

# FEED TIMES

Issue 8  
Spring/Summer 2018



**PEGUS**  
HORSE FEED

**FEED**  
THAT  
**PERFORMS**

# Analysing sugar in hays and haylages

Among horse owners, there is a significant level of interest in the sugar content of hays and haylages. This is mainly because a high sugar content in forages can cause problems, especially for horses and ponies with diseases such as Cushing's syndrome, insulin resistance and laminitis.

## Sugar analyses

There are several different types of sugar analysis used by commercial labs. Their reports often make reference to what they term sugar. It is important however, that the methods they use should also be clearly indicated, to clarify which types of sugar the analyses actually refer to.

Ethanol Soluble Carbohydrates (ESC) this includes glucose, fructose and sucrose. However, only a very small part of the fructans will be included.

Water Soluble Carbohydrates (WSC) includes glucose, fructose, sucrose and fructans.

Non Structural Carbohydrates (NSC) includes the same sugars as in WSC but also, additionally, starch.

The storage carbohydrate in cool-season grasses is, to a large extent, fructans. This means that when analysing forages for sugars, the method used should include not only monosaccharides and disaccharides, but also fructans. ESC will not include the fructans and this method is not to be preferred when analysing forages for horses. As cool-season grasses contain very little starch, analysing for WSC or NSC should give more or less the same results.



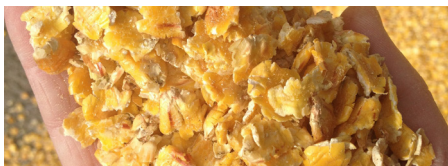
Eurofins is a company that analyses forages in many European countries. When analysing for sugars they are using WSC.

Normally, horses will tolerate hays and haylages with a relatively high content of sugar. However, horses that are sensitive to sugars (especially those with Cushing's syndrome, insulin resistance, laminitis), should preferably have forage with a sugar content less than 10% (100 grams per kg dry matter). The sugar content of hay can be reduced by soaking in water for some hours before feeding.

Sugar content in forages varies a lot and table values will not be of great help. If you want to know the sugar content of any rations as a whole, the forage must be comprehensively analysed. Analysed nutrient values can then be entered into the PC-Horse program and you will immediately know how much sugar (and starch) your rations contain.

If you would like to have your forage analysed please contact [info@pegus.ie](mailto:info@pegus.ie)

## Behind the Scenes at the Mill



# Feeding and Care of the Orphan Foal

At some point every breeder is faced with having to raise an orphan foal. Foals can become orphaned for a number of reasons. Problems can occur during pregnancy or delivery that make it impossible for a mare to raise her foal naturally. A variety of options are available, and the course taken with an individual foal will depend upon a number of factors.



Unfortunately, some foals may be orphaned by the death of their dams during delivery or from complications resulting from it. This is common in very old mares that rupture uterine arteries. Other times the stud manager chooses to remove the foal from an old mare to avoid the stress of lactation which may compromise getting the mare pregnant again. In other cases, the broodmare simply is not a good mother and may even try to harm the foal.

Foals orphaned at a very early age should either be placed on a foster 'nurse' mare or receive an artificial milk substitute. In either case, it is imperative that the new born receives adequate quantities of colostrum. Obviously, if the mare dies at birth, the foal must be given colostrum from another mare. Many studs keep frozen colostrum from other mares for this purpose and stores of frozen colostrum are also kept in banks by veterinary clinics. The orphan foal is going to experience a great deal of stress regardless of how it is raised, and it is important that it receives plenty of anti-bodies via colostrum during the first hours of its life. If a foal is to be weaned early, it is preferable that it be allowed to suckle from its dam for the first two or three days before weaning to ensure that it receives adequate colostrum.

In an effort to be certain that new born foals have received the full benefits of this valuable early milk, many farms draw blood from the foals between 12 and 24 hours after birth to have it analysed. The results of the blood test, often called a foal profile, can indicate if the foal has received proper immunities from the colostrum. Central Kentucky veterinarian Dr. Charles Walker stated, 'The test we do to measure a foal's immunity is called an IgG test or immunoglobulin test. A foal that has received the proper immunity from its dam's colostrum will have an IgG count of 1,000 to 1,300. If the test comes back with a count of 100 or so, there are a few options, one of which is to provide the foal with a transfusion from a horse with good immunities. Even with this it is difficult to effect a change of more than 100 or 200 points. Good colostrum is essential for the health of the foal.'

