

ID-196

# UK AG EQUINE PROGRAMS 2022 Calendar

*A 12-month planning calendar for the care and use of your horses.*



University of Kentucky  
College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment  
*Cooperative Extension Service*

**Cooperative Extension Service** | Agriculture and Natural Resources | Family and Consumer Sciences | 4-H Youth Development | Community and Economic Development



# UK Ag Equine Programs 2022 Calendar

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*A 12-month planning calendar for the care and use of your horses.*

## **Developed by the UK Ag Equine Programs Agent Working Group**

Bob Coleman, Editor

**Horse owners:** Check through the entire calendar as you may find other pieces of information that you may find helpful at different times of the year.

*The information in this calendar is provided to aid owners in planning for the care and use of their horses for the whole year.*

*When necessary, **information is discussed in the month prior to application** to allow horse owners adequate time to plan for activities such as weed control, soil and feed testing, vaccinations, etc.*

*Contact your local veterinarian for health-related issues and your county extension ANR, 4-H, or FCS agent for further information. County office phone numbers are listed at the end of the calendar.*

*Mention or display of a trademark, proprietary product, or firm in text or figures does not constitute an endorsement and does not imply approval to the exclusion of other suitable products or firms.*

**Cover photo:** Garrard Coffey, ANR Agent, Rockcastle County

**Inside photos:** Matt Barton, Agricultural Communications

# January

## Feeding your Horse

- A major cost of owning a horse is the feed.
- Setting up a suitable feeding program that meets the nutrient needs of your horses requires planning.
- All horses require a source of calories, protein, minerals, vitamins, and water. How much of each nutrient will depend on what the horse is doing.
- The horse at maintenance can be fed an all forage diet supplemented with salt and minerals.
- A lightly worked horse may require a concentrate added to its diet of hay and pasture to meet the extra calories needed for work.

## Feeding Considerations

- Determine nutrient needs based on the horse. Consider its age, its size, and the stage of production.
- Evaluate available feeds. What kind of forage do you have and how much? Will you need to supplement the forage with a concentrate?
- Decide if horses need to be grouped or fed as individuals. Consider how feeding practices can help you deal with either timid or aggressive horses.
- Provide all horses with adequate access to water. To see the different classes of horses refer to the appendix at the back of the calendar.



## Body Condition Score (BCS)

- Get to know your horse by assessing its body condition score, or the amount of fat it is carrying.
- Understand your horse's fat cover and adjust management practices according to your horse's needs.
- Assess fat both visually and by palpation in the six areas where horses accumulate fat: loin, ribs, tail head, withers, neck, and shoulders.
- Know what the BCS means. For example, a horse with a BCS of 4.5 or below may not have the needed fat stores to maintain health if stressed. A horse that is lactating, exposed to extreme cold, or under other severe stress will benefit from a condition score of 6 or 7.
- Remember that horses with high condition scores are predisposed to problems, but the problems are less immediate than those of a horse in poor body condition.
- Assess your horses' BCS in January to determine the effectiveness of diet changes you made in the fall and adjust accordingly to maintain your horses in the appropriate body condition.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publications *Help! My Horse is Too Fat* (ASC-187) and *Help! My Horse is Too Thin* (ASC-188) for more information.

## Farrier

- Find a reliable farrier in your area and arrange for them to work on your horses as needed.
- Most horses require hoof care every 6 to 8 weeks, either in the form of trimming or shoeing.
- Remember that regular foot care to prevent a problem is easier than trying to fix a problem.

# January 2022

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# February

## Pasture Improvement

- Perform a soil test and submit samples to your local county extension office. Allow a couple of weeks to receive your results.
- Consult with your county agriculture extension agent on any needed fertilizer applications based on your soil test results.

## Traveling with Horses

- Horses being transported within the state of Kentucky require a current negative Equine Infectious Anemia test (within the past 12 months) and a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), also known as a health certificate.
- In-state health certificates are valid for up to 12 months or until the EIA test expires.
- Horses traveling *only* from farm to farm or *only* from the farm to the veterinarian **DO NOT** require a current negative EIA test or a CVI.
- When transporting horses to other states, check with the office of the state veterinarian in the state you are traveling to and make sure you have the appropriate travel documents and health papers.
- For more information on requirements contact [www.kyagr.com/statevet](http://www.kyagr.com/statevet)

## Foaling Preparation

- One of the most consistent signs of impending foaling is a change in the size and secretion of the mare's udder.
- Udder growth begins approximately 1 month prior to foaling; the most dramatic increase in size occurs in the 2 weeks before parturition.



