

HAYGAIN[®]
hay steamers

**PATENTED
METHOD**
Beware of inferior
imitations

Did you know?

HAYGAIN hay steamers.....



ONLY HAYGAIN hay steamers are proven
by independent international research

Turn over to reveal the full explanations of the statements in the bubbles, which have been proven by published research. The research papers are listed 1-9, corresponding to the numbers in the bubbles.

Discover what the research has found:

1. Bales of hay steamed for 50 minutes in the HAYGAIN HG1000 were devoid of fungi and yeast and the total viable count (TVC) of bacteria reduced by 86%.

James, R. and Moore-Colyer, M.J.S. (2010) The effect of steam treatment on the total viable count, mould and yeast numbers in hay using the Haygain steamer. 5th European Workshop for Equine Nutrition, Cirencester, Sept 2010. The Impact of nutrition on the health and welfare of horses. EAAP publication No. 128. Ed Ellis, A., Longland, A.C., Coenen, M and Miraglia, N,p 128-132

2. This study showed the nutritional profile of the hay basically stays the same after a 50 minute cycle in the HAYGAIN HG1000 taking the average of 30 different hays. The only nutrient lost was WSC (sugar) which was a small but significant reduction.

James, R. and Moore-Colyer, M.J.S. (2013) Hay for horses: The nutrient content of hay before and after steam treatment in a commercial hay steamer. Proceedings of British Society of Animal Science Conference, Nottingham April 2013. p102

3. This research used four different hays with varying degrees of quality and showing that a 50 minute steam in the HAYGAIN HG1000 was effective at reducing respirable particles in all hays, whether only slightly dusty or highly contaminated.

Stockdale, C and Moore-Colyer, M.J.S (2010) Steaming hay for horses: The effect of three different treatments on the respirable particle numbers in hay treated in the Haygain steamer. 5th European Workshop for Equine Nutrition, Cirencester, Sept 2010. The Impact of nutrition on the health and welfare of horses. EAAP publication No. 128. Ed Ellis, A., Longland, A.C., Coenen, M and Miraglia, N, p136-138

4. This study found that given the choice steamed hay was preferred over dry and soaked hay. HAYGAIN steamed hay, once tasted was always the first to be consumed.

Moore-Colyer, M.J.S. and Payne, V. Palatability and ingestion behaviour of 6 polo ponies offered a choice of dry, soaked and steamed hay for 1 hour on three separate occasions. Advances in Animal Biosciences. Healthy Food from Healthy Animals. Vol 3 part 1. p127

5. A second and separate palatability trial further demonstrating that horses prefer to eat steamed hay compared with haylage and dry hay.

Brown, E., Tracey, S and Gowers, I. (2013) An investigation to determine the palatability of steamed hay, dry hay and haylage. Proceedings of British Society of Animal Science Conference, Nottingham April 2013. p 104

6. This study found the HAYGAIN HG600 to be the most effective treatment for improving the hygienic quality of the hay while soaking was found to vastly increase bacteria.

Moore-Colyer, M.J.S and Fillery, B.G. (2012) The Effect of three different treatments on the respirable particle content, total viable count and mould concentrations in hay for horses. 6th European Workshop for Equine Nutrition, Lisbon, Portugal, June 20-22nd. P101-106

7. Steaming increased the amount of hay eaten, but the rate of intake and amount of chewing was not affected.

J.D.Pagan, C.Whitehouse, B.M. Waldrige, A.M.Grev, S.W.Garling, O.L.Yates, S. Davis and B. James (2012) The effect of soaking or steaming timothy hay on voluntary intake and digestibility in Thoroughbred horses at the Kentucky Equine Research centre. Equine Science Society Symposium 2012.

8. An increase of 64% TVC (bacteria) and 75% mould concentrations was found in haylage open and left for 4 days. Steaming haylage in the HG600 significantly reduced microbial growth, even after 4 days of being left open, with 99% and 70% lower levels than a freshly opened bale.

Leggatt, P. and Moore-Colyer, M.J.S (2013). The effect of steam treatment on the bacteria yeast and mould concentrations in haylage for horses. Proceedings of British Society of Animal Science Conference, Nottingham April 2013. p 103

9. This research indicates that steaming reduces the RAO-affected horse's response to hay which coincides with a reduction in viable fungal content of hay.

Blumerich, C.A., Buechner-Maxwell, V.A., Scrratt, W.K., Wilson, K.E., Ricco, C., Becvarova, I., Hodgson, J. and Were, S. (2012) Comparison of airway response of Recurrent Airway Obstruction affected horses fed steamed versus non-steamed hay. Proceedings of the Annual ACVIM Conference, 2012.



www.haygain.com
Tel: 0333 200 5233

