

Concentrates vs horse feed: the basic difference

A simple way to understand **horse feed** and **concentrates** is this: horse feed is the umbrella term for anything you feed a horse, while concentrates are a particular kind of feed designed to provide extra **energy**, **protein**, or other nutrients in a smaller volume than forage.

Forage is at the core of most equine diets. It includes grass, hay, haylage, and other fibrous feeds that supply **roughage** and aid the horse's **digestive system**. Concentrates, by contrast, are usually less **fibre** and richer in **digestible energy**, often with more **starch** and sometimes more protein. That means they can be useful for horses with higher **energy requirements**, but they need to be used thoughtfully to maintain **nutritional balance** and good **gut health**.

In practice, the difference is not just about ingredients. It is also about use. A forage-based diet can work well for many horses, especially a **maintenance horse**, while concentrates may be added for a **performance horse**, a horse in hard **workload**, or one needing help with weight, condition, or recovery.

What is considered horse feed?

The expression **types of horse feed** covers a large range of products. It can cover straight feeds such as oats or linseed, compound feeds, balancers, chaffs, cubes, and pellets. It also includes **complete horse feed**, which is created to supply the horse's nutritional needs when fed as the main feed alongside forage or, in some cases, as the full ration depending on the product and the horse's needs.

A **horse feed mix recipe** may be made at home or commercially blended. For example, some owners blend a fibre base, a conditioning source, and a vitamin and mineral supplement to create a tailored **feed ration**. Others select ready-made feeds from **horse feed companies** because these are designed with clear **feed label** guidance, measured **starch levels**, and consistent quality.

Common horse feed products are:

- **Complete horse feed** for easier feeding and balanced nutrition
- **Conditioning** mixes for horses that need condition or topline support
- Low-energy fibre feeds for easier management
- Performance feeds for horses with increased output needs
- Balancers and supplements to fill specific gaps in the equine diet

One well-known example among **horse feed companies** is **spillers horse feed**, which features a broad range of products for different workloads, body conditions, and feeding goals. Brand choice matters less than matching the product to the horse's daily intake, workload, and digestive needs.

What do people mean by concentrates and when should they be used?

Concentrates are feeds that deliver more nutrition per kilo than forage. They are typically used as an **energy source** when forage alone cannot meet the horse's requirements, especially for horses in more demanding work, horses that struggle to hold condition, or horses with specific dietary needs.

Many concentrates are designed for **conditioning**, meaning they help improve body condition score, topline, or overall weight without requiring huge feed volumes. Others are built for performance and focus on the horse's **digestibility**, using ingredients that are more efficient for the horse to process and absorb.

Concentrates are not automatically “better” than forage. They are simply more concentrated in nutrients. They may contain cereals, oil, protein sources, fibre, vitamins, and minerals, depending on the formulation. Because some concentrates are higher in **starch**, they must be fed in sensible amounts to protect **gut health** and maintain a steady feeding schedule.

In short, concentrates are used when the horse’s **energy requirements** go beyond what a forage-based diet can comfortably supply, or when a horse needs help with weight, condition, or work performance.

Kinds of horse feed explained

Grasping the main **types of horse feed** helps you pick a ration that matches the horse’s body, workload, and lifestyle. There are three common forms: **chaff**, **pellets**, and **cubes**.

Chaff is shredded fibre, often made from straw, hay, or alfalfa. It helps slow down eating, adds fibre content, and can be useful in a **bucket feed** to improve chewing and reduce meal speed. Chaff also helps bulk out the ration without adding too much starch.

Pellets are dense, uniform feeds made from ground ingredients. They are simple to measure, mix well with other components, and often provide a balanced nutritional profile. Some pellets are designed as a complete feed, while others act as a concentrate or balancer.

Cubes are similar to pellets but usually larger. They can be helpful for horses that chew well and need a more substantial feed texture. Like pellets, cubes may be fibre-based or concentrate-based, so the **feed label** matters more than the shape alone.

When comparing these **types of horse feed**, weigh up how they fit into the horse’s equine diet. A horse that lives on grass and hay may only need a fibre-based chaff or low-calorie balancer. A horse in harder work may benefit from pellets or cubes that add more **energy** and **protein**.

