

What young horses need from horse feed

Picking horse feed for **young horses** is not about so much picking the “best” bag on the yard and more about matching **development**, body development, and temperament. A foal, a weanling, and a yearling all have different **energy requirements**, even before you think about work, turnout, or breed type. The goal is a **well-balanced diet** that supports bone, muscle, and the **digestion** without pushing growth too fast.

Bifid UK

+44 800 422 0888

sales@bifid.co.uk

<https://bifid.com/uk/>

In practical terms, good **young horse nutrition** means enough **protein** for tissue development, adequate **mineral content** for skeletal strength, and sufficient **fibre** from **grazing**. Young horses also need the right balance of **calcium** and **phosphorus**, because those minerals play a major role in healthy bone formation. If the feed is too rich in **starch levels** but short on fibre, the ration may fill the horse with quick energy while doing little for long-term **support for growth**.

Another key point is **digestive wellbeing**. Young horses are still learning how to eat, chew, and process feed efficiently, so they benefit from highly **highly digestible fibre** and a steady routine. Many owners focus on calories first, but *essential nutrients* matter just as much. A youngster on a well-planned feeding programme usually does better than one given extra hard feed without a clear reason.

For foals and very young weanlings, the main feed source remains milk for a time, then forage and a controlled bucket feed. As they mature into yearlings, their ration may need more energy and nutrients, especially if pasture quality drops or they are naturally lean. The challenge is not to overdo it: rapid gain can contribute to **orthopaedic developmental disease** and other issues linked to fast growth. That is why a measured approach matters more than simply “more feed”.

Categories of horse feed ideal for youngsters

There are also several **types of horse feed** that can suit youngsters, but each has a different role in the feed ration. Some are designed as a full solution, while others are there to top up forage and fill nutritional gaps. Understanding the difference helps you select with confidence rather than guessing from the label.

Complete feed is formulated to provide a full range of nutrients in one product, usually alongside forage. For many young horses, this can be a straightforward option because it reduces the need to build a ration from scratch. A good complete feed often includes vitamins, minerals, protein, and fibre in one balanced recipe. However, “complete” does not mean unlimited: the quantity still needs to fit the horse’s bodyweight and condition.

Youngstock feed is typically tailored for growth and development. It may include higher-quality protein, added minerals, and a more careful energy profile than ordinary maintenance feed. Many feeds in this category are designed with youngstock nutrition in mind, especially for weanlings and yearlings that need support without excess starch. Always check the **feed label** for nutrient levels and feeding instructions.

Pelleted feed are a common format for youngsters because they are easy to chew and usually consistent in composition. Pelleted horse feed can be more palatable and practical than a coarse mix for some horses,

especially if you want a predictable nutrient profile. Pellets can also be useful when you need to control intake and avoid selective eating.

Other options include fibre-based feeds, mashes, and low-starch products. These can suit young horses with sensitive digestion or those that need a calmer energy source. The most important thing is to match the feed to the horse's age, body condition, and daily workload, rather than buying based on name alone.

How to choose horse feed for beginners

If you are unfamiliar with **horse feed for beginners**, start with the basics: what is the horse eating now, how is it looking, and how good is the forage like? Proper feeding is built around **horse feeding rules** that prioritise forage first, then a well-chosen bucket feed if needed. For a youngster, the first question is not "which bag is best?" but "what does this horse actually need?"

Forage should form the foundation of the diet. That means high-quality hay, haylage, or both, depending on what is available and appropriate. Forage supplies roughage, supports gut function, and helps keep the digestive system working steadily. In many cases, a young horse on excellent forage may need only a small amount of a targeted feed or a **feed balancer** to cover nutritional gaps.

Use **condition score** or **body condition score** as a guide. If the youngster is lacking condition, you may need a more calorie-rich ration. If it is carrying too much weight, you may need to reduce concentrates and make better use of fibre-based feed. Condition scoring is a simple tool, but it is one of the most useful for making calm, sensible decisions.

Beginners often overreact to a horse that seems a little slim or a bit keen. A nervous youngster may appear to need more feed when the real issue is management, turnout, or feeding [Additional info](#) routine. The best approach is to assess forage quality, body condition, temperament, and any signs of growth spurts before changing the ration.

Horse feeding rules every owner should follow

Strong **horse feeding guidelines** help ensure young horses healthy and consistent. They are straightforward, but they bring a real difference over time. If you want an easy structure, think of these as the **10 rules of feeding horses** in everyday practice:

- Build the diet on forage first.
- Keep **fresh water** at all times.
- Give **small meals** rather than large, heavy bucket feeds.
- Select feed with sensible **starch levels**.
- Check the **feed label** before buying.
- Adjust the ration to age and workload.
- Use **ad lib forage** where appropriate and safe.
- Support **gut health** with regular routines.
- Monitor body condition and adjust gradually.
- Carry out changes slowly to protect **digestive health**.