## **Nurse Mares**

Draft or heavy cobs breeds are usually used as nurse mares because they have easy going dispositions and tolerate the adoption process well. The cost to lease a nurse mare for a season generally is €1000 to €2000. Nurse mares have been used to raise orphan foals for as long as horses have been raised domestically and there is no doubt that many fine horses have gotten their start on a nurse mare. Still, there are some considerations that need to be made before this option is chosen to raise an orphan foal. First, the expense of leasing a mare may be a concern for raising a foal that is not very valuable.

Of greater concern, regardless of the value of the foal, is the quality and quantity of milk received by the foal suckling a nurse mare. The amount of milk produced by draft mares may not be suitable for Thoroughbred or Standardbred foals. Milk production in mares

# Feeding and Care of the Orphan Foal

is generally proportional to the mare's body weight with mares producing around 3% of their body weight per day as fluid milk. A 450 kg Thoroughbred mare would therefore produce about 17kg of milk per day and this amount of milk should provide enough energy, protein and minerals to support her foal's growth. If this foal is weaned onto a 600kg Belgian mare that is capable of producing 54 pounds of milk per day, natural dams and growth rates of foals weaned at five days of age and fed milk replacer. The foals raised on nurse mares were larger than the other groups of foals at the end of the six-month study, and they grew faster during the first three months of age.

## Milk Replacer

Another alternative for raising orphan foals is milk replacer. This option is usually not taken by breeders because of bad experiences that they have had in the past. Some of the problems like scours or upset stomachs have been resolved by the develop-Milk production in mares is generally proportional to the mare's body weight with mares producing around 3% of their body weight per day as fluid milk. what will the effect be on the growth of the foal? The growth rate of foals is dependent upon energy and protein intake. Rapid growth rates resulting from high levels of these nutrients may predispose the suckling foal to a number of skeletal problems.

Another consideration is the stage of lactation of the nurse mare. Mares produce higher levels of protein, lipids and lactose directly after foaling. Those levels decrease over the following weeks and months. If a young foal is placed on a mare that has been lactating for five months, the mare's milk may not contain the levels of essential nutrients that the adopted foal may need. In a study done by

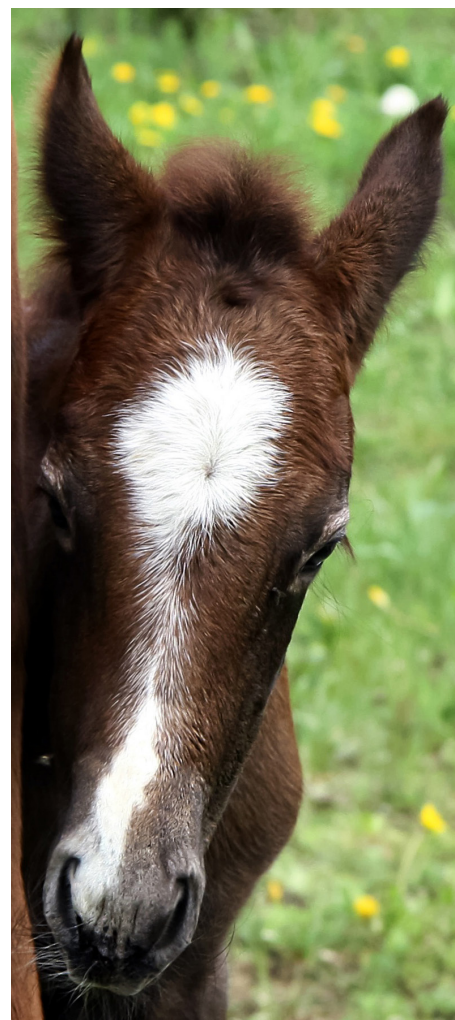
There are several excellent milk replacers for foals on the market today. They are formulated to mimic the nutrient composition of mare's milk, and many have additional fortification with trace minerals and vitamins. They are only good, however, if fed properly. Foals normally suckle from the mare dozens of times during a day and ingest relatively small quantities of milk during each nursing session. The digestive tract of a very young foal is simple and fairly undeveloped. When a foal is first born its ability to absorb antibodies from its dam's colostrum declines after 24 hours. The small intestine is permeable to protein for a brief period of usually under 36 hours. As the foal matures its nutrient requirements change and its digestive tract matures. Feeding large quantities of milk in a single meal especially to very young foals will overwhelm the digestive tract's ability to digest and absorb the sugars and protein in the milk and will lead to diarrhea and the "pot-bellied" appearance so often seen in foals fed milk replacer.

