



By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen
Horse Feed Manufacturer, Dengie Farm, East Angles

Dengie



WEIGHT MANAGEMENT GUIDE

www.dengie.com

THE UK'S
FAVOURITE
FEED



**LOVE
FIBRE**

HOW TO MANAGE HORSES AND PONIES AT RISK OF LAMINITIS

Laminitis is a potentially fatal or life-altering disease and so if you suspect your horse or pony may have laminitis you should contact your vet. One of the most significant risk factors for laminitis is obesity. If you want to reduce your horse or pony's risk of getting laminitis it is essential that you maintain them at a healthy weight. We know this is not always easy; studies have shown that horse owners tend to underestimate their horse's body fat score so think they are thinner than they are and finding the balance between giving enough fibre to maintain a healthy digestive system without promoting weight gain can be tricky. This guide is intended to cover some key areas but there is a lot more information on our website. Our expert team of nutritionists are available to help create personalised feeding plans and answer any queries you have.



GETTING STARTED IS MY HORSE OR PONY OVERWEIGHT?



The image above shows a sports horse with a fat score of 3.

Body Fat Scoring, also known as Body Condition Scoring, provides images that you can compare your horse or pony to. At Dengie we use the 0-5 scale, a copy of the chart can be found on page 22 of this guide.

A fat score of between 2.5-3.5 is in the healthy range. We purposefully don't use

the definition ideal as there are situations where it is acceptable for a horse to be lean. For example a score of 2.5 is acceptable for a fit athletic horse competing or racing as well as for horses and ponies that have a history of laminitis or that have Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (PPID or formerly known as Cushing's Disease).



The image above shows a pony with a fat score 2.5.

MY HORSE IS OVERWEIGHT WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Taking action is key. If your horse is overweight it is very likely they will continue to gain weight unless you change something about their regime and it is much better to do this before they get laminitis. The first step is to monitor them by using a weigh tape every two weeks and Body Fat Scoring them every month. Record this information as over time you will build a picture of how your horse changes and you will start to identify when they typically gain weight.



Weigh tape every two weeks, consistently by the same person, at the same time of day; ensuring the horse is stood square.

A graph plotting your horse or pony's progress in addition to taking photos – see pages 20 and 23 in this booklet – is useful to monitor progress and changes. Images are also useful for our nutritionists if you would like their thoughts on what Body Fat Score to give your horse.



For Fat Scoring you have to get hands-on & feel the level of fat over the horse's skeleton to identify their Fat Score.

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE TO LOSE WEIGHT?

A healthy weight loss is suggested to be between 0.5 and 1% of bodyweight per week. If a 500kgs horse should be 450kgs it will take 5.5 months to get there at 0.5% weight loss per week and 2.25 months at 1% per week. Lots of factors will contribute to the rate of weight loss other than diet which include temperature, amount and quality of exercise.



FORAGE HOW MUCH SHOULD I FEED?



The horse has evolved to spend most of its time eating – up to 18 hours every day – and it is suggested that horse's will typically eat between 2 and 2.5% of their own bodyweight per day of dry matter. However, many consume much more; ponies, can consume twice as much if left to their own devices on good pasture!

Even 2% of low nutritional value feed such as forage can be too much for some good doers and so it is widely accepted that 1.5% of bodyweight dry matter should be the absolute minimum amount of forage fed. Obviously if you can feed more than this without the horse or pony gaining weight then that's ideal.



WHAT TYPE OF FORAGE SHOULD I USE?

The type of forage used is important too. It is better to be able to feed more of a lower nutritional value forage than less of one that has a high nutritional value. Straw can be useful when used as part of the total forage ration. Recent research by Jansson et al (2021) has shown that feeding up to 50% of the forage ration as straw is acceptable and doesn't increase the risk of Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome (EGUS). When using typical energy values for straw and average hay, replacing 50% of the hay with straw can reduce energy intake by around 25%. If straw replaces higher energy value forages the reduction in energy intake can be even greater.

Just a note of caution, straw is not recommended if your horse has poor teeth or a history of impaction colic. As with all new forage, try to introduce straw gradually and mix it in with the other forage used so the horse is not consuming all the straw in one meal.

