

Green Clay

To take care of

your animals



*The powers and beneficial properties
of green clay in powder*

External use

(poultice, patch or just in powder)

Internal use (orally)

*(in the water, in the grain, on the hay,
in paste in a syringe)*

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What is clay?

Clay—commonly called "loam"—is composed mainly of silica (at least 50%) and alumina. Powdery when dry and sticky when wet, clay is the result of the decomposition of sedimentary rocks over millennia; therefore, it is naturally rich in minerals and trace elements! Depending on their origin, some clays are richer in alumina, while others are richer in iron or magnesium.

Highly sought after by humans for its therapeutic properties since ancient times, clay has in fact been recognized and used by animals for much longer; animals do not hesitate to roll in clay-like mud to treat their wounds or protect themselves against insect bites, and sometimes they will even ingest it! When you see animals scavenging the soil in springtime, they are in fact searching for trace elements, magnesium, or any other mineral and trace elements their bodily system is lacking. Clay is used to treat many ailments and relieve discomfort and/or pain caused by other conditions. If the precautions listed below are followed and respected, clay offers a quick and healthy relief without causing harm.

The quality of a clay can be determined by its grain size (ultra-ventilated being the best quality), its iron content, and its quartz content. The more quartz it contains, the lesser quality it is! Several colours of clay are available depending on the location of its deposit: green, white, pink, red, yellow, and so on. Each has its own specific properties, but green clay is the most common because it addresses the majority of our needs.

All riders know of the benefits of clay when it comes to the treatment of stocking up in their horses' legs, but few are aware of the other multiple uses it has.

Clay is like the "Swiss Army knife" of an emergency kit: it's always better to have some on hand!



(bilingual labels coming soon)

Powdered clay versus ready-to-use clay (poultice)

Powdered green clay is more affordable; to prepare one kilo of poultice, it takes 40% water and 60% clay (possibly less depending on the desired consistency): why pay for water? Clay's beneficial properties only activate when in contact with water. As long as it is in a powdered form, it will remain inert. Therefore, there is no need to prepare it in advance or to buy it ready-to-use and then store it.

Powdered clay contains no preserving agents, essential oils, or cooling agents; it is 100% pure and natural. The clay can be prepared to the desired consistency and temperature

depending on the need: to cool, to warm up, or to relax. **It does not expire; if kept in a humidity-free environment, it can be kept for many years while retaining all its benefits.**

The fresher the mixture is, the better its effect and benefits will be. You can always prepare a small mixture in advance to always have some on hand during the competitive season or when treating an injury for several days.

Clay and essential oils

We are often tempted to add a few drops of essential oils to our clay mixture, but clay does not require essential oils to be beneficial! Let the clay work on its own, and if you have the skills to do so, you can complete the care program with essential oils or a massage with a complex of vegetable oils/essential oils. This way, you will have two different and complementary care treatments without taking any risks. In fact, the only problems that do occur with clay is when essential oils are added to the mixture when creating a poultice and it is left standing for too long (several consecutive days); the skin cannot breathe and dry between applications.

How to use clay externally?

How to prepare the clay?

Do not use metal bowls or utensils when preparing your water/clay mixture: glass, porcelain, sandstone, and wood options are always a better choice when working with natural products! The clay must be discarded **(outside or in your compost, do not use plumbing)** after use, and we strictly advise against adding a layer of clay over an existing, dry layer.



At what temperature should clay be used?

Depending on the desired benefit, clay can be used hot, warm, or cold. Use cold clay to treat edema or swollen areas. After a few minutes rest, check to see if it is becoming warmer. This is a sign that the clay is working correctly. If the clay stays cold, it means the starting temperature was not correct. If this is the case, remove the clay and restart the application process with warm or hot clay. That said, always use hot clay for wrapping. If you are unsure of what to do, imagine you are a horse (we too are mammals after all) and ask yourself the following: if I was in this situation, what temperature would help me feel better?

How to warm up clay?

It is preferable to prepare your clay mixture with cold water and then warm it in a bain-marie so as to not put it in contact with a strong heat source. To save time, you can also mix the clay directly with hot (but not boiling) water.

