**Appendix 3: Assays used to assess condensed tannin (CT) efficacy against nematodes**

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| **Test/life stage affected** | **Nematode species** | **CT efficacy** | **Study** |
| Egg Hatching Assay (EHA) | *Haemonchus contortus* | Dose dependent inhibition (DDI), *A. nilotica* more effective than *Z. nummularia* | (Bachaya et al., 2009) |
| Sensitivity to CT depended on geographical isolate and plant source | (Chan-Pérez et al., 2016) |
| DDI | (Iqbal et al., 2007) |
| *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* | DDI, PD > PC | (Molan et al., 2003) |
| *T. colubriformis* | DDI for all compounds, *E. umbellata* most effective | (Moreno-Gonzalo et al., 2013) |
| Larval Development Assay (LDA) – egg 🡪 L3 | *Haemonchus contortus* | DDI, *A. nilotica* more effective than *Z. nummularia* | (Bachaya et al., 2009) |
| Many plants showed AH activity, see Appendix 2 | (Kotze et al., 2009) |
| *T. colubriformis* | DDI, PD > PC. LDA more sensitive than EHA | (Molan et al., 2003) |
| Larval Feeding Inhibition Assay (LFIA) – L1 | *Ostertagia ostertagi* and *Cooperia oncophora* | DDI for all extracts, *L. pedunculatus* most effective | (Novobilský et al., 2011) |
| Larvae Exsheathment Inhibition Assay (LEIA) – L3 | *Haemonchus contortus* | CT more effective against younger L3 | (Castañeda-Ramírez et al., 2017) |
| *H. contortus*& *T. colubriformis* | DDI, *T. colubriformis*  more sensitive | (Brunet et al., 2007) |
| *T. colubriformis* | Dose independent inhibition for *E.cinerea* & *E. umbellata*, *C. vulgaris* less effective | (Moreno-Gonzalo et al., 2013) |
| *O. ostertagi* and *C. oncophora* | Different exsheathment kinetics between species, DDI for all extracts, LEIA less sensitive than LFIA | (Novobilský et al., 2011) |
| Larval Migration Inhibition – L3 | *Teladorsagia (Oliveira et al., 2013)circumcincta* | Inhibition by oak | (Paolini et al., 2004) |
| *H. contortus* | Inhibition by oak, sainfoin and hazel |
| *T. colubriformis* | Inhibition by sainfoin |
| *T.colubriformis* | DDI, PD > PC | (Molan et al., 2003) |
| Larval establishment – L3 🡪 Adult | *H. contortus* | no statistical difference was found | (Oliveira et al., 2013) |
| Adult worm viability | *T. circumcincta* | DDI with oak | (Paolini et al., 2004) |
| *H. contortus* | Dose independent inhibition with oak, hazel & sainfoin |
| *T. colubriformis* | DDI with blackberry, hazel & oak |
| *H. contortus* | No effect | (Iqbal et al., 2007) |
| *T. colubriformis* | DDI for all compounds | (Moreno-Gonzalo et al., 2013) |
| Mixed | reduced *H. contortus* in abomasum, reduced %female *T. circumcincta*, reduced *C. curtecei* in small intestine | (Mupeyo et al., 2011) |
| Parasite fecundity – adult females | Mixed | reduced in *H. contortus, T. circumcincta* & *Trichostrongylus* spp | (Mupeyo et al., 2011) |
| Faecal Egg Counts (FEC) | *T. circumcincta, T. colubriformis, Chabertia ovina* | Strong reduction while eating CT, reversible | (Landau et al., 2010) |
| *T. circumcincta, T. colubriformis, C. ovina* | Reduction associated with CT diet | (Amit et al., 2013) |
| Mixed | CT intake associated with lower FECs | (Lisonbee et al., 2009) |
| FECs numerically lower in CT group (not statistically significant), FECs rose in both groups | (MacKown et al., 2011) |
| -reduced FEC when grazing sulla, those grazing *L. corniculatus* performed well despite high FECs | (Niezen et al., 1998) |
| FEC reduction with plant extract but no control data supplied | (Salem et al., 2016) |
| CT most effective against  *H. contortus* & *T. circumcincta* | (Mupeyo et al., 2011) |
| *O. circumcincta* and *T. colubriformis* | grazing sulla reduced *O. circumcincta* FEC, nut not *T.colubriformis* | (Niezen et al., 2002) |
| *H. contortus* & *Cooperia curticei* | sainfoin associated with FEC reductions | (Häring et al., 2008) |
| *T. colubriformis* | CT+low protein diet was most effective at reducing FEC | (Butter et al., 2000) |