

A **hard keeper horse** can be frustrating to manage, especially when good dietary care and regular care still do not seem to support **weight gain**. The right **horse feed** is not just about adding more feed to the bucket. It is about matching the ration to the horse's **body condition score**, workload, temperament, digestive tolerance, and day-to-day **forage** intake.

Some horses need more **calories** because they use energy rapidly. Others struggle with appetite, poor dentition, stress, or an **underlying health issue**. In all cases, sensible feeding starts with the basics: sufficient forage, a balanced diet, and feed that delivers **digestible energy** without upsetting **gut health**.

This guide explains the best **types of horse feed** for hard keepers, how to use a **horse feeding chart**, what a **horse feed calculator uk** can help with, and when to seek **horse feed advice uk** from a professional. It also covers practical cost considerations, common ingredients such as **fibre**, **oil**, **starch**, and **protein**, and the **10 rules of feeding horses** for safer condition gain.

What's a hard keeper horse?

A **hard keeper horse** is one that finds it difficult to maintain or add to body weight, even when its feeding programme seems sufficient. These horses may seem thin, have noticeable ribs, lose muscle over the topline, or struggle to keep a healthy **condition score**. A low **body condition score** is one of the clearest ways to identify that the ration may not cover current feed requirements.

Weight loss can happen for many reasons. In some cases the cause is simple: the horse is working harder, has a higher metabolism, or is not receiving sufficient forage. In other cases, the problem may be linked to poor dentition, parasite burden, stress, pain, ulcers, or another **underlying health issue**. If a horse is losing weight rapidly or failing to respond to feed changes, that should always prompt further investigation.

A hard keeper is not automatically unhealthy, but it does mean feeding needs to be more specific. A **forage-first** plan still matters, because forage supports digestion and steady energy release. However, some horses also need a more **calorie-dense** concentrate, a higher level of **palatability**, or a better balance of **fibre**, **oil**, **starch**, and **protein** to support **muscle development**.

Top horse feed selections for poor doers

The most suitable **horse feed** for a hard keeper depends on whether the horse needs increased energy, a more balanced ration, a better appetite, or a more digestible form of feed. For many horses, a **complete horse feed** is a practical option because it can provide a **balanced ration** in one product, making feeding simpler.

There are various **types of horse feed** worth considering:

- **Complete horse feed** – useful when you want one product that supplies energy, vitamins, and minerals alongside forage.
- **High fibre** feeds – ideal for horses that need extra calories but do better on slower, steadier energy release.
- **Low starch** feeds – usually preferable for horses that are excitable, sensitive, or prone to digestive upset.
- **Cereal-based feed** – can provide quick energy, but needs careful use because too much **starch** may not suit all horses.
- Oil-based feeds – provide concentrated energy with a slower release profile, supporting **weight gain** without relying heavily on starch.

For many hard keepers, a **complete horse feed** or a high-fibre, oil-enriched ration is a solid starting point. These options can support **digestible energy** intake without overloading the gut. They also tend to work well when forage intake is good but condition still falls short.

A simple **horse feed mix recipe** might include a quality fibre-based bucket feed, a measured oil source, and a balancer if needed. However, not every DIY mix is automatically balanced. A home-made feed plan may look attractive, but it can easily miss key nutrients. If you use a **horse feed mix recipe**, it should still fit the horse's overall diet, not replace proper formulation.

If you are looking for **horse feed for beginners**, the safest approach is often to choose a reputable **complete horse feed** and feed it according to the label, alongside good-quality forage. That is generally more straightforward than building a ration from scratch.

How to select the best horse feed

Picking the right feed means assessing the horse's current condition against its workload, metabolism, and digestive needs. A **horse feeding chart** can help you work out baseline requirements, but it should be viewed as a guide rather than a fixed rule. The right answer depends on the individual horse.

A **horse feed calculator uk** can be helpful when you want to estimate feed requirements based on bodyweight, activity level, and target condition. It can help you avoid underfeeding or overfeeding, but it still cannot replace observation. Feed calculators are most effective when paired with regular weighing, condition scoring, and monitoring of the horse's coat, topline, and energy levels.

Good **horse feed advice uk** will usually center on three questions:

- How much **forage** is the horse consuming?
- Does the current feed provide enough **calories** and **digestible energy**?
- Is the ration appropriate for the horse's digestive tolerance and workload?

Horse feeding rules also apply. Horses are designed to eat small amounts for long periods, so feeding should support steady intake rather than one or two large meals. A feed that suits one hard keeper may not suit another if palatability, metabolic health, or exercise demands differ. A horse in light work may only need a calorie lift, while a horse in harder work may need a more strategic balance of fibre, oil, and controlled starch.