As stated above, it is possible to apply hot clay.

To favour muscular relaxation, a hot clay wrap can be applied in a thick layer. This is the principle of fangothérapie. Apply a thick layer of clay on the back. Cover it with a hot towel and let it work for 20 minutes. The fango will help drain the toxins and stimulate muscular relaxation.



After Exercise Wrap

To help prevent soreness after training, competing, or when recovering, prepare your clay with a lot of warm water and apply it on the back and shoulders. Cover the layer of clay with a natural silk cloth and a blanket, or even better, a dry, room-temperature bathroom towel. It's a real treat. Your horse will be in heaven for the length of the treatment, 30 minutes to 1 hour. [watch video here](#)

To remove the clay, you can either let it dry and brush it off afterwards, or you can wash it off.

The difference between poultice and plaster

With a poultice, the clay is layered on a cloth fabric (sterile gauze, cotton cloth, cheesecloth, flannel, etc.) and not directly on the animal's skin or fur (this is plastering). If desired, the poultice or the plaster can be held in place with a cotton strip, a wet paper towel, or a bleached cabbage leaf. This trick will help prevent the clay from drying too fast. However, be careful, as we strictly advise against leaving damp clay on skin for more than 2 to 3 hours. The only case where this amount of time can be exceeded is in the event of a wound.

Clay remains active as long as it is wet; if you leave the clay out in the open air and let it dry (to protect a horse from insects, for example), it can stay in place for hours and even days without any danger.

What are the uses?

Apply a clay poultice or plaster to:

- stimulate wound healing (small to large) with its antibacterial and healing properties. It is preferable to first disinfect the wound with saline water (1 teaspoon of kitchen salt for 500 ml of boiled water). Then spread the poultice with the desired consistency and do not cover it with a dressing.

Should you be trail riding and have no water available, you can apply powdered clay directly onto the wound. In the case of major bleeding, you can put powdered clay directly on the wound (it is haemostatic) while waiting for a veterinarian or in winter when it freezes. We strictly advise against applying a poultice or a clay plaster when it is very cold (see special note about using clay in cold weather situations). It is impossible to create an infection when using clay! Once the clay dries, gently remove it with warm water and reapply another layer if needed. The frequency and duration of the dressings will vary according to the severity and location of the wound. If some pieces of clay remain in the wound, it will be evacuated during the healing process as the healing progresses internally to externally.



Kelly's Example

Kelly was hit by a car and left with her thigh completely opened. She was sutured up, but the stitching failed! Her caretaker applied clay dressings directly to the wound and filled it completely. Watch the healing process (which was complete) in the following video [wonderful healing](#)

- absorb edema, reduce swelling, reduce heat, and relieve pain with its draining effect.



When applying clay to a horse's ligament, apply the first layer in the opposite direction of the hair growth to be as close to the skin as possible. For the second layer of clay, apply the mixture in the same direction of the hair growth.

Should you want to cover the clay so that it dries less quickly, use wet paper towels or bleached cabbage leaves, and then apply a dressing. **Never wrap a clay dressing with cellophane, as it does not allow the skin to breathe.** It could cause the limb to overheat and the goal is to cool it down. Moreover, some

- relieve burns (from lunging mishaps, burning from a toxic plant, etc.). Clay's calming properties relieve pain and prevent the development of blisters. It can also be used to protect a pale-skinned horse's nose against sunburns or to soothe an actual sunburn. There is no need to remove the clay; as long as it stays on the nose, it will protect the skin.

- prevent problems with insects. Clay must be prepared with a good amount of water so that it can be easily spread over all the parts of the horse's body that has been attacked by insects (chest, girth path, genital area, umbilicus, mandibles, etc.). By doing this, your horse will be protected against bites, and the itching will be soothed as long as the clay remains on.



