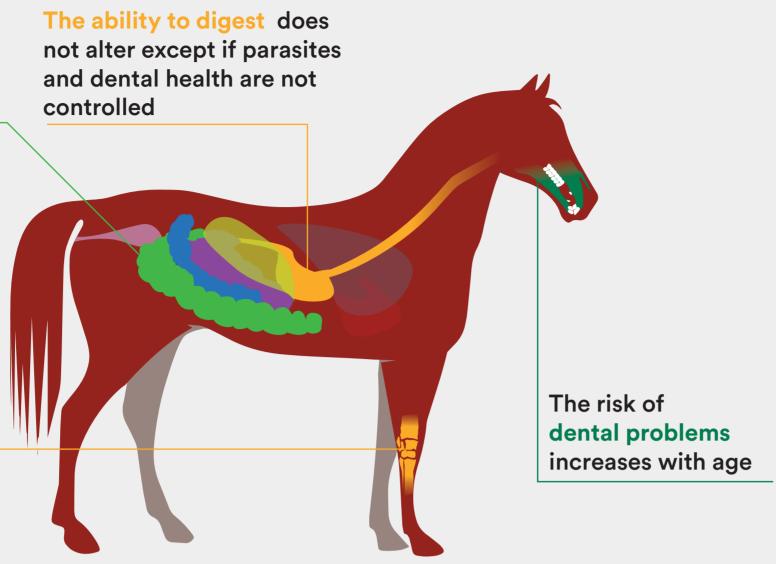
FEEDING THE AGED HORSE



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE HORSE AGES?

The diversity of the intestinal microbiota decreases

Orthopaedic diseases such as osteoarthritis can affect the will to eat





Energy requirements in winter are increased.

Heat is harder to tolerate



The immune response decreases The response to vaccination decreases



Losing condition is abnormal and should be taken as a warning sign of a health problem

HOW TO FEED THE AGED HORSE?



Regularly evaluate the body condition score and/or weigh the horse



Worm using a programme elaborated by your vet



Control dental health once a year

GENERAL REMARKS



FORAGE

Provide 1.5 to 2.5% (DM) of bodyweight in forage (roughage), so 8-14kg for a 500kg horse



CONCENTRATES

Concentrate feed containing quality protein sources (soya, luzerne), rich in essential amino-acids (lysine, threonine)

RESTRICT STARCH INTAKE TO A MAXIMUM OF 100G FOR 100KG LIVE-WEIGHT PER MEAL

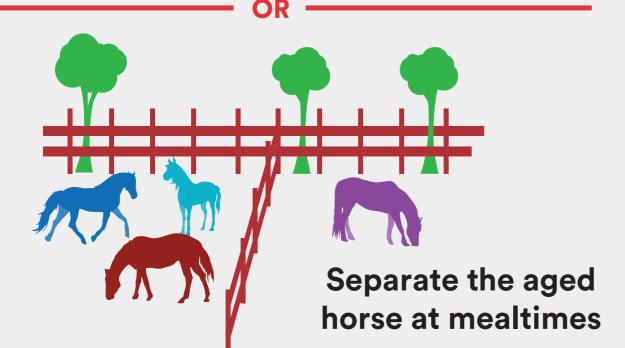


VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Supplement rich in antioxidants (vitamin C, vitamin E, selenium)



Offer sufficient mangers/ feed bowls and hay racks to avoid competition



SPECIFICITIES

THE OBESE HORSE



Good health: Maximum of 1.5% (DM) of live-weight in hay a day + vitamin and mineral supplement



Metabolic disease: Restrict grazing. Hay <10% of soluble sugars (soak for a minimum of 2h). Feed hay in a small-holed haynet.

THE HORSE LOSING WEIGHT



Good health: Gradually increase energy. 1) hay then 2) concentrate feed.



Add 50ml of oil for each 100kg of live-weight



Give a pre-pro-postbiotic supplement



Dental problems: Grass is easier to chew than hay Choose leafy hay, haylage or chopped hay and



Distribute soaked fibrous foods over 4 to 5 meals a day



a high fibre feed

THE ARTHRITIC HORSE



Feed the arthritic horse at height

But

Hanging hanging haynets





