EQUINE FARM MANAGER · QUICK START · FACT SHEET

Quick Start: Your First Hour in the Equine Farm Manager

Set up the farm, the herd, the fields, and the hay once. After that, every tab shares the same horses and fields, and the app keeps the math current as you record what happens.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Every tab

01 What the app does

The Equine Farm Manager is one free, browser-based record for a horse operation. You enter a horse or a field once, and every tab uses it: body condition drives ration targets, housing drives manure volume, grazing ties horses to paddocks, and the feeding log draws down hay inventory.

It runs on your device

- No login and no account.
- Entries save automatically in the browser you are using.
- Nothing is uploaded. Your farm data stays on that device.
- It works offline once loaded. Add it to your phone's home screen for barn use.

It is a planning aid

- Figures are estimates to plan and buy against.
- Body condition and weight trend are the final word on whether a plan works.
- It does not formulate rations or diagnose. Your veterinarian and nutritionist still do that.

02 Set up in seven steps

Work in this order. Each step feeds the ones after it.

1. **Farm details.** Enter farm name, steward or owner, county, and year established. The farm name prints on every report.
2. **Add your horses.** Use *+ Add a horse* on the Farm tab. Give each horse a weight, class (maintenance, senior, in work, broodmare, growing, and so on), housing type, and grazing system. Use the same name everywhere; records match by horse.
3. **Add fields and paddocks.** Type them in with *+ Add a field*, or export borders from Mapulator or any GPS mapper as KML or GeoJSON and use *Import field borders*. Shapes match fields by name; an unmatched shape becomes a new field with acreage measured from its outline.
4. **Build the hay library.** Add one entry per cutting or purchased load: pounds per bale, bales on hand, cutting number, and cost. If you have a lab report, import the XML so dry matter, energy, protein, and

sugar are measured rather than estimated.

5. **Score body condition.** On the BCS tab, score the six regions for each horse and save. The score carries to the horse and into the forage plan.
6. **Print the daily feed chart.** Reports → *Daily feed chart* gives whoever throws hay the pounds per horse, split AM and PM, for this month's pasture.
7. **Save to file.** Settings → *Save to file* makes a portable backup. Do this before you clear browser data or switch devices.

TRY IT FIRST

The app opens with a sample farm. Explore it to see how the tabs connect, then use *Clear everything* in Settings before entering your own farm. *Reset to JoGlenn sample* brings the example back.

03 How the tabs feed each other

`Horse weight + class` → `Hay need` → `Have vs. need by cutting` → `What to buy`

`BCS + weight trend` → `Ration targets` → `Daily feed chart` → `Feeding log` → `Bales on hand`

`Housing` → `Manure + bedding volume` → `Compost records` → `Application planner` ← `Field soil test`

`Grazing log` → `Horses on paddocks` → `Rotation map status`

`Breeding record` → `Foaling` → `Add foal to herd`

04 Keep it current

WHEN	DO THIS	TAB
Daily	Log today's feeding from the chart; log grazing moves	Forage · Fields
Weekly	Update bales on hand if the log missed anything; check what's coming due	Forage · Biosecurity
Monthly	Re-score BCS and tape weight; add management notes for any feed or turnout change	BCS
Each workout you track	Record recovery heart rate, heat index, and the whole-horse check	Recovery
At haying	Add cuttings as they come off the field; send samples for analysis	Forage
Fall	Set the feeding window to turnout; check still-to-buy and the heaviest month	Forage
Any time you change devices	Save to file, then Open a saved file on the new device	Settings

05 Which guide to read next

IF YOU WANT TO…	READ
Learn every tab end to end	Complete User Guide
Size, test, cost, and buy hay	Forage & Hay Planning User Guide
Manage paddocks and pasture sugar	Pasture, Grazing & Sugar Risk
Score condition and track weight	Body Condition & Weight
Track conditioning after work	Recovery Ledger Guide
Plan manure and compost by soil need	Manure & Compost Planning
Track vaccines, tests, and fecal egg counts	Biosecurity & Parasite Records
Record breeding, due dates, and foals	Breeding & Foaling Records
Print, back up, and customize lists	Reports, Backup & Settings

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Equine Farm Manager: Complete User Guide

Every tab of the app in one reference: what each card asks for, what it calculates, and how its results flow to the rest of the farm record.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Every tab

IN THIS GUIDE

1. About the app
2. Getting around
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11. Reports
12. Settings, backup, and your data
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01 About the app

The Equine Farm Manager brings the Forage Ledger, the body-condition worksheet, and the Recovery Ledger together with pasture, manure, biosecurity, and breeding records in one place. Enter a horse or a field once, and every tab shares it.

Who it is for: anyone responsible for one horse or a whole barn, from a backyard owner to a breeding or boarding operation.

The principle behind it: forage comes first. Size the hay, test it, match it to each horse, and fill only the real gaps. Grain and supplements are for horses that need what forage cannot supply. The horse's condition and weight trend are the final check on any plan.

WHAT IT IS NOT

The app is a planning and record-keeping aid. It does not formulate rations, diagnose illness, or replace your veterinarian, farrier, or equine nutritionist. Confirm diets for insulin-resistant, senior, broodmare, and growing horses with a professional.

02 Getting around

- **Tabs** group the work: Farm, Fields, Forage, BCS, Recovery, Manure, Biosecurity, Breeding, Reports, and Settings.

- **Cards** within each tab read top to bottom. Results update as you type.
- **Autosave:** every entry saves in this browser on this device as you go. There is no Save button for routine entries.
- **Edit and Cancel edit:** clicking a saved record loads it into the form above. Change it and save, or press *Cancel edit* to leave it untouched.
- **Offline:** once loaded, the app works without a connection. Add it to your phone's home screen to use it in the barn.
- **Small screens:** wide tables scroll sideways. Turn a phone to landscape for the forage tables.

03 Farm and horses

`Farm tab · Farm · Horses`

Farm

Farm name, steward or owner, county, year established, and notes. The farm name heads every printed report.

Horses

Use *+ Add a horse* for each animal. The fields you set here travel to every other tab:

FIELD	WHERE IT IS USED
Name	Matches the horse across every tab and report. Keep it consistent.
Weight	Hay need, energy need, and the daily feed chart. Updated from the Body weight log.
Class or stage	Sets dry-matter intake and energy and protein needs in the forage plan.
Housing type	Sets the horse's share of manure and bedding volume on the Manure tab.
Grazing system	Sets the month-by-month pasture share, so hay need drops in grazing season.
Cutting fed	Leave on Auto to feed the best-fit cutting in stock, or pick one.

Each horse's latest body-condition score and weight appear on the Horses card automatically once you record them on the BCS tab.

04 Fields, map, and grazing

`Rotation map · Fields & paddocks · Grazing log`

- **Fields & paddocks:** add each field with *+ Add a field*. A field can carry its own soil test, which the compost planner uses.
- **Rotation map:** import field borders as KML or GeoJSON from Mapulator or another GPS mapper. Shapes match fields by name; an unmatched shape creates a new field with acreage measured from its geometry. Each paddock shows as grazing, ready, or resting.
- **Grazing log:** choose a field, date in, date out, and the horses on it, then *Log grazing move*. The log ties horses to paddocks and drives the map status.

