

Connolly's
RED MILLS
SINCE 1908

**FEED YOUR
DESIRE TO WIN**

FEEDING THE RETIRED RACEHORSE



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FORAN
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CARR & DAY & MARTIN
EST. 1765



www.redmillshorse.com

www.foranequine.com

www.carrdaymartin.com

FEEDING THE OFF THE TRACK THOROUGHBRED

Like any professional athlete, the diet of a racehorse in training is high in energy and has to be carefully planned and managed in order to perform at the highest level. However, once their workload and energy requirements change, so will their feed requirements.

An ex-racehorse coming out of training has to not only become accustomed to his new home and routine, but also to different feeding practices now that its career has changed.

Every horse is different and should be fed according to their individual needs. Factors to consider when deciding on the most appropriate diet for your horse include their height, weight, life stage, metabolism, temperament, workload.

Energy Sources

Providing an excitable and blood horse with the energy or calories they need, without exacerbating an already overly exuberant attitude, can be challenging. However, it is possible to promote a more even temperament by keeping the starch and sugar levels low and instead providing energy (calories) from 'slow-release' energy sources including digestible super fibres (e.g. beet pulp and alfalfa meal) and oil.

Starch and sugars are rapidly broken down by the horse into glucose and absorbed into the bloodstream via the small intestine. They provide the horse with a rush of fuel known as 'fast-release' energy. This type of energy can be very useful for those that are very laid-back.

Naturally 'fizzy' individuals, like thoroughbreds will benefit from a diet that is lower in starch and instead uses digestible fibres and oil as alternative energy sources. Fibre is a source of 'slow-release' energy, fermented gradually in the horse's hindgut and so the energy is released over a long period of time.

Horse Care Ultra Cubes it is cereal grain free, ultra-low in starch and contain highly digestible fibres and oils, therefore making it an ideal feed

for your racehorse in retraining who needs a non-heating feed. *Horse Care Ultra Cubes* also contains the added benefits of our unique RED MILLS Nutrition Care package.

Likewise, oil is an excellent source of 'non-heating' energy and is a particularly useful source of calories when feeding a high-spirited horse. Therefore, adding some *Foran Equine Kentucky Karron Oil* to the diet will be beneficial.

Calming Supplements

A calming supplement can also be enormously beneficial for anxious individuals. There are a high number of calmers on the market and it is important to note when making your choice that some calmers are based on one single ingredient (e.g. magnesium). Unless your horse actually has low magnesium levels these products may be of limited benefit. Therefore, we recommend using a supplement which contains a combination of magnesium, B-vitamins and L Tryptophan, such as *Foran Equine Nutri-Calm Syrup or Gel*.



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Topline Muscle

Achieving well developed topline and muscle tone takes time as your former racehorse begins its journey as a riding horse.

Exercise and nutrition work hand-in-hand to achieve a well-defined topline. Exercise will activate muscle conditioning, while a balanced diet containing high quality proteins will provide amino acid building blocks to build and repair a healthy muscular system. No two horses are the same and some require more support than others.

For weak individuals feeding a hydrolysed protein supplement such as *Foran Equine Muscle Prep*, which also contains added vitamin E and B-vitamins, can help to support and hasten muscle development. It is important to choose a feed which contains high quality protein ingredients and amino acids to support recovery and muscle development throughout training and conditioning.

Gut Health

Keeping concentrate meals small and frequent, offering plenty of clean forage, and limiting starch intake can help to reduce acid build up and support gastric health. Our Horse Care Ultra Cubes are low in starch and high in digestible oils and fibres to support gut health. The Care Package also includes a natural gastric acid buffer, prebiotics, and probiotics to support digestive function. If your horse is especially prone to digestive issues, then adding a digestive health supplement such as *Foran Equine Nutri-Guard Extra* to their ration can be beneficial especially at time of stress or when their diet or management is changing.

