

Selecting the right horse feed in the winter months is not just about choosing one “best” product and more about adjusting the diet to the horse’s winter energy needs, body condition score, workload, and access to forage. Winter conditions changes how horses use calories, how much roughage they need, and how important hydration and digestive health become. A balanced winter feeding plan starts with forage first, then adds hard feed only where it is needed for weight maintenance, performance, or extra support.

This guide covers the main types of horse feed, how to assess feed value, how to use a simple horse feeding chart, and why a complete horse feed or balancer makes sense. It further discusses budget, common feeding mistakes, and practical horse feed advice uk owners can use throughout winter.

## Why winter feeding needs change for horses

Cold-weather nutrition is not simply “more of the same.” Horses expend extra fuel to maintain body heat through thermoregulation, especially when temperatures drop, wind increases, or their coat and shelter are not enough to keep them comfortable. This means winter energy needs can rise even if work stays the same.

First to examine is the body condition score. A horse already in lean condition may lose weight quickly if forage intake is restricted or if the diet is short on energy density. A horse that stays easy-keeping may need little additional hard feed at all, but still still needs adequate roughage for gut health and steady calorie intake.

Forage intake is the foundation of feeding in winter. Hay and haylage supply fibre, which promotes digestive health and helps the horse stay warm through the fermentation process in the hindgut. A forage-based diet is usually the best foundation, with hard feed added only if the horse cannot keep weight, is in work, or needs extra protein, vitamins and minerals.

Winter also affects appetite, water intake, and feed digestibility. Horses often eat more forage when offered enough, but some reduce intake if the feed is low quality or difficult to chew. That is why the best horse feed in winter is the one that complements forage, promotes weight maintenance, and fits the individual horse’s body condition score.

## Varieties of horse feed to think about in freezing weather

There are numerous types of horse feed on the market, but in winter the most practical options tend to fall into a few clear categories. The right choice depends on whether your horse needs extra calories, extra fibre, better digestibility, or a simple way to top up vitamins and minerals.

**Complete horse feed** is designed to provide a full ration when fed at the recommended amount. It can be beneficial for horses that struggle to eat enough forage or need a practical, dependable feeding plan. A complete horse feed can also reduce the need to mix several buckets of different products.

**Mixes and cubes** are traditional hard feed options. Mixes usually combine cereals, fibre sources, oil, and micronutrients, while cubes tend to be more consistent and easier to measure. These can be helpful for horses needing a structured hard feed alongside forage, especially where the aim is to increase calorie intake without feeding huge volumes.

**Calorie-dense feed** is best for horses that lose condition in winter, work regularly, or need extra fuel without a big rise in bucket size. Energy-dense feeds often use oil, digestible fibre, and controlled starch levels rather than relying heavily on starch and sugar.

Other helpful options include conditioning feed, which is aimed at weight gain or maintaining condition, and a balancer, which supplies vitamins and minerals with very little calories. A ration balancer can be a good choice for horses on a forage-based diet that needs nutritional fine-tuning rather than more bulk.

When comparing horse feed companies, look at fibre, protein, starch levels, sugar content, and whether the feed is right for your horse's performance level. Product names matter less than the nutrition profile and how it matches the rest of the ration.

## How to choose the right horse feed for your horse

Horse feed for beginners can feel confusing because every bag seems to promise condition, shine, performance, or calm behaviour. The simplest way to choose is to start with horse feeding rules: check the horse, assess the forage, then cover the gaps.

Maturity and workload are key. A young horse, veteran, broodmare, or horse in regular work may need greater support than an easy-keeping horse at rest. A horse in low work often does best on forage and a balancer. A horse in moderate or hard work may need a more energy-dense hard feed or complete horse feed to cover additional calorie demand.

Digestive health should guide the decision too. Horses are designed for frequent intake of fibre, so anything that helps maintain gut health is important. That means prioritising forage, avoiding sudden feed transition, and choosing feeds with sensible starch levels. Horses prone to digestive upset may do better on fibre-based feeds, chopped forage, or a balancer rather than a cereal-heavy ration.

Ask three questions before buying:

- Does the horse need weight gain, maintenance, or performance support?
- Is the current forage enough, or is the horse losing condition?
- Will this feed improve the ration without increasing starch and sugar too much?

If the answer points to simple maintenance, a balancer and forage may be enough. If the horse is thin, working hard, or struggling to eat enough, a conditioning feed or complete horse feed may be more suitable.

## Winter horse feeding chart: feeding amounts in winter

A horse feeding chart is a helpful reference, but it should always be adjusted using body weight, condition score, and forage quality. A horse feed calculator uk tool can help estimate daily intake, yet it should not replace close observation.

As a rule of thumb, most horses should receive roughage as the basis of the ration, with hard feed added according to need. The forage ration is the most important part of winter feeding, because it supports hydration, warmth, and digestive health.

