

EQUINE LINE



Volume 4, Issue 2 April/May 2010

Fencing Options for Horses



By Audrey Reith, Equine & Livestock Educator

When considering new or replacement fencing for your horse farm or homestead, always remember that visibility is the most important characteristic of horse fencing. Poorly visible fences such as high tensile and barbed wire fences should not be used with horses; the animals may incur severe injuries (e.g. deep lacerations and broken bones) if they become entangled in fence wires.

The top five concerns about horse fencing are:

- ◆ Containment
- ◆ Safety
- ◆ Budget
- ◆ Maintenance
- ◆ Aesthetics

From electric fencing to vinyl systems, flexible fence with high-tensile wire and wire mesh to traditional and plastic-coated wood enclosures, horse owners have a wide variety of style and material choices.

Undoubtedly... Wooden Fences Preferred By Horse Owners.

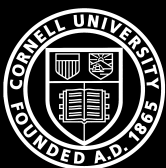
Board fences are made from 1- to 2-inch thick, 4- to 6-inch wide boards nailed to flat-sided wooden posts. Board fences can be built to any height, although 4 1/2 and 5 foot heights are most common.

Posts are typically spaced at 8 feet. However, board length should always be checked before deciding on spacing. For example, if 16 foot boards are purchased, the posts cannot be driven straight enough to attach the boards every 8 feet and post spacing must be decreased.

(Continued on Page 2)

In This Issue:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fencing Options for Horses | 1 |
| Installing Fence Posts | 2 |
| Constructing Corner and Brace Posts | 4 |
| Pasture Wise and Paddock Smart | 5 |
| Sacrifice Areas; Can You Afford Not To? | 5 |
| Your Pre-Drive Safety Checklist | 6 |
| AEM is Good Housekeeping | 7 |
| Horse Enthusiasts WANTED for Sullivan County Horse Council | 7 |
| Equine Calendar | 8 |



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Board fences are strong, attractive, and safe for animals. However, these fences are often built incorrectly by placing the boards on the wrong side of the post to maintain aesthetics. Boards should always be attached to the side of the post facing the livestock. Otherwise, animals tend to push boards off the post when they lean or push themselves against the fence.

Board fences are expensive to build and maintain. Furthermore, the addition of one more board significantly increases the amount of materials needed or the labor required to build and maintain the fence. Labor is considerably higher for board fences than for most wire fences. Other disadvantages include splintering, breaking, and rotting of boards.

Other Popular Picks...

Electric Fencing

Electric horse fencing is a psychological and a physical barrier. Horses are trained that they will receive a shock if they touch the fence. Many horse owners turn to electric fences to prevent injuries associated with fences. In the past when electric fence consisted of electrified bare wires, horse owners shied away from it. However, now electrified fencing is offered in PVC-coated wire, mesh and braid. Electrified mesh is made of polyethylene polymer woven with wires to contain the horses. Electric braid fencing, a relatively new product, is installed to posts and is made of braided polyester.

Vinyl

One of vinyl fencing's first applications was in the equine industry because it prevents injury to horses and requires no traditional maintenance. In addition, most vinyl fences used to enclose horses are white, which can keep horses from colliding with them at night (other colors are also available), and horses are not likely to crib on vinyl fences.

The vinyl itself is very strong, and vinyl fence construction contributes to the ultimate strength and durability of the fence. Vinyl fences are also free from traditional fence maintenance. Many vinyl fences also come with long warranties, some up to a lifetime.

Flexible Fence

Plastic-coated high tensile wire products continue to be popular, relatively inexpensive horse fence. From 5" rail made of three wires encased in polymer to single polymer-coated strands, to electrified coated wire, the choices for horse owners are virtually limitless. Often, horse owners choose to make the top wire of fence electrified to discourage horses from leaning on the top of the fence.