- Weeks prior to foaling, the mare's teats may secrete a yellowish-white clear fluid, and this fluid noticeably changes 24 to 48 hours before parturition, when the teats fill and distend with colostrum.
- Mares close to foaling will also undergo changes in behavior. They may appear restless, lie down and get up frequently, swish their tail, pace in their stall, or look at their flanks.

## Foal and Mare Care Post-foaling

- Make sure the foal is breathing and that placental membranes are cleared from the foal's head.
- Assist the foal onto its chest, if necessary. A healthy foal will lift its head and roll onto its chest within a few seconds after birth. A foal will usually stand within 1 hour of birth.
- Once the umbilical cord breaks, dip the foal's navel with a 1 to 2 percent iodine solution or Nolvasan® solution to dry and clean the area.
- Ensure that the mare expels the placenta within 3 hours after delivery.
- Make sure that the foal receives colostrum within the first 12 hours because it contains antibodies needed for the foal's immunity.

# February 2022

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# March

## Weed Control

- Identify weeds and select the appropriate herbicide to control those weeds for a weed-free pasture.
- For optimum control, adequate moisture along with temperatures at 60°F will be needed for several consecutive days.
- Control of common weeds such as: chickweed, field pennycress, bull thistle, yellow rocket, common burdock, poison hemlock, buttercup, common yarrow, curly dock, wild garlic, and plantain as well as other common weeds.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Weed Management in Grass Pastures, Hayfields and other Farmstead Sites* (AGR-172) for more information.

## Getting Ready to Ride

- Consider how long your horse has been on winter vacation. Start slowly at low speeds until the animal is back in condition.
- Avoid increasing the speed of the work, the time spent working, or the distance you travel at the same time.
- Examine your horse's feet. Are they in adequate shape, or do they need additional care to get them prepared for the extra stress of riding?
- Will you need to have your horse shod?
- As the horse acclimates to a new daily routine, monitor the BSC score to evaluate if you need to make changes in your feeding or conditioning programs.
- Remember to start your horse's fitness program early to allow enough time to prepare for the season's activities.



- Make sure your horse's health papers are up to date.
- Check all tack and equipment. Before fully returning to activity, make sure all tack and equipment has been cleaned and conditioned, and make any repairs that are needed. It's best to find problems and make repairs before you start riding.

## Pregnancy Checks

- Have the first pregnancy check done within 14 to 18 days after mare's last breeding by a veterinarian via transrectal ultrasound.
- If the mare is not pregnant, she will be coming back into heat, and a check at this time will allow for adequate time to set up another breeding for the mare.

- Have another check done around 40 days. This check is important because fetal membranes attach to the endometrium and endometrial cups form around day 35.
- Monitor the mare during pregnancy for any unusual discharge or her udder developing too soon before parturition.



# March 2022

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# April

## Spring Seeding

- Currently, no-till seeding is the best method to seed in your pasture when a spring seeding is planned.
- NOTE: The next window to seed cool season forages is August 15 to September 15 depending on moisture conditions.
- Consult with your county agent to select the appropriate forage types for your area and intended use (see the listing of all county agents at the end of the calendar).

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Establishing Horse Pastures* (ID-147) for more information.

## Mineral and Salt Supplementation

- Put mineral and salt products in a suitable feeder that protects the minerals and salt from the elements.
- Place feeder for easy access to your horse.
- Check for consumption. Regular consumption should be 1 to 1½ ounces per adult horse per day.
- The amount may vary depending on animals sweating.
- Use only products designed for horse and read the label to know what you are providing.
- Use loose product to promote greater intake than with block products.

## Pasture Rotation

- Divide pastures into smaller paddocks to help reduce selective or spot grazing, resulting in more complete utilization of available forage.
- Make sure the energizer for the temporary fence is working properly and your watering system is ready to go.
- Graze one paddock at a time.
- Move animals to the next paddock when



forage is grazed down to 3 to 4 inches. Some areas will have more forage, but if the majority of the paddock is 3 to 4 inches in height move the horses.