The trick to feeding milk replacer to young horses is to feed small amounts often. When starting a first month of age. Their height gains, however, were similar. After one month, their weight and height gains were similar to control foals. In order to mimic normal growth rates in foals during the first month of age, it would be necessary to feed 16 quarts per day, or eight times per day. Feeding this amount of milk in less than eight feedings per day would almost certainly result in problems.

An interesting observation from this study was that every foal fed the milk replacer developed diarrhea at between seven and 14 days of age. This is If a scouring foal maintains its appetite and does not develop a fever, it is probably best not to treat it with antibiotics since treatment may further disrupt the gut microflora and prolong the problem.

Foals raised on milk replacer should be offered small amounts of high quality creep feed beginning at two weeks of age. Intake should be gradually increased about 1/4 lb per week until the foal is eating about three pounds of feed per day at three months of age. At this point, the milk replacer intake can be reduced by one quart per day until the foal is completely weaned.

It is certainly possible to raise a healthy orphan foal, but particular care must be given to the changing nutritional needs of the foal. Too much milk can cause growth problems as can milk with inappropriate levels of nutrients. Matching a nurse mare's size and stage of lactation to that of the dam of the orphan foal would be an ideal situation for breeders choosing this option. For foals being raised on milk replacer, it is essential to carefully monitor the amount and timing of feedings and to pay close attention to providing a balanced diet as the foal is weaned from the milk replacer



## PEGUS JUNIOR

Pegasus Junior is a high protein feed for foals and young-stock. Designed and formulated to promote strong skeletal growth and outstanding muscle tone in the foal. Contains lower starch levels to help reduce incidences of OCD and growth issues related to higher grain diets such as mixes,

Pegasus Junior offers double cooked grains for better digestibility and healthy gut function in the young stock and a steady growth curve for developing foals and weanlings.



# Untying The Tying Up

Researchers estimate that three of every 100 performance horses will experience signs consistent with a diagnosis of tying-up. For many horsemen the signs of tying-up are unmistakable - stiff, stilted gaits and loss of impulsion to the point of stopping and stretching as if to urinate or paw the ground. When pressed to continue exercise, horses sweat excessively, breathe more quickly, and become so painful they might stop and remain standing in one place.



Two important research milestones transformed the way scientists now approach tying-up. The first involved the recognition of multiple causes of acute muscle pain and cramping. Speaking at the 2010 Kentucky Equine Research (KER) Nutrition Conference, held in Lexington, Kentucky, Stephanie Valberg, D.V.M., Ph.D., a professor at the University of Minnesota, said, 'For decades, progress in understanding tying-up was hampered by searching for one specific cause of muscle pain and by the false assumption that tying-up pain was due to lactic acidosis. In fact, there is no scientific validation that lactic acid accumulates in the muscle of horses with tying-up, and many valid studies show that lactic acid is not present in high levels in horses with tying-up.'

A second research landmark was the adaptation of a muscle biopsy technique for horses. According to Valberg, over the last 20 years, the use of muscle biopsies has been integral in diagnosing problems in individual horses and advancing the knowledge of muscle disease in general. 'The repository of over 3,000 muscle and DNA samples from across North America at the Neuromuscular Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Minnesota, has proved to be invaluable in further defining the histological, clinical, epidemiological, pathological, and genetic basis for specific muscle disorders in horses.'

Valberg and other researchers are unraveling the genetic basis for tying up. As equine genome mapping techniques progress, DNA-based tests are increasingly becoming part of the diagnostic approach to muscle disease in horses. Four DNA-based tests for muscle disorders in horses are available. Individual tests identify hyperkalemic periodic paralysis (HYPP), glycogen branching enzyme deficiency (GBED), malignant hyperthermia (MH), and type 1 polysaccharide storage myopathy (PSSM1). DNA diagnosis uses hair roots or blood samples, and provides a less invasive and more accurate diagnosis than histological interpretation of muscle biopsy. Valberg mentioned that advances in establishing accurate diagnosis for the cause of tying-up are invaluable because precise diagnosis.

'(1) defines the likelihood of recurrence of the condition; (2) establishes reasonable expectations for the horse; (3) provides for the appropriate selection of targeted dietary therapy and exercise regimes; and (4) determines the likelihood that the horse will pass on the disorder to potential offspring.'