Do you need concentrates or can a horse live on forage?

For many horses, the answer is yes: a horse can subsist on **forage** alone, as long as the forage is nutritious and available in enough quantity. Horses are designed to eat **roughage** for much of the day, and a **forage-based diet** supports natural digestion, stable behaviour, and better **gut health**.

However, whether forage alone is enough comes down to the horse’s **body weight**, **body condition**, age, health, and **workload**. A horse in light work may do well on forage with a balancer or mineral support, while a **performance horse** may need additional concentrates to cover energy and nutrient demand.

Complete horse feed can be useful when owners want a easier system, especially if they are managing forage of limited quality or a busy feeding schedule. Even so, many horses still perform best with forage as the main part of the ration, because it supports the digestive system and helps avoid too much starch in the diet.

As a rule, concentrate feeding should serve a purpose, not become the default. If the horse can maintain a healthy **condition score** on forage and sensible management, extra concentrates may not be necessary.

Horse feeding rules that every owner should know

Proper **horse feeding rules** are essential to ensure safety, consistency, and ongoing well-being. The famous **10 rules of feeding horses** are frequently presented in different ways, but the idea remains the same: supply feed with the horse’s digestive system in mind, not just simplicity.

These are practical rules every owner should follow:

- Build the ration on forage first.
- Switch feeds gradually to protect gut health.
- Tailor the feed to workload, body condition, and age.
- Do not overfeed starch, especially in cereal-heavy diets.
- Offer fresh water at all times.
- Base feeding on daily intake, not guesswork.
- Use the feed label to review starch levels, fibre content, and nutrient profile.
- Divide concentrate meals into smaller portions when needed.
- Maintain a regular feeding schedule.
- Revisit the ration whenever workload, body weight, or condition score changes.

These **horse feeding rules** are not just about avoiding digestive upset. They promote nutritional balance, stable energy, and a healthy appetite. High starch levels can upset the hindgut, while too little fibre can compromise chewing and gut function. The best feeding plans always follow the horse's natural patterns.

How to use a horse feeding chart

A **horse feeding chart** is a helpful beginning guide for planning daily feeding. It allows you to approximate how much roughage and concentrate a horse may need based on **body weight**, **workload**, and **condition score**. It is not a perfect prescription, but it gives structure to feeding decisions.

Most charts begin with the horse's estimated body weight and then adjust feed amounts depending on whether the horse is a idle horse, lightly worked horse, moderately worked horse, or performance horse. A horse with poor body condition may need a adjusted feeding approach from one that keeps condition readily.

When following a **horse feeding chart**, start with these steps:

- Estimate the horse's body weight as accurately as possible.
- Assess body condition score to judge whether the horse is underweight, ideal, or overweight.
- Consider workload and how much exercise the horse truly does.
- Check whether forage alone meets the horse's needs.
- Use concentrates only if the chart and condition suggest they are necessary.

Charts are valuable, but they should never replace observation. If the horse is losing weight, becoming sluggish, or showing signs of poor coat quality or digestive upset, the ration may need changing. A sensible feed plan adapts to the horse, not just the numbers.

How much does horse feed cost?

Horse feed pricing changes with the type of product, brand, formulation, and **bag size**. A small bag may look cheaper at checkout, but the cost per day or per feed may be higher than with a larger bag. That is why comparing unit cost is more useful than comparing the shelf price alone.

Brand, nutrient density, and ingredient quality all affect price. Some **horse feed companies** offer specialist conditioning or conditioning feeds that cost more because they contain higher-quality ingredients, added

supplements, or carefully controlled starch and fibre levels. Others offer basic fibre feeds or utility mixes that may suit simpler rations.

If you want to estimate spend, a **horse feed calculator uk** can help calculate likely monthly costs based on feed amount, bag size, and price per bag. This is especially useful if you are comparing a complete feed with a home-blended ration.

