

# FEEDS POCKET GUIDE











**COMPLETE EQUINE  
NUTRITION FOR  
EVERY AGE & ACTIVITY LEVEL**



**EXPLORE**



FEED	TYPE	PROTEIN	FAT	FIBER	LIFE STAGE
11% Sweet Pellets		11%	3%	24%	Mature
Complete Horse 12 Pelleted		12%	2%	24%	Mature
Manna Senior High Fat, Pelleted		14%	7%	16%	Mature, Senior
Performance XL		12%	8%	8%	Competition Horses
Safe Performance Controlled Starch		14%	7%	16%	Growing Horses, Lactating Mares, Breeding Stallions,
Super Horse Manna Senior		12.5%	4%	16%	Mature Senior
Safe Performance Elite High-Fat		12%	12%	16%	Lactating Mares, Breeding Stallions, Young/Mature Performance,
Safe Performance Senior		14%	7%	16%	Mature Senior

**FEED**

**TYPE**

**PROTEIN**

**FAT**

**FIBER**

**LIFE STAGE**

Super Horse  
Performance 10



10%

6%

7%

Gestating Mares,  
Off- Season Stallions,  
Young/Mature  
Performance

Sweet 10  
High-Fat



10%

10%

12%

Young/Mature  
Performance,  
Working/Maintenance,  
Mature

Pleasure 12  
Pelleted



12%

4%

24%

Pleasure

11% All Stock



11%

2.5%

30%

Working/  
Maintenance,

**SCAN HERE**



For additional product  
information &  
nutritional facts!

**EXPLORE**



# DO YOU KNOW HOW MUCH YOUR HORSE WEIGHS?

Without trying to push your horse onto the scale, here's an easy way to calculate how much your horse weighs!

**Step 1** - Place the weigh tape over your horse's back just behind the withers and pass around him/her as close to the elbow as possible on a slight diagonal.

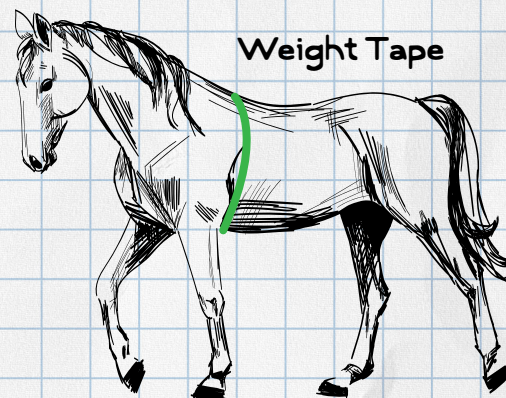
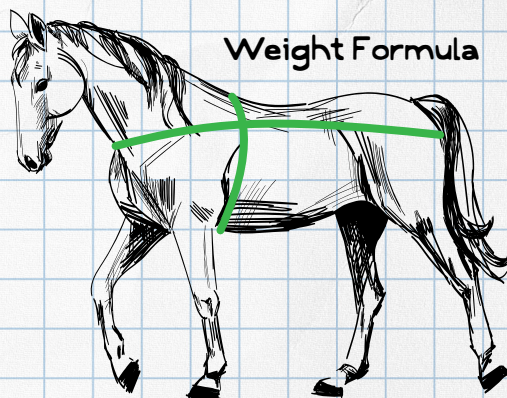
**Step 2** - Pull the weigh tape firmly but not too tight so it is smooth around the coat, then take a reading!

To calculate approximate bodyweight using body length and girth measurement, follow these easy steps!

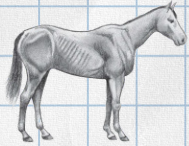
**Step 1** - Measure your horse's girth (circumference) and length (from point of shoulder to point of buttock) and use the following calculation to give an approximate figure for body weight.

**Step 2** - For an adult horse, heart girth x heart girth x body length / 300 = body weight in lbs

For a yearling, heart girth x heart girth x body length / 301 = body weight in lbs

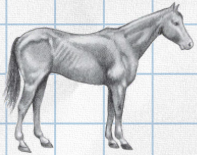


# WHAT IS YOUR HORSE'S BODY CONDITION SCORE?



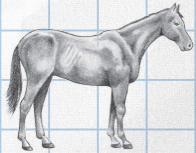
## **POOR**

Animal extremely emaciated; spine, ribs, tailhead, points of hip and buttock projecting prominently; bone structure of withers, shoulders, and neck easily noticeable; no fatty tissues can be felt.



