

If a horse needs to have **extra calories** for healthy **weight gain**, the right **horse feed** is usually one that is highly digestible, palatable, and based on **fibre** and/or **oil** rather than being overloaded with **starch**. For many horses, the most reliable route is a calorie-dense feed that helps maintain **gut health**, provides **slow-release energy**, and fits a sensible **balanced ration** based on **forage first**.

In practical terms, that often means a well-formulated **complete horse feed**, a energy-dense **horse feed mix**, or specific **concentrates** alongside good-quality **forage** such as **hay** or **haylage**. The most suitable choice depends on **body condition score**, **workload**, age, chewing ability, and whether the horse needs condition improvement without excess excitement.

How horses need extra calories

Not every horse that looks lean needs the same method. A horse's **condition score** helps show whether the issue is a slight shortage of cover or actual insufficient feeding. If the score is low, the horse may need extra usable energy, better access to **forage**, or a better matched **feed rate** rather than simply bigger meals.

Workload is one of the most common reasons horses need more calories. A horse in harder work burns additional energy and may struggle to hold condition on forage alone. Youngsters, older horses, poor doers, and some horses recovering from illness may also lose **weight** even when they appear to be eating well.

Before changing the diet, look at what the horse already gets. Low-quality forage, limited grazing, stress, dental issues, parasite burden, or a ration that is too low in energy density can all contribute to **weight loss**. In many cases, improving the base diet is more effective than simply adding more **concentrates**.

Forage should always come first because it supports chewing, saliva production, and hindgut function. If the current forage is poor, switching to better quality **hay** or adding suitable **haylage** may make a bigger difference to condition than changing balancers alone.

Types of horse feed for adding calories

There are various **types of horse feed** that can support with calorie intake, and the most suitable option depends on how the horse handles fibre, starch, and fat. The main goal is to boost calorie density without disrupting digestion or leading to excess excitability.

A **complete horse feed** is created to offer a full nutrient package in one product when fed at the recommended level. Many complete feeds are convenient for owners who want a straightforward way to support body condition and daily nutrition without building a complex ration from scratch.

A **horse feed mix** usually combines cereals, fibre sources, vitamins, and minerals. Some mixes are formulated for condition, while others are aimed for fitness or stamina. These can be helpful when a horse needs extra calories, but the starch content and overall nutrient profile should be checked carefully.

Concentrates are energy-dense feeds fed in smaller amounts alongside forage. They can be helpful for horses with higher calorie needs, but they should be introduced slowly and split into sensible meals. The best concentrates often use **oil** and digestible fibre to supply energy with less starch.

Some feeds are marketed as **energy-dense feed** options for poor doers and horses in work. These products may include beet pulp, alfalfa, soya hulls, oil, and fibre blends that support **palatability** and promote intake. A good product should also support the **hindgut** rather than challenge it.

How to choose the ideal horse feed

Selecting the most suitable **horse feed** for calorie support is not so much about brand names and more about the feed's makeup. The key factors are **digestibility**, **fibre**, **oil**, and **starch**.

High **digestibility** means the horse can get more **digestible energy** from each serving. This matters because a feed with good digestibility can boost condition without requiring huge volumes. Feeds based on digestible fibre sources often suit horses with sensitive digestion and those needing steady condition gain.

Fibre-based feeds are often a strong choice because they support the hindgut and tend to deliver **slow-release energy**. Ingredients such as beet pulp, chopped fibre, and alfalfa can improve calorie intake while helping the horse feel settled. This is particularly useful for horses that need condition without too much sharp energy.

Oil is a concentrated calorie source and can raise calorie density without the same starch load as cereal-heavy feeds. It is often used in conditioning and **performance nutrition** because it can improve stamina and help maintain a steady energy supply. Oil-based calories are often well suited to horses needing condition improvement and a calmer temperament.

Starch can be helpful in moderation, but too much may not suit every horse. High-starch diets can be less appropriate for horses prone to excitability or digestive upset. For many horses needing extra calories, a lower-starch approach built around fibre and oil is safer and easier to balance.

A useful way to think about feed choice is this: if the horse needs more calories but also good gut support, choose a product with a strong nutrient profile, good digestibility, and a sensible balance of fibre, oil, and only moderate starch.

Full horse feed vs mix feed vs balancer

The decision between **complete horse feed**, **compound feed**, **horse feed mix**, and **feed balancer** is determined by how much of the ration needs to come from a bag and how much is supplied by forage.

A **complete horse feed** can be beneficial for owners who want simplicity. It is designed to supply a broad range of **nutrients** when fed at the proper amount. For a horse that needs more energy and a straightforward ration, this can be an effective option, notably if forage intake is already good.