“ Keeping concentrate meals small and frequent, offering plenty of clean forage, and limiting starch intake can help to reduce acid build up and support gastric health. ”



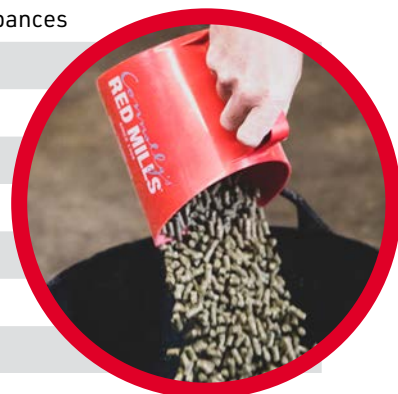
Importance of Forage

Forage is the most important part of your horse's diet, whether it is fresh (i.e. grass) or preserved (i.e. haylage or hay) it's essential that your horse receives adequate levels in their diet. As trickle feeders, good levels of dietary fibre are essential for maintaining digestive health – In the wild horses will graze up to 18 hours a day. Ideally forage should be provided ad lib but if this isn't possible intake should not be restricted to less than 1.5% of bodyweight per day (7.5kg for a 500kg horse).

This not only provides them with an important source of nutrients, but it is also essential to keep their digestive system functioning effectively and promotes psychological well-being. Lack of forage in the diet can lead to multiple issues including gastric ulcers, colic, loose droppings and stereotypic behaviours. Understanding the nutritional value and role of forage in the horse's diet will help you make the best choice for your horse

GOOD FEEDING PRACTICES WHEN FEEDING THE EX RACEHORSE

1. Feed each horse as an individual. Consider height, weight, life stage, metabolism, temperament and workload
2. Make all changes to the diet gradually over 7-10 days to minimise the risk of digestive disturbances
3. Forage is the most important part of your horses diet! Provide forage ad-lib where possible
4. Feed little and often, split your hard feed into 2 or 3 meals daily
5. Weigh your feed scoop! Feed by weight not volume
6. Assess body condition regularly, use a Body Condition Score (BCS) system
7. Have your vet or dentist check your horse's teeth and make sure you worm appropriately
8. Watch for signs of ulcers and, if found, take measures treat as recommended by your vet
9. Provide fresh clean water at all times
10. Keep to a routine to help your horse adjust to its new career



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FEEDING FOR A BALANCED TEMPERAMENT

Although diet alone cannot change your horse's actual temperament, it can have a significant effect on their behaviour. This article will focus on how we can optimise the diet of excitable, anxious or 'stressy' horses.



Protein – Friend or foe?

Protein is an important nutrient for all horses and supplies the building blocks for growth, cell repair and muscle development. Contrary to popular belief, it is not responsible for excitability or nervousness in the horse. Although protein can be utilised as a form of energy for the horse, it is only used as a very last resort source (e.g. a starving horse will begin to break down their body's own protein reserves [i.e. muscle] to use as energy in order to survive).

The misconception that protein causes excitability stems from the fact that traditionally high protein feeds are often also high in starch. However, we now know that it is the starch, rather than the protein, that can exacerbate excitability. Limiting protein intake will not reduce excitability and may in fact result in issues such as lack of muscle

development, a weakened immune system and poor hoof and hair quality.

Energy

Primary energy sources for the horse come from starch and sugar, fibre and oil. Starch and sugars are rapidly broken down by the horse into glucose and absorbed into the bloodstream via the small intestine. They provide the horse with a rush of fuel known as 'fast-release' energy. This type of energy can be very useful for certain horse types such as those that tend to be very laid-back. However, for a 'fizzy' horse, high intakes of 'fast-release' energy may result in them becoming difficult to handle or ride.

'Fizzy' individuals will benefit from a diet that is lower in starch and sugar and instead uses digestible fibres and oil as alternative energy sources. Fibre is a source of 'slow-release'

energy, fermented gradually in the horse's hindgut and so the energy is released over a long period of time. Likewise, oil is an excellent source of 'non-heating' energy and is a particularly useful source of calories when feeding a high-spirited horse.

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Micronutrients

Several micronutrients are important for the correct functioning of the horse's nervous system and low levels of certain vitamins and minerals may be linked to anxiety, including:

MAGNESIUM

This is an essential mineral required for muscle relaxation, regulation of cardiac rhythm and nerve signalling. Low magnesium intakes can be associated with increased stress and nervousness.

