UK Ag Equine Programs 2014 Calendar: A 12-Month Planning Calendar for the Care and Use of Your Horses

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UK Ag Equine Programs

2014 Calendar

A 12-month planning calendar for the care and use of your horses.
UK Ag Equine Programs
2014 Calendar

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

Developed by the UK Ag Equine Programs Agent Working Group

Contributors: Jason Phillips, Glenn Mackie, Don Sorrell, Nick Carter, Paula Jerrell, Brian Newman, Daniel Wilson, Christopher Jeffcoat, Karen Douglas, Katheryn Cerny (Gluck Equine Research Center) Dr. Fernanda Camargo, Dr. Bob Coleman, Essie Rodgers (Kentucky Horse Council), Dr. Jim Smith (Hagyard Equine Medical)

Editors: Daniel Wilson, Shane Bogle, Bob Coleman

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. 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 testing, and vaccinations.

Contact your local veterinarian for health-related issues and your county extension agent for further information. Phone numbers are listed at the end of the calendar.

Cover: Morgan Askins, 4-H Horse program
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.

For example:
• 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 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 to readjust accordingly to maintain proper condition for regular maintenance or foaling.

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
Most horses require hoof maintenance every 6 to 8 weeks, either in the form of trimming or shoeing. Find a reliable farrier in your area and get on their schedule now to ensure the best hoof care for your animal. It is important to remember that regular foot care to prevent problems is easier that trying to fix one.
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February

Pasture Evaluation
- Evaluate your pastures and consider seeding clovers.
- 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.
- Address any weed issues before seeding clover. Once clovers are growing you will not be able to spray for weeds without killing the clover.
- Frost seeding clover is done by broadcasting the seed on the pasture. Frost seeding clover should be done when the soil freezes during the night and thaws during the day.

Clover improves the overall quality of the forage that your horse is grazing. In addition, pastures with at least 25 percent legumes will save you money by reducing the nitrogen you need to apply on the pasture. The legumes will provide nitrogen for the grass through a process called nitrogen fixation.

Traveling
- 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.
- A horse traveling only from farm to farm or only from the farm to the veterinarian DOES 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.

Signs of Foaling
- 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 24 hours because it contains antibodies needed for the foal’s immunity.
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March

**Spring Seeding of Legumes**
- March is a good month for seeding clover into your pastures.
- Clover can still be frost seeded by broad-casting the seed if temperatures still allow for the ground to freeze during the night and thaw during the day; this freezing and thawing process allows the seed to become covered with enough soil to germinate.
- Clover can also be no tilled into the pasture to a depth of about ¼ inch deep.

**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 common chickweed, field penny-cress, bull thistle, yellow rocket, common burdock, poison hemlock, buttercup, common yarrow, curly dock, wild garlic, and plantain as well as other common weeds.

**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 length of the work 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 program.
  - Start your horse’s fitness program early to allow enough time to prepare for the season’s activities.

**Pregnancy Checks**
- Have the first pregnancy check done within 14 to 18 days after mare’s last breeding by a veterinarian via trans-rectal 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.
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April

Spring Seeding of Legumes
- Clover can still be seeded into your pasture until about April 15.
- At this time it would be best to no till the seed.
- Remember, when no tilling clover, it should only be no tilled about ¼ inch deep.

Consult with your county agent to select the appropriate forage varieties for your area and intended use.

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 horses
- Use loose product to promote greater intake than with block products.

Pasture Rotation
- Divide pastures into smaller paddocks to help reduce or eliminate selective grazing, resulting in more complete utilization of available forage.
- Make sure the energizer for the temporary fence and the water system is working properly.
- Graze one paddock at a time.
- Move animals to the next paddock when forage is grazed down to 3 to 4 inches. Note some areas will have more forage but if the majority of the paddock is 3 -4 inches in height move the horses.

- Return horses once the forage has returned to a height of 6 to 8 inches, which is normally after a 2 to 3 week rest period.
- Horse owners can use a grazing stick to help evaluate the forage availability.

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. Composting converts organic matter into a stable humus-like material with a texture and color similar to peat moss or potting soil. Composting can be accomplished through many ways such as bins or windrows.
- 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.
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May

Stocking Rates
- Horses generally eat 1-2% of their body weight on a daily basis. For example a 1,000 lb horse will consume 10-20 lb of forage every day.
- Recommended stocking rates for a 1,000 lb horse are 2-4 acres per horse.
- If pastures become overgrazed they provide lower quality forages because of lack of growth and stomp loss.
- Under-stocking (a horse on more than 2-4 acres) can also be an issue because it will not be able to keep up with the vegetation growth, lowering the quality of forage over time.

Mowing and Dragging of Pastures
- Mow or clip to promote a lush, weed-free pasture and to reduce seed production and the spread of undesirable weeds.
- Mow when weeds are in the stem elongation state, before flowers or seed heads are produced.
- Mow to stimulate the production of tender new forage grasses for grazing.
- 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.

