

A Tennessee Tradition

Equine '99

Tennessee Agricultural Statistics Service
PO Box 41505
Nashville TN 37204-1505
(615) 781-5300
(800) 626-0987
FAX (615) 781-5303
nass-tn@nass.usda.gov
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/tn>



Gene Danekas, State Statistician
Joel Moore, Deputy State Statistician

Issued Cooperatively By:



State of Tennessee
Don Sundquist, Governor
Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Dan Wheeler, Commissioner



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
Donald M. Bay, Administrator

Compiled and Edited By:
J. Todd Hayes, Agricultural Statistician

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FOREWORD

The Tennessee equine industry is a diverse and complex part of the State’s economy. While many know the importance of the equine industry to Tennessee agriculture, a detailed study of this industry has not been undertaken since 1990. One of the recommendations of the 1996 Governor’s Council on Agriculture and Forestry was to “provide reliable statistics for the equine industry consistent with statistics provided for other major commodities.”

We are pleased to present the results of the 1999 Tennessee Equine Survey. Decision and policy makers at all levels of government and industry are encouraged to use this publication as it clearly illustrates the significance of equine to Tennessee’s economy. Thousands of jobs depend on the health of Tennessee’s equine industry. It is also a major source of tourism, generating substantial revenue for the State. The industry also provides a variety of recreational opportunities for both hobbyists and the general public.

SUMMARY

The 1999 Tennessee Equine Survey accounted for 190,000 head of equine (horses, donkeys, and mules) located in the State on January 1, 1999. Tennessee Walkers lead the way in inventory, followed closely by Quarter Horses with the two combining for more than half (53 percent) of the State's total equine. Equine are found on 41,000 operations (or places), with the vast majority (70 percent) of operations having less than five equine. Collectively, these operations were caretakers for 3.3 million acres in Tennessee.

Equine Operations by District, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

District ¹	Total Equine	Number of Operations	Average Equine Per Operation
10	15,000	3,900	3.8
20	21,000	4,700	4.5
30	23,000	4,400	5.2
40	58,000	13,000	4.5
50	18,000	4,000	4.5
60	55,000	11,000	5.0
TN	190,000	41,000	4.6

¹District map on Page 4

Equine Operations by Size Group, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Size Group	Total Equine	Number of Operations	Average Equine Per Operation
Head			
1-4	61,000	28,500	2.1
5-24	101,000	11,800	8.6
25+	28,000	700	40.0
TN	190,000	41,000	4.6

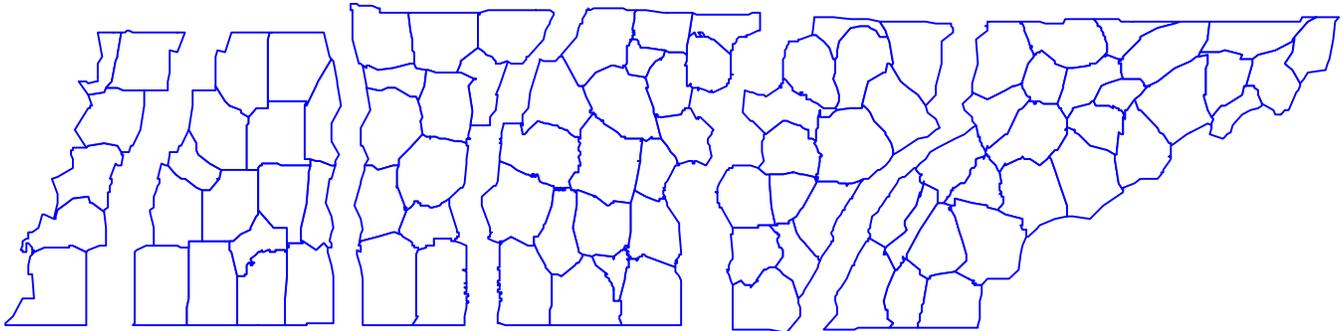
The value of Tennessee's equine on January 1, 1999 was estimated at \$515 million. The average value per animal was \$2,711, with Middle Tennessee (Districts 30, 40, 50) equine leading the State with an average value of \$2,813. Thoroughbreds were valued highest per animal, followed by Hunter/Jumper, American Saddlebred, and Tennessee Walkers.

Equine income from sales and related agricultural activities during 1998 was \$189.3 million with equine assets totaling nearly \$4.9 billion on January 1, 1999. In addition to equine inventory, these operations had \$528.6 million of equipment and supplies associated with their equine on January 1, 1999. Their land, fencing, facilities, and buildings were valued at \$3.8 billion.

Equine related expenditures during 1998 totaled \$406.1 million. Equipment, feed and bedding, equine purchases, capital improvements, and veterinarian and health expenditures accounted for the largest share (60 percent). Each operation averaged \$9,905 of expenditures or \$2,137 per animal. Equine sales during 1998 were valued at \$48.6 million with 18,000 equine sold.

TENNESSEE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS DISTRICTS

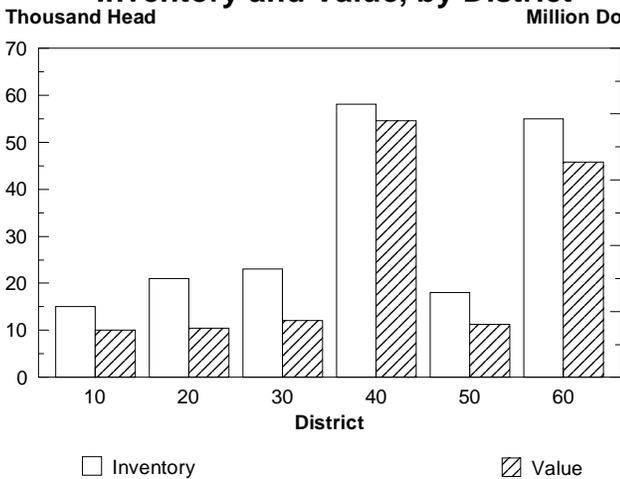
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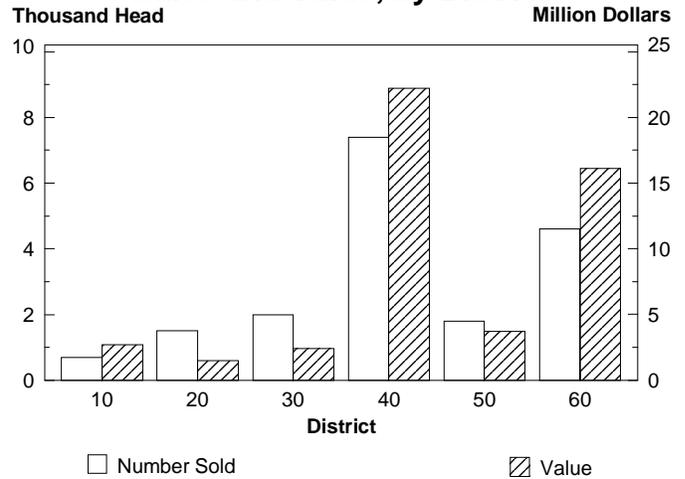
Equine Inventory, Sales, and Value, by District, Tennessee

