

Jenquine

BRINGING SCIENCE TO YOUR FEED BIN

Recommended by Veterinarians

A UNIQUE
COMBINATION OF
**ORGANIC &
INORGANIC
CALCIUM**

For all horses especially, those
grazing pastures with soluble &
insoluble oxalates

DR JENNIFER STEWART'S

BONE FORMULA[®]

FORTIFIED CALCIUM
SUPPLEMENT FOR HORSES

FOR ADMINISTRATION IN FEED

FORTE

5kg & 10kg
NETT
FOR ANIMAL
USE ONLY



BONE FORMULA[®] FORTE

FORTIFIED CALCIUM SUPPLEMENT FOR HORSES

A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF
ORGANIC & INORGANIC CALCIUM

For all horses especially, those grazing pastures with soluble & insoluble oxalates

TWO types of oxalates = 2 serious veterinary clinical problems for horses
SOLUBLE & INSOLUBLE OXALATES =the reason we need to feed inorganic & organic calcium.

There are 2 types of oxalates: ones that are soluble & dissolve in the horse's gut + ones that are insoluble & don't dissolve. Grasses like kikuyu, panic, setaria, buffel & other sub-tropical species contain oxalates. The oxalates in the plant are bound to minerals including sodium, potassium, magnesium & calcium. Sodium, potassium & magnesium oxalates are soluble & the minerals can be absorbed by the horse. Calcium-oxalate is insoluble & can't be absorbed.

SOLUBLE OXALATES When the horse eats the grass, the sodium, potassium & magnesium oxalates (but not the calcium oxalate) dissolve in the horse's stomach releasing the sodium, potassium, magnesium & oxalate. The horse can then absorb the free sodium, potassium, magnesium & oxalate into the blood. The horse uses the sodium, potassium & magnesium - but it has no use for the oxalate. However once absorbed into the blood, the soluble oxalates will bind to the blood calcium. Both the free oxalate & the calcium oxalate in the blood are transported to the kidneys for excretion in the urine.

Once in the kidneys, the oxalate forms crystals & stones that damage the kidney & cause renal failure.

As well as being absorbed, soluble oxalates have a high affinity for calcium in the gut. Inorganic forms of calcium help prevent free oxalates binding calcium in the gut and oxalate absorption into the blood. Inorganic forms of calcium that can prevent oxalate poisoning include di- & mono-calcium phosphate & calcium carbonate. **Jenquine Bone Formula Forte[®] & Calsorb Forte[®]** provide inorganic forms of calcium to reduce the risk of soluble oxalate absorption & kidney damage.

INSOLUBLE OXALATES Calcium-oxalate in the grass is insoluble in the horse's gut. Because the calcium-oxalate cannot be dissolved to release the calcium, the diet can be calcium deficient. Providing an organic form of absorbable calcium helps prevent the free soluble plant oxalates from binding to the calcium in the diet.

Jenquine Bone Formula Forte[®] & Calsorb Forte[®] include inorganic & a readily absorbable source of organic calcium.

FEEDING RATES¹ (scoop contains 25g):

Weanlings, yearlings & ponies

Improved pasture/lucerne: 25g-50g/day
Other diets*: 50g-75g/day

Pregnant & lactating mares, mature horses

Improved pasture/lucerne: 50g-75g/day
Other diets*: 75g-125g/day

¹Feeding rates may vary according to the season & veterinary advice.

*Grass, grains, bran, pollard, cereal chaff/hay & oxalate-containing pastures.

ANALYSIS (per kg)

Calcium	302g	Zinc	3601mg
Manganese	3855mg	Selenium	6.6mg
Copper	2010mg	Chloride	90g
Iodine	34mg	Sodium	60g

FORMULATED & MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Jenquine

PO Box 541, Richmond NSW 2753
Phone 0419 121 314
jenquine.com



FORMULATED & MADE IN AUSTRALIA

by Dr Jennifer Stewart BVSc, BSc, PhD, Equine Veterinarian & Consultant Nutritionist
For more information email info@jenquine.com, call 0419 121 314 or www.jenquine.com