- Move horses back into the paddock once the forage is again 6 to 8 inches in height, which is normally after a 14 to 21 day rest period. Rest periods can be longer depending on growing conditions.

- Use a grazing stick to help evaluate the forage availability. Walk the pastures or paddock to see how the forage is being grazed.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Using a Grazing Stick for Pasture Management* (AGR-191) for more information.

## Compost Unused Hay/Bedding

- A typical horse weighing 1,000 pounds will produce approximately 50 pounds of manure per day, and horses housed in stalls may generate an additional 20 pounds of soiled bedding per day.
- Improper management of this waste has the potential to pollute Kentucky's surface and ground waters.
- Composting, when done correctly, is a viable option as composting converts organic matter into a stable humus-like material.
- Composting can be accomplished through many ways such as bins or windrows.

## How to Compost:

- Turn compost piles or windrows. Aerobic (with oxygen) decomposition is more efficient than anaerobic and is achieved through aeration.
- Turn the pile 3 to 5 times every 2 to 3 days when the moisture content is between 40 and 70 percent.
- Maintain temperatures between 135°F and 160°F. A temperature of 150°F is ideal for killing the eggs of parasites.
- Apply stable compost to pastures, gardens, and around trees and shrubs as a mulch or soil amendment.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Composting Horse Muck* (ID-168) for more information.

# April 2022

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# May

## Pasture Stocking Rates

- Horses generally eat 1½ to 2% of their body weight daily. For example, a 1,000 lb horse will consume 15 to 20 lb of forage dry matter every day.
- Recommended pasture allowance for a 1,000 lb horse is 2 to 4 acres per horse.
- If pastures become overgrazed, they provide lower quality forages because of a lack of plant growth.
- Under-stocking (a horse on more than 2 to 4 acres) can also be an issue because the horse(s) may not be able to keep up with the vegetation growth, result in greater selective grazing and lowering the quality of forage over time.

## Mowing and Dragging of Pastures

Mow when weeds are in the stem elongation state, before flowers or seed heads are produced.

- Mow or clip to promote a lush, weed-free pasture and to reduce seed production and the spread of undesirable weeds.
- Mow to stimulate the production of tender new forage grasses for grazing.

Drag pastures when weather is hot and dry.

- Drag to help to spread manure evenly across a pasture, adding to nitrogen fertility and promoting more uniform grazing.
- Drag to reduce the number of parasite populations that might exist in a pasture.

*Consult with your county agent regarding the need to drag as not only manure management is an issue but you do not want to spread weed seeds across the pasture.*

## Routine Vaccination Horses

- The American Association of Equine Practitioners divides their vaccination program into two categories: the Core



and the Risk-Based Vaccination Guidelines.

- Diseases in the core list are: Tetanus, Rabies, Eastern and Western Equine Encephalomyelitis and West Nile Virus.
- Diseases in the Risk-Based list vary regionally, from population to population within an area, or even between individual horses within a population. Diseases in the Risk-Based list are: Anthrax, Botulism, Equine Herpes Virus (Rhinopneumonitis), Equine Viral Arteritis, Equine Influenza, Potomac Horse Fever, Rotaviral Diarrhea, and Strangles.
- All horses should be vaccinated annually against the diseases included in the core

list; you may use a spring/fall schedule or give all vaccinations at one time.

- If you have horses that travel to such activities as horse shows, sales, horse camps, and trail rides, consider vaccinating them against Equine Herpes Virus (Rhinopneumonitis), Influenza, and Strangles. These diseases are highly contagious and spread quickly when susceptible horses come in contact with infected horses. The best time to vaccinate against these diseases is about 2 to 3 weeks prior to the show season. Depending on the vaccine, you may need to give boosters every 6 months instead of annually.

- Consult your veterinarian to ensure that you create an effective program to control infectious diseases in your horses.
- If you purchase vaccines from retail stores, keep them cool on ice or in the refrigerator until right before you apply the vaccine to your horse; vaccines lose their effectiveness once they reach room temperature.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Core Vaccination Program and Infectious Disease Control for Horses* (ASC-176) for more information.