District	January 1, 1999 Inventory			1998 Sales		
	Head	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Head Sold	Total Value	Average Value Per Head
		Million Dollars	Dollars		Million Dollars	Dollars
10	15,000	35.9	2,393	700	2.7	3,857
20	21,000	37.2	1,771	1,500	1.5	1,000
30	23,000	43.2	1,878	2,000	2.4	1,200
40	58,000	194.8	3,359	7,400	22.2	3,000
50	18,000	40.5	2,250	1,800	3.7	2,056
60	55,000	163.4	2,971	4,600	16.1	3,500
TN	190,000	515.0	2,711	18,000	48.6	2,700

Inventory and Value, by District



Sales and Value, by District



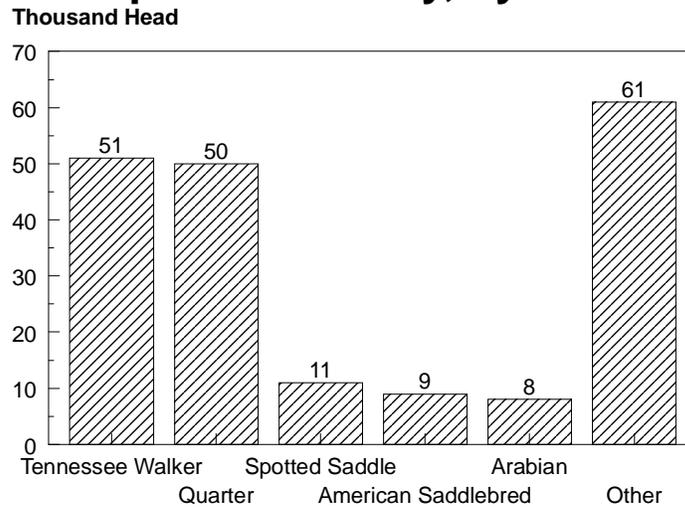
Equine Inventory and Value, by Breed, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Breed or Category	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head
		Million Dollars	Dollars
Tennessee Walker	51,000	199.7	3,916
Quarter Horse	50,000	119.3	2,386
Spotted Saddle	11,000	14.3	1,300
American Saddlebred	9,000	35.5	3,944
Arabian	8,000	23.2	2,900
Donkey	6,800	2.8	412
American Paint	6,700	12.7	1,896
Miniature	6,200	9.6	1,548
Appaloosa	5,200	9.1	1,750
Pony	4,900	7.4	1,510
Mule	4,600	2.7	587
Crossbred	4,500	3.1	689
Thoroughbred	4,500	36.7	8,156
Other	17,600	38.9	2,210
Tennessee	190,000	515.0	2,711

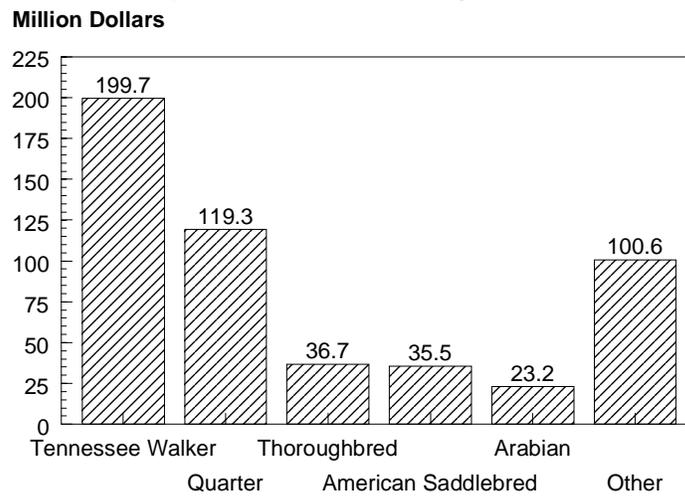
Equine by Primary Usage, by Breed, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Breed or Category	Inventory	Pleasure/ Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
					Mares or Jennets	Stallions or Jacks
Tennessee Walker	51,000	21,000	9,000	4,300	14,100	2,600
Quarter Horse	50,000	30,200	7,500	3,500	7,200	1,600
Spotted Saddle	11,000	7,200	1,400	300	1,700	400
American Saddlebred	9,000	4,500	2,900	500	800	300
Arabian	8,000	2,900	1,400	1,000	2,100	600
Donkey	6,800	1,900	100	2,800	1,200	800
American Paint	6,700	1,800	500	800	2,900	700
Miniature	6,200	2,900	300	400	2,000	600
Appaloosa	5,200	2,500	800	500	1,100	300
Pony	4,900	3,900	500	200	200	100
Mule	4,600	2,600	100	1,900		
Crossbred	4,500	2,900	300	800	400	100
Thoroughbred	4,500	900	2,500	200	800	100
Other	17,600	9,800	2,700	1,800	2,500	800
Tennessee	190,000	95,000	30,000	19,000	37,000	9,000