Wire Mesh

Wire mesh fencing constructed of galvanized wire that is highly visible, rust resistant, and does not require much maintenance keeps horses in the paddock and keeps other animals out. The mesh openings are no larger than 2" x 4", so horses' hooves can't step through the fence, making it especially safe. The rectangular mesh has a smooth edge that protects the horses if they rub on it. The material will simply spring back if stepped on, which protects animals from injury and minimizes repairs.

Installing Fence Posts

*Richard E. Phillips, Department of Agricultural Engineering,
University of Missouri Extension;*

*[http://extension.missouri.edu/publications/
DisplayPub.aspx?P=G1192#installing](http://extension.missouri.edu/publications/DisplayPub.aspx?P=G1192#installing)*

Installing fence posts is not a difficult task, but there are some basic things to keep in mind. This is true whether one is installing a mile of farm fencing, or a couple of hundred of feet of fence for a backyard. One of the most common mistakes occurs when ground expansion caused by frost and/or moisture is not taken into account.

Fence posts that are not properly installed will, over time, be pushed right out of the ground. How is that possible?

If you have ever squeezed a watermelon seed between your fingers and shot it across the room then you understand the principle behind this phenomenon.

When ground freezes it expands. The expansion of ice is an irresistible force. Over time it will wear down mountains. A lowly fence post stands little chance against such force. But, it is possible to install a fence post so that the expansion of the ground will not gradually remove your posts that you worked so hard to install.

For our farm fencing we use round, treated posts. Round posts almost always have a big end and a small end. The first trick to having stable fence posts is to put the big end in the ground. As you can see in Figure 1, frost expansion will try to force the post deeper into the ground (like a watermelon seed shooting back towards you when you squeeze it!). This is even more true if the post extends to below the frost line, since expansion pressure will then be almost entirely lateral.



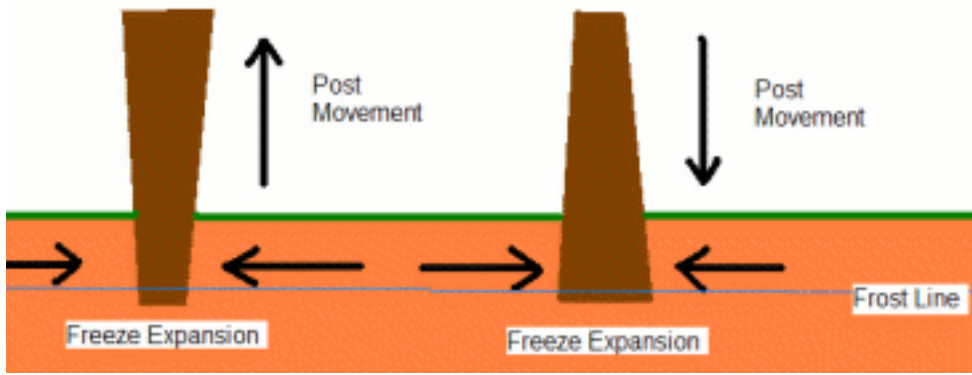


Figure 1. Freezing can force a post out of the ground. (Taper of posts is exaggerated for clarity)

If the small end of the post is put in the ground, the expansion of freezing ground will tend to push the post upwards. (This will be amplified if the post does not extend below the frost line.) This upwards movement of the post will create space below the post. When the ground thaws, dirt will fall from around the post to the bottom of the post hole. Each cycle of freeze and thaw will lift the post a bit, until the entire post becomes unstable and falls over!

Posts set in concrete are even more susceptible to this phenomenon if they are not properly installed.

Picture the industrious fence builder who carefully mixes concrete to

pour around their fence posts. The natural tendency in digging a post hole leaves it smaller at the bottom than at the top. Wanting a nicely finished appearance, the builder puts the post in the ground, fills the hole with concrete, and then fashions a nice, rounded to the concrete. This usually leaves a lip of concrete above the ground.

In this diagram we can see what happens through a series of freeze and thaw cycles.