B-VITAMINS

Vitamins B1 'Thiamine', B6 'Pyridoxine' and B12 'Cyanocobalamin' play important roles in energy regulation, the transmission of nervous impulses and the conversion of tryptophan to serotonin. Therefore, deficiencies in B-vitamins may contribute to excitability in some horses.

L-TRYPTOPHAN

This is an essential amino acid and is a precursor to the neurotransmitter serotonin, also known as "the happy hormone". Serotonin is required on a daily basis by the brain for normal function and is particularly associated with the inhibition of aggression, fear or stress.

Forage

The most important part of your horses' diet is forage (i.e. grass, hay or haylage). Ideally, forage should be fed on a free choice basis allowing your horse access to roughage as needed. However, if restricted, the total forage intake should be no less than 1½ % of bodyweight per day on a dry matter basis (e.g. 7½ kg of forage 'dry weight' per day for a 500 kg horses). Feeding less than this amount will compromise your horse's health; increasing the risk of gastric ulcers, stereotypic behaviours, and hindgut disturbances – all of which have the potential to exacerbate unwanted behaviours.

1. Grass

Grass is an important forage source for many horses. However, it is important to remember that grass can be high in sugar, particularly at certain times of year (e.g. spring and autumn). During the daytime grass produces sugar using a process called photosynthesis, the plant then uses this sugar to fuel growth and seed production. During the night, when there is no light available, sugar levels tend to decrease and are usually at their lowest the following morning. However, this can vary day-to-day depending on environmental conditions. For

example, the sugar content of grass will be high on frosty, sunny mornings as the grass will be unable to use it during the night due to low overnight temperatures. Therefore, it is difficult to give concrete guidelines on when is the best time to turn out. Whilst sugar levels in pasture must be considered, the opportunity to spend some time in the paddock relaxing or letting off steam are of equal importance for horses prone to anxious, stress or excitable behaviour.

2. Hay & Haylage

The nutritional value of hay will largely depend on when it was cut. Late-cut hay tends to have lower digestible energy, starch and sugar levels than that of early-cut hay. This makes it a popular choice for many horses prone to 'hotting up'. The hay can also be soaked, if necessary, to further reduce its sugar content.

Haylage that has undergone extensive fermentation will also be low in sugar, as the sugar is used up during this process. However, most haylage nowadays tends to be relatively dry which limits fermentation, meaning that more sugar remains. In general, a high fibre haylage will be more suitable for anxious, sharp individuals than an early-cut ryegrass haylage.

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Choosing a feed

When choosing a suitable hard feed for a horse prone to being overly excitable or anxious, look for a feed that contains controlled levels of starch and sugar. In these situations, a low starch concentrate feed from the Connolly's RED MILLS Horse Care range, which provide controlled energy release from a unique blend of super fibres and cereals, is recommended.

The Connolly's RED MILLS Care Range contains the benefits of our unique Care Package, which includes pure protected yeast and two prebiotics (MOS and FOS) to aid hindgut health and help maximise forage digestibility. In addition, a natural long-lasting gastric acid buffer is also added to help support a healthy stomach.

For horses at rest or in very light work that need a calorie-controlled diet Connolly's RED MILLS PerformaCare Balancer is ideal. This nutrient-dense balancer contains optimal levels of micronutrients in a low intake feed.

For horses in light to moderate work, we recommend our Horse Care Ultra. The ingredients in Horse Care Ultra

The Connolly's RED MILLS Care Range contains the benefits of our unique Care Package, which includes pure protected yeast and two prebiotics (MOS and FOS) to aid hindgut health and help maximise forage digestibility.



Cubes have been carefully selected to provide 'non-heating', slow release energy in a low starch.

For horses in moderate to hard levels of work who may be jumping, evening, polo or hunting and do require some grain in the diet, we recommend Horse Care 10 or Horse Care 14 Cubes or Mix. Both these feeds are low in starch and high in fibre but contain a grain inclusion to help fuel exercise.

