HOMEOPATHY IN BEEF CATTLE

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1 INTRODUCTION

HOMEOPATHY is a science developed 200 years ago by Samuel Hahnemann, in Germany. The basic principle of HOMEOPATHY is the use of dynamized remedies, that is, remedies prepared from animal, plant, mineral or sick tissue substances. In the dynamics of this preparation, the matter derived from these substances impregnates alcohol (or sugar) molecules with their energy impressions, not changing its chemical form. Consequently, we medicate animals and plants with chemically innocuous substances.

When man manipulates these products, there is no possibility of contamination, as well as contamination of the environment, and of treated animals or plants. Therefore, all those directly or indirectly involved are benefited.

HOMEOPATHY is conquering not only health professionals, but also those in related areas, such as agronomy. In fact, everyone that has some contact with HOMEOPATHY eventually benefits from this therapeutics, becoming interested in increasing his/her knowledge on this matter, and consequently deciding not to use conventional medicine for him/herself and his/her animals.

Based on natural and fixed laws, and therefore, applicable to humans and animals, HOMEOPATHY, as it is so true and beneficial, has conquered an increasing number of health professionals, and its practice is irreversible. This is demonstrated in veterinary medicine, with an increasing number of veterinarians interested in knowing homeopathic therapeutics, by their own will to search for new scientific knowledge, or due to the pressure of clients and the ecological movement.

Single-crop production in the planet determined a frightening and devastating tendency of infections by insects, fungi, bacteria, acaridae, virus, and other disease agents. Homeopathic pharmacopoeia offers several remedies that act on the causes of many pathologies determined by specific agents.

Despite insect control with dynamized remedies is not a tradition in the use of HOMEOPATHY, recent research found homeopathic remedies which control tick, horn fly, maggot, and domestic fly, derived from cattle and swine manure, infestations in cattle.

The proposal of HOMEOPATHY for the production of animal origin food is try to reverse the following scenario: “About 3 million tons of pesticides are annually disposed in the planet, contaminating soil and water, animals and plants. Consequently, contamination and residual effects affect the human being.” This is where HOMEOPATHY comes in, promoting increases in profitability and production, and decreasing expenses.

HOMEOPATHY is a science that individualizes the patient, promoting the integration of his physical symptoms with his mental characteristics.

However, even when dealing with large populations of 100, 1000, 10,000 and even 50,000 animals, HOMEOPATHY can be successfully integrated using a technique developed by the creator of HOMEOPATHY called *Genius epidemicus*.

It is easy to explain and to exemplify this technique. All individuals that belong to the group, the treated animals, are considered as a single being, as if the cattle herd was a beehive, where each individual does not represent itself, but a part of a whole.
The symptoms are taken into consideration based on a statistics of importance, and are homeopathically selected. The mental symptoms are considered from group movement, and not from isolated individuals. Thus, the indicated remedy is supplied to the whole group. This technique was used to treat human epidemics, and now is employed by the veterinarian as a tool to cure and to prevent diseases in beef cattle.

2 FEASIBILITY OF HOMEOPATHY IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

Veterinary homeopathy essentially follows the same principle of human medicine: it sees the animal as a whole, sustained by vital force. Contrary to common belief, HOMEOPATHY applied to veterinary medicine is a reality, with excellent practical results, demystifying some concepts, and presenting advantages as compared to conventional medicine.

This video-course aims at presenting the application and benefits of HOMEOPATHY in veterinary medicine, demonstrating its feasibility and reinforcing its advantages in healing, and even in financial aspects.

2.1 QUICK AND EFFICIENT ACTION

There is a misconception that the homeopathic remedy has a slow action. In fact, this is caused by misinformation, which many critics of HOMEOPATHY like to disseminate.

It is already proven that the time of reaction of the organism is proportional to time of the disease: if we have an acute process established in short term, such as pneumonia, there will be a response in a few hours. However, if the disease has been established for many years, and therefore it is a chronic process, such as allergy, the response of the organism will take some weeks, and the cure will take months or years, depending on the case.