Not only is lateral pressure applied to the post and its concrete base, but the vertical ground expansion under the lip of concrete amplifies the upward motion of the post. As the concrete moves upwards, its rough

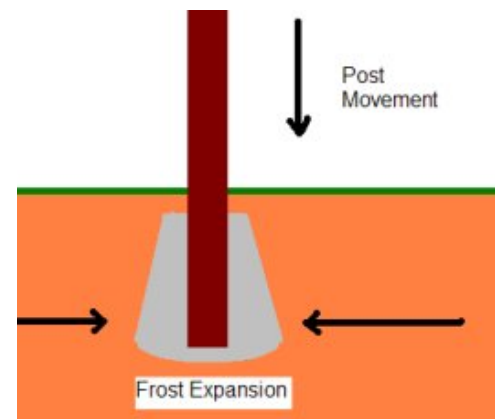


Figure 3: A bell shaped hole makes for a stable post.

edges dislodge surrounding dirt, which falls to the bottom of the hole.

Over time, the fence post is literally lifted right out of the ground!

A better technique is to dig a bell shaped hole - larger at the bottom than the top (see Figure 3). Also, the concrete should not extend above ground level. Doing this insures that lateral expansion tends to force the post downwards, and also insures that there is no lip for the expanding ground to get a hold of to lift the post upwards.

Following these tips will help to build a fence that is sturdy and lasts for many years with the minimum amount of maintenance.

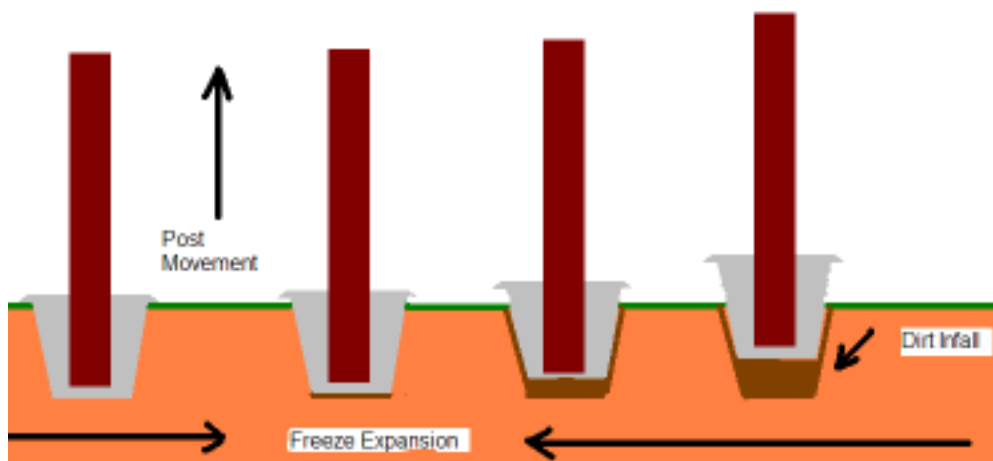


Figure 2: Frost heave is exaggerated with improper use of concrete!

Constructing Corner and Brace Posts

Richard E. Phillips, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Missouri Extension;
<http://extension.missouri.edu/publications/DisplayPub.aspx?P=G1192#installing>

This guide will provide some basic construction information to help you build a good fence. Good fences start with good materials.

Corner and brace assemblies

Once the fence line has been cleared of brush and other obstructions, the first step is locating and installing corners and brace assemblies. This is the most important part of the fence construction process. A fence is no better than its corners and braces. Installation of these assemblies frequently takes up to half the total fence construction time.

Figure 1 shows proper construction of double-span wood-anchor post assemblies. The double span assembly is more than twice as strong as the single span and should be used whenever fence length exceeds 200 feet. A corner post will need a brace assembly for each fence line leading to it. Post depths shown in Figure 1 are minimums. Use deeper settings for clay or wet soil conditions.

The proper method of securing brace wire is shown in Figure 2. Double span brace post assembly. Post depths shown are considered to be minimum. The correct procedure for threading the nine gage smooth wire used as a diagonal in the brace assembly is also demonstrated in Figure 2.