The aim with forage is to try and keep the non-structural carbohydrate (NSC) content to around 10-12% as a horse's glycaemic and insulinemic response to consuming this level of NSC is normal. Levels of NSC above 16% typically elicit an exaggerated response and so could act as a trigger to laminitis in a predisposed horse or pony. In the Jansson et al study, the use of straw slowed the rate of eating so significantly that the insulinemic response was negligible – another potential benefit of feeding straw. In theory, a true haylage with a dry matter content of between 50 and 65% should have a low level of sugar as it will have been fermented during the preservation process. The challenge with haylage is that it is often more digestible than hay and so horses tend to do better on it and so gain more weight. It is also worth considering that many haylages are actually "wrapped hays" in that they have been dried almost to hay i.e. 80% dry matter, and so are too dry to ferment. Analysis of these forages shows that sugar levels are just as you would expect to find in a normal hay.



SHOULD I SOAK MY HAY?

Soaking hay is often done for hygienic reasons and straw can also be soaked to reduce dust too. Soaking can also remove some water soluble carbohydrate (WSC). Warmer temperatures of water have been shown to remove more WSC – up to 46% – but it is not easy keeping water at that temperature for a prolonged period and results are variable. If a hay is very high in sugar, then soaking won't necessarily get it down to the target 10-12% so finding a low NSC forage is the preferable option. We recommend soaking hay overnight in cool conditions but only for a couple of hours in warmer summer months to ensure it is safe to feed.



CAN I TURN MY HORSE OUT TO PASTURE?

If your horse is showing any signs of laminitis, has been diagnosed with Equine Metabolic Syndrome (EMS), has Insulin Dysregulation (ID) or is significantly overweight or obese, grass presents a serious risk of causing laminitis and should ideally be avoided. If your horse has had laminitis in the past but is now at a healthy weight, some access to grass is usually possible but it may be necessary to remove them completely at key times such as when there is a flush of grass growth. Restricting grass intake can be achieved through strip grazing and track systems as well as the use of a grazing muzzle. It is also possible to have "turn out" areas that have no grass i.e., wood chip or sand paddocks; these can allow the horse to interact with other horses and move around more which is generally beneficial for their health and welfare.



MAKING FORAGE LAST LONGER

The aim is to keep the period of time the horse doesn't have access to forage as short as possible. Once you have calculated the total daily amount of forage the horse requires, try to divide it into as many small meals as possible throughout the day. If you are using haynets then multiple small-holed nets around the stable can help to slow intake; a net with 25-30mm holes slowed intake by 5 minutes per kg of forage compared to a net with 75mm holes. Hay balls have also been shown to reduce the rate of intake compared to feeding from the floor.

Look for forage that has a combined WSC & starch (NSC) level of around 10-12% on a dry matter basis

BUCKET FEED WHY FEED AT ALL?



The simple answer is that forages do not contain all the nutrients a horse needs particularly those in work, youngsters and breeding stock. Plants reflect the soil they are grown in and as UK soils tend to be very low in trace minerals such as selenium and copper, these are not present in forages in sufficient quantities to meet a horse's needs. Most good doers simply need a good source of vitamins and minerals alongside their forage ration. This can be supplied in the

form of a balancer or supplement such as Dengie Leisure Balancer or Leisure Vits & Mins. If a horse is on limited forage intake then we would recommend using Performance Vits & Mins or Performance+ Balancer to make up the shortfalls in essential nutrients that forage would normally provide. Both are fed in very small amounts and so a chopped fibre feed is commonly used to provide more chew time and act as a conduit for the supplement. All of the feeds within the Dengie range are high in fibre and low in sugar and starch compared to mixes and cubes. We have highlighted some of the most common scenarios below and on the following pages. Should you need further help and support or a personalised diet plan please contact the Dengie Feedline on **01621 841188** or visit www.dengie.com/feedadviceform



DO YOU JUST WANT A SMALL AMOUNT OF CHOPPED FIBRE TO MIX A SUPPLEMENT OR BALANCER IN?

A "straight" fibre feed is suitable to use as the supplement or balancer is providing the vitamins and minerals your horse needs. Hi-Fi Molasses Free or Hi-Fi Lite are both suitable options combining chopped straw and alfalfa. Choosing between them can often come down to palatability. Hi-Fi Molasses Free

contains pellets with mint and fenugreek to help enhance palatability; the oil coating is not as palatable as the light molasses coating in Hi-Fi Lite. Oil also increases the energy in the feed and so the lowest energy feed for the most chews is Hi-Fi Lite.



ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A BALANCED FEED THAT YOU CAN USE WITHOUT NEEDING TO FEED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT OR BALANCER?

Dengie Healthy Hooves Molasses Free and Healthy Hooves both contain vitamins and minerals so nothing else needs to be fed to provide a balanced diet **IF** they are fed at recommended levels. They offer a convenient way to feed but if a horse or pony does not receive the recommended quantity the ration is no longer nutritionally balanced. It is possible to feed less and top up with a supplement or balancer – you could use half the feeding rate of Healthy Hooves and half the feeding rate of a balancer for example. Alternatively, you can feed a straight feed and use the full amount of balancer required.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HAY REPLACER?

Short chopped fibre feeds can be used to partially or completely replace hay which may be necessary for older horses but also for younger horses when hay is in short supply. Chopped fibres should replace hay on a weight for weight basis. The inclusion of pellets and oil are two factors that mean Dengie Hi-Fi Molasses Free is recommended only as a partial forage replacer but it can still be fed at levels up to 1kg per 100kgs bodyweight. Dengie Hi-Fi Lite is usually the best option for use as a complete hay replacer as it provides maximum chew time for the least energy. It does have a light molasses coating but it only contains 7% sugar and so is lower in sugar than most grass hays.



IS YOUR HORSE UNDERWEIGHT OR IN WORK BUT PRONE TO LAMINITIS?

There are some cases where horses prone to laminitis are underweight and need to gain some weight. Fibre and oil are the safest way to provide energy for weight gain or work; high starch and sugar feeds should be avoided. Dengie Alfa-A Oil and Dengie Alfa-A Molasses Free are great options for promoting weight gain or fuelling work. The energy is equivalent to a conditioning or competition mix or cube but it comes from alfalfa and oil so provides up to 10x less starch than cereal based feeds of a comparable energy value. Alfa-Beet can be added which combines alfalfa with unmolassed sugar beet and so is a great source of highly digestible fibre.



FEED WITH CONFIDENCE

DO YOU HAVE A BROODMARE THAT IS PRONE TO LAMINITIS?

The increased energy requirements of reproduction can be met using fibre and oil rather than cereal based feeds. Alfa-A Oil has an energy level equivalent to a stud mix and so can be used to support the high level of energy required for lactation alongside plenty of good quality forage. Alfa-Beet is another way to provide energy from quality fibre sources. It is important that a source of vitamins and minerals, such as Dengie Performance Vits & Mins or Performance+ Balancer, designed for breeding stock is fed alongside as these supply essential nutrients for correct growth and development. Native breeds, Warmbloods and good doers may not need high levels of energy even when they are lactating, so try not to assume it is essential to increase the bucket feed.



The foundation of advice when it comes to choosing the best feed for overweight, laminitis-prone horses is to choose a product that is high in fibre and provides low levels of sugar, starch and calories. The sugar, starch and calorie (energy) levels of the feeds suitable for laminitics are found on the next pages. There's additional information available on our website or alternatively call our feedline to speak to a nutritionist.

For many years, Dengie feeds have been fed and recommended by organisations such as The Laminitis Trust & The Laminitis Site.

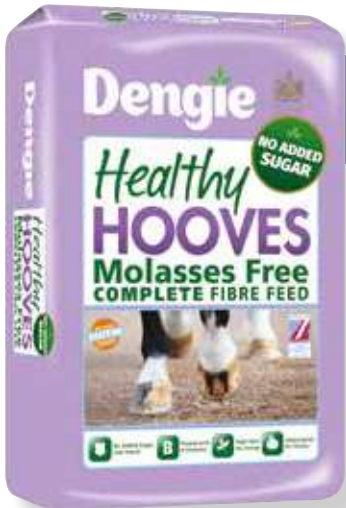


Look for these approval marks on our packaging, it's an easy way to be sure that you are choosing a suitable feed.



HI-FI MOLASSES FREE

A low-calorie, high fibre feed, ideal for leisure horses & ponies who are good-doers & those prone to laminitis.



HEALTHY HOOVES MOLASSES FREE

A nutritionally-balanced, high-fibre, low-calorie feed to promote hoof health; perfect for the laminitis prone.



