A Study on Gastrointestinal Parasitism of Nematode and *Eimeria* spp on Cattle and Goat Units in Mahaberiyathanna Farm

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This paper reports the prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodes and *Eimeria spp* in goat and cattle units in **NLDB** farm, Mahaberiyathanna from March to June 2010. Eggs (EPG) and oocysts (OPG) in a gram of fecal matter and larval counts were obtained from fecal samples of 40 cattle and 80 goats. Goats and cattle were divided into 3 age groups as < 6 month, 6 - 12 month and > 1 year and results were analyzed accordingly. Three genera of gastrointestinal nematodes namely *Haemonchus, Trichostrongylus, Oesophagostomum* and *Eimeria alljevi* and *Eimeria arloingi* of genera *Eimeria were* identified in the goat unit, while the *Haemonchus* and *Oesophagostomum* were identified in cattle. *Eimeria* spp were dominant ($P<0.05$) in goats below 6 month of age and *Strongyl spp* were dominant ($P<0.05$) among above one year age group in both cattle and goat units. Goat and cattle farm EPG and OPG value increased significantly *($P<0.05$)* with the rainfall. The goats were sent for grazing while cattle were stall fed and, this can be the reason for the severity of gastrointestinal parasites in goats compared to cattle unit. These observations serve as a useful guide for strategic control of gastrointestinal nematodes and *Eimeria spp* in Mahaberiyathanna NLDB farm.

Key words: Gastrointestinal Nematodes, Eimeria spp, EPG, OPG, Rain fall, Pasture land, Cattle, Goat