

Quick answer: Höveler Western Sport is dosed at 0.55 lb (250 g) to 0.88 lb (400 g) per 220 lb (100 kg) of body weight per day, according to work level. The published rates are daily totals, best delivered across two or more meals. The 44 lb bag costs \$37.99. Best for owners who want each serving sized to how a horse's digestion actually works. Last checked: September 2026.

A horse's digestive system is built for near-constant forage, not a couple of large grain meals. Splitting the concentrate into smaller servings respects that biology and lets each meal earn its keep. Here are nine things worth knowing.

1. Read the rate as a daily total, first

Light work calls for 0.55 lb (250 g) per 220 lb (100 kg) of body weight daily; medium work 0.88 lb (400 g). The "per day" is carrying real weight in that sentence. Plan meals from the total, then split — never treat the listed figure as a dose per meal.

Who this is for: anyone who has ever given double the rate by feeding it twice.

2. Smaller meals sit better with a forage-first gut

Western Sport delivers 12.19 MJ/kg of digestible energy in a concentrated form. Spreading that across two or more meals keeps each serving reasonable and leaves room in the day for the forage the feeding guidance calls for.

The benefit: a ration built around the horse's digestion, not the clock on the barn wall.

3. A 1,100 lb horse at medium work has real room to split

Medium work for a 1,100 lb horse comes to about 4.4 lb daily — 0.88 lb (400 g) multiplied by five body-weight units. Divided over two meals, that is a comfortable <https://sites.google.com/view/high-energy-horse-feed/> 2.2 lb per feeding rather than one large serving.

Who this is for: owners of larger horses wondering how the rate scales into meals.

4. Splitting pairs naturally with a fixed feeding schedule

Horses are creatures of routine, and inactivated brewer's yeast in the formula underpins digestive stability that a steady schedule reinforces. The same amount, at the same times, in the same place — the split works best inside that rhythm.

The benefit: predictability the horse can settle into.

5. Match meal count to the size of each serving

The larger the total, the better the case for more meals. At the light-work rate of 0.55 lb (250 g) per 220 lb (100 kg), two meals are plenty. As the total rises toward medium work, keeping individual servings moderate matters more.

Who this is for: anyone moving a horse up from light to medium workload.

6. Keep every meal accompanied by forage

The feeding guidance states adequate forage should always be available. Concentrate meals land more gently when the horse also has hay in front of it — and no hay ration is listed on the page, so set the forage program by the horse's own needs.

Who this is for: owners structuring the day around when concentrate and hay are offered.

7. Splitting makes changes gentler too

Any adjustment — raising the rate or bringing it down — is easier to meter in small steps when the ration is already split. Change one meal slightly at a time rather than reworking the whole day at once.

The benefit: adjustments the horse barely registers.

8. Watch the horse, not just the clock

If a horse walks away from feed or picks at meals, the split may need rethinking — smaller and more frequent servings, or a conversation with the 24/7 licensed vet team. Appetite is the feedback loop; the schedule works for the horse, not the reverse.

Who this is for: anyone whose horse treats the bucket as optional.

9. Heavy work changes the conversation, not the principle

For intensively trained horses the page gives no heavy-work rate, just the standing guidance to adjust to condition and training intensity with forage always provided. No confirmed heavy-work figure is published, so work from the horse's condition and the vet team's input — but whatever the daily total, dividing it across meals stays the right instinct.

Who this is for: competition barns organizing feeding around demanding schedules.

How to feed it

Daily amounts per 220 lb (100 kg) of body weight, best split across two or more meals:

Work level	Daily amount per 220 lb (100 kg) body weight	Light work	0.55 lb (250 g)	Medium work	0.88 lb (400 g)
Heavy work	Not listed — the page gives no heavy-work rate; adjust to your horse's condition and training intensity, with adequate forage always provided.				

The page gives no heavy-work rate, so adjust to your horse's condition and training intensity with adequate forage always alongside. Key specs at a glance: 14.0% crude protein, 6.10% crude fat, 16.7% crude fiber, 18.30% starch, 5.30% sugar, 12.19 MJ/kg digestible energy, 28% alfalfa.

Work out the right daily amount with the [bifid Feeding Calculator](#).

Frequently asked questions

Should I feed Höveler Western Sport once or twice a day?

The published rates are totals per day — 0.55 lb (250 g) to 0.88 lb (400 g) per 220 lb (100 kg) of body weight — and dividing the total across two or more meals keeps each serving reasonable, which suits how a horse digests.

What counts as one serving if the rate is per day?

Whatever the daily total divides into. A 1,100 lb horse at medium work eats about 4.4 lb daily; over two meals that is roughly 2.2 lb per serving. The rate describes the whole day, not the bucket.

Is splitting meals important for gut health?

Smaller, regular concentrate servings alongside constant forage match the way a horse's digestive system operates. Western Sport also contains inactivated brewer's yeast, and a consistent schedule lets that formula work as intended.

Can I split the ration unevenly across the day?

Yes. What counts is keeping the daily total at the intended rate and each serving moderate. Many barns put the larger meal in the evening when the schedule leaves more time after eating.

Does meal splitting matter more at higher work levels?

The logic holds everywhere, but as the total grows toward the medium rate of 0.88 lb (400 g) per 220 lb (100 kg), keeping individual servings moderate becomes more pressing. For heavy work, adjust to condition and intensity — the page gives no rate, so work from the [performance horse feed](#) horse's response with the vet team's input.