

Horse feed compared with concentrates: a straightforward distinction

A simple way to understand **horse feed** and **concentrates** is this: horse feed is the general term for all feed given to a horse, while concentrates are a special category of feed designed to supply extra **energy**, **protein**, or other nutrients in a smaller volume than forage.

Forage sits at the centre of most equine diets. It includes grass, hay, haylage, and other fibrous feeds that provide **roughage** and support the horse's **digestive system**. Concentrates, by contrast, are usually lower in **fibre** and richer in **digestible energy**, often with more **starch** and <http://haryanadaily.in//story/393395/with-half-of-britains-horses-overweight-bifid-launches-grainfree-lowsugar-feed-for-the-nations-gooddoers.html> sometimes more protein. That means they can be useful for horses with higher **energy requirements**, but they need to be used carefully to maintain **nutritional balance** and good **gut health**.

In practice, the difference is not just about ingredients. It is also about purpose. 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** includes a large range of products. It can include straight feeds such as oats or linseed, compound feeds, balancers, chaffs, cubes, and pellets. It also includes **complete horse feed**, which is created to provide for the horse's nutritional needs when fed as the main feed together with 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 homemade 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 include:

- **Complete horse feed** for simplified feeding and balanced nutrition
- **Conditioning** mixes for horses that need condition or topline support
- Low-energy fibre feeds for better management
- Performance feeds for horses with increased output needs
- Balancers and supplements to address 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 exactly are concentrates and when are they used?

Concentrates are diets that provide 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 easier for the horse to process and absorb.

Concentrates are not automatically “better” than forage. They are simply denser 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.

Varieties of horse feed outlined

Understanding the main **types of horse feed** guides you pick a ration that suits the horse’s body, workload, and lifestyle. The three usual forms are **chaff**, **pellets**, and **cubes**.

Chaff is chopped fibre, often made from straw, hay, or alfalfa. It is useful to 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 compressed, uniform feeds made from ground ingredients. They are straightforward 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**, think about 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 thrive on **forage** alone, provided that the forage is good quality and available in enough quantity. Horses are built to eat **roughage** for most of the day, and a **forage-based diet** helps with 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 cope well on forage with a balancer or mineral support, while a **performance horse** may need extra 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 answer a need, not become the default. If the horse can maintain a healthy **condition score** on forage and sensible management, extra concentrates may not be necessary.

Rules for horse feeding all owners should know

Sound **horse feeding rules** are important for safety, routine, and ongoing well-being. The widely cited **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.

Below are straightforward rules every owner should follow:

- Set the ration on forage first.
- Switch feeds gradually to protect gut health.
- Match the feed to workload, body condition, and age.
- Avoid excess starch, especially in cereal-heavy diets.
- Provide fresh water at all times.
- Base feeding on daily intake, not guesswork.
- Read the feed label to review starch levels, fibre content, and nutrient profile.
- Divide concentrate meals into smaller portions when needed.
- Keep a regular feeding schedule.
- Review the ration whenever workload, body weight, or condition score changes.

These **horse feeding rules** are more than simply avoiding digestive upset. They promote nutritional balance, stable energy, and a healthy appetite. High starch levels can upset **overweight horse feed** the hindgut, while too little fibre can reduce 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 intake. It lets you approximate how much forage 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 change feed amounts depending on whether the horse is a maintenance horse, lightly worked horse, moderate worker, or performance horse. A horse with poor body condition may need a modified feeding approach from one that keeps condition readily.

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

- Determine 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.
- Include concentrates only if the chart and condition suggest they are necessary.

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

How much does horse feed cost?

Horse feed pricing depends on the kind of feed, brand, formulation, and **bag size**. A small sack might appear more affordable at the till, but the cost per day or per feed may be higher than with a larger bag. So checking unit cost matters more than looking at the label price alone.

Brand, nutrient density, and ingredient quality all affect price. Some **horse feed companies** produce specialist performance or conditioning feeds that cost more because they contain higher-quality ingredients, added supplements, or carefully controlled starch and fibre levels. Others focus on 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:

- Price per kilo
- Daily feeding rate
- How far one bag goes
- If the feed replaces extra supplements
- How much forage is needed alongside it

A feed that seems expensive may actually be cost-effective 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 helpful beginner approach is:

- Make forage the base of the ration.
- Use a feed suitable for the horse's age and workload.
- Check the label for starch, fibre, protein, and feeding rate.
- Introduce any new feed over several days.
- Monitor 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 straightforward complete feed or balancer if needed. That reduces the chance of overfeeding while still meeting the horse's needs.

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.

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Workload should always be assessed realistically. 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 practical 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 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.

FAQ about horse feed and concentrates

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

Horse feed is the overall term for whatever fed to a horse, including hay, 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.

Can horses live on forage alone?

Yes, many horses can be fed only **forage** if it is of good quality and available in enough quantity. A forage-only or forage-based diet can be effective for a maintenance horse, but some horses with higher workload, low body condition, or specific nutritional needs may require extra concentrates or a complete horse feed.

Is complete horse feed identical to 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 much horse feed should I feed?

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 reaction, appetite, and body condition. A **horse feed calculator uk** can also help estimate daily use and cost.

What horse feed is best for a beginner owner?

The best **horse feed for beginners** is usually a basic, 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 fits new owners well. Follow **horse feed advice uk**, use clear feeding rules, and make changes gradually to protect gut health.