

A good horse feeding chart shifts trial and error into a simple everyday plan. It assists you determine how much horse feed to offer, how to match forage and concentrates, and when to adjust the daily ration for activity level, body condition and digestive health. Instead of treating every horse the same, a useful chart takes body weight, workload, pasture access and hay quality into account.

The smartest approach is always forage first. Hay, pasture and other forms of forage should form the foundation of the diet, with concentrates, nuts and pellets, chaff or a supplement added only when needed. That keeps the digestive system working steadily, supports gut health and helps maintain a balanced diet with the right mix of fibre, protein, energy, vitamins and minerals.

What a Horse Feeding Chart Is and Why It Matters

A horse feeding chart is a basic framework that links horse feed amounts to body weight, workload and forage intake. It is not just about filling a bucket. It is a guide for feeding rate, feed schedule and ration balance so the horse gets enough energy without too much starch or unnecessary calories. For many owners, it is the easiest way to understand how horse feeding rules work in real life.

The chart matters because horses are individuals. Two **Helpful site** horses of similar size may need very different diets if one lives mostly on pasture and the other works harder or struggles to hold condition. A well-defined horse feeding chart reduces the risk of overfeeding concentrates, underfeeding fibre, or missing important vitamins and minerals. It also makes it easier to spot when the body condition is changing and the ration needs to be adjusted.

Using a chart also supports digestive health. Horses are designed to graze for much of the day, so frequent forage intake helps keep the gut stable. When forage is limited, a horse feed plan should compensate carefully, not simply add extra starch. That is why many horse feeding rules start with hay and pasture, then add a suitable concentrate only if the horse's workload or body condition requires it.

10 Rules of Feeding Horses: Fundamental Tips to Use

This set of 10 rules of feeding horses provide a practical foundation for day-to-day management. They are a useful way to apply horse feeding rules without keeping the process complicated. They also offer sensible horse feed advice uk owners can use for nearly all healthy horses.

- **1. Start with forage first.** Pasture and hay should be the main part of the diet whenever possible.
- **2. Match feed to workload.** A light hack needs less energy than a horse in harder work.
- **3. Base horse feed amounts on body weight.** Bigger horses usually need a larger daily ration.
- **4. Use condition score, not guesswork.** A horse body condition score tells you if the diet is overly rich or insufficient.
- **5. Protect digestive health.** Keep meals measured, regular and built around fibre.
- **6. Avoid excess starch.** Too much starch can upset gut health and make behaviour less settled.
- **7. Offer water at all times.** Good hydration supports digestion and overall function.
- **8. Introduce changes gradually.** Any new horse feed or forage should be changed over several days.
- **9. Feed according to the horse, not the label alone.** Brand guidance is useful, but it should be tailored to the individual.
- **10. Review regularly.** Body weight, workload, pasture quality and season all affect feeding needs.

These horse feeding rules are especially important when using concentrates. Concentrates can raise energy and protein intake, but they should not replace forage. Good horse feed advice uk usually stresses that a feeding plan should be built around fibre and adjusted carefully, rather than assuming more is always better.

Types of Horse Feed and When to Use Them

Understanding the main horse feed options makes it much easier to build a nutritionally balanced diet. Most horse feed falls into a few general groups, each with a different use. The right choice depends on workload, body score, forage quality and whether the horse needs extra energy, protein, vitamins or minerals.

Forage includes hay and pasture, and it should make up the majority of the ration. Forage is usually high in fiber and supports chewing, saliva production and gut health. If pasture is abundant and well managed, it may supply much of the horse's daily needs. If pasture is limited, hay becomes even more important.

Concentrates are more concentrated feeds used to provide extra energy, protein and micronutrients. They are often chosen for horses in medium to heavy work, horses that struggle to keep weight on, or horses with specific requirements. Concentrates can come as nuts and pellets, a mix, or a textured feed.

Chaff is chopped forage, often used to slow eating, improve palatability and add fibre to the bucket feed. It can also help reduce the amount of starch in a meal when combined with other feeds.

Complete horse feed is designed to provide a more balanced diet in one product, usually combining fibre, energy, protein, vitamins and minerals. It may be helpful for owners who want ease and consistency, especially when forage quality varies. However, it still needs to be fed in line with the horse's size and workload.

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Nuts and pellets are popular forms because they are simple to portion and often have consistent digestibility. Some are formulated for maintenance, while others are aimed at performance, weight gain or digestive support.

Brands such as **spillers horse feed** offer a wide range of formulations for different needs. The key is to choose a feed that suits the horse, rather than choosing a product only because it is popular. Think about forage first, then use the feed to bridge any gaps in the diet.

