

What horse feed is and why feeding guidelines matter

Horse feed is any part of a horse's diet that helps meet its **nutritional requirements**, from **forage** such as **hay** and **pasture** to **concentrates**, balancers, and other specialized feeds. Good feeding is not just about filling a bucket. It is about supporting the **digestive system**, maintaining **gut health**, and delivering steady energy levels without overwhelming the horse with too much starch or sugar.

That is why **horse feeding rules** matter. Horses are designed to graze for long periods, so feeding plans need to work with their anatomy rather than against it. A sensible routine helps protect **digestive health**, supports a stable **condition score**, and reduces the risk of issues such as **colic** and **laminitis**.

If you are looking for **horse feed advice uk** style guidance, the core principle is simple: anchor the diet on forage, then add only what is needed for workload, life stage, and body condition. For **horse feed for beginners**, this can feel confusing at first because shelves are full of mixes, cubes, chaffs, and complete feeds. The best starting point is to understand what the horse actually needs before selecting the product.

Principle 1: Feed based on forage-first principles

The core of each balanced ration should be **forage-first**. In real terms, that means prioritising **forage**, **hay**, and **pasture** before other feeds. These fibre sources help keep the gut moving, support chewing time, and promote better **digestive health**.

In most cases, forage should make up the majority of the diet. The reason is simple: fibre is the horse's natural fuel. It supports the hindgut, helps maintain a healthy **digestive system**, and provides slow-release energy rather than quick spikes. Horses that receive too little roughage may become stressed, develop poor manure quality, or show signs of discomfort.

A forage-first approach also makes feed selection easier. Once good-quality hay or pasture is in place, the rest of the horse feed plan can focus on gaps: extra calories for hard work, vitamins and minerals for balance, or a carefully managed **concentrate feed** for horses that need it.

Rule 2: Match horse feed to workload, age, and condition

Not every horse needs the same **types of horse feed**. A horse in light hacking, a competition horse in regular training, a growing youngster, and an older horse each have different needs. The best approach is to match feed to **workload**, **life stage**, and **body condition score**.

A horse with a low body condition score may need more calories and better energy density. A horse that is overweight may need more fibre and fewer calories. Workload changes **energy levels** and therefore the amount and type of feed required. Life stage matters too: young horses need support for growth, while seniors may need feeds that are easier to chew and digest.

Carry out condition score checks regularly rather than guessing. Run your hands over the ribs, neck, shoulder, and hindquarters. Combine this with observations of behaviour, topline, and performance. This makes it easier to decide whether to increase fibre, adjust concentrate levels, or switch to a different formulation.

Rule 3: Follow a horse feeding chart to direct daily amounts

A **horse feeding chart** is a helpful starting tool for working out a **daily ration**. It makes it easier to translate **bodyweight**, activity level, and feed type into practical **feed rates**. While every horse is unique, a chart prevents underfeeding and overfeeding by giving a consistent framework.

Many owners consult a chart together with a weighing tape or scale to estimate **bodyweight**. From there, you can create the ration around forage and then adjust the bucket feed according to workload and condition. A good chart should be read alongside the feed label rather than used alone, because different feeds have different calorie densities and nutrient profiles.

If you use a **horse feed calculator uk** tool, the goal is usually the same: calculate daily intake and compare it against the horse's requirements. This helps with ration planning, especially if you are balancing hay, pasture, balancer, and bucket feed. It also improves better budgeting because you can see how much feed the horse is likely to need each month.

Rule 4: Add any new horse feed gradually

Any **feed transition** should be done gradually. Changing diet too quickly can disrupt the **gut microbiome** and lead to **digestive upset**. Horses rely on a delicate balance of microbes in the hindgut, so abrupt changes can have immediate effects on appetite, manure, and comfort.

When introducing a new horse feed, blend it into the current diet over several days or longer, depending on the change. This applies to new mixes, cubes, balancers, and even changes in forage. Slow change gives the digestive system time to adapt and lowers the risk of **colic**.

Watch for signs such as loose droppings, reduced appetite, bloating, or discomfort. If those appear, extend the transition further and reassess the ration. Good feeding management is about consistency, patience, and close observation rather than rapid changes in brand or formulation.

Rule 5: Select the most suitable type of horse feed

Understanding **types of horse feed** can make product selection much easier. The main options include **complete horse feed**, **mix**, **cube**, and **chaff**. Each has different uses depending on the horse's needs and the rest of the ration.