- **treat sprains and prevent and attenuate soreness. A clay poultice or plaster works deep and under the skin.**

- **reduce stocking up. Clay has excellent draining properties in the case of swelling and is very effective in treating various skin problems.** Clay is regularly used on horses' ligaments after performing straining work, but you can also use it to prevent soreness. You can prepare a clay poultice using warm water and apply it directly on the sore joints of young horses experiencing growth crises. In this case, prepare the clay with a lot of warm water, and apply the mixture to the horses' back and shoulders. After, cover the targeted zones with a plastic sheet and a blanket or a towel at room temperature: this is a real treat! Your horse will be in heaven for the length of the treatment, 30 minutes to 1 hour. To remove the clay, you can either let it dry and brush it off afterwards, or you can wash it off.

- **help mature an abscess.** In the case of an abscess, the horse's foot must be soaked twice a day in a warm bath of Epsom salt. After, apply a clay plaster or poultice (warm, if possible) under the hoof. Finally, cover everything with a dressing. If the abscess empties itself (preferably in the sole, the coronet, or the heel bulb), you can continue to use the clay

poultice where the abscess broke to remove any impurities. However, if the abscess has not matured after 3 days, it is recommended that you contact your veterinarian, as the infection can migrate and empty somewhere else or even create a general infection!

- **relieve the pain of a toxic or photosensitizer plant burn (like the Giant Hogweed).** These painful burns will usually appear on the nose, the bridge of the nose, or the mandible. Clay will soothe the pain, calm the irritation, and heal the burn in approximately 5 days. Aloe Vera gel can then be applied. After only 16 days, new hair will start growing. Remember that a horse burned by photosensitization should not be exposed to the sun in the following weeks.

Day 1



Day 16



- **help remove and evacuate impurities contained in wounds (splinters, foreign particles, bacteria, germs) or in deeper tissues (muscles, ligaments, organs).**

In our example, a horse suffered from a bite that was constantly getting reinfected. The veterinarian concluded that impurities remained in the wound, lodged deep in the muscle. In his opinion, the horse needed surgery, which was financially impossible for the owner. The owner decided to try a clay treatment. After applying a clay plaster twice a day for several days, an abscess matured and emptied. The horse was thought healed, but then another infection occurred. The owner proceeded with a second clay treatment and, this time, the impurities evacuated from the wound! Today, the mare is well and truly healed.



Using clay in cold weather situations

Just use green clay only in powder if there is any freezing risk. Or protect the patch (clay plaster) with a bandage

Clay can be used in many cases:

- it can be used during pregnancy and nursing
- its use is not prohibited should a horse participate in competitions
- its purity helps relieve stocking up in limbs
- it soothes and reduces edema, burns, and swelling
- it can help prevent the development of mange of mud
- it is safe, antiseptic (absorbs germs, bacteria, parasites), antibacterial, antifungal, and hemostatic. It helps heal wounds with its aluminum silica content.

The beneficial effects of using clay externally were proven in a study on human patients in a French university hospital.



(labels bilingual coming

soon)

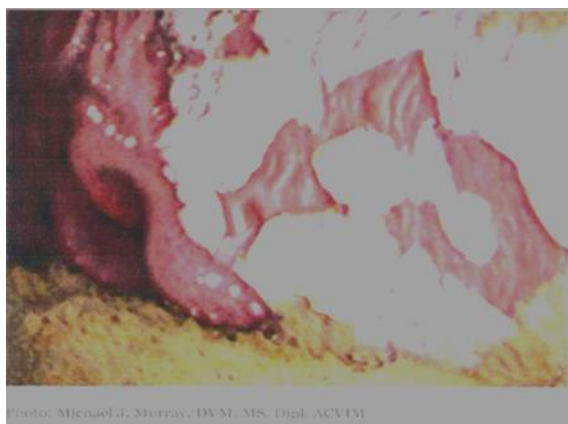
FOR INTERNAL USE

For oral use only (through the mouth)

This clay is GMP-Animal Feed certified. This clay's grain size is bigger than that used for external treatments, to be less volatile.

Clay has the ability to absorb toxins, bacteria, and intestinal gases. It also provides minerals and trace elements that are absorbed in the intestine.

It can also act as a gastric dressing inside the stomach and therefore soothe the pain related to ulcers. Accordingly, ulcer tissues (gastric or duodenal) can then heal.