2.2 HOMEOPATHY AND SEVERE PATHOLOGIES

Another major misconception is that HOMEOPATHY must be used in benign conditions, where there is no life risk, whereas allopathy is used for severe pathologies. This does not make sense, as fast response of the organism to the remedy in acute pathologies can remove the patient from a risk situation within a short period of time.

Therefore, the concept of curable in HOMEOPATHY must be highlighted. For the homeopath, there are no incurable pathologies; there may be an incurable individual, i.e., one which depleted vital energy does not respond to medication.

In veterinary HOMEOPATHY, there are not incurable cases of cinomosis with nervous involvement (canine condition considered as incurable and referred to euthanasia), for example. Animals frequently respond to treatment in a few days and do not present sequels after complete healing.

2.3 PRODUCTION PROFITABILITY

As homeopathic medication is exclusively energetic - the remedy does no longer contain matter - there is no risk of residues in the meat of medicated animals, as opposite to allopathy and its antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, and pesticides.

As the products of homeopathy-treated animals are fit to consumption, the producer can ensure food safety to the consumers. Moreover, animals are free from intoxications caused by medicines (iatrogenic intoxications).

2.4 LOWER COST AND BETTER HEALTH

The owner and the practitioner can also obtain profits, as homeopathic remedies cost less than allopathic medicines, and allow the organism to recover within a short period of time.
2.5 EASE OF ADMINISTRATION AND INTEGRATION

The ease of administration of the homeopathic remedy is another advantage that must be considered by the veterinarian: remedies are prepared according to individual palatability, and there is no need to ingest high doses. The remedy can be added to drinking water with no change in flavor. Another advantage is the possibility to administer single doses.

Thus, we can avoid the stress caused by forced administration of oral medication, the use of syringes, and other painful maneuvers. In addition, the risk of accidents when handling violent animals is reduced, with benefits for the animal, the vet and his/her helpers.

2.6 TREATMENT FOR THE WHOLE ANIMAL KINGDOM

HOMEOPATHY can be easily used in all animal species, from those living close to you at home, such as dogs and cats, to cattle, pigs, horses, poultry, fish and bees. Even wild animals respond well to homeopathic treatment.

With this therapeutics, we can transcend the allopathic knowledge by treating the mental state of the animal, that is, behavioral disorders (veterinary psychiatry), which may cause lack of function, such as guarding, company, grazing, breeding, production of milk, meat, wool, eggs, etc. These behavioral disorders may cause the animal to be more aggressive, or to feel unjustified fears, anxiety, shyness, and others.

2.7 IRRIVERSIBLE TREND

HOMEOPATHY is a medical science that has been conquering not only health professionals, but also those in related areas, such as agronomy. In fact, all those who have had contact with HOMEOPATHY eventually benefit from this therapeutics, increasing their knowledge on this subject, and consequently deciding to no longer use conventional medicine for themselves or for their animals.

Based on natural and fixed laws, and therefore, applicable to humans and animals, HOMEOPATHY, as it is so true and beneficial, has conquered an increasing number of health professionals, and its practice is irreversible. This is demonstrated in veterinary medicine, with an increasing number of veterinarians interested in knowing homeopathic therapeutics, by their own will to search for new scientific knowledge, or due to the pressure of clients and the ecological movement.

3 HOMEOPATHIC AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF Haematobia irritans

In Biology, “To CONTROL” means to maintain parasite numbers at a level which does not interfere with animal production.

HOMEOPATHY does not traditionally control insects, but opportunity appeared a few years ago with nosodes (the use of the disease itself as remedy). This combination resulted in a remedy that it is not harmful to animals, consumers and environment, as it is an innocuous medications, derived from the use of Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia technique.

It does not cause odor, flavor or chemical residues in animal products.

The homeopathic management resulting from the decrease in the use of insecticides, allows nature to interfere in the control of the horn fly, intensifying the cycle of the tumblebug, which spontaneously emerge and proliferate in bovine manure.