Vaccination of Show 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.
June

Overgrazing
- 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 that horse owners need to prepare for. To minimize stress on the foal, the mare and the owner, consider the following:
- 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. In total separation, remove 1 or 2 mares from the oldest foals to a place on the farm out of sight and hearing. With gradual separation, move 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.
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 following the calendar.

Registering Foals
Breed registries have specific regulations on how to proceed. Research the particular breed and be 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
- Person who registers the foal (mare owner or recorded lessee)
- Accurate color and markings, with the required photographs of correct views and of suitable quality
- Signed certificates with correct fees included

Dragging Pastures
The benefits to dragging are many. Dragging can help to spread manure evenly across a pasture, helping to add to nitrogen fertility and promote more uniform grazing. It also helps reduce the amount of parasite populations that might exist in a pasture. The most effective time to drag a pasture to reduce parasite populations is when the weather is hot and dry.

Testing Hay
- After determining the amount of hay you need and locating it, test the hay for quality.
- 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.
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 three 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 publications Establishing Horse Pastures (ID-147) and 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 stock-piled.
- Plant perennial grasses at optimal rate, date, and depth as shown in the Grain and Forage Crop Guide for Kentucky (AGR-18).

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 2014

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September

Breeding Horses
If you haven’t 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.

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.
- Assess your horses’ BCS in January to determine the effectiveness of diet changes you made in the fall and to readjust accordingly to maintain proper condition for regular maintenance or foaling.

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.

Winter Blankets
- Does your horse need a blanket this winter? Consider the following to answer the question:
  - Horses living outside will acclimate to the colder temperatures by growing a heavier hair coat. This starts in the fall as the days get shorter. 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.
  - If you blanket a horse kept outside ensure the blanket fits properly.
  - Check daily horses that are blanketed by removing the blanket.
  - Watch for horses over heating with a blanket on. This may cause them to sweat and a wet horse will be a cold horse.
  - Horses turned out for a couple hours per day with a thin hair coat will benefit from being blanketed during turnout during the winter.
  - Do all horses need a blanket it depends but many do not. Consider the need before adding a blanket and when you do check daily.

Clover improves the overall quality of the forage that your horse is grazing.

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.

Showcase

September

Breeding Horses
If you haven’t 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.

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.
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Showcase
October

High Traffic Pads
Make plans for a winter feeding area. High traffic pads are an excellent choice. Excessively muddy conditions impact the health and well-being of horses by making walking and standing difficult, increasing shoe loss for shod horses, and harboring pests such as flies, mosquitoes, and pathogens. The solution is the 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.

Composting converts organic matter into a stable humus-like material with a texture and color similar to peat moss or potting soil.

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.

Winterizing
- 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.

Forages
- Apply phosphate, potash, and lime according to soil test recommendations. Consult with your county agent when making your fertilizer decisions.
- Beware of prussic acid poisoning from grazing summer annual grasses following frost.
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</tbody>
</table>
November

Forages
- Begin utilizing stockpiled cool-season grasses.
- Continue to inventory hay supplies and needs.
- Continue testing hay for nutrient.

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

Feeding in 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.
- Provide a source of clean water.
- Provide an adequate feed source.
- Horses can be wintered on hay alone, if it is of high enough quality and meets their nutritional needs. They should be provided 2 percent of their body weight in high-quality forage a day if they are at the optimal BCS. Cold temperatures can increase their hay need by a 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.

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.
November 2014

<table>
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<th>Sunday</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
December

**Breed and Activity 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 breeder’s incentive programs.
- Check on any year end awards programs and apply as needed.

**Forages**
- Continue utilization of stockpiled cool season grasses as they are available.
- Continue to testing hay for nutrient.
- Begin feeding hay as efficiently as possible.

**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.
- Limit access to streams and ponds during winter feeding period.

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**Mares Under 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.
- Begin 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.
<table>
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</table>

Notes:
### Calculating Forage Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class and Size of Horse</th>
<th>Forage Intake/Day</th>
<th>Forage Waste/Day</th>
<th>Total Forage Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>Average Body Weight</td>
<td>Intake Factor*</td>
<td>Preliminary Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle maintenance</td>
<td>1,200 lb</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>18 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broodmare</td>
<td>1,100 lb</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>22 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See Table 1.
2. See Table 2.

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

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

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bale Type and Storage</th>
<th>Waste Factor*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Square bale hay fed on the ground</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll bale hay fed on the ground</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay stored outside with no protection (depending on weather and how the hay was baled)</td>
<td>15 - 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### Table 3. Hay Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hay Type</th>
<th>Number of Bales</th>
<th>Weight/Bale</th>
<th>Waste Factor*</th>
<th>Total Hay Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Square bales</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round/large square bales</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>=</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See Table 2.

