Smart Starla

Molly Willing

Equine Production

Horse Nutrition Project

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Horse Profile:

Horse Name: Smart Starla **"Starla"**

Breed: American Paint Horse, APHA

Age: 9 Foaled on: March 16, 2002

Sex: Mare

Class: Broodmare, light exercise

Color: Sorrel, Solid Paint

Markings: Right hind sock, Blaze

Bred: April 26, 2011 to Smart N Shine, "Trigger"

Expected Foaling Date: March 26, 2011

Management: Starla is kept at the University of Wisconsin River Falls Lab Farm 1. She was on pasture until she was bred. Several months after being bred, the broodmares were moved to the back pasture away from the rest of the herd where they will stay until near foaling.

Sire: Smart Starbuck

		Mr San Peppy	
		Peppy San Badger	
			Sugar Badger
	Grays Starlight		
			Doc Bar
		Docs Starlight	
			Tasa Tivio
Smart Starbuck			
			Doc O Lena
		Smart Little Lena	
			Smart Peppy
	Smart Mariena		
			Leon Bars
		Call Me Maria	
			Miss Royal Fleet



- LTE $60,000 +
- Smart Starbuck has sired numerous NRHA Open Futurity and Derby Finalists, NRBC Open Finalists, and major event champions
- Sired many leading non pro horses, including Smart Scat, a mare that won the NRHA Non Pro Futurity and SWRHA Non Pro Futurity
- On September 30, 2009, NRHA announced that Smart Starbuck had become one of the industry's elite sires, with offspring earnings over $1 Million

Evaluations:

	Evaluation 1	Evaluation 2	Evaluation 3
Temperature	99.3° F	99.6 °F	99.9 °F
Weight	1,175 lbs	1,195 lbs	1,215 lbs
Respiratory Rate	15 Breaths/min	17 breaths/min	18 breaths/min
Heart Rate	40 BPM	36 BPM	36 BPM
BCS	7 ½	7	7

Evaluation 1: 9-26-11

- Capillary Refill Time 1 sec.
- Pulse 40 BPM, Temp. 99.3° F, RR = 15 Breaths/min
- Overall Condition: no major soundness issues, good body condition for being pregnant. Normal gut sounds, feet look in good condition a little long in the toe.
- Fecal Test = 0 EPG
- BCS – 6 ½

Evaluation 2: 11-2-11

- BCS 7 – good coat conditioning, putting on weight (1,195 lbs)
- Pulse 36 BPM, Temp. 99.6°F, RR= 18 Breaths/min
- Long toes, could use a hoof trim

Evaluation 3: 12-6-11

- BCS 7 – Can definitely tell she is pregnant because she is getting a baby belly!
- Feet in bad shape
- Pulse 36 BPM, Temp. 99.9°F, RR = 18 Breaths/min
- BCS – 7 – BIG BABY BELLY! Looking in good shape, moving soundly
- Weight at 1,215 lbs

Body Condition Scoring and Weight Measurements 9-26-11

Height: 14.3 Hands High

Heartgirth: 74”

Body Length to Pt. of Buttock: 68”

Body Length to Midway between Stifle and Tail: 70”

Diagonal Weight Calculation: 74 in^2 X 68 in/ 330 in

Straight Calculation: 74 in^2 X 70 in /330 in

Weight Using Diagonal String Method: 1,128 lbs

Weight Using Straight String Method: 1,161 lbs

Weight Tape: 1,049 lbs

Weight from Scale: 1,175 lbs * most accurate

Body Condition Score: 7 ½

Body condition scoring of horses allows one to compare the amount of stored energy on a horse’s body and reflects the successfulness of the current feeding program. As it appears now, Starla’s feeding program is very effective in her keeping a good BCS during her pregnancy. I would not make any immediate changes.

When performing a body condition score, the system places horses on a level of 1-9, and provides descriptions which are used to assess fat accumulations along the neck, withers, over the ribs, behind the shoulder, around the trailhead and the crease on the back.

Starla being a body condition score of 7 ½ is considered between fleshy and fat. She is in good condition for being a pregnant broodmare. She does have a slight crease down her back and moderate fat deposits on her trailhead and along the crest of her neck. Her ribs can still be felt with some difficulty and she has some fat behind the shoulders.

Facility:

Starla will be kept at the University of Wisconsin – River Falls lab farm 1. She has been kept here since she was donated. Since she is a school horse and used in the equine program, board and housing will be not cost additional.

