

What should you give a horse before exercise?

The best **horse feed** before exercise is one that supports **steady energy**, protects **digestive comfort**, and matches the horse's **workload**. For most horses, that means a **forage-first** approach built around **forage**, such as **hay** or **haylage**, with a carefully chosen bucket feed only if extra energy is needed. A **complete horse feed** can be a practical option because it combines nutrients in a **balanced ration**, which is helpful for owners who want simple feeding without having to piece together several different products.

Ahead of exercise, the goal is not to "load" a horse with calories right before work. Instead, the feed should support **energy release** across the **training session** without upsetting the stomach. That is why many horses do best with **fibre-based feed** or a **low-starch feed**, especially if they are prone to sharp behaviour, poor **stomach health**, or digestive upset. In contrast, feeds high in **sugar** and **starch** can provide quick energy, but they are not always the safest choice before work.

To choose the right **types of horse feed**, start with the horse's **body condition**, **condition score**, and **exercise intensity**. A horse in light work may only need forage, while a **performance horse** in harder work may benefit from a feed that adds **digestible energy** without overloading starch. The best pre-exercise plan is always the one that is digestible, predictable, and suited to the individual horse.

How long before riding should a horse be fed?

Good **feed timing** counts as much as the feed used. As a rule, a horse should not be given a large bucket feed immediately before riding. A simple rule of thumb is to feed a forage-based meal several hours before exercise, then allow access to water and time for digestion before the **training session**. This helps reduce the risk of discomfort and keeps the horse calm for work.

When you check a **horse feeding chart**, use it as a reference rather than a fixed rule. Charts often group horses by **workload**, which helps you judge whether the horse needs only forage or a small amount of concentrate. The key is to keep the stomach relatively settled before exercise and to avoid a heavy meal that could interfere with movement, breathing, or willingness to go forward.

For useful **horse feeding rules**, think in terms of digestion. Bigger meals take longer to process, while **forage** is usually gentler on the gut than rich concentrate feeds. If you want tailored guidance, **horse feed advice uk** sources often recommend using feed labels, your horse's condition, and workload to guide timing. A **horse feed calculator uk** can also help estimate daily amounts based on bodyweight and work level, though you should still adjust for temperament, fitness, and overall condition.

As a simple rule, avoid making major changes to the ration on the same day as riding. Consistency supports **gut health**, keeps **hydration** more stable, and helps maintain a calm horse. The aim is always **digestive comfort** first, then performance.

Best pre-exercise horse feed options

The best pre-exercise options depend on the horse's needs, but the most practical choices are those that give **slow-release energy** without too much starch. For many horses, a **complete horse feed** is an easy option because it is designed to provide nutrients in the right balance. If the horse is already on plenty of forage, the complete feed may only need to be a limited part of the ration. This makes it useful for owners who want an uncomplicated routine and a sensible **balanced ration**.

One well-known name in the market is **spillers horse feed**, and products like this often include options for different work levels, from leisure horses to harder-working animals. When comparing brands from different **horse feed companies**, focus less on the label and more on the ingredient profile: how much **fibre** it contains, how much **sugar** and **starch** it includes, and whether it suits the horse's workload and temperament.

The main **types of horse feed** used before exercise include:

- **Forage** such as hay or haylage, which supports gut fill and a steadier digestive rhythm.
- **Concentrates**, which are more calorie-dense and may be useful for horses in harder work.
- **Cubes**, which can be easier to measure and may suit horses that need a consistent bucket feed.
- **Pellets**, which are often convenient, tidy, and helpful for horses that need a more controlled ration.

A simple **horse feed mix recipe** for pre-exercise use might combine chopped forage, a small amount of cubes or pellets, and water if needed to improve palatability and reduce dust. That said, keep any home mix consistent and avoid making it too rich. The safest pre-work bucket is usually one that favours fibre, offers modest calorie support, and does not overwhelm the stomach.

For horses that need extra energy, seek feeds that support **steady energy release** through fiber and oil rather than relying heavily on starch. This strategy is often better for **digestive health**, a calmer temperament, and a more consistent work pattern. In many cases, the best choice is not the "most energising" feed, but the one that provides the right amount of **digestible energy** for the work demanded.

Things to avoid before a workout

Good **horse feeding rules** are as much about what to avoid as what to offer. Before exercise, avoid big meals that leave the horse feeling overfed, sluggish, or uncomfortable. Large amounts of feed can affect movement and may increase the risk of digestive issues, especially if the horse is asked to work hard soon after eating.

It is also wise to avoid sudden changes in feed brand or feed type before a ride. A horse that is already sensitive can react poorly to a new ration, particularly if it is higher in **sugar** or **starch** than the previous diet. For **horse feed for beginners**, this is one of the most important lessons: change feed gradually, one step at a time, and allow the horse to adjust before expecting peak performance.