A **complete horse feed** is designed to deliver a broad range of nutrients in one product, often suitable when forage is limited or when convenience is important. A **mix** can be more appealing for some horses and may be used to provide variety or energy. A **cube** is often easier to measure, may reduce sorting, and can be practical for horses that eat too quickly. **Chaff** can help slow eating, encourage chewing, and increase fibre intake in the bucket.

The best choice depends on the horse's [Article source](#) workload, body condition, and the quality of forage available. Palatability matters too: if the horse will not eat it, the best formulation is not useful. Compare the feed's intended use, digestibility, and whether it is designed as a low-calorie fibre option or a higher-energy concentrate feed.

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Principle 6: Do not give too much of feed concentrates or starch

One of the most essential horse feeding rules is to control **starch** and **sugar** intake. Excessive levels of **concentrates** can stress the digestive system, increase the risk of digestive disturbance, and cause problems such as **laminitis**.

Starch levels and sugar levels should be reviewed carefully on the label. Horses that are prone to tying up, nervousness, or extra weight often do better on lower-starch, more fibrous diets. For most horses, particularly those not in intense work, the diet can be built mainly from forage plus a balancer rather than a large bucket of concentrate feed.

When a horse needs extra calories, increasing more starch is not always the best option. Think about more fibre, more oil, or a different feed structure in its place. The goal is to keep energy available without causing large swings in the hindgut environment. Such an approach supports steadier performance and better digestive comfort.

Rule 7: Keep water, salt, and fibre available

Drinking water, **mineral salt**, and **roughage** are vital parts of the ration, not extra add-ons. Constant access to clean water promotes **fluid intake** and digestion. Salt serves to replace lost electrolytes and encourages drinking. Fibre supports keeping the gut moving and promotes normal bowel function.

Many feeding problems are not really about feed whatsoever. A horse not drinking enough may eat less, be at greater risk of impaction, or have altered manure output. Good hydration is especially important when forage is dry, during intense work, or when the horse is taking in more concentrates.

Including a modest amount of salt to the ration, if appropriate, can help maintain intake. Still, clean water should always be available first. Fibre should remain central, because it supports chewing, saliva production, and healthy digestion more effectively than a high-starch bucket feed on its own.

Rule 8: Offer smaller meals at regular times

A well-planned **feeding schedule** works with the horse's usual routine. Horses generally do best when meals are fed at set times and in smaller amounts rather than large meals given rarely. This helps safeguard the **hindgut** and encourages smoother **digestion**.

Heavy meals can overwhelm the digestive system, especially if they are starch-heavy. Lighter meals are easier to process and help maintain stable energy levels. They also limit competition at feed time and can support better behaviour in some horses.

Routine matters. Horses are animals of pattern, and predictable **meal frequency** often lowers stress. If the horse is in training, feeding should be timed with exercise so that the gut is not overloaded before work. The goal is always the same: stability, calmness, and better digestive efficiency.

Guideline 9: Check labels and review horse feed brands

Not all **horse feed companies** make products in the same way, so label reading is important. A well-written **nutrition label** tells you what is actually in the bucket, while the **ingredients** list and **analytical constituents** help you compare products accurately.

When you review feeds, look at protein, oil, fibre, starch content, sugar content, vitamins, and **trace minerals**. These figures reveal whether the feed is designed as a balancer, a high-fibre product, a conditioning feed, or a performance option. The ingredients list may also show the main fibre sources and grain sources, which influences the overall nutritional profile.

Brands such as **spillers horse feed** are often selected because they offer a broad range of formulations for different needs. That said, brand name alone should never replace label analysis. The best product is the one that fits your horse's workload, condition score, and feeding plan.

Look for practical details as well: recommended feeding rate, intended use, suitability for low-starch feeding, and whether the feed is designed to be used with a balancer or alongside forage. These details are often more valuable than marketing claims.

Rule 10: Assess horse feed expense and modify the feed plan

Horse feed cost matters because the ideal ration must be practical. If a diet is too expensive to maintain, it usually becomes inconsistent. That is why it helps to ask, **how much does horse feed cost** per month and whether the current ration gives good value for money.

A **horse feed calculator uk** can help work out monthly use and identify where costs sit in the ration. When reviewing **budget**, consider the full feeding plan, not just the bag price. A cheaper feed that requires large amounts may work out more expensive than a more concentrated product fed in smaller quantities. Likewise, a complete feed may appear costly but can replace several separate products.

