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# **GOATS WORM BURDEN VARIABILITY ALSO RESULTS FROM NON-HOMOGENEOUS** LARVAL INTAKE

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Worm burden distribution: few animals concentrate the infection



## Materials & Methods

**Challenge:** Estimate individual larval ingestion risk using the observed spatial distribution of the flock and a simulation model.

## **Collecting Data**



- Monitoring two flocks managed under rotational grazing.
  - Drone pictures of the flock every ~20 minutes during 4 consecutive days (week 1) and 4 more days when they come back in the pasture (week 2).
- Georeferencing the images.
- Extract the spatial coordinates of each goat.
- Deduce the quadrat (1m by 1m) occurrence frequencies.



- Infection history?
- Nutrition?
- . . .
- Grazing behavior?



# **Does the grazing process also explains** worm burden variability?

#### Inputs **Feces parameters** Distribution of feces weight per individual Fecal Eggs Count (Ortega-Jimenez et al. 2005) Meteorological records! distribution parameters (T°, total daily at the flock scale Distribution of feces precipitation and (Mahieu et al. 2014) clumps per individual evapotranspiration) (Takeuchi, Kikusui, and Climatik Mori 1995) Model Quadrats occurrence Individual times on Feces spatial GLOWORM-FL model frequencies quadrat using distribution (Rose et. Al 2015) Week 1 simulated specificity a Week 1 Week 1 Eggs development to L3

## **Simulation Model**





Schematic representation of the model inputs and output. Boxes with solid lines indicates data or model from the literature. Boxes with dashed lines indicate data recorded during the experimentation. Boxes with dotted lines indicate data simulated with the model.

# **Results and Conclusions**





![](_page_1_Figure_30.jpeg)

- Larval ingestion risk is right-skewed and non homogeneous .... such as the flock's FEC!
- Larval ingestion risk increases with the initial flock's FEC and the number of animals present on the pasture.
- Not new, but newly brings quantitative evidences.

![](_page_1_Picture_34.jpeg)

- For modelers, hypothesis of an homogeneous larval ingestion among the
- What is the influence of this non-homogeneous larval intake on the flock

![](_page_1_Picture_37.jpeg)

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

Larvae are highly aggregated on the pasture.

Sampling larvae on pasture to estimate contamination level is **extremely** complicated.

Examples of ingestion risk distribution among the flock

infection dynamic?

Run the model with better estimate of the goats spatial dynamic.

![](_page_1_Picture_43.jpeg)

**SCIENCE & IMPACT** 

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