## HORSE-HEALTH CUBE

Low GI - High Performance



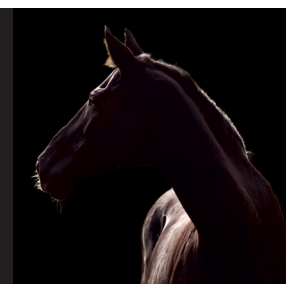
Healthy Digestion



Bone Development



Muscle Development



# Untying The Tying Up

## CASE STUDIES

Valberg described three case studies of horses with muscle disease and the recommended therapies for each.

The first case presented was a three-year-old Quarter Horse gelding with typical signs of tying-up. For this gelding, exercise intolerance and toe dragging occurred at 15-20 minutes after the onset of exercise. Physical examination revealed symmetrical muscle development and normal neurological assessment. Lameness examination uncovered no unsoundness. Elevated serum creatine kinase (CK) levels indicate muscle damage has occurred, but this gelding's resting levels were normal. The exercise challenge involved a two-minute walk and a two-minute trot, which was repeated for 15 minutes with careful observation. CK levels following exercise were abnormally high. PSSM and MH were considered possible diagnoses. Diagnostic approach included genetic testing and biopsy. Genetic testing, which normally requires a 7- to 14-day turnaround time, revealed the horse had PSSM1 and MH.

Nutritional management was the key to keeping this horse pain-free. In general, avoiding high-starch feeds is one way to treat PSSM. A low-starch, high-fat, high-fiber feed is indicated for horses with high energy needs. PSSM horses are often easy keepers, so rations should not exceed daily caloric requirement. For this gelding, A Rice Bran based feed was indicated, as this formula reduced calorie consumption but contained essential protein, vitamins, and minerals. Hay with a low non-structural carbohydrate (NSC) content should be selected. The outcome for this horse was positive with less stiffness, though there was occasional recurrence of disease in spring and fall.

The second case involved an eight-year-old Dutch Warmblood gelding. He performed well for his owner for six months but then became lame in a foreleg. Once the lameness was addressed, he became difficult to ride with trouble holding the canter and periodic bucking. Lameness evaluation revealed a torn hind suspensory ligament. After a three-month rest, he was put back into work. Follow-up physical examination revealed weight loss and tight musculature, especially over the back. When worked on the lunge line, he was explosive initially and then lost all enthusiasm. Muscle biopsy revealed excessive glycogen concentrations. The genetic test for PSSM1 was normal. The diagnosis, therefore, was PSSM2. Reworking this gelding's nutrition helped significantly. Alfalfa hay was replaced with a low-NSC hay, and circulating fat was increased by feeding a moderate amount of Re-Leve®. Exercise included light work, with collection and canter work beginning after one month. The horse returned to normal with this protocol.

The final case concerned a 10-year-old Quarter Horse that was used for dressage. He was being fed a high-fat diet and grass hay. He had chronic lameness issues. After a long, hard lesson, the horse seemed to be suffering from tying-up with stiffness and mild elevation of CK. The owner felt the gelding's gaits were not as fluid as they had been, particularly the canter. He became incredibly short strided and stiff. Genetic testing revealed no PSSM or MH. Muscle biopsy revealed huge lipid droplets in certain fibers, and the notion of a lipid storage myopathy was advanced by Valberg. To appropriately manage this horse, he was placed on oats and a ration balancer as well as a good-quality grass hay. He was turned out as often as possible, and he recovered fully. Over the last few decades, research has played a pivotal role in the diagnosis of tying-up. Like-wise, nutritional management has become an essential part of any treatment plan for horses with the disease.

## DIGESTION... FATS

Fats are nearly completely utilised as they are usually more than 90% digestible. Both fatty acids and glycerol are predominantly absorbed in the jejunum and ileum. When large concentrations of fat are included in the diet e.g. of horses used for long distance riding, it is important to restrict the amounts so that the digestive capacity of the small intestine is not exceeded, since long-chain fatty acids (C16, C18 and above) are not absorbed in the hind gut. Excess fats which are transferred to the hind gut may reduce the digestion of fibrous carbohydrate. It is therefore strongly recommended to divide larger quantities of fats (vegetable oils at the rate of 0.5 litre or more per day) over several meals during the day.