This beetle (tumblebug), represented by several species in Brazil, feeds on cattle manure and also buries small manures balls in the soil to feed its larvae, which live in nests below the surface.

As the tumblebug rolls the manure, it is dehydrated, exposing horn fly larvae to ultra-violet rays. Thus, the number of horn flies decreases in 30-80%. This is a type of biological control.

Another advantage of this process is that it controls the cycle of other insects present in the manure and also some intestinal parasites. The tumblebug also fertilizes the soil, integrating manure, aerating and humidifying the soil.
EMBRAPA started a project to supply the beetle "Ontafagus gazela" to accelerate this process, as the native beetles have disappeared due to the use of pesticides. This African beetle produces 80 offspring/month. It has a higher coprophagic activity as compared to native beetles. However, it is an exotic species, and the environmental impact of its introduction and reproduction in Brazil is not known yet.

We point out that, with the use of homeopathic management on the farm, this procedure is unnecessary due the natural occurrence and lack of impact on the native tumblebug.

### 3.1 HOMEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT ACTION ON THE HORN FLY

The remedy continuously added in mineral salt or in feed causes the interruption of the life cycle of the horn fly in the manure, and thus gradually decreases the severity of infestation. *Remember the life cycle of the horn fly is made exclusively in cattle manure.*

Homeopathic Management does not have an insecticide on the adult horn fly; they naturally die within 7-30 days. However, the action of Homeopathy starts when the females look for manure (only bovine manure) to lay the eggs. Larvae hatch in the feces, but the younger forms (called L1 and L2) cannot realize the metamorphosis into pupae, so the cycle is interrupted. It must be pointed out that it is difficult to have an efficient control because the flight autonomy of the horn fly is very high (up to 20 km in 24 h).

After 3-6 months of continuous use of Homeopathic Management, there is decrease in infestations. There will be still infected animals, but they are calmer. It is impossible to eradicate the horn fly. *A simultaneous treatment in a radius of 20-30 km would be necessary.*

Males (due to the hormonal factor) and dark-colored (due to temperature) are most affected. In the beginning, we recommend the treatment of these animals with insecticides.

*It must be remembered that each time cattle is managed for the control of horn fly, they loose up to 15 kg, which is recovered 30 days later, that is, if this control is made every 30 days, there will be a loss of 480 kg per year, delaying market weight. Adding to this loss, there is the cost of the insecticides, labor and losses derived from poisoning and accidents. Don not forget to add health costs of the workers contaminated with the products during the dip baths.*

When homeopathic remedies are added to medications to stimulate growth, finishing is maximized, as animals become calmer, and make better use of the nutrients in the feed. This process is needed in specific micro-climates, where weather condition are particularly favorable to the development of the horn fly.

The interruption of egg laying by the horn fly is affected by weather, but this does not change the treatment, as it must be continuous.

*In Brazil, from January to March, horn fly numbers are the highest. There is an uncontrolled proliferation of this fly, and as they can fly up to 20 km in a single day, herds are easily infested. The high temperatures and high humidity of this period also shorten the fly’s life cycle, and increases the livability of its eggs.*

*It is important to highlight that the horn fly is not easily disseminated in mountain areas, because, despite its flight autonomy, it cannot fly over the mountains. In the plains, it disseminates more easily.*

Troughs are not traditionally covered in the paddocks, which causes the loss of salt because of the rain. Thus, the cattle may not have daily access to the homeopathic remedy, decreasing treatment efficacy. *If possible, cover the troughs. Your investment will son be returned.*

If not, start the treatment at once, because you already have losses, and the sooner you begin, the sooner you will reach the aim, which is to have calmer animals, despite moderate or average horn fly infestation. *Many producers try to convince their neighbors in order to reach a wider radius of treatment, and thus, better efficiency.*

Several producers that have been using this program for several months decided not to dip their cattle because of weight losses. After April, infestation can be very mild.

During the horn fly season, the infestation animals submitted to Homeopathic Management is milder as compared to neighboring herds, as a result of metamorphosis impairment of larvae into pupae.