Pasture share by month, pasture sugar risk, and the pasture intake calculator are on the Forage tab. See *Pasture, Grazing & Sugar Risk* for the full method.

05 Forage and hay

`Forage tab`

The forage plan is the core of the app. In order down the tab:

1. **Annual forage plan** summary: hay to feed for the full year, peak all-hay day, heaviest month, value of hay on hand, and cost per horse per year.
2. **The herd:** class, grazing system, weight, head count, BCS, and cutting fed for each horse.
3. **Feeding method:** sets the waste allowance, from about 6% with a slow-feed net to about 30% for a round bale with no feeder.
4. **Hay library:** one entry per cutting or lot, with bale weight, bales on hand, analysis, and cost (per bale, per ton, or farm-grown cost of production).
5. **Cost of feed compared:** dollars per megacalorie for each cutting.
6. **What testing your hay changed:** the plan on measured values against the visual estimate.
7. **Grazing systems** and **Pasture testing & sugar risk**.
8. **Pasture intake calculator.**
9. **Hay demand across the year** and **Have vs. need by cutting**.
10. **Feeding window:** what to still buy from barn-up to turnout.
11. **Daily feed chart** and **Feeding log**, which draws down inventory.
12. **Does the hay meet the herd?** energy and protein check, and optional manual **Rations**.

See the *Forage & Hay Planning User Guide* for every input and calculation.

06 Body condition, weight, and notes

`BCS tab · Body condition worksheet · Body weight · Management notes · History`

- **Body condition worksheet:** six-region Henneke scoring with as many assessors as you like. Pick a horse type to set the target range and a disagreement threshold (1.5, 2.0, or 2.5 points) to flag regions to re-check together.
- **Save and Cancel** live in the horse banner at the top of the tab, which stays in view as you scroll. Saving carries the score to the horse and into the forage plan.
- **Body weight:** log scale weight, or enter heart girth and body length to estimate it.
- **Management notes:** dated notes tagged by lever (feed, turnout, health, exercise, other) drop markers on the horse's condition and weight trend.

```
Estimated weight (lb) = heart girth² (in) × body length (in) ÷ 330
```

See *Body Condition & Weight* for scoring technique and targets.

07 Recovery Ledger

`Recovery tab`

Records how a horse recovers after work: work type and discipline, duration, air temperature and humidity (heat index), resting and peak heart rate, heart rate at each minute after work, respiratory rate, optional lactate, and a whole-horse check (hydration, gut sounds, attitude and gait, and welfare flags). The app interpolates time to the recovery target, 64 bpm by default, and tracks each horse's history.

See the *Recovery Ledger Guide* for the full protocol.

08 Manure and compost

`Manure tab · Waste volume by housing · Compost & handling · Compost application planner · Where to send compost`

- **Waste volume by housing:** estimated annual manure plus bedding in cubic yards, driven by each horse's housing type.
- **Compost & handling:** dated records of volume and status (collecting, composting, cured, applied), with optional field and rate. Import a compost or manure analysis as XML or PDF.
- **Compost application planner:** pick an analyzed pile and a soil-tested field. The rate is sized to the most limiting nutrient, phosphorus first.
- **Where to send compost:** fields ranked by the P_2O_5 and K_2O they need per acre. High-P, high-K fields are marked "hold."

See *Manure & Compost Planning*.

09 Biosecurity and parasites

`Biosecurity tab · Biosecurity & health records · Parasite management · Coming due · All records`

Record vaccinations, tests, quarantines, visitors, transport, and incidents, with an optional horse, result, and next-due date. Enter fecal egg counts as eggs per gram in Result, and the parasite summary classifies each horse as a low, moderate, or high shedder. *Coming due* lists everything due in the next 60 days.

See *Biosecurity & Parasite Records*.

10 Breeding and foaling

`Breeding tab`

Record each cover or insemination: mare, stallion (yours or an outside stallion), method, date, and status. The estimated foaling date fills in at 340 days. When the foal arrives, record its date, sex, and name, and use *Add foal to herd*. Summaries show the season, broodmares, and each stallion's service record.

See *Breeding & Foaling Records*.

11 Reports

`Reports tab · Print a report`

Choose a scope (the comprehensive farm report, the daily feed chart barn sheet, or an individual horse or field), then *Preview* to see the exact printout below the page and *Download / print* to save it as a PDF or print it.

12 Settings, backup, and your data

- **Dropdown lists and calculation constants** can be edited in Settings. Removing an option does not change records already using it.
- **Save to file** downloads your whole farm, settings included, as a portable backup. **Open a saved file** restores it on any device.
- **Run integrity check** looks for broken links between records.
- **Reset to JoGlenn sample** loads the example farm. **Clear everything** erases this browser's copy.

BACK UP

Browser storage can be erased by clearing site data, a private window, or some phone cleanup apps. Save to file regularly, and always before clearing or resetting.

13 Assumptions and limitations

- Intake and energy estimates follow NRC (2007)-style values scaled to body weight. They are suitable for planning and buying, not for a formulated ration.
- The energy check assumes hay is the only forage at target intake, the tightest winter case.
- Untested cuttings assume 90% dry matter and a visual-quality energy estimate until an analysis is entered.
- Pasture intake varies widely with forage, weather, the individual horse, and grazing behavior. Pasture figures are starting points.
- Recovery results describe a session, not the horse's health.
- Compost rates are planning figures. Follow your nutrient management plan, local setbacks, and any AEM or CAFO requirements that apply to your farm.

14 Glossary

BCS	Body condition score, 1–9 on the Henneke scale.
CP	Crude protein, percent of dry matter.
DE	Digestible energy, in megacalories (Mcal) per pound.
DM	Dry matter, the non-water part of a feed, where nutrients are expressed.
EPG	Eggs per gram of manure, from a fecal egg count.
ESC	Ethanol-soluble carbohydrates, the simple sugars most relevant to insulin-resistant horses.
Heat index	Air temperature (°F) plus relative humidity (%), a rule of thumb for heat load during work.
IR / EMS	Insulin resistance / equine metabolic syndrome.
NSC	Non-structural carbohydrates; the app tracks ESC + starch.
P_2O_5, K_2O	Phosphate and potash, the forms soil tests and fertilizer recommendations use.
Shedder status	Low, moderate, or high, based on a horse's fecal egg count.

15 Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	FIX
My data is missing on another device	Data lives in one browser. Save to file on the first device, then Open a saved file on the second.
My data disappeared after clearing the browser	Open your most recent saved file. Without one, the data cannot be recovered.
A horse's BCS didn't reach the forage plan	Use Save / Update in the horse banner at the top of the BCS tab.
Bales on hand look wrong	Check the Feeding log for duplicate entries, and confirm received bales on the cutting's card.
"Check DE" appears on a cutting	The energy value is outside the plausible range for hay. Confirm it is Mcal per pound, not per kilogram or megajoules.
Map shapes didn't match my fields	Shapes match by name. Rename the shape or the field so they agree, then import again.
A lab report won't import	Use the lab's XML file when one is offered; it is the most reliable. Otherwise key the values in.
Something else	Run integrity check in Settings, save a backup, and email support.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Forage & Hay Planning User Guide

Size the herd's hay for the year by cutting, test it, cost it per calorie, match it to every horse, and track inventory down to the bale with the daily feed chart and feeding log.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Forage tab

IN THIS GUIDE

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8. Step 5: Grazing and pasture
9. Reading the plan
10. The feeding window
11. Daily feed chart and feeding log
12. Does the hay meet the herd?
13. Assumptions and troubleshooting

01 About forage planning

The Forage tab estimates each horse's annual hay need, tracks it by cutting, checks whether the hay meets each horse's energy and protein needs, and prices it. In the Equine Farm Manager it also pulls body condition from the BCS tab, pasture share from your grazing systems, and draws inventory down as you feed.

