

What qualifies as a high fibre horse feed?

A **high-fibre horse feed** is any **horse feed** designed to provide more energy from fibre rather than from cereal starch. In practical terms, that means the feed is built around ingredients such as beet pulp, alfalfa, soya hulls, and other forms of **easily digested fibre** that support **intestinal health** and **digestion**. For most owners, the big advantage is that fibre helps fuel the horse more steadily through the **hindgut**, making it a useful **energy source** for horses that need calmer, more even nutrition.

High fibre feeds usually sit alongside good-quality **forage**, especially **hay** and **haylage**. In many feeding programmes, forage should remain the foundation, with bucket feed used to top up energy, protein, vitamins, and minerals. A high fibre product is often **low starch** and **sugar-light**, which makes it suitable for horses where **metabolic balance** matters, including those with a higher **laminitis risk**.

It helps to think of fibre as a type of slow-release fuel. Unlike very starchy rations, fermentable fibres are broken down more gradually in the hindgut, which can support a more stable temperament and better **condition**. That is why fibre-based **horse feed** is often chosen for an **quiet horse**, a horse in light work, or an older horse with changing dental or digestive needs. A good high fibre feed may also help with **weight control** because it can increase chewing time and meal satisfaction without relying on excess starch.

Not every product labelled "fibre" is identical, though. Some are simply very fibrous but still calorie-dense; others are lower in energy and intended mainly as a **addition** to forage. The best choice depends on the horse's workload, **condition score**, and whether the goal is **increasing weight**, maintenance, or improved **competition horse** support.

What is the ideal high fibre horse feed for various horses?

The right answer depends on the horse, not just the bag. A practical **horse feeding chart** can assist, but it should be treated as a beginning guide rather than a fixed rule. A **horse feed for beginners** should be easy, safe, and easy to match to forage intake. In general, the most suitable high fibre option is the one that [overweight horse feed](#) fits the horse's age, work level, teeth, condition, and digestive sensitivity while keeping the ration balanced.

For an **idle horse**, a low-calorie, high fibre product may be adequate, especially when combined with ad-lib forage. For a **young horse**, you may need a more nutrient-dense **complete horse feed** or a fibre feed plus a **feed balancer** to support growth without overloading the diet with starch. For a **senior horse**, the smartest choice is often a highly digestible, palatable feed that is easy to chew and digest, with attention to fibre source and meal size.

For a **performance horse**, a fibre-based ration can still work very well, especially when the workload is moderate or when calmer energy is preferred. In these cases, many owners choose a higher-energy fibre feed, sometimes with added oil, so the horse gets enough fuel without a heavily cereal-based ration. That approach can support condition and stamina while helping avoid sharp energy swings.

Owners often ask for horse feeding advice that is clear and practical. The best rule is this: base the ration on forage, then choose a bucket feed that fills the gaps. If a horse already gets enough vitamins and minerals from forage and a balancer, a fibre feed may simply be used for extra calories or to carry a **supplement**. If the horse needs more total nutrition, a **complete horse feed** may be more efficient. A complete feed can reduce guesswork, but it is not automatically better than a fibre-led ration.

If you are comparing options, use the horse's current **body condition score**, workload, and digestive history as your guide. The "best" product is the one that improves condition without creating too much starch, keeps the horse comfortable, and can be fed consistently every day.

Horse feed types: fibre cubes, pellets, chaff and balancers

There are several main **types of horse feed**, and each has its own role in a ration. **Fibre cubes** are compressed feeds that deliver fibre in a practical, chewy form. They are often ideal for horses that need more bulk or a fibre-rich calorie source. **Pellets** can be more concentrated and consistent, making them simple to portion and blend into a structured ration.

Chaff is shredded fibre, usually used to reduce eating speed, support chewing, and add variety. It is often fed with a bucket feed to improve taste and support saliva flow, which helps digestion. Chaff is especially helpful when you want the horse to spend more time eating and less time gulping down its feed. Some chaffs are richer and higher in calories, while others are mostly a fibrous base for a balanced diet.

A **feed balancer** is a different type altogether. It is not usually a main energy feed, but a rich source of vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and sometimes probiotics or other targeted nutrients. A balancer is useful when a horse lives mainly on forage and needs nutritional "top-up" without extra calories. This makes it a smart choice for good-doers, horses on restricted intake, or owners building a ration around hay and chaff.

In many yards, the best approach is a combination. For example, hay plus chaff plus a balancer can suit well for a horse that does not need many calories. A horse needing more support for condition might do better with fibre cubes or pellets alongside forage. The key is pairing the feed format to the horse's feed intake, workload, and **condition**.

When choosing among these **horse feed** options, consider ease of chewing, **palatability**, and whether the product fits the overall ration. The format matters, but so do the nutrient levels behind the label.

