








Types of Feed



(USPC D Manual, 2nd Edition, p201-207)

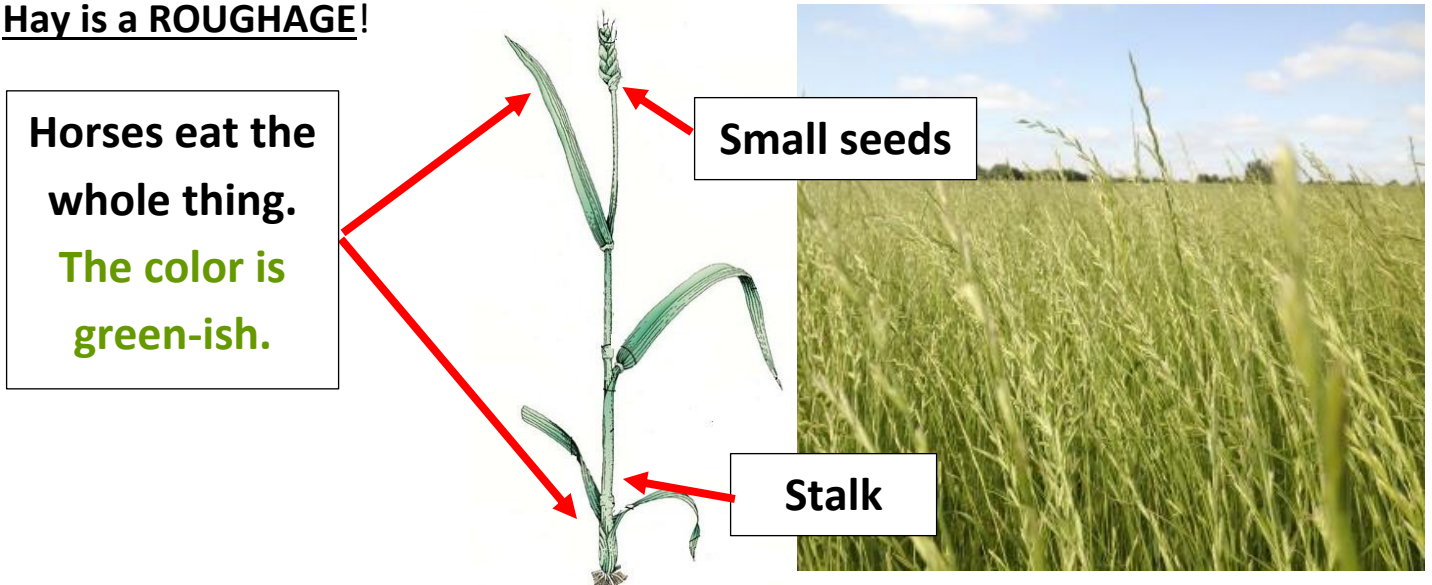
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#	Name	What	Examples	Picture
1.		Bulky food, like grass and hay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ – The most natural for horses (NEVER feed grass clippings) • _____ – most common source of roughage. Many kinds; timothy, clover, Bermuda, hay, and alfalfa. Alfalfa is the richest kind of hay • Other – range cubes, hay pellets, beet pulp. 	
2.		Foods that have more food value 'concentrate d' in a smaller amount. Substitute for feed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ – Oats, corn, barley, and bran. • Mixed feed and pellets – mixing different grains. Some are ground up and pressed into pellets. "Sweet Feed" is a type of mixed feed. • Supplements – vitamins and mineral supplements (powder or pellets) added to the feed for extra nutrition. 	
3.		Very juicy foods.	<p>Examples of this are: _____ and _____, etc.</p> <p>Fresh green _____ is both a Roughage AND a succulent.</p>	
4.			<p>Make sure it is always _____ and _____.</p> <p>Horses lose water when they sweat. They need water to replace it. Water helps with digestion. Animals can't survive without water.</p>	
5.		Salt. Need to keep nutritional balance.	<p>Salt block in stall or large block in the pasture. They lose salt when they _____, and can't get enough of it from their normal diet.</p>	