Forage first. Size it, test it, and fill only the real gaps. Grain is for horses that need calories forage cannot supply.

WHAT CHANGED FROM THE STAND-ALONE FORAGE LEDGER

- Horses are entered once on the Farm tab and shared here.
- BCS comes from the latest saved worksheet automatically.
- **Cutting fed** can be left on Auto so the app picks the best-fit cutting in stock.
- Lab reports import as XML or PDF, and the library now records calcium, phosphorus, and lysine.
- New cards: pasture sugar risk, pasture intake calculator, feeding window, daily feed chart, and a feeding log that draws down bales on hand.

02 Before you start

- Add your horses on the Farm tab with weight, class, housing, and grazing system.

- Gather bale weights and counts for each cutting or load, what you paid or what it cost to grow, and any forage analyses.
- Revisit the plan at haying, when lab results return, and again in the fall before barn-up.

03 Step 1: The herd

`Forage tab · The herd: class · grazing · cutting fed`

Class, grazing system, weight, and head count come from each horse. Edit them here or on the Farm tab; both stay in sync. BCS is pulled from the latest worksheet. A single horse is a group of one; a set of similar horses can be one row with a head count.

Intake by class

Class sets dry-matter intake as a percent of body weight and the energy and protein targets:

CLASS	TYPICAL DM INTAKE	NOTES
Maintenance, easy keeper	~1.5%	Watch condition
Maintenance, average	~2.0%	Default adult
Maintenance, hard keeper	~2.25%	Struggles to hold weight
Senior	~2.0%	Chewability and quality matter most
Insulin resistant / EMS	~1.5% of ideal weight	Managed by sugar, not volume
Light, moderate, heavy work	~2.0–2.75%	Rises with workload
Breeding stallion in season	~2.25%	Similar to moderate work
Broodmare, gestation or lactation	~2.0–2.75%	Climbs late in gestation and early in lactation
Growing (weanling, yearling)	~2.5–2.75%	High needs per pound; confirm with a nutritionist

Cutting fed: Auto or a pick

Leave **Auto** on and the app feeds each horse the best-fit cutting in stock for energy, protein, and, for insulin-resistant and easy-keeping horses, low sugar. Pick a specific cutting to override. If a picked cutting reaches **0 bales on hand**, the app falls back to the best available cutting and flags it on this card.

KEEP COUNTS CURRENT

Auto is only as good as the inventory behind it. Use the feeding log, and update received bales when you restock.

04 Step 2: Feeding method

Feeding method sets the waste allowance. It often moves the annual total more than any other input.

FEEDING METHOD	WASTE ALLOWANCE
Slow-feed hay net	~6%
Manger or hay rack	~12%
Round bale with feeder	~15%
On the ground	~20%
Round bale, no feeder	~30%

Use **Waste override (%)** if you have measured your own waste.

05 Step 3: The hay library

`Forage tab · Hay library — cuttings, cost & analysis`

Add one entry per cutting or lot you keep separate: first cutting, second cutting, a purchased load. Keeping them separate lets the app feed leafier cuttings to the horses that need them and show whether you baled enough of each.

FIELD	WHAT TO ENTER
Name / lot	A name you'll recognize on the feed chart, such as "2026 2nd cut, north field"
Source	Hay (stored) or Pasture (grazed)
Forage type, quality	Grass, mixed, or legume; premium to fair. Drives the estimate until a test is entered.
Field	Optional link to the field it came from
lb / bale, bales on hand	Tons on hand is figured from these two
Cutting #, date	Harvest details
DM %, DE, CP, ESC + starch	From the lab report; dry-matter basis
Calcium, phosphorus, lysine	From the lab report; percent of dry matter

Importing a lab report

Use **Import lab report (XML / PDF)**. When your lab offers an XML file, use it; it is the most reliable. A lab PDF can place as-sampled and dry-matter columns side by side, so check the imported values against the report. A lab report fills DE, CP, DM, and sugar; untested cuttings use the quality and type estimate.

VALUE	WHY IT MATTERS
Dry matter	How much of each bale is feed. Sets the as-fed pounds needed.
DE (Mcal/lb)	The basis of the energy check. Values outside about 0.40–1.10 are flagged "Check DE."
Crude protein	Compared against each class's protein need.
ESC + starch	Sugar and starch load. Aim under about 10% for insulin-resistant and laminitis-prone horses.
Calcium, phosphorus	Hay should supply at least as much calcium as phosphorus; many nutritionists aim for a ratio near 1.5:1 to 2:1.
Lysine	The first limiting amino acid for horses; matters most for growing horses and broodmares.

06 Step 4: Hay economics

Choose the cost basis for each cutting:

- **Per bale:** price plus delivery or handling per bale.
- **Per ton:** converted using bale weight. Common for large squares and rounds.
- **Farm-grown:** acres harvested, yield (tons/acre), land charge, establishment, fertilizer and lime, fuel, repairs and machinery, twine or net wrap, and labor. Returns cost per acre, per ton, and per bale.

FARM-GROWN HAY ISN'T FREE

Leaving out land, labor, and machinery is the most common way producers underprice their own forage. Without them, the figure is a cash cost, not a full cost.

Cost of feed compared

Every cutting is priced in **dollars per megacalorie**. That prices what the horse actually gets, not what the bale weighs. A cheap, stemmy cutting often costs more per calorie than a pricier leafy one.

```
$ per Mcal = cost per lb as fed ÷ (DM fraction × DE in Mcal/lb DM)
```

07 What testing changed

Once any cutting has a lab analysis, the app runs the plan twice: once on measured dry matter and energy, once on the visual estimate. It reports the difference so you can see what the test was worth in tons and dollars, and flags what only testing reveals: sugar against insulin-resistance thresholds, protein against broodmare and growth needs, and moisture surprises.

08 Step 5: Grazing and pasture

Each horse has a grazing system with a percent of each month's forage from pasture. Western New York defaults (dry lot, managed grazing on dry lot, track system, rotational pasture, full-season turnout) can be edited to match your fields. The pasture sugar card and pasture intake calculator refine this further. See *Pasture, Grazing & Sugar Risk*.

09 Reading the plan

FIGURE	WHAT IT TELLS YOU
Hay to feed, full year	Tons, bales, and as-fed pounds for the herd, after pasture and waste
Peak day (all-hay)	The herd's heaviest single day of hay
Heaviest month	Your winter storage requirement; check it against what the barn holds
Hay value on hand	Inventory valued at each cutting's cost
Cost / horse / yr	Annual hay cost per head
Hay demand across the year	Monthly need, showing where pasture carries the herd
Have vs. need by cutting	Surplus or shortfall per cutting. A surplus in one cutting does not cover a shortfall in another.

