

# A Guide to Tailoring KelatoVIT Performance to Basic Feed Rations

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Basic Diet Description	Hay/Chaff Description	KelatoVIT Performance Dose	Notes
<b>High Grain Diet (more than 5 kg/day)</b>	Mostly lucerne or clover chaff and hay OR Access to green pasture	80 - 90 g/day	Grains contain low levels of minerals (with the exception of phosphorous) and are virtually devoid of vitamins, but lucerne, clover and or green pasture contain moderate to good levels of some vitamins and minerals and go some way to filling in the gaps left by the grains. <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> should be used to make up the shortfalls for working horses.
	Mostly grass or oaten/wheaten chaff and hay Or No access to green pasture	100 - 110 g/day + 40 g/day limestone	Grains and grass hay or cereal hays and chaffs tend to be low in vitamin and mineral content and aren't as good at balancing a high grain diet. <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> will be essential in these diets to meet vitamin and mineral requirements while limestone is needed to balance the diets calcium to phosphorous ratio (as grassy forages tend to be low in calcium).
<b>Moderate to Low Grain Diet (less than 5 kg/day)</b>	Mostly lucerne or clover chaff and hay OR Access to green pasture	75 – 85 g/day	A lower grain diet means the horse will be eating more lucerne/clover hay and chaff or green pasture. These high quality forages contain moderate to good levels of some vitamins and minerals. While the reliance on <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> is slightly lower than when on a high grain diet, it is still required to fill the gaps left by the forages and grain.
	Mostly grass or oaten/wheaten chaff and hay Or No access to green pasture	95 – 105 g/day + 20g/day limestone	As above, a lower grain diet means the horse will be eating more forage, which has a slightly higher vitamin content. However the vitamin and mineral content of cereal and grass hays and chaffs tends to be low and variable, thus <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> is still used at slightly higher levels in addition to limestone to ensure requirements are met and the diet is balanced.
<b>Diets containing Premixed Feeds (at less than their full recommended rate)</b>	Mostly lucerne or clover chaff and hay OR Access to green pasture	50 – 90 g/day	Supplement at the higher dose rates when you are using only a small component of premixed feed. Reduce the <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> as the amount of premixed feed is increased.
	Mostly grass or oaten/wheaten chaff and hay Or No access to green pasture	60 – 110 g/day + 20 – 40 g/day limestone	Feeding premixed feeds in combination with cereal or grass hays and chaffs also slightly increase the reliance on <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> for vitamins and minerals.
<b>Diets containing Oils or Beet Pulp in place of some grain</b>	Mostly lucerne or clover chaff and hay OR Access to green pasture	90 - 100 g/day	While oils and Beet Pulp are excellent sources of energy for working horses, they are both virtually devoid of vitamins (with the exception of small amounts of vitamin E in oil) and minerals (with the exception of some minerals including calcium in Beet Pulp). Even when fed with high quality forages, <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> is required at slightly higher levels in these diets to compensate.
	Mostly grass or oaten/wheaten chaff and hay Or No access to green pasture	110 – 120 g/day + 20 – 40 g/day limestone	As above, the use of oils and Beet Pulp increases the diets reliance on <b>KelatoVIT Performance</b> for vitamins and minerals. When these feeds are fed with a diet based on grass or cereal hays and chaffs which also have a low and variable content of vitamins and minerals, supplementation with KelatoVIT Performance is slightly increased.

This is a guide only. For best results each horse's diet should be analysed and balanced.