Horse Feed Calculator UK: How to Calculate Rations

A horse feed calculator uk can assist you in estimating a realistic starting point for the daily ration. The main factors are horse weight, body condition, workload and forage intake. No calculator should replace observation, but it can provide structure for deciding how much horse feed to use.

Start with body weight. You can estimate horse weight with a weighbridge or weigh tape, then use that figure to work out the forage target and any concentrate feed. Most plans aim to provide a generous amount of forage and only add concentrates where necessary. If a horse is already getting plenty of hay or pasture, the horse feed amount may be much lower than expected.

Then look at workload. A horse in light work may maintain condition on forage and a small amount of complete horse feed, while a horse in harder work may need more energy density, protein and possibly more frequent meals. The feed schedule should reflect the work level, not just the size of the horse.

Body condition is also important. A horse with a low condition score may need more digestible energy, while one carrying too much weight may need reduced calorie intake and a careful review of pasture and concentrate use. The goal is a healthy body condition rather than simply increasing feed.

A practical way to think about ration planning is:

- Set forage intake as the base of the diet.
- Check whether hay or pasture quality is good enough to meet maintenance needs.
- Add concentrates only if body weight, workload or condition score show a need.
- Review the ration whenever workload changes, especially after rest periods or seasonal changes in pasture.

This method works better than a one-size-fits-all figure because it considers digestibility, energy needs and gut health together. A horse feed calculator uk is especially useful when paired with regular monitoring of body weight and condition.

Basic Horse Feeding Table by Activity Level and Condition

A horse feeding chart should constantly be tailored to the individual, but a basic guide can help beginners understand how feeding changes with exercise level and body condition. The following example is not a rigid rule; it is a useful reference for planning the day-to-day ration.

Keeping condition or very light work: Many horses do well on good-quality hay or pasture with little or no concentrate. If the horse holds condition well, a small amount of complete horse feed or a balancer may be enough to provide vitamins and minerals.

Light work: A horse may need a small concentrate feed alongside forage, especially if the pasture is poor or the hay is less digestible. Chaff and nuts and pellets can be useful here, particularly if the horse needs a even release of energy rather than a high-starch meal.

Regular work: More energy and protein are usually needed. This is where many owners increase concentrate intake, while still keeping forage intake high. The horse feed should support stamina and recovery without upsetting digestive health.

Intense work: Horses in harder work often need a more carefully structured ration. A combination of forage, complete horse feed or a suitable concentrate, and possibly extra supplement support may be required. Splitting the feed into smaller meals is often better for gut health and palatability.

Condition score should influence every stage of the chart. A horse with a low horse body condition score may need more calories, while one that is over-conditioned may need less energy and tighter control of pasture. Beginners often focus on what the horse is doing, but the body condition score shows how the current ration is actually working.

For horse feed for beginners, the simplest rule is this: if the horse is keeping weight, coping with workload and showing good digestive health, the ration is probably close to right. If weight is changing too fast, or the horse looks dull, hungry or too fresh, the chart needs reviewing.

How Much Does Horse Feed Cost?

Horse feed pricing depends on the type of feed, the brand, the daily feeding rate and whether you are buying a one product or multiple separate ingredients. Forage costs can also differ significantly depending on hay quality,

storage and supply. A simple maintenance ration often costs less than a higher-energy feed plan for horses in work.

All-in-one horse feed can sometimes seem costlier per bag, but it can make easier feeding and lower the need to buy different products. In some cases, that can make it good value. However, if the horse has ample forage and only needs a modest amount of extra nutrition, a less expensive concentrate or balancer may be more affordable.

Horse feed manufacturers differ in formulation, ingredient quality and feeding rate, all of which impact daily cost. A less expensive bag does not always mean lower feeding overall. The most accurate comparison is the cost of a daily serving, not cost per kilogram alone. That allows you to compare feeds based on real use rather than packaging price.

When reviewing horse feed cost, take into account:

- How much the horse consumes each day.
- Whether the feed replaces other products or adds to them.
- The amount of forage the horse already obtains from hay and pasture.
- Whether the feed boosts body condition, energy and digestive health.

If a feed boosts condition, cuts spoilage and supports a balanced feeding plan, it may offer greater worth than a lower-cost option that requires a higher feed rate. That is why horse feed cost should constantly be looked at together with work level, forage quality and nutrient value.

Horse Feed Blend Recipe: When a Bespoke Mix Is Worth It

A horse feed mix recipe can be helpful when you want more say over the types of horse feed in the ration. A bespoke mix may make sense if the horse has specific needs, if the available commercial options do not suit the workload, or if you want to fine-tune palatability and fibre content. This is also where horse feed advice uk can be especially valuable.

