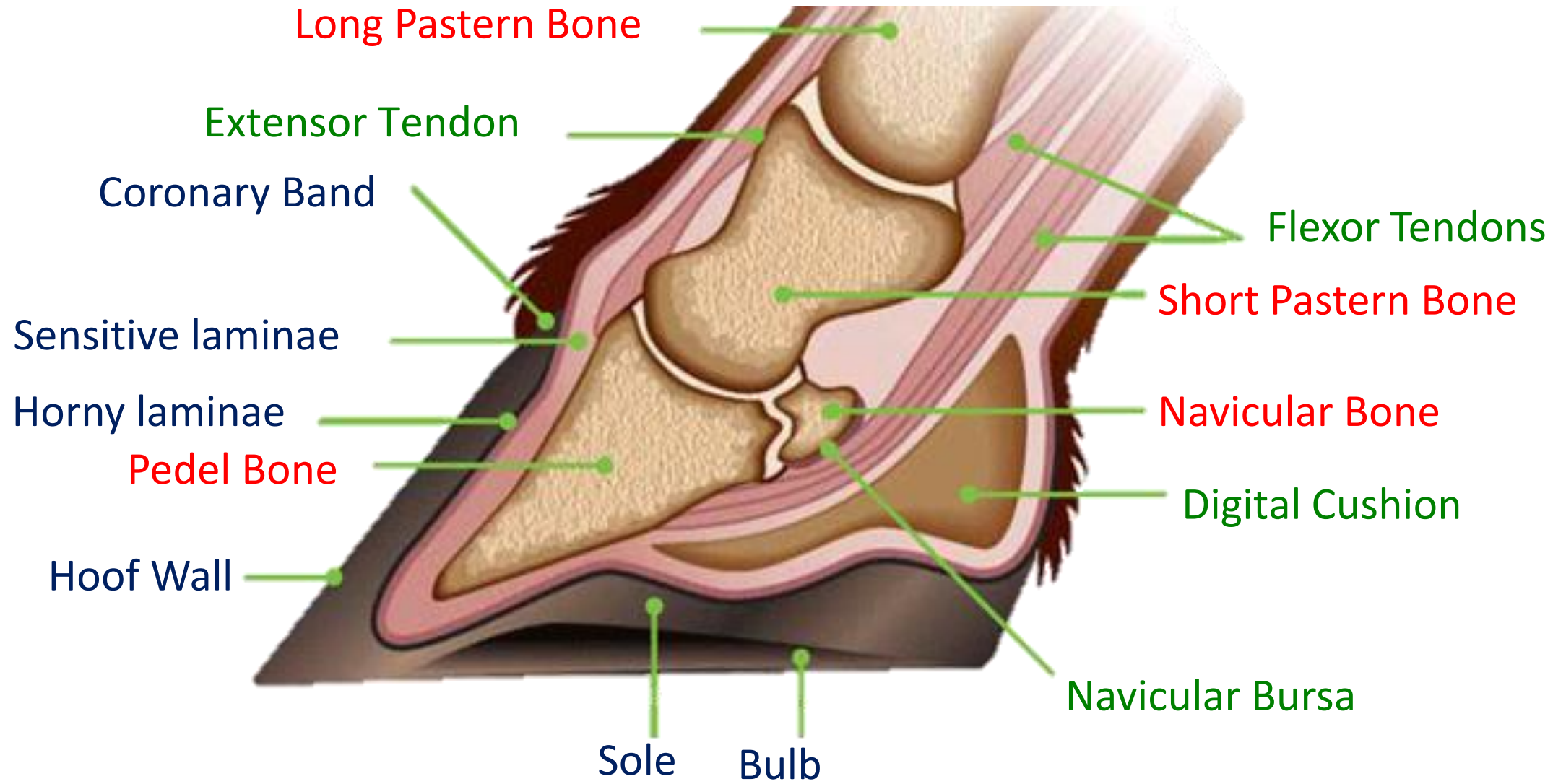


A close-up photograph of several horse hooves on a dark, textured surface. The focus is sharp on the hooves in the foreground, showing their shape and texture. The background is blurred, showing more hooves and some blue and yellow elements, possibly from a stable or arena.