No added sugar (2.5% naturally occurring) & very low in starch (1.5%)

A tasty blend of nutritious alfalfa & high-quality, soft straw, use a handful for mixing with balancers or supplements

Mint, fenugreek & alfalfa pellets help tempt fussy feeders

A high oil coating provides slow-release energy & coat shine

Can be used as a low-calorie partial hay replacer

Free from molasses & preservatives

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

Digestible Energy	8.5 MJ/kg
Protein	10%
Oil	6.5%
Fibre	35%
Naturally Occurring Sugars	2.5%
Starch	1.5%
Stubbs scoop weight = 500g approx	

FEEDING RATE
= up to 1kg per 100kgs bodyweight

COMPOSITION
Cereal straw, alfalfa, alfalfa pellets, rapeseed oil, mint & fenugreek

No added sugar (2.5% naturally occurring) & very low in starch (1.5%)

Packed with B vitamins including biotin to improve hoof quality* - no need to add other supplements

Ideal for good-doers & those prone to laminitis

Includes garlic & alfalfa pellets to tempt fussy feeders

A light oil coating provides slow-release energy & coat shine

Free from molasses & preservatives

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

Digestible Energy	8.5 MJ/kg
Protein	9%
Oil	5%
Fibre	27%
Naturally Occurring Sugars	2.5%
Starch	1.5%
Stubbs scoop weight = 500g approx	

FEEDING RATE
= 500g per 100kgs bodyweight

COMPOSITION:
Alfalfa pellets, oat straw, alfalfa, rapeseed oil, garlic, vitamin & mineral premix

* when recommended levels are fed



HI-FI LITE

The lowest-calorie feed within the Dengie range, perfect for leisure horses & ponies who need to watch their waistlines.



High in fibre; the pellet free formula provides more chew time & less calories per scoop

A blend of cereal straw & nutrient rich alfalfa helps create strong hooves & a glossy coat

The sugar level in Hi-Fi Lite is lower than typical grass hay

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

Digestible Energy	7.5 MJ/kg
Protein	10%
Oil	1.5%
Fibre	35%
Sugars	7%
Starch	1.5%

Stubbs scoop weight = 300g approx

FEEDING RATE

= up to 500g per 100kg bodyweight
Hay replacer up to ad-lib

COMPOSITION

Cereal straw, alfalfa, molasses, mould inhibitor



HEALTHY HOOVES

A nutritionally-balanced, low-calorie, high-fibre feed with a light molasses coating.



A nutritionally balanced, low-calorie, high-fibre feed

Packed with B vitamins including biotin to improve hoof quality - no need to add other supplements*

Contains a light molasses coating but is still only 5% sugar

Contains garlic to tempt fussy eaters & pellets for added interest

Ideal for leisure horses, good-doers & laminitis prone horses

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION

Digestible Energy	8.5 MJ/kg
Protein	9%
Oil	4.5%
Fibre	27%
Sugars	5%
Starch	1.5%

Stubbs scoop weight = 500g approx

FEEDING RATE

= up to 500g per 100kg bodyweight

COMPOSITION

Alfalfa pellets, cereal straw, alfalfa, molasses, rapeseed oil, garlic vitamin & mineral premix, mould inhibitor

* when recommended levels are fed



ALFA-A OIL

The ultimate high-fibre, high-calorie feed that's ideal for fuelling work, promoting weight gain & condition without the fizz.

No added sugar (4.5% naturally occurring) & very low in starch (2%)

Pure alfalfa promotes digestive health

Provides quality protein for topline & muscle condition

High in oil for slow-release energy & coat shine

Free from molasses, preservatives & straw

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION	
Digestible Energy	12.5 MJ/kg
Protein	14%
Oil	12%
Fibre	27%
Naturally Occurring Sugars	4.5%
Starch	2%
Stubbs scoop weight = 400g approx	
FEEDING RATE	
= up to 500g per 100kgs bodyweight	
COMPOSITION	
Alfalfa, rapeseed oil	

ALFA-A MOLASSES FREE

A tasty, medium-energy, high fibre feed for fuelling work & maintaining condition

No added sugar (4.5% naturally occurring) & very low in starch (2%)

Suitable for those prone to laminitis that are working or struggle to maintain weight

Pure alfalfa promotes digestive health, high in oil for slow-release energy & coat shine

Mint, fenugreek & alfalfa pellets help tempt fussy eaters

Free from molasses, preservatives & straw

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION	
Digestible Energy	11.5 MJ/kg
Protein	14%
Oil	8.5%
Fibre	27%
Naturally Occurring Sugars	4.5%
Starch	2%
Stubbs scoop weight = 500g approx.	
FEEDING RATE	
= up to 500g per 100kgs bodyweight.	
COMPOSITION	
Alfalfa, alfalfa pellets, rapeseed oil, mint & fenugreek	



ALFA-BEET

A high-fibre, naturally low in sugar and starch, soaked feed. Aids hydration and is ideal for those with dental issues.