Interestingly, after the effective control of horn flies, infestation suffers significant changes daily, with some days of heavier infestation probably due to dissemination from the neighbors.
Sometimes, infestation becomes significant again, but in 3-5 days, the episode is overcome and decreases. The mechanism of this decrease derives from the hindrance of the life cycle of this insect in cattle manure.

I would like to point out that, in nature, animals are infested in such way that it does not interfere with the animal's production, life cycle and quality of life. Therefore, the degree of comfort of the cattle must be always evaluated, despite the infestation of horn flies.

I reiterate: Nature has its own resources to treat or to alleviate this infestation. There are manure-eating beetles in the pastures, commonly called tumblebugs, which make their nests under the manure pile and bury the manure, thus making sterilization by ultra-violet rays impossible. With the systematic use of insecticides, these beetles disappear from the pastures as they are sensitive to the used products. As chemical contamination of the soil decreases, these beetles reappear. Homeopathic Management is innocuous to them. Therefore, the control of the horn fly is intensified.

Another important observation is that high pastures render the horn fly cycle more difficult.

4 TICKS: Boophilus sp

HOMEOPATHY with the possibility of homeopathic control is extremely recent and it is not present in literature. However, it has been considered not as an alternative, but as the solution in conventional farms (chemical management), as well as in organic farms.

The establishment of homeopathic management may result from many circumstances: resistance to chemicals used for tick, fly and worm control, to minimize the side effects of these chemicals, to reduce mortality rate, to reduce babesiosis/anaplasmosis indexes, to reduce the cost of medication, inputs and labor, to reduce the environmental impact of chemicals, to minimize human contact with chemicals, to produce food free of chemical residues, and finally, to convert a conventional farm into an organic farm.

Homeopathic Management must be established at once on the farm, in order to reach the aim of the program, which is to interrupt the tick cycle, thus reducing pasture contamination, representing thousands of larvae for each tick on the animal (Remember: each female, depending on the species, deposits about 15,000 viable eggs in the soil).

Another important concept to promote tick control is the influence of the chemical control on the soil. The continuous and increasing use of tick-killing chemical also kills tick-larvae predators. Therefore, the eggs laid by the female do not find any predators, that is, the environment is favorable to the continuity of the life cycle.

The systematic use of HOMEOPATHY, added to the continuous and gradual decrease in the use of tick-killing chemicals, cause several changes in the farm. In the soil, several predators appear, such as Isopoda; spiders (Toutona triangulosa, Tegenaria domestica, Lycosa sp); hemipteran insects (family Reduviidae, Phonogatos bicolor, Reduvis personatus); coleopteran (family Carabidae, Histeridas e Dermestidas); moths (Tinoola bisolliola); carnivorous ants (Pheidole megacephala); wasps (order Hymenoptera, family Encyrtidae, Ixodiophagus caucurtei, I.texanus, I.theilerae).

Re-integrated to the soil, these insects and arachnidan increase larvae mortality: ii is the integration of HOMEOPATHY and nature, respecting its laws and supporting life in the soil.

In farm using Homeopathy, we also observe a significant increase in the number of native birds. The people living on the farms, through personal observation, say that bird numbers decrease as the frequency of parasiticide dips increase. They also observed the disappearance of the hawk, a scavenger bird at the top of the food chain.

Birds commonly feed on plants, but its diet includes some animal protein derived from invertebrates. Immediately after the start of the homeopathic management, there is a large increase in the number of tick-eating herons (Ardeola ibis) around the cattle. These birds are voracious and eat adult ticks. When the farm has low adult tick populations, this heron disappears from the farm.

There are other birds that reportedly eat ticks: Quiscalus crassirostris, Crotophagaani sp, Buphasus africanus, B.erythrorhynclus, Cyanopica cyana, Dives atroviolaceus, among others.

All these living organisms - birds, insects, beetles, moths, wasps, ants, among others - contribute to decrease tick population.
4.1 ACTION OF HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES ON TICKS

When cattle are submitted to Homeopathic Management, the homeopathic remedy fed in the salt or feed is absorbed by the oral mucosa and becomes systemic. So, when the tick sucks blood, it receives blood impregnated with the homeopathic remedy.