If you have already made changes to your horse's diet and are managing their exercise levels and environment to help minimize stress, anxiety or excitability then it may be worth considering a specific calming supplement. There are a high number of calmers on the market and it is important to note when making your choice that some calmers are based on one single ingredient (e.g. magnesium). Unless your horse

actually has low magnesium levels these products may be of limited benefit. Therefore, we recommend using a supplement which contains a combination of magnesium, B-vitamins and L Tryptophan, such as Foran Equine Nutri-Calm Syrup or Gel.

Providing an excitable or anxious horse with the energy or calories they need, without exacerbating an already overly exuberant attitude, can be challenging. However, it is possible to promote a more even temperament by keeping the starch and sugar levels low and instead providing energy (calories) from 'slow-release' energy sources including digestible super fibres (e.g. beet pulp and alfalfa meal) and oil (e.g. soya oil). Including a calming supplement such as Foran Equine Nutri-Calm Syrup or Gel can also be enormously beneficial for many individuals.



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FEEDING FOR TOPLINE & MUSCLE DEVELOPMENT

How can diet and exercise help build muscle and topline?

Horses, like people, come in all shapes and sizes. We are all familiar with the lean Thoroughbred type with a 'ewe' neck, and the chunky cob with a crest like a stallion, however, all horses need to BUILD topline.

There could be a number of reasons why your horse is not gaining muscle and topline, not all of which are related to diet. Factors such as ill-fitting saddles, musculoskeletal issues or health problems such as gastric ulcers can all affect how the horse moves and therefore how they develop muscle.

Equally, if they are not doing the right level or type of work needed to build muscle tone, regardless of what is being fed, the horse will struggle to achieve a strong outline. From a dietary point of view, it could be that your horse is simply not getting enough calories, that they need a higher protein horse feed

or that they need a feed that contains better quality of protein.

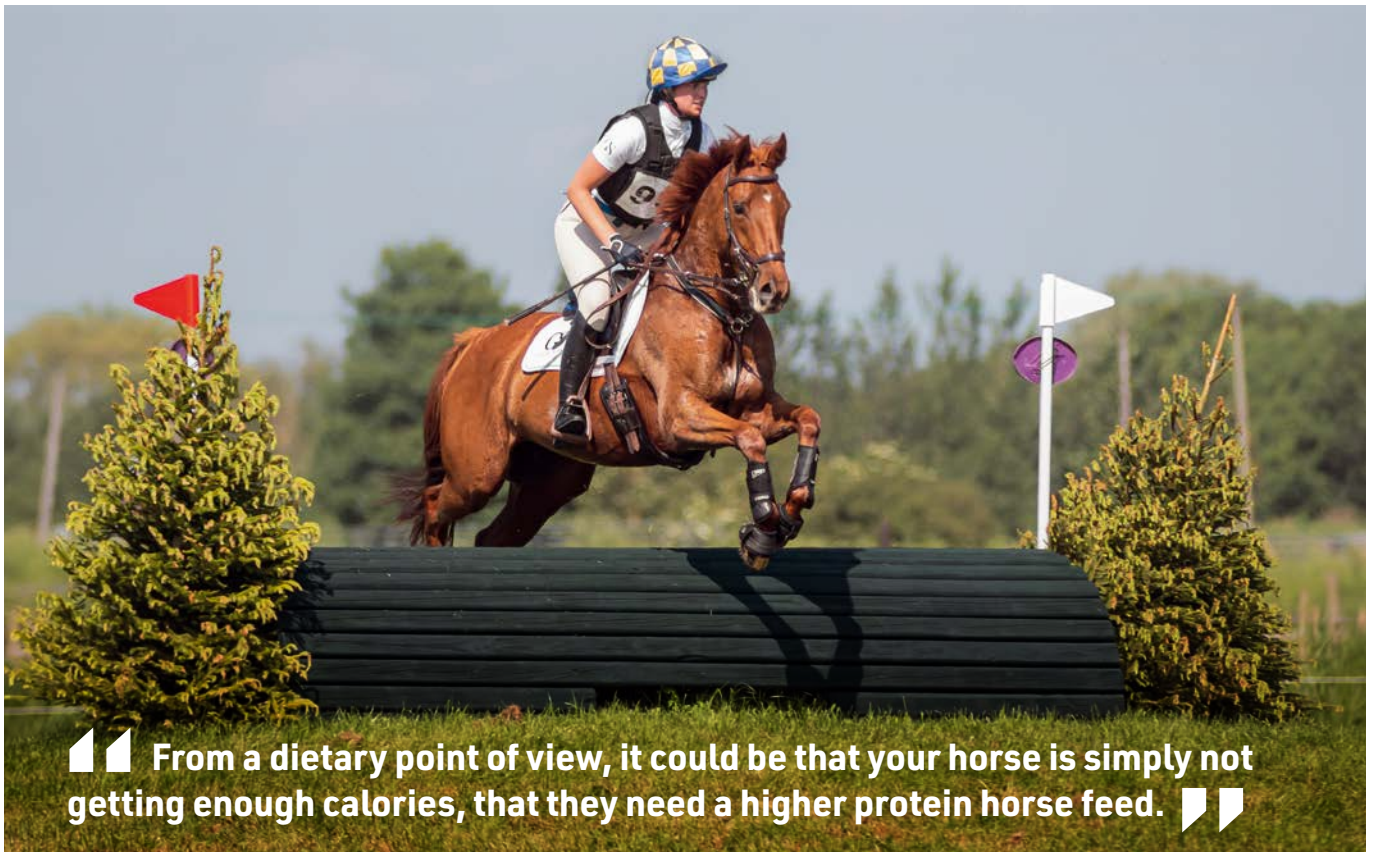
With a vast array of horse feeds to help build muscle, protein, and muscle building supplements available, choosing the most appropriate one for your individual horse can be daunting. In this article, we will explain what topline is, how to get it and how diet can help support muscle development.