How to interpret a horse feed panel and assess ingredients

Understanding how to read a feed label is one of the most practical horse feeding basics. Start with the headline figures: **crude fibre**, **oil content**, **starch**, and **molasses**. These numbers tell you a lot about how the feed is likely to behave in the horse. A high fibre product should usually show a meaningful crude fibre level, with controlled starch content and a sensible balance of oil and digestible ingredients.

Starch content is particularly important for horses prone to fizzy responses from cereal-heavy rations. Lower starch generally means a steadier, more fibre-led feed, which may be better for digestive comfort and metabolic health. That does not mean all starch is bad; it simply means the level should suit the horse. For some horses, moderate starch is acceptable within a balanced diet. For others, especially those at risk of laminitis, lower is often safer.

Molasses can improve **palatability**, but it also raises the sugar profile of the feed. Some molassed products are perfectly usable in the right ration, but if you need low sugar and low starch, make a cautious choice. Reading the ingredient list helps you understand whether the feed is based mainly on forage sources or whether it relies more heavily on cereal by-products and sweeteners.

Oil content is another helpful clue. A feed with more oil may provide extra calories without increasing starch. That can be helpful for horses needing body condition support or sustained work fuel. Meanwhile, feeds with higher crude fibre and lower starch are often better suited to everyday maintenance, recovery, or weight management.

A useful shortcut: review not only the nutrient percentages but also the ingredient order. The earlier ingredients appear, the more of them are usually present in the feed.

When comparing labels, think in terms of the whole ration, not a single bag. A well-designed feed should complement forage, not replace it. The smartest choices support the horse's digestive system while matching workload and condition needs.

Horse feeding guidelines that every owner should follow

Sound **horse feeding rules** are easy to follow, but they are important. The most widely known **10 rules of feeding horses** all lead to one principle: feed the horse as a grazing animal first. That means **forage first**, with bucket feed used to supplement rather than dominate the ration. This approach promotes natural chewing behaviour, saliva production, and a healthier hindgut environment.

An important rule is to avoid sudden changes. Horses need time to adapt to new feeds, and the digestive system responds best to gradual transitions. Whether you are switching to a different **horse feed** or adding a new supplement, make the change slowly over several days. That helps protect digestive health and cuts the risk of upsets.

Small meals are better than large ones. A horse's stomach is relatively small, so feeding large bucket meals can increase risk and reduce efficiency. Smaller, more frequent meals are easier to digest and align better with the horse's natural eating pattern. This is especially important for horses on higher-concentrate rations, but it matters for fibre feeds too.

Other basic rules include providing clean water at all times, checking teeth regularly, and matching feed to bodyweight and workload. Good feeding also means avoiding over-supplementation: if a feed is already complete, you may not need to add much else. The aim is a balanced diet, not a crowded feed bucket.

For many horse owners, especially those looking for horse feed for beginners, the main message is clear: build the ration around forage, feed according to need, and keep the horse's digestive system in mind at every step.

How much horse feed should you give?

There is no amount that suits every horse. The right ration depends on bodyweight, activity level, forage quality, and the horse's current **body condition score**. A **horse feeding chart** can serve as a starting point, but it should be adjusted for the individual horse. That is where a **horse feed calculator uk** can help, because it can translate the horse's size and workload into a practical starting ration.

Begin with forage intake. If the horse gets plenty of good-quality hay or haylage, it may only need a small bucket feed or a balancer. If forage is limited or low in energy, you may need a more calorie-dense high fibre feed. The goal is to meet nutritional needs without overfeeding calories the horse does not require.

Bodyweight matters because it influences both maintenance needs and feed volume. Larger horses need more total intake; smaller horses need less. But weight alone is not enough. A horse with a poor body condition score may need a different ration than a heavier horse carrying excess fat. This is why condition scoring so useful: it shows whether the feeding programme is producing the right result, not just the right numbers on paper.

A useful way to think about ration planning is this: assess forage, check condition, estimate workload, and then set the feeding rate. Adjust slowly and monitor the horse over two to three weeks before making further changes. If the horse is losing weight, gaining too quickly, or becoming too sharp, re-balance the ration rather than simply adding more feed.

In many cases, the best answer is not “more horse feed” but “better matched horse feed”. Here is where high fibre products often shine: they can support condition and digestive comfort without making the ration excessive.

Horse feed pricing: what influences price and value?

The cost of horse feed can vary a lot, and the price alone doesn't show which product is most cost-effective. If you are asking **how much does horse feed cost**, the real answer comes down to the formula, the brand, the feed format, and the size of the bag. A more generous **bag size** may appear expensive at checkout but can offer better value per serving if the feeding rate is sensible.

The most useful measure is **cost per day**. A feed that looks cheaper per bag may be less economical if the horse needs a large quantity to meet nutritional targets. On the other hand, a more concentrated feed or balancer may cost more per bag but less per day because the feeding rate is smaller. For that reason comparing bag price without looking at the ration can be misleading.

