



## STRATEGIC DEWORMING: FOALS & YOUNG HORSES

**Birth to 1 Year** Fill in the first box with their birthdate and the following boxes with the correlating months

Foaling Date		
1 month		
2 months		Oxibendazole (eg Anthelcide)
3 months		
4 months		
5 months		Fecal Egg Count & product recommended based on results If unable to perform Fecal Egg Count, Fenbendazole (eg Panacur)
6 months		
7 months		
8 months		
9 months		Ivermectin
10 months		
11 months		
12 months		Double dose of Pyrantel Pamoate (eg Strongid)*

\*double dose is to ensure efficacy against tapeworms

**Consult with your veterinarian when transitioning from the foal schedule to the young horse schedule.**

### 1 Year to 3 Years

		Low to Medium Risk 0 – 500 epg	High Risk >500 epg
Winter	December		Fenbendazole
	January		
	February		
Spring	March	Fecal Egg Count Ivermectin	Fecal Egg Count Ivermectin
	April		
	May		
Summer	June	Pyrantel Pamoate*	Pyrantel Pamoate
	July		
	August		
Fall	September	Quest Plus* Administer after first hard freeze *If under 18 months old, give a double dose Fenbendazole for 5 days	Quest Plus* *If under 18 months old, give a double dose Fenbendazole for 5 days
	October		
	November		

\*Extreme caution should be used when administering Quest Plus to foals, young and miniature horses, as overdosage may result in serious adverse reactions. Do not use in sick, debilitated or underweight animals.

*Please refer to back of this page to determine your horse's weight prior to deworming.*

**These are general guidelines for parasite management in the horse.  
Please consult your veterinarian to develop a specific deworming protocol for your horse.**

## GOOD PARASITE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Routinely remove manure from pastures, paddocks and stalls every 1-3 days
  - If ambient temperature is <50°F consistently, can decrease to every 7-10 days
- Do not spread manure on pasture unless properly composted

## DETERMINING YOUR HORSE'S WEIGHT

The most accurate way to obtain a horse's weight is to use a scale. If a horse-sized scale is unavailable, the next most accurate method is using the following formula to estimate weight:

For a foal 7 to 28 days old:  $(\text{Heart girth} - 25)/0.07$

For a foal 28 to 90 days old:  $(\text{Heart girth} - 25)/0.17$

For a weanling (up to age 1):  $(\text{Heart girth} \times \text{heart girth} \times \text{body length})/280$

For a yearling (1-2 yrs):  $(\text{Heart girth} \times \text{heart girth} \times \text{body length})/301$

For a horse 2 yrs and up:  $(\text{Heart girth} \times \text{heart girth} \times \text{body length})/330$

\*measurements should be taken in inches using a vinyl measuring tape with the horse standing squarely

### How to measure "heart girth"

Measure around the girth area, directly behind the elbow and withers



### How to measure "body length"

Measure from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock



Illustrations Courtesy of TheHorse.com

- There is a video showing how to take measurements available at: [www.thehorse.com/videos/30407/how-to-measure-your-horse-to-estimate-his-weight](http://www.thehorse.com/videos/30407/how-to-measure-your-horse-to-estimate-his-weight)
- This calculation is not accurate for full size or miniature horses.
- Weight tapes are much less accurate than the above calculations but should be able to give you a rough estimate of weight.