

A Tennessee Tradition

Equine 2004

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



Debra Kenerson, Director
Joel Moore, Deputy Director

Issued Cooperatively By:



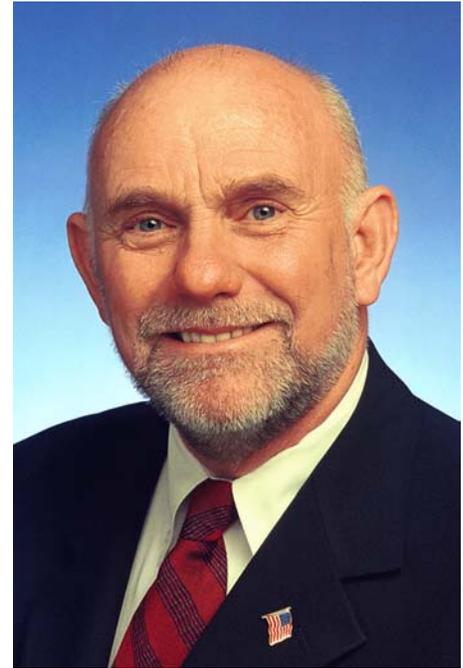
State of Tennessee
Phil Bredesen, Governor
Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Ken Givens, Commissioner



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Ron Bosecker, Administrator

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Greetings from the Governor and Commissioner:

From the hillsides and fertile valleys in the East to the rolling hills of Middle Tennessee and lush flatlands in the West, one only has to look around our great state to know that horses and other equine are important to Tennesseans. From large boarding facilities to a lone animal grazing in the distance, equine are a tradition in our state and contribute significantly to our culture and economy.

It's a distinct pleasure to present *A Tennessee Tradition, Equine 2004*, a cooperative effort between the Tennessee Department of Agriculture and Tennessee Agricultural Statistics Service. This is the second comprehensive survey and summary of Tennessee's equine industry since the Governor's Council on Agriculture and Forestry, and the first time county estimates of all equine have been made available. *A Tennessee Tradition* represents a continuing partnership between public agencies and the private sector to recognize the importance of equine to our state and to periodically measure its impact.

We're proud that the State of Tennessee could fund this project. However, this publication would not be possible without the contribution of thousands of individuals who participated in the survey and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture enumerators who collected the data. To them we express our deep appreciation.

As is widely known and reflected in this publication, Tennessee is a leader in the equine industry. This publication represents a degree of change in the industry and in its strong contribution to our state. Whether you're a horse owner, supplier or casual participant in equine activities, we hope you find this information helpful.

Phil Bredesen

Ken Givens


Governor
State of Tennessee


Commissioner
Department of Agriculture

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State Summary

The 2004 Tennessee Equine Survey accounted for 210,000 head of equine (horses, donkeys, and mules) located in the State on January 1, 2004. Based on the 2002 Census of Agriculture, Tennessee ranks 2nd in the number of equine on farms in the U.S. The State's top breed was Tennessee Walkers followed by Quarter Horses with the two combining for more than half of the State's total equine. Equine are found on 41,000 operations (or places), with the vast majority (67 percent) of operations having less than five head. Collectively, these operations were caretakers for 3.2 million acres in Tennessee. The top five counties in terms of inventory on January 1, 2004, were Rutherford, Wilson, Williamson, Bedford, and Marshall.

Equine Inventory and Number of Operations by District, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

District ¹	Total Equine		Number of Operations		Average Equine Per Operation	
	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004
10	15,000	7,000	3,900	1,200	3.8	5.8
20	21,000	26,000	4,700	4,900	4.5	5.3
30	23,000	25,000	4,400	6,400	5.2	3.9
40	58,000	73,000	13,000	11,500	4.5	6.3
50	18,000	24,000	4,000	5,000	4.5	4.8
60	55,000	55,000	11,000	12,000	5.0	4.6
TN	190,000	210,000	41,000	41,000	4.6	5.1

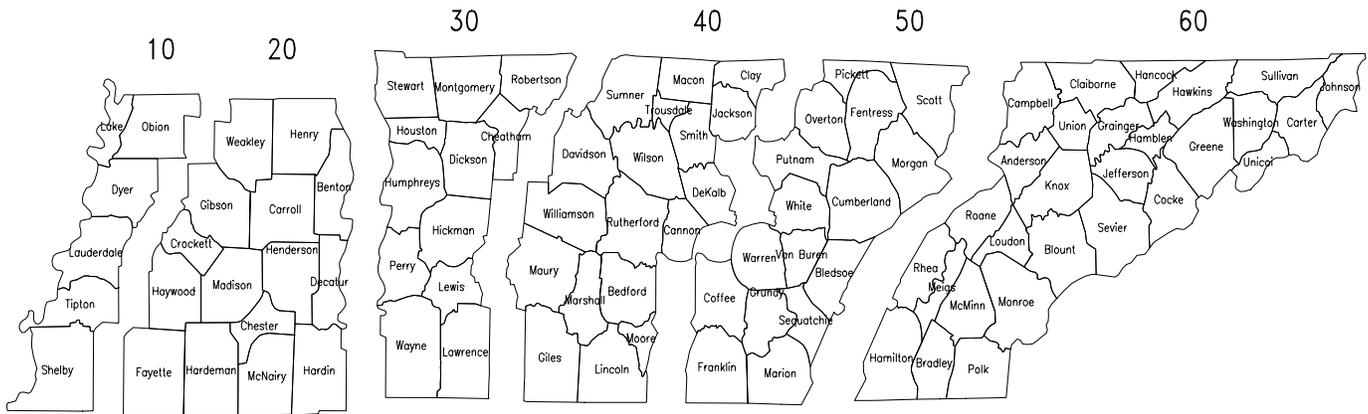
¹District map on Page 6.

Equine Inventory and Number of Operations by Size Group, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

Size Group (Head)	Total Equine		Number of Operations		Average Equine Per Operation	
	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004
1-4	61,000	61,000	28,500	27,500	2.1	2.2
5-24	101,000	109,000	11,800	12,700	8.6	8.6
25+	28,000	40,000	700	800	40.0	50.0
TN	190,000	210,000	41,000	41,000	4.6	5.1

The value of Tennessee's equine on January 1, 2004, was estimated at \$565 million. The average value per animal was \$2,690, with Middle Tennessee (Districts 30, 40, 50) equine leading the State with an average value of \$3,097. The Hunter/Jumper category had the highest value per animal, followed by Thoroughbred, Tennessee Walker, and American Saddlebred. Equine income from sales and related agricultural activities during 2003 was \$259 million. Equine sales during 2003 were valued at \$57.5 million with 23,000 equine sold. Assets on equine operations totaled \$6.09 billion on January 1, 2004. In addition to equine inventory, these operations had \$4.89 billion of land, fencing, facilities, and buildings and \$636 million of equipment and supplies. Equine related expenditures during 2003 totaled \$597 million. Equipment, feed and bedding, capital improvements, boarding, equine purchases, and veterinarian and health expenditures accounted for the largest share (67 percent). Operations averaged \$14,566 of expenditures for the year, or \$2,844 per animal.

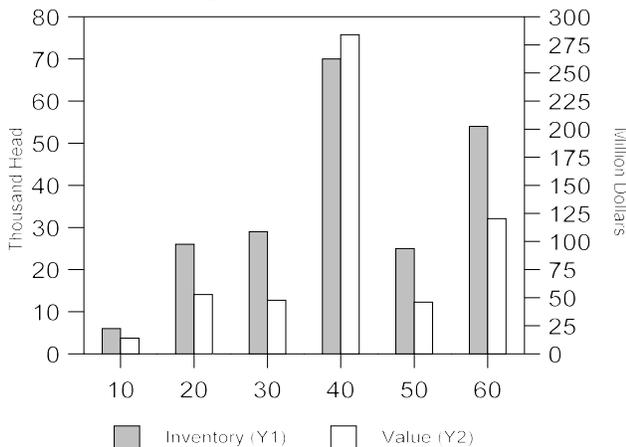
Tennessee Agricultural Statistics Districts



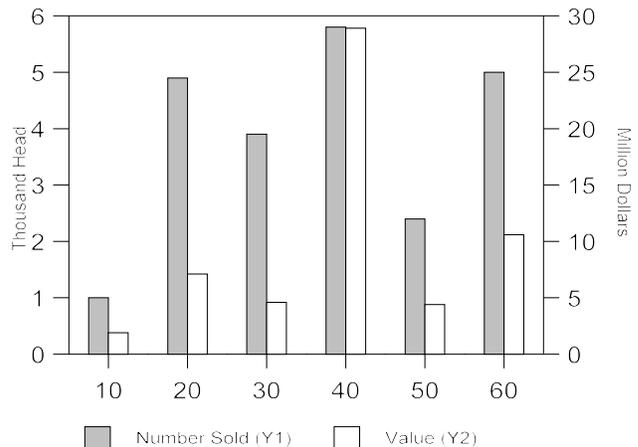
Equine Inventory, Total Value, Number Sold, and Value of Sales, by District, Tennessee