10 The feeding window

`Forage tab · Feeding window — what to still buy, barn-up to turnout`

Set a window start and end (and a buy price, if you like). Need is figured **day by day** across the window using each horse's class, weight, feeding waste, and that month's grazing share, so a window that runs into grazing season already credits pasture.

- **Still to buy** nets hay on hand against the window's need.
- **Quality target** says what each horse needs, so you can match a seller's hay test.
- **Low-sugar need** is tracked separately. Surplus average hay does not cover an insulin-resistant or easy-keeping horse.

11 Daily feed chart and feeding log

Daily feed chart: pounds of hay per horse right now, reflecting this month's pasture, split AM and PM. Amounts drop in grazing season and rise in winter. Print it from Reports → *Daily feed chart* for whoever throws hay.

Feeding log: each entry subtracts bales from a cutting, so bales on hand, Auto selection, and fallback all track real inventory.

1. Press **Log today's feeding**. The app reads the chart, converts each horse's pounds to bales of the cutting it is actually fed, and records today. Running it again replaces today's entry rather than adding a second one.
2. For a manual entry, choose date, cutting, and bales fed, add a note if needed, and press **Add feeding**.
3. When you restock a cutting, raise its received bales on the cutting's card in the hay library.

12 Does the hay meet the herd?

Compares the energy and protein in hay eaten at target intake against each group's estimated need, using the cutting it is fed as the only forage. Results read short, meets, or rich. Use **Rations** for optional

manual notes: a horse, a forage lot, and pounds per day.

> **CONFIRM WITH A PROFESSIONAL**
> This is a planning aid, not a formulated ration. Confirm insulin-resistant, senior, broodmare, and growing horses with your veterinarian or an equine nutritionist.

13 Assumptions and troubleshooting

- Intake and energy follow NRC (2007)-style estimates scaled to body weight.
- Untested cuttings assume 90% dry matter and a visual-quality energy estimate.
- The energy check assumes hay is the only forage at target intake.

PROBLEM	FIX
"Check DE"	Confirm the value is Mcal per pound of dry matter, not Mcal/kg or megajoules.
Imported values look doubled or low	The import may have read the as-sampled column. Re-enter from the dry-matter column.
A horse shows a fallback flag	Its picked cutting is at 0 bales. Restock it, update received bales, or switch to Auto.
Bales on hand dropped twice	Look for a manual entry on the same day as Log today's feeding, and delete one.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · FACT SHEET

Annual Forage Planning at a Glance

How much hay the herd needs, by cutting and by month; whether the hay on hand meets every horse; what it costs per calorie; and what is still left to buy.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Forage tab

01 What it calculates

- **Every horse counted separately** by weight and class: easy keeper to hard keeper, senior, insulin resistant, in work, broodmare, stallion, or growing.
- **Grazing by horse:** each horse's grazing system sets an editable month-by-month pasture share.
- **Body condition built in:** the latest BCS from the worksheet flows into the plan and its advisory checks.
- **Month-by-month demand** after pasture and feeding waste, with the heaviest month flagged for storage.
- **Daily pounds per horse** for this month, split AM and PM, on a printable barn sheet.

02 What it tracks

- **Hay library by cutting,** each with its own bale weight, inventory, analysis, and cost.
- **Auto cutting selection:** each horse is fed the best-fit cutting in stock, with low-sugar hay reserved for insulin-resistant and easy-keeping horses.
- **Feeding log:** one tap logs today's feeding from the chart and draws down bales on hand.
- **Have vs. need by cutting.** A surplus in one cutting does not cover a shortfall in another.
- **Cost three ways:** per bale, per ton, or farm-grown cost of production, compared in dollars per megacalorie.
- **Value of testing:** import lab results as XML or PDF, and see what the test changed in tons and dollars.

03 How a farm uses it through the year

SEASON	USE IT TO…
Before buying	Size the year's hay by cutting, not just total tons. Set the feeding window and read still-to-buy and the quality target.
During haying	Add each cutting as it comes off the field and watch the shortfall close.
When lab results return	Import them. The plan, cost per calorie, and sugar warnings update.
Before winter	Check the heaviest month against what the barn holds.
Every day	Feed from the printed chart and log it, so inventory stays true.
For records	Print the comprehensive farm report or the daily feed chart from Reports.

04 Numbers to know

Feeding waste

- Slow-feed net ~6%
- Manger or rack ~12%
- Round bale with feeder ~15%
- On the ground ~20%
- Round bale, no feeder ~30%

Hay quality checks

- DE outside ~0.40–1.10 Mcal/lb is flagged
- ESC + starch under ~10% for IR horses
- Untested hay assumed 90% dry matter
- Calcium at least equal to phosphorus

> **A PLANNING TOOL, NOT A RATION**
>
> Confirm diets for insulin-resistant, senior, broodmare, and growing horses against a current forage analysis and with your veterinarian or an equine nutritionist.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Pasture, Grazing & Sugar Risk

Map your paddocks, log rotations, credit pasture in the hay plan month by month, estimate what a horse actually eats on grass, and time turnout around seasonal sugar.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Fields tab · Forage tab (grazing cards)

IN THIS GUIDE

1. Fields and paddocks
2. Importing field borders
3. The rotation map and grazing log
4. Grazing systems
5. Pasture sugar risk
6. Pasture intake calculator
7. Putting it together

01 Fields and paddocks

Use **+ Add a field** for each hayfield, pasture, paddock, and dry lot. Give each one a name you will use everywhere; grazing moves, compost applications, hay cuttings, and map shapes all link to fields by name.

Each field can carry a **soil test**. Import one per field to drive the compost planner and the "where to send compost" ranking on the Manure tab.

02 Importing field borders

1. In Mapulator or any GPS mapping app, draw or walk each paddock and name it to match the field in the app.
2. Export as **KML** or **GeoJSON**.
3. On the Rotation map card, choose **Import field borders (KML / GeoJSON)**.
4. Shapes match fields by name. A shape with no matching field creates a new field with acreage measured from its outline.

MEASURED ACREAGE

Imported outlines give you real acreage, which makes stocking rate and pasture intake figures more trustworthy than a remembered number.

03 The rotation map and grazing log

The map colors each paddock as **grazing**, **ready**, or **resting**. The grazing log drives it.

1. Choose the field, the date in, and the horses going on it.

2. Press **Log grazing move**.
3. When horses come off, add the date out. The paddock moves to resting.

Over a season the log becomes a record of how many days each paddock carried horses and how long it rested, which is what you need to judge whether a rotation is working.

REST BY REGROWTH, NOT THE CALENDAR

Cool-season pastures in Western New York commonly need several weeks of rest in summer before regrazing, and more in a dry spell. Move horses off before grass is grazed below about 3 to 4 inches, and return when it has regrown to roughly 6 to 8 inches.

04 Grazing systems

`Forage tab · Grazing systems — pasture share % by month`

A grazing system is a set of twelve percentages: how much of each month's forage comes from pasture. Assign one to each horse. The hay plan subtracts that share before figuring hay need, which is why a rotational horse needs hay mainly in shoulder seasons and winter while a dry-lot horse needs it all year.

DEFAULT SYSTEM	PATTERN
Dry lot	Hay year-round
Managed grazing on dry lot	Limited, timed turnout
Track system	Movement first, modest forage from the track
Rotational pasture	Well-managed paddocks, high summer contribution
Full-season turnout	Horses mostly live out in the growing season

These are Western New York defaults. Edit the monthly shares to fit your fields and your year; the change applies to every horse on that system.