Amongst other things, it replenishes vital organs and regularizes the pH level. Generally, all domestic horses have pH levels that are too acidic because they eat grains while being

herbivores. **When used internally, clay will regulate the digestive system. It is also an excellent anti-diarrhea product.**

It can be used for prevention, for treatment, or for free service (to purify and neutralize the smell of water).

Clay is always effective in treating inflammation and infections, whether it is used externally or internally.

METHODS OF USE

Free service - in water

(Adjust the container depending on the number and the size of the animals) **AND IN A SECOND PLASTIC CONTAINER (THE ANIMAL MUST HAVE THE CHOICE)**



Dosage example: put approximately 1 cup of powdered clay for internal use in a 25L plastic water container and leave it available to the horses along with their usual water installation.

Use the same technique with your chickens, dogs, cats, and other animals. The quantity of clay needs to be adjusted to the size of the second water container (not metal). Your cats and dogs will probably go and drink some to purge and clean themselves.

Change it every 2 days so the water stays cool. When the content no longer diminishes, stop.

Free service - powdered in a manger

Lambs and young goats will naturally go to eat clay after birth to protect themselves from common diseases that can affect them, such as contagious ecthyma.

Purify or neutralize the smell of the water

Adding a small amount of clay to your animal's water container will dissipate the smell of sulfur, chlorine, etc. This practice can be very useful during relocations or transportation.

In fact, it is not uncommon for an animal to refuse to drink or to limit its water consumption when the water source has changed. An example could be, when switching water from a surface well to water from an aqueduct.

To monitor.

TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

AS A SEASONAL CURE (4 x per year) Preventive: detoxify, regenerate organs, regulate pH level



The recommended amount of clay is between 2% and 5% of the daily intake. So generally, 2 to 4 tablespoons will do, depending on the size of the horse (or 1/2, 1, or 2 teaspoons for a dog or a cat) and the care needed.

The use of clay internally is recommended to create a body cleaning reset. It is cleaning from the inside. It is detoxifying. Therefore, it could be interesting and very preventive to do a clay treatment (maximum 3 weeks) on your horse or animal at the beginning of every season and **AFTER** a medical treatment to eliminate any residues or surplus.

Antidiarrhoeal

For an adult, average-sized horse, put 2 tablespoons of clay in its grain, hay cubes, or **soaked** alfalfa in the morning and another 2 tablespoons of clay at night. This should be sufficient to reduce and even regulate diarrhea caused by stress, low-quality hay, change of feed, paddock introduction, etc. in 2 to 3 days. Continue for as long as the situation requires, for a maximum of 3 weeks. Take a break, observe, and start again if the cause of the problem persists.

In the case of severe diarrhea in a very young mammal (foal, calf, lamb, young goat, puppy), see the specific procedure in this video [HERE](#)

HERE. Prepare a poultice for internal use and give it through a syringe 2 to 3 times a day. This is a serious matter and you should call your veterinarian. In the meantime, I can testify that, from several similar experiences, this practice has saved many young calves, foals, lambs, goats, and even puppies.

Where can I find this quality clay?

All the experiments and tips presented in this document are only valid for excellent quality powdered green clay and not for "ready-to-use" mixtures available on the market.

The green clays discussed in this booklet come from the natural French region Puy en-Velay. This quarry has been respectfully and honestly operated for many years by a family business that exports to over 50 countries around the world. We are very fortunate to be able to use and distribute these clays in Québec at over 40 different points of distribution.

A list of distribution points is available at www.secourismeequin.com/point-de-vente. Or you can order your clay from my online boutique at www.herboristeanimalier.com.

The quality of our products is guaranteed; they are ECOCERT certified and GMP-Animal Feed certified. Certificates of analysis are available. IMPORTANT.

NOTE FOR DISTRIBUTOR/RETAILERS in Canada : Every advertising, video, brochures, labels, website Facebook page will be in English for our future cooperation.

I am able to give a conference with powerpoint in English too as well as come at a show to promote this product. Thank you for your attention.

