FEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MINIATURE HORSES

| LIFESTYLE | CATEGORY | WEIGHT | HAY (Ibs. per day) | STRATEGY (Ibs. per day when fed with hay)* | OMOLENE 100/200/ 300 (Ibs. per day when fed with hay)* | NATURE'S ESSENTIALS (Ibs. per day when fed to supplement hay without grain) | EQUINE LIFESTYLE LBS. PER DAY* (When fed as a complete feed) |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| ACTIVE PLEASURE | Maintenance | 100 | 1.5 to 2.0 | 0.3 | 100 0.3 | 0.1 | Adult – 1.8 |
| | | 200 | 3 to 4 | 0.6 | 100 – 0.6 | 0.2 | Adult – 3.2 |
| | | 300 | 4.5 to 6 | 1.1 | 100 – 1.1 | 0.3 | Adult – 5.3 |
| PERFORMANCE | Light work | 100 | 1 to 1.5 | .6 | <mark>200</mark> – 0.5 | XX | Adult – 2.1 |
| | | 200 | 2 to 3 | 1.2 | <u>200 – 1.1</u> | XX | Adult – 4.0 |
| | | 300 | 3 to 4.5 | 1.9 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.8 | XX | Adult – 7.5 |
| BROODMARE | Open/Gestation to | 100 | 1.5 to 2.0 | 0.3 | 100 0.3 | 0.1 | Adult – 1.8 |
| | 250 days | 200 | 3 to 4 | 0.6 | 100 – 0.6 | 0.2 | Adult – 3.2 |
| | | 300 | 4.5 to 6 | 1.1 | 100 – 1.1 | 0.3 | Adult – 5.3 |
| | Gestation - last 90 | 100 | 1 to 1.5 | .5 | 200 0.5 | XX | Adult – 2.0 |
| | days | 200 | 2 to 3 | 1.0 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.0 | XX | Adult – 3.8 |
| | | 300 | 3 to 4.5 | 1.5 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.5 | XX | Adult – 5.5 |
| | Lactation (when | 100 | 1.5 to 2.0 | 1.2 | 200 – 1.1 | XX | Senior – 2.5 |
| | fed alone) | 200 | 3 to 4 | 2.3 | <mark>200</mark> – 2.2 | XX | Senior – 5.0 |
| | | 300 | 4.5 to 6 | 3.4 | <mark>200</mark> – 3.3 | XX | Senior – 7.3 |
| STALLION | Breeding | 100 | 1 to 1.5 | .6 | <mark>200</mark> – 0.5 | XX | Adult – 2.1 |
| | | 200 | 2 to 3 | 1.2 | 200 – 1.1 | XX | Adult – 4.0 |
| | | 300 | 3 to 4.5 | 1.9 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.8 | XX | Adult – 7.5 |
| | Non-breeding | 100 | 1.5 to 2.0 | 0.3 | 100 0.3 | 0.1 | Adult – 1.8 |
| | | 200 | 3 to 4 | 0.6 | <u>100</u> – 0.6 | 0.2 | Adult – 3.2 |
| | | 300 | 4.5 to 6 | 1.1 | 100 – 1.1 | 0.3 | Adult – 5.3 |
| GROWING | Suckling Foal | - | - | | | | |
| (Mature weight – | Weanling | 60 | Up to 0.6 | 1.0 | 300 – 1.0 | XX | Junior – 1.9 |
| 200 lbs.) | | 80 | Up to .8 | 1.2 | 300 – 1.2 | XX | Junior – 2.2 |
| | | 100 | 1 to 1.5 | 1.3 | 300 – 1.3 | XX | Junior – 2.3 |
| | | 120 | 1.25 to 1.75 | 1.4 | 300 – 1.4 | XX | Junior – 2.6 |
| | Yearling | 140 | 1.5 to 1.75 | 1.5 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.5 | XX | Junior – 2.8 |
| | | 160 | 1.75 to 2.25 | 1.6 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.6 | XX | Junior – 3.3 |
| | | 180 | 2 to 2.5 | 1.5 | <mark>200</mark> – 1.5 | XX | Junior – 3.5 |

*After observing the horse for a period of time, the amount fed may be increased or decreased by 10% to obtain the desired body condition and weight.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:

- Because of their size, miniature horses are very easy to overfeed and this is frequently done causing obesity. Obesity in horses (large or miniature) can cause founder, decreased performance and decreased reproductive efficiency.
- Please make sure you weigh your hay/feed because it is very easy to over feed miniature horses.
- 3) Feed at regular times at least twice daily with three daily feedings preferred.

- 4) Never feed over 0.5% of their body weight per day of Strategy or Omolene in one serving.
- 5) DO NOT feed free-choice.
- 6) Any feed changes should be made gradually over a period of 7 to 10 days.
- 7) Have plenty of fresh, clean water available at all times.
- 8) Salt should be available free-choice.
- 9) Maintain an effective control program for internal parasites.
- 10) Be sure that horses are free of dental problems.