Carbohydrates are fermented by microbes to short-chain fatty acids which are then absorbed in the caecum and colon. Fats cannot form glucose in the body of the horse, but must be utilised directly as an energy source or stored temporarily in the fat depots for later use. Because fats are not transformed into carbohydrate and stored as glycogen in the muscles, they are beneficial for horses that are prone to myoglobinuria and benefit from a larger proportion of their energy requirements being given as fats. Both myoglobinuria and some other muscle problems are related to the accumulation of large deposits of glycogen in the muscles. In particular, horses that are receiving large amounts of grains or commercial concentrates are prone to contracting myoglobinuria when exercise levels are reduced for several consecutive days without restricting their intake.

## HORSE-HEALTH CUBE

A Low Starch & Glycemic feeding innovation designed for:

- Tying up • Colic • Ulcers • Laminitis
- Hindgut acidosis and associated digestive disorders
- Nutritionally related developmental orthopaedic disease
- Horses sensitive to grain



# Happy Customers

Today's horse owners expect a lot from their feed suppliers. They expect a quality product that incorporates the most current advances in equine nutrition. They also expect their feed supplier to provide competent advice about how to feed and manage their horses. To be successful in today's industry, a horse feed manufacturer needs technology, credibility and profile on its side. Pegus brings its customers these important features in a comprehensive consultation programme tailored to fit each horse owner's individual demands.



Catie Slater and Breouge Breeze winner of the HSI 5/6 yr Event Pony



Allison Matthews winning the Racehorse to Riding class at Saintfield



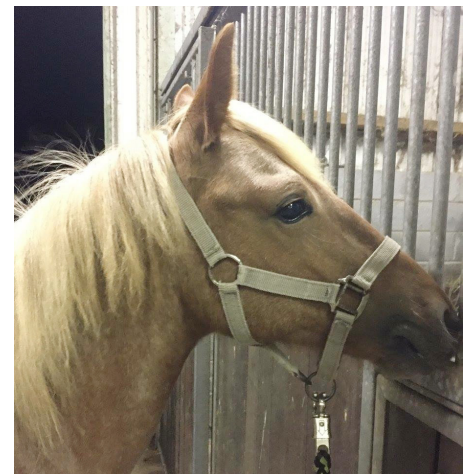
Sophie Richards and SRS Adventure competing at Aachen Nations Cup



Gerard Bloomer Double clear with Callaghstown Flight at Millstreet CIC\*\*\*



Susie Thompson riding Teddy, Working Hunter winner at Saintfield Show



IHRP Archie, rescued from the pound by Ireland's Horse Rehoming Programme, now rehomed to Germany

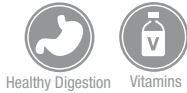


Louise Bloomer, 5th at Balldenisik CCI\*\*\*



Sara Ennis finished 7th at Strazgom Europeans

## DIGESTAID



Supplying live yeasts which are beneficial to the horse to stabilise intestinal flora and digestion in cases of gastric disturbance. Use in times of digestive disturbance in times of stress.

Plus: Threonine - An essential amino acid for gut health. High concentrations of Threonine are needed for mucous secretion in the gut. These secretions help protect the gut wall from:

- Pathogens and endotoxins
- Water loss
- Physical damage
- Digestive enzymes

B Vitamins - Promoting a healthy digestion in your horse.

Supporting against inappetance

Vitamin E - Improved immune response and disease resistance

Vitamin C - Natural antioxidant

When to use Digestaid:

- Following deworming
- During and after antibiotic treatment
- During digestive disorders
- Poor feeders
- Travelling
- Foals at birth
- During veterinary treatment
- Colic
- During incidence of diarrhoea
- Prior to and during training
- Mare at foaling



## PRO BOOSTER



Pro Booster is a balanced multi-vitamin & trace element booster for horses, ponies. Containing Omega 3 plus 20 key micro nutrients including, Albion MAAC's which are fully protected to ensure a high level of bio-availability. Minerals in this form are better protected against adverse interactions in the gut and are easily absorbed. MAAC's are resistant to antagonists such as sulphates and molybdenum. A large amount of suspected deficiency is not as a result of primary deficiency but secondary interaction rendering the minerals in the diet unavailable to the horse.

Pro Booster supports

- Race/Event performance
- Immunity & health
- Fertility
- Metabolism
- Hair & coat condition

When to use:

- Booster for horses in training
- Conditioner for horses for sales
- Easy to administer
- Conditioner for horses racing
- Support for horses recovering from an illness
- Exceptionally palatable



## FARRIERS' BLEND



Nutritionally supporting hoof growth & integrity.