To make cost decisions easier, look at:

- Cost per kilogram
- Daily amount fed
- How long a bag lasts
- If the feed replaces extra supplements
- How much hay or forage it needs too

A feed that seems expensive may actually be good value if it reduces the need for extra supplements or performs better in terms of condition and digestibility.

Horse feed advice for beginners

If you are new to ownership, **horse feed for beginners** should focus on simplicity, safety, and consistency. Start with forage, learn the horse's normal appetite and behaviour, and only add extra feeds if there is a clear reason. Good **horse feed advice uk** usually begins with the basics: forage quality, water, body condition, and the horse's work pattern.

For beginners, a **bucket feed** can be a straightforward way to deliver a measured ration. Keep it simple: one main feed, a sensible quantity, and no sudden changes. A complex mix of multiple concentrates and several **supplements** can be harder to manage and may create imbalances.

A useful newcomer starting point is:

- Set forage the core of the ration.
- Select a feed appropriate for the horse's age and workload.
- Review the label for starch, fibre, protein, and feeding rate.
- Introduce any new feed over several days.
- Track body condition score regularly.

When people ask for the "best" beginner ration, the answer is often a simple one: a sensible forage-first plan, plus a basic complete feed or balancer if needed. That reduces the chance of overfeeding while still meeting the horse's needs.

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Choosing the right feed for your horse's workload and condition

The right **horse feed** depends on workload, **body condition**, and how the horse uses calories each day. A horse with low activity usually needs fewer calories and less concentrate. A horse in moderate or hard work may need

more **energy**, more **protein**, or a feed with a higher digestible energy value.

Workload should always be assessed carefully. A horse that hacks once or twice a week does not need the same ration as a **performance horse** in regular training. Overfeeding can lead to excess weight and poor condition score, while underfeeding can reduce performance, recovery, and overall welfare.

Scoops can be a useful way to measure feed, but they should be standardised as much as possible. Different products weigh very differently per scoop, so always check the actual weight rather than relying on volume alone. This matters especially when managing <http://markets.financialcontent.com/wral/article/abnewswire-2026-7-24-with-half-of-britains-horses-overweight-bifid-launches-grain-free-low-sugar-feed-for-the-nations-good-doers/> a **feed ration** for a horse that needs precise control.

As a basic principle:

- For easy keepers, prioritise forage and a low-calorie balancer.
- For horses needing more condition, look at conditioning feeds and fibre-rich concentrates.
- For performance horses, choose feeds that support energy without excessive starch.
- For horses with poor digestive tolerance, favour fibre and lower starch levels.

The most effective ration is the one that supports the horse's workload while preserving body condition, digestive comfort, and steady energy.

Common questions about horse feed and concentrates

What's the difference between between horse feed and concentrates?

Horse feed is the general term for anything fed to a horse, including forage, compound feeds, and balancers. **Concentrates** are a particular kind of feed that delivers more energy and nutrients in a smaller amount than forage, and they are usually introduced when the horse's diet needs extra support.

Is it possible to feed a horse only forage?

Yes, many horses can be fed only **forage** if it is high quality and available in enough quantity. A forage-only or forage-based diet can be suitable for a maintenance horse, but some horses with greater exercise demands, low body condition, or specific nutritional needs may require additional concentrates or a complete horse feed.

Do complete horse feeds mean the same thing as concentrates?

Not in every case. **Complete horse feed** can sometimes function as a concentrate, but it is formulated to provide a broader nutrient profile. Some complete feeds are designed to be fed as the primary ration alongside forage, while other concentrates are simply energy-dense additions to the diet.

How do I know how much horse feed to give?

Use a **horse feeding chart**, your horse's **body weight**, current **condition score**, and actual **workload** as your guide. Start with the manufacturer's feeding advice, then adjust based on the horse's progress, appetite, and body condition. A **horse feed calculator uk** can also help estimate daily use and cost.

Which horse feed works best for someone new to horse care?

The best **horse feed for beginners** is usually a straightforward, forage-led ration with one appropriate feed rather than several mixed products. A plain balancer, low-starch complete feed, or fibre-based bucket feed often works for new owners well. Follow **horse feed advice uk**, use clear feeding rules, and make changes gradually to protect gut health.