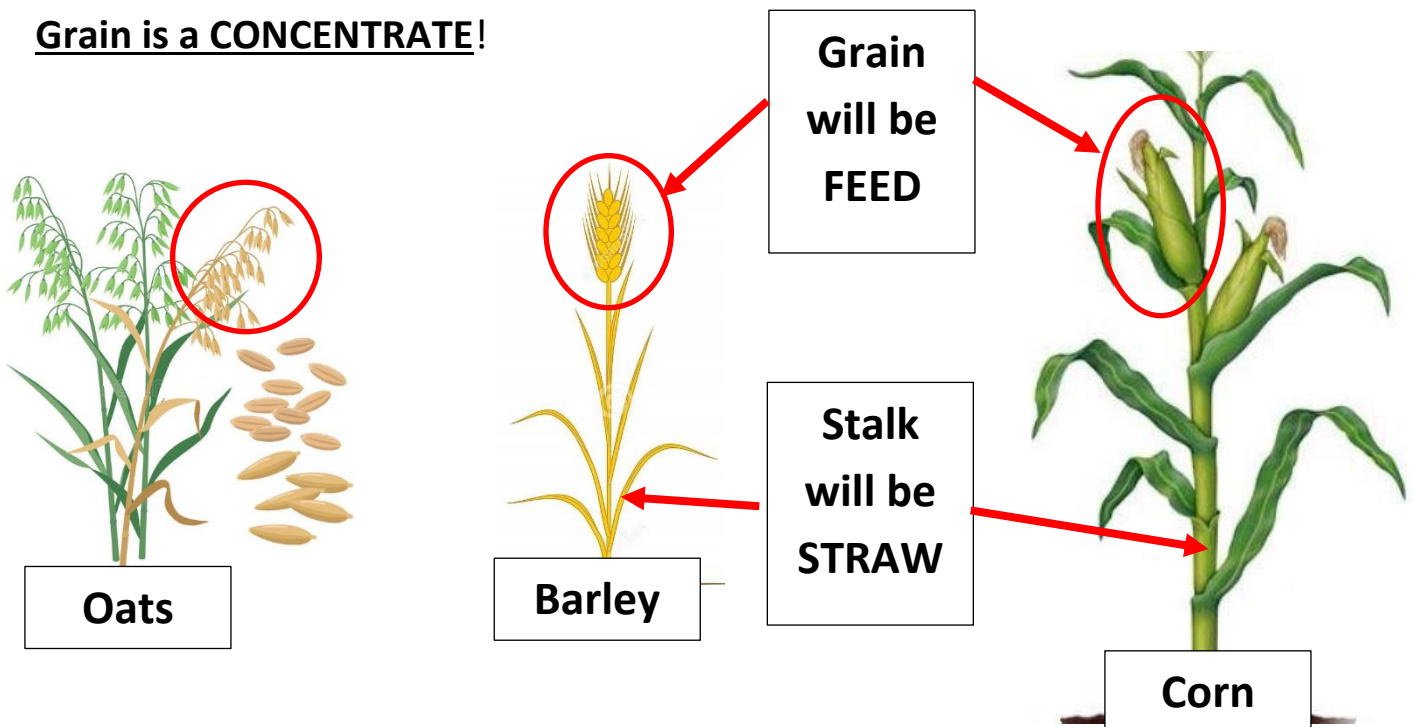
What is Hay? Hay is **GRASS** that grew so long that seeds formed on the top. It is **not HAY until is it cut**. The stalk and the small seeds at the top **all have nutrition**. The stalk is **not hollow**. **The horse eats the whole thing**. Common types of grass that make good hay are clover, timothy, and alfalfa grass.

Hay is a ROUGHAGE!



What is Grain? Grain comes from certain plants. Common grains are **Oats, Barley, and Corn**. Only the seeds have nutrition. Horses only eat the seeds. Horses do **not** eat the stalk. Would you eat a CORN STALK?? No, neither do horses. The **stalk** is hollow and will become **STRAW!!**

Grain is a CONCENTRATE!



Flakes and Bales

Bales can be sectioned out by FLAKES



Bale of Hay

Hay FLAKES

Bales can weigh 40 to 75 lbs



Flakes are 3"-4" thick and can weigh from 1 to 5 lbs

2 String Bale



On **AVERAGE** a 2 string bale will have **9 to 14** Flakes

3 String Bale



On **AVERAGE** a 3 string bale will have **13 to 17** Flakes

Grain and Scoops



OATS



PELLETS



**SWEET
FEED**



SCOOPS



**How much does a
SCOOP weigh????**



**Feed
Scale**

**YOU NEED TO WEIGH
THE GRAIN**



Feed Type Worksheet – What FEED group is it in?



Hay Bale

1. _____



Overgrown grass

2. _____



Pasture Salt Block

16. _____

Feed Groups

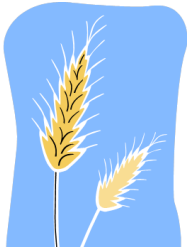
Roughage

Concentrate

Succulent

Water

Minerals



Grain

4. _____



Beet Pulp

3. _____



Water Trough

5. _____



Yard grass

8. _____



Barley

6. _____



Stall Salt Lick

7. _____



Apples

11. _____

Water Bucket



9. _____



Round Bale

10. _____



Oats

15. _____

Carrots



12. _____



Corn

13. _____



Bag of feed

14. _____

USPC Rating Requirements, 2023:

D1 - • Know how to give feed a treat to a mount safely. Give 1 example of a succulent. Discuss why and how often water should be available.

*Water: Available at **ALL times**. Why? Horses lose water when they sweat. They need water to replace it. Water helps with digestion. Animals can't survive without water.*

D2- • Know 3-5 basic rules for feeding and explain feeding schedule for own mount.

D3-• Know 5-7 basic rules of feeding. • Discuss the amount of roughage and the amount of concentrates per ration for own mount. Describe how feeds are measured and weighed.

C1-• Discuss how much water an average horse drinks in a day and 2 reasons why water is important for horses. Describe 2 characteristics of bad hay. Explain why access to good quality roughage is essential. Name 1 legume hay and 1 grass hay

C2 - • Describe own mount's ration when developing fitness, maintaining fitness, taking day off, sick, roughed out. • Look at a feed label and identify sources of protein, carbohydrates, and fat (can bring own label).

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