

Pasture Management School & Field Day

Horse Behavior and Eating Preferences

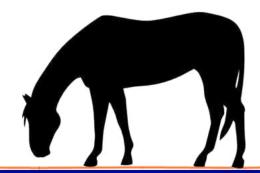
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Outline

- Why should we care about feeding behavior?
- Feeding behavior of the horse
- Selectivity
- Factors affecting feeding behavior
- Practical recommendations





Why should we care about feeding behavior?

Eating is the predominant activity

Consumption patterns and selection of feeds



Feed intake and feeding management











Feeding Behavior of the Horse

- Feral and free-ranging horses
 - 10 17 hours per day
 - Nighttime eating = 20-50% of total
 - Several small meals/day

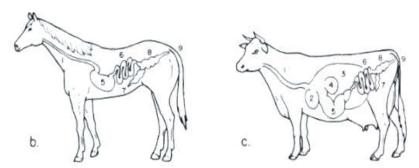


Figure 2.3. Stylized representation of the digestive anatomy and arrangement of (a) nonruminant, (b) post-gastric fermenter, and (c) ruminant herbivores. 1, Esophagus; 2, Reticulum; 3, Rumen fermentation compartment; 4, Omasum; 5, Stomach (abomasum); 6, Small Intestine; 7, Cecum fermentation compartment; 8, Large Intestine; 9, Anus.

Retrieve from: Huston & Pinchal (1970)



Feeding Behavior of the Horse

- Foraging = grasses and others
 - 65% grasses and sedges
 - 25% Shrubs
 - Minor amounts of forbs







Feeding Behavior of the Horse

- Selectivity
 - Mobile lips, larger mouth, and upper incisor teeth





- Graze closer to the ground
- Greater plant part selectivity

Picking the leafy material from bushes, trees, or other plants.



Selectivity

Spot grazers

Preferred plant communities are regularly visited and sampled. (Fleurance et al., 2001)





Factors Affecting Feeding behavior

- Eating preferences
- Physiological state
- Social cues (single vs herd; group competition)
- Feeding experiences
- Nutritive value of the feed
- Feed availability
- Turnout time
- Weather



What is your favorite food?





- Each animal has its own feed preferences
- Important role on feeding behavior



Eating preferences

- Grass vs. Legume
 - Often prefer grass (Gomes, 2004 Goodwin et al., 2005)





Selectivity

Careful with pasture management
 Disappearance of preferred forage and pasture degradation.





Eating preferences

Most reported forages

- Bermudagrass
- Bahiagrass
- Ryegrass
- Timothy

- Alfalfa
- Clovers

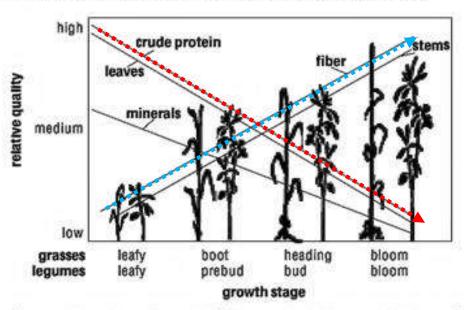
Inconsistency: Plant maturity and animal physiological state



Forage Maturity and Quality

Nutrient composition

Effect of plant maturity on forage intake and digestibility



Source: Adapted from Blaser, R., R.C. Hammes, Jr., J.P. Fontenot, H.T. Bryant, C.E. Polan, D.D. Wolf, F.S. McClaugherty, R.G. Klein, and J.S. Moore. 1986. Forage—animal management systems. Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Bulletin 86-7.

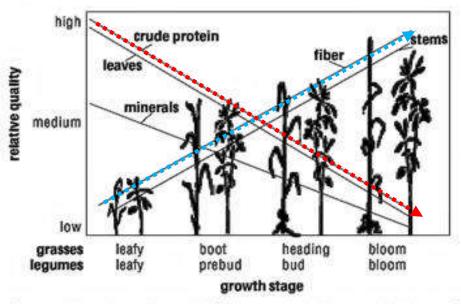
 Horses select forages based on their maturity rather than botanical species (Fleurance et al., 2001)



Forage Maturity and Quality

Pasture height

Effect of plant maturity on forage intake and digestibility



Source: Adapted from Blaser, R., R.C. Hammes, Jr., J.P. Fontenot, H.T. Bryant, C.E. Polan, D.D. Wolf, F.S. McClaugherty, R.G. Klein, and J.S. Moore. 1986. Forage—animal management systems. Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Bulletin 86-7.



Animal Nutritient Requirement

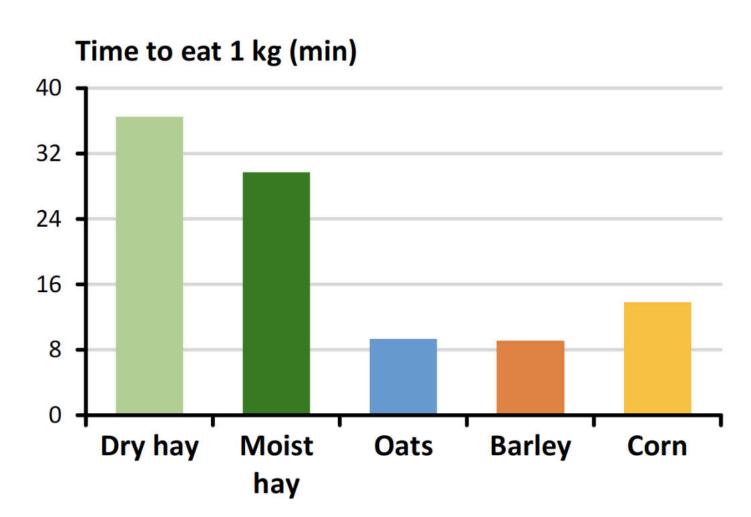
- Fasting state
- Nutritional needs
- Mixed pastures vs. monoculture





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Feed Composition



(Bergero and Nardi, 1996)



Allows horse to eat continuously

- Gives horse opportunity to select his own diet
- Self-exercise stimulates gut motility
- Partial turnout better than no pasture at all



Feed small, frequent meals

- Applies to hay and grain
- Increases times spent eating
- Decreases time between meals when horse is without food
- Supports better digestive health



Implement strategies to slow feed intake

- Place hay in multiple locations
- Put hay in different containers (nets, buckets, tubs)
- Double-net hay
- Spread grain out in a shallow trough (vs. bucket)
- Put large objects in grain bucket (eg, bocce balls)
- Grazing muzzle (they're not just for pasture!)
- Slow feeders (small-mesh nets, troughed buckets)



















Questions?

An individual's feeding behavior influences feeding management