If a fence constructed of materials other than wood is more than 650 feet between the corner posts, place braced-line post assemblies every 650 feet in

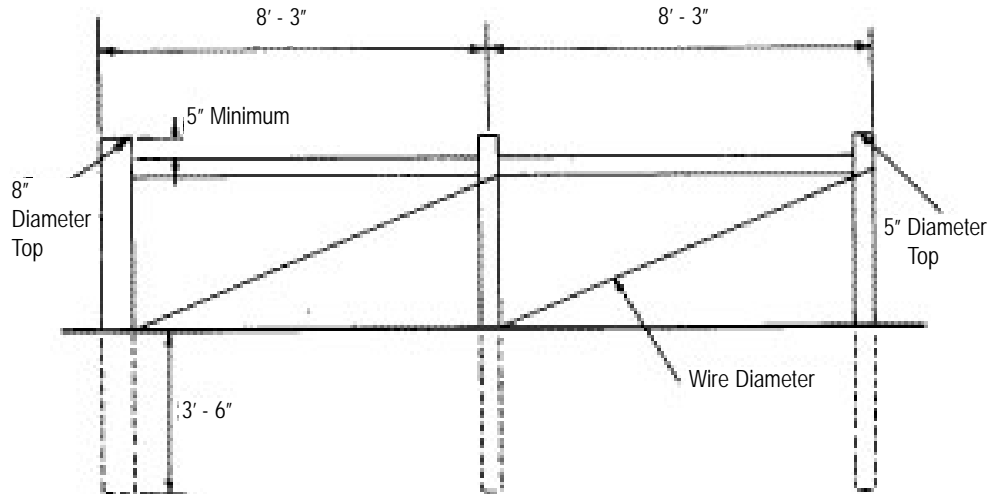


Figure 1

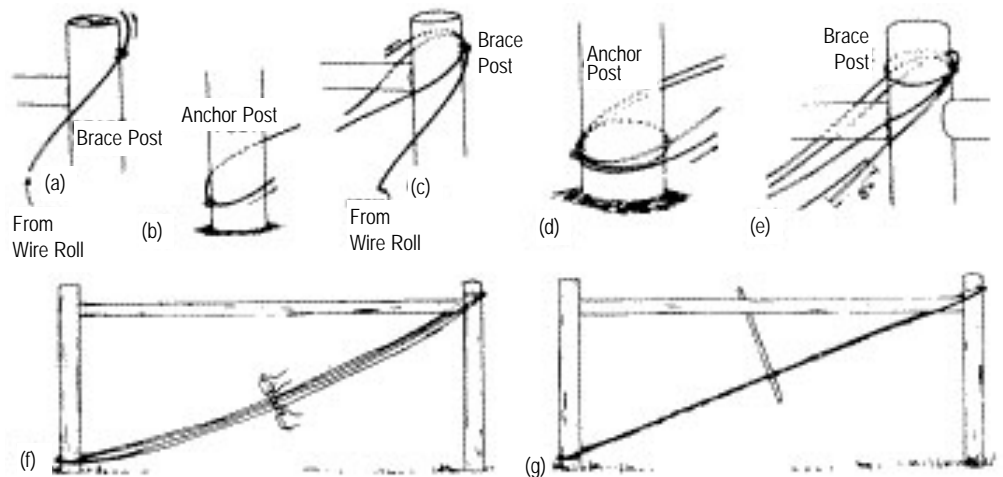


Figure 2

Correct procedure for threading the nine gage smooth wire used as a diagonal in the brace assembly.

the fence line. A braced line assembly is the same as a single-span braced corner except that a second diagonal brace wire is used to take fence pull in the opposite direction.

Steel corner post and brace assemblies are available and can be used in place of wooden assemblies. Both posts and braces should be anchored in concrete. The concrete anchor for corner posts should be 20 inches square

and extend 3-1/2 feet below ground. Braces may be anchored in 20-inch square blocks extending two feet below the ground.