Naturally low in sugar (5% naturally occurring) & starch (2%)

A blend of alfalfa & unmolassed sugar beet

A highly digestible fibre source that's sympathetic to the digestive system providing a source of slow-release energy

Aids hydration & recovery

Convenient 15-minute hot soak or 2 hour cold soak

Free from molasses, preservatives & straw

INGREDIENTS & NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION	
Digestible Energy	10.5 MJ/kg
Protein	14%
Oil	3%
Fibre	32%
Naturally Occurring Sugars	5%
Starch	2%
Stubbs scoop weight = soaked 500g, unsoaked 1.6kgs	
FEEDING RATE = up to 500g per 100kg bodyweight or up to 1kg per 100kgs bodyweight as a partial hay replacer. For soaking, we recommend three parts water to one part Alfa-Beet.	
COMPOSITION Alfalfa, unmolassed sugar beet	

KEY TERMS

ADIPOKINES

Hormones secreted by fat stores in the body that have pro- & anti-inflammatory effects. Leptin is a pro-inflammatory adipokine that increases as the amount of adipose (fat) tissue increases.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION

Occurs as a result of increased levels of pro-inflammatory adipokines associated with obesity.

DRY MATTER

All feeds & forages are made up of dry matter & water. The dry matter portion contains all the nutrients once the water is removed & is established through analysis. Hay is approximately 85% dry matter & 15% water; haylage 65% dry matter & 35% water. To compare feeds & to ensure sufficient nutrients are fed, nutritionists compare them on a dry matter basis so that like for like is compared. For all horses a minimum of 1.5% of bodyweight of forage on a dry matter basis daily is recommended. For a 500kg horse this equates to 7.5kg dry matter daily which is 8.8kg of hay as fed (7.5/0.85), or 11.5kg of haylage as fed (7.5/0.65).

ENERGY

Measured in calories or joules. Consuming more energy than is being used results in stores of fat accumulating. Energy is found in nutrients such as fat, sugar & fibre in varying proportions.

EQUINE METABOLIC SYNDROME (EMS)

Is a metabolic problem characterized by obesity or regional adiposity, including fat pads, cresty neck, insulin resistance & repeated incidents of laminitis.

FRUCTANS

Grasses make sugar via photosynthesis. When the grass has more sugar than it needs to grow it stores the surplus as fructan. Photosynthesis occurs in the presence of sunlight, but certain conditions such as temperatures below 5°C can inhibit grass growth meaning that lots of sugar is being produced & stored as fructan. Cold, bright mornings can therefore result in high fructan levels in pasture.

INSULIN DYSREGULATION (ID)

When insulin is released but the body fails to respond, & so more & more insulin is released which is known as hyperinsulinaemia. Horses & ponies with high levels of insulin are more likely to develop laminitis & develop it sooner than those with lower insulin levels.

LAMINITIS

Layers of tissue that bond the hoof wall to the pedal bone are known as laminae. Laminitis occurs when the laminae become inflamed, resulting in severe pain due to the hoof wall preventing any expansion to accommodate swelling. In severe cases the laminae fail, allowing the pedal bone to rotate downward & even push through the sole of the foot.

NON-STRUCTURAL CARBOHYDRATES (NSC)

The total amount of WSC & starch in a feed.

PITUITARY PARS INTERMEDIA DYSFUNCTION (PPID)

Previously known as Cushing's, PPID is a condition of the older horse. In PPID a degeneration of the dopamine producing neurons from the hypothalamus result in higher levels of hormones being secreted from the pituitary pars intermedia & subsequent clinical signs. Horses with PPID can also be predisposed to laminitis.

STARCH

The storage form of sugar in grains & seeds. High starch sources include wheat, barley and maize.

SUGAR

Simple sugars including monosaccharide & disaccharides.

WATER SOLUBLE CARBOHYDRATES (WSC)

Includes simple & storage forms of sugar such as fructan.