What is topline and why is it important?

Topline is the term used to describe the musculature that runs from the poll, down the neck, over the back and into the hind quarters. Having a well-developed topline will mean that the horse has developed the muscles they need to have the power to move, jump and perform well. Having good muscle tone and development also helps to improve the horse's appearance and self-carriage.

Muscle vs fat

Topline should not be confused with fat, they are two entirely different tissues and one cannot be turned into another. Some horses, if allowed to, can easily gain excessive weight and fat deposition on the crest of the neck, along the back and hindquarters and this can give the illusion of a well-developed topline. However, unlike muscle fat does not aid your horse's movement, in fact an overweight horse is likely to be less athletic and tire more quickly. One of the best ways to monitor if your horse is carrying excessive fat is by body condition scoring them regularly. Find out more about body condition scoring here. When body condition scoring your horse, think how different the muscle on your biceps feels verses the wobbly bit under your arm. That is the difference you are feeling for on your horse.



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How to get topline?

While a good diet is essential for lots of reasons, diet alone will not give you a perfect outline; to build muscle a carefully considered exercise program is essential.

A typical example of a horse struggling for topline is the racehorse turned riding horse. The difference in riding styles between racehorses and leisure/ sport horses means that the horse will have been used to working in an outline that does not necessarily enhance the development of muscles over the neck and back and they will need a structured exercise program focusing on developing these muscles. Young horses just starting formal training will also often also lack topline. Obviously, all horses mature at different rates so whilst a compact Connemara might have good topline at a young age, a large framed, big boned Warmblood may need additional time to fully mature. Topline can also be affected to some degree by conformation, for example, a horse with a long back may find engaging their hindquarters more difficult.

Building topline does not happen overnight, it takes time and consistent exercise. Again, think about your own body; you do not get a six-pack by doing thirty sit ups, but if you do thirty sit ups every day for a lengthy period of time, along with a healthy balanced diet, your abdominal muscles will become stronger and more defined. Bear in mind that just like humans, when trying to build topline it is essential that during exercise the correct muscles are engaged. Furthermore, if your horse is not moving correctly this can result in unwanted muscle development in other areas, for example a horse that constantly has its head in the air will develop muscle under their neck and this will ultimately work against developing a good outline.

Nutrients for topline

A well-balanced diet is crucial for all horses but what are the main nutrients needed for muscle development? Muscle is made mainly from protein and so a diet containing adequate protein is key for muscle development. When choosing what to feed it is not necessarily the figure listed for protein percentage that matters as much as the quality of the protein.