Pasture Wise and Paddock Smart

Provided by: Hudson River Estuary, Lower Hudson Coalition of Conservation Districts, Agriculture Environmental Management Program, and DEC

Pastures and paddocks can provide a healthy diet and safe exercise area for horses. A well-managed grass pasture can meet the nutritional requirements of most horses. This benefit can be maximized by using a rotational grazing system. Conversely, poorly managed, overgrazed pastures or exercise areas can negatively affect horse health and potentially human health as well. On de-nuded pasture land and paddocks, soil sediments, manure, fertilizers, and pesticides can all be moved during a heavy rainfall into surface and groundwater sources. Not only can these pollutants impact horses, they may also affect people who live downstream from the horse area.

Horses benefit from grazing high quality pastures. Grazing the plants at their vegetative stage (before going to seed) will provide higher nutritional value forage. For cool season grasses, this stage could be maintained by grazing when the plants reach between 8-10 inches in height. Resting the pastures during the grazing season will allow the re-growth needed to graze them again. Moving the horses out of the field when the grass is 3-4 inches high will allow faster re-growth and will also help increase the life span of the stand and reduce overgrazing.

Grazing plants too short will interfere with the dry matter intake of the horse. It may also cause horses to ingest soil and become sickly. Having shorter plants will allow more weeds to invade the pastures, increasing the chance for consumption of toxic plants and may be engaging in a more costly, less environment friendly weed control program.

Management:

Resting pastures is critical! Recovery time for grasses ranges from 10 to as many as 60 days, depending upon season, weather, and soil characteristics. Generally expect to wait at least 14 days for grasses to re-grow to grazing height in spring, and 30 or more days in summer. A good rule of thumb for grazing in New York is to avoid exceeding 7 days on any one paddock. To do this, divide your total pasture area into a minimum of 5 paddocks, and rotate animals to a new paddock at least once a week. This system will allow each paddock to rest for 28 days. In springtime when grasses are growing quickly, you may need to move horses through the rotation faster or mow the

grass in order to prevent plants from getting too mature and unpalatable before they've been grazed. If you make hay, you may choose instead to withhold 1/2 of your pasture from your grazing system so that you can harvest a first cutting from it. After re-growth, this area may be added back into your rotation system. Ideally, a paddock should be mowed as soon as possible after every time animals are removed and rotated on to the next paddock. If mowing is delayed for many days, new re-growth that occurs in the interim will be clipped off and wasted. Soil test pastures to determine the need for fertilizer and lime, and follow recommendations. If pasture is new or has not received lime and fertilizer for many years, you may wish to test for 2-3 years in a row to establish a healthy fertility level. After that, a test every 3 years is sufficient. Remember that if soil pH is too low, any fertilizer you apply may not be accessible to the grass, resulting in a waste of money!

Sacrifice Areas; Can You Afford Not To?

Provided by: Hudson River Estuary, Lower Hudson Coalition of Conservation Districts, Agriculture Environmental Management Program, and DEC

Sacrifice area, dry lot, turn out area, exercise yard, corral or paddock, all refer to a selected area that is "sacrificed" from the grazing system and is used to confine animals in order to protect pastures from over-use at critical times (i.e., winter months, wet soils, and times of slow pasture plant regrowth and rest periods).

A well planned sacrifice area is of minimal size required for the maximum number of animals needing to be in the space at any given time. Since the sacrifice area is expected to receive maximum use, reducing the amount of bare soil exposed by hoof traffic will help you to achieve environmental protection goals. Consider the space needs for your particular herd, groups, or individual, and the amount of pasture and exercise that supplements their turnout time. Create a sacrifice area that is no bigger than what you require. Keep in mind that there are limits to a particular property's ability to support animals. In some cases, this challenge may be answered by drastically reducing turnout time and space, combined with meticulous manure management and disposal.

