against control, was determined;
- ⇒ Data was log transformed and submitted to analysis of variance. Means were compared by Tukey test at 5% significance level.

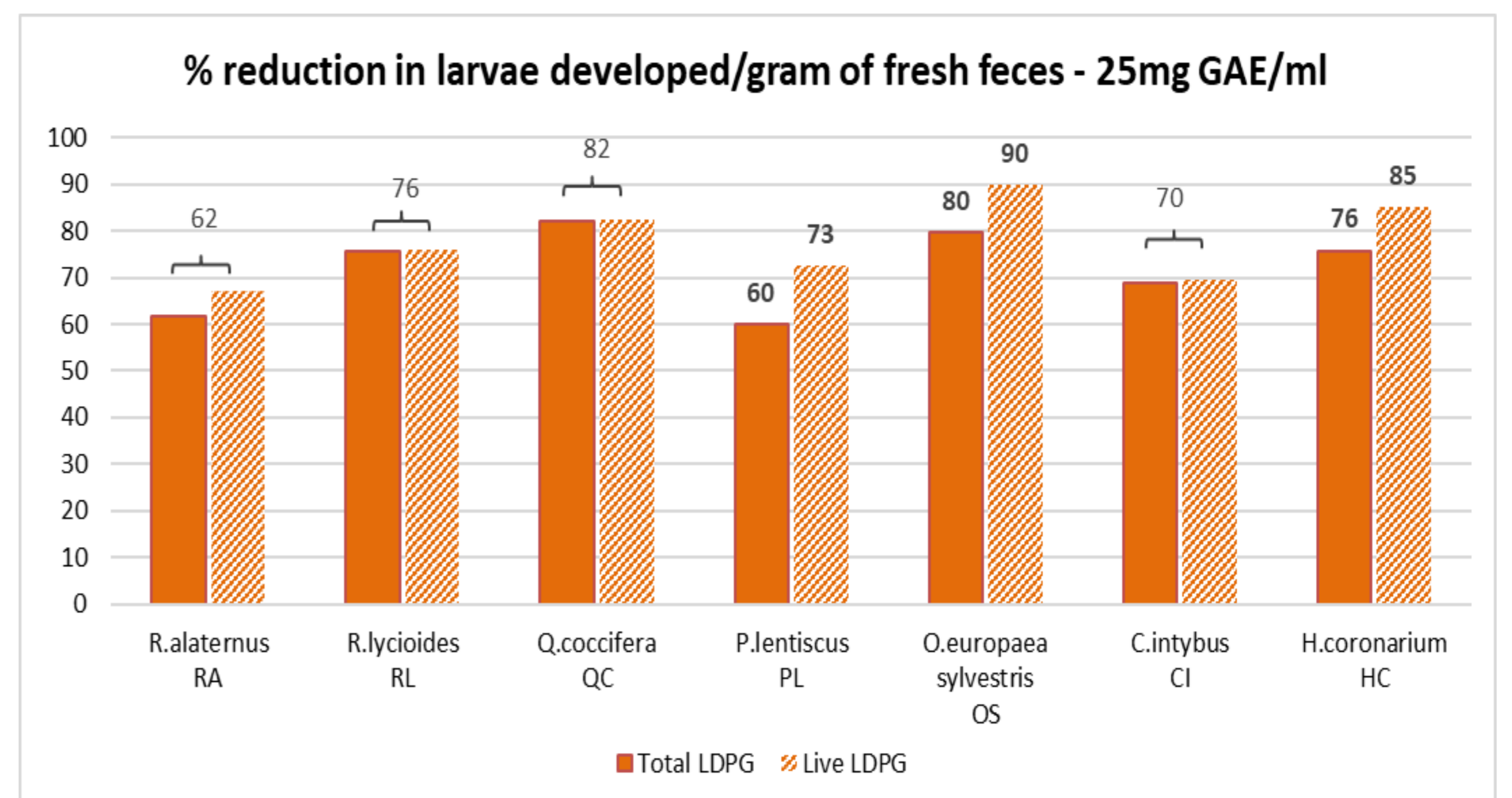
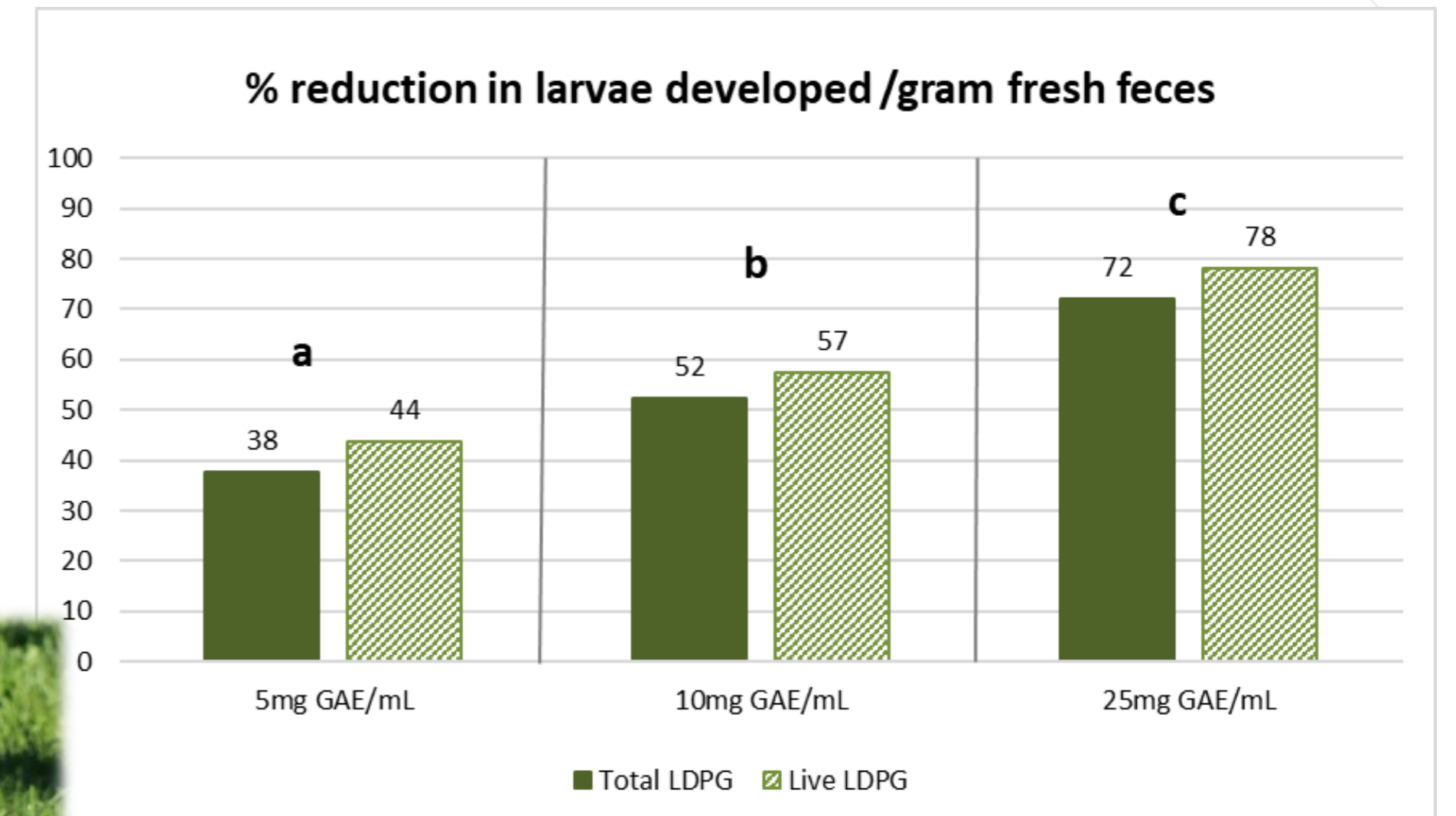
Results



A reduction in LDPG was observed in all extracts. This reduction was significant ($P < 0.05$) and highest for 25mg GAE/mL.

Reduction in total larvae developed

Reduction in live larvae



- ⇒ Some extracts, besides showing ovicidal activity, have also larvicidal potential.
- ⇒ Extracts efficacy for reducing total LDPG was higher for QC (82%), OS (80%), HC and RL (76%) and CI (70%).
- ⇒ Reduction of live L3 was higher for OS (90%) and HC (85%).

Conclusions

The potential in reducing exogenous forms, namely L3 forms of GI strongyles, is an important aspect in the control of these parasitic populations, as it results in lower pasture contamination and consequently a lower reinfection rate of the animals.