Farriers' Blend provides nutrients to support and nourish the hoof. This sulphur enriched formula supports hoof growth and the integrity of the hoof, with MACC Chelated zinc for maximum absorption

- Biotin
- Amino Acids
- MSM
- Chelated Zinc
- Chelated Copper





# JOINT-A-FLEX HA



Omega 3



Vitamins



Trace Minerals



Joint Mobility

## Joints • Mobility • Action

Omega 3 + Glucosamine + MSM + Chondroitin + Hyaluronic Acid

Joint-A-Flex a new generation feed supplement to support mobility in horses.

- Omega 3 research has shown Omega 3 may safely support the relief of inflammation and pain caused by arthritis, as well as slowing joint dehydration.
- Hyaluronic Acid is composed of d-Glucuronic acid and N acetyl D glucosamine and is found in both the extracellular and intracellular matrix, especially in the soft connective tissues of horses. Hyaluronic Acid is noted for its ability to form highly viscous solutions making Hyaluronic acid the primary constituent of Synovial fluid (JOINT LUBRICANT) in the joints of horses.
- Glucosamine enhances the level of glycosaminoglycans in the joint. These are the 'building blocks' in the cartilage matrix. Glucosamine will increase the hyaluronate content in the joint. Hyaluronate is a fundamental component of synovial fluid - the joint lubricant.
- Chondroitin Sulphate is a natural 'water magnet' in the joint to withstand constant compression and concussion. Chondroitin sulphate also inhibits 'the cartilage chewing' enzymes that are present in damaged joints
- Chelated Zinc together with sulphur forms the structural tissue we know as keratin
- Vitamin E - Proven antioxidant
- Lysine - Essential building block for muscle protein



# BUILDMAX



Muscle Development



Vitamins

To supplement amino acids and other nutrients to support muscle development in the horse.

- Concentrated Amino Acids
- Gamma Oryzanol
- Creatine
- Carnitine



# XTROLYTE LIQUID



Rehydrating



Trace Minerals

A liquid electrolyte that is mixed in the feed daily. Xtrolyte Liquid does not contain any banned substances. Recognised by many top trainers and riders as an essential part of the diet for performance horses and racehorses. Speeds the return to peak condition after racing, traveling or heavy work. Provides a convenient liquid form that is more acceptable to horses. Some horses are reluctant to take powdered minerals.

Instructions For use

Feeding Rate: 60 - 120ml per horse per day, depending on work load.



# XTROLYTE POWDER



Rehydrating



Trace Minerals

A powdered electrolyte horse supplement to aid the replacement of essential electrolyte losses. Xtrolyte powder has been designed so that it can be mixed in the feed or dissolved in water. Xtrolyte powder is of a lower specification than the liquid electrolytes, but is often favoured for its value for money. Xtrolyte powder meets the demand for electrolyte losses occurring after low medium intensity exercise.

Instructions For Use

Feeding rate: Up to 100gms per horse per day.



# KARRON OIL



Karron Oil is a high quality flaxseed oil emulsion containing highly prized omega 3 and 6 essential fatty acids. Omega 3 can be low in horses fed preserved forages and concentrates. Flaxseed oil contains naturally occurring omega 3 and 6 that horses need. The omegas are well known to improve skin and coat health, leading to a lustrous shine. They are particularly supportive of the immune system as both are antioxidants, which guard against tissue damage. Omega 6 is involved in immune reaction regulation while omega 3 is a natural anti-inflammatory and can help dampen harmful immune responses such as allergies or hypersensitivities. Karron Oil is a digestive aid in horses, helping maintain good digestion and guard against digestive upset. Karron Oil is a traditional supplement, ideal for daily usage in all horses providing a powerful omega boost, benefiting the horse both inside and out

## Instructions For Use

Add to the normal feed ration. Feed 50ml per day.



# CALMIN & COPPER



There are some circumstances when mares and foals need more minerals than can be supplied in a liquid supplement or a concentrate feed. Calmin & Copper is rich in calcium, required for correct growth and development of the skeleton. There is also the correct ratio of Calcium to phosphorus. Phosphorus is also a vital component in the development of the skeleton and is vital in growing horses. Calmin & Copper also contains magnesium, required for Calcium and Phosphorus metabolism. Copper is included as it is involved in bone and cartilage formation, again important for the growing horse. Calmin & Copper also contains the vitamins A, B1, B2, D3, and E along with selenium and other trace elements.