Building topline does not happen overnight, it takes time and consistent exercise.

Protein is made up of chains of amino acids. The amino acids build up the protein molecule like building blocks. There are two types of amino acids, essential and non-essential. Non-essential amino acids can be synthesised by the horse and so are not a necessary part of the diet. Essential amino acids, such as lysine and methionine, must be provided in the diet because the horse has cannot manufacture them within the body. These amino acids are described as a 'limiting amino acid', as lack of them in the diet will result in limited growth and development. Quality protein is protein that has high levels of these essential amino acids.

Alongside protein/ amino acids, certain vitamins and minerals are also important for muscle health and development. For example, vitamin E and selenium act as antioxidants, which help to protect muscle and reduce damage during exercise, whilst B-vitamins play a role in controlling the rate at which amino acids are used and ensure that proteins are used at an optimal rate that reduces muscle damage. Antioxidants are also involved in red blood cell synthesis, thus help to ensure that plenty of oxygen is carried to the muscles when in work.

When selecting a feed to produce topline it is therefore important to not only look at the crude protein level declared on the back of the bag but also the list of ingredients. A feed designed to help support and promote topline development should ideally contain high quality protein sources such as Soya Bean Meal or Full-Fat Soya and these ingredients should appear high up the ingredients list which is always provided in descending order of inclusion.



What are my feed options?

When trying to build up your horse's topline the hard feed provides an important source of nutrients, but the most appropriate feed will depend on several factors such as your horse age, body weight and their temperament. For example

HORSE ON A LOW PROTEIN FEED

If you're using a low protein feed and you're struggling with muscle and topline, consider moving up to a high or higher protein horse feed; an example would be moving from Horse Care 10 (10% protein) to Horse Care 14 or Horse Care Ultra (14% protein). Alternatively, if you would prefer not to change your horse's feed then top-dressing with a high protein addition such as Define and Shine or, if feeding low levels of hard feed, PerformaCare Balancer.



THE GOOD-DOER

A horse or pony that maintains weight well will generally become overweight if fed a traditional conditioning mix or cube. When feeding the good-doer it is firstly essential to ensure their diet is fully balanced by feeding a concentrated source of protein, essential vitamins and minerals, whilst still limiting calorie intake. This is easily achieved by feeding a nutrient-dense feed balancer such as PerformaCare Balancer. If, after you have ensured the diet is balanced and the horse is doing appropriate exercise, you are still struggling to develop muscle tone then the addition of a muscle-building supplement can be extremely helpful.



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THE FIZZY / EXCITABLE HORSE

How to make a horse gain weight and muscle when they are prone to becoming overly excitable or fizzy is a common dilemma. Horse Care Ultra Cubes are high in calories and protein to aid weight gain and muscle development, yet are ultra-low in starch (just 4%) and are completely cereal-grain free, so really are they are the best feed to put weight on a horse where temperament is a concern.

OLDER HORSE

Just like humans, as horse's age they can suffer from a certain amount of muscle degeneration and have a noticeably reduced muscle development over their topline. In addition, many, but not all, horses in their senior years may not be in as much work as they previously were and this will make building topline in older horses more difficult. Taking into account the fact that some older horses struggle to maintain weight and/or maybe suffering from conditions such as Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (PPID), commonly referred to as Cushing's disease, can mean that they often need a specialist diet. One of the best senior horse feed for weight gain and muscle development is our Horse Care Ultra Cubes. Not only do they contain our unique Care Package to help support the veteran horse, they are also ultra-low in starch and sugar so are suitable for horses prone to or suffering from Cushing's Disease.

HORSES SUFFERING FROM GASTRIC DISCOMFORT

Discomfort caused by conditions such as Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome can affect how horses carry and use themselves and this, if left unaddressed, can affect their body shape. Where problems such as gastric ulcers are suspected medical treatment and specialist diet and management may be required, find out more about feeding a horse with suspected ulcers here. For horses prone to gastric or digestive problems we recommend our Care Range of feeds. All the feeds in our Care Range have been specifically formulated to be low in starch and contain beneficial ingredients including yeast, the prebiotics MOS and FOS, plus a long-lasting natural gastric buffer, all of which help to support and maintain a healthy stomach and hindgut.