When comparing between feeds, ask whether the product is:

- High in **fibre** for digestive support
- Moderate to high in **oil** for calorie density
- Reduced in **starch** if the horse is sensitive
- Balanced in **protein** for body tissue and muscle support
- Suitable for the horse's current level of work and body condition score

If a horse is a poor eater, palatability becomes especially important. A feed can be nutritionally sound, but if the horse does not eat enough of it, it will not help. In that case, gradual changes, better forage, or a different format may be needed.

How much of a horse feed should a hard-keeper get?

There is no single correct amount of **horse feed** for every hard keeper. The correct quantity depends on bodyweight, **horse feeding rules**, **forage intake**, workload, and the density of the chosen feed. A **horse feed**

calculator uk can offer a starting point, but it should be adjusted to the horse's actual response over time.

A useful **horse feeding chart** can assist you to map the diet into rough categories: maintenance, light work, moderate work, or rehabilitation for condition gain. But charts only provide estimates. A horse that is already lean may need a gradual increase in calories, while another horse may only need a better energy source rather than a bigger bucket feed.

For hard keepers, smaller, more frequent meals are often better than large meals. This supports **gut health** and makes the feed easier to digest. It also reduces the risk of overloading the digestive system with too much **starch** at once. A steady feed rate helps the horse use energy more efficiently and can support safer **weight gain**.

A practical rule is to increase feed slowly, track the condition score every couple of weeks, and adjust based on visible muscle development and overall condition, not just the scale.

Remember that more feed is not always the answer. If forage quality is poor, the horse may need better hay, haylage, or a forage replacer before a bigger concentrate ration makes sense. A forage-first approach remains central to any sensible feeding plan.

Common horse feed ingredients and what they do

Learning about ingredients helps you choose the right feed rather than going by labels alone. The main nutrients and energy sources are **fibre**, **oil**, **starch**, and **protein**. Each serves a different role in body condition and performance.

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Fibre is the foundation of a healthy equine diet. It promotes digestion, helps support gut fill, and can offer a steady source of energy. High-fibre feeds are especially beneficial for hard keepers that need extra calories without too much sugar or starch. Fibre-rich rations suit a forage-first plan and can enhance overall feed intake when appetite is variable.

Oil is a high-calorie energy source. Because oil contains more energy per unit than fibre or starch, it can support weight gain without creating a very large feed volume. It is often used in feeds for horses needing sustained energy and can support a calmer energy profile than heavily cereal-based options.

Starch comes mainly from cereal ingredients and delivers faster-release energy. This can be useful in some working horses, but too much starch may not suit horses with digestive sensitivity or metabolic health concerns. For hard keepers, a moderate amount may help if they need extra calories, but it should be introduced carefully.

Protein supports tissue repair and **muscle development**. It is important for topline, recovery, and maintaining body condition, especially if the horse is in work. However, feeding excess protein alone will not create condition gain unless the horse also receives enough overall calories.

Sugars should also be considered. Even when a feed looks suitable for weight gain, excess **sugar** may not be ideal for every horse. The key is to tailor the feed to the individual rather than pursuing energy at all costs.

Spillers horse feed along with other leading brands

Many **horse feed companies** provide products created for hard keepers, and brand choice often comes down to the horse's specific needs and what is available in the area. **Spillers horse feed** is one well-known example, with options that include complete feeds, fibre-based formulas, and products designed to support condition and performance.

When comparing **horse feed companies**, look past the name. Check whether the feed is a true **complete horse feed**, whether it is low starch or high fibre, and whether it fits the horse's workload and digestion. Brand reputation matters, but so does the formulation. Two feeds from different companies may look similar but perform very differently in practice.

A good comparison approach is to ask:

- Is this feed suitable as a **complete horse feed** or only as a partial ration?
- How much **fibre**, **oil**, and **starch** does it contain?
- Will the horse accept it palatable?
- Does it support calorie intake without upsetting **gut health**?

Many leading brands now offer high-fibre and low-starch lines because owners want safer, more practical ways to support condition gain. That trend reflects a broader move towards balanced ration planning and sensible feeding rather than simply increasing cereal intake.

Horse feed cost: what to expect

Horse feed cost often differs considerably depending on the manufacturer, feed type, bag size, and whether the ration is all-in-one or needs extra supplements. Higher-end formulas and specialised complete feeds generally cost more, but they may reduce the need for different individual products.

