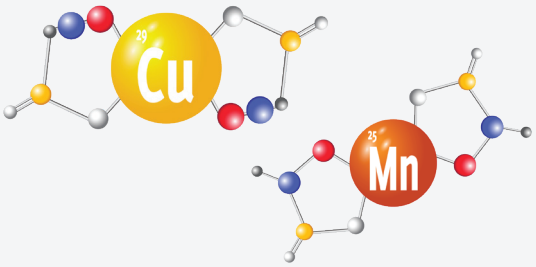
EXPLORING CHELATION IN HORSES



CHELATION

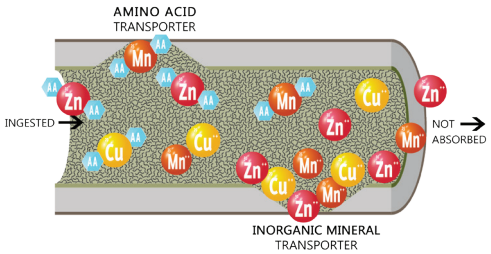
Chelation (key-lay-shun) is the process by which a trace mineral (iron, cobalt, copper, zinc, manganese) is combined with an organic compound. The resulting substances are known as chelates.

HORSES ARE MEANT TO EAT PLANTS NOT ROCKS

When entering the gastrointestinal tract inorganic minerals will go in 1 of 3 directions:

1. Pass through, ending up in manure
2. Bind to a competitor and end up in manure
3. Bind to an organic compound that will transport the mineral through the intestine wall to the target tissue.

Using the most effective organic compound ensures maximal absorption of the mineral.



Not all chelates are the same depending on the organic compound the mineral is bound to as to the benefits that can be gained. Amino acids and proteinates provide the most stability and bioavailability compared to other organic attachment compounds.

ORGANIC (CHELATED)

CHELATES are often described as ORGANIC minerals and are bound to an organic compound.

INORGANIC (NON-CHELATED)

INORGANIC minerals are not bound to an organic compound and are mined directly from the ground

THE EQUINE RESEARCH

LINKED TO CHELATED MINERALS

IMMUNITY
increased stress and disease resistance in performance horses

GROWTH
reduced bone abnormalities in growing horses

REPRODUCTION
reduction in early embryonic death rate
increased number of eggs produced per reproduction cycle
improvement in foaling rate

HOOF & COAT
improved hoof and hair condition

CHELATED TRACE MINERALS ARE UTILIZED IN ALL

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