*Seven to ten days after this blood is absorbed, ticks are not able to feed well and start to wilt until they look mummified.* The blood of the females is black and clotted.

Some ingurgitated females fall in the pastures. Egg-laying tests with these females determined an amorphous mass, with no viable larvae. In fact, the animals represent a trap to the ticks. The Homeopathic Management systematically sterilizes and mummifies ticks in the pastures, preventing egg-laying.

In practice, we have regularly observed that infestation is dramatically reduced in beef cattle after 8-12 months of treatment. In dairy cattle (more susceptible to ticks), pasture is satisfactorily cleaned between 12-36 months of treatment.

Plant cover can determine the existence of tick populations. Plant and pasture species, their structure and density, are important as they may establish favorable conditions protecting the exogenous stages.

Parthenogenic females have limited movement, and thus are easy preys for predators and weather conditions, as they depend on favorable plant coverage to survive. The immature stages during metamorphosis, larvae and eggs must also have plant protection. Therefore, plant cover represents an indirect expression of other environmental factors, such as soil pH and type, temperature, humidity, rainfall, air pressure and incidence of solar rays. This plant coverage protects ticks against the direct action of the sun and predator activity.

When reaching the soil, tick search for adequate shelter - under a rock, a soil crack, under the leaves or in the roots of a plant. Then, eggs will be laid, and later the larvae and nymphs will change their casings. Later, they will search for hosts.

These processes are influenced by weather factors, such as temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, etc. By knowing the effects of the chemical control and the weather influences, it is easy to understand that the process of homeopathic management must be followed up during the period of transition. This period is characterized by chemical control associated to homeopathic management.

The duration of this period varies according to the type of soil, of vegetation (when the grass is high, the process takes longer), pasture management, animal rotation, degree of soil infestation, animal breed (long-haired animals are more susceptible to ticks), herd aptitude (European breeds are more affected by ticks), nutritional status, physiological status (pregnant and lactating females are more vulnerable to ticks).

*In order not to interfere with production, we still recommend parasiticide dips during the first year of treatment, but increasing their interval. The use of pyrethroid or amitraz products is preferable. These chemicals do not interfere with the action of the homeopathic remedies. Never use injectable or pour-on products. Consult your advisor on chemical products allowed during the process of conversion of the Organic Protocol.*

Some heavily infested European herds had the intervals between the dips gradually increased (each dip was delayed 5-10 days), until they were eliminated 3 years later.

Other factors determine the relapse of tick infestations, which may require an intervention with chemical dips.

It is important to bear in mind that HOMEOPATHY gradually eliminates ticks in the pastures through infested animals, with no impairment of the health status.

Herd treated for 10 years do not show resistance and some animals do have some tick larvae. This presence is important to prevent babesiosis and anaplasmosis.

We did not observe tick resistance to Homeopathic Management because the remedy is in contact with the tick for 3-4 weeks. After that, the ticks that infest the animal are from a different generation. There is no genetic information of the homeopathic remedy.

In the beginning of the treatment, there is an increase in the number of herons in many regions of Brazil. These birds feed on ticks, and as they are voracious, they perceive that the offer is more abundant. These birds are an important aid in the treatment, as they help to remove adult ticks. In some areas, chickens have this role. Interestingly, dogs were observed eating ticks, and after homeopathic treatment, they still looked for ticks, but could no longer find them.
4.2 Association of plant therapy with homeopathic treatment

When pastures are heavily infested, animals are dipped at least once a week. This happens with European cattle and characterizes tick resistance to parasiticides. The dips should be made every 21 days, as this is the theoretical life cycle of the tick. We recommend the association of dips with the Homeopathic Management during the first months of treatment, reiterating that the active ingredients may interfere with the success of the treatment. Do not use injectable or pour-on products.

Plant therapy has a synergic action with Homeopathic Management, that is, when plant therapy is used instead of chemical treatment, the success of this management is faster and more intense.