Try the following basic winter guide:

- **Small pony or easy keeper at rest:** forage-based diet, minimal hard feed, balancer if needed.
- **Typical horse in light work:** free access or generous forage, small amount of hard feed or balancer.
- **Horse in regular work or losing weight:** more forage plus conditioning feed or complete horse feed.
- **Thin horse or poor doer:** increase forage first, then add calorie-dense feed if required.

Body weight matters because feed should be matched to size rather than guessed. A larger horse typically needs more forage and a larger total ration, while a smaller horse may maintain on less. If you are unsure, weigh-tape estimates and condition score checks are better than eye-balling alone.

A sensible approach is to assess the horse weekly through winter. If weight is dropping, increase forage before increasing bucket feed. If the horse is holding condition, you may not need to change much at all. If the horse is getting too fat, reduce unnecessary calories while keeping forage available.

## 10 guidelines for feeding horses in winter

Effective winter feeding relies on consistent routines. These horse feeding rules can help you sidestep common problems and maintain a balanced ration all winter long.

1. **Forage first.** Make hay or haylage the foundation before adding hard feed.
2. **Feed small meals.** Big bucket feeds are less suitable than small meals given across the day.
3. **Provide fresh water.** Staying hydrated is essential in winter and helps gut function.
4. **Watch body condition score.** Change the feed before the horse becomes overly thin or too fat.
5. **Raise fibre before starch.** Fibre is the safer and more natural choice for the horse.
6. **Choose digestible feeds.** Good digestibility helps the horse use calories more efficiently.
7. **Avoid sudden changes.** Feed transitions should be gradual to protect digestive health.
8. **Assess forage quality.** Poor hay may need supplement support or a better forage source.
9. **Align feed with workload.** Performance level should influence the ration.
10. **Check weekly.** Weight, appetite, droppings, and behaviour all matter.

These rules are especially important where frost, mud, and reduced turnout affect routine. A horse that spends more time stabled may need different calorie support than one with access to grass, but in both cases forage and freshness matter most.

## When a complete horse feed makes sense

A complete horse feed is a good option when you want a single feed to supply a balanced ration alongside forage, particularly for horses that need simplicity or are difficult to keep in good condition. It is often useful where management time is limited or where the horse needs a dependable source of vitamins and minerals.

The advantage of a complete horse feed is that it can help build a balanced ration without lots of extra mixing. For horses on a forage-based diet, it can be a straightforward way to cover vitamins and minerals while adding calories and fibre in a more controlled way than cereal-heavy feeds.

That said, a complete horse feed is not automatically the answer for every horse. Some do better with forage and a ration balancer. Others need conditioning feed because they need more energy and protein. The best choice depends on body condition, workload, and how much forage the horse is already eating.

If the horse is a poor doer, older, or struggling to maintain condition through winter, a complete horse feed may be a useful option. If the horse is an easy keeper, a lighter balancer-based ration is often enough.

## Spillers horse feed plus other well-known alternatives

Spillers horse feed is one of several recognised options available from horse feed companies in the UK. Many owners compare brands not just by reputation, but by how well the feed suits a horse's cold-weather energy

requirements, gut health, and body condition score.

Popular product types include conditioning feed, winter balancer options, fibre-based cubes, and complete horse feed formulations. A conditioning feed is often chosen for horses that need more weight or improved topline support. A winter balancer can work well for horses on mostly forage, especially where you want to provide vitamins and minerals without adding many calories.

When comparing products from horse feed companies, read the nutrition label carefully. Look at protein, fibre, starch, and sugar, and think about how the feed matches the rest of the ration. A feed with lower starch may be more suitable for horses needing calm energy, while a conditioning feed may suit a horse needing more calorie [digestible low starch feed](#) density.

Brand matters less than suitability. Spillers horse feed may be the right fit for one horse, while another may do better on a different mix, cube, or balancer. The best approach is to match the feed to the horse, not the label.

## How much does horse feed cost in winter?

Horse feed cost is a major part of winter planning because many horses need more forage, additional bedding, and sometimes a changed hard feed through the colder months. If you are wondering how much does horse feed cost, the real answer is that it depends on the ration, the horse, and the feed value of the selected feeds.

Budgeting should start with the biggest cost: forage. Hay and haylage are often the base of winter feeding, so it makes sense to judge value by nutrition as well as price per bale or bag. A cheaper product is not good value if the horse needs far more of it or still loses condition.

Feed value is best judged by what you get per day, not just the shelf price. A more expensive complete horse feed may actually be cost-effective if it reduces the number of supplements and provides a balanced ration. A balancer can also be a good value if the horse does not need many extra calories.

When budgeting, remember to include:

- Forage and roughage
- Hard feed or conditioning feed
- Supplements or balancer
- Wastage from poor storage or refusal

The cheapest plan is not always the best one. The aim is to spend where it boosts condition, digestive health, and winter stability.