One reason to use a **horse feed calculator uk** is to calculate not just how much to feed, but how quickly one option may be used up. A feed that seems [feed for overweight horses](#) cheaper per bag is not always cheaper in practice if the horse needs a large quantity each day. Likewise, a more concentrated feed may appear expensive but prove more economical if it supports condition gain at a lower feed rate.

When comparing costs, consider:

- Daily feeding rate
- Whether the feed is a **complete horse feed** or needs supplementary products
- How much forage must also be acquired
- Whether the feed is suitable in the long term

Feed cost is also affected by the size of the herd, how many different products you buy, and whether the ration is adjusted seasonally. In some cases, spending a little more on a well-formulated feed can simplify management and improve consistency.

10 rules of feeding horses for safer weight gain

The **10 rules of feeding horses** provide a practical framework for supporting weight gain without compromising health. These rules are a useful form of **horse feed advice uk** for owners managing a hard keeper.

1. Always start with forage and make **forage** intake the base of the diet.
2. Use a **body condition score** and not just appearance to measure progress.

3. Raise calories slowly rather than making sudden changes.
4. Prefer **small meals** over large feeds to support **gut health**.
5. Choose feeds that suit the horse's digestive tolerance, not just energy needs.
6. Keep **starch** levels sensible if the horse is highly reactive or sensitive.
7. Use **oil** and **fibre** to increase calorie density where appropriate.
8. Make sure the ration is a **balanced ration**, not just extra calories.
9. Review condition regularly and adjust the **feed rate** as needed.
10. Seek professional help if weight loss continues or appetite changes.

These rules promote sensible feeding and help avoid common mistakes, such as overfeeding cereal-based products, ignoring forage quality, or changing too many things at once. They also remind owners that safe weight gain should never come at the expense of metabolic health.

When to speak to a vet or equine nutritionist

If a horse remains underweight despite a suitable ration, talk to a **vet** or **equine nutritionist**. Continued poor condition can point to an **underlying health issue**, such as dental problems, parasites, pain, digestive disease, or metabolic imbalance. These issues can prevent the horse from absorbing nutrients properly or from eating enough in the first place.

An **equine nutritionist** can review the current diet, review forage analysis if available, and build a **balanced ration** that supports condition gain without excess starch or unnecessary supplements. A vet can investigate medical causes and advise on treatment if there is pain, illness, or a systemic problem.

Reach out promptly if you notice:

- Sudden or unexplained **weight loss**
- Reduced appetite or dropped feed
- Changes in droppings or behaviour
- Scruffy coat, poor topline, or muscle loss
- Little improvement after feed adjustments

Professional input is especially valuable when feeding a horse that is also in work, ageing, recovering, or prone to digestive sensitivity. A targeted plan often works better than trial and error.

FAQ about horse feed for hard keepers

What is the best horse feed for hard keepers?

The best **horse feed** for a hard keeper is usually one that combines a good amount of **fibre**, controlled **starch**, and enough **oil** to provide calorie-dense energy without upsetting digestion. A **complete horse feed** can be a practical option because it helps create a **balanced ration**. The best choice also depends on the horse's body condition score, workload, and tolerance to different **types of horse feed**.

How much horse feed should I give a hard keeper horse?

Use a **horse feeding chart** or **horse feed calculator uk** as a starting point, then adjust based on condition and appetite. The correct amount depends on bodyweight, **forage** intake, and the feed's calorie density. Follow **horse**

feeding rules that prioritise gradual changes and **small meals** rather than large feeds.

Is complete horse feed sufficient on its own?

A **complete horse feed** can be enough as part of a sensible diet if it is fed at the correct **feed rate** and paired with adequate **forage**. However, some hard keepers still need extra calories from oil, higher-quality forage, or another feed source. Whether it is adequate depends on the horse's feed requirements, workload, and condition score.

How do I use a horse feed calculator uk?

A **horse feed calculator uk** helps calculate feed requirements based on the horse's bodyweight, workload, and target condition. Input the horse's details, use the suggested starting point, then review the result alongside a **horse feeding chart** and regular body condition scoring. Use it as a guide, not a final answer, and adjust for palatability, digestive tolerance, and progress.

What are the main horse feeding rules to follow?

The main **horse feeding rules** are to make forage the foundation, feed **small meals**, increase calories gradually, and keep the ration balanced. Avoid abrupt changes, monitor the horse's **body condition score**, and choose feed that suits the horse's digestive health and workload. If the horse fails to improve, seek advice from a **vet** or **equine nutritionist**.