In organic farms, we prescribe the use of plant therapy, detergents and whey, or even mechanical control (scrapping).

You can use preparations to dip the cattle made of Tefrosia, Neem, wormfeet goosefoot, Paullinia pinnata, and other herbs found in your area. This is necessary to maintain milk production and to avoid diseases such as anaplasmosis, babesiosis and other pathologies.

We recommend systematically increasing the interval between dips, according to the need of the herd. Select the animals to be dipped, that is animals that have low infestation or are clean must be excluded.

It is important to select the animals because the less parasiticide used, the sooner we will be able to reach the results proposed by HOMEOPATHY. During the dip, many tick loosen and lay eggs, re-infesting the fields.

The longer the use of Homeopathic Management, the fastest is the cleaning of the fields.

In zebu cattle, as dips are not so frequent, they are automatically suspended after the introduction of HOMEOPATHY in many farms. In European cattle, the control of empty cows is more efficient. It is important to understand that lactating cows are more susceptible to ticks because of the estrus cycle and milk production to feed the calf.

In any herd, 1-5% of the cattle never lick the salt. Among those animals that lick salt, some ingest larger quantities than others. The variation in salt intake does not prevent tick control, as calmer animals are dipped more efficiently, whereas the other are dipped faster.

When possible, periodically dip animals that do not lick salt, as these animals are ticks reservoirs and allow the re-infestation of the fields.

Cattle and ticks are not native from Brazil; they belong to the process of globalization, but, due to our weather characteristics, these exotic parasites find favorable conditions to develop.

5 GRUBS: Dermatobia hominis

This maggot is controlled by HOMEOPATHY without changing the management. The specific homeopathic remedy was formulated to control this maggot. This formulation has curative (in infested animals) and preventive (preventing future cycles of this parasite) action.

Warning: To have your dairy or beef cattle free of grubs, you must keep your animals as far as possible from the neighbors', if they do not control grubs.

Another possibility is to invite them to participate in Homeopathic Management.

5.1 ACTION OF HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES ON GRUBS

This parasite is controlled in the animal's body and in vector flies.

After ingestion, the homeopathic remedy becomes systemic, reaching the grubs inside the animal's hide. Cysts containing young larvae (L1-L2) are not able to complete their cycle and die. However, they do not damage the leather or cause abscesses because they are too small. The older cysts, and the forms previous to pupa, which occur outside the body, continue their cycle. The cycle is interrupted in the next stage, when the parasite is introduced in the animal's hide.

Another efficient form to interrupt the grubs cycle is the interruption of the domestic fly, stable fly and horn fly cycles. These flies act as vectors, that is, the allow egg-laying during flight and later deposit the botfly eggs on the animals. The adult botfly has a flight autonomy of about 100 m, which is amplified to 20 km when the horn fly is the vector.
6 INTERNAL PARASITES: WORMS

Bunostomum spp, Chabertia ovina, Haemonchus placei, Nematodirus spp, Ostertagia ostertagi, Trichostrongylus axei, Trichostrongylus columbiformis, Trichuris spp.

6.1 ACTION OF HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES ON WORMS

Internal parasitism is a major cause of low meat production, and weakens young animals, making them susceptible to infectious and nutritional diseases.

After ingestion, the homeopathic remedy is absorbed by the oral mucosa, and becomes systemic, reaching the respiratory and digestive tracts. This is how the parasites that inside the organism will receive the medication. The consequence is that parasites will stop to lay eggs. Subsequently, as egg-laying is interrupted, within four months of continuous use of the homeopathic remedy in the herd, the viable larvae in the soil return to the host and are no longer able to lay eggs.

Therefore, apply conventional de-worming of the herd after feces examination. If egg count per gram of feces (EPG) is not made, the producer is misusing his money and labor.

Young animals must be de-wormed during the first 12 months of homeopathic treatment, as the pastures may be contaminated. A feces examination must be previously made.

The homeopathic remedy causes external signs, which suggest that animals are free from worms, such as absence of coughing, shiny hair coat, firm feces, with characteristic aspect and odor for the species.