It is important to create a well drained, hoof friendly surface over the sacrifice area as it will minimize ice and mud and promote better horse health. To do so, you may



need to remove as much of the fine-textured "topsoil" as is practical, and replace with 8-12 inches of well-draining gravel. Compacting the gravel well with machinery will help to lock the larger particles (stones) in place. Gravel should be well-graded, meaning it should have an assortment of particle sizes from sand and some fines up to stones of one inch in diameter. Larger stone size may be detrimental to hooves, and even a base containing 1" stone may need to be covered to prevent bruising. You may wish to top with stone dust or sand for a hoof-friendly footing.

A good surface is a key part of any mud-reduction plan and can reduce the amount of manure or soil laden runoff exiting the site. Some areas may require subsurface drainage (curtain or tile drains) where seasonal perched or high water tables exist. Spots that are particularly troublesome due to heavy traffic and/ or wetness may benefit from the use of a geotextile covered with 8+ inches of gravel base and your choice of surface material. By mitigating areas of pooled water you also reduce fly breeding habitat.

While sacrifice areas are a management tool and key to good pasture management, they also can be invaluable to horse management. For example, sacrifice areas can be used to offer turnout when preventing overconsumption of lush spring pasture forage is critical. They are also useful in juggling the turnout of compatible groups of equines when pasture area is limited. In cases where there is no pasture at all, horses may spend 100% of their outdoor time in this area.

Your Pre-Drive Safety Checklist

By *Lisa Kemp*

Before any kind of trailer travel, do a once-over in these areas, checking that:

- ◆ All lights are working;
- ◆ Brakes are working, and brake maintenance is up-to-date;
- ◆ Trailer hitch is secure, and safety chains are on;
- ◆ Dirt and debris are swept out;
- ◆ Trailer mats are clean and dry;
- ◆ Dividers are securely fastened;
- ◆ Loose, rattling parts have been tightened or secured;
- ◆ Sharp edges or loose wires inside trailer are fixed;

- ◆ Trailer is loaded properly and within weight limits;
- ◆ Lug nuts on all wheels are tight; and
- ◆ Tire pressure is within recommended ranges when tires are cold.

Be sure you've packed:

- ◆ First aid kits for horses and humans;
- ◆ An emergency kit with flares or cones, a working jack, and extra halters and lead ropes;
- ◆ A fire extinguisher that is working and easily accessible;
- ◆ A lug wrench or tire iron, and a tire pressure gauge;
- ◆ Fully charged cell phone(s), and a charger on board;
- ◆ A list of emergency numbers, including physician and veterinarian;
- ◆ Equipment and gear that is secured in the trailer with bungee cords or rope to keep things in place in the event of a collision.

Once horses are loaded and before driving off, check that:

- ◆ Horses are tied securely and with proper length of lead rope or quick-release trailer tie;
- ◆ Hay nets are securely fastened;
- ◆ Butt chains or bars are fastened; and
- ◆ All doors, windows, and gates are securely latched.

Finally, drive with caution. Towing a trailer alters the way your vehicle handles:

- ◆ Allow more time for stopping;
- ◆ Keep greater distance between you and the vehicle ahead;
- ◆ Signal for turns earlier;
- ◆ Stop every few hours to give your horses a break from the motion and noise, and to offer them water;
- ◆ If you're driving more than 12 hours, break it up and plan to stay somewhere overnight.



AEM is Good Housekeeping

Provided by: Hudson River Estuary, Lower Hudson Coalition of Conservation Districts, Agriculture Environmental Management Program, and DEC

Most state regulations regarding livestock and agriculture do not cover owners of small numbers of recreational horses. Some communities, especially those becoming more suburban, have adopted ordinances to fill this apparent regulatory void. Such ordinances may limit the number of horses allowed per grazable acre, require horse owners to draw up and abide by a manure management plan, or simply request the owner to ensure that the operation does not have a potential pollution problem. If you live in a residential or rapidly growing sub-urban area, you will likely receive more scrutiny from your neighbors and municipality than horse owners living in more rural areas. By taking the initiative to be a good neighbor, you can demonstrate responsible management and share the joy of horses with your community. New York State's Agricultural Environmental Management Program (AEM) is a tool that you can use to insure your Good Horsekeeping.