Do not choose feed based on **horse feed cost** alone. The cheapest bag is not always the best value if it causes poor behaviour, wasted feed, or digestive problems. Equally, the most expensive product is not automatically the best fit. Compare ingredients, feed rate, and how well the feed supports the horse's work. Some **horse feed companies** market high-energy products for performance, but the real question is whether the horse needs that level of fuel before exercise.

For many horses, a feed too rich in starch is **Visit the website** a poor pre-work choice. It may seem like a quick solution, but it can work against calmness, comfort, and steady energy. If the horse is already getting enough forage, a small amount of a fibre-led concentrate may be safer than a large cereal-based meal. If unsure, keep the ration simple and forage-led.

How much should you provide pre-work?

The proper amount depends on the horse's frame, workload, and condition score, so there is no single answer that fits every horse. A **horse feeding chart** can help you work out daily totals, but the pre-exercise portion should usually be limited. The aim is to provide enough fuel for the work without causing an overly full stomach or a sudden rise in available energy.

A **horse feed calculator uk** tool can help you determine overall daily intake, especially if you are comparing forage with bucket feed. Still, use the result as a reference rather than a fixed prescription. The best feed volume before exercise is one that suits the horse's current **condition score**, training demands, and digestive comfort. A horse in moderate work may need only forage and a limited concentrate allowance, while a higher-level athlete may need more structured energy support.

Horse feed cost also changes how much you feed. If a feed is expensive, it can be tempting to stretch it or stretch the ration too far. That may leave the horse short of energy or nutrients. On the other hand, overfeeding concentrate to get "more value" can lead to waste and poor gut function. The smarter approach is to choose a feed that fits the horse's **types of horse feed** needs and use the minimal effective amount.

Feed amount should reflect **exercise intensity**. Light hacking or easy schooling usually requires less pre-work fuel than fast work, jumping, or long conditioning sessions. For more demanding work, use feed that supports **slow-release energy** and make sure forage remains the foundation. The horse should feel alert but not overfaced, supported but not overloaded.

Building a straightforward pre-exercise meal routine

A sensible routine makes meal planning easier for **horse feed for beginners** and experienced owners alike. Begin with a forage-based base, then add a controlled bucket feed only if the horse needs it. This method keeps the ration consistent and supports **horse feeding rules** that support digestive function. A steady pattern is especially important for a horse that works regularly, because a stable routine helps with both behaviour and performance.

For a simple **horse feed advice uk** approach, use this sequence:

- Offer forage as the foundation of the diet.
- Select a **complete horse feed** or fibre-focused concentrate only if extra energy or nutrients are needed.
- Maintain the feed volume moderate before exercise.
- Give suitable time between the meal and the **training session**.
- Track the horse's **body condition**, appetite, and behaviour.

If you are deciding between feed styles, remember that a **complete horse feed** can streamline planning because it is usually designed to be fed as part of a **balanced ration**. That can be especially helpful for people who want a simple solution without juggling several ingredients. If you prefer a more practical approach, a carefully built mix of forage, cubes, or pellets may also work well, as long as the diet remains stable and not overly rich.

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View the routine as a way to support the horse's day, not just the ride. Good pre-exercise feeding supports **stomach health**, calm focus, and usable energy. If the horse is changing shape, losing condition, or becoming too fresh, modify the ration in response to the full picture rather than just the next workout.

A sensible pre-exercise ration is usually forage-based, low in starch, and suited to workload rather than chosen for excitement or quick results.

Common questions about horse feed before riding

What is the best horse feed before exercise?

The most suitable **horse feed** before exercise is usually forage-based, with a little bit of **complete horse feed**, cubes, or pellets only if the horse needs extra energy. A **low-starch feed** with plenty of **fibre** is often the wisest choice because it supports **digestive comfort**, **gut health**, and steadier **energy release**.

Should I feed my horse before or after exercise?

Most animals do better when fed a larger meal after work rather than right before it. Before work, keep feed light and forage-led, then give the main ration later once the horse has rested. This supports hydration, comfort, and safer digestion.

Is complete horse feed suitable before work?

Yes, a **complete horse feed** can be suitable before exercise if it is fed in a sensible portion and matches the horse's **workload**. It is often a handy option for owners who want a easy, balanced ration. Check whether the feed is fibre-based or higher in starch so you can judge how it may affect behaviour and stomach comfort.

How long should a horse be fed before riding?

As a general guide, allow several hours between a large meal and riding. Smaller forage-based meals are usually less troublesome than large concentrate feeds. Good **feed timing** helps reduce discomfort and supports a more productive training session.

How do I work out how much horse feed my horse needs?

Use a **horse feeding chart** or **horse feed calculator uk** as a starting point, then adjust for condition, workload, and temperament. Watch the horse's **condition score**, appetite, and performance. The right amount is the least ration that maintains body condition, supports work, and avoids excess starch or unnecessary **horse feed cost**.