Contact your consultant as the Organic Protocol forbids the use of de-worming chemicals, which can be replaced by phytotherapeutics. Your homeopath veterinarian can guide your process to convert your farm to Organic Management.

7 DOMESTIC AND OTHER FLIES: Musca domestica

Several other fly species that grow on garbage can be present in farms, such as the small domestic fly (Fannia spp), garbage flies (Ophyra sp), flase stable flies (Muscina spp), black-soldier fly (Hermetia illucens), several botflies (família Calliphoridae), and moth-flies (família Psychodidae) including Stomoxys calcitrans, the stable fly.

7.1 DOMESTIC AND OTHER FLIES IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION: THE HOMEOPATHIC VISION

Flies, especially the domestic fly, commonly proliferate wherever animal are reared. Part of the life cycle of these insects is in the manure and they attack any organic matter. So, animals, food and feed, and people are terribly pestered by them.

The producer must be aware that, besides transmitting diseases to people, the domestic fly is an important vector of disease, disseminating disease-causing bacteria through the legs.

It causes immeasurable losses. It is not only an esthetic or public health issue, it also economic.

7.2 ACTION OF HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES ON THE LIFE CYCLE OF FLIES

The domestic fly and any other flies which life cycle need animal manure can have their life cycle interrupted.

The insect receives the homeopathic remedy when in contact with the manure. Thus, when the adult fly lays the eggs on the manure, this contact prevents the transformation of larvae (L1-L2) into pupa, therefore preventing the development of the adult fly.

The homeopathic remedy does not cause the death of adult flies, but, as it interrupts their cycle in the manure, the fly population decreases in 2-3 months.
8 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

There is a great plea for environmental conservation on planet Earth today, associated to a growing awareness of the population on the harmful effects of foods with toxic residues on their health.

The European Union and Japan are two economic powers eager to consume meat and milk without pesticide and antibiotic residues. It is important to highlight that nations willing to consume organic products are millenary civilizations, peoples submitted to wars, conflicts and loss of their identity due to the introduction of other cultures. These nations strive to preserve their genetic heritage by providing the people, and specially the new generations healthy foods free from chemical residues.

Brazil needs to prepare itself for the desideratum of exporting healthy food, as other countries have been doing, according to recent reports.

HOMEOPATHY is the only therapeutics capable of producing "organic cattle", according to the regulations of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture (Regulation n. 7, May, 17, 1999).

These animals must be raised on pastures during the whole year, and only Brazil has the proper climate to do this, associated to the largest commercial herd on planet Earth (Health issues related to Foot and Mouth disease still need to be solved).

The largest problem in organic beef production was always the lack of control of endo and ectoparasites with dynamized medication. In Brazil, this is now feasible through the use of homeopathic remedies.

Homeopathic remedies can be applied to cattle with no problems, such as residues in the meat or changes in the sensory properties of the meat.

As to finishing of the carcasses derived from Homeopathic Management, we observed better meat and fat cover, better meat/fat ratio, that is, better carcass finishing.

Food Technology research is needed to documents these observations made by technicians who introduced Homeopathic Management in their farms.

Homeopathic Management encompasses the main external and internal parasites affecting cattle. This project aims at being more efficient than the traditional model, not causing toxic residues, and having a lower cost. The formulation to control external and internal parasites, associated to remedies for beef cattle, close the cycle of healthy cattle production, from birth to slaughter.

The Brazilian cattle producers must immediately adapt themselves to Organic Beef Production, as Brazil has the largest commercial beef herd in the world.

As a conclusion, I reassert that Homeopathic Management can be competently associated to Conventional Management (which uses soil fertilization, among other practices), producing meat with low chemical residues, ease of management, increase in production and decrease the resistance of external and internal parasites.

In the Organic Management, the integration of Homeopathic Management to rotational grazing methods is able to produce organic beef in a sustainable way.

Homeopathic Management in beef production represents the method of the future being implemented in your farm today.

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