A **compound feed** is a broader term for feeds made from a blend of ingredients to deliver a specific nutritional outcome. Many conditioning products fit into this group. Some are energy dense, while others are more focused on maintaining condition alongside vitamins and minerals.

A **feed balancer** is not the same. It is usually fed in a small amount to provide concentrated nutrients, but it does not normally add much energy on its own. A balancer is valuable when the diet already contains enough energy from forage and other feeds, but the horse still needs support for a balanced ration.

If extra calories are the key problem, a balancer alone is usually not enough. However, combining a balancer with improved forage and a proper energy source can work well. In many cases, the best approach is forage first, then add the right calorie feed, then use a balancer if needed to fill nutritional gaps.

Horse nutrition rules for safe weight gain

Proper **horse feeding guidelines** support intestinal health while promoting steady condition gain. The classic **10 rules of feeding horses** are often summarised differently by different trainers and nutritionists, but the core

principles are consistent: forage first, make changes gradually, and avoid large sudden increases in starch or total feed volume.

Ad-lib forage is often the foundation of safe weight gain when a horse can handle it. Unlimited forage supports intake, encourages natural grazing behaviour, and helps maintain gut function. If ad-lib is not possible, forage should still be the main part of the ration.

Small meals are safer than one or two large feeds. This helps the horse digest feed more efficiently and reduces the risk of digestive overload. Concentrates should be split into multiple feeds where possible, especially when calorie needs are rising quickly.

Useful **horse feeding rules** include:

- Base the ration on **forage** first.
- Raise calories gradually.
- Split concentrates into **small meals**.
- Choose highly digestible ingredients.
- Avoid **sudden dietary changes**.
- Check body condition regularly.
- Maintain the ration balanced, not just calorie heavy.

If the horse is not gaining despite a good ration, check dental comfort, parasite control, stress, and whether the chosen feed actually matches the horse's workload and metabolism.

Horse feed chart: how much to offer

A **horse feeding chart** is a useful reference, not the final word. The right amount depends on **bodyweight**, **body condition score**, forage condition, and the horse's daily activity. Charts on feed bags are helpful, but they should be adjusted to suit the individual animal.

As a rough guide, a horse needing condition gain usually needs more total **daily intake** than a horse maintaining weight. The ration should be built up step by step, and changes should be reviewed every couple of weeks rather than every day.

Here is a basic approach:

- Start with good forage and enough to cover basic needs.
- Check current **body condition score**.
- Introduce a calorie-dense feed if weight gain is needed.
- Step up the feed rate slowly.
- Check again bodyweight and condition regularly.

If the horse is already eating plenty of forage but still losing weight, a more concentrated calorie source may be needed. If the horse is on a low intake because of poor appetite, palatability becomes just as important as calorie density.

A good **horse feeding chart** should always be read with common sense. Two horses of the same **bodyweight** may need very different rations depending on workload, forage condition, and how efficiently they use feed.

Choosing a horse feed calculator that UK owners can use

A **horse feed calculator uk** owners can trust should calculate **calorie requirements** using the horse's **work level**, body size, and the energy value of the forage. This is helpful because many horses do not need more feed in general; they need more usable calories matched to their actual use.

Calculators are particularly useful when paired with **forage analysis**. Knowing the nutrient value of hay <http://himachalpradeshnewspaper.com//story/143706/with-half-of-britains-horses-overweight-bifid-launches-grainfree-lowsugar-feed-for-the-nations-gooddoers.html> or haylage makes it much easier to judge how much extra energy the ration still needs. Without analysis, owners often estimate, and that can lead to underfeeding or unnecessary overfeeding.

A practical calculator approach should consider:

- Estimated **bodyweight**
- Current **body condition score**
- **Work level** and training intensity
- Type and quality of **forage**
- Whether the horse needs **weight gain** or maintenance

If you can, use a calculator alongside feed labels and forage analysis rather than as a standalone answer. This provides a clearer picture of total calorie intake and helps build a better balanced ration.

How much does horse feed cost?

The true **horse feed cost** is not just the **bag price**. It is the cost per day, because a cheaper bag may need a larger daily amount, while a more concentrated feed may look expensive but last longer. So when asking **how much does horse feed cost**, compare both the bag and the feeding rate.

For example, a conditioning feed with a higher calorie density may have a higher bag price but a lower daily usage, so the **cost per day** could be less costly than expected. A balancer might have a modest bag price per kilogram, but because it is fed in a small amount, it may not solve a calorie deficit on its own.

When comparing products, look at:

- **Cost per bag**
- Recommended **feeding rate**
- Expected **day-to-day cost**
- If forage needs to be supplied separately
- Whether the product is a high-calorie feed or just a nutrient top-up

The best value is usually the feed that supports condition well without forcing you to feed huge quantities. Often, upgrading forage quality and then using the appropriate concentrate can be cheaper than relying on one very expensive product alone.