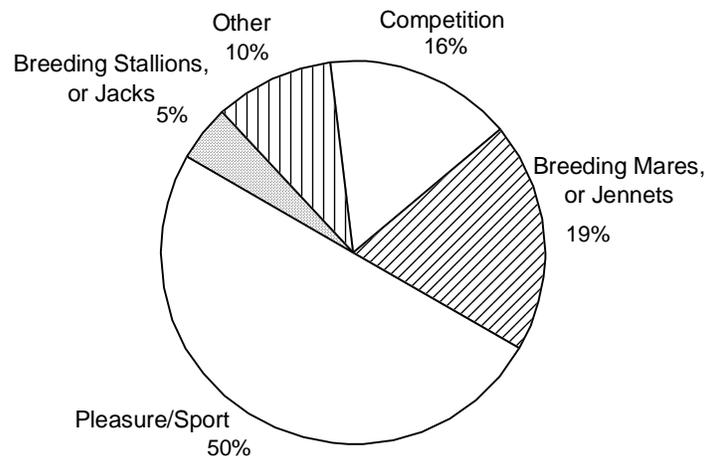
Equine Inventory, by Breed



Equine Value, by Breed



Equine Inventory, by Primary Usage

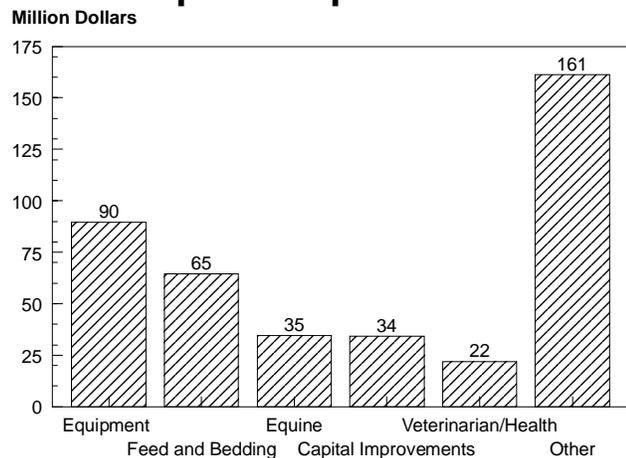


Equine Expenditures, Tennessee, 1998

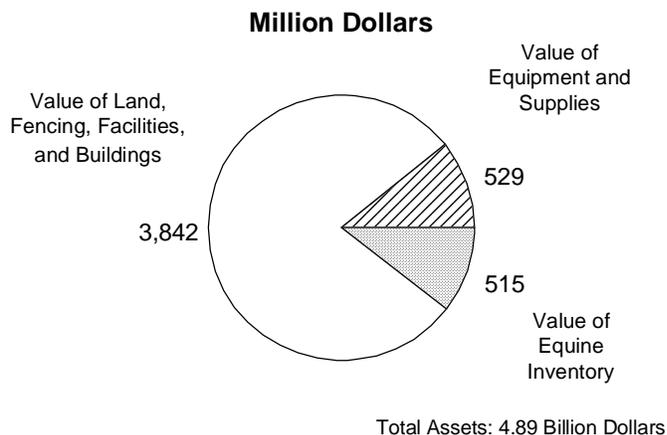
Item	Expenditure	Percent of Total	Average Per Operation
	Million Dollars		Dollars
Equipment Purchases	89.6	22.1	2,185
Feed and Bedding	64.5	15.9	1,573
Purchases of Equine	34.6	8.5	844
Capital Improvements	34.2	8.4	834
Veterinarian/Health	22.0	5.4	537
Labor(excluding contracted)	19.8	4.9	483
Boarding	15.7	3.9	383
Tack	15.0	3.7	366
Farrier	14.6	3.6	356
Training Fees	14.4	3.5	351
Travel and Lodging	13.3	3.3	324
Maintenance and Repair	12.7	3.1	310
Taxes	10.8	2.7	263
Breeding Fees	9.1	2.2	222
Insurance Premiums	7.4	1.8	180
Utilities	5.7	1.4	139
Miscellaneous	5.4	1.3	132
Grooming Supplies	5.1	1.3	124
Advertisement	3.9	1.0	95
Rent and Lease	3.7	0.9	90
Professional Fees	2.1	0.5	51
Other ¹	1.4	0.3	34
Other Contracted Labor	1.1	0.3	27
Total Expenses	406.1	100.0	9,905

¹ Other expenditures were inclusive of all expenditures not reported in any other category.

Equine Expenditures



Equine Assets



Tennessee Walker

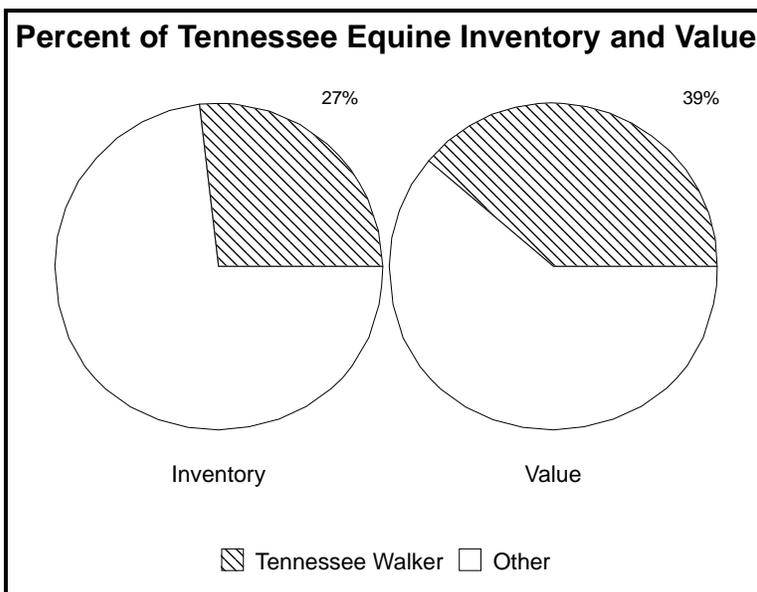
More than one hundred years ago, in the Middle Basin of Tennessee, a unique breed was created - the Tennessee Walking Horse. The early settlers of this region who came from Virginia, the Carolinas and other surrounding states, brought with them fine Standardbreds, Morgans, Thoroughbreds, Canadian and Narrangansett Pacers. By combining the traits of these great horse families, the foundation was laid for the Tennessee Walker who developed distinctive qualities of its own. The most prominent characteristic of Tennessee Walkers is their swift and smooth “running walk.” This gait is inherited and cannot be taught to a horse who does not possess it naturally.

In Tennessee the water flows over limestone rocks and the soil is rich in minerals, yielding lush nutritious bluegrass. This in turn produced the hardy Tennessee Walkers, making them sound and virtually free from disease. These qualities have been transmitted throughout the breed wherever it’s found today.

Typical Walkers are affectionate, gentle, and intelligent animals. The breed is seen in a variety of colors including brown, black, bay, chestnut, roan, palomino, white, or gray. Their face, legs and body may also be marked with white. Averaging 15.2 hands, they have a long graceful neck, short back, well-built hindquarters, sloping shoulders, slender but strong legs, and sound feet. The head of a Tennessee Walker is handsome and refined with bright eyes, prominent nostrils, and pointed well-shaped ears. Their manes and tails are usually left long and flowing.