Revise the ration by checking whether the horse is getting more than it needs, especially if workload changes or turnout increases. If the horse is maintaining condition on forage and a balancer, there may be no need for additional bucket feed. Routine checking keeps the ration efficient, cost-effective, and aligned with the horse's current needs.

Common horse feeding mistakes to avoid

Some of the most common mistakes are also the most preventable. **Overfeeding** can result in excess weight, poor performance, and increased risk of metabolic issues. **Underfeeding** can cause weight loss, poor topline, dull coat condition, and reduced stamina.

A **sudden diet change** is a serious issue because it can disrupt the gut microbiome and raise the risk of **colic**. Always transition step by step. Another serious error is feeding **mouldy feed**. Mould can affect appetite, respiratory health, and digestive comfort, so any spoiled feed should be rejected immediately.

Other mistakes include overlooking forage quality, using concentrates without measuring them properly, and feeding based on guesswork rather than observation. The horse's body condition score, workload, and behaviour should guide changes, not habit alone.

Sample horse feed mix recipe and when to use one

A simple **horse feed mix recipe** can be useful when you want more control over the ingredients and feeding rate. One practical example might combine a suitable **balancer**, a measured amount of **oats** if extra energy is needed, and some **supplements** only where there is a clear reason to use them.

A mix like this is most useful for horses with specific needs that are not fully met by one ready-made product. For example, a horse in moderate work may need more energy than a balancer provides, but not the full level of a

higher-calorie complete feed. Under those circumstances, a measured mix can help balance cost, palatability, and nutrient intake.

Even so, homemade mixes should be planned carefully. They are easiest to get wrong if the horse's forage intake, bodyweight, and condition score are not understood. Supplements should not be added casually, because the base ration may already provide enough vitamins and minerals. The aim is a balanced ration, not a bucket full of extras.

Horse feed for beginners: a simple starter checklist

For **horse feed for beginners**, the starting point is a short checklist rather than a complicated spreadsheet. First, estimate **bodyweight**. Next, confirm how much **forage** the horse receives from **hay** and **pasture**. Then assess **workload**, body condition score, and whether a bucket feed is needed at all.

- Measure bodyweight with a tape or scale.
- Leave forage the main part of the diet.
- Determine whether the horse needs a balancer, complete horse feed, or no concentrate feed.
- Measure every feed portion.
- Provide constant water and salt.
- Change any new feed gradually.
- Watch droppings, coat, energy, and condition score.

A feed bucket is only one part of management. The simpler the feeding plan, the easier it is to stay consistent. Beginners often do best by keeping the ration modest and reviewing it regularly as work, turnout, and body condition change.

Frequently Asked Questions: quick answers on horse feed and feeding practices

What are the 10 rules of feeding horses?

The 10 rules are: offer forage first, match feed to workload and life stage, use a horse feeding guide, introduce changes gradually, pick the right feed type, avoid overfeeding concentrates and starch, keep water, salt, and fibre available, offer small meals consistently, review labels carefully, and revisit horse feed cost regularly.

What do I feed my horse as a beginner?

When you are a beginner, use forage as the main diet, then provide only what the horse needs based on its needs based on bodyweight, body condition score, and workload. Many horses do well on quality forage plus a nutritional balancer or a basic complete horse feed, but not every horse needs a bucket feed. Introduce changes gradually and ask for horse feed advice uk style guidance if you are unsure.

How do I use a horse feeding chart correctly?

Consult the horse feeding chart to calculate daily intake based on bodyweight, workload, and feed type. Use it as a starting point rather than a fixed rule, then tweak for the horse's condition score, pasture access, and forage quality. Consistently compare the chart with the product label and your horse's response over time.

How much does horse feed cost per month?

Horse feed cost varies depending on the feed type, daily ration, and whether the horse also has good forage and pasture. The most accurate way to estimate monthly cost is to use a horse feed calculator uk tool or calculate the daily ration from the label, then multiply it by the number of days in the month. That gives a more realistic answer than looking only at bag price.

Is complete horse feed suitable for every horse?

No, complete horse feed is not automatically appropriate for every horse. It can be very useful for some horses, especially where convenience or fibre-based feeding is needed, but others may do better on forage plus a balancer or a different concentrate feed. Always inspect the starch content, sugar content, and feeding rate, and make sure it matches the horse's workload and digestive health needs.