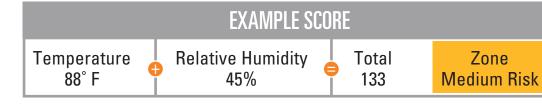
TRACK YOUR CONDITIONS TO MANAGE HEAT STRESS

THE HORSE HEAT INDEX^{1,2}



Temperature (°F) + relative Humidity (%) score	RISK ZONE	RECOMMENDED ACTIVITY LEVEL	IMPACT ON THE HORSE
130 OR LESS	LOW RISK	NORMAL ACTIVITY LEVEL	The horse's cooling system should function normall A typical horse should be able to cool themselves. Ob or heavily muscled horses may still have issues.
131 TO 150	MEDIUM RISK	NORMAL ACTIVITY LEVEL WITH Breaks for rest and cool down	Cooling efficiency is decreased. Horse may sweat u Overheating is possible with prolonged activity.
151 TO 180	HIGH RISK	LIGHT WORK ONLY	Significant decrease in cooling efficiency. If humidi contributes over 50 percent of the total score, the abi to release heat through sweating is reduced. Watch signs of heat stress and ensure a cool down afterwar
GREATER THAN 180	DANGER	TAKE THE DAY OFF	The horse is no longer able to regulate body temperat – the horse's cooling system is ineffective. Risk of he stroke is high.

Caring for horses during hot weather. (n.d.). Retrieved April 16, 2020, from https://extension.umn.edu/horse-care-and-management/caring-horses-during-hot-w_ather#heat-stress-1301560

2. Summer, Horses, and Heat Stress: The Horse Heat Index. (2017, June 21). Retrieved ...pril 16, 2020, from https://equusathletics.con /horse-heat-inde

3. Help Your Horse Handle Heat Stress. (n.d.). Retrieved April 16, 2020, from https://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_b/

4. Rhoads. 2013. Nutritional Interventions to Alleviate the Negative Consequences of Heat Stress. Adv. Nutr. 4: 267-27

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SIGNS OF HEAT STRESS^{1,2}

- × Breathing rate higher than heart rate or faster than 60 breaths per minute
- × Reduced feed or water intake
- × Rectal temperatures above 103°F
- × Increased heart rate
- × Profuse sweating (or sudden cessation of sweating)
- \times Droopy ears
- × Restless, lethargic or depressed demeanor
- × Dehydration
- × Skin tent lasting several seconds after pinching the skin of the neck or shoulders
- × Muscle Cramping
- \times Colic

HOW TO COOL AN OVERHEATED HORSE^{1,3}

- ✓ Immediately move into the shade
- ✓ Provide fresh water and water with an electrolyte (2 tablespoons of salt per gallon).
 - An adult dehydrated horse may need up to 5 gallons of water.
- ✓ Increase air flow by breeze or use of a fan.
- ✓ Spray head, back, neck, rump and legs with cool water.
 - Spray and scrape the water off right away. Water can act as insulation and increase the horse's body temperature if you don't remove it.
- ✓ Place ice packs over jugular veins.
- ✓ Call your veterinarian if the horse's temperature stays above 103°F.
- Continue to monitor the horse over the next few days as colic or laminitis can develop.



Evidence suggests insulin action is a key component of heat stress response. Chromium improves insulin function and results in efficient clearance of glucose to the bloodstream. Increased glucose uptake may improve thermal tolerance in heat-stressed animals.⁴

kemin.com/equineheatstress



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