

Horse feed vs concentrates: a straightforward distinction

The simplest 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 special category of feed designed to deliver extra **energy**, **protein**, or other nutrients in a lower amount than forage.

Forage is at the core of most equine diets. It includes grass, hay, haylage, and other fibrous feeds that offer **roughage** and support the horse's **digestive system**. Concentrates, by contrast, are usually reduced in **fibre** and higher in **digestible energy**, often with more **starch** and sometimes more protein. That means they can be helpful 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 function. A forage-based diet can suit 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 wide 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 meet the horse's nutritional needs when fed as the main feed 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 home-made or commercially blended. For example, some owners mix a fibre base, a conditioning source, and a vitamin and mineral supplement to create a tailored **feed ration**. Others prefer 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 consist of:

- **Complete horse feed** for easier feeding and balanced nutrition
- **Conditioning** mixes for horses that need weight or topline support
- Low-energy fibre feeds for easier management
- Performance feeds for horses with greater 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 provides 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 are concentrates and when should they be used?

Concentrates are feeds that supply 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 find it hard to keep 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 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.

Types of horse feed described

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

Chaff is cut fibre, often made from straw, hay, or alfalfa. It can help 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 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**, 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 most horses, the answer is yes: a horse can live on **forage** alone, as long as the forage is good quality and available in ample 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 relies on 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 added concentrates to cover energy and nutrient demand.

Complete horse feed can be useful when owners want a simpler system, especially if they are managing forage of limited quality or a busy feeding schedule. Even so, many horses still fare 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 [overweight horse feed](#) sensible management, extra concentrates may not be necessary.

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Rules for horse feeding that every owner should know

Proper **horse feeding rules** are important for safety, reliability, and long-term health. The widely cited **10 rules of feeding horses** are frequently presented in different ways, but the principle remains the same: approach feeding with the horse's digestive system in mind, not just ease.

Below are useful 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.
- Offer fresh water at all times.
- Base feeding on daily intake, not guesswork.
- Use the feed label to assess starch levels, fibre content, and nutrient profile.
- Break up concentrate meals into smaller portions when needed.
- Keep a regular feeding schedule.
- Revisit the ration whenever workload, body weight, or condition score changes.

These **horse feeding rules** are about more than avoiding digestive upset. They help maintain nutritional balance, stable energy, and a healthy appetite. Excess starch can upset the hindgut, while too little fibre can impair chewing and gut function. The best feeding plans always follow the horse's natural patterns.

How to follow a horse feeding chart

A **horse feeding chart** is a practical starting point for planning daily feeding. It allows you to gauge how much forage and concentrate a horse may need based on **body weight**, **workload**, and **condition score**. It is not a strict rule, but it adds structure to ration planning.

Most charts begin with the horse's rough body weight and then set feed amounts depending on whether the horse is a horse at maintenance, easy worker, moderate worker, or performance horse. A horse with poor body condition may need a adjusted feeding approach from one that maintains easily.

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

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

Charts are useful, but they should never replace observation. If the horse is dropping weight, becoming lethargic, or showing signs of poor coat quality or digestive upset, the ration may need modifying. A sensible feed plan is based on the horse, not just the numbers.

How much does horse feed cost?

Horse feed cost varies depending on the type of product, 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 conditioning or conditioning feeds that cost more because they contain higher-quality ingredients, added supplements, or carefully controlled starch and fibre levels. Others specialise in basic fibre feeds or utility mixes that may suit simpler rations.

If you want to estimate spend, a **horse feed calculator uk** can assist with 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:

- Unit price
- Daily amount fed
- How far one bag goes
- Whether it reduces the need for add-ons
- The amount of forage needed with it

A feed that seems expensive may actually be economical 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 <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/> 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 practical starter starting point is:

- Make forage the base of the ration.
- Choose a feed well matched for the horse's age and workload.
- Inspect the label for starch, fibre, protein, and feeding rate.
- Add any new feed over several days.
- Track body condition score regularly.

When people ask for the "best" beginner ration, the answer is often a straightforward one: a practical forage-first plan, plus a simple complete feed or balancer if needed. That lowers 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.

Workload should always be assessed honestly. 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 broad 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.

Frequently asked questions on horse feed and concentrates

What's the difference between horse feed and concentrates?

Horse feed is the broad term for everything fed to a horse, including roughage, compound feeds, and balancers. **Concentrates** are a particular kind of feed that supplies 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 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 greater exercise demands, low body condition, or specific nutritional needs may require extra concentrates or a complete horse feed.

Do complete horse feeds mean the same thing as concentrates?

Not necessarily. **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 high-energy additions to the diet.

How can I tell how much horse feed to provide?

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 response, 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 simple, 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 suits new

owners well. Follow **horse feed advice uk**, use clear feeding rules, and make changes gradually to protect gut health.