Tennessee Walker, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
	Million Dollars	Dollars					
51,000	199.7	3,916	21,000	9,000	4,300	14,100	2,600



Major Tennessee Events:

International Grand Champion Walking Horse Show; August. Murfreesboro, Tennessee

National Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration; August. Shelbyville, Tennessee

Quarter Horse

The American Quarter Horse Association is the world's largest breed registry and equine recreational organization with more than 3.1 million American Quarter Horses registered worldwide and AQHA membership numbering more than 200,000. The Association was founded in March 1940, in Fort Worth, Texas, by a group of horsemen and ranchers from the Southwestern United States dedicated to preserving the pedigrees of their ranch horses, many which traced to the "Celebrated Quarter of a Mile Race Horse," whose roots traced to Colonial America and the year 1611. Collectively called Quarter Horses by these ranchers, or sometimes "Steeldusts," this distinct strain of horses was respected for their unique conformation, athleticism and disposition, all results of selectively breeding for both speed in quarter mile races and cow sense on the open range.

The breed's inherent disposition and athletic abilities made it versatile for a variety of purposes, including both showing and racing. With intelligence, kindness, agility and athletic abilities to perform these many aforementioned roles, as well as such mundane activities as providing horsepower for ranchers as they work their cattle, or mounting riders in urban, suburban, rural or extreme back-country settings.

Quarter Horses are most commonly chestnut, sorrel, bay and dun and are well muscled and powerfully built. They also have a small, alert ear and sometimes heavily muscled cheeks and jaw.

Quarter Horse, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

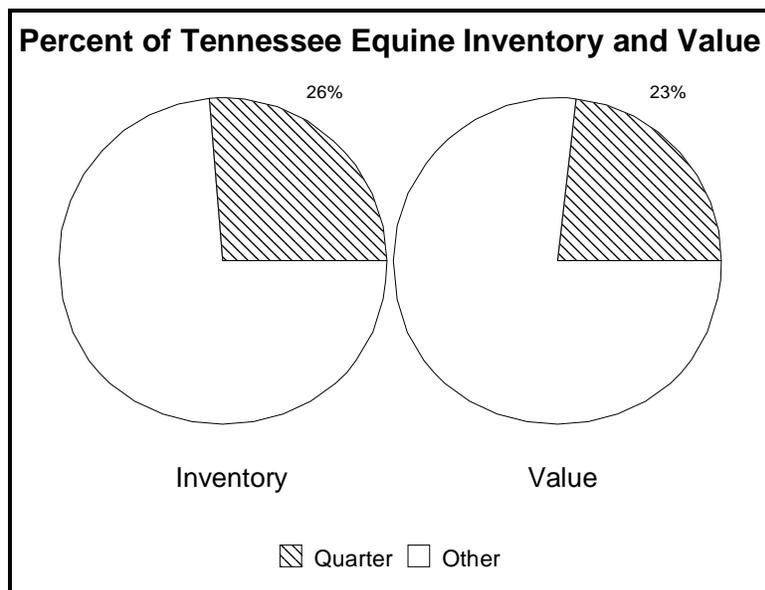
Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
	Million Dollars	Dollars					
50,000	119.3	2,386	30,200	7,500	3,500	7,200	1,600

Major Tennessee Events:

Dogwood Circuit;
June.
Harriman, Tennessee

Summer Circuit; July.
Shelbyville, Tennessee

Holiday Circuit;
December.
Shelbyville, Tennessee



Spotted Saddle

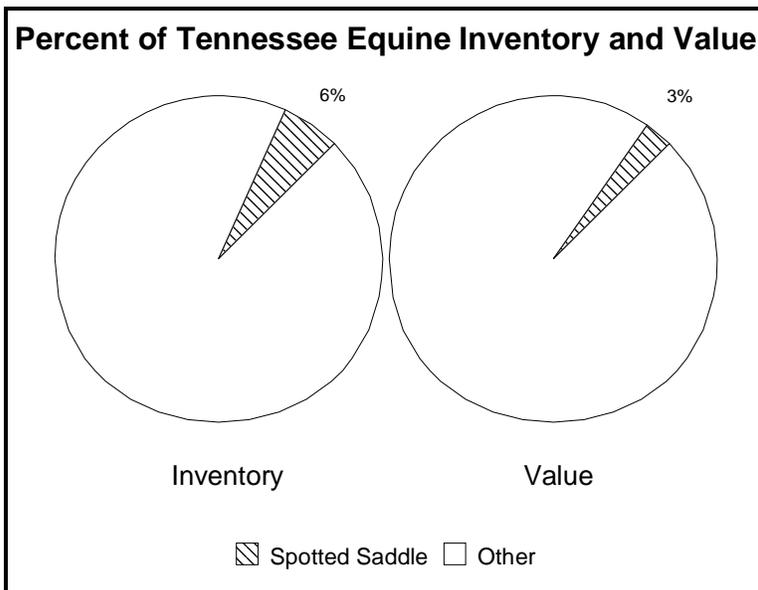
Spotted Horses have been popular with horsemen since their time immemorial. Prehistoric man scratched their likeness on the walls of caves and the American Indians, considered to be some of the world's greatest horsemen, selected spotted ponies as their war mounts.

The Spotted Saddle Horse can trace its roots back to the Icelandic ponies that escaped from the Viking ships as they crashed on our shorelines. These Icelandic ponies were often spotted, naturally gaited, and possessed the strength and stamina necessary for war use. At the end of the Civil War, many imported "gaited" types of horses were left in the newly formed United States. Selective mating of these gaited horses resulted in the production of a smooth gaited, colorful horse. This horse performs a smooth, easy gait that is a true pleasure to ride.

Through the years, the Standardbred, Mustang, and many more breeds have played a role in the development of the Spotted Saddle Horse. In more recent years, the Tennessee Walking Horse has been crossed with colorful grade horses to infuse its smooth gaits into the colorful Spotted Saddle Horse breed, thus doubling the genes needed to preserve the smooth glide ride of this fast growing breed. It is no surprise that Spotted Saddle Horses have become a modern favorite, suitable for any task.

Spotted Saddle, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
11,000	Million Dollars 14.3	Dollars 1,300	7,200	1,400	300	1,700	400



Major Tennessee Events:

Spring SSHBEA Show; May. Shelbyville, Tennessee.

SSHBEA World Championship Show; October. Shelbyville, Tennessee

American Saddlebred

After the War of 1812, the production of good Saddle Horses became a priority in Kentucky. These animals played a major role in the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley. They went south into Tennessee and beyond, and across the Mississippi into Missouri. Animals from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Tennessee all made contributions to the breed. Missouri rivaled Kentucky for the best Saddle Horses and Missourians say, "If Kentucky made the Saddle Horse, then Missouri made him better."

The American Saddle Horse gained fame as a breed during the Civil War, 1861-1865. Saddlebreds served as the mounts of many famous generals; Lee on Traveller, Grant on Cincinnati, Sherman rode Lexington, and Stonewall Jackson's mount was Little Sorrell. The three aforementioned horses were American type with close Thoroughbred crosses, and the latter was of pacing stock. Because of the increased popularity and commercial value of the Saddlebred, enlightened breeders began to call for the formation of a breed association and registry in the 1880's. American Saddlebred Horses are usually bay, brown, chestnut, gray, or black with a long, graceful neck.