District	January 1, 2004 Inventory			2003 Sales		
	Head	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Head Sold	Total Value	Average Value Per Head
		Million Dollars	Dollars		Million Dollars	Dollars
10	7,000	14.0	2,000	1,000	1.9	1,900
20	26,000	52.8	2,031	4,900	7.1	1,449
30	25,000	47.7	1,908	3,900	4.6	1,179
40	73,000	284.0	3,890	5,800	28.9	4,983
50	24,000	46.1	1,921	2,400	4.4	1,833
60	55,000	120.4	2,189	5,000	10.6	2,120
TN	210,000	565.0	2,690	23,000	57.5	2,500

Inventory and Value, by District



Number Sold and Value, by District



Equine Inventory and Value, by Breed or Category, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

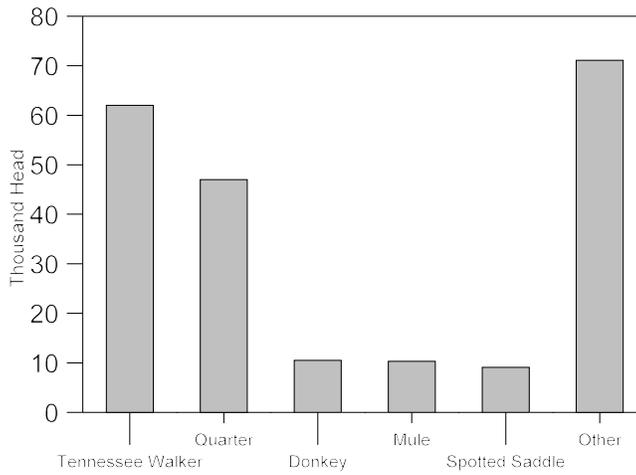
Breed or Category	Inventory		Total Value		Average Value Per Head	
	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004
			Million Dollars		Dollars	
Tennessee Walker	51,000	62,000	199.7	267.4	3,916	4,313
Quarter Horse	50,000	47,000	119.3	124.4	2,386	2,647
Donkey	6,800	10,500	2.8	6.0	412	571
Mule	4,600	10,300	2.7	9.9	587	961
Spotted Saddle	11,000	9,100	14.3	15.9	1,300	1,747
American Saddlebred	9,000	6,100	35.5	15.6	3,944	2,557
Crossbred	4,500	6,000	3.1	5.8	689	967
Pony	4,900	5,000	7.4	4.3	1,510	860
American Paint	6,700	4,900	12.7	12.5	1,896	2,551
Appaloosa	5,200	4,700	9.1	7.3	1,750	1,553
Miniature	6,200	4,300	9.6	5.9	1,548	1,372
Draft	2,400	3,200	2.5	4.8	1,042	1,500
Standardbred	1,200	3,000	1.5	3.4	1,250	1,133
Thoroughbred	4,500	2,400	36.7	15.5	8,156	6,458
Arabian	8,000	2,300	23.2	7.4	2,900	3,217
Paso Fino	2,100	1,200	7.9	3.2	3,762	2,667
Hunter/Jumper	700	1,000	3.9	10.1	5,571	10,100
Morgan	1,100	900	2.4	2.2	2,182	2,444
Palomino	800	700	0.7	0.9	875	1,286
Other/Unknown	9,300	25,400	20.0	42.5	2,151	1,673
Tennessee	190,000	210,000	515.0	565.0	2,711	2,690

Equine by Primary Usage, by Breed or Category, Tennessee, January 1, 2004

Breed or Category	Inventory	Pleasure/ Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
					Mares or Jennets	Stallions or Jacks
Tennessee Walker	62,000	24,900	15,500	6,700	13,200	1,700
Quarter Horse	47,000	28,900	8,100	2,000	6,800	1,200
Donkey	10,500	6,000	100	2,500	1,300	600
Mule	10,300	7,500	100	2,700		
Spotted Saddle	9,100	6,800	300	100	1,100	800
American Saddlebred	6,100	4,800	400	400	400	100
Crossbred	6,000	4,200	300	400	1,000	100
Pony	5,000	4,100	300	300	200	100
American Paint	4,900	2,400	600	300	1,200	400
Appaloosa	4,700	2,200	200	500	1,300	500
Miniature	4,300	1,600	500	600	1,300	300
Standardbred	3,000	2,500	100	100	200	100
Thoroughbred	2,400	900	800	200	400	100
Arabian	2,300	900	200	300	700	200
Paso Fino	1,200	700	100	100	200	100
Other/Unknown	31,200	25,600	1,400	1,800	1,700	700
Tennessee	210,000	124,000	29,000	19,000	31,000	7,000

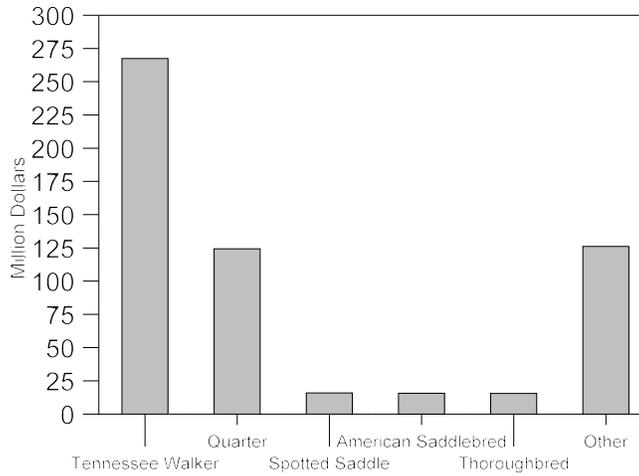
Equine Inventory, by Breed

January 1, 2004



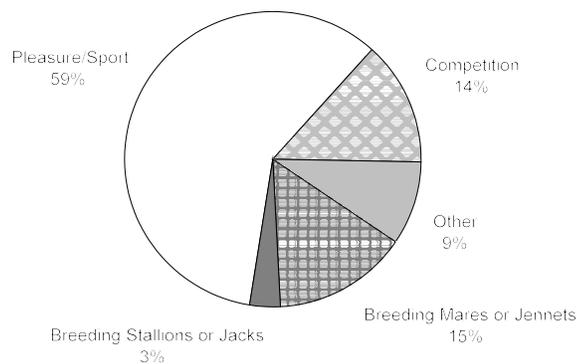
Equine Value, by Breed

January 1, 2004



Equine Inventory, by Primary Usage

January 1, 2004



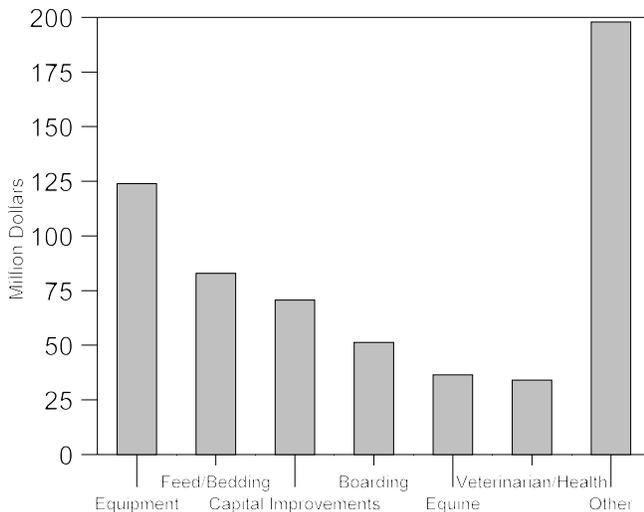
Equine Survey Highlights

Equine Expenditures, Tennessee, 1998 and 2003

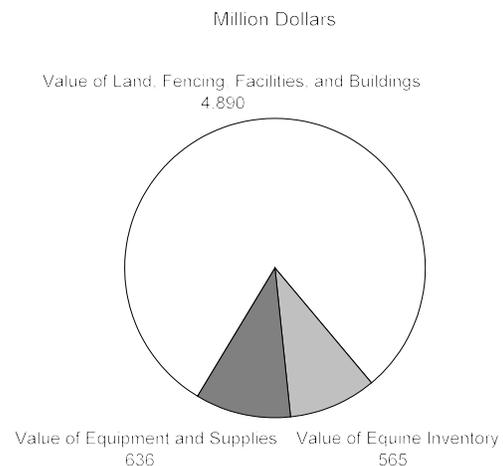
Item	Expenditure		Percent of Total		Average Per Operation	
	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003
	Million Dollars				Dollars	
Equipment Purchases	89.6	123.9	22.1	20.8	2,185	3,022
Feed and Bedding	64.5	82.9	15.9	13.9	1,573	2,022
Capital Improvements	34.2	70.6	8.4	11.8	834	1,722
Boarding	15.7	51.3	3.9	8.6	383	1,251
Purchases of Equine	34.6	36.5	8.5	6.1	844	890
Veterinarian/Health	22.0	34.1	5.4	5.7	537	832
Labor(excluding contracted)	19.8	33.3	4.9	5.6	483	812
Taxes	10.8	23.5	2.7	3.9	263	573
Farrier	14.6	21.2	3.6	3.5	356	517
Training Fees	14.4	15.4	3.5	2.6	351	376
Tack	15.0	14.7	3.7	2.5	366	359
Travel and Lodging	13.3	13.7	3.3	2.3	324	334
Maintenance and Repair	12.7	12.9	3.1	2.2	310	315
Breeding Fees	9.1	10.4	2.2	1.7	222	254
Insurance Premiums	7.4	10.3	1.8	1.7	180	251
Utilities	5.7	10.1	1.4	1.7	139	246
Miscellaneous	5.4	7.4	1.3	1.2	132	181
Grooming Supplies	5.1	7.1	1.3	1.2	124	173
Other Contracted Labor	1.1	4.4	0.3	0.7	27	107
Advertisement	3.9	4.1	1.0	0.7	95	100
Professional Fees	2.1	3.3	0.5	0.6	51	80
Rent and Lease	3.7	3.1	0.9	0.5	90	76
Other ¹	1.4	3.0	0.3	0.5	34	73
Total Expenses	406.1	597.2	100.0	100.0	9,905	14,566

