



HYGAIN[®]
FEEDING CHAMPIONS SINCE 1983

Lucerne Pellets

A HYGAIN[®] feed for every need...

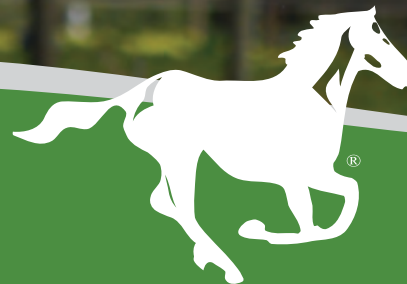
E

Equestrian Range



S

Stud Range



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The partial hay replacement

HYGAIN® LUCERNE PELLETS are dust free and are an excellent choice to help maintain normal respiratory health. The high fibre content of HYGAIN® LUCERNE PELLETS makes them ideal as a partial forage replacement for at times when forage quality and availability is a problem.

Analysis as fed

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Crude Protein..... | 16% |
| Crude Fat | 3% |
| Max Crude Fibre | 18% |
| Calcium | 1.7% |
| Phosphorous..... | 0.5% |



Feeding Guide

The high fibre content of HYGAIN® LUCERNE PELLETS makes them ideal as a partial forage replacement at times when forage quality and availability is a problem.

Feeding Tips:

1. Introduce HYGAIN® LUCERNE PELLETS to your horse's diet gradually over a 7-14 day period.
2. Feed by weight and not by volume.
3. Feed a minimum of 1% of your horse's body weight daily as roughage.
4. Horses have a small stomach, so feed little and often.
5. Ensure horses have access to clean water.
6. Do not add additional vitamins or minerals unless directed by a veterinarian or nutritionist.
7. For dietary recommendations and nutritional solutions contact HYGAIN®.

The Importance of Fibre

Due to several reasons such as drought, availability and quality, many horses are forced to consume a diet low in fibre. The horses' digestive physiology has evolved to cater for horses eating large amounts of low to medium quality forage (high in fibre) over a period of 16-18 hours a day. A desire for increased performance from our horses has led to the addition of grains in the equine diet, which has led to a lower daily fibre intake.

The reduction of fibre in a horse's diet can have a negative impact on the digestive tract as it will affect the passage of feed through the digestive tract as well as have an impact on the bacteria population in the horse's large intestine. This can lead to a reduction in digestive efficiency and can increase the risk of acidosis, laminitis, stomach ulceration and colic.