A basic custom mix often combines chopped fibre, nuts and pellets, and a source of additional vitamins and minerals if needed. The aim is to form a well-rounded diet that promotes energy, protein and digestibility without relying too heavily on starch. Some owners add chaff to slow the meal and improve chewing, while others use a mix of feeds to control body weight more precisely.

A custom horse feed mix recipe should always be based on forage first. If hay and pasture already provide most of the horse's needs, the mix only needs to fill gaps. If the horse is in hard work or is losing condition, the mix can be modified to provide more energy or protein. The key is to keep the ration useful, not complicated.

Custom mixes are not automatically better than complete horse feed. They can be helpful, but they require more knowledge and more regular review. If the feed is not balanced correctly, deficiencies or excesses may arise over time. For many owners, a reputable complete feed or a carefully selected concentrate is the better-protected option.

Horse Feed for Beginners: Typical Pitfalls to Avoid

Horse feed for beginners can feel confusing because there are so many choices. The most common mistakes are usually simple to avoid once you learn the horse feeding rules. The first is feeding too much concentrate and not enough forage. Horses need fibre for healthy digestion, so hay, haylage or pasture should stay central.

Another common mistake is changing horse feed too quickly. Rapid changes can affect gut health and lead to loose droppings, reduced appetite or other digestive issues. Any new horse feed should be introduced gradually so the digestive system can adapt.

Beginners also often feed by eye rather than by body weight. That can lead to overfeeding or underfeeding, especially with larger horses. A weigh tape, weighbridge or other estimate of body weight gives a much better starting point for ration planning.

Other mistakes include:

- Ignoring the horse body condition score.
- Selecting feeds without considering workload.
- Feeding high-starch products for horses that do not need them.
- Thinking all horse feed is interchangeable.
- Ignoring that pasture quality changes through the year.

Good horse feed advice uk usually comes back to the same principles: forage first, feed by need, change slowly and keep reviewing the plan. That makes horse feeding easier and safer.

Deciding Between Horse Feed Companies and Brands

There are plenty of horse feed companies offering different products, and choosing between them often comes down to formulation, feeding rate, consistency and support. Brand reputation matters, but the ingredient list and nutritional balance matter more. The best horse feed companies usually make it easy to select feed to workload, body condition and forage intake.

Spillers horse feed is one example of a well-known brand with a broad range of complete horse feed and other formulations. That kind of range can be useful when you need a maintenance feed, a performance option or something tailored to digestive health. However, the right choice is always the one that suits your horse's actual needs.

When comparing brands, look at:

- Whether the product is a complete horse feed or a supplement-style feed.
- The amount of starch and fibre in the ration.
- How the feeding rate fits the horse's body weight and workload.
- Whether the feed supports body condition and digestive health.
- How easy it is to integrate with forage, chaff and other feeds.

A reliable brand can make feeding easier, but the horse still comes first. The best-fitting product is the one that fits the horse feeding chart, not the one with the largest label or the widest marketing.

FAQ: Horse Feeding Chart and Horse Feed Basics

How do I use a horse feeding chart?

Start with the horse's body weight, then check workload, forage intake and condition score. Use the chart to determine the daily ration, beginning with hay or pasture and then adding concentrates, nuts and pellets or a complete feed only if needed. Revisit the plan regularly as workload and body condition change.

What are the main types of horse feed?

The primary types of horse feed cover forage like hay and pasture, concentrates, nuts and pellets, chaff and balanced horse feed. Many horses also need a supplement to deliver extra vitamins and minerals. The best choice depends on workload, body condition and how much forage the horse already gets.

How much horse feed should I give my horse each day?

The ideal horse feed quantity depends on weight, activity level, grass intake and fitness score. There is no single answer for all horses. A horse on ample good hay with easy work may require only a small amount of concentrate, while a horse under heavier workload may need a more substantial, properly balanced ration.

What is complete horse feed and when should I use it?

Complete horse feed serves as a product created to deliver a better balanced ration in one feed, generally with fibre, energy, protein, vitamins and minerals. It can be useful when you need a straightforward and steady option or when forage quality varies. It is often a good choice for horses that need simplicity without compromising nutritional balance.

How much does horse feed cost on average?

Horse feed cost differs depending on the kind of feed, the brand, the amount fed, and the forage quality you get. The clearest way to judge value is daily ration cost rather than bag price. A complete feed may cost more per bag but still be cost-effective if the horse needs only a small amount each day.