# May 2022

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# June

## Prevent Overgrazing of Pastures and Paddocks

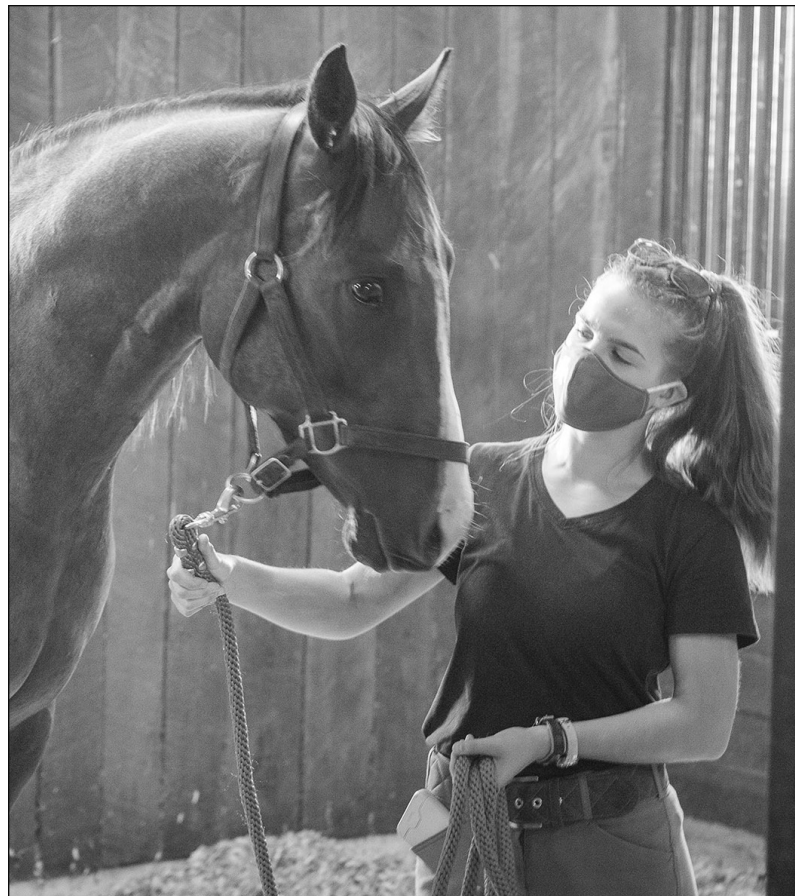
- Repeated overgrazing over time will deteriorate any pasture or forage system.
- A good way to check if you are overgrazing a horse pasture is to see if manure piles are in excess on a pasture field. While also observing how close the horse(s) are grazing to the manure, the closer they get, the more overgrazed the pasture has become.
- If you have no other options to reduce overgrazing, herd downsizing should be considered, or a supplemental feed source should be supplied.

## Weaning Foals

- The process of weaning is a natural activity, but one horse owners need to prepare for.

To minimize stress on the foal, the mare and the owner consider the following tips:

- Wean foals at 4 to 6 months of age.
- Get the foal used to consuming other feed—forage and the concentrate it will be fed after weaning—2 to 3 weeks prior to weaning. Use a creep feed at the rate of 1 pound of feed per day per month of age of the foal; remove any feed not consumed daily and replace with fresh feed.
- Make sure foals are healthy and used to being handled.
- Wean in a safe place the foals are accustomed to.
- Remove the mares. *Total separation* means moving 1 or 2 mares from the oldest foals to a place on the farm out of sight and hearing. *Gradual separation* means moving 1 or 2 mares to a pasture or paddock adjacent to the foals to allow



for contact, but no nursing. After 5 to 7 days, move the mares out of sight and sound. Removing a couple of mares at a time will give the newly weaned foals companionship, which can aid in the adjustment process.

- Watch feed consumption of foals who have just been weaned. They may need up to 21 days to completely recover from the separation. During this time they may back off eating.
- Be prepared to deal with this stressful time.

## Post Weaning Mare Management

- Reduce the grain intake of the mares to reduce milk production.
- Adjust the mare's feeding program to meet her requirements after milk production has stopped.
- Adjust Body Condition Score as needed by adding a grain ration to a mare in a BCS below a 5 or possibly removing the grain from the feeding program if the mare is gaining in body condition or is above a BCS of 7.

