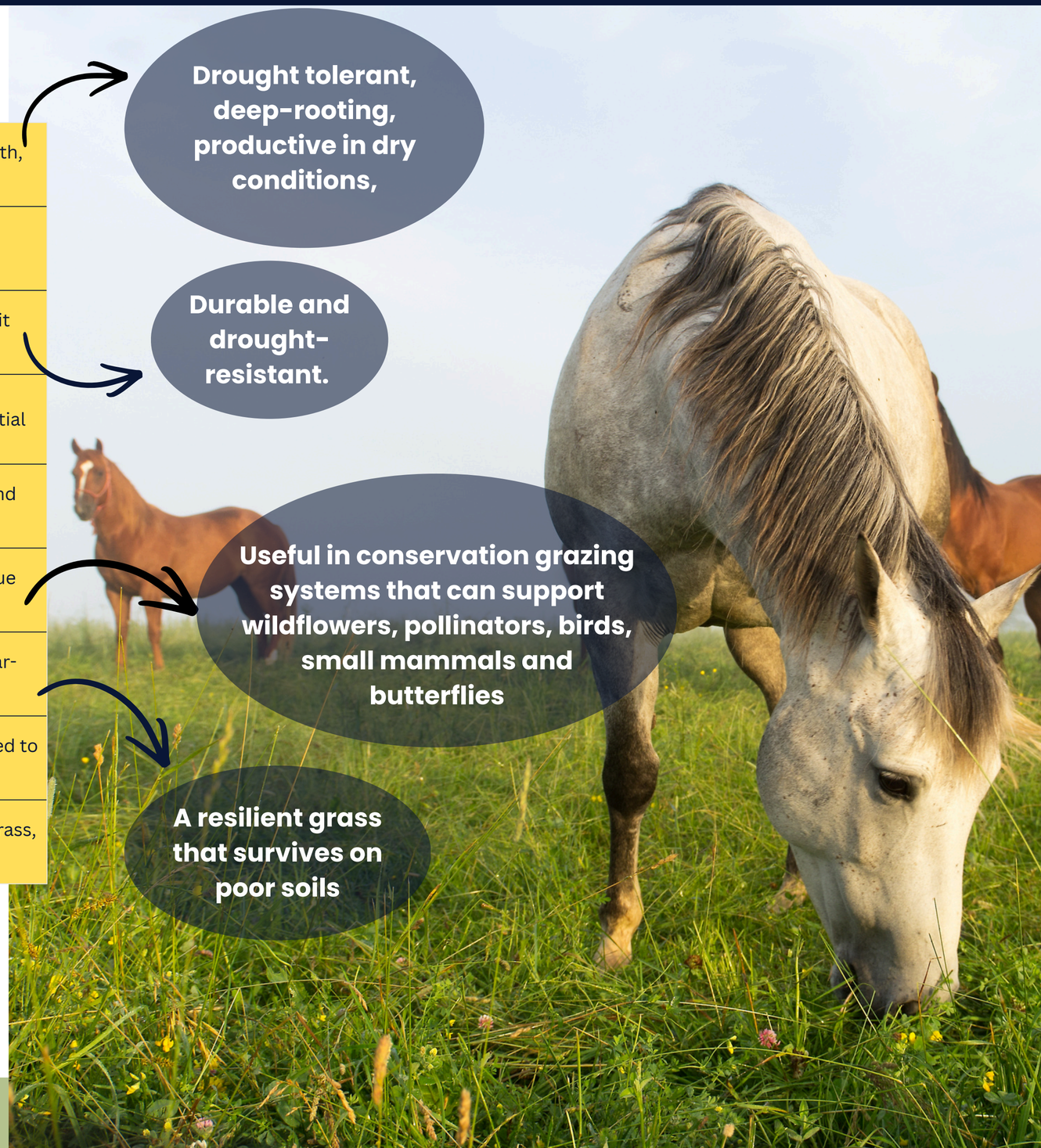
WHITE GRIFFIN

BENEFITS OF DIFFERENT GRASS SPECIES

Timothy Grass	Highly palatable, good source of fibre source, supports digestive health, fairly low in sugar compared to some improved ryegrasses.
Cocksfoot (or Orchard Grass)	Provides a good source of fibre and is often lower in non-structural carbohydrates (NSC) than ryegrass.
Meadow Fescue	Nutritious, supports digestion, and has adequate fibre levels, making it well suited for most horses.
Tall Fescue	Provides a good source of consistent forage production through the seasons. Note: endophyte-free varieties should be used due to potential health risks from infected strains.
Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass	Creates a dense sward, withstands trampling well, supports year-round grazing and pasture longevity.
Crested Dogs-tail	A commonly-used meadow species that has moderate nutritional value and tolerates grazing well.
Red Fescue	Contributes to a diverse pasture structure and provides a reliable year-round ground cover in most conditions.
Common Bent	A traditional meadow grass that increases biodiversity and can be used to offer variety in grazing.
Sweet Vernal Grass	A commonly used grass in horse paddocks as it is a highly palatable grass, and helps to improve pasture diversity.



A note on ryegrass: It can often dominate in paddocks and is known to be high in non-structural carbohydrates and fructose (sugar). Ryegrass-free paddocks may benefit digestive health, is better for biodiversity & could be safer for laminitics.*

***Disclaimer: dietary needs vary for each individual horse. Consult a vet, nutritionist and other equine professionals to determine what is safe and appropriate for your own horse's needs before making changes to feeding and grazing.**