WEIGHT LOSS & FEEDING TIPS



Restrict grazing – grazing muzzles, track systems, turnout paddocks, stabling can all be used to reduce grass intake. Research shows that using a grazing muzzle can reduce intake by around 75%



Soaking hay can help reduce the sugar content



Use a low calorie hay replacer such as Hi-Fi Lite. Replacing hay with the same weight of Hi-Fi Lite can help reduce sugar intake by up to 50%

Feed according to your horse's bodyweight not their workload



Exercise – try schooling, lunging, long-reining, hacking or driving for at least 20 minutes a day – all of which will help your horse's waistline



Weigh your haynets to help monitor calorie intake



Regularly weigh tape, fat score & take photos, note & plot your progress so you can spot changes & take action

Use small-holed haynets, hay balls or double net to help reduced rations last longer. Use smaller haynets so you'll be less tempted to overfill them!

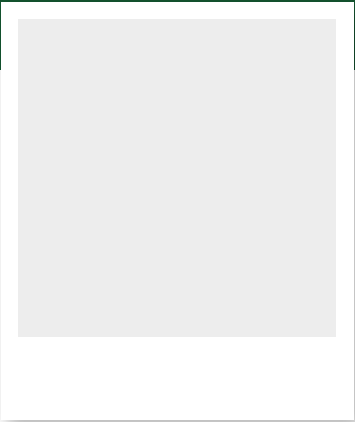
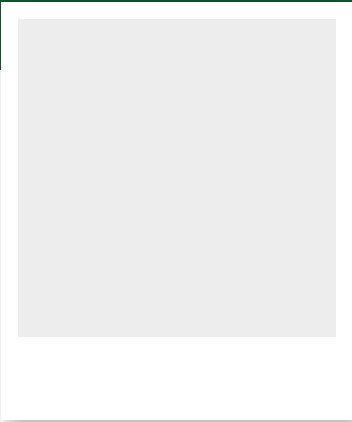
Lose the duvets – try not to over rug, to help burn off a few extra calories keeping warm, especially if horses aren't clipped or the weather is mild

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIARY

Taking photographs of your horse from the start, during and upon reaching their target weight helps you visualise their weight loss or gain progress.

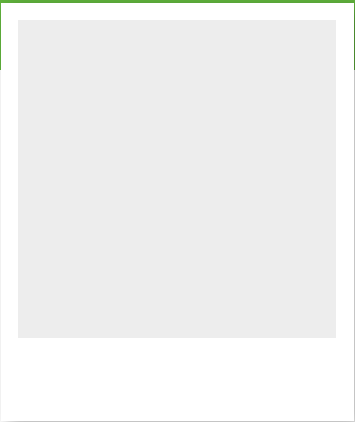
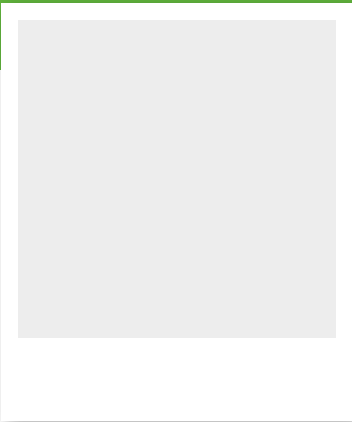
BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHS

Taking photographs of your horse from different angles during their first weigh in and then again upon reaching their target weight helps you visualise their weight loss progress.



AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS

Put your after photos here so you can see how much progress you've made!



NUTRITION & DIET ADVICE NOTES

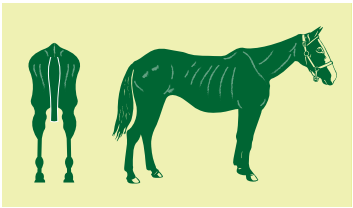
Bucket Feed

Forage & Grazing

Exercise

FAT SCORE CHART

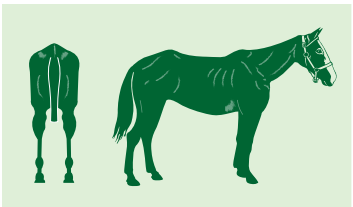
Use the following guide to help you ascertain if your horse or pony is overweight. If you're not sure why not take a photo from the side and the rear then send them to our nutrition team who will be happy to help you? Make sure you score your horse or pony regularly to ensure you spot changes early.



