Angular Limb Deformities

Angular limb deformities are very common in all breeds of foals. These can include cuboidal bones (small bones of the knee and hock). The causative factors of these deformities include increased growth rate on the side of the bone with too fast a growth rate. However, consult with your veterinarian about the best course of action.

If the limb deviation is less severe, non-surgical techniques such as casting may be used. If the deviation is severe or not responding, surgery may be required. These include periosteal stripping, or placing screws, inside the bone. These techniques have a higher risk of causing bone fractures, so they are only used in severe cases.

If the limb deviation is more severe, and budgets allow, corrective amputation may be considered. This involves removing the affected bone or bone segments. However, this is a major surgery with a long recovery period, and it is typically only used as a last resort.

Mismanagement can exacerbate the problem, and it is also possible to overcorrect the deformity. For example, if the foal has a valgus deformity in its knee (the lower leg will sweep outwards), the outside hoof wall is lowered, or a glue on extension is placed on the outside of the hoof. This can cause the knee to become more valgus, or the foal to have difficulty standing.

Conservative techniques involve stall rest in order to prevent uneven loading of the foal’s developing legs. The foal may be bandaged or splinted, or the legs may be supported with casts or braces. These methods are less invasive than surgery, but they may not be effective in severe cases.

We can perform an exercise test on horses at work on the treadmill. We can also utilize radiology, ultrasound, nuclear scintigraphy, and magnetic resonance imaging to diagnose and treat these deformities. Additionally, we can perform joint aspiration and injection therapy to reduce inflammation and pain.

What is the best time to plant sprigs?

Prime time for sprigging bermudagrass is between March 1 and May 1. After this period, the temperatures are too high for the sprigs to survive. After May 1, the sprigs may dry out and become difficult to plant. It is important to plant sprigs as soon as possible after they are harvested.

What is the best time to plant pure live seed?

Seeds should be planted between April 15 and June 1 at a rate of 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. Seeds should be planted 1.5 to 2 inches deep. This is the recommended depth for bermudagrass seeds, as they tend to germinate more quickly and evenly when planted deeply.

How do you prepare the soil for bermudagrass?

Before planting, the soil should be prepared by removing any stones or debris. The soil should then be tilled to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. The soil should be well-drained, as bermudagrass is sensitive to waterlogging.

How do you fertilize bermudagrass?

Nitrogen is a mobile nutrient and can be added from the top. Any field with a pH below 5.7 should be limed according to a soil test. This will improve the growth of bermudagrass by providing a more favorable environment for the plant.

How do you control weeds?

Weeds can be controlled by using pre-emergent herbicides before planting. Post-emergent herbicides can be used after planting to control weeds that have already emerged. In severe cases, mechanical methods such as tilling or hoeing may be necessary.

What are the benefits of bermudagrass for forage?

Bermudagrass is a coarse grass with strong grassy foliage. It is very hardy and can survive in a variety of environments, including drought-prone areas. Its strong foliage and deep root system make it well-suited for forage production.

How long does it take for bermudagrass to become established?

Establishing bermudagrass can take several months, depending on the soil conditions and climate. It is best if the soil is kept moist during the establishment period. Bermudagrass requires regular mowing to encourage new growth and prevent the plant from becoming too large.

How do you maintain a bermudagrass pasture?

Bermudagrass is a warm-season grass and requires regular mowing to prevent it from becoming too tall. It is best to mow bermudagrass to a height of 2 to 3 inches. Mowing too high or too low can affect the growth and quality of the grass.

How do you control bermudagrass blight?

Bermudagrass blight is a common disease that can cause brown patches on the grass. It is caused by a fungal infection and can be controlled by using registered fungicides. Regular mowing and proper irrigation can also help prevent bermudagrass blight.

How do you control bermudagrass nematodes?

Bermudagrass nematodes are microscopic worms that can damage the roots of the grass. They can be controlled by using registered nematicides. Proper irrigation and soil management can also help prevent bermudagrass nematodes.

How do you control bermudagrass leafminers?

Bermudagrass leafminers are small insects that can damage the leaves of the grass. They can be controlled by using registered insecticides. Proper irrigation and soil management can also help prevent bermudagrass leafminers.

How do you control bermudagrass grasshoppers?

Bermudagrass grasshoppers are insects that can eat the leaves of the grass. They can be controlled by using registered insecticides. Proper irrigation and soil management can also help prevent bermudagrass grasshoppers.

How do you control bermudagrass weeds?

Weeds can be controlled by using pre-emergent herbicides before planting. Post-emergent herbicides can be used after planting to control weeds that have already emerged. In severe cases, mechanical methods such as tilling or hoeing may be necessary.

How do you control bermudagrass aphids?

Bermudagrass aphids are small insects that can damage the leaves of the grass. They can be controlled by using registered insecticides. Proper irrigation and soil management can also help prevent bermudagrass aphids.