Functional hoof trimming

Basic theori

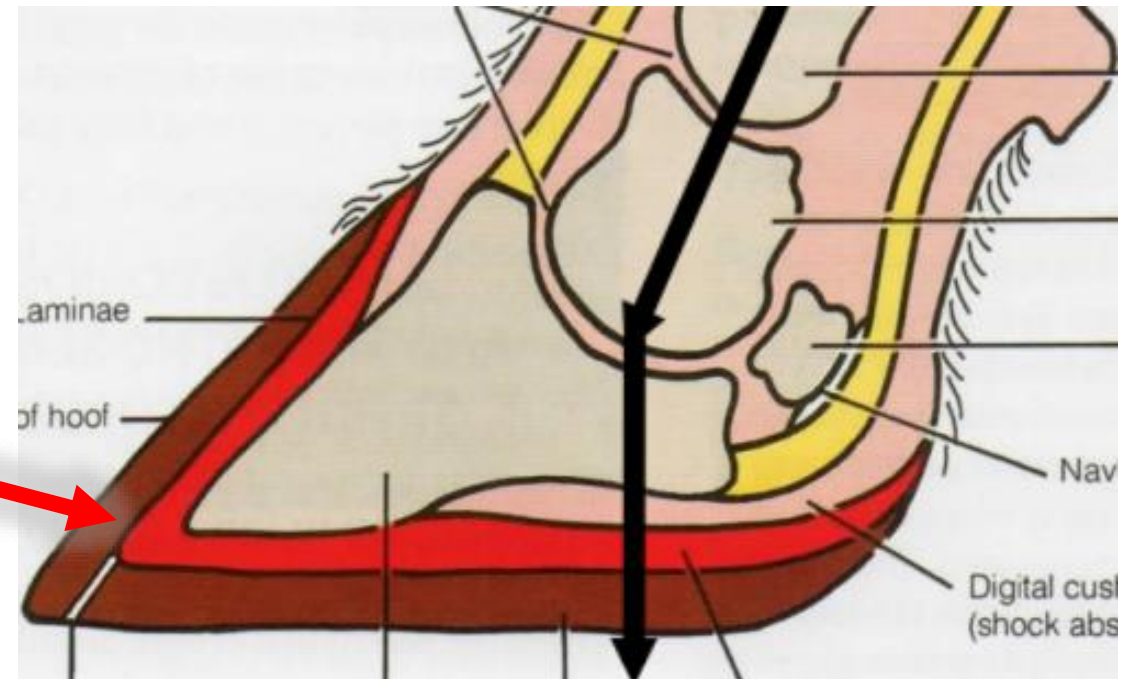
Anatomy of the hoof



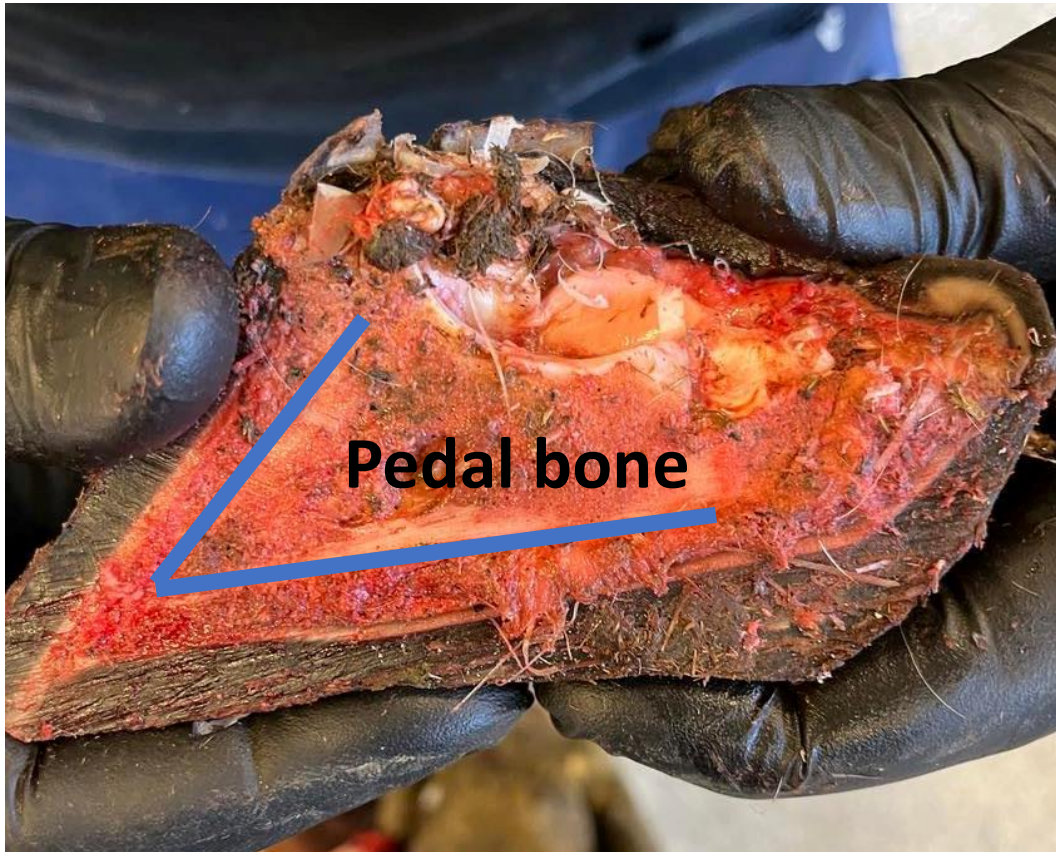
Anatomy of the hoof – The Corium

- ❑ Produces the horn
