- STARCH INFORMATION SHEET :

WHAT QUANTITY OF FOOD TO GIVE ?

Find out more about starch in the article « Starch ».

The recommended quantities in the table below have been calculated taking into consideration both the starch provided, as well as the size of the stomach (do not exceed 400g/100kg live-weight of feed per meal).

Situation	Maximum limit per meal	In practice : Maximum limit per meal (500kg adult horse)	
Preventing digestive disorders			
Preventing colics and hindgut acidosis	150g/100kg live-weight	Adult	3 litres (2 kg)
		Adult Energy	3 litres (2 kg)
		Racing	3 litres (2 kg)
		Training	3 litres (2 kg)
		Adult Specific Energy	3 litres (2 kg)
		Breeding	3 litres (2 kg)
Preventing gastric ulcers	100g/100kg live-weight	Adult	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Adult Energy	2 litres (1.4 kg)
		Racing	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Training	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Adult Specific Energy	3 litres (2 kg)
		Breeding	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
To accompany gastric ulcer treatments	50g/100kg live-weight	Adult Specific Energy	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
Preventing osteoarticular disorders			
Preventing osteoarticular disorders in the foal	100g/100kg live-weight	Breeding (pregnancy)	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Foal (6 months)	1.4 litres (950 g)
		Foal (12 months)	2 litres (1.4 kg)
		Breeding (12 months)	1.5 litres (1 kg)
		Breeding (18 months)	2 litres (1.4 kg)
Preventing muscular diseases			
Preventing exertional myopathy in a non-predisposed horse	100g/100kg live-weight	Adult	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Adult Energy	2 litres (1.4 kg)
		Racing	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Training	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Adult Specific Energy	3 litres (2 kg)
		Breeding	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
Horses suffering from RER	50g/100kg live-weight	Adult	1.2 litres (860 g)
		Adult Energy	1 litre (700 g)
		Racing	1.2 litres (860 g)
		Training	1.2 litres (860 g)
		Adult Specific Energy	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Breeding	1.2 litres (860 g)
Horses suffering from PSSM	15g/100kg live-weight	Adult	0.4 litres (260 g)
		Adult Specific Energy	0.8 litres (540 g)
		Breeding	0.4 litres (260 g)
Preventing and managing metabolic disorders			
Limit the metabolic response in a healthy horse	100g/100kg live-weight	Adult	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Adult Energy	2 litres (1.4 kg)
		Racing	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Training	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
		Adult Specific Energy	3 litres (2 kg)
		Breeding	2.5 litres (1.8 kg)
Managing a horse suffering from a metabolic disease	30g/100kg live-weight	Adult	0.7 litres (500 g)
		Adult Specific Energy	1.5 litres (1 kg)
		Breeding	0.7 litres (500g)
Preventing laminitis in a predisposed horse	30g/100kg live-weight	Adult	0.7 litres (500 g)
		Adult Specific Energy	1.5 litres (1 kg)
		Breeding	0.7 litres (500g)
Managing a case of acute laminitis	15g/100kg live-weight	Adult	0.4 litres (260 g)
		Adult Specific Energy	0.8 litres (540 g)
		Breeding	0.4 litres (260 g)

TO LEARN MORE

1. Jansson, A., Sandin, A. & Lindberg, J. Digestive and metabolic effects of altering feeding frequency in athletic horses. Equine Comp. Exerc. Physiol. 3, 83–91 2006).
2. Steelman, S., Michael-Eller, E., Gibbs, P. & Potter, G. Meal size and feeding frequency influence serum leptin concentration in yearling horses. J. Anim. Sci. 84, 2391 (2006).
3. Pratt-Phillips, S. et al. The Effect of Feeding Two or Three Meals Per Day of Either Low or High Nonstructural Carbohydrate Concentrates on Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Concentrations in Horses. J. Equine Vet. Sci. 34, 1251–1256 (2014)

"TO KNOW"

- **Increasing the frequency of concentrate distribution improves assimilation of oils and minerals[1].**
- **Increasing the frequency of concentrate distribution lowers the postprandial glycaemia and insulinaemia, and normalises serum leptin (satiety hormone) concentrations [1-3]. This allows the horse's metabolism to get closer to what it is when out at grass and grazing[2].**