## Simple horse feed advice for winter management

Practical horse feed advice uk owners can rely on starts with a forage first mindset. If a horse is warm, calm, and staying in condition on forage and a balancer, there may be little reason to add more. If the horse is losing weight, increase forage quality or quantity before adding more bucket feed.

Blanket use also affects the ration. A horse wearing rugs may need less calorie support than an unclipped, exposed horse, because the blanket reduces energy spent on thermoregulation. That does not mean you should feed less automatically, but it is one factor in the overall plan.

Weight monitoring should be routine through winter. Use a body condition score, weigh tape, or both. Track changes in ribs, neck crest, topline, and overall coverage. Small changes are easier to correct than major losses later on.

Good winter management is about regularity: consistent feeding times, fresh water, enough forage, and careful adjustment when conditions change.

## Typical errors to avoid when winter feeding

Winter feeding mistakes often come from trying to solve weight loss too quickly. Sudden diet changes can upset the gut, reduce intake, and increase the risk of digestive problems. Any feed transition should be step-by-step.

Another common issue is overfeeding starch. Too much starch and sugar can make some horses harder to manage and may increase laminitis risk in sensitive animals. High-starch rations can also be less forgiving when the horse is not working hard enough to use the energy efficiently.

Colic risk is another concern. Horses need consistent forage, fresh water, and a steady feeding routine. Long gaps between meals, poor hydration, or abrupt changes in forage or hard feed can all contribute to problems.

Other mistakes include:

- Relying on bucket feed instead of forage
- Neglecting body condition score
- Feeding large meals instead of small meals
- Switching feeds too quickly
- Choosing a product based only on price or label claims

Winter feeding should prioritize gut health first, then build condition and workload.

## How to build a winter feed plan

A good winter feed plan is straightforward, written down, and based on observation. Start by listing the forage available, the horse's current body condition score, and the workload. Then decide whether the horse needs only forage and a balancer, or whether it needs a harder-working ration with conditioning feed or complete horse feed.

If you want a practical horse feed mix recipe, think in terms of ingredients rather than exact brands: forage, a fibre-based base, a measured source of calories, and a balancer or supplement plan to cover vitamins and minerals. That might mean chopped fibre, cubes, oil, and a balancer, or a complete horse feed plus hay and fresh water. The exact mix should match the horse's needs and any digestive sensitivities.

Create the feed schedule around regularity. Divide the ration into modest meals and keep forage available as consistently as possible. Then check the plan every one to two weeks during winter and tweak for weight changes, weather, and exercise level.

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For forage analysis, check dry matter, energy, protein, and sugar if you can. This helps you see whether the forage itself is doing most of the nutritional work or whether the horse needs more support from the bucket.

## Quick quiz: what should I feed my horse?

Use this short quiz as a decision guide rather than a strict rulebook. It can help you turn observation into a feeding decision.

- **What is the horse's body condition?** Underweight, fit, or overweight?
- **What is the work level?** Standing still, doing light work, or working at a higher level?
- **How good is the forage?** Enough hay or haylage, or only limited roughage?
- **Does the horse need more calories or just better balance?**
- **Is digestive health stable?** Any signs of loose manure, poor appetite, or discomfort?

If the horse is in good condition, on decent forage, and not working hard, the answer is often forage plus balancer. If the horse is losing weight, the feeding decision may shift towards a conditioning feed or complete horse feed. If there are digestive concerns, a slower, fibre-led approach is usually safer.

## FAQs about feeding horses in winter

### What horse feed is best for horses in winter?

The best horse feed in winter is the one that supports the horse's body condition score, workload, and digestive health. For many horses, a forage-based diet with hay or haylage, plus a balancer, is enough. Horses that lose weight or work harder may need a complete horse feed or conditioning feed with controlled starch and sugar.

### Do horses need more feed in winter?

Often, yes. Horses may have higher winter energy needs because they use more calories for thermoregulation. That does not always mean more hard feed, though. Many horses do better with more forage first, then a small increase in bucket feed only if needed for weight maintenance or work.

### Is hay or hard feed better in cold weather?

For many horses, forage is better than hard feed as the primary winter foundation. Hay and haylage aid roughage intake, gut health, and body heat through digestion. Hard feed has a place when more calories, protein, vitamins and minerals, or performance support are needed, but it should not replace forage.

### How do I know if my horse is getting enough food in winter?

Monitor body condition score, weight trends, appetite, coat, droppings, and energy. If the horse is maintaining condition, has good digestive health, and is bright and content, the ration is probably well balanced. If the horse is losing weight, seems tucked up, or is leaving forage because it is insufficient or not appealing, the ration needs review.

### Can I change my horse's feed suddenly in winter?

No. Sudden diet changes can disturb the digestive system and increase the risk of colic. A feed transition should be slow, especially when changing forage, adding hard feed, or switching to a new balancer or conditioning feed. Make adjustments carefully and monitor intake and behaviour closely.