# June 2022

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# July

## Calculating Winter Hay Needs

- Horse owners need to plan for the hay needs for the upcoming winter-feeding period.
- Mature and low-maintenance horses consume 1.5 to 2 percent of their body weight per day.
- Growing horses, nursing mares, and horses with heavy work or exercise will eat 2.5 to 3 percent of their body weight.

See work pages at the end of the calendar.

## Registering Foals

Breed registries have specific regulations, so research the breed you are interested in and make sure you are able to meet all of the regulations.

You will need to know:

- Age to register a foal for cost savings
- Required information about artificial insemination or assisted reproductive practices
- Who is responsible to register the foal (mare owner or recorded lessee)
- Accurate color and markings

In addition:

- Be prepared to send the required photographs of correct views and of suitable quality.
- Sign all certificates and send with correct fees included.

Check with the registry if you are unsure of any of its regulations.



## Farrier

- Find a reliable farrier in your area and arrange for them to work on your horses as needed.
- Most horses require hoof care every 6 to 8 weeks, either in the form of trimming or shoeing.
- Remember that regular foot care *to prevent* a problem is easier than trying *to fix* a problem.

## Testing Hay

- After determining the amount of hay you need and locating a source, test the hay to determine the nutrients available (minimum testing to include: *dry matter*, *digestible energy*, *crude protein*, *acid detergent fiber*, and *neutral detergent fiber*).
- Take an average of 20 random core samples from a lot of hay to determine the average quality. Most extension offices have hay probes that are available for loan.

- Package correctly and send to either a certified lab or the Kentucky Department of Agriculture forage testing division (1-800-248-4628).

Consult with your county extension agent for agriculture on how to properly interpret the results.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Interpreting Forage Quality Reports* (ID-101) for more information.



# July 2022

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# August

## Soil Test

- Sample pastures at least every 2 to 3 years.
- Sample at a 4-inch depth with a soil probe (the soil probe may be available on loan from your extension office).
- Take 8-10 random probes per acre from a uniform field.
- Keep soil free of organic material.
- Mix the probes in a clean bucket for uniformity and put the material into the proper soil testing container provided at your local extension service.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *Soil Sampling and Nutrient Management in Horse Pastures* (AGR-200) for more information.

## Pasture Management

- Remove horses and apply nitrogen to cool season pastures that are to be stockpiled.
- Evaluate pastures to determine needs for renovation and other improvements.
- Plant perennial grasses as needed using the correct seeding date, depth and rate.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publications *Establishing Horse Pastures* (ID-147) and the *Grain and Forage Crop Guide for Kentucky* (AGR-18) for more information.

Consult with your county agent for agriculture and natural resources to develop a suitable renovation plan.



## Breeding Horses

- Have your bred mare evaluated by the veterinarian to determine pregnancy. This is the optimal time to do so.
- Put mares in early gestation on a supplement concentrate program.
- After pregnancy has been determined, devise a nutritional program to meet the mare's individual needs.

# August 2022

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# September

## Body Condition Scores (BCS)

- Get to know your horse by assessing its body condition score, or the amount of fat it is carrying.
- Understand your horse's fat cover and adjust management practices according to your horse's needs.
- Assess fat both visually and by palpation in the six areas where horses accumulate fat: loin, ribs, tail head, withers, neck, and shoulders.
- Know what the BCS means. For example, a horse below a 5 BCS may have fat stores too low to maintain health if stressed. A horse that is lactating, exposed to extreme cold, or under other severe stress will benefit from a condition score of 6 or 7.
- Remember that horses with high condition scores are predisposed to problems, but the problems are less immediate than those of a horse in poor body condition.
- For most horse owners a good goal for BCS on their horses is a 5 that is where they should start.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publications *Help! My Horse is Too Fat* (ASC-187) and *Help! My Horse is Too Thin* (ASC-188) for more information.

## Breeding Horses

- If you have not already done so, send your breed registrations and stallion breeding reports to the proper associations.

## Showing Horses

- If you have not checked send in registrations for any year end awards programs you may be eligible for.