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

Equine Expenditures, 2003



Equine Assets, January 1, 2004



Equine Inventory by District and County, January 1, 2004

District and County	Equine Inventory	District and County	Equine Inventory	District and County	Equine Inventory
	Head		Head		Head
Dyer	1,100	Bedford	6,000	Anderson	2,000
Shelby	3,700	Cannon	4,800	Blount	3,500
Other ¹	2,200	Davidson	2,500	Bradley	2,400
District 10	7,000	De Kalb	1,700	Carter	1,300
Benton	1,500	Giles	5,000	Claiborne	1,200
Carroll	1,600	Lincoln	5,600	Cocke	1,200
Fayette	2,700	Macon	2,400	Grainger	1,600
Gibson	2,100	Marshall	5,700	Greene	4,500
Hardeman	1,500	Maury	5,600	Hamblen	1,400
Hardin	2,300	Rutherford	9,500	Hamilton	1,800
Haywood	1,500	Smith	1,900	Hawkins	2,600
Henderson	2,100	Sumner	5,100	Jefferson	2,800
Henry	2,500	Williamson	6,500	Johnson	1,300
McNairy	1,600	Wilson	7,600	Knox	4,500
Madison	2,400	Other ¹	3,100	Loudon	2,200
Weakley	2,000	District 40	73,000	McMinn	2,300
Other ¹	2,200	Coffee	2,500	Monroe	1,800
District 20	26,000	Cumberland	2,500	Roane	1,500
Cheatham	1,600	Fentress	1,300	Sevier	3,800
Dickson	3,100	Franklin	2,500	Sullivan	3,300
Hickman	2,500	Overton	1,800	Union	1,100
Humphreys	1,400	Putnam	3,500	Washington	3,300
Lawrence	4,500	Warren	3,000	Other ¹	3,600
Lewis	1,500	White	2,200	District 60	55,000
Montgomery	2,500	Other ¹	4,700	State Total	210,000
Robertson	3,800	District 50	24,000		
Wayne	1,700				
Other ¹	2,400				
District 30	25,000				

¹ "Other" counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Equine Inventory, January 1, 2004



Equine Survey Highlights

Equine on Farms ¹: Inventory, Number Sold, by Type and Total Value of Sales, Census of Agriculture 2002

District and County	Horses and Ponies				Mules, Burros, and Donkeys				Total Value of Sales \$1,000
	Inventory		Sold		Inventory		Sold		
	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	
Dyer	117	1,021	46	247	10	22	3	6	(D)
Lake	2	(D)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lauderdale	110	681	23	58	3	6	---	---	76
Obion	139	918	58	394	7	29	1	(D)	839
Shelby	293	2,344	86	352	26	104	4	5	420
Tipton	146	823	24	66	8	65	6	145	149
District 10	807	5,787	237	1,117	54	226	14	156	1,484
Benton	174	1,256	57	283	19	67	2	(D)	428
Carroll	215	1,193	54	203	12	27	2	(D)	389
Chester	115	618	17	66	10	37	---	---	32
Crockett	72	498	24	80	1	(D)	---	---	126
Decatur	87	382	13	25	15	37	1	(D)	48
Fayette	317	2,226	75	471	23	74	6	14	1,100
Gibson	195	1,282	77	1,579	6	20	4	(D)	1,218
Hardeman	161	1,247	41	191	7	13	2	(D)	291
Hardin	133	862	31	169	16	79	---	---	277
Haywood	71	600	26	92	4	8	2	(D)	104
Henderson	284	1,570	82	187	28	104	4	6	200
Henry	213	1,244	54	420	12	69	2	(D)	438
McNairy	165	956	50	166	15	56	2	(D)	205
Madison	214	1,370	58	143	15	45	---	---	(D)
Weakley	274	1,622	87	321	19	62	---	---	472
District 20	2,690	16,926	746	4,396	202	698	27	20	5,328
Cheatham	184	1,036	48	97	21	92	2	(D)	122
Dickson	468	2,733	154	393	46	167	9	20	705
Hickman	284	1,642	62	156	29	85	8	21	226
Houston	118	511	34	60	17	54	4	6	87
Humphreys	182	988	54	146	6	23	3	14	277
Lawrence	461	2,964	143	403	29	96	4	7	472
Lewis	62	379	28	46	2	(D)	---	---	64
Montgomery	247	1,328	56	136	27	61	2	(D)	246
Perry	96	777	20	60	1	(D)	---	---	68
Robertson	399	2,439	132	296	42	156	5	24	432
Stewart	103	543	38	83	13	37	5	(D)	181
Wayne	185	1,023	62	210	13	29	1	(D)	271
District 30	2,789	16,363	831	2,086	246	800	43	92	3,151
Bedford	588	5,227	202	1,017	55	307	14	75	2,210
Cannon	389	2,321	80	276	28	207	10	39	407
Clay	137	967	21	74	18	106	4	(D)	118
Davidson	198	1,254	58	146	15	53	3	7	294
DeKalb	249	1,602	83	242	16	57	6	41	441
Giles	678	4,272	145	348	62	158	8	9	659
Jackson	119	687	40	78	11	32	4	12	90
Lincoln	581	3,487	165	449	52	111	7	27	1,051
Macon	327	2,104	64	248	30	135	3	(D)	505
Marshall	529	3,732	196	537	47	102	7	(D)	793
Maury	565	3,323	110	237	40	148	7	14	504
Moore	115	725	22	41	19	54	2	(D)	75
Rutherford	796	5,534	301	1,774	77	248	13	31	4,102
Smith	301	1,687	95	262	31	79	11	16	267
Sumner	596	3,590	173	435	47	197	10	(D)	1,225
Trousdale	90	468	15	26	11	44	---	---	27
Williamson	707	5,331	220	701	49	112	2	(D)	1,735
Wilson	720	4,498	260	688	49	167	13	28	1,040
District 40	7,685	50,809	2,250	7,579	657	2,317	124	299	15,543

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

**Equine on Farms ¹: Inventory, Number Sold, by Type and Total Value of Sales,
Census of Agriculture 2002**

(Continued)

District and County	Horses and Ponies				Mules, Burros, and Donkeys				Total Value of Sales \$1,000
	Inventory		Sold		Inventory		Sold		
	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	Farms	Number	
Bledsoe	130	864	34	113	14	85	8	17	136
Coffee	310	2,141	98	357	18	31	2	(D)	531
Cumberland	253	1,647	74	192	23	66	4	6	236
Fentress	188	989	56	197	11	62	3	18	(D)
Franklin	302	2,197	83	161	19	69	---	---	237
Grundy	64	421	19	60	5	16	---	---	89
Marion	69	398	16	50	4	46	2	(D)	93
Morgan	110	522	38	73	8	15	---	---	110
Overton	275	1,478	67	118	23	79	6	13	182
Pickett	89	462	27	100	5	23	---	---	121
Putnam	359	1,968	97	283	42	191	7	8	461
Scott	96	596	21	37	10	29	2	(D)	66
Sequatchie	37	(D)	16	23	11	26	3	(D)	(D)
Van Buren	52	360	6	15	9	51	2	(D)	30
Warren	335	1,897	59	163	39	118	4	9	272
White	274	1,318	69	232	22	54	2	(D)	266
District 50	2,943	17,258	780	2,174	263	961	45	71	2,830
Anderson	197	1,058	36	62	19	50	---	---	98
Blount	388	2,659	125	316	10	21	2	(D)	455
Bradley	238	1,400	65	162	8	18	---	---	330
Campbell	102	444	27	76	11	20	1	(D)	73
Carter	178	1,087	39	121	15	36	2	(D)	163
Claiborne	237	978	52	179	14	33	1	(D)	260
Cocke	162	822	17	24	9	15	2	(D)	31
Grainger	273	1,351	59	237	16	75	4	(D)	372
Greene	717	3,851	168	733	47	159	18	43	963
Hamblen	145	840	19	46	7	48	2	(D)	79
Hamilton	232	1,496	69	174	13	40	2	(D)	287
Hancock	86	354	12	97	3	(D)	3	6	77
Hawkins	452	2,259	88	244	38	72	5	(D)	437
Jefferson	326	2,080	49	199	15	48	2	(D)	262
Johnson	122	720	32	97	6	10	---	---	(D)
Knox	459	3,111	162	514	29	76	1	(D)	954
Loudon	307	2,001	82	297	10	11	---	---	629
McMinn	345	2,011	83	219	22	95	4	17	288
Meigs	80	513	19	59	5	10	---	---	77
Monroe	266	1,397	55	133	15	40	4	8	(D)
Polk	57	316	11	22	4	16	---	---	(D)
Rhea	125	651	29	52	5	14	---	---	69
Roane	208	1,216	54	170	20	57	7	26	208
Sevier	308	2,033	76	199	24	54	2	(D)	386
Sullivan	446	2,738	123	322	34	97	7	9	1,012
Unicoi	38	228	13	27	9	15	2	(D)	(D)
Union	127	798	29	59	10	25	6	17	120
Washington	511	2,929	150	452	71	200	21	58	837
District 60	7,132	41,341	1,743	5,292	489	1,355	98	184	8,467
Other Counties	---	169	---	---	---	15	---	539	1,398
State	24,046	148,653	6,587	22,644	1,911	6,372	351	1,361	38,201