Nutrition:

The overall goal of feeding a mare during gestation is to increase her ration by 12-15% of her body weight. Even without weight gain, the mare will still produce a healthy foal but she will have to give up her own tissue in order to do so. Fetal growth is mainly done during the third trimester. An increase in ration is needed at roughly eight months of gestation. A foal will consist of about 9.7 % of the mare's non-pregnant body weight.

During lactation, diet does not affect milk yield. If needed, a mare will use her own energy stores to ensure the production of enough milk for the growing foal. A diet should be created so that the mare does not have to utilize her own stores. The diet provided to the mare does however effect milk composition.

A broodmare should be at a body condition score of 6 or 7. Starla is currently at a 7 ½. Starla's additional BCS is not to be worried about; she can utilize body stores later on in her pregnancy. Therefore, I will not be changing her diet. I will figure the amount of DE that is required in her diet during the different stages of foal development in her pregnancy. One calculation will be for the requirements during early gestation, when the foal demands are relatively low. The second calculation will be beginning during the eighth month of gestation, or third trimester when the foal demands begin to increase. My final calculation will be several weeks after parturition when Starla is in peak lactation.

Other important info:

1 oz = 28.34952 g

16 oz./ lb

1 kg TDN = 4.4 Mcal DE

Feed tags:
Estimating DE from crude fiber
2% CF = 1.62 Mcal/lb
4% CF = 1.55 Mcal/lb
6% CF = 1.45 Mcal/lb
8% CF = 1.35 Mcal/lb
10% CF = 1.25 Mcal/lb
12% CF = 1.15 Mcal/lb

UWRF Horse Mineral (4 0z per day)
Ca(min) - 16.5%
Ca(Max) - 18.5%
P(Min) - 6%
Salt(min) - 24%
Salt(max) - 26%
Cu(Min) - 540 ppm
Se(min) - 20 ppm
Zn(min) - 1500 ppm
Vit A(min) - 80000 IU/lb
Vid D3(min) - 8000 IU/lb
Vit E(min) - 75 IU/lb

UWRF Forage – Hay Used BL 3: Large Square

-	As Fed	DM
Moisture	**15.37**	
DM	**84.36**	**100**
Crude Protein	**14.02**	**16.57**
Fat	**1.66**	**1.96**
Ash	**8.19**	**9.68**
ADF	**24.54**	**29**
NDF	**37.56**	**44.38**
CA	**0.78**	**0.92**
P	**0.16**	**0.18**
Mg	**0.16**	**0.19**
K	**2.62**	**3.09**
Na	**0.02**	**0.02**
NFC	**23.2**	**27.42**
DE (Mcal/k)	**2.02**	

***Price = 142.50 / ton**

Energy Calculations:

Early Gestation:

Weight: 1,050 lbs, 477 kg.

Requirements:

De	15.88 Mcal
CP	601 g
Ca	19 g
P	13 g
Na	9.5 g
K	23.9

Actual Forage Calculations:

2% BW = 9.54 Kg hay = 9540g

DE 9.54 Kg X 2.02 Mcal = 19.3 Mcal -> meets requirement

Ca 9540g X 0.0078g = 74.4 g -> meets requirement

P 9540g X 0.0016g = 15.3 g -> meets requirement

Na 9540g X 0.0002g = 1.9 g -> needs additional

K 9540g X 0.0262g = 24.99 g -> meets requirement

CP 9540g X 0.1402g = 1337.5g - > meets requirement

- No additional feed would need to be added to this diet. Starla fulfills almost all of her needs with 2% of her body weight in this forage alone.
- With the consumption of 4oz of mineral a day, Starla would fulfill the deficient salt in her diet

  28.35g X 4 oz = 113.4 g total mineral consumed

  24% Na = 113.4 total g X 0.24g = 27.2g additional Na -> fulfills requirement

Late Gestation (8 Months):

Weight: 1,175 lbs, 534 kg

Requirements:

DE	18.86 Mcal
CP	775 g
Ca	29 g
P	20 g
Na	10.2 g
K	25.5 g

Actual Forage Calculations:

2.5% BW = 13.4 kg = 13,400g

DE 13.4Kg X 2.02 Mcal = 27.07 Mcal -> meets requirement

Ca 13400g X 0.0078g = 104.52g -> meets requirement

P 13400g X 0.0016g = 21.44g -> meets requirement

Na 13400g X 0.0002g = 2.68g -> needs additional

K 13400g X 0.0262g = 351.1g -> meets requirement

CP 13400g X 0.1402g = 1878.7g - > meets requirement

- Again Starla would meet most nutritional requirements from this hay alone, if fed at 2.5% of her body weight.
- The Na deficiency could again be met by the provided mineral:
- 28.35g X 4 oz = 113.4 g total mineral consumed
  24% Na = 113.4 total g X 0.24g = 27.2g additional Na -> fulfills