This breed has a long and proud history, from the battlefield at Gettysburg to the bright lights of Madison Square Garden, and a tremendous legacy of service in between.

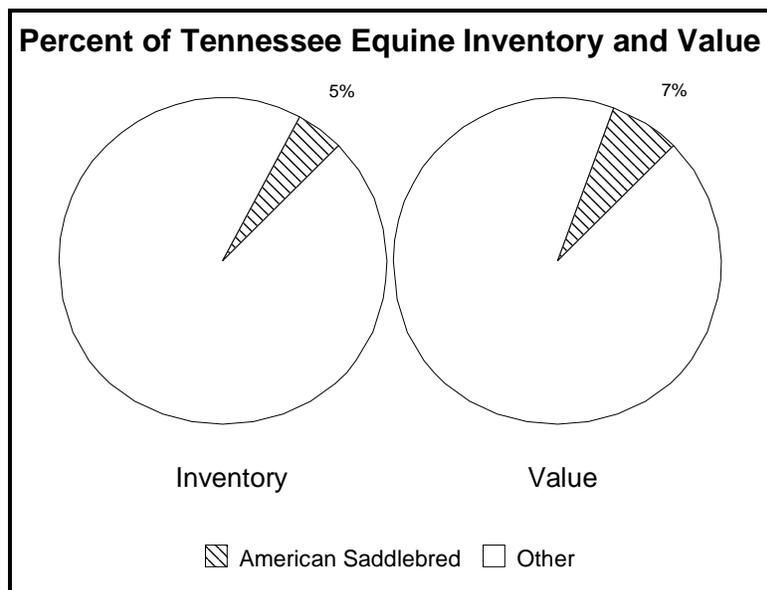
American Saddlebred, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
9,000	35.5	3,944	4,500	2,900	500	800	300

Major Tennessee Events:

Limestone Crumley Horse Show; May. Limestone, Tennessee

Morristown Charity Horse Show; September. Morristown, Tennessee



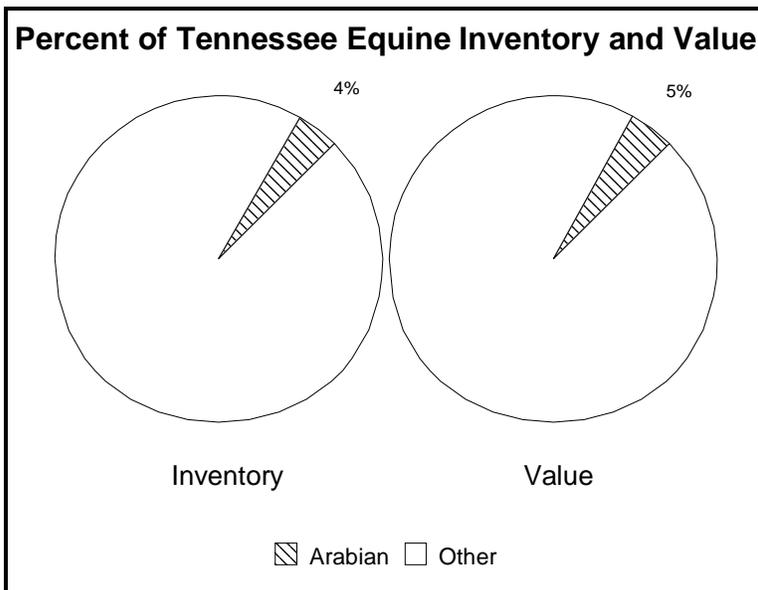
Arabian

The Bedouin tribes of the desert, believing the horse to be a gift from God, told many romantic tales of the Arabian's beginnings. One such legend claims God fashioned the desert south wind into a creature who "shall fly without wings." No matter how the horse came to the desert, Bedouins took them as prized members of their households. Individual horses were selected for the gentle, affectionate nature, the striking look and proud spirit the breed is known for today. The Arabian was also bred to withstand long treks across the desert and the tribal wars which sometimes followed such trips. The Bedouins developed horses with strength, courage and stamina required for survival, and for the speed and responsiveness needed to win the tribal skirmishes. All in all, the Arabian Horse developed a significant list of attributes!

Ancient Bedouin breeders were careful to record bloodlines and jealously guarded the purity of their Arabians. As a result, even though centuries have passed, today's Arabian cannot be mistaken for any other breed. Whether ridden English or Western, or used for trail riding, Arabians have the same basic distinctive appearance. The Arabian's head has a characteristic dished profile with a prominent eye, large nostrils and small teacup muzzle. His gracefully arched neck rises out of a long sloping shoulder and broad chest. A short, strong back and high trail carriage complete the picture. Arabians come in gray, chestnut, bay and roan and an occasional solid black. Although some individuals will vary, most are between 14.2 and 15.2 hands in height and weigh between 800 and 1,000 pounds.

Arabian, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
8,000	Million Dollars 23.2	Dollars 2,900	2,900	1,400	1,000	2,100	600



- Major Tennessee Events:
- Mid-South Arabian Show; April. Memphis, Tennessee
 - Music City Arabian Horse Show; September. Shelbyville, Tennessee

Donkey and Mule

Many people like to own these fine animals for their wonderful personalities and their fine pet qualities. There is probably no more adorable baby in the animal world than the little donkey with its long ears and long legs, sweet face and fuzzy coat. There are many uses for donkeys such as sheep protection, halter breaking, foal and stable companion, handicapped riding programs, and work. In the United States some common uses of donkeys are recreational riding and driving, packing, and work on the homestead such as pulling firewood, trash, etc. Many people enjoy showing their animals in donkey and mule shows. Different kinds of work your donkey can do to help you are limited only by your imagination.

Donkeys are used for mule breeding in the United States. Mammoth Jacks are used with draft horse mares to produce draft mules. Mammoth and Large Standard Jacks are used to produce riding mules. Standard and Miniature jacks are bred with ponies and miniature mares to produce miniature mules for driving and pets. Mule breeding is a very popular use for donkeys in this country.

Mules are a “made-to-order” breed of livestock, and as such they are interesting because you can create a fine and intelligent animal to help you on the trail, in the show ring, pulling logs or plows, or in the hunting field in only one generation. Mules stand heat much better than horses, there are less feeding and watering problems with them, they have great physical endurance and soundness, and they can work to a much older age than a horse.