¹A farm is any establishment from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally be sold during the year.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms. Included in Other Counties.

--- Represents Zero.

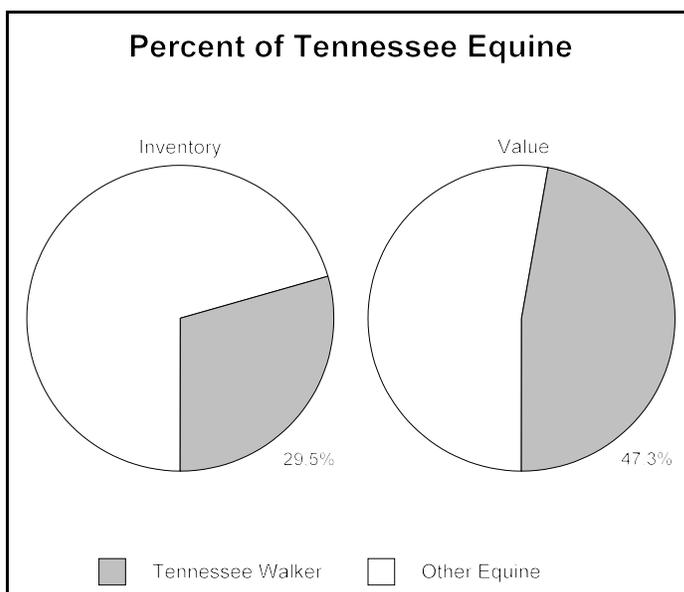
Tennessee Walker

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 forage. 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. The Tennessee Walking Horse was named the official state horse by Public Chapter 596 of the 101st General Assembly in 2000.

Tennessee Walker, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	51,000	199.7	3,916	21,000	9,000	4,300	14,100	2,600
2004	62,000	267.4	4,313	24,900	15,500	6,700	13,200	1,700



Major Tennessee Events:

International Grand Champion Walking Horse Show; August, Murfreesboro

National Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration; August, Shelbyville

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 and 2004

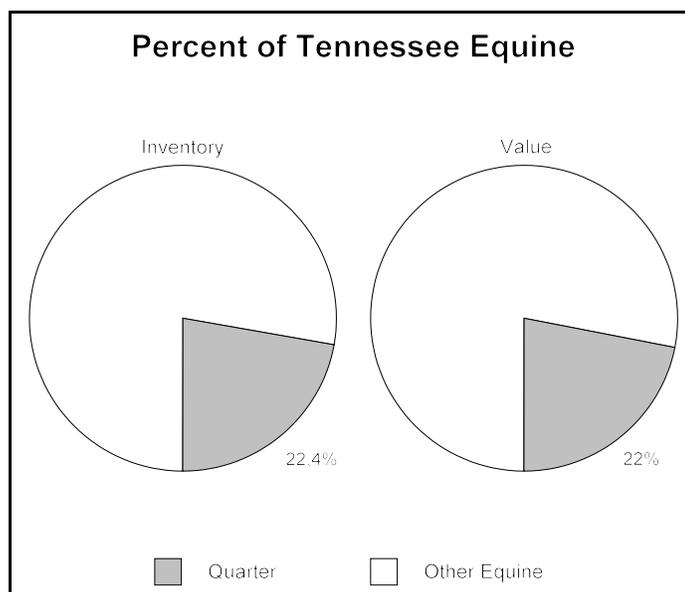
Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	50,000	119.3	2,386	30,200	7,500	3,500	7,200	1,600
2004	47,000	124.4	2,647	28,900	8,100	2,000	6,800	1,200

Major Tennessee Events:

Dogwood Circuit;
June,
Harriman

Summer Circuit; July,
Shelbyville

Holiday Circuit;
December,
Shelbyville



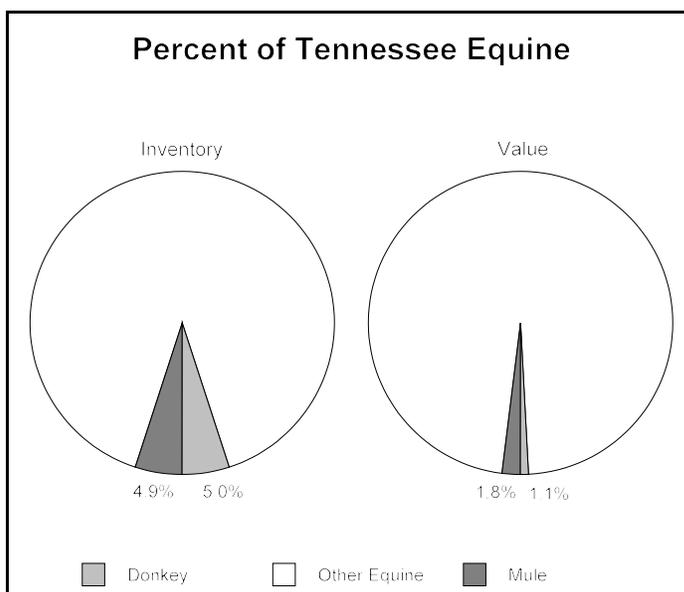
Donkey and Mule

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.

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 and 2004

Breed/ Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/ Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Jennets	Jacks
Donkey		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	6,800	2.8	412	1,900	100	2,800	1,200	800
2004	10,500	6.0	571	6,000	100	2,500	1,300	600
Mule								
1999	4,600	2.7	587	2,600	100	1,900		
2004	10,300	9.9	961	7,500	100	2,700		



Major Tennessee
Events:

Mule Day; April,
Columbia

Great Celebration
Mule and Donkey
Show; July,
Shelbyville.

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.

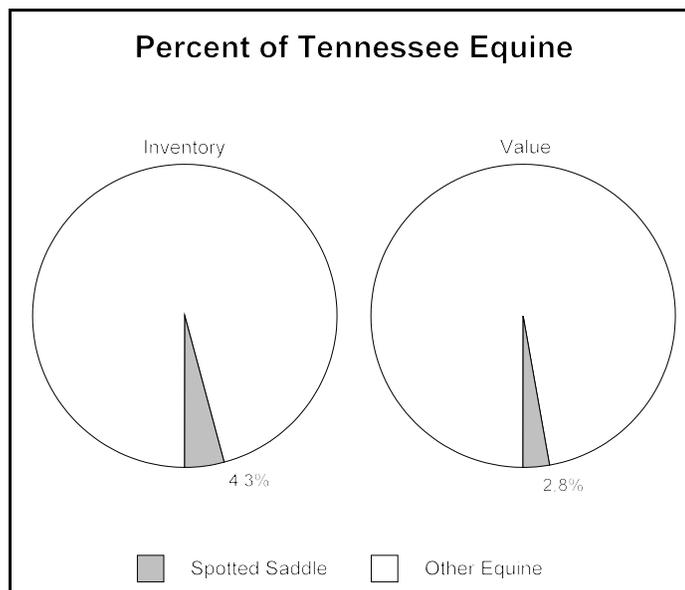
Spotted Saddle, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	11,000	14.3	1,300	7,200	1,400	300	1,700	400
2004	9,100	15.9	1,747	6,800	300	100	1,100	800

Major Tennessee Events:

Spring SSHBEA Show; May, Shelbyville

SSHBEA World Championship Show; October, Shelbyville



American Saddlebred

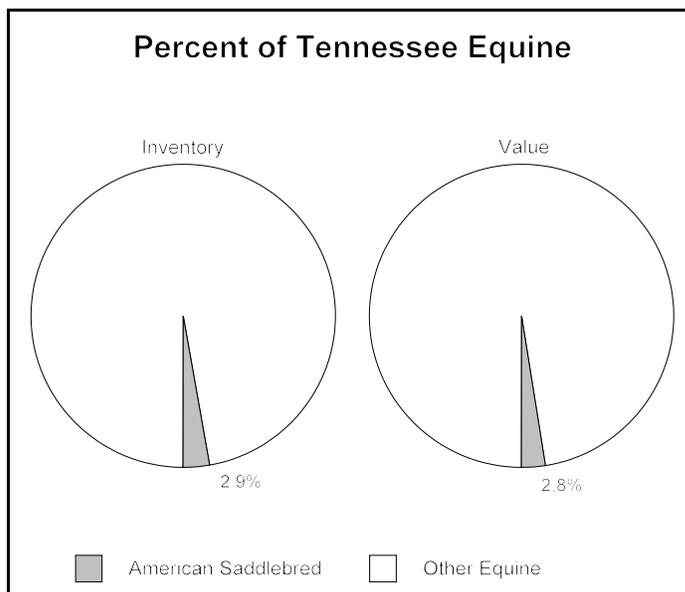
After the War of 1812, the production of good Saddle Horses became a priority in Kentucky. These animals played a major role in the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley. They went south into Tennessee and beyond, and across the Mississippi into Missouri. Animals from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and 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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	9,000	35.5	3,944	4,500	2,900	500	800	300
2004	6,100	15.6	2,557	4,800	400	400	400	100



Major Tennessee Events:

Limestone Crumley Horse Show; May, Limestone

Morristown Charity Horse Show; September, Morristown

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.

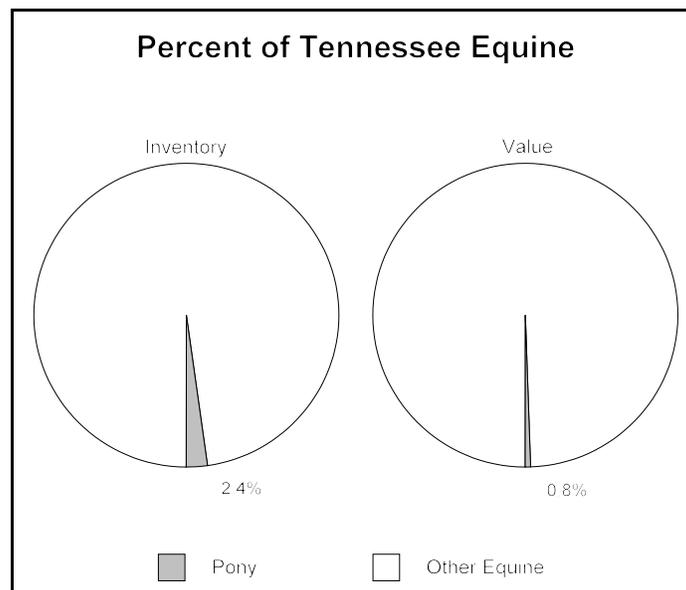
Ponies are playful and clever and will bond to one person. They do not have bad temperaments, but they don't tolerate abusive behavior. If ponies are treated with love and care, they will provide years of enjoyment for a child.

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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	4,900	7.4	1,510	3,900	500	200	200	100
2004	5,000	4.3	860	4,100	300	300	200	100



American Paint

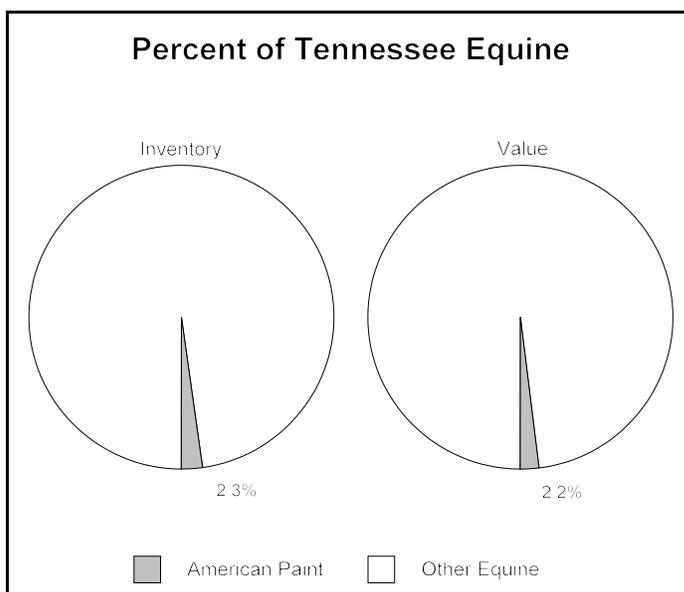
Decorated by nature, the origins of the Paint Horse in North America can be traced back to the two-toned horses introduced by the Spanish explorers, descendants of horses from North Africa and Asia Minor. Inevitably, some of these colorful equine escaped creating the wild herds of horses roaming the 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 unequalled 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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	6,700	12.7	1,896	1,800	500	800	2,900	700
2004	4,900	12.5	2,551	2,400	600	300	1,200	400



- Major Tennessee Events:
- Spring Paint-O-Rama;
May,
Harriman

 - Summer Bonanza;
May,
Murfreesboro

 - Fall Colors Futurity;
September,
Harriman

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.

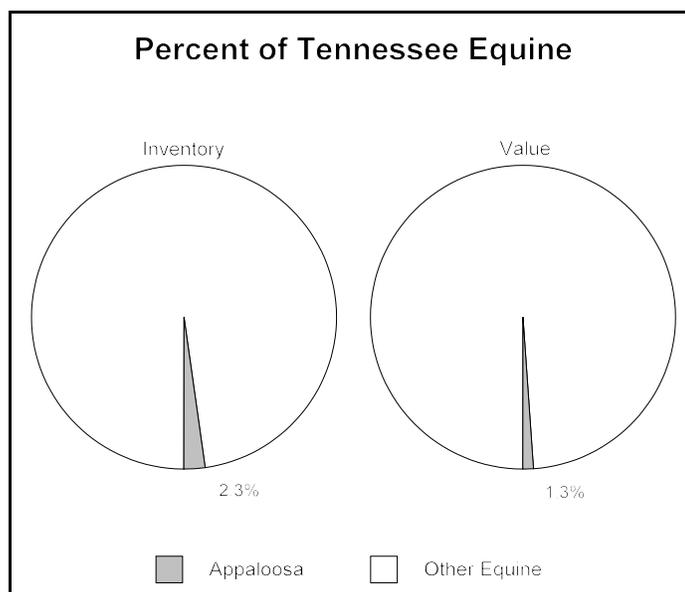
Humans have recognized and appreciated the spotted horse throughout history. Ancient cave drawings as far back as 20,000 years ago in what is now France depict spotted horses, as do detailed images in Asian and 17th-century Chinese art. When white settlers came to the Northwest Palouse region, they called 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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	5,200	9.1	1,750	2,500	800	500	1,100	300
2004	4,700	7.3	1,553	2,200	200	500	1,300	500

Major Tennessee Events
 Tennessee State Appaloosa Show; August, Murfreesboro



Miniature

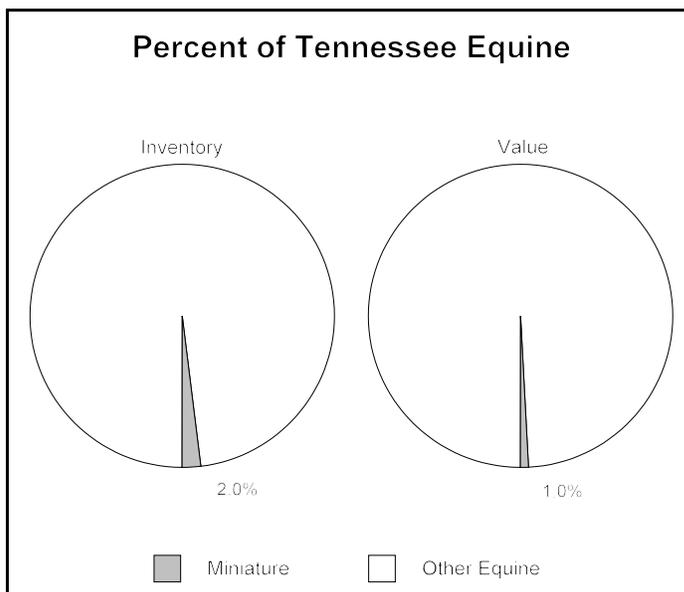
The Miniature Horse is a "height" breed; they must measure no more than 36 inches in height at maturity, although some Miniature Breeds have smaller height requirements. The measurement is the vertical distance from the last hairs at the base of the mane to the ground. These tiny equine are replicas 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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	6,200	9.6	1,548	2,900	300	400	2,000	600
2004	4,300	5.9	1,372	1,600	500	600	1,300	300



Major Tennessee Events:

Tennessee Miniature Horse Celebration;
May,
Murfreesboro

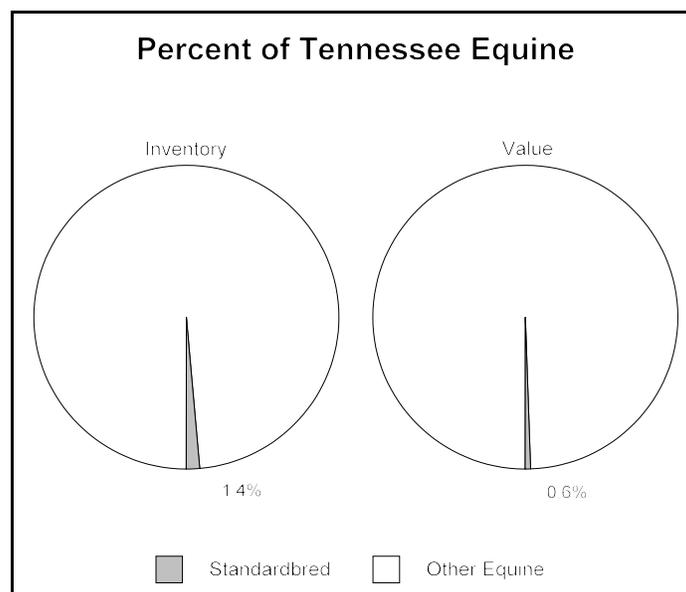
Standardbred

The Standardbred horse is considered to be the fastest harness horse in the world. Harness racing has been a passion in the United States since the early 1800's. Then, the Morgan horse reigned as the supreme harness horse. But an event occurring in 1849 ended the Morgan Dynasty. This event was the foaling of a horse named Hambletonian 10, the foundation sire of the Standardbred horse. The breed gains its name from the fact that a horse must meet a certain "standard" of either timed speed at the mile or breeding in order to be properly registered. The increased brilliance of the Standardbred breed itself has reduced times for the mile by a minute -- down 30 percent from the original record. The Standardbred traces its ancestry to Messenger, from the Darley Arabian line of Thoroughbreds. He was imported to America in 1788. The Norfolk Trotter also had a strong influence on the early development of the Standardbred. Hambletonian 10, the acknowledged founder of the breed, was foaled in Orange County, New York, on May 5, 1849. He was sired by Abdallah and out of the Charles Kent mare. Hambletonian became a great sire producing a family of harness horses which outdistance all competition. Ninety percent of all modern Standardbreds trace to him directly.

In many respects the Standardbred resembles its ancestor the Thoroughbred. It does not stand as tall, averaging 15.2 hands, although it has a longer body. The head is refined, set on a medium-sized neck. The quarters are muscular yet sleek. The clean hind legs are set well back. Individual Standardbreds tend to either trot or pace. This breed appears in varying colors, although bay, brown, and black are predominant. It weighs between 800 and 1,000 pounds.

Standardbred, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	1,200	1.5	1,250	900	100	100	100	100
2004	3,000	3.4	1,133	2,500	100	100	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.

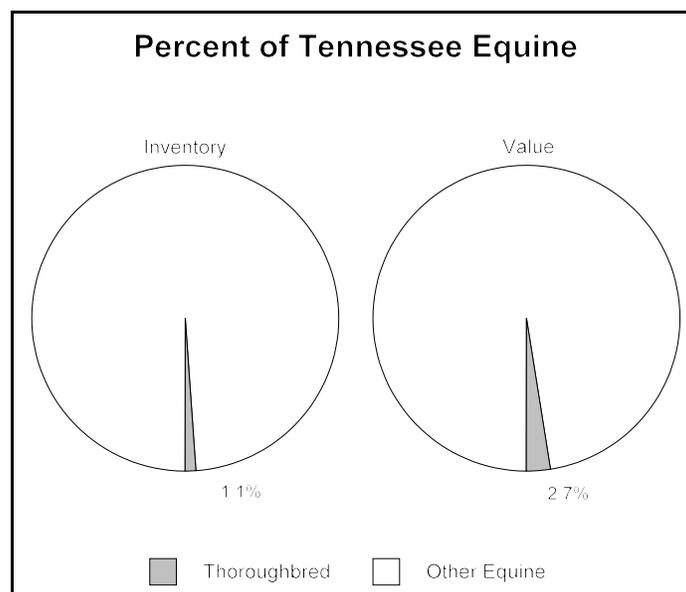
The result was an animal which could carry weight with sustained speed over extended distances, qualities which brought a new dimension to the burgeoning, aristocratically-supported sport of horse racing. So began a selective breeding process which has been going on for more than 250 years, breeding 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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	4,500	36.7	8,156	900	2,500	200	800	100
2004	2,400	15.5	6,458	900	800	200	400	100



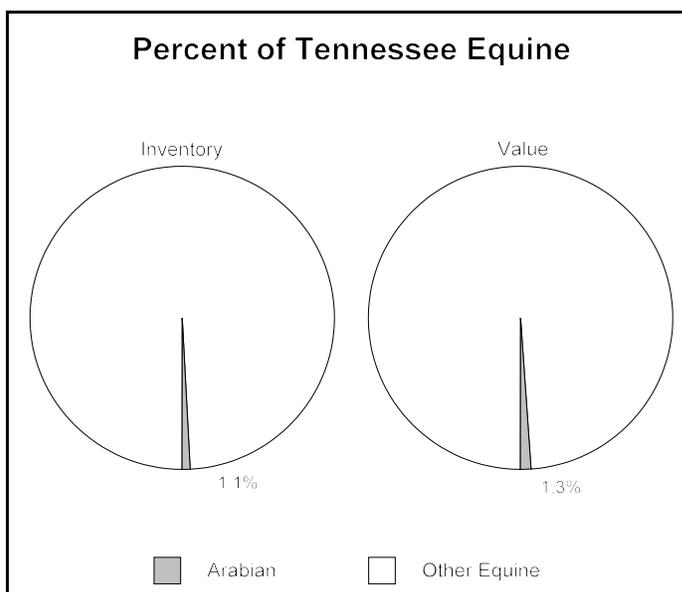
Arabian

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 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	8,000	23.2	2,900	2,900	1,400	1,000	2,100	600
2004	2,300	7.4	3,217	900	200	300	700	200



Major Tennessee Events:

Mid-South Arabian Show; April, Memphis

Music City Arabian Horse Show; September, Shelbyville

Paso Fino

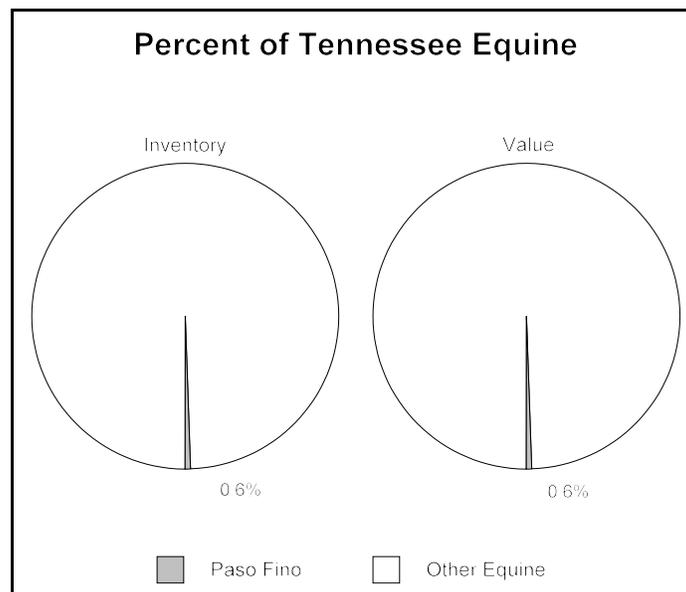
The history of this noble animal began in Spain where the chance mix of breeds sparked the seed that became one of the world's finest riding horses. Moorish occupation of the Spanish countryside brought with it the Berber horse, also known as the Barb, an animal that had a strong genetic impact on equine development throughout Europe, North Africa, and the New World. Interbreeding with native stock produced the delicately gaited Spanish Jennet. They were subsequently bred with the Andalusian.

On Columbus' second voyage to the New World, he transported the first horses to Santo Domingo - now the Dominican Republic. These animals were a mix of the Moorish Berber, the Spanish Jennet and the Andalusian. As remount stock for the conquistadors, the progeny of these horses were dispersed throughout the lands attacked by the invaders. Like pieces in a well-planned puzzle, the best of the contributing breeds became prominent in these isolated horses. It is one of these traits, the lateral four-beat gait, that distinguishes the Paso Fino in the equestrian world. As it moves, the horse's feet fall in a natural lateral pattern instead of the more common diagonal pattern. The basic gaits of the Paso Fino in order of speed are the paso fino, paso corto, and paso largo. They also walk and canter. These are not trained movements, but are natural to the horse from the moment of its birth.

The Paso Fino generally ranges in size from 13.2 hands to 15.2 hands. Colors run the spectrum with a variety of markings from chestnut, bay, palomino, black, grey and roan to pinto.