Peak Lactation: (8-12 weeks after parturition)

Weight: 1,250 lbs, 568 kg

Requirements:

DE	35.95 Mcal
CP	1738g
Ca	67g
P	43g
NA	14.5g
K	54.2g

Actual Forage Calculations:

3.0% BW = 17.04 kg = 17,040g

DE 17.04 kg X 2.02 Mcal = 34.4 Mcal -> needs additional

Ca 17040g X 0.0078g = 132.9g -> meets requirement

P 17040g X 0.0016g = 27.3g -> needs additional

Na 17040g X 0.0002g = 3.4g -> needs additional

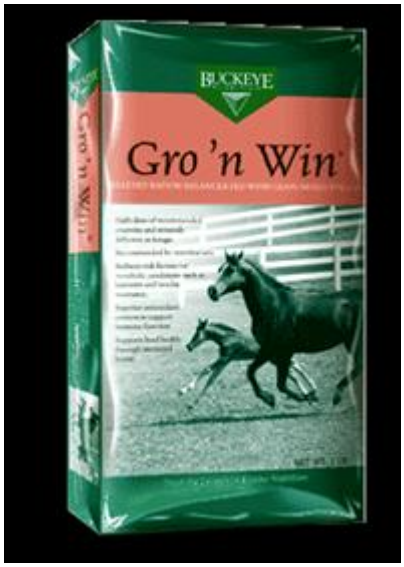
K 17040g X 0.0262g = 446.5g -> meets requirement

CP 17040g X 0.1402g = 2389g - > meets requirement

- Starla cannot meet her DE requirements from this hay alone, even if fed at 3% of her body weight.
- Also, her P requirement cannot be met by this hay and the mineral supplement alone
- DE = 35.95 Mcal(required) - 34.4Mcal (supplied) = 3.95 Mcal **short**
- P = 43g (required) – 27.3g (from hay) – 6.8g (from mineral) = 8.9g **short**
- 28.35g X 4 oz = 113.4 g total mineral consumed
  24% Na = 113.4 total g X 0.24g = 27.2g additional Na -> fulfills
- Mineral: 28.35g X 4 oz = 113.4 g consumed mineral X 0.06 = 6.8g **short**
- In addition to the hay, I chose to feed Buckeye Grow N Win for Lactating mares and foals. Upon further research I found this feed to contain an added 1.3 Mcal/Lb fed.
  8.9 Mcal short/1.3 Mcal/lb = 3.04lbs. = 4.03 Mcal + 34.4 Mcal from hay =38.43 -> fulfills requirement
- I would feed an additional 3.1 lbs of Grow N Win to Starla in lactation to ensure she has met her DE requirements. This would equivalate to roughly ¾ of a 3qt scoop morning and night.
- Added P from Grow N Win = 3.1 lbs = 1.4 kg = 1400g X 0.015g P = 21 -> fulfills requirements
- Ca:P Ratio →
  total Ca: 49.3g (Grow N Win) + 132.9g (hay) +21g (mineral) = 203.2g
  total P : 21.0g (gron N Win) + 34.4g (hay) + 6.8 (mineral) = 62.2
  203.2g : 62.2g → 3.3:1 Ratio which is acceptable

Guaranteed Analysis

Ingredient	Amount
	32.00%
Lysine, Minimum	2.20%
Threonine, Minimum	1.20%
Methionine, Minimum	0.50%
Crude Fat, Minimum	5.00%
Crude Fiber, Maximum	5.00%
NSC (Starch plus Sugar)*, Maximum	13.00%
Calcium (Ca), Minimum	2.50%
Calcium (Ca), Maximum	3.50%
Phosphorus (P), Minimum	1.50%
Salt (NaCl), Minimum	1.00%
Salt (NaCl), Maximum	1.50%
Potassium (K), Minimum	1.50%
Magnesium (Mg), Minimum	0.40%
Manganese (Mn), Minimum	240 ppm
Iron (Fe), Minumum	600 pm
Copper (Cu), Minimum	200 ppm
Zinc (Zn), Minimum	400 ppm
Iodine (I), Minimum	4 ppm
Cobalt (Co), Minimum	4 ppm
Selenium (Se), Minimum	1.5 ppm
Vitamin A, Minimum	22,000 IU/lb
Vitamin D, Minimum	2,200 IU/lb
Vitamin E, Minimum	500 IU/lb
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Minimum	100 IU/lb
Biotin, Minimum	2.9 mg/lb
Thiamine (Vitamin B-1), Minimum	30 mg/lb
Omega 6 Fatty Acids, Minimum	2.66%
Omega 3 Fatty Acids, Minimum	0.45%