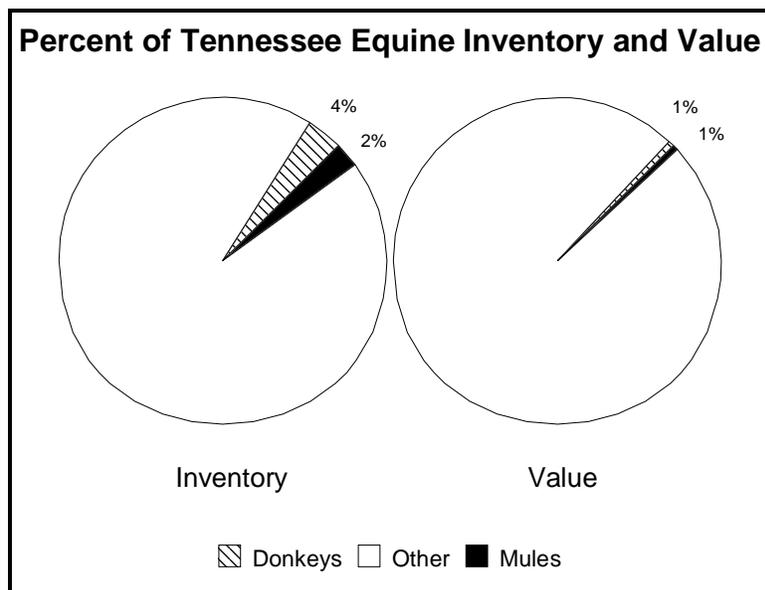
Donkey and Mule, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Breed	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Jennets	Jacks
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
Donkeys	6,800	2.8	412	1,900	100	2,800	1,200	800
Mules	4,600	2.7	587	2,600	100	1,900		

Major Tennessee Events:

Mule Day; April.
Columbia, Tennessee

Great Celebration Mule and Donkey Show; July.
Shelbyville, Tennessee



American Paint

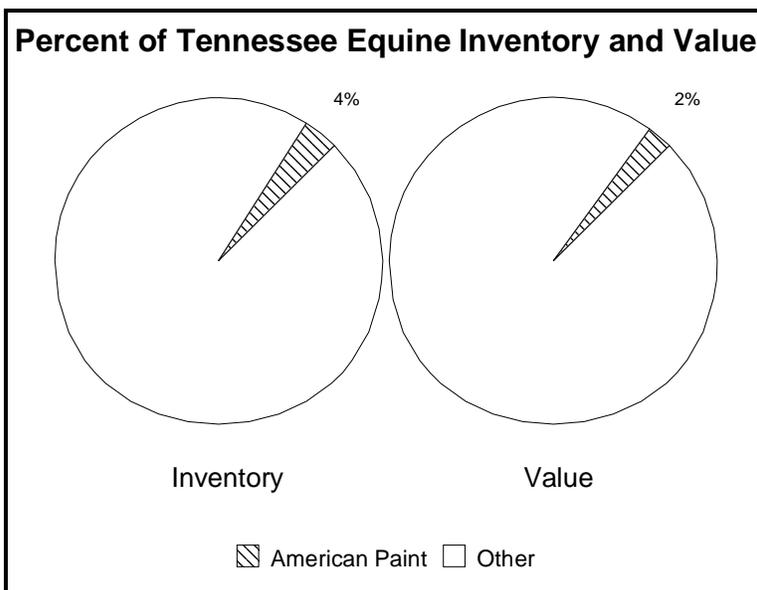
Decorated by nature, the origins of the Paint Horse in North America can be traced back to the two-toned horses introduced by the Spanish explorers, descendants of horses from North Africa and Asia Minor. Inevitably, some of these colorful equine escaped creating the wild herds of horses roaming the Great Plains. Captured and gentled, they raced alongside the vast herds of buffalo and traveled hundreds of miles on cattle drives. Cherished by the finest horsemen of the Western frontier, both Native Americans and cowboys sought the hardy horses loudly splashed with color.

Over time, breeders gradually improved the conformation and athletic ability of the rugged descendants of wild mustangs and cow ponies. Each generation passed its unusual and unique coat patterns and coloring to the next, creating the American Paint Horse. Today, the stock-type conformation, natural intelligence and willing disposition make the American Paint Horse an ideal partner for pleasure riding, showing, ranching, racing, rodeoing, trail riding, or just as a gentle friend for the kids.

While the colorful coat pattern is essential to the identity of the breed, American Paint Horses have strict bloodline requirements and a distinctive body type. The result is an intelligent stock-type horse that is extraordinarily versatile, powerful and athletic with unequaled beauty. Each horse has a unique combination of white and any one of the colors of the equine rainbow: black, bay, brown, chestnut, dun, grulla, sorrel, palomino, gray, or roan.

American Paint, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
6,700	Million Dollars 12.7	Dollars 1,896	1,800	500	800	2,900	700



- Major Tennessee Events:
- Spring Paint-O-Rama;
May.
Harriman, Tennessee
 - Summer Bonanza;
May.
Murfreesboro,
Tennessee
 - Fall Colors Futurity;
September.
Harriman, Tennessee

Miniature

The Miniature Horse is a "height" breed; they must measure no more than 36 inches in height at maturity, although some Miniature Breeds have smaller height requirements. The measurement is the vertical distance from the last hairs at the base of the mane to the ground. These tiny equine are replicas of their larger breed cousins and will look like Quarter Horses, Arabians, Thoroughbreds, and Draft Horses. The associations call for small, sound, well-balanced horse, possessing correct conformation characteristics. These horses are not dwarfs, runts, or "genetic" errors, but are produced by selectively breeding down in size yet maintaining as near-perfect conformation as possible.

Miniature Horses thrive on attention and display a curiosity and intelligence that make them delightful companions, allowing people of all ages to enjoy them. People who find they can no longer handle the 1,000 pound-plus horse do not have to give up their passion for horses, they may simply switch over to the smaller animal. Those who have never experienced that very special thrill of ownership, yet always wanted to, are finding that the "mini" is a wonderful opportunity. These little horses have already proved their worth in therapeutic programs for the disabled child or adult, as well as with the aged.