#### Table 4. Cost of Feed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed Type</th>
<th>Amount Needed</th>
<th>Cost/Unit</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay (tons)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>=</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrate (bag)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral supplement (bag)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (bag)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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NRC 2007
A year in review

What management changes did you make in 2014?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

What management changes might you consider for 2015?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

How many horses do you own?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

What do you do with your horses (check all that apply):

❏ breeding
❏ showing
❏ racing
❏ trail riding
❏ idle horses
❏ roping
❏ farm work

In your opinion what is a major concern facing today's horse industry?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Zip code: _____________________          Gender: _____________________          Year you were born: _____________________

Calendar Evaluations
What information was most useful?
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Topics you would like to see included:
_________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Please tear this form off and send to:
Daniel Wilson, Wolfe County Agriculture and Natural Resources Agent, PO Box 146, Campton, Kentucky 41301
**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)

**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)

**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)

**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)
Kentucky County Extension Offices

Adair County ............... (270) 384-2317
Allen County ............... (270) 237-3146
Anderson County ......... (502) 839-7271
Ballard County ......... (270) 665-9118
Barren County ......... (270) 651-3818
Bath County .......... (606) 674-6121
Bell County .......... (606) 337-2376
Boone County .......... (859) 586-6101
Bourbon County ........ (859) 987-1895
Boyd County .......... (606) 739-5184
Boyle County .......... (859) 236-4484
Bracken County ....... (606) 735-2141
Breathitt County ....... (606) 666-8812
Breckenridge County .. (270) 756-2182
Bullitt County ......... (502) 543-2257
Butler County .......... (270) 526-3767
Caldwell County ....... (270) 365-2787
Calloway County ....... (270) 753-1452
Campbell County ....... (859) 572-2600
Carlisle County ......... (270) 628-5458
Carroll County ......... (502) 732-7303
Carter County .......... (606) 474-6686
Casey County .......... (606) 787-7384
Christian County ...... (270) 886-6328
Clark County .......... (859) 744-4682
Clay County .......... (606) 598-2789
Clinton County ......... (367) 387-5404
Crittenden County ... (270) 965-5236
Cumberland County . (270) 433-7700
Daviess County ...... (270) 685-8480
Edmonson County ...... (270) 597-3628
Elliott County ........ (606) 738-6400
Estill County .......... (606) 723-4557
Fayette County ......... (859) 257-5582
Fleming County ......... (606) 845-4641
Floyd County .......... (606) 886-2668
Franklin County ...... (502) 695-9035
Fulton County ......... (270) 236-2351
Gallatin County ....... (859) 567-5481
Garrard County ......... (859) 792-3026
Grant County .......... (859) 824-3355
Graves County ......... (270) 247-2334
Grayson County ....... (270) 259-3492
Green County ......... (270) 932-5311
Greenup County ....... (606) 836-0201
Hancock County ....... (270) 927-6618
Hardin County ......... (270) 765-4121
Harlan County ......... (606) 573-4464
Harrison County ....... (859) 234-5510
Hart County .......... (270) 524-2451
Henderson County .... (270) 826-8387
Henry County .......... (502) 845-2811
Hickman County ....... (270) 653-2231
Hopkins County ..... (270) 821-3650
Jackson County ....... (606) 287-7693
Jefferson County .... (502) 569-2344
Jessamine County .... (859) 885-4811
Johnson County ....... (606) 789-8108
Kenton County ....... (859) 356-3155
Knott County .......... (606) 785-5329
Knox County .......... (606) 546-3447
LaRue County ......... (270) 358-3401
Laurel County ...... (606) 864-4167
Lawrence County ...... (606) 673-9495
Lee County .......... (606) 464-2759
Leslie County .......... (606) 672-2154
Letcher County ....... (606) 633-2362
Lewis County .......... (606) 796-2732
Lincoln County ....... (606) 365-2459
Livingston County .... (270) 928-2168
Logan County .......... (270) 726-6323
Lyon County .......... (270) 388-2341
McCracken County .... (270) 554-9520
McCreary County ...... (606) 376-2524
McLean County ....... (270) 273-3690
Madison County ....... (859) 623-4072
Magoffin County ...... (606) 349-3216
Marion County ...... (270) 692-2421
Marshall County ....... (270) 527-3285
Martin County ....... (606) 298-7742
Mason County .......... (606) 564-6808
Meade County ......... (270) 422-4958
Menifee County ...... (606) 768-3866
Mercer County .......... (859) 734-4378
Metcalfe County ....... (270) 432-3561
Monroe County ....... (270) 487-5504
Montgomery County .. (859) 498-8741
Morgan County ....... (606) 743-3292
Muhlenberg County . (270) 338-3124
Nelson County ....... (502) 348-9204
Nicholas County ....... (859) 289-2312
Ohio County .......... (270) 298-7441
Oldham County ....... (502) 222-9453
Owen County .......... (502) 484-5703
Owsley County ....... (606) 593-5109
Pendleton County ....... (859) 654-3395
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