This supplement provides most of the calcium and phosphorus needed to ensure optimum skeletal development. The inclusion of bioplexes improves absorption and ensures the horse receives all available minerals.

## Instructions For Use

Feeding rate:

Broodmare: 1 Scoop, Yearling or 2YO: 2/3rd Scoop, Foal: 1/3rd Scoop.

Bulk Mixing: 1.36Kg / 50Kg



# LINSEED OIL



Supports general health and maintains a rich, natural shine. Rich in Omega 3 fatty acids, (particularly linolenic acid and alpha-linolenic acid) supplementing with Linseed Oil will be reflected in a fabulous shiny coat. Pegus only use pure cold pressed Linseed Oil, obtained without the potentially harmful solvent extraction process. Pegus Linseed Oil is safe, good quality and suitable for all horses and ponies.

## Instructions For Use

Add to the normal feed ration.

Feed 50ml per day.



# GASTRO SHIELD



Gastrointestinal ulcers are an unfortunate fact of life for many performance horses. Because ulcers can be so uncomfortable, the temptation for their owners is to reach for the product that will offer the quickest relief, usually in the form of conventional drugs. However, these drugs block or buffer the horse's stomach acid, which hinders digestion in the long term. Ten to fifteen percent of protein digestion depends on pepsin activity in the stomach and pepsin is only active in an acidic environment (i.e. when stomach acid is present). Stomach acid also acts as a defence against pathogenic bacteria colonizing the stomach and small intestine. While conventional drugs to offer immediate relief for the horse, they ultimately interfere with digestion and set the horse up for other long term problems.

The majority of horses with gastric ulcers do not show outward clinical signs. They have more subtle signs, such as: poor appetite, dullness, attitude changes, decreased performance, reluctance to train, poor body condition, poor hair coat, weight loss, excessive time spent lying down, low-grade colic, loose faeces, etc.

## Instructions for use

Feed one 80ml serving per day

40ml prior to morning feed and 40ml prior to the evening feed

Feed for a minimum of 14 days or longer term as required



# EQUI-BALANCE



Vitamins



Trace Minerals



Healthy Digestion



Cardiac Function



Coat Health



Bone Development

Equi-Balance is a low-starch, low-calorie concentrated source of vitamins and trace minerals for all classes of horses. Proper nutrition is extremely important in managing all types of horses, but supplying optimal nutrient intake without providing excess calories to those with low energy needs, particularly those with metabolic issues, can be especially challenging. Easy keepers at risk of, or exhibiting signs of metabolic syndrome or insulin resistance will benefit from careful management of the amount and type of forage and feed, with special attention to carbohydrate and caloric intake. Equi Balance is a natural product helping to maintain effective digestion by the inclusion of Equisaf Yeast Cultures and Bioplexes. In pursuit of further benefits for your horse's health we have included bioplexes, which are mineral proteinates of Zinc, Iron, Copper and Manganese. These are bonded to a range of amino acids to allow a number of potential absorption routes within the horses system. Bioplexes have been shown to improve equine health in general and in particular, immunity, development of bone, muscle structure, fertility and condition.

Why should I use Equi -Balance for my horse

- Concentrated low-calorie, low-non-structural carbohydrate source of vitamins and trace minerals
- Fulfills the vitamin and mineral needs of horses and ponies that are on forage-only diets or that consume less than the recommended daily amount of fortified feeds
- Features elevated zinc concentration
- Contains yeast culture to enhance digestion of fibre and other nutrients
- Low-intake, palatable pellet allows for easy feeding

Suitable for horses and ponies: Cushing Disease, Laminitis, over-weight ponies, older horses, broodmares, stallions, performance horses, post colic, show horses, sales prep, youngstock, native breeds, good doers,



# GARLIC, HONEY & GLUCOSE



Vitamins



Healthy Digestion



Cardiac Function



Lung Function

Garlic, Honey and Glucose is a highly palatable liquid supplement that combines the properties of Garlic, in oil form, with honey and glucose. Honey is a highly palatable source of natural sugar as well as having antioxidant, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties. It is also believed to be of benefit to coughs and to gastric ulcers. Liquid glucose is the easiest absorbed form of carbohydrate, providing a palatable base for the garlic oil, as well as providing low levels of available energy.

