Corrigendum to 'Longitudinal prevalence, faecal shedding and molecular characterization of *Campylobacter* spp. and *Salmonella enterica* in sheep' [The Veterinary Journal 202 (2014) 250–254]

Rongchang Yang^a, Caroline Jacobson^a, Graham Gardner^a, Ian Carmichael^b, Angus J.D. Campbell^c, Una Ryan^a

^aSchool of Veterinary and Life Sciences, Murdoch University, Murdoch, Western Australia 6150, Australia

^bSouth Australian Research and Development Institute, 33 Flemington Street, Glenside, South Australia 5065, Australia

^cFaculty of Veterinary Science, University of Melbourne, 250 Princes Highway, Werribee, Victoria 3030, Australia

The authors regret that two lines in Table 1 containing descriptive information for the farms coded WA1 and WA2 were transposed. The error in Table 1 does not affect the results or interpretation of data. A corrected version of Table 1 (including footnotes and associated references cited in the original paper) is below. The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Table 1. Sheep farms sampled during the present study.

Farm	Farm location	Mean annual rainfall (mm)	Farm size (ha)	Approx. sheep on farm (n)	Breed of sheep	Commencement of lambing	Goats and/or cattle on property?	Winter stocking rate (DSE/ha)
SA1	Wirrega, SA	430	1040	1800	Suffolk	Mid-April	No	10
SA2	Struan, SA	550	1500	5500	$BL/Merino \times Suffolk$	June	Yes	15
Vic1	Rosedale, Vic	620	300	300*	BL/Merino × Dorset	Mid-July	No	10
Vic2	Ballarat, Vic	750	1960	7000	$Merino \times Suffolk$	Early August	Yes	13
NSW	Armidale, NSW	495	2958	1000	BL/Merino	May-August	No	20
WA1	West Arthur, WA	500	1250	1750	$Merino \times Suffolk$	Early August	No	10
WA2	Pingelly, WA	450	1500	1350	$Merino \times Suffolk$	Mid-July	No	12
WA3	Frankland, WA	550	560	3300	$Merino \times Suffolk$	Mid-July	No	21

DSE, dry sheep equivalent (a standard unit frequently used to compare animal carrying capacity and potential productivity of a given farm or area of grazing land); ha, hectare; BL, Border Leicester; NSW, New South Wales; SA, South Australia; Vic, Victoria; WA, Western Australia.

Note: Faecal samples from WA1, WA2 and WA3 were collected by J. Sweeny and previously analysed using different primers as described in Sweeny et al. (2011) and Sweeny (2012).

^{*}Breeding ewe numbers only (large fluctuation in overall numbers due to trading).

References cited

- J.P. Sweeny Determining the impact of protozoan and strongylid parasites on meat lamb productivity Ph.D. thesis; Murdoch University (2012)
- J.P. Sweeny, U.M. Ryan, I.D. Robertson, Yang R., K. Bell, C. Jacobson Longitudinal investigation of protozoan parasites in meat lamb farms in southern Western Australia Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 101 (2011), pp. 192-203