Ingredients

Dehulled Soybean Meal, Heat Processed Soybeans, Wheat Middlings, Maize Distillers Dried Grains, Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal, L-Lysine, DL-Methionine, Flax Seed, Vegetable Oil, Calcium Carbonate, Calcium Phosphate, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Manganous Oxide, Manganese Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Manganese Proteinate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Proteinate, Zinc Proteinate, Cobalt Sulfate, Ethylenediamine Dihydriodide, Calcium Iodate, Selenium Yeast, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin, Niacin, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Folic Acid, Biotin, d-Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B12, Choline Chloride, Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate, Artificial Flavor.

Feed Cost Analysis:

Hay

- Starla will be fed the BL 3 Large Square alfalfa/grass hay at the lab farm. The cost of this hay is $142.50/ton.

-	Hay lbs/day	Length to be fed	Total lbs
2% - Early Gestation	21lbs	7months (215 days)	4,515 lbs
2.5% - Late Gestation	29.5 lbs	3 Months (90 days)	2,655lbs
3% - Peak Lactation	37.5 lbs	2 Month (60 days)	2,250 lbs
totals	-	365 days	9,420 lbs/ 4.71 ton

*4.71 tons X $142.50/ton =**$671.18**

Grain

- We will supplement Starla during peak lactation with Buckeye Grow N Win feed. She will receive 3.1 lbs a day for 60 days during peak lactation
- 3.1 lbs/day X 60 days = 186 lbs = 4 50 lb bags
- Cost per 50 lb bag of Grow N Win = $32.99 X 4 = **$131.96**

Mineral

- Mineral consumption 4 oz/ day + environmental elements = 2 50 lb bags/year
- Cost per 50 lb General purpose mineral $9.99 X 2 = **$19.98**

*Total Feed Costs for 1 year = $823.12

Lameness Exam:

Starla does exhibit some front-end lameness as determined by my lameness exam on 9-19-11. On The AEEP Grading Scale she would be a 2. It is difficult to see her lameness consistently but when trotting and on hard surfaces, lameness becomes more apparent.

To begin the lameness exam we watched Starla walk toward us, away from us, and a side view. At a walk, lameness was not easily detected. We then watched her trot toward us, away, and from the side. There was a slight head bob corresponding to her right front leg.

We began our flexion testing on the left-forelimb. The first test we performed was the lower limb flexion. We scored her at a lameness level of two on this test. Flexing the pastern, she trotted off with a noticeable head bob. The fetlock flexion test also showed some lameness. Starla trotted off but did not want to turn. We scored her at a one for this. The Carpal flexion test revealed no lameness. We then did an upper limb flexion, again with no noticeable lameness. The Upper limb extension also revealed no lameness.

The right front leg was our most lame. The lower limb flexion revealed soreness, difficulty to trot off, trouble turning, and extreme stiffness. We would put her at a lameness of three for this test. The fetlock extension test revealed a mild soreness as well, rating her at a one. Carpal flexion there was a definite head bob and some soreness turning, this would be a two. During the upper limb flexion and extension she also showed some stiffness, scoring her at a one.

The left hind revealed no lameness in the lower limb, upper limb, or hindlimb flexion tests. A lameness score of one was seen in the hock extension however.

The right hind showed nearly the same results. No noticeable lameness during the lower limb, upper limb, or hindlimb flexion. These were all scored at zero. During the Hock extension there was again lameness present. Starla trotted off with a hip hike, scoring her at a one.

Overall, flexion testing on Starla was made worse by doing the exam. She exhibited noticeable lameness when trotting on hard ground and circling to the right. She seemed much more short-strided in the front afterwards as well. Before the testing,

she appeared lame only in the front end, specifically in her right front. After the testing, we were able to confirm lameness in both of her fronts and in both hocks. We scored her at a two because lameness was not always apparent. This would be a horse that could still compete if need be.