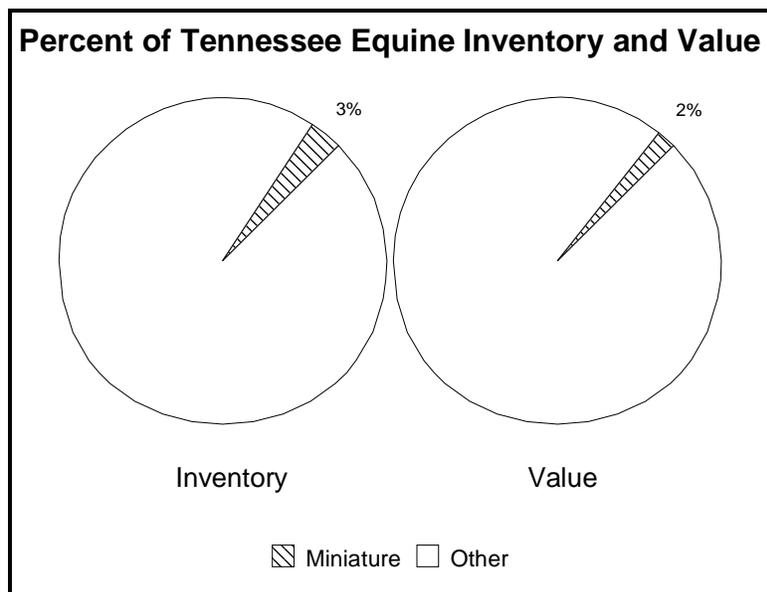
Care of the Miniature Horse is the same as that of the larger breeds, however, on a much smaller scale with regard to feed, deworming doses, medication, and such.

Miniature, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
	Million Dollars	Dollars					
6,200	9.6	1,548	2,900	300	400	2,000	600

Major Tennessee Events:

Tennessee Miniature Horse Celebration;
May.
Murfreesboro,
Tennessee



Appaloosa

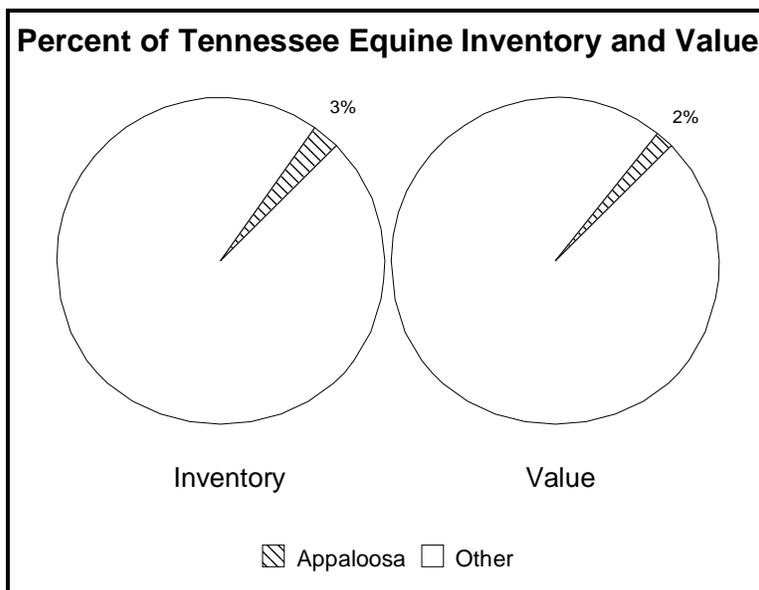
The Appaloosa's heritage is as colorful and unique as its coat pattern. Usually noticed and recognized because of its spots and splashes of color, the abilities and beauty of this breed are more than skin deep. Appaloosas are found in nearly every discipline. Setting speed records on the race track, excelling at advanced levels of dressage, jumping, games, reining, roping, pleasure, endurance, and as gentle family horses - any of these roles can be filled by the versatile Appaloosa. Their eager-to-please attitudes and gentle dispositions make them a pleasure to work with in any area.

Humans have recognized and appreciated the spotted horse throughout history. Ancient cave drawings as far back as 20,000 years ago in what is now France depict spotted horses, as do detailed images in Asian and 17th-century Chinese art. When white settlers came to the Northwest Palouse region, they called the spotted horses "Palouse horses" or "a Palouse horse." Over time the name was shortened and slurred to "Appalousey" and finally "Appaloosa."

Now an international breed registry, the ApHC - along with the Appaloosa Museum and Heritage Center - is located in Moscow, Idaho. More than one half million Appaloosas are on record, with about 10,000 new horses annually and 26,000 members registered. Moscow also is the source of the official publication of the ApHC and Appaloosa horse, the Appaloosa Journal, a monthly, award-winning magazine.

Appaloosa, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
5,200	Million Dollars 9.1	Dollars 1,750	2,500	800	500	1,100	300



Major Tennessee Events

Tennessee State Appaloosa Show; August. Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Pony

For thousands of years ponies have been used as a means of transportation. Many ponies were used as workhorses in their original environments. Ponies are durable and reliable with good personalities. They are surefooted and hardy, making them more resistant to weather and diseases. They can survive winters with less trauma than horses.

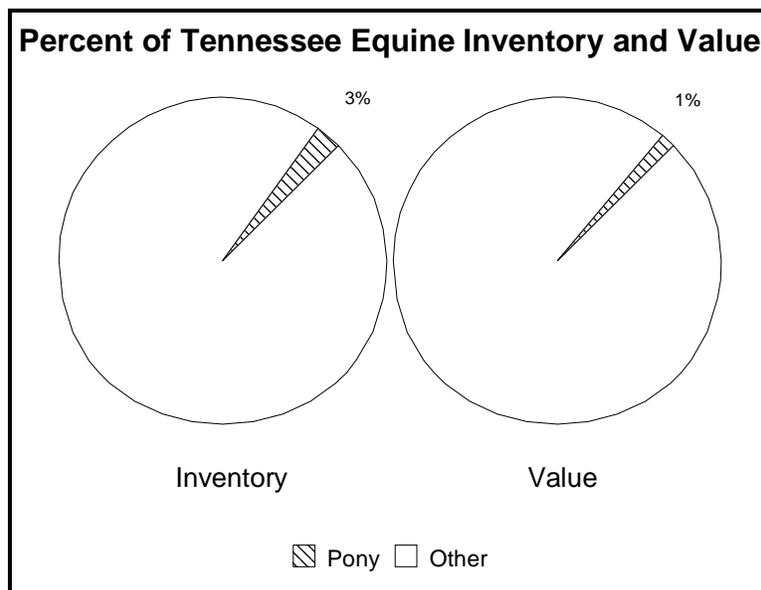
Ponies are playful and clever and will bond to one person. They do not have bad temperaments, but they don't tolerate abusive behavior. If ponies are treated with love and care, they will provide years of enjoyment for a child.

Ponies are used for everything from pulling carts and being pack animals, to competing in hunter/jumper contests. The most common uses today are light harness, showing, and riding by children. They usually range in size from 9.2 hands (38 inches) to 14.2 hands (58 inches) and commonly weigh from 300 to 850 pounds when mature. Ponies are not to be confused with Miniatures, which are less than 8.2 hands (34 inches).