- ❑ Located between the hoof bone and the hoof capsule – the transition from the living tissue to the horn
- ❑ Contains small blood vessels and nerves

Corium



Anatomy of the hoof



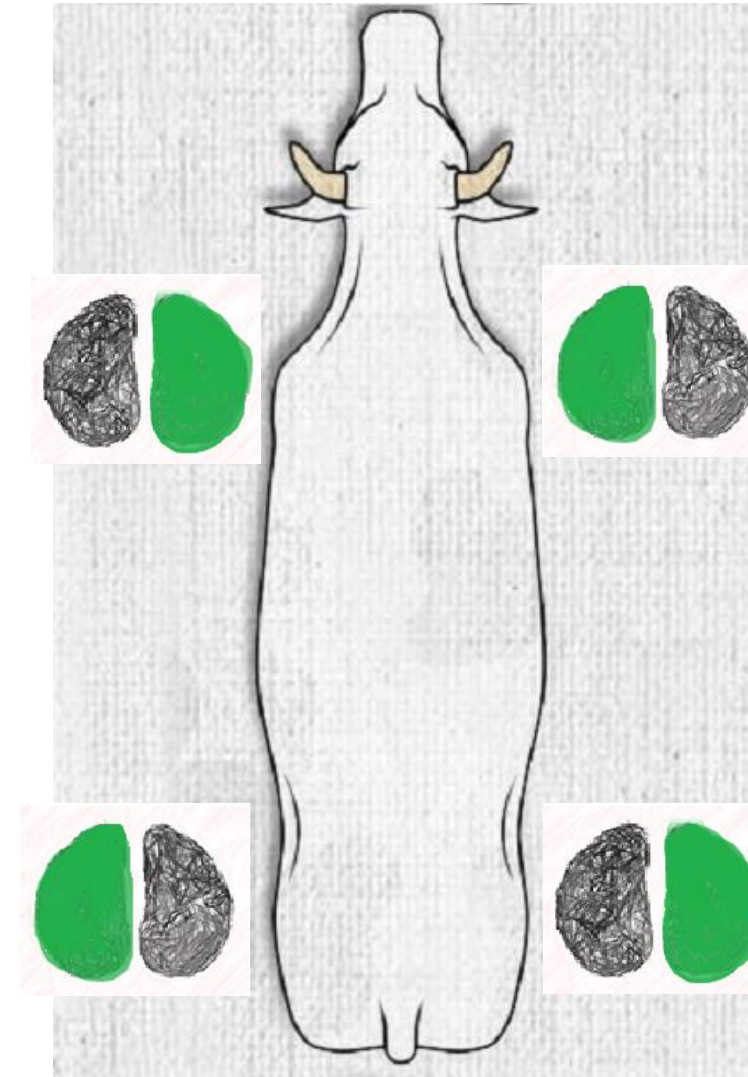
Functional hoof trimming

Before trimming:

- Always start with the biggest hoof
- Clean the hooves
- Assessment of hoof angle
- look for abnormalities (BLACK spots/swollen hooves)

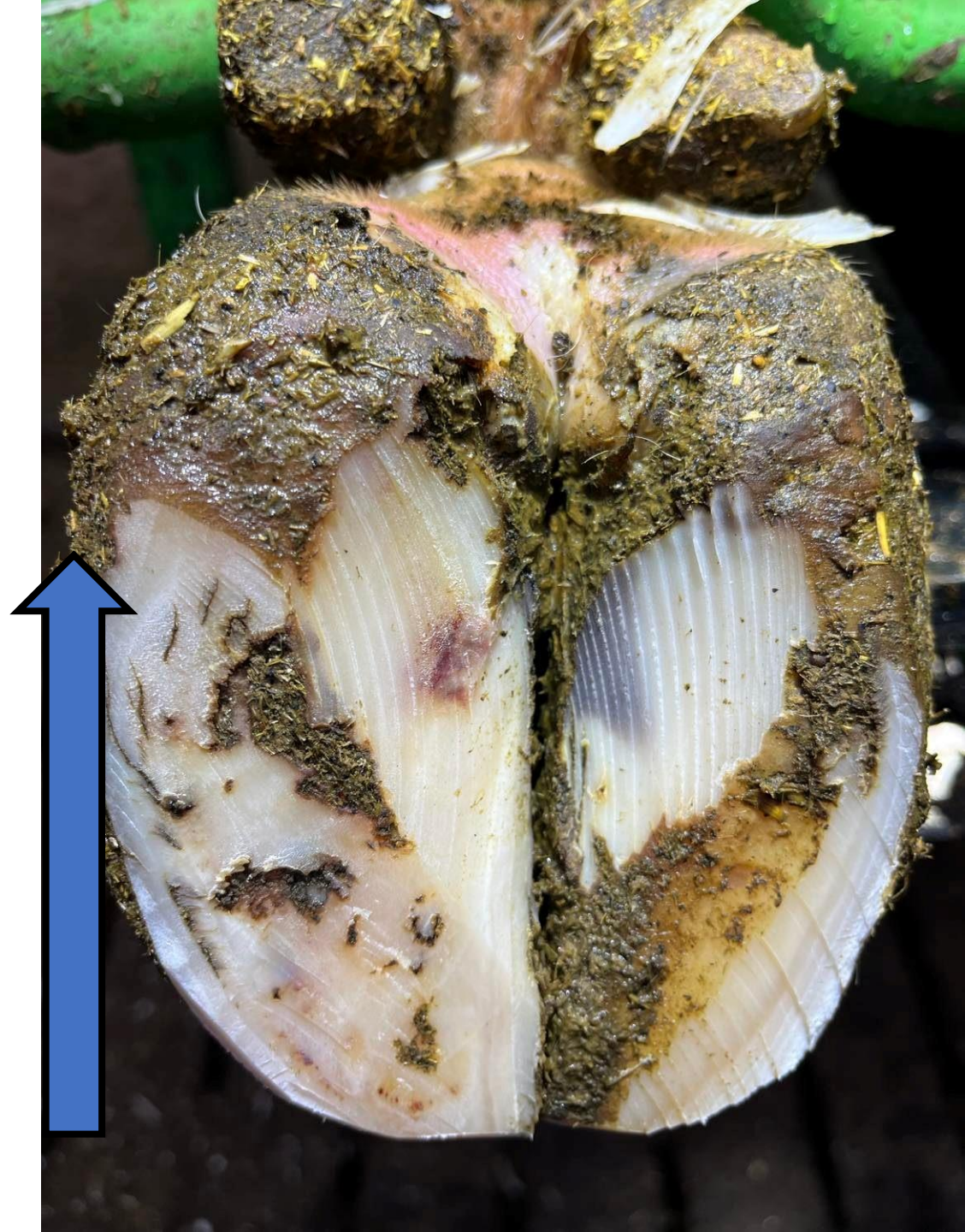
When trimming:

- Always start at the tip of the hoof (correct angle)
- Assessment of the thickness via the white line
- Modeling
- Trimming the tip of the toe



Functional hoof trimming

- ❑ Cut from the bottom and up
- ❑ Big vs. small hoof



Functional hoof trimming

- Correct angle 45-52°



Correct



Too much angle



Too straight

Functional hoof trimming

The yellow angle "The cheese"



Functional hoof trimming

Heel height



Functional hoof trimming

The white line:

Is a somewhat flexible junction between the sole and wall, allowing the hoof to be more flexible as the animal moves.



Functional hoof trimming

The white line:

Consists of lamellae that hold the hoof capsule and sole horn together



Functional hoof trimming

The white line:

- Used as a guideline for pruning
- Clear and shiny surface – time to stop trimming
- If the lamnella in the white line "rise up", the sole has become too thin

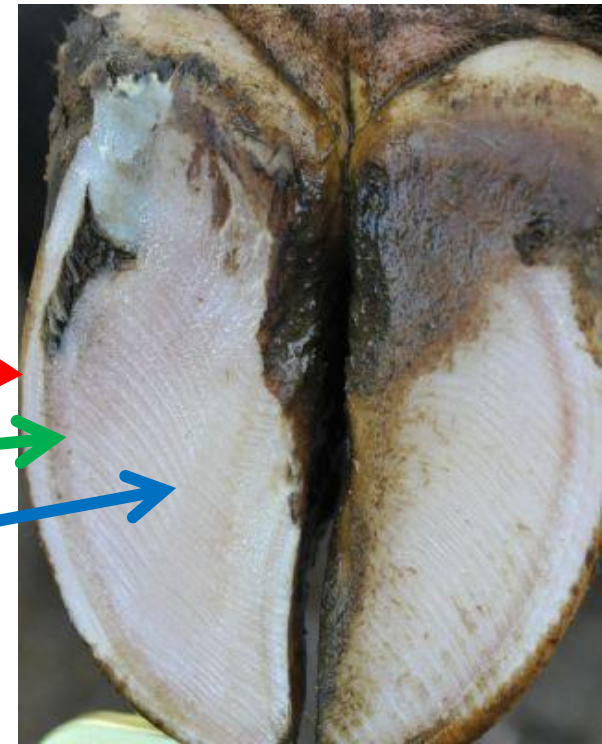
Discolouration/deformity - lesions



Hornwall

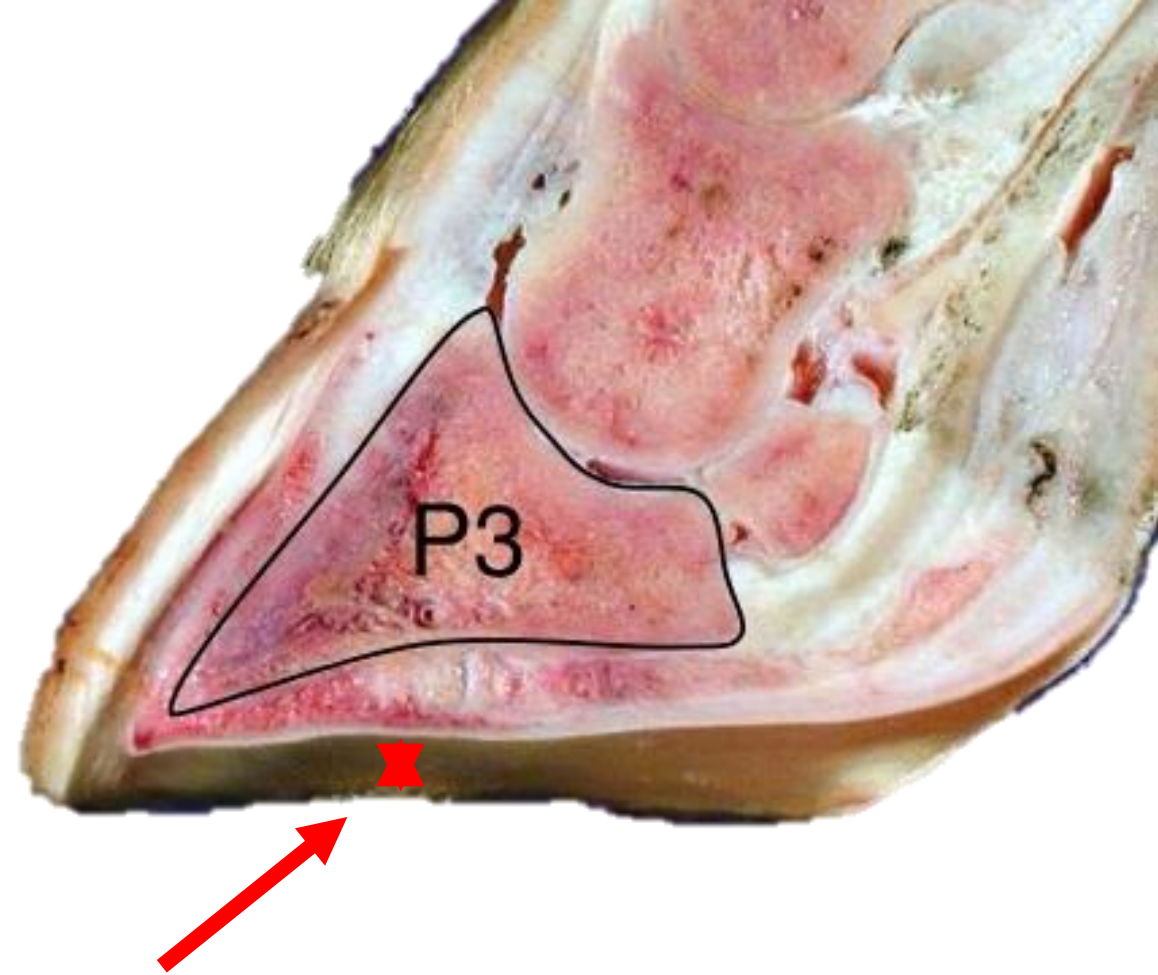
White line

Solehorn



Functional hoof trimming

Thickness of the sole:



- ❑ The thickness of the sole must be at least 8-10 mm (1 cm)

Functional hoof trimming

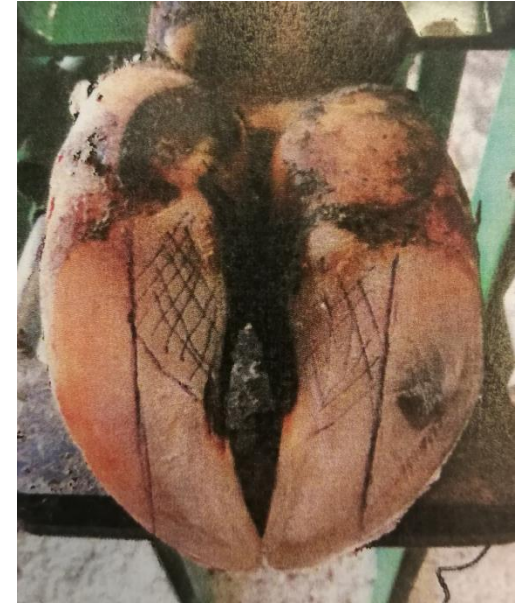
Thickness of the sole:



Functional hoof trimming

Modeling of the hoof:

- No weight at the red dot “typical location of a sole ulcer”
- $\frac{1}{2}$ width of the hoof
- $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total length
- Approx. 4 mm deep



Functional hoof trimming



Functional hoof trimming