Lameness could be related to several factors. First of all, the front end lameness may be made worse by her pregnancy. The heavier she gets carrying the foal, the more weight is put on her front legs. She may have some early arthritis going on in her fetlocks or some other performance-related problems. The hock soreness could definitely be caused by her performance history and by her use as a previous lesson horse. Also, Starla has poor looking hooves. Every time I went out there to evaluate her, she was very long in the toes and set back on her heels. This would put added stress on her heels and her navicular bone. This could potentially increase any previous pain or injury, adding to her lameness.




Health Management

Vaccinations

The most important vaccination to a pregnant mare is against Equine Herpesvirus 1 EHV-1). Vaccinations should be given at five, seven, and nine months of gestation. EHV-1 causes a pregnant mare to abort their fetus. EHV-1 is sold as Pneumabort, and sells for around $11.99 a dose. Four weeks before foaling Starla should be administered vaccinations for Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE), west nile, and influenza. These vaccinations are usually combined often in a 4-way. The cost for each dose of the 4-way is around $23.50. Tetnus and rabies should also be administered four weeks before foaling. Cost per dose of Tetnus is around $5.50 and rabies runs around $5.00 respectively. These vaccinations will then cover the foal at birth.

Vaccinations Given to Starla

- Pneumabort given: 8/16/11 and 10/18/11
- Flu/Rhino booster given: 9/19

***total yearly vaccination costs: $70**

Coggins

It is probably a good idea that a coggins test is drawn for Starla on a yearly basis. This should be done in January in case she needs to travel or is transferred to a different location.

***Total coggins cost: $40**

De-Worming Schedule

Starla will be put on a six month de-worming program where she will be de-wormed every other month. A fecal examination should be performed routinely. Even though she is considered a low shedder, as determined by our fecal examination in Sept., we will still de-worm her every other month because she is a broodmare and turned out with the rest of the broodmares. Thirty days before foaling she will be dewormed with Ivermectin in preparation for the foal. She will also be treated with an Ivermectin the day after she gives birth. The foal will be given Panacur (treat 100 lbs) around a week after irth. Ivermectin will treat bots, stomach worms, adult and L4 small strongyles, hairworms, threadworms, pinworms, and ascarids. In March, Pyrantel will be given to treat roundworms, pinworms, and strongyles. In May, a Fenbendazole will again be used. In July, Ivermectin will be administered to treat roundworms, pinworms, strongyles, and bots. September is the time of year that we should treat tapeworms. Starla will be treated with a de-wormer of Ivermectin or Moxidectrin and Prazaquantel. In December, another Ivermectin will be used. The chart below lays out the de-worming program. A full tube will need to be administered at each de-worming. A tube of de-wormer costs between $6 and $12.

MONTH	EFFECTIVE AGAINST	CLASS OF DEWORMER	BRAND
January	Roundworms, pinworms, strongyles	Fenbenzadole	Safe-guard $12.99
March	Roundworms, pinworms, strongyles	Pyrantel	Strongid $6.99
May	Roundworms, pinworms, strongyles	Ivermectin	Panacur $7.90
July	Roundworms, pinworms, strongyles, bots	Ivermectin	Zimectrin $12.99
September	Roundworms, pinworms, strongyles, tapeworms	Ivermectin + Prazaquantel	Ivermectin Gold $13.25
December	Roundworms, pinworms, strongyles, bots, tapeworms	Ivermectin	Equimax $10.95

***Total cost of de-worming = $78.06**

Hoof Care

To keep Starla's hooves in good condition, she should have a trim every six to eight weeks. During the fall semester, she wears slide-plates when she is used in the advanced horsemanship class. Shoes are pulled in early November and she remains barefoot all winter, spring, and summer. A trim costs roughly $30 with approximately 6 trims throughout the year. The cost of two slides would cost roughly $90.

- Starla trimmed on 10/21/11 – slide plates put on
- 11/11/11 slide plates removed and no more riding

***total hoof care costs: roughly $270**

Exercise:

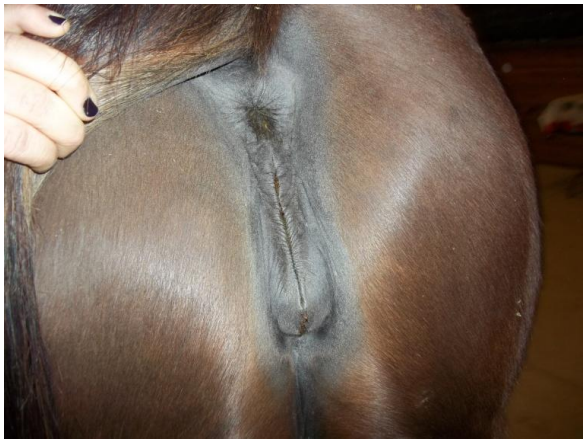
Starla is currently considered in light exercise. She is ridden twice a week for 1 ½ hours in the Advanced Horsemanship class during the fall semester. Through the winter, spring, and summer she is not exercised regularly. This is due to the fact that she is used as a broodmare. If she were not bred in the spring, this would not be an adequate exercise schedule and I would choose to use her in spring semester riding courses as well. When not pregnant, she should be ridden a minimum of three days a week. Maintaining a regular exercise program will keep Starla in a good body condition score and well muscled. When pregnant however, this exercise schedule works well.

Breeding

To avoid reproductive inefficiencies, Starla should enter the breeding season at a BCS of 6 ½ to 7. Open mares with a low BCS of four or less have a delayed time of first ovulation during the transitional period in the spring. These mares also require more cycles per conception. Thin mares may also have a reduction in pregnancy rates as high as 20% less than a mare in a higher BCS. Overall, a thin mare can be expensive and frustrating and we do not want this with Starla.

Upon reproductive examination of Starla, it is noted that she has four good teats and good vulva conformation. It is important to have a mare with good vulva conformation because it prevents infections and mares have easier foaling than a mare with poor vulva conformation. Some possible troubles with poor vulva conformation are that urine and feces may build-up and

re-enter the reproductive tract. This can lead to infections and poor conception rates. Also, poor vulva conformation can lead to dystocias, wind sucking, and problems breeding.

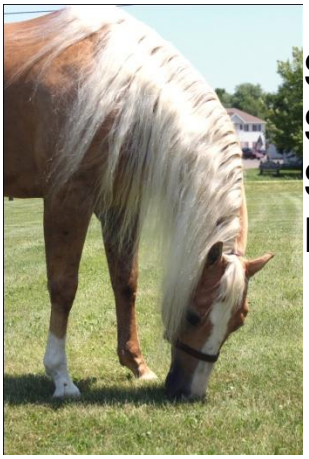


Once Starla is pregnant several things should be followed to ensure a healthy foal. She should have a pregnancy check and ultrasound at day fourteen post breeding to ensure that she has recognized her pregnancy and to ensure there are no twins. If twins are found one has to be eliminated by day sixteen to ensure survival of one foal. A check at twenty-five days should also be done to make sure there is a live foal (heartbeat) versus a cyst. Pregnancy checks should then be done on day forty, sixty, and at four months. There is generally a high loss within the first forty-days but if caught a mare can be re-bred at day forty or before.

To ensure that there is no spread of disease from other horses to the broodmares, Starla and the other broodmares should be separated from all other horses on the farm. The mares were moved to the back pasture for some isolation. Near the time of foaling Starla should be stalled and prepared for birth. A roomy stall with deep bedding and full lights is preferred. The stall should be clean and disinfected before Starla is put in it. She should be under lights two weeks prior to foaling. She should get used to having people around and commotion before foaling. An emergency foaling kit should be prepared and close during birth.

Starla was short-cycled with Estrumate on April 26, to bring her into estrus. She was started breeding around May 1, she ovulated May 6. She was bred to Smart N Shine, “Trigger.” Expected foaling will be April 26, 2012. Breeding Fee did not cost anything because Starla is a University horse.

***Breeding costs - $0**



Son of Shining Spark - NRHA

Two Million Dollar Sire
Out of Lil Miss Smarty Chex
- by Smart Little Lena - NCRHA
Leading Producer of All time

(offspring earning of $395,829)

Stud fee: $650 (includes non-refundable booking fee of $250)

Smart N Shine Show Highlights:

- National Reining Breeders Classic (6th place) Intermediate Open
- Hollywood Charity Reining Limited Non-Pro Champion (3rd place) Non-Pro
- Reining By The Bay Co-Res. Champion Intermediate Open Derby

Yearly Cost Calculation for Starla:

- Boarding - $0
- Hay - $671.18
- Grain - $131.96
- Mineral - $19.98
- Vaccinations - $70
- Coggins Test - $40
- De-worming - $78.06
- Hoof Care - $ 270
- Breeding - $ 0

Total Maintenance Cost for 1 Year = **Roughly $1,281.18**

Smart Starla