## Weed Control

- Identify weeds and select the appropriate herbicide for the desired control.
- For optimum weed control, adequate moisture along with temperatures at 60°F will be needed for several consecutive days for a fall herbicide application.

## High Traffic Pads

- Make plans for a winter-feeding area.
- High traffic pads are an excellent choice to reduce muddy conditions in feeding areas.

- Excessively muddy conditions impact the health and well-being of horses by making walking and standing difficult.
- Construction of a high traffic pad in areas where horses congregate to provide a sturdy surface and significantly reduce mud.
- Determine your area for installing a high traffic pad, such as around gates.
- Excavate the area through the topsoil layer until stiff, stable soils are encountered, usually the top 9 inches.
- Separate the soil from the rock layers with Geotextile placed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Place a base layer of No. 2 or No. 4 crushed stone on top of the Geotextile, typically 6 inches deep but can be deeper.
- Lay a layer of densely graded aggregate as the final surface material on the pad with a depth of 2 to 3 inches, graded with a slight slope, and packed with a smooth drum roller.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication *High Traffic Area Pads for Horses* (ID-164) for more information.

# September 2022

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# October

## Winter Blankets

- As the days get shorter in the fall, horses living outside will acclimate to the colder temperatures by growing a heavier hair coat. This hair coat, along with a good winter feeding program, a BCS of 5 or greater, and shelter, will allow the horse to handle most winter conditions.

However, if you decide to blanket a horse kept outside:

- Ensure the blanket fits properly.
- Remove the blanket daily and check the horse.
- Watch for signs of over-heating which may cause the animal to sweat. A wet horse will be a cold horse.

Horses with thin hair coats will benefit from being blanketed during turnout (a couple of hours per day) in the winter.

## Hay Feeders

- Hay feeders can reduce feed costs for horse owners by reducing the loss of hay by up to 50 percent.
- Rotate the hay feeder location throughout the field or locate them on a high traffic area pad to help control feed waste and areas of mud.



## Forages

- Prepare to use any stockpiled cool-season grass pastures.
- Continue to inventory hay supplies and needs.
- Test new hay supplies for nutrient content if you have not already done so. Knowing the nutrients supplied by the hay will help you to make best use of the hay supplies.

## Grouping Horses for Winter Feeding

- Group horses according to nutritional needs.
- Consider exercise requirements, BCS, and general maintenance requirement in how they are grouped.

## Stallion Evaluation and Getting Ready for the Breeding Season

- Have a general physical examination to ensure the stallion is in good health and has adequate conformation to mount a mare.
- Make sure that all stallions have a **negative EVA** certificate *prior to* vaccination.
- Examine the external reproductive organs (sheath, penis, and scrotum). Identify any abnormalities such as atrophy, hyperplasia, or degeneration of the scrotum.

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# November

## Preparing for Winter

- Horses that are kept outside require protection from wind and the elements. This can be done with a wind break of trees, a run-in shed or a high porosity wind fence.
- Check all water systems and put away all parts that are not permanent and cannot withstand freezing temperatures.
- Clean and store temporary fencing systems that have been used for rotational grazing.
- Check living quarters in the horse trailer to ensure all systems are ready for winter.

## Feeding Horses During the Winter

- Be sure all horses have adequate access to feed and clean water.
- Feed hay in a suitable feeder to reduce waste.
- Horses can be wintered on hay alone if its quality is high enough to meet their nutritional needs.
- If they are at the optimal BCS, horses should be provided 1.5 to 2 percent of their body weight in high-quality forage per day.
- Cold temperatures can increase a horse's hay requirement by one-third.
- Compensate for low-quality forage or a lack of hay by adding a grain ration.
- Assess your horse's body condition score once a month to evaluate your feeding program.



## Winterizing Horse Tack

- Most horse owners are not as actively riding in the winter months, thinking about winterizing your tack can help to prolong your equipment.
- Place all saddles, bridles, general tack, etc. in a dry place for the winter away from the elements.
- Oiling any leather before storing away will help to prolong the longevity of your more valuable pieces of tack.
- One idea would be to store away in some rubber totes and cover with a lid; this will provide you with winter care protection and keep everything all in one place.