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Horse feed advice for beginners

For **horse feed for beginners**, the biggest rule is not to make too complex the ration. Begin with forage, then build carefully. Practical **horse feed advice uk** typically suggests choosing a simple, suitable feed and changing only one part at a time so you can see what works.

Ration changes should be steady. Rapid changes can upset the hindgut and reduce appetite. If you are moving from a maintenance ration to a conditioning ration, bring in the new feed over several days and watch for changes in droppings, behaviour, and appetite.

If the horse is underweight, has loose droppings, poor teeth, recurrent tummy discomfort, or is not improving as expected, seek **veterinary advice**. Weight loss can have medical causes, and no amount of feed will fix a hidden problem if the underlying issue remains.

Beginner-friendly feeding often works best with a defined routine: forage first, a reliable calorie source, and regular reassessment of condition. That is usually wiser than trying to solve poor condition by dramatically increasing one bag feed.

Popular horse feed companies and products

Many **horse feed companies** offer conditioning and performance products aimed at horses needing extra calories. One popular example is **spillers horse feed**, which has a range that includes conditioning and performance options designed to support different workloads and body types.

When comparing products from different brands, focus on function rather than marketing. A good **conditioning feed** should help with calorie intake, support palatability, and meet the horse's digestive needs. A **performance feed** may be more suitable for horses in harder work that need fuel for both condition and exercise.

The best products typically combine digestible fibre, controlled starch, and enough oil to boost calorie density. Many horse feed companies now offer feeds aimed at more controlled condition gain rather than just cereal-heavy energy, which can be helpful for horses that need weight without becoming sharp.

Brand choice counts less than matching the feed to the horse's needs. Read the nutrient profile, check the feed rate, and decide whether the product is a complete ration, a compound feed, or a top-up alongside forage and a balancer.

Common mistakes when feeding horses for weight gain

Even good **horse feeding rules** can be ineffective if the ration is built badly. One of the biggest mistakes is **overfeeding** cereal-heavy products in the belief that more calories always mean better condition. Too much starch can cause digestive upset and may not give the calm, steady gain the horse needs.

Another problem is **sudden changes**. The digestive system needs time to adapt, especially when moving to a richer ration. Abrupt changes can disturb the hindgut and increase the risk of colic.

Colic risk overweight horse feed rises when horses are given large feeds, poor-quality forage, or rapid changes in diet. This is why calorie increases should be built around steady forage intake and conservative changes to concentrates.

Other common mistakes include:

- Ignoring poor forage quality
- Using a feed that is too low in digestible energy
- Feeding too much starch too quickly

- Not checking body condition regularly
- Assuming a balancer will add enough calories

The safest approach is steady condition improvement with the horse's digestion in mind. That usually means choosing a balanced ration, watching the horse's response, and adjusting in small steps.

FAQ: horse feed questions answered

What is the right horse feed for horses needing extra calories?

The most suitable **horse feed** for horses needing extra calories is usually a very digestible, tasty feed with a strong fibre and/or oil base, controlled starch, and a clear calorie target. A good **complete horse feed**, a conditioning **horse feed mix**, or carefully chosen **concentrates** can all do the job, but the right choice depends on **body condition score**, **workload**, and how well the horse handles starch. For many horses, the best route is **forage first** with added calorie-dense feed if needed.

Should I choose complete horse feed or a mix feed?

A **complete horse feed** is often best if you want ease and a feed that supplies a full range of **nutrients** in one product. A **horse feed mix** can also be useful, especially if it is designed as a **conditioning feed**. If the horse already gets good forage and only needs nutrient top-up, a **feed balancer** may be enough. If the horse needs real calorie support, a balancer alone usually will not provide enough energy.

How do I use a horse feeding chart to add weight safely?

Use a **horse feeding chart** as a reference, then adjust for **bodyweight**, **body condition score**, and actual appetite. Start with forage, then increase calories in stages and keep the ration split into **small meals**. Recheck condition every couple of weeks. A chart shows a starting point, but it should not replace careful observation or good **horse feeding rules**.

How much does horse feed cost per day for a horse needing extra calories?

Horse feed cost per day depends on the product's **bag price**, calorie density, and feeding rate. A more concentrated feed may cost more per bag but less per day, while a cheaper feed may need a larger amount and end up costing more overall. When asking **how much does horse feed cost**, compare the **cost per day** rather than the bag alone.

What are the key horse feeding rules to follow when raising calories?

The primary **horse feeding rules** are: maintain **forage** as the starting point, raise feed gradually, avoid **sudden dietary changes**, use **small meals** rather than heavy ones, and select a ration that supports **gut health**. In practice, the most effective way to add calories is to upgrade the forage base, then use a suitable energy source with the right balance of **fibre**, **oil**, and **starch**.