Paso Finos, Tennessee, January 1, 1999 and 2004

Year	Inventory	Total Value	Average Value Per Head	Primary Usage				
				Pleasure/Sport	Competition	Other	Breeding	
							Mares	Stallions
		Million Dollars	Dollars					
1999	2,100	7.9	3,762	1,200	300	200	300	100
2004	1,200	3.2	2,667	700	100	100	200	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 2004 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 26,960 names, we drew a stratified sample, based on past equine inventory, of just less than 2,000 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. 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 268 segments of 2,895 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. 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. The relative error for the total number of equine was 6 percent.

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.



TENNESSEE
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
SERVICE

PO BOX 41505
NASHVILLE TN 37204-1505
1-800-626-0987
Fax: 615-781-5303
nass-tn@nass.usda.gov
http://www.usda.gov/nass/tn

PROJECT CODE 757

TENNESSEE EQUINE SURVEY

JANUARY 2004

TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE



Dear Reporter:

The following data on horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, and burros are needed to prepare **state and county estimates** of farm and non-farm equine inventory and sales. Response to this survey is **voluntary** and not required by law, but your response is important to ensure reliable estimates. Individual reports are kept **confidential**. Please complete and return this report promptly in the enclosed envelope, which requires no stamp.

Sincerely,

Debra K. Kenerson
State Statistician

Telephone follow-ups are costly.
 Please mail your report today.

Please make corrections to name, address and Zip Code, if necessary.

SECTION I - TYPE OF OPERATION

1. On **January 1, 2004**, were there any equine (**horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, or burros**), on the land owned or rented from others, regardless of ownership?

YES - Continue with **Item 2**. **NO** - At any time during 2003, were any equine sold by this operation?

YES - Go to **Item 4**.

206

NO - Enter **Code 3** and go to **SECTION VI**.

2. How many equine **regardless of ownership** were on this operation on **January 1, 2004**? Number

3. How many of the (Item 2) equine did **this operation** own on **January 1, 2004**? Number

4. How many equine **owned** by this operation were **sold** during **2003**? Number

5. What was the **gross value** of the equine **sold** during **2003**? Dollars

6. Do you consider this operation primarily:

- 1 - a farm or ranch?
- 2 - a boarding, training or riding facility (Including recreational places)?
- 3 - a breeding service place?
- 4 - a place to keep horses, ponies, or other equine for personal use?
- 5 - other (Specify: _____)?

HORSES AND PONIES	MULES, DONKEYS OR BURROS
209	208
211	212
201	202
203	204

Enter Code →

213

7. How many **total acres** were in this operation on **January 1, 2004**? Total acres

Include the farmstead, all cropland, woodland, wasteland, and government program land that is owned, rented from others, or managed. **Exclude** land rented to others.

900

8. Of the total (*item 7*) acres operated, how may acres are considered **Cropland**, including land in hay? . . . Cropland acres

802

SECTION II - EQUINE BY CATEGORY AND USAGE--JANUARY 1, 2004

Please record, by category or breed, the total number and corresponding estimated value located on the total acres operated in Tennessee, regardless of equine ownership, as of **January 1, 2004**. Then, please break down the total number by primary usage of the animal. If the equine is used for more than one purpose, such as a breeding stallion that is also used for pleasure riding, please list that horse only once in the category where the horse provides the most important service. Please read the definitions below before recording inventory numbers.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| ESTIMATED VALUE | The price one would pay to purchase these equine in today's market. Contact horse owners if necessary. | STALLIONS | A male that is being kept primarily for breeding. |
| COMPETITION | Primarily for showing, jumping, steeplechase, racing, etc. | OTHER | Equine used for work, teaching, retired horses, etc. Include foals of 2003 whose future use is unknown. |
| PLEASURE/SPORT | Primarily for pleasure and trail riding, hunting, youth programs (4-H, FFA, etc.), and other recreational uses. | PONIES | Any mature horse under 14.2 hands. |
| BROOD MARES | A female that is being kept primarily for breeding. | MINIATURES | Any horse 34 inches or less. |

Equine Category	TOTAL NUMBER		Estimated Value Of Total Number (Dollars)	HOW MANY WERE USED PRIMARILY FOR:				
	Owned	Boarded for Others		Competition	Pleasure/Sport	Breeding		Other
						Stallions (or Jacks)	Brood Mares (or Jennets)	
American Saddlebred	43	44	45	46	47	49	50	51
Appaloosa	52	53	54	55	56	58	59	60
Arabian & Anglo	88	89	90	91	92	94	95	96
Arabian	79	80	81	82	83	85	86	87
Crossbreds	106	107	108	109	110	112	113	114
Draft	115	116	117	118	119	121	122	123
Hunter/Jumper	124	125	126	127	128	130	131	132
Miniatures	133	134	135	136	137	139	140	141
Morgan	142	143	144	145	146	148	149	150
Paint	151	152	153	154	155	157	158	159
Palomino	160	161	162	163	164	166	167	168
Paso Finos	169	170	171	172	173	175	176	177
Ponies	34	35	36	37	38	40	41	42
Quarter	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
Spotted Saddle	70	71	72	73	74	76	77	78
Standardbred	178	179	180	181	182	184	185	186
Tennessee Walker	25	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
Thoroughbred	61	62	63	64	65	67	68	69
Other (Please Specify)	187	188	189	190	191	193	194	195

Donkeys	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716
Mules	717	718	719	720	721			724
TOTAL EQUINE	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732

SECTION III - 2003 EXPENDITURES AND LABOR

1. Were there any expenditures associated with these equine in 2003? YES - Continue NO -Go to **SECTION IV**
 (Boarding Facilities: Please include with your equine expenditures an estimate of owners equine expenditures to the best of your ability)

2003 EXPENDITURES FOR EQUINE (Contact owners if necessary)	TOTAL AMOUNT (Nearest Dollar)
1. BOARDING OF EQUINE (include stall fees and expenditures paid for boarding)	226
2. VETERINARIAN /HEALTH (include medicines, parasite control, lab work, etc.)	227
3. FEED AND BEDDING - BOTH GROWN AND PURCHASED (include grain, hay, seeds, straw, other bedding, fertilizers, feed additives, vitamins, minerals, pasture maintenance, etc.)	228
4. GROOMING SUPPLIES (include clipping, soaps, oils, sprays, brushes, etc.)	229
5. INSURANCE PREMIUMS (equine related - liability, collision, mortality, etc.)	230
6. FARRIER (include shoeing, etc.)	231
7. TRAVEL AND LODGING (include air travel, fuel, truck and car expenses, meals, etc.)	232
8. ADVERTISEMENT (include cost of ads, entertainment, pamphlets, subscriptions, materials, etc.)	233
9. UTILITIES (equine related - telephone, water, gas, oil, electricity, etc.)	234
10. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (include contracted labor and materials for construction of or additions to buildings, facilities, fences, etc.)	235
11. MAINTENANCE/REPAIR (include contracted labor and materials for maintenance or repair of buildings, facilities, fencing, equipment, etc)	236
12. PURCHASES OF EQUINE	237
13. BREEDING FEES (stud fees, etc.)	238
14. TACK (include clothing, boots, hats, saddles, bridles, halters, harnesses, etc.)	239
15. RENT/LEASE (include rental of land and buildings, rental of equine, rental of equipment, etc.)	240
16. TAXES (all taxes, including property tax on equine related land)	241
17. EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (include vehicles, airplanes, treadmills, horse vans, trailers, tractors, hot walkers, starting gates, manure spreaders, portable stalls, sulkies, carts, buggies, etc.)	242
18. PROFESSIONAL FEES (include accounting, legal, etc., but exclude veterinarian and health)	243
19. TRAINING FEES (fee paid for training of equine and/or individuals)	244
20. MISCELLANEOUS (include registration, stakes payments, entry and membership fees, etc.)	245
21. LABOR EXPENSES (include cash wages, employer cost for insurance pensions, social security tax, workman's compensation, unemployment compensation, etc.)	246
22. OTHER CONTRACTED LABOR (include labor expenditures, not reported elsewhere)	247
23. OTHER EXPENDITURES (specify) _____	248
24. TOTAL EQUINE- RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR 2003 (Sum Items 1-23)	249

2. During the past year, what was the largest number of **HIRED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS**,
including paid family members, on the payroll on any one day involved with equine? 989

SECTION IV - ASSETS AND INCOME

Note: Current value or (replacement cost) is the price one would pay to purchase the item(s) in the market today.

- Dollars
1. What is the current value of all equipment and supplies associated with these equine? 251
- Dollars
2. What is the current value of all land, fencing, facilities, and buildings associated with these equine? ... 252
3. Using the table below, please check the category of GROSS income derived from equine and related activities in 2003?

