

Parasite control

One hookworm female can lay 2 million eggs a day, many of which will turn into active larvae that migrate through the soles of a dog's foot to cause infestation.

Although intestinal worms are normally killed by most veterinary prescribed worm medications, if there are lots of larvae taken in, they may hibernate in the pet's tissues, where they hatch out when other intestinal worms are killed off.

Keep worms at bay by routine hygiene and appropriate herbal meds,

(See the herbal page, read more about growing herbs for worm control) as well as by regular worming.

- If you have a visitor with an unwormed pet, be especially careful.
- Dogs and cats can
- look quite healthy,
- but be anaemic and heavily infected.
- Pets can transfer worms to one another by licking each other, and by defecating.
- Always make sure you and your children wash your hands after handling pets.

Make sure to clean out your chicken pens thoroughly,

- Remove the top of the soil layer, and rake the underneath.
- Areas not exposed to sunlight should be shovelled out and new soil placed in them.
- Use a gurney to take away old dirt and feathers, and to clean out nesting boxes.
- Make sure to shift any mobile house to a fresh area.
- All hay replacement should be fresh, old hay may carry bird mites that can drain the blood from you lovely layers.

Biochar is a revolutionary new way of making sure cows, horses and poultry have lower worm burdens, see other read mores and this website [thebiocharrevolution](http://thebiocharrevolution.com)