Additional factors affect value too. Premium ingredients, added oil, higher digestibility, and included vitamin and mineral support can all raise price. But if those features reduce the need for separate supplements, the overall ration may still be cost-effective. For a horse with specific needs, the best value is the feed that meets the need efficiently, not the cheapest option on the shelf.

When weighing horse feed cost, compare three factors: the daily feeding rate, the nutrients included, and how well the product fits the horse's condition and workload. A feed that supports digestive health and condition with fewer extras may save money in the broader ration.

Popular horse feed companies along with sample products

There are plenty of **horse feed companies** offering fibre-focused products, complete feeds, and balancers. One of the most recognisable names is **spillers horse feed**, which offers a wide range of products for different workloads and nutritional goals. Other companies produce similarly structured ranges, so the best comparison is not brand loyalty alone but how each product fits the horse.

A practical **product comparison** should look at fibre level, starch content, oil, added vitamins and minerals, and intended use. A true **fibre feed** may suit a horse needing calm calories, while a more concentrated complete feed may work better where nutrient density matters. Some products are best used as the main bucket feed; others are designed to sit alongside hay and a balancer.

If you compare brands, ask these questions: Is the feed mainly forage-based? Is it low starch and low sugar? Does it provide enough calories for condition without being too rich? Is it suitable for the horse's age and work level? These questions often matter more than the brand name itself.

For horse owners, the best company is usually the one that provides clear labelling, transparent feeding guidance, and products that match real-world needs. If you are choosing between a balancer, a fibre cube, or a complete feed, compare their intended role in the ration rather than treating them as direct substitutes.

Can you make a horse feed mix recipe at home?

It may be possible to create a simple **horse feed mix recipe** at home, but it must be done carefully. A homemade mix might include **bran**, **oats**, a source of fibre, and a mineral **supplement**. However, creating a genuinely **balanced diet** is harder than it looks, because horses need precise amounts of vitamins, minerals, protein, and energy. An unbalanced DIY ration can create more problems than it solves.

Oats are traditional and can offer rapid energy, but they are not ideal for every horse, especially if starch content needs to stay low. Bran can add variety but should not be used as a primary nutritional base. If you want to make your own mix, the safest approach is to use a forage-led ration, then add a measured balancer or a well-formulated commercial nutrient source to bridge the gaps.

Homemade feeds can be helpful for taste or as a temporary solution, but they should not replace proper ration balancing. The horse's requirements for calcium, phosphorus, salt, selenium, and other nutrients still need to be met. That is why many owners prefer to build around a commercial fibre product and then fine-tune the ration with a balancer rather than depending completely on a home mix.

If you want the convenience of a homemade approach, keep it simple. Use clean, uniform ingredients, avoid overcomplicating the bowl, and make sure the overall ration still supports gut health, overall condition, and the horse's workload.

FAQ: choosing the right horse feed for your situation

What is the best high fibre horse feed for a horse that needs to gain weight?

The best choice is usually a high fibre horse feed that is also high in calories, often with added oil and easily digestible fibre sources. Look for a product that supports **weight gain** without pushing starch too high. If the [laminitis prone pony feed](#) horse already gets plenty of forage, a more calorie-dense fibre feed plus a balancer may work well. The key is to improve body condition steadily while keeping digestion comfortable.

Is a complete horse feed always better than a fibre feed?

No. A **complete horse feed** is not always better than a fibre feed. It depends on the horse's needs. A complete feed can be handy when you want a full nutrient package in one product, but a high fibre feed may be better for stable energy, digestive support, or **weight management**. The best choice is the one that suits the ration and the horse's workload.

How do I use a horse feed calculator UK to calculate the right ration?

Rely on the calculator as a baseline by entering the horse's bodyweight, workload, and occasionally age or condition. Then review the result with the horse's current forage intake and **body condition score**. A **horse feed calculator uk** is useful, but it should not override your own observation. Tweak the ration gradually and check whether the horse loses condition as intended.

Can I feed high fibre horse feed to a horse prone to laminitis?

Usually, yes, provided the feed is truly **low starch** and **low sugar**. Horses with **laminitis risk** usually benefit from fibre-led rations and controlled energy intake. Always check the label carefully for **starch content** and molasses, and make forage the mainstay. If the horse has a history of laminitis, ration choices should be careful and based on professional horse feeding advice uk.

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How can I tell if my horse is getting enough fibre in its diet?

Consider the whole diet rather than just the bucket feed. If the horse has ample forage, consistent droppings, relaxed chewing behaviour, and steady condition, fibre intake may be adequate. A diet built on **forage**, **hay**, or **haylage**, plus a suitable fibre feed if needed, usually supports good gut health. If the horse seems hungry, loses condition, or has digestive changes, reassess the ration and feeding rate.