CATEGORY	(✓)	CATEGORY	(✓)	OFFICE USE
NONE	1	\$250,000 to \$499,999	7	214
\$1 to \$999	2	\$500,000 to \$999,999	8	253
\$1,000 to \$19,999	3	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	9	254
\$20,000 to \$49,999	4	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	10	255
\$50,000 to \$99,999	5	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	11	256
\$100,000 to \$249,999	6	OVER \$10,000,000	12	257

SECTION V--ANIMAL MOVEMENT PERMITS

State Veterinarians in a number of southeastern states (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN) have entered into a voluntary mutual agreement to issue movement permits for horses that are valid for 6 months. Current health certificates are only valid for 30 days. The permit requires a completed application, valid health certificate, and evidence of a negative EIA (Coggins) test. The horse must be identified by tattoo, brand, microchip, or digital photographs and can move on a permit among participating states for 6 months. For more information about the movement permits, visit the State Veterinarians website at <http://www.state.tn.us/agriculture/regulate/animals/index.html>.

1. If you move your equine between Tennessee and other participating states, would you be willing to apply for a movement permit? YES NO DOES NOT APPLY
2. If yes, how many equine would you apply for initially? Number 261

SECTION VI--SURVEY RESULTS AND COMMENTS

Would you like to receive a free copy of the survey results? YES NO

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

COMMENTS:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Respondent	Response Code	Sup./Enum.	Eval.	Julian Date	258		
1-Op/Ptr	101	2-Tel	910	098	100	987	259
2-Sp		3-Int					
3-Acct/Bkr		7-TR					260
4-Oth		8-IR					
5-Est R		9-Inac					999
6-Est NR							

Horses must have current (12 months) proof of negative Coggins test upon entering parks or trail areas. The

inclusion or exclusion in this directory is not an endorsement or indictment of any Tennessee equine trail. If you would like to be included in updated versions of this guide, or if you would like further information, please contact the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Market Development, P.O. Box 40627, Nashville, Tennessee 37204, or call (615) 837-5160.

State and City Parks State Forests

Bowie Nature Park

7211 Bowie Lake Road
Fairview, TN 37062
Phone: (615) 799-5544 Office,
(615) 799-5544 (ext. 1) Trail Information.
Fax: (615) 799-2076
Web: <http://www.fairview-tn.org>

Fifteen miles of public, multi-use trails open to horse, bike, and foot traffic, trails closed in wet weather. Wednesday is horses only day. Parking, picnic areas and restrooms. Nature center available. Outdoor arena. Bring your own horse.

Cedars of Lebanon Stables

328 Cedar Forest Road
Lebanon, TN 37090
Phone: (615) 444-5465 Stable,
(615) 443-2769 State Park.

Twelve miles of marked trails and 9,000 acres to roam. Rent horses or bring your own. Rental horses are available for guided hourly rides. Stalls are available for overnight boarding. Hay rides available. Cabins and campgrounds available - contact state park.

Chickasaw State Park

Box 20 Cabin Lane
Henderson, TN 38340
Phone: (731) 989-5141

Ride five miles of trails on rental horses or bring your own horse and ride 100 miles of trails in the Chickasaw State Forest. Enjoy rustic camping, hook-up to one of 55 RV sites or stay with your horse on the Wrangler Campground at one of 36 sites with electricity and water. Stalls available.

Fall Creek Falls State Park

2009 Village Camp Road
Route 3, Box 300
Pikeville, TN 37367-9803
Phone: (423) 881-5298,
(800) 250-8610 Park Info,
(423) 881-3628 Stable
Web: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/parks/parks/FallCreekFalls/>

Two miles of trails open from May to October. Rental horses only. Cabins and campgrounds with water and electric hookups open year round.

Franklin State Forest

Tenn Division of Forestry
P.O. Box 68
Winchester, TN 37398
Phone: (423) 942-6408

Ten to twelve miles of backcountry roads for horse use. Primitive camping. Bring your own horse.

Frozen Head State Park

964 Flat Fork Road
Wartburg, TN 37887
Phone: (423) 346-3318

Fifteen miles of public use trails. Campsites, bathhouse and picnic grounds available. No overnight horse facilities or horse camps. Bring your own horse.

Lone Mountain State Forest

Tn. Div. of Forestry
302 Clayton Howard Rd
Wartburg, TN 37887
Phone: (423) 346-6655

Twenty five miles of public use trails. Primitive camping and parking areas. Bring your own horse.

Natchez Trace State Resort Park

24845 Natchez Trace Road
Wildersville, TN 38388
Phone: (731) 968-3742

Ride on 200 miles of public use trails. Wrangler Camp features bunk house cabin, camping, bathhouses, dumpsites, electric and water hook-ups available. Bring your own horse or rental horses available May through October.

Percy Warner Park

Headquarters, 50 Vaughn Road
Nashville, TN 37221
Phone: (615) 370-8051
Fax: (615) 880-2261
Web: <http://www.nashville.org/parks/warnerpark/>

Ten miles of trails. Two picnic areas accessible by horseback. Park at the equestrian center, 2500 Old Hickory Blvd. Equestrian Center and Bridle Path Trailhead open from dawn to dusk. Bring your own horse.

Warriors Path State Park

Hemlock Road, P.O. Box 5026
Kingsport, TN 37663
Phone: (423) 239-8531,
Stables (423) 323-8543

Two miles of guarded trail. Rental horses only. Camping, seasonal.

National Parks and Forests

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

4564 Leatherwood Road
Oneida, TN 37841
Phone: (931) 879-3625
Fax: (423) 569-5505
Web: <http://www.nps.gov/biso/index.htm>

113,000-acre federal park with over 200 miles of trails, plus 180 miles of backcountry roads for horse use. Three facilities for horses: Charit Creek Wilderness Lodge (for lodging reservations call 423-429-5704); Bandy Creek Stables (for stable reservations call 423-286-7433); Station Camp and Bear Creek Equestrian Camp (for campground reservations call 423-569-3321). Reservations are required for all areas. The stables are adjacent to the Bandy Creek Campground. Station Camp and Bear Creek Equestrian Camp offer developed camping facilities with horse tie stalls. Contact Bandy Creek Visitor Ctr at 423-286-7275 or visit the park website for current info.

Cherokee National Forest

P.O. Box D
Etowah, TN 37331
Phone: (423) 263-5486
Fax: (423) 263-1899

Public use trails: Chestnut Mountain Trail, 5.7 miles; Unicoi Mountain Trail, 9.9 mile loop; and Starr Mountain Horse Trail, 17 miles. Dispersed horse camping with no facilities. Two additional campgrounds with facilities but no stock allowed. Parking areas available. Bring your own horse.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail

5430 Pinewood Road
Franklin, TN 37064
Phone: (615) 790-9323
Fax: (615) 790-7493

23.1 miles of trails. Four staging areas, nine picnic areas. Day use only. Bring your own horse. For information on organized horse trail rides, contact Marty Luffman at (615) 459-1010.

Army Corps of Engineers

Cordell Hull Lake

Resource Manager
71 Corps Lane
Carthage, TN 37030
Phone: (615) 735-1034
Fax: (615) 735-1032

Ten-mile and twelve-mile trails. Primitive camping and loading ramps. Bring your own horse.

Red Oak Ridge Hiking and Riding Trail

Resource Manager's Office
5050 Dale Hollow Dam Road
Dale Hollow Lake
Celina, TN 38551
Phone: (931) 243-3136

Eighteen miles of trails. Bring your own horse. Primitive camping and tie-ups available.

Twin Forks Horse Trail

3737 Bell Rd
J. Percy Priest Lake
Nashville, TN 37214-2260
Phone: (615) 889-1975,
(615) 883-2351 Lake Info
Fax: (615) 391-0005

Seventeen miles of public trails. Picnic/parking area with restrooms. Bring your own horse.

Photo Acknowledgments

We thank all who submitted photographs for this publication, the Tennessee Department of Agriculture for compiling them, and the North Carolina Agricultural Statistics Office for printing the cover.

Quarter Horse (1) submitted by Doyle Meadows, Petersburg.

Miniature Donkey (2) submitted by Theresa Puckett, Gallatin.

Tennessee Walker (3) submitted by the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' & Exhibitors' Association, Lewisburg.

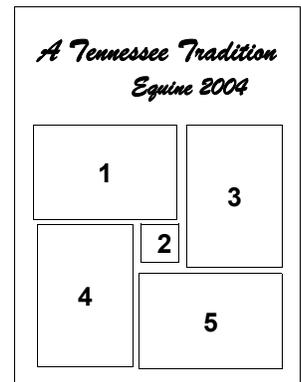
Paint (4) submitted by Debra Brooks, Goodlettsville.

Spotted Saddle (5) submitted by Sis Osborne, Cornersville.

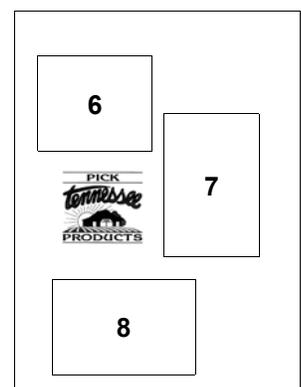
Arabian (6) submitted by Jerry Scott, College Grove.

Spotted Mule (7) submitted by Jenny Housley, Franklin.

Appaloosa (8) submitted by Dannie Gregory, Mt. Juliet.



Front Cover



Back Cover