05 Pasture sugar risk

`Forage tab · Pasture testing & sugar risk — grazed forage · NSC by month`

The card shows a seasonal pasture-sugar pressure score from 0 to 100 for each month, set to a cool-season New York default.

- **Spring flush:** sugar (ESC + starch) spikes as grass grows fast.
- **Fall:** sugar rises again after cold nights and sunny days.
- **Summer heat and winter dormancy:** sugar dips.
- **Time of day:** sugar is lowest in early morning and highest in late afternoon.

SAFEST WINDOW FOR SUGAR-SENSITIVE HORSES

Overnight into early morning. Pull insulin-resistant, EMS, and laminitis-prone horses off before the afternoon, and use a grazing muzzle or dry lot during high-pressure months.

To anchor the scale to your own fields, test standing forage. Clip a representative sample at the time of day horses graze, send it for ESC and starch, and enter the results.

06 Pasture intake calculator

`Forage tab · Pasture intake calculator — attribute grazing to the ration`

Use this when you want a horse's pasture credit to reflect a particular paddock rather than the general grazing system. Pick the horse and the pasture, then one of two methods:

Time-based

Enter pasture quality (lush, good, average, or sparse) and turnout hours per day. Best for quick estimates.

Measured (disappearance)

Enter area grazed, pre-graze and post-graze dry matter (lb/acre), horses sharing, and days on pasture. The forage that disappeared, divided among the horses and the days, is the per-horse daily intake.

```
DM yield (lb/ac) ≈ sward height (in) × density (~250–300 lb DM/ac per inch,
established cool-season pasture)
Daily DM per horse ≈ (pre-graze − post-graze) × acres ÷ horses ÷ days
```

Then choose the months to apply and press **Apply to plan**. **Clear this horse's override** returns the horse to its grazing system.

> **PLANNING GUIDES, NOT MEASUREMENTS**
> Pasture intake varies widely with forage, weather, the individual horse, and grazing behavior. Treat the result as a starting point and adjust by body condition and weight-tape trend; the horse's BCS is the final word. Confirm diets for insulin-resistant, senior, broodmare, and growing horses with your veterinarian or an equine nutritionist.

07 Putting it together

1. Map and name the fields once.
2. Assign each horse a grazing system that matches how it really lives.
3. Log every move so the map and the record stay true.
4. Check the sugar card before spring and fall turnout changes for sensitive horses.
5. Use the intake calculator when one paddock or one horse doesn't fit its system.
6. Re-score BCS monthly. If condition moves the wrong way, adjust the pasture share or turnout hours first.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · FACT SHEET

Body Condition & Weight

Score fat cover with the Henneke 1–9 system across six regions and several assessors, track weight by scale or tape, and tie every feed or turnout change to the trend line.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: BCS tab

01 Why score condition

Body condition score (BCS) estimates fat cover, not frame size, so horses of different sizes at the same score carry similar condition. In the app, the saved score sets each horse's ration target and flows into the forage plan, where it cross-checks the energy math.

02 The six regions

Score each region separately, then the app averages them. Use your hands as well as your eyes; a winter coat, gut fill, and muscle all fool the eye.

1. **Neck:** the crest where it meets the shoulder
2. **Withers:** sharp when thin, buried when fat
3. **Loin:** the topline over the spine; crease or ridge
4. **Tailhead:** base of the tail and pin bones
5. **Ribs:** along the barrel
6. **Behind the shoulder:** the girth area behind the elbow

03 The 1–9 scale

SCORE	NAME	WHAT YOU SEE AND FEEL
1	Poor	Severely emaciated; bones prominent; no fat detectable
2	Very thin	Trace of fat over the spine; ribs, tailhead, and hips prominent
3	Thin	Fat partway up the spine; ribs and tailhead easily seen
4	Moderately thin	Faint rib outline; slight ridge along the back; some fat at the tailhead
5	Moderate	Level back; ribs felt but not seen; withers, shoulder, and neck blend smoothly
6	Moderately fleshy	Spongy fat over ribs; fat starting on withers, behind shoulders, and neck; slight crease possible
7	Fleshy	Fat between ribs; noticeable fat on neck, withers, and behind shoulder; crease down the back
8	Fat	Ribs hard to feel; withers and shoulder filled; fat on inner thighs; clear crease
9	Extremely fat	Bulging, patchy fat; inner thighs may rub; flank filled in

04 Target range by horse type

Choose the horse type on the worksheet to set the target band shown on the score and the trend.

HORSE TYPE	TARGET BCS	WHY
Sport / performance	4.5–5.5	Lean and fit; extra fat adds heat load and soundness risk
General maintenance	4.5–6	Pleasure and light-work horses held steady
Broodmare	5.5–6.5	A little reserve supports conception and milk
Breeding stallion	5–6	Fit, not heavy, through the season
Senior	5–6.5	Cover buffers illness and hard winters; watch teeth if condition drops

> **CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN**
> At or below 3, or at or above 8. Persistently high scores raise the risk of equine metabolic syndrome and laminitis. Rule out dental, parasite, and pain problems before adding feed to a thin horse.

05 Scoring with several assessors

BCS is a judgment call. Two people can differ by a point, and one person drifts over time. The worksheet is built for this.

1. Pick the horse, date, location, recorder, and horse type.
2. Use **+ Add assessor** for each person. Everyone scores all six regions independently, without comparing.
3. Set the flag threshold: 1.5, 2.0, or 2.5 points. Any region where assessors differ by that much is flagged.
4. Re-check flagged regions together, by hand, and adjust.
5. Press **Save / Update** in the horse banner at the top of the tab. The banner stays in view as you scroll, so you always close out the right horse.

```
Estimated BCS = average of the six region means, rounded to the nearest half point
```

For consistency: same light, horse standing square on level ground, similar time of day, and the same assessors when you can.

06 Body weight

Log scale weight when you have it. Without a scale, enter heart girth and body length and the app estimates weight. Pick the horse first; the trend follows that horse.

```
Weight (lb) ≈ heart girth² (in) × body length (in) ÷ 330
```

Measure heart girth just behind the elbow and over the withers, after the horse exhales. Measure body length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock. The formula is for adult horses; it is less

reliable for foals, ponies, and late-gestation mares. A weight tape's real value is the trend, so use the same tape and technique each time.

07 Management notes

Add a dated note whenever you change something, and tag the lever: **feed, turnout, health, exercise,** or **other**. Each note drops a marker on the horse's condition and weight trend, here and on the printed report. Filter by lever later to answer questions like "every feed change and how weight responded."

08 From score to plan

RESULT	RESPONSE
Below target	Rule out teeth, parasites, pain, and workload first. Then add energy: more forage, a better cutting, or added calories.
Within target	Hold the plan. Keep scoring on schedule.
Above target	Reduce energy: limit grazing, feed a lower-energy or low-sugar cutting by weight, add exercise. Do not cut hay below about 1.5% of body weight as dry matter without veterinary guidance.

Re-score monthly, not only when a horse looks off. A trend shows problems earlier than any single score.