There are numerous pony breeds. Some of the common ponies in Tennessee are the American Shetland, Connemara, Hackney, Pony of America, Shetland, and Welsh.

Pony, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
4,900	Million Dollars 7.4	Dollars 1,510	3,900	500	200	200	100



Thoroughbred

The term Thoroughbred describes a breed of horse whose ancestry traces back to three foundation sires -- the Darley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian and the Byerly Turk. Named after their respective owners -- Thomas Darley, Lord Godolphin and Captain Robert Byerly -- these three stallions were brought to England from the Mediterranean Middle East around the turn of the 17th century and bred to the stronger, but less precocious, native horse.

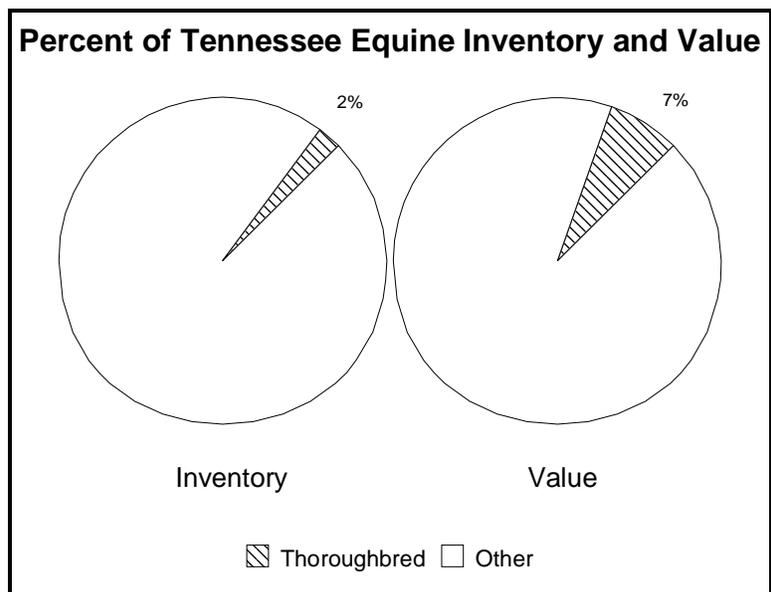
The result was an animal which could carry weight with sustained speed over extended distances, qualities which brought a new dimension to the burgeoning, aristocratically-supported sport of horse racing. So began a selective breeding process which has been going on for more than 250 years, breeding the best stallions to the best mares, with the proof of superiority and excellence being established on the race track.

Key to this selective breeding process is the integrity of the breed's records. The Jockey Club has maintained these records since 1896. Integrity of The American Stud Book is the foundation on which all Thoroughbred racing depends. Without this assurance, the identity of every Thoroughbred which competes, or which is bred, and the sport of racing as it is known today could not exist.

Thoroughbreds are usually bay, brown, or chestnut. White markings on the face and legs are common. Another distinguishing quality would be their long, straight, and well muscled legs.

Thoroughbred, Tennessee, January 1, 1999

Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
			Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
						Mares	Stallions
4,500	Million Dollars 36.7	Dollars 8,156	900	2,500	200	800	100



Survey Definitions

Brood Mares:	A female that is being kept primarily for breeding. For donkeys, this would be a Breeding Jennet, sometimes spelled <i>Jenny</i> .
Competition:	Primarily used for showing, jumping, steeplechasing, racing, etc.
Equine:	Horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, or burros.
Inventory Value:	The price one would pay to purchase their equine in today's market.
Miniature:	Any horse 9.0 hands (36 inches) or under. Some Miniature Breeds have smaller height requirements. (A hand equals four inches).
Operation:	A place where equine are physically located and cared for. In the case of owners who board their equine, the boarding stable would be considered the operation.
Other:	Equine used for work, teaching, retired horses, etc. Also, foals whose future use had not yet been determined.
Pleasure/Sport:	Primarily used for pleasure and trail riding, hunting, youth programs (4-H, FFA, etc.), and other recreational uses.
Pony:	Any mature horse generally less than 14.2 hands (58 inches).
Primary Usage:	The category where the horse provided the most important service to the operation or individual.
Stallions:	A male that is being kept primarily for breeding. For donkeys, this would be a Breeding Jack.
Value of Assets:	Current value, or replacement cost, is the price one would need to pay to purchase their equipment, supplies, land, fencing, facilities, and buildings in today's market.

Survey Objectives

The objective of the 1999 Tennessee Equine Survey was to measure equine inventory and basic characteristics of the industry, such as the economic contribution to the State.

Survey Procedures and Methodology

To adequately estimate equine inventory, the animal must be connected to the piece of land they reside on, not based on who owns them. Boarding facilities were asked to account for equine they owned, as well as equine they board for others. Equine owners who did not have their equine located on property they controlled were not included.

To account for all equine in Tennessee, we incorporated two basic techniques to sample operations and individuals with equine; list frame and area frame sampling, collectively called multiple frame sampling. The first step in undertaking this endeavor was to compile a list of operations and individuals believed to have equine. From our list population of just more than 18,500 names, we drew a stratified sample, based on past equine inventory, of just less than 1,560 operations. In an attempt to contact all in our sample, we utilized two mailings, telephone follow-ups from our office, and finally personal interviews from field staff during the month of January 1999. Survey participation was voluntary and all individual reports were kept strictly confidential.

Knowing it is impossible to have a complete equine list, an area frame technique was utilized. In area frame sampling, we rely on satellite imagery, aerial photos, and maps to divide Tennessee into small land area segments. Each segment is approximately one square mile, and each segment has unique and identifiable boundaries outlined on aerial photographs or maps. In constructing an area sampling frame, land is stratified based upon land usage. All segments within the same stratum are targeted to be approximately the same size. Field investigators, called enumerators, visit the segments and record information about agricultural activity within the segment boundaries composed of tracts of land. A tract is an area of land, wholly contained within a segment, that is under a single operation or management. There were 170 segments of 1,307 separate tracts of land personally visited and the operator interviewed to determine agricultural activity, including the presence of equine animals on the parcel.

The names of those individuals or operations whose land these equine are located on were then compared to our original list to determine it's incompleteness. This procedure assured complete coverage of the population being surveyed, within 10 percent. Data for those who chose not to participate, cooperate, or who could not be located during the survey period, were imputed based on operations of similar size and type.

Please note that each respondent to the Tennessee Equine Survey represents a number of places of similar size and type. Probability sampling techniques were used to allow for expansions of items surveyed to State totals. Data presented for subcategories, such as the breed, are based on fewer reports and should be viewed as less reliable than state totals.