Background

New York has one of the highest populations of horses in the United States. In addition to contributing to the economy of the state, horses provide a positive experience to those involved with them - including children, adults, and the mentally and physically challenged. The 168,000 horses in the state each eat about 20 lbs. of hay and grain, and drink about 80 lbs. of water per day. That adds up to a pile of manure -- about nine tons per year, and that does not include bedding! Proper management of manure and pastures is critical to the health of the horse and the protection of our lands and waterways. Runoff from horse facilities of all sizes can carry soil and waste contaminants into watercourses, creating a non-point source of pollution. Sources of pollution carried in runoff include sediment, fertilizer, and pesticide residues, as well as nitrates, phosphates, organic matter, and fecal organisms from animal wastes. Contaminated runoff may also flow through the soil and threaten shallow or improperly cased wells down slope from animals or their wastes. These pollutants may affect natural aquatic communities and humans alike. Most of the Hudson Valley's land drains to the Hudson River. Activities in the region's farthest corners impact the Rivers water quality. Conscientious horse owners value our resources and take responsible action to protect them.

The Benefits of Good Horsekeeping

In general, by managing horse pastures more effectively and incorporating the benefits of a sound waste management system, horse managers can increase forage production, lower production costs, improve aesthetics, and promote a healthier environment.



**New York State
Horse Council**

Horse Enthusiasts WANTED for Sullivan County Horse Council, a future chapter of the NYS Horse Council

Mission Statement of the New York State Horse Council

We are New York's equine volunteer umbrella organization devoted to creating a forum in which horsemen of diverse interests can use their "horsepower" to guarantee a future of horses, horse sports, trail development, land use and horse-related businesses in New York State. Our membership consists of individuals, equine organizations, stables, and businesses and together our voice is well recognized throughout the state in these pursuits.

Our collective voice has been successful in many accomplishments:

- ◆ Horse boarding declared an agricultural pursuit which facilitates tax advantages.
- ◆ Indoor arenas recognized as farm buildings for the application of the ten year farm building tax exemption rule.
- ◆ Waiver of income and number of horses for start up boarding farms to qualify for agricultural tax exemption.
- ◆ Inclusion of boarding income in federal gross farm income for farmer's school tax rebate.



- ◆ Reutilization of race horses commission.
- ◆ Authorization of towns and municipalities to develop farmland protection plans.
- ◆ Seven acre for agriculture assessment which reduced the size of parcels for land use in agriculture from ten acres.
- ◆ Elimination of county legislative body approval for designation of certain horse boarding operations as land used for agriculture production.
- ◆ First state to have a helmet law requiring children and beginning riders to wear helmets.
- ◆ Law limiting landowner liability for equestrian usage.
- ◆ Horse recognized as an agricultural animal versus a companion animal.
- ◆ Law mandating humane transport of horses to one tier trailers and increased the fine level on in-humane equine transportation in 2001.
- ◆ Defeated a transport to slaughter bill in 2000 which was not considered by the industry as being beneficial.
- ◆ Expansion of NY Trail System.
- ◆ Support of Cornell's Diagnostic Lab and Equine Facility.

- ◆ Standardized Road Signs.
- ◆ Requirement for Equine Rabies Vaccination for State Fairground Events.

Why Join Us?

- ◆ \$1,000,000 Added Liability Insurance.
- ◆ Scholarship Opportunities from NYSHC for Several NYS Equine Colleges.
- ◆ Members are informed of current events in the equine industry at both state and federal level.
- ◆ Advocacy in Albany for: Farrier Sales Tax Exemption Inherent Risk Legislation.
- ◆ Local Advocacy to: Protect & Expand the NY Trail System Encourage County Master Plans to Include Equine Use.
- ◆ Free NYSHC Newsletter.