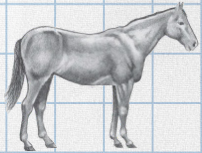
## **VERY THIN**

Animal emaciated; slight fat covering over base of spine, ribs, tailhead, points of hip and buttock prominent, withers, shoulders, and neck structure faintly discernible.



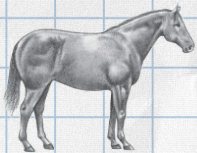
## **THIN**

Fat buildup about halfway up spine, slight fat cover over ribs; spine and ribs easily discernible; tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be identified.



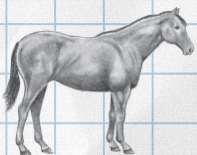
## **MODERATELY THIN**

Slight ridge along back; faint outline of ribs discernible; tailhead prominence depends on conformation, fat can be felt around it; points of hip not discernible; withers, shoulders, and neck not obviously thin.



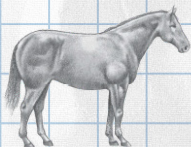
## **MODERATE**

Back is flat (no crease or ridge); ribs not visually distinguishable but easily felt; fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy; withers appear rounded over spine; shoulders and neck blend smoothly into body.



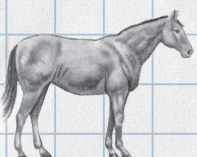
## **MODERATELY FLESHY**

May have slight crease down back; fat over ribs fleshy/spongy; fat around tailhead soft; fat beginning to be deposited along sides of withers, behind shoulders, and along side of neck.



## **FLESHY**

May have crease down back; individual ribs can be felt; but not noticeable filing between ribs with fat; fat around tailhead soft; fat deposited along withers, behind shoulders, and along neck.



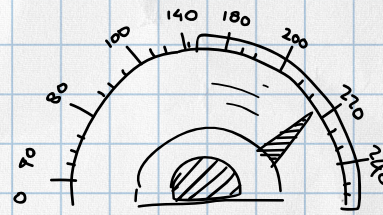
## **FAT**

Crease down back, difficult to feel ribs; fat around tailhead very soft; area along withers filled with fat; area behind shoulders filled with fat; noticeable thickening of neck; fat deposited along inner thighs.

## **EXTREMELY FAT**

Obvious crease down back; patchy fat appearing.

# WHAT LEVEL OF WORK IS YOUR HORSE IN?



## LOW

Grass or stable kept; not doing any work.



## MEDIUM

Recreational riding, showing, training and low-level competition work. Ridden between 3 & 5 times per week for up to an hour at a time. Walk, trot and canter work, some low level jumping and/or some lateral work.



## HARD WORK

Polo ponies, horses in race training, novice to intermediate eventing, advanced show jumping, advanced dressage and hunting. Schooling up to 5 to 6 days for an hour each day. Lateral work, jump work and fast work may all be included in the schooling sessions.

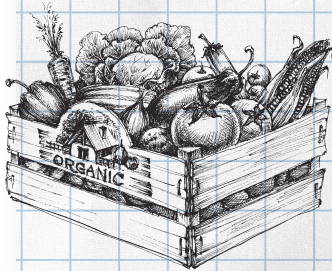


## VERY HARD WORK

Racing, including trotting, advanced eventing, long distance endurance riding and hunting.

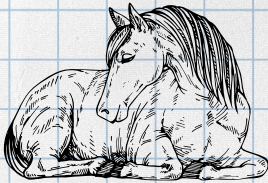


# HOW TO CHOOSE & CALCULATE THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF FEED FOR YOUR HORSE



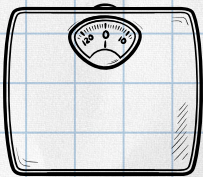
## Does Your Horse Need a Specialist Feed?

Specialist diets include feeds low in starch and sugar, feeds suitable for laminitics or feeds for horses or ponies with intolerances to certain feed ingredients.



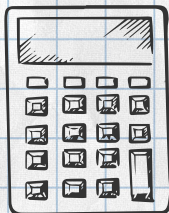
## Does Your Horse Need a Senior Diet?

Feeds specially formulated with boosted levels of nutrients, helping to support the older horse's increased nutritional needs. If your horse has worn or missing teeth, then soaked feeds are idea.



## Does Your Horse a Feed for Weight Loss or Weight Gain?

Feeds for good doers and those needing to lose weight should be low in energy yet suitable feeds for those in poor condition requiring weight gain should be high in energy.



## How to Determine Quantity?

Giving your horses or pony the right amount of feed will help to prevent problems such as weight gain and over-excitability. It is important to know your horse's body weight, condition and level of work and follow the recommended feeding guidelines on the feed sack. Check regularly for changes in body weight and condition and alter the feed/amount accordingly.