Exercise ok, hard feed ok, what else can you do?

Having gone to the effort of perfecting your horse's diet and fine-tuning their exercise program, they may still need a little bit of help to get that final bit of topline or maybe you need to speed up the process to meet a deadline of a show? These types of horses will benefit from some extra support.

Connolly's Red Mills Define and Shine can be added to your horse's feed to provide an additional source of high in quality protein, rich in essential amino acids, to help support muscle and topline development. This high calorie and protein pellet aids weight gain and supports muscle development. It is rich in branch chain amino acids (BCAAs) which, alongside exercise, help your horse's topline by limiting muscle soreness and preserving muscle mass.

Alternatively, a hydrolysed plant protein supplements such as Foran Equine Muscle Prep can be enormously beneficial. Muscle Prep is an innovative liquid muscle-building supplement containing protein that has been pre-digested into amino acids, ready for direct absorption into the body. This readily absorbable, high quality protein is especially useful for horses that struggle to develop or maintain topline. Foran Equine Muscle Prep provides the horse with all 10 essential amino acids they need. It also contains Vitamin E, a powerful antioxidant to support muscle recovery, and B-vitamins, for optimum protein and energy utilisation.

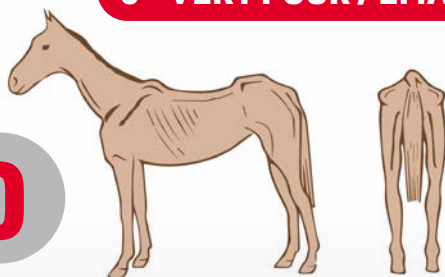
If you are struggling with your horse's lack of muscle tone or need advice on the correct diet to build topline, our expert team of nutritionists are on-hand to help you achieve the best results. You can get in touch with them here.



REDMILLS BODY CONDITION SCORE

0 - VERY POOR / EMACIATED

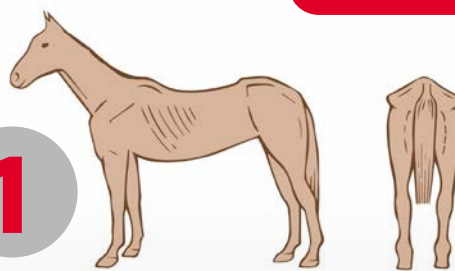
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- Neck – marked 'ewe' neck, narrow and slack base.
- Back & Ribs – skin tight over the ribs, ribs very clearly visible and back bone sharp and easily seen.
- Pelvis – angular pelvis, skin tight, very sunken rump. Deep cavity under the tail and either side of the croup.

1 - POOR

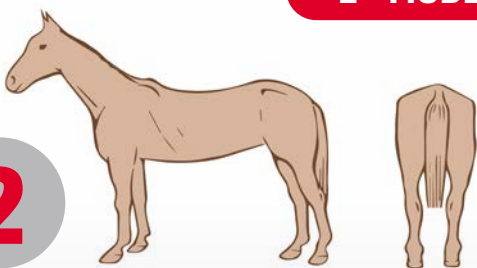
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- Neck – 'ewe' neck, narrow and slack at the base.
- Back & Ribs – Ribs easily visible, skin sunken, either side of the backbone. Back bone well defined.
- Pelvis – Rump sunken but skin supply, pelvis and croup prominent, cavity under tail.

2 - MODERATE

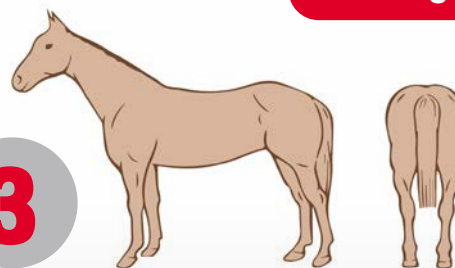
2



- Neck – narrow but firm, shoulder blade clearly defined.
- Back & Ribs – ribs just visible, backbone well covered. Backbone felt but not seen.
- Pelvis – rump flat either side of the back bone, croup well defined, some fat, slight cavity under the tail.