Method: Henneke, D.R., Potter, G.D., Kreider, J.L., & Yeates, B.F. (1983). Relationship between condition score, physical measurements and body fat percentage in mares. *Equine Veterinary Journal*, 15(4), 371–372.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · FACT SHEET & ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

Recovery Ledger: Conditioning & Recovery Guide

Track how a horse recovers after work using heart rate, breathing, heat load, optional lactate, and a whole-horse check. Slowing recovery often shows strain before anything else does.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Recovery tab

IN THIS GUIDE

1. What the Recovery Ledger measures
2. Who may administer it
3. Equipment
4. The protocol, step by step
5. Heat index
6. Reading a session
7. Speed and rodeo events
8. Stop and call your veterinarian
9. Limitations and sources

01 What the Recovery Ledger measures

The Recovery Ledger measures recovery, not performance during work. A horse whose recovery is slowing across sessions may be overworked, unfit for the task, too hot, or coming down with something, often before you can see it.

SYSTEM	MEASURE	REFERENCE
Cardiac	Heart rate at each minute after work; time to target	Target 64 bpm or lower, from endurance vet-gate practice
Respiratory	Breathing rate during recovery	Breathing that matches or exceeds heart rate ("inversion") is a heat-stress sign
Muscular (optional)	Blood lactate at about 5 minutes, then later	Under 2 mmol/L aerobic · 2–4 threshold · over 4 anaerobic. A falling second reading shows clearance.
Environment	Air temperature + humidity	Heat index bands, section 05
Whole horse	Hydration, gut sounds, attitude and gait, welfare flags	Section 04, step 7

Not for: diagnosis, a veterinary exam, a lameness or cardiac workup, or a competition gate. The Recovery Ledger is not affiliated with the LARC TEST, a separate proprietary commercial service.

02 Who may administer it

A veterinarian or veterinary technician, a trained educator, or an owner or trainer who has read this guide. Lactate requires a blood sample; it is optional and may be skipped.

> **STANDING RULE**
> The horse comes before the data. If the horse is distressed, overheated, bleeding, or unwell in any way, stop recording and attend to the horse.

03 Equipment

- Timer or phone stopwatch
- Stethoscope or a girth-strap heart-rate monitor
- Thermometer and hygrometer, or a weather app for temperature and humidity
- Water, sponges, and shade for cooling
- Optional: handheld lactate meter and strips
- A phone or tablet with the app open on the Recovery tab

04 The protocol, step by step

1. **Set up the session.** Pick the horse, date, work type (conditioning gallop, interval or fitness set, cross-country school, dressage schooling, jump school, hack or long slow distance, competition round, return to work), and discipline.
2. **Take a resting baseline.** Resting heart rate (about 28–44 bpm in an adult horse), optional resting respiration (8–16 breaths per minute), air temperature, and humidity. The heat index fills in.
3. **Do the planned work.** Record duration and effort (easy, moderate, hard, maximal) relative to the horse's current fitness. Note peak heart rate if you have a monitor.
4. **Start timing the moment work ends.** Record heart rate at 1, 5, and 10 minutes at minimum; use *+ Add a reading* for more. The app interpolates time to the recovery target, 64 bpm by default. Change the target if your vet or discipline uses another.
5. **Count respiration** during recovery. If it matches or exceeds heart rate, flag heat stress and cool actively.
6. **Optional lactate.** Sample at about 5 minutes, then again a few minutes later to check clearance.
7. **Whole-horse check.** Hydration (good, mild, poor: gum moisture, capillary refill, skin tent), gut sounds (normal, reduced, quiet or absent), attitude and gait (bright, flat or dull, short or off behind). Tick any flags: blood at nostrils, cough or abnormal breathing, cramping or tie-up, filled or warm legs. Note footing or anything unusual.
8. **Save the session.** The horse's history updates. Repeat across the season under similar conditions so sessions compare.

05 Heat index

```
Heat index = air temperature (°F) + relative humidity (%)
```

INDEX	BAND	MEANING FOR WORK AND RECOVERY
Under 130	Safe	Cooling works well; recovery readings are reliable
130–150	Caution	Cooling is working harder; watch recovery and keep water close
150–180	High	Cooling is compromised, especially in high humidity; shorten work and cool aggressively
Over 180	Dangerous	Sweating can't keep up; avoid hard work and don't judge fitness from the session

06 Reading a session

The read on each session is an educational summary of that session, not of the horse's health. Interpret it in three bands:

BAND	LOOKS LIKE	DO
On track	Reached target within about 10 minutes; no flags	Continue the program
Watch	Slow recovery, uncleared lactate, marginal hydration, or heat	Re-check under cooler conditions or easier work
Attention	A welfare flag, or markedly poor recovery	Involve your veterinarian

Trends across sessions matter more than any one result. Add a management note on the BCS tab when you change the program, so the change shows on the horse's timeline.

07 Speed and rodeo events

Barrel racing, pole bending, and roping are short, near-maximal bursts. Lead with lactate clearance and the heat index, use heart-rate recovery mainly to compare sessions over time, and give the whole-horse check extra weight.

08 Stop and call your veterinarian

STOP SIGNS

- Blood at the nostrils, even a small amount
- Breathing outrunning heart rate that does not settle with cooling
- Cramping, or a stiff, short gait (possible tying-up)
- A dull horse that is not recovering

09 Limitations and sources

The Recovery Ledger supports conditioning of healthy horses in training. It cannot detect or rule out disease, and normal-looking numbers do not confirm health. Persistent poor recovery, unexplained loss of performance, or any respiratory or cardiac concern belongs with a veterinarian, ideally one with a sports-medicine interest.

Draws on standard equine exercise-physiology measures used in eventing and endurance research, including heart-rate recovery, lactate clearance, V200, and VLa4. The 64 bpm reference comes from endurance vet-gate criteria; the heat index is a common rule of thumb in equine sport.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Manure & Compost Planning

Estimate how much manure and bedding the herd makes, track piles from collecting to applied, and send finished compost to the fields whose soil tests actually need it.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Manure tab · field soil tests

IN THIS GUIDE

1. Why plan manure
2. Waste volume by housing
3. Compost and handling records
4. Importing an analysis
5. The compost application planner
6. Where to send compost
7. Good practice on the ground

01 Why plan manure

A 1,000-pound horse produces roughly 50 pounds of manure a day, around nine tons a year, before bedding. For a stalled horse, bedding can double or triple the volume. Handled well, it is a soil amendment. Handled poorly, it is runoff, flies, parasites, and a pile that never goes away.

The Manure tab sizes the job, tracks each pile, and matches finished compost to soil need so nutrients go where they help.

02 Waste volume by housing

Manure tab · Waste volume by housing

The card shows **estimated annual manure plus bedding** in cubic yards. Volume is driven by each horse's housing type, set on the Farm tab or in the list on this card. A stalled horse's bedding dwarfs a dry-lot horse's, so getting housing right matters more than anything else here.

USE THE NUMBER

Size your storage pad or bins, plan spreader trips, and judge whether you can use the compost on your own ground or need an outlet for the surplus.