Garlic has been used since ancient times for its beneficial properties. It is used to support the respiratory system, encouraging the healthy expulsion of mucus from the lungs. Rich in sulphur, Garlic may also be of benefit to healthy hoof formation. Feeding Garlic is also thought to support to the blood, and can be used to support laminitis, arthritis, sweet itch and skin problems. It is known to aid digestion, supporting production of beneficial bacteria within the hind gut. Garlic has also been considered to be of benefit before and after a course of antibiotics, to provide support to the immune system. It is also known to contain B group vitamins, Vitamin C, Potassium and phosphorous as well as some amino acids. Garlic is also known to have antioxidant properties and maintain normal fat metabolism.

This product is ideal for horses in all disciplines of work, breed and age and it will help to support the respiratory and circulatory systems, allowing optimum oxygen to the muscles and vital organs.

Instructions For Use

Feeding Rate:

Horses: 30ml per horse per day.

Ponies: 30ml per horse per day.



Hazelbrook, Ratoath, Co. Meath, Ireland

Sales: +353 01 6277093/94

David: +353 86 3000 500

Declan: +44 7710 883 088

Freephone: ROI - 1800 37 8463 / UK - 0800 011 4182

email: info@pegus.ie • www.pegus.ie



# Living the Dream



Seavaghan Ash grazing after arriving safely at Boekelo



When it comes to understanding the demands of feeding the performance horse, Pegus Horse Feed senior sales and equine feed consultant, Declan Cullen lives and breathes horse feed every day. Few feed companies have the in-depth expertise of Pegus Horse Feed, with Declan advising their customers nationwide on how and what to feed their horses. This advice comes from years of experience working with some of the world's leading equine nutritionists, vets and actually competing and producing horses to the top level, so hands on understanding the demands, pressures and performance that's required. Declan was Team Ireland's Equine Feed Consultant for two Olympic games and numerous championships working with team vets and riders help improve the diet planning for their horses.

Whilst having an interest in all equine disciplines, the real passion for this Co Armagh man is Eventing. Having produced a number of excellent young horses at the World Breeding

Championship in Mondail De Lion, he is mostly recognised for the partnership with the fabulous Glenhill Gold, a coloured ISH stallion, winner of Ballindenisk CCI\*\*\* in 2011. His current horse Seavaghan Ash is a son of Glenhill Gold, (AKA Cassidy). Only recently the pair were selected to ride for Team Ireland at the Nations Cup in Boekelo Holland. Seanaghan Ash (only 8 years old) put in one of the fastest cross country performances of the day, helping the team finish in a very credible 4th out of 11 teams.

'The whole journey with him to this level has been a great experience both personally and professionally, understanding the fitness levels and travelling demands, ensuring that my horse arrived fit well to compete' said Declan.

Before travelling, Seavaghan Ash was given Xtrolyte powder in his feed and his drinking was monitored that he had taken on water PRE-TRAVELLING. On

the morning of the journey, he had 40ml of Gastro Shield, providing protection from gastric ulcers during the trip through England, which took 12 hours door to door including stops for water. On arrival at the stables in Dover for a 6 hour rest, his normal feed was provided: 2.5 kg Horsehealth Cubes, 40g Joint-A-Flex and 10g of Digestaid.

Before setting off again, Gastro Shield was pasted again for the last leg, with some fresh steamed haylage for the journey. The second leg took another eight hours from Dover to the Boekelo event. Seavaghan Ash arrived fresh and well for his first big trip outside Ireland.

During the week the weather had been very wet with driving rain leaving the going heavy under foot and had worried many of the riders. Declan and Seavaghan Ash stormed round the cross country clear picking up only seven time penalties. At the finish of all cross country rounds, the vet must check the horse's heart rate. To the vet's surprise Seavaghan Ash's heart rate was only 100 beats per minute as most horses so far had been 115 -130, showing an amazing level of fitness and planning. 'I really put that down to good training and Pegus Horsehealth Cubes, they have been formulated with Rice Bran which helps reduce lactic acid and stress during exercise.

'The whole experience has allowed me live the dream, I am so proud to have ridden for Ireland on the Nations Cup team and to do that with a horse that we bought as a foal that is by my stallion Glenhill Gold makes it extra special' said Declan.

#### Seavaghan Ash's Diet

Steamed Haylage ablib
Horsehealth Cubes 4.5 kg per day
Joint A Flex 40g
Digestaid 15g
Xtrolyte Powder 35g

Pegus Horse Feed offer free diet consultation for your yard and horse just contact [declan@pegus.ie](mailto:declan@pegus.ie)



## PEGUS HORSE FEED

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