0 - EMACIATED

- No fatty tissue can be felt
- Skin tight over bones
- Shape of individual bones visible
- Marked ewe-neck
- Very prominent backbone and pelvis
- Very sunken rump
- Deep cavity under tail
- Large gap between thighs

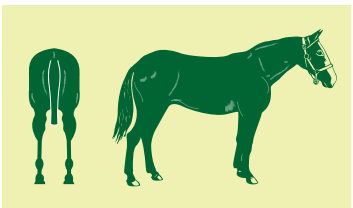
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 - Large gap between thighs



1 - THIN

- Barely any fatty tissue
- Skin more supple
- Shape of bones visible
- Narrow ewe-neck
- Ribs easily visible
- Prominent backbone, croup and tailhead
- Sunken rump; cavity under tail
- Gap between thighs

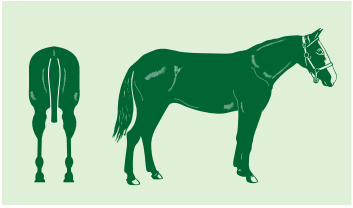
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2 - LEAN

- A thin layer of fat under the skin
- Narrow neck; muscles sharply defined
- Backbone covered with a very thin layer of fat but still protruding
- Withers, shoulders and neck accentuated
- Ribs just visible
- Hip bones easily visible but rounded
- Rump usually sloping flat from backbone to point of hips, may be rounded if very fit
- May be small gap between thighs

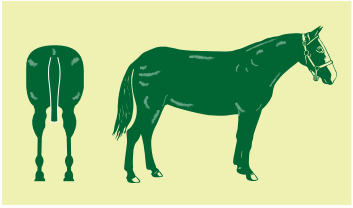
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 - May be small gap between thighs



3 - MODERATE

- A thin layer of fat under the skin
- Top line developing and becoming more rounded
- Withers rounded over tips of bones
- Shoulders and neck blend smoothly into body
- Back is flat or forms only slight ridge
- Ribs not visible but easily felt
- Thin layer of fat building around tailhead
- Rump beginning to appear rounded
- Hip bones just visible

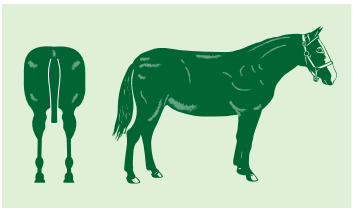
- ### 3 - MODERATE
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 - Rump beginning to appear rounded
 - Hip bones just visible



4 - FAT

- Muscles hard to determine beneath fat layer
- Spongy fat developing on crest
- Fat deposits along withers, behind shoulders and along neck
- Ribs covered by spongy fat
- Rump well rounded
- Spongy fat around tailhead
- Gutter along back
- From behind rump looks apple shaped

- ## 4 - FAT
- Muscles hard to determine beneath fat layer
 - Spongy fat developing on crest
 - Fat deposits along withers, behind shoulders and along neck
 - Ribs covered by spongy fat
 - Rump well rounded
 - Spongy fat around tailhead
 - Gutter along back
 - From behind rump looks apple shaped



5 - OBESE

- Horse takes on a blocky, bloated look
- Muscles not visible as covered by layer of fat
- Pronounced crest with hard fat
- Pads of fat along withers and behind shoulders
- Extremely obvious gutter along back and rump
- Flank filled in flush
- Lumps of fat around tailhead
- Very bulging apple shaped rump
- Inner thighs pressing together

- ## 5 - OBESE
- Horse takes on a blocky, bloated look
 - Muscles not visible as covered by layer of fat
 - Pronounced crest with hard fat
 - Pads of fat along withers and behind shoulders
 - Extremely obvious gutter along back and rump
 - Flank filled in flush
 - Lumps of fat around tailhead
 - Very bulging apple shaped rump
 - Inner thighs pressing together

WEIGHT MONITORING CHART

STARTING WEIGHT: _____ TARGET WEIGHT: _____

[illegible]



Dengie

For further information or friendly feeding advice for your horse or pony
please contact the Dengie Feedline on:

01621 841 188

www.dengie.com



Dengie complies with quality assurance schemes such as UFAS and FEMAS that were set up to ensure feed safety. Dengie are approved under the BETA NOPS scheme which means we are recognised as having taken action to reduce the risk of contamination with substances that contravene the rules of racing and FEI disciplines.

Dengie Crops Ltd,
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We constantly strive to improve our feeds so slight changes may occur after the printing of this leaflet
Scoops weights and numbers of scoops per bag may vary due to natural variance in raw materials.