03 Compost and handling records

Manure tab · Compost & handling

Add a record for each pile or batch:

FIELD	ENTER
Date	When the pile was started or the status changed
Volume (yd³)	Estimated size of the pile
Status	Collecting → composting → cured → applied
Apply to field	Optional; the field it went to
Rate (tons/ac)	Optional; the rate you spread

SIGNS A PILE IS COMPOSTING AND CURED

- Active composting runs roughly 130–150°F in the core. Sustained heat in that range reduces weed seeds, fly larvae, and parasite eggs.
- Turn or aerate when the temperature falls, and keep the pile about as moist as a wrung-out sponge.
- Cured compost no longer reheats after turning, smells earthy, and you can't pick out the bedding.

04 Importing an analysis

Send a sample of cured compost or stored manure to a lab, then use **Import compost / manure analysis (XML / PDF)** on the record. An analyzed pile is what the planner needs. Without an analysis, compost nutrient content can vary severalfold between farms and even between piles.

Take the sample from several spots and depths in the pile, mix them in a clean bucket, and fill the lab's container from the mix.

05 The compost application planner

`Manure tab · Compost application planner — match compost to soil need`

1. Pick an **analyzed compost record**.
2. Pick a **soil-tested field**. Import soil tests on the Fields & paddocks card.
3. Read the rate. The planner sizes it to the **most limiting nutrient, phosphorus first**, and shows what nitrogen and potassium the compost supplies at that rate.

Why phosphorus first: compost usually carries more phosphorus relative to nitrogen than crops use. Rates set by nitrogen need tend to overload phosphorus, which builds in soil and moves to water with runoff. Sizing to phosphorus is the environmental cap; make up any remaining nitrogen or potassium another way.

```
Rate (tons/ac) ≈ field's P₂O₅ need (lb/ac) ÷ compost P₂O₅ supplied (lb/ton)
```

06 Where to send compost

`Manure tab · Where to send compost by soil need`

Fields are ranked by the P_2O_5 and K_2O they need per acre. The top of the list is where compost does the most good. Fields testing high in phosphorus and potassium drop to the bottom as **hold**; spreading there

builds soil phosphorus with no agronomic benefit.

Use this list each time a pile cures to decide where it goes, then record the field and rate on the compost record.

07 Good practice on the ground

- Site piles on a pad or high ground, away from wells, streams, ditches, and drainage paths, and divert clean water around them.
- Don't spread on frozen, snow-covered, or saturated ground, or ahead of heavy rain.
- Prefer spreading on hayfields and on pastures that horses won't graze for several weeks, to break parasite cycles.
- Keep the records. They support Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) planning and any nutrient management plan your farm follows.
- Follow your nutrient management plan and any state or local setbacks that apply.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Biosecurity & Parasite Records

Keep vaccinations, tests, quarantines, visitors, transport, and incidents in one dated log, see what's coming due, and target deworming by each horse's fecal egg count.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Biosecurity tab

IN THIS GUIDE

1. What to record
2. Adding a record
3. Coming due
4. Parasite management and shedder status
5. Fecal egg count reduction tests
6. Biosecurity habits worth recording

01 What to record

TYPE	EXAMPLES	RESULT / VALUE
Vaccination	Tetanus, EEE/WEE, West Nile, rabies, and risk-based vaccines your vet recommends	Product or lot, if you track it
Test	Coggins (EIA), fecal egg count, titers, bloodwork	EPG, titer, negative/positive
Quarantine	A new arrival or a horse returning from a show	Start and release dates
Visitor	Farrier, vet, buyers, clinic participants, outside trailers	Who and why
Transport	Shows, clinics, breeding, sales	Where and when
Incident	Fever, colic, injury, a sick neighbor's horse	What happened, what was done

The core vaccines recommended for all horses by the American Association of Equine Practitioners are tetanus, Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis, West Nile virus, and rabies. Your veterinarian sets the schedule and any risk-based additions.

02 Adding a record

1. Choose the type.
2. Pick a horse, or leave it blank for a farm-wide record such as a visitor.
3. Enter the date and a short detail.
4. Enter the result or value: for a fecal egg count, the eggs per gram (EPG).
5. Add a **next due** date for anything that repeats: a booster, an annual Coggins, the next fecal.
6. Press **Add record**.

Records appear under **All records**. Click one to edit it.

03 Coming due

The **Coming due** card lists every record with a next-due date in the next 60 days. Check it weekly, and before any show, sale, or trip that needs a current Coggins or health certificate.

> **MOVEMENT RULES CHANGE**
> Confirm current New York State and destination-state requirements for Coggins testing and health certificates before travel.

04 Parasite management and shedder status

Most adult horses carry few parasites; a minority shed most of the eggs on a pasture. Fecal egg counts find which horses those are, so you deworm the high shedders and stop treating the rest on a calendar, which slows dewormer resistance.

Enter each fecal egg count as EPG in Result. The **Parasite management** card classifies each horse:

SHEDDER STATUS	STRONGYLE EPG (AAEP GUIDANCE)	TYPICAL APPROACH (WITH YOUR VET)
Low	Under 200	Baseline deworming once or twice a year
Moderate	200–500	Additional targeted treatments in the grazing season
High	Over 500	Treat more often; check the dewormer still works

- Run counts at least 8 to 12 weeks after the last deworming (longer after moxidectin) so the result reflects the horse, not the dewormer.
- Shedder status is fairly consistent in adults, so a couple of counts a year usually classifies a horse.
- Foals, weanlings, and yearlings need a different program. Ask your veterinarian.

05 Fecal egg count reduction tests

To check whether a dewormer still works on your farm, take a count on the day you deworm and again 10 to 14 days later, and record both. A reduction well under 90% suggests resistance to that drug class. Your veterinarian can interpret the result and help choose a product.

```
Reduction % = (pre-treatment EPG − post-treatment EPG) ÷ pre-treatment EPG × 100
```

06 Biosecurity habits worth recording

- Isolate new arrivals for about two to three weeks, taking temperatures daily.
- Take the temperature of any horse that seems off, and record it as an incident.
- Keep separate buckets, tack, and grooming tools for isolated horses.
- Log outside horses, trailers, and visitors, especially during disease outbreaks in your area.
- Pick up manure from small paddocks often, compost it well, and avoid spreading fresh manure on pastures horses are grazing.

CALL YOUR VETERINARIAN

For fever, nasal discharge with fever, neurologic signs, or any suspected contagious disease. Isolate the horse while you wait.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Breeding & Foaling Records

Record every cover or insemination, follow each mare to a due date, add the foal to the herd when it arrives, and keep a service record for each stallion.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Breeding tab

IN THIS GUIDE

1. Adding a breeding record
2. Status through the season
3. Due dates
4. When the foal arrives
5. Season, broodmare, and stallion summaries
6. Milestones worth scheduling

01 Adding a breeding record

FIELD	ENTER
Mare	Choose from your herd
Stallion	One of your stallions, or *Outside stallion*
Outside stallion name	When breeding to a stallion you don't own
Method	Live cover, AI fresh, AI cooled, AI frozen, or embryo transfer
Date bred / first cover	The first breeding date of the cycle
Est. foaling	Fills in at 340 days; edit if your vet gives another date
Status	Bred, confirmed in foal, open, foaled, or lost / slipped
Notes	Cycle details, ultrasound findings, the attending vet

Press **Add breeding**. Picking one of your own stallions builds his service record; choosing an outside stallion keeps the mare's record complete without adding a stallion to your herd.