NYSHC is a 501 (c) (3) non profit organization. For more info please contact, Shannon Budnik, NY State Horse Council, Mid Hudson Regional Director or visit our website at, www.nyshc.org or call for info 1-845-436-7669 (PONY)

Equine Calendar

APRIL

- 17 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 17 **Schooling Show** Gardnertown Farm, Newburgh, NY 845-564-6658
Tricia Dencker TDencker1@aol.com www.gardnertownfarm.com
- 18 **Schooling Show** Willow Hill Farm, Montgomery, NY 845-457-1414
Annette Mohr info@willowhillfarmny.com www.willowhillfarmny.com
- 21 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 23-24 **Friday & Saturday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- 24 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 24 **English Hunter Clinic** SDHPA Arena, Hopewell Junction, NY 845-855-3199
Andy Hunt ahunt59686@aol.com www.sdhpa.com
- 24-25 **Hudson Valley Draft Horse Spring Plow** Tilly-Foster Farm, Brewster, NY 845 567-2032
Robin Jurechko dmjure33@frontiernet.net
- 25 **Open Show to Benefit ERR** Dorian Equestrian Center, Campbell Hall, NY 845-744-1728
Colleen Segarra phishmare@aol.com www.equineresourcesource.com
- 25 **Schooling Show** Greystone Stables, New Hampton, NY 845-355-7433
Jody Moraski greystonestable@optimum.net www.greystonestables.net
- 25 **Circuit Show** Lucky C Stables, New Paltz, NY 845-255-3220
Gary & Susan Clark sclark8@hvc.rr.com www.luckycstables.com
- 25 **Orange County 4-H Riding Clinic (Members Only)** Orange County Park 845-361-1290
Maryellen Mann redleo60@hotmail.com www.cce.cornell.edu/orange

For more information call 845-344-1234. Get your copy of the 2010 Equine Activity Calendar online at cce.cornell.edu/orange

- 25 **11th Annual Rutgers Young Horse Auction** Rutgers' Cook Campus, New Brunswick, NJ 732-932-9404
Sarah Ralston Ralston@aesop.rutgers.edu <http://younghorse.Rutgers.edu>
- 25 **English Hunter Show** SDHPA Arena, Hopewell Junction, NY 845-855-3199
Andy Hunt ahunt59686@aol.com www.sdhpa.com
- 25 **WHH Spring Hunter Pace** Spantown Road, Florida, NY 845-986-6135
Noreen Gratzel ngratzel@warwick.net www.windyhollowhunt.org
- 28 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 28 **Job Fair** Harness Racing Museum, Goshen, NY 845-294-6330
Education Coordinator hmedu@frontiernet.net www.harnessmuseum.com
- 30 **Friday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com

MAY

- 1 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 1 **Spring-Summer #2** Old Field Farm, Goshen, NY 845-294-6339
Debra Carr debcarr@exclusivelyEquineProperties.com www.oldfieldfarm.net
- 1 **Ulster County 4-H Horse Clinic** Ulster County Fairgrounds, New Paltz, NY 845-340-3990
Patty Zellmer psz2@cornell.edu www.cce.ulster.org
- 1 **Saturday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- 1-2 **Saturday & Sunday Racing** Tioga Downs, Nichols, NY 888-WIN-TIOGA
Clover Perrotta cperrotta@tiogadowns.com www.tiogadowns.com
- 2 **C Rated Show** Gardnertown Farm, Newburgh, NY 845-564-6658
Tricia Dencker TDencker1@aol.com www.gardnertownfarm.com



Equine Calendar Continued

For more information call 845-344-1234. Get your copy of the 2010 Equine Activity Calendar online at cce.cornell.edu/orange

MAY

- 2 **SPARC Trail Ride** Stewart State Forest, Montgomery NY 845-781-3420
Debbie Schiraldi debbieschiraldi@hvc.rr.com www.sparc.info
- 2 **PAHC Dressage Schooling Show** Thomas Bull Memorial Park, Montgomery, NY
845-292-7797 Marguerite Iling milling@hughes.net www.phoenixarabian.com
- 5 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 5 **Golf Outing to Benefit Winslow Therapeutic Center** Warwick, NY 845-986-6686
Jennifer Caffrey Jen@winslow.org www