3 - GOOD

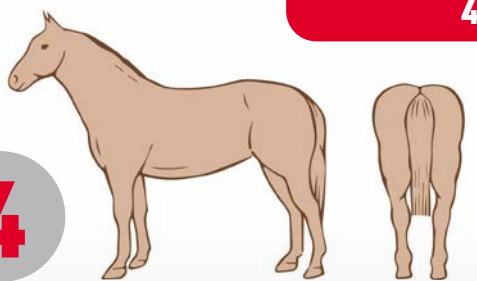
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- Neck – firm, no crest (except stallions), shoulder blades defined.
- Back & Ribs – ribs just covered, easily felt. No gutter along the back. Backbone covered, but easily felt.
- Pelvis – covered by fat and rounded, no gutter, pelvis easily felt.

4 - FAT

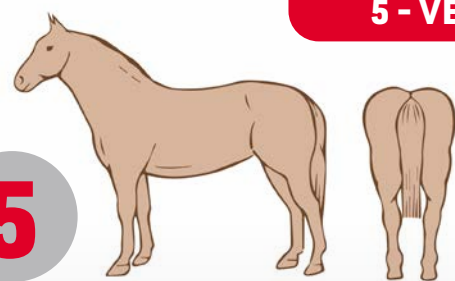
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- Neck – slight crest, wide and firm.
- Back & Ribs – Ribs well covered, gutter along backbone.
- Pelvis – pelvis covered, felt with only with firm pressure. Slight 'apple bottom' appearance when stand behind the horse.

5 - VERY FAT

5



- Neck – marked crest, very wide & firm, folds of fat
- Back & Ribs – ribs buried and cannot be felt. Deep guttering along back, back broad and flat.
- Pelvis – deep gutter to root of tail, pronounced 'apple bottom' appearance, skin distended, pelvis buried, cannot feel.

GROOMING THE RETIRED RACEHORSE

From the beginning of the retraining process, to preparing for competition success, our Care partners **Carr & Day & Martin** have all you need for the finishing touches. Their extensive range of grooming, hoof care, leather care, and show preparation products ensure that you can ensure your horse looks and feels their best – no matter where they are on their retraining journey.

GALLOP SHAMPOOS

Within the Gallop shampoo range there something for everyone; from the Stain Removing Shampoo with powerful stain removing properties, to Medicated Shampoo that's ideal for dry, scurfy and sensitive skin or the range of Gallop Colour Enhancing Shampoo uniquely formulated for every colour of horse, there is one to suit every horse's needs.



CANTER MANE & TAIL

A favourite around the world, Canter Mane & Tail Conditioner is never equalled in its ability to keep the mane and tail sleek, tangle-free and luxuriously soft. This original, long-lasting conditioner makes grooming quick and easy, and reduces hair breakage all while leaving an immaculate, oil free shine.

DREAMCOAT

Outshine the competition with Dreamcoat, the ultimate high gloss finish. The unique non-slip formula highlights muscle definition and can be used on the saddle patch, leaving no grease or residue. Spray Dreamcoat onto manes and tails prior to plaiting for a high shine finish.



CORNUCRESCINE DAILY HOOF DRESSING

A nourishing dressing based on the original Cornucrescine formula. Maintains optimum hoof condition and aids re-structuring & growth of the hoof. Suitable for all hoof types and ideal for daily use. Contains an integral, quality brush for easy application.

BELVOIR LEATHER CARE

The Belvoir Tack Cleaner Mitts provide the ultimate easy and effective tack cleaning experience. Clean both sides of your leather in one easy wipe and make cleaning those hard-to-reach areas and intricate details of tack much easier. Quick and convenient, no water required – on the go essential to ensure your leather is ready to shine at any event. Additionally they can be used for wiping down riding boots, bits and bridles.



For best result use Belvoir Step 2 Tack Conditioning Spray to soften, preserve and shine your leather.



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HAVE A QUESTION?

Don't forget that you can
Ask Our Experts

CONTACT US:

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Email: info@redmills.co.uk



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