These guidelines are especially important for youngsters because their digestive system is still developing and they are more sensitive to abrupt changes. Frequent, smaller feeds are usually simpler to manage and better for the horse than infrequent large feeds. This helps promote steady digestion and can reduce the risk of upset.

The quality of forage also matters. Hay and haylage are not interchangeable in every case, and the best choice depends on the horse and the rest of the ration. Some young horses do very well on hay plus a small amount of concentrate, while others need haylage for extra energy and moisture. Whatever you choose, consistency matters more than constant switching.

How much horse feed should a young horse get?

There is no fixed figure that suits each young horse, which is why a **horse feeding chart** is only an initial guide. It can offer general direction, but the final **feed quantity** should be based on **bodyweight**, age, growth stage, forage quality, and whether the horse is still at pasture or doing more structured work.

A **horse feed calculator uk** style approach can be practical if it helps you estimate intake and avoid overfeeding. These tools often ask for bodyweight, body condition, and workload. That information can help you work out a sensible feed ration, but you still need to use common sense and observe the horse. A calculator cannot tell you everything about temperament, chewing ability, or whether the youngster is thriving on current management.

As a rule, smaller, growing horses and those with good forage may need only a modest amount of bucket feed. Bigger breeds, very lean horses, or those in faster growth phases may require extra feed. The amount should be increased slowly, not dramatically, and always with attention to the total diet rather than just the hard feed.

If you are unsure, begin with the manufacturer's recommended amount for the horse's bodyweight and then assess the result over time. Look at weight, topline, coat condition, energy, and behaviour. The right feed quantity is the one that supports steady development without creating excess condition or digestive problems.

Is it better to use a complete horse feed or a mix?

Here is one of the most common questions owners face. A **complete horse feed** can be the easiest option because it is designed to provide a balanced ration when fed as directed. A **horse feed mix recipe**, by contrast, provides you with more control over ingredients, but it also puts more responsibility on you to get the nutrition right.

For many young horses, complete feeds are attractive because they already include the correct proportion of **concentrates**, fibre, vitamins, and minerals. They can reduce the chance of errors, especially if you are managing a youngster for the first time. A good complete feed can support a **balanced ration** without forcing you to combine multiple products.

A mix may work if you have a specific reason to build the ration yourself, such as using home-grown forage or tailoring intake closely. However, a DIY mix can easily become unbalanced if the protein, mineral, or fibre content is not carefully planned. That is especially relevant for growing horses, where the wrong balance of calcium and phosphorus or too much starch can cause problems.

A practical compromise is often a forage-first diet plus a feed balancer or a complete feed in modest amounts. That gives you flexibility while keeping the nutritional profile more controlled. If you choose a mix, make sure it is built around youngstock nutrition rather than general maintenance feeding.

How to use spillers horse feed and similar brands

There are many **horse feed companies** on the market, and **Spillers horse feed** is among the most recognized names in the sector. A brand name can be helpful, but it should [overweight horse feed](#) not be the only reason to

choose a product. Instead, compare products based on the horse's needs, the feed label, and the feeding instructions.

When you are evaluating **youngstock feed**, look at the protein source, mineral profile, fibre content, and starch levels. Some brands are better suited to calm, controlled growth, while others are designed for more energetic horses or different work levels. A sensible **brand comparison** should focus on whether the feed fits your youngster's body condition, forage intake, and age.

The choice of brand can also come down to availability, palatability, and consistency. If a horse refuses a feed, even a nutritionally sound product will be difficult to use. Palatability matters, especially with younger horses that are still developing feeding habits. Choose something the horse will eat reliably, but do not ignore the nutrient profile just because it smells nice.

In practice, a reputable company with clear feeding guidance and a product designed for growth is often a good starting point. You do not need the most expensive option; you need the most suitable one. That distinction matters far more than the logo on the bag.

What does horse feed cost?

The cost of horse feed varies with many factors, including the feed type, the **package size**, and the amount the horse actually needs each month. So if people ask **how much does horse feed cost**, the honest answer is that it can vary a lot according to feeding plan. A young horse on mostly forage and a small amount of balancer will be cheaper to feed than one needing a larger amount of compound feed.

