**Ingredient Definitions**

A wide variety of ingredients are used in horse feeds with very few grown specifically for use in horse feeds. Inevitably the production of human food produces material that would potentially go to waste if it wasn’t utilised for feeding to animals. Far from being waste, these materials are very valuable sources of nutrition providing fibre and other nutrients which is recognised through the use of the term ‘co-product’ which has superseded ‘by-product’. As there is increasing pressure on the world’s resources it is ever-more important to maximise the use of crops to ensure we are feeding animals including horses sustainably.

This guide highlights some of the most commonly used feed ingredients for equine nutrition.

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| **Description on label** | **Class of material** |
| Alfalfa | Super Fibre, a legume dried |
| Alfalfa Meal | Super Fibre, a legume dried and ground into a meal |
| Alfalfa Pellets | Super Fibre, a legume dried and pelleted |
| Alkali Treated Wheat Straw | By-product, ground and milled straw that has been treated |
| Barley | Whole grain |
| Barley (steam cooked) | Whole grain cooked to maximise digestibility |
| Barley Flakes | Whole grain, flaked to improve digestibility |
| Barley Flakes (steam cooked) | Whole grain cooked to maximise digestibility |
| Beet Pulp | Super Fibre, compromised of beet pulp following sugar extraction |
| Cane Molasses | Sweet syrup derived from sugar manufacturing |
| Cereal | Grains |
| Coconut Expeller Meal | Coconut ground to a meal after oil has been extracted.  |
| Crushed Oats | Whole grain, crushed to maximise digestibility |
| Dehulled Soya Bean Meal | Soya beans ground to a meal after oil has been extracted.  |
| Dicalcium Phosphate | A source of calcium and phosphorous |
| Distillers Grains | By-product of brewing comprised of the solids remaining after fermentation |
| Extracted Sunflower | Super Fibre, sunflower seeds from which oil has been extracted |
| Flaked Barley | Whole grain flaked to increase surface area |
| Flaked Maize | Whole grain flaked to increase surface area |
| Flaked Oats | Whole grain flaked to increase surface area |
| Flaked Soya Beans | Whole oilseed flaked to increase surface area |
| Full Fat Linseed | A high oil meal also rich in crude protein  |
| Full Fat Soya | Whole bean supplying high levels of oil and protein |
| Grass (Dried) | Dried grass |
| Grass meal | Ground and dried grass |
| Grass Nuts | Dried grass ground to a meal and pelleted |
| Hipro Soya | Soya beans are ground to a meal after oil has been extracted.  |
| Linseed Expeller | Linseed is ground to a meal after oil has been extracted.  |
| Lucerne | Super Fibre, a legume dried  |
| Lucerne Pellets | Super Fibre, a legume dried, ground and then pelleted  |
| Maize | Whole grain |
| Maize Flakes (steam cooked) | Whole grain cooked to maximise digestibility |
| Malt Culms | By-product, sprouts of barley removed as part of the malting process |
| Micronised Barley | Whole grain, cooked using infrared to increase digestibility |
| Micronised Oats | Whole grain, cooked using infrared to increase digestibility |
| Micronised Soya Bean | Soya bean cooked using infrared to increase digestibility |
| Micronised Maize | Whole grain, cooked using infrared to increase digestibility |
| Micronised Wheat | Whole grain cooked using infrared to increase digestibility |
| Molasses | Sweet syrup derived from sugar manufacturing |
| Naked Oats | A variety of oats that don’t develop a fibrous husk like traditional oats – this means they are more energy dense and very high in starch |
| Nutritionally Improved Straw | Co-product, ground and milled straw that has been treated |
| Oats | Whole grain |
| Oats (bruised, rolled, crushed) | Whole grain, that has been mechanically treated to break the grain to increase surface area. Shorter shelf life than whole oats |
| Oats (steam flaked, toasted) | Whole grains – can be cooked in different ways to increase digestibility |
| Oatfeed | Co-product of flour milling comprised of oat husks |
| Oat Hulls | Super fibre, comprised of the shell of oats |
| Peas (micronized, flaked) | Legume included for protein and aesthetic reasons in mixes, has to be cooked and flaked to improve digestibility |
| Pea hull fibre  | A source of highly digestible fibre, supplied as a flour for incorporation into pellets and blends |
| Rice Bran | A co-product from rice milling. A high oil source of fibre. Can contain traces of gamma oryzanol.  |
| Soya | Soya beans, an excellent source of quality protein. Are cooked before feeding to horses using micronizing or toasting. Can be included as flakes or ground to a meal.  |
| Soya Bean Hulls | Super Fibre, comprised of the shell of soya beans |
| Straw | Co-product, chopped straw to provide a low energy, starch and sugar source of fibre |
| Sugar Beet Pulp Pellets | Super Fibre, compromised of beet pulp following sugar extraction and then pelleted |
| Sugar Beet Shreds | Super Fibre, compromised of beet pulp following sugar extraction left in a shred form |
| Sunflower Meal | Sunflower seeds from which oil has been extracted leaving a relatively high protein and high fibre meal |
| Vitamin & Mineral Premix | A combination of micro nutrients pre-blended for ease of inclusion into feeds  |
| Wheat | Whole grain, must be cooked and flaked before feeding to horses |
| Wheat Flakes | Whole grain, flaked to improve digestibility |
| Wheat Syrup Bean | By- product, sweetener made from wheat after fibre and protein are removed |
| Wheatfeed | Co-product of flour milling comprised of endosperm and screenings  |
| Whey | A milk-based high quality protein source |