02 Status through the season

`Bred` → `Confirmed in foal` → `Foaled`

`Bred` → `Open` → `Re-breed: new record`

`Confirmed in foal` → `Lost / slipped`

Update the status after each pregnancy check. If a mare comes up open and is bred back, add a new record for the new cycle so the history shows each attempt.

03 Due dates

```
Estimated foaling = date bred + 340 days (normal range about 320–362 days)
```

Many mares foal on either side of 340 days; individual mares often repeat their own pattern. Use the estimate to plan, and start watching closely about a month ahead. Note each mare's actual gestation length so next year's estimate can reflect her history.

04 When the foal arrives

1. Open the mare's record and set status to **Foaled**.
2. Enter foal date, sex (filly or colt), and name.
3. Press **Add foal to herd**. The foal joins the Horses list, ready for weight, class, and health records.
4. Change the mare's class on the Farm tab to lactating so the forage plan raises her intake and needs.

> **THE 1–2–3 GUIDELINE**
> A healthy foal usually stands within about 1 hour, nurses within 2 hours, and the mare passes the placenta within 3 hours. Call your veterinarian if any step is late, and keep the placenta for the vet to examine.

05 Season, broodmare, and stallion summaries

- **Season & upcoming:** the current season at a glance, with due dates ahead.
- **Breeding records:** every record; click one to edit.
- **Broodmares:** each mare's breeding and foaling history.
- **Stallion service records:** each of your stallions' covers and outcomes.

06 Milestones worth scheduling

Add these to the Biosecurity tab with next-due dates so they appear on *Coming due*. Confirm timing with your veterinarian.

ABOUT WHEN	WHAT
14–16 days after breeding	First ultrasound pregnancy check; twins can be managed at this stage
25–30 days	Heartbeat check
45–60 days	Confirm the pregnancy is holding
5, 7, and 9 months of gestation	EHV-1 (rhinopneumonitis) vaccination, as commonly recommended for pregnant mares
4–6 weeks before foaling	Pre-foaling boosters, so colostrum carries protection to the foal
Last trimester	Raise the broodmare's class in the forage plan; her energy and protein needs climb

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These guides are planning and educational aids, not veterinary, nutritional, or agronomic advice for an individual horse or field. Confirm diets and health decisions with your veterinarian or an equine nutritionist. Mention of a product, lab, or service is not an endorsement.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · USER GUIDE

Reports, Backup & Settings

Print the whole farm or one horse, keep a portable backup, move to a new device, and tailor the app's lists and constants to your operation.

Version 2.0 · November 2026 Pairs with: Reports tab · Settings tab

IN THIS GUIDE

1. Where your data lives
2. Printing reports
3. Backing up and moving devices
4. Settings: lists and constants
5. Integrity check, reset, and clear
6. Privacy

01 Where your data lives

Everything you enter is saved automatically in the browser you are using, on the device you are using. Nothing is uploaded to a server. That keeps your farm private, and it means the backup is your responsibility.

WHAT CAN ERASE BROWSER DATA

- Clearing browsing data or site data
- Using a private or incognito window (data is discarded when it closes)
- Some phone storage-cleanup apps, or a browser reinstall
- Using a different browser on the same computer: it won't see the other browser's data

02 Printing reports

Reports tab · Print a report

1. Choose a **report scope**:
   - **Comprehensive farm report:** walks every horse, field, forage lot, and biosecurity item.
   - **Daily feed chart (barn sheet):** pounds of hay per horse, AM and PM, for this month.
   - **An individual horse or field:** one sheet for a vet visit, a sale, a boarder, or a lease.
2. Press **Preview**. The exact printout renders beneath the page.
3. Press **Download / print**, then print or choose "Save as PDF" in the print dialog.

GOOD USES

Post the barn sheet where hay is thrown and reprint it monthly. Bring a horse report to the vet. Attach the farm report to a loan application, insurance file, or AEM plan.

03 Backing up and moving devices

`Settings · Save to file · Open a saved file`

- **Save to file** downloads the whole farm, including your settings, as one file. Name it with the date, and keep copies somewhere other than the device: email, a cloud drive, or a USB stick.
- **Open a saved file** loads a backup. Use it to restore after data loss or to pick up on another device.

Moving to a new phone or computer

1. On the old device: Save to file.
2. Send the file to the new device.
3. On the new device: open the app, then Open a saved file.

> **ONE WORKING COPY AT A TIME**
> Two devices don't sync. If two people enter records on two devices, one set will be lost when a file is opened over the other. Pick one device as the working copy, or pass the file back and forth deliberately.

A backup rhythm that works: after any big data entry, at the end of each month, and always before Clear everything or Reset.

04 Settings: lists and constants

Settings holds the **dropdown lists** used across the tabs (classes, work types, record types, and so on) and the **calculation constants** behind the estimates. Edit them to fit your operation.

- Removing an option does not change horses or records already using it; their value is kept and still shows.
- Settings save with the farm, so they travel in your Save-to-file backup.
- Change constants only when you have a reason, such as measured feeding waste or your own pasture yields, and note what you changed.

05 Integrity check, reset, and clear

BUTTON	WHAT IT DOES	WHEN TO USE IT
Run integrity check	Looks for records that point to missing horses, fields, or cuttings	After renaming or deleting, or when a figure looks wrong
Reset to JoGlenn sample	Replaces your data with the example farm	To explore or demonstrate the app. Save first.
Clear everything	Erases the farm from this browser	To start fresh. Save first; this cannot be undone.

06 Privacy

Farm data stays in your browser on your device. The optional **Join the beta** sign-up opens your own email app with a short note to the support inbox; nothing is sent unless you press send. The app is free to use; optional contributions toward its upkeep are welcome but never required.

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EQUINE FARM MANAGER · QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Barn Wall Quick Reference

The numbers you reach for most, on one sheet to post in the barn or tack room.

Body condition targets (Henneke 1–9)

Sport / performance	4.5–5.5
General maintenance	4.5–6
Broodmare	5.5–6.5
Breeding stallion	5–6
Senior	5–6.5

Call the vet at ≤3 or ≥8. Re-score monthly.

Weight without a scale

```
girth² × length ÷ 330 = lb
```

Feeding waste

Slow-feed net	~6%
Manger / rack	~12%
Round bale + feeder	~15%
On the ground	~20%
Round bale, no feeder	~30%

Hay test checks

- ESC + starch under ~10% for IR horses
- DE ~0.40–1.10 Mcal/lb is plausible
- Calcium ≥ phosphorus

Pasture sugar

Highest in spring flush, fall after cold nights, and late afternoon. Graze sensitive horses overnight into early morning.

Rest and recovery

Resting heart rate	28–44 bpm
Resting respiration	8–16 /min
Recovery target	≤64 bpm by 10 min
Lactate	<2 aerobic · 2–4 threshold · >4 anaerobic

Heat index = °F + % humidity

Under 130	Safe
130–150	Caution
150–180	High: shorten work
Over 180	Dangerous: no hard work

Fecal egg counts (strongyle EPG)

Low shedder	<200
Moderate	200–500
High	>500

Foaling

Due ≈ bred date + 340 days (range ~320–362). Foal stands in 1 hr, nurses in 2, placenta out in 3.

STOP AND CALL THE VET

- Blood at the nostrils
- Breathing faster than heart rate that won't settle
- Cramping or a stiff, short gait
- A dull horse not recovering
- Fever, colic, or neurologic signs

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