To judge **value for money**, consider more than the sticker price. A lower-priced bag may appear attractive, but if the horse needs a larger feed quantity to meet the same nutritional needs, the real cost may be higher. Also consider how long a bag lasts, how many essential nutrients it provides, and whether you are still needing to buy separate supplements.

Bag size is significant because two feeds with roughly equal prices can be far apart in value once you figure out daily use. A bigger bag may be a better deal if the product is consumed in limited amounts and lasts well. On the other hand, if you only need a little feed, choosing a huge bag can be wasteful if it loses freshness before you finish it.

The most cost-effective choice is not always the least expensive one. It is the feed that promotes healthy growth, stable body condition, and good digestive health without unnecessary extras. Smart planning often saves money later by reducing waste, excess feeding, and the need for later adjustments.

Feeding plan example for a young horse

A useful feeding plan should always begin with forage and then introduce a bucket feed only if needed. This example is a basic **horse feeding chart** format template as opposed to a fixed recipe. Adapt it according to body shape, age, and workload.

Forage: Offer quality forage as the main part of the diet, or haylage where necessary. The aim is steady intake and enough roughage to aid the digestive tract. Some horses do well with **ad lib forage**, while others need controlled amounts to maintain weight.

Bucket feed: Provide a young horse-friendly bucket feed, full feed, or balancer following the manufacturer's guidance. This should work alongside the forage, not replace it. If the horse is in a lean phase or has higher

energy needs, a slightly larger bucket feed may be appropriate, but keep meals **small frequent meals** rather than one large serving.

Monitoring: Check **body condition** weekly and evaluate how the horse looks over several weeks rather than days. Young horses can change shape quickly, but sudden shifts are not the aim. The right plan supports even development, a good topline, a healthy coat, and calm energy levels.

Adjustment: If the horse loses weight, assess forage first, then increase feed gradually. If it becomes overly strong or gains too much condition, reduce concentrates before cutting forage too hard. This keeps the gut functioning and supports consistent growth.

Common feeding mistakes to avoid

One of the biggest mistakes is **overfeeding**. Owners often think more energy means better growth, but excessive intake can do harm. Too much rich feed, especially with high **starch**, may upset the digestive system and contribute to unstable behaviour or poor body control. For a growing horse, the aim is steady progress, not fast weight gain at any cost.

Another issue is ignoring **digestive health**. Rapid changes in feed, large grain-based meals, or poor forage can all disturb the gut. Young horses need consistency, chew time, and a ration that supports the microbiome in the hindgut. When digestion is stable, growth support is usually more effective.

Rapid growth is another risk. A youngster that grows too quickly may be more likely to develop soundness problems later, especially if the diet is unbalanced. That is why calcium, phosphorus, protein, and overall ration quality matter so much. The feed should support development gradually rather than forcing the horse to put on size too fast.

Finally, do not expect one brand or one formula suits every horse. A feed that works well for one yearling may be too rich for another. Track condition, performance, and behaviour, and change the ration based on evidence, not habit.

Frequently asked questions about feeding young horses

What horse feed is best for young horses?

The best horse feed for young horses is one that supports steady growth, healthy digestion, and a balanced diet. In most cases that means a forage-based ration with a reliable young horse feed, a complete horse feed, or feed balancer. Look for good protein, fibre, minerals, and sensible starch levels, and choose the option that fits the horse's age, condition, and workload.

How much horse feed does a foal or yearling need?

There is no single amount that works for every foal or yearling. Use a horse feeding chart, manufacturer guidance, and bodyweight as a starting point, then adjust by observation. The feed quantity should support steady growth without causing excess condition. A foal or yearling may need only a small amount of bucket feed if forage quality is good, while others need more support.

Can complete horse feed be used for young horses?

Yes, complete horse feed can be suitable for young horses if it is specifically formulated for growth and fed according to instructions. It can be a practical choice for beginners because it streamlines the ration and helps

provide essential nutrients, vitamins, and minerals. Check the label carefully and make sure forage still stays the foundation of the diet.

Should I choose a balancer or a mix for my young horse?

For many owners, a feed balancer is the easier and safer option because it helps cover vitamins and minerals without adding too many calories. A horse feed mix recipe can work, but it requires more nutritional knowledge to keep the ration balanced. If your youngster already has good forage and only needs nutritional support, a balancer is often the simpler choice.

How can I work out horse feed cost for a growing horse?

Start by checking the bag size, daily feed amount, and how long the bag will last. That gives you a clearer picture of horse feed cost than the shelf price alone. Compare value for money by looking at nutrient density, whether you still need extra supplements, and how much forage the horse eats. This helps you answer how much does horse feed cost in a more realistic way for your own feeding plan.