# November 2022

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# December

## Breed and Other Association Memberships

- Pay your dues for the upcoming year.
- Know the rules for each association you are a member of. It is your responsibility to be up to date for all programs you wish to participate in.
- Apply for any breeder's incentive programs you are eligible for.
- Check on any year end awards programs and apply for all that you are eligible for.

## Forages

- Continue grazing of stockpiled cool season grass pastures that are available.
- Begin feeding hay as efficiently as possible.
- Use a suitable hay feeder for your horses.

## Environment

- Monitor your hay feeding area closely. Move feeders often if you are not using a high traffic area pad.
- Move horses to the sacrifice lot during wet periods or times the grass cover is poor and sod is likely to be damaged or destroyed by traffic.
- Provide adequate fresh clean water from a suitable source.



## Water Systems in Winter

- If using water troughs, install tank heaters and make sure they are working. There are many types of heaters, such as floating, submersible or drain plug.
- Keep horses away from tank heaters and electric cords.
- If using water heaters in the barn, check often and do not let the buckets run dry.
- If using pasture waterers, make sure all water lines are insulated from cold air and the tank is in good working order.
- If temperatures are below freezing, check watering systems frequently to make sure water is available to horses.
- More horses on one waterer will increase the flow rate and decrease the chance of freezing.

## Mares and Lights

- Horses are seasonal breeders that only cycle during specific times of the year.
- Also known as “long-day breeders,” mares come into heat during periods of increased daylight, such as late spring and summer.
- Artificial lighting should increase the overall length of daylight to 14 to 16 hours. In practice, lights are generally turned on at the beginning and end of each night; some research suggests that artificial evening light alone may be sufficient to elicit a reproductive response.
- Place mares under lights at least 8 to 10 weeks before you wish to breed.
- Make sure the intensity of the light source is strong enough to affect the mare's reproductive system. A plain 100-W incandescent bulb in a 12 x 12 ft. box stall is sufficient.
- Lights can also be installed in an outdoor paddock, using one light source to affect a larger number of mares.

# December 2022

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25	26	27	28	29	30	31

## Calculating Forage Requirements

Class and Size of Horse		Forage Intake/Day				Forage Waste/Day			Forage Required/Day	Days	Total Forage Required			
Class <sup>1</sup>	Average Body Weight	Intake Factor <sup>1</sup>		Preliminary Amount		Waste Factor <sup>2</sup>	Additional Amount							
Idle maintenance	1,200 lb	x	1.5%	=	18 lb	+	15%	2.7 lb	=	20.7 lb	x	150	=	3,105 lb
Broodmare	1,100 lb	x	2.0%	=	22 lb	+	20%	4.4 lb	=	26.4 lb	x	125	=	3,300 lb

<sup>1</sup> See Table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 2.

**Table 1. Classes of Horses and Intake Factors**

Class	Description	Intake Factor*
Young, growing	Weanlings, long yearlings	1.25 - 1.75%
In training	Two-year-olds	1.5 - 1.75%
Performance	Light, moderate or intensive work	1.5 - 2.0%
Broodmares	Early or late gestation or lactation	
At maintenance	Easy, average or hard keeper	

\*Actual intakes will vary depending on the quality of the hay being fed. The estimates in this table are based on an average quality, mixed grass/legume hay.

NRC 2007

**Table 2. Forage Waste**

Bale Type and Storage	Waste Factor*
Square bale hay fed on the ground	20%
Roll bale hay fed on the ground	50%
Hay stored outside with no protection (depending on weather and how the hay was baled)	15 - 25%

\*Waste estimates are based on how horses are fed and how the hay is stored.

**Table 3. Hay Inventory**

Hay Type	Number of Bales		Weight/Bale		Waste Factor <sup>1</sup>		Total Hay Available
Square bales		x		+		=	
Round/large square bales		x		+		=	
Total							

<sup>1</sup> See Table 2.

**Table 4. Cost of Feed**

Feed Type	Amount Needed		Cost/Unit		Total Cost
Hay (tons)		x		=	
Concentrate (bag)		x		=	
Mineral supplement (bag)		x		=	
Salt (bag)		x		=	
Total					

# Equine publications available online

<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AnimalSciences/equine/equineinfo.html>

## **Nutrition**

*2008 Commercial Feeds in Kentucky* (RB-308)  
*2009 Cool Season Grass Grazing Report: Tolerance to Horses* (PR-598)  
*Alfalfa Cubes for Horses* (ID-145)  
*Basic Horse Nutrition* (ASC-114)  
*Choosing Hay for Horses* (ID-146)  
*Feeding Young and Growing Horses* (ASC-111)  
*Formulating Rations for Horses* (ASC-115)  
*Fumonisin, Vomitoxin, and Other Mycotoxins in Corn Produced by Fusarium Fungi* (ID-121)  
*Nutrition of the Broodmare* (ASC-112)  
*Nutrition of the Performance Horse* (ASC-113)  
*Stockpiling for Fall & Winter Pasture* (AGR-162)  
*Understanding Endophyte-Infected Tall Fescue and Its Effect on Broodmares* (ID-144)  
*Selecting Feeds for Horses* (ASC-205)  
*Feeding the Broodmare: Four Easy Steps* (ASC-185)

## **Health and Disease**

*Wobbler Syndrome in Horses* (ID-182)  
*Anthrax in Horses* (ASC-180)  
*Evaluating the Health of Your Horse* (ID-179)  
*Botulism: A Deadly Disease that can Affect Your Horse* (ASC-173)  
*Heaves in Horses* (ASC-172)  
*Colic in Horses* (ASC-128)  
*Rabies in Horses* (ASC-125)  
*Tapeworms in Horses* (VET-32)  
*E.I.A. Equine Infectious Anemia* (VET-10)  
*Controlling Internal Parasites of the Horse* (VET-1)  
*Horses and Rain* (ASC-183)  
*Equine Infectious Anemia* (ASC-181)  
*Core Vaccination Program and Infectious Disease Control for Horses* (ASC-176)  
*Equine Viral Arteritis* (ID-197)

## **Management**

*Using Soil Cement on Horse and Livestock Farms* (ID-176)  
*High Traffic Area Pads for Horses* (ID-164)  
*Managing Steep Terrain for Livestock Forage Production* (ID-158)  
*Methods of Identification for Horses* (ASC-146)  
*Condition Scoring For Your Horse* (ASC-145)  
*The Stallion: Breeding Soundness Examination and Reproductive Anatomy* (ASC-117)  
*The Mare: Breeding Soundness Examination and Reproductive Anatomy* (ASC-116)  
*Housing for Pleasure Horses* (ID-57)  
*Establishing and Managing Horse Pastures* (ID-147)  
*Equine Feeding Management* (ASC-143)  
*Stereotypic Behavior in Horses: Weaving, Stall Walking and Cribbing* (ASC-212)  
*Help, My Horse Is Too Thin* (ASC-188)  
*Help, My Horse Is Too Fat* (ASC-187)  
*Composting Horse Muck* (ID-168)  
*Temporary Fencing for Horse Pastures* (ID-165)

## **Miscellaneous**

*Trail Riding Etiquette for Horse Enthusiasts* (ID-183)  
*Using a Grazing Stick for Pasture Management* (AGR-191)  
*Pervious Concrete as a Flooring Material for Horse Handling Areas* (ID-161)  
*Water System for Controlled Grazing* (AEU-86)  
*Round Bale Hay Storage* (AGR-171)  
*Forage Use and Identification Guide* (AGR-175)  
*Removal of Fencerow Black Cherries* (FORFS 01-04)  
*Teasing Mares* (ASC-157)  
*Horse Judging Manual* (ASC-118)  
*Horse Bots* (ENT-504)  
*Horse Flies and Deer Flies* (ENT-511)  
*Managing Coyote Problems in Kentucky* (FOR-37)  
*Managing Skunk Problems in Kentucky* (FOR-49)  
*New Recommendations for Perennial Ryegrass Seedings for Kentucky Horse Farms* (ID-142)  
*Interpreting Forage Quality Reports* (ID-101)  
*Planning Fencing Systems for Intensive Grazing Management* (ID-74)  
*Some Plants of Kentucky Poisonous to Livestock* (ID-2)  
*Preventing Barn Fire: Tips for Horse Owners* (ASC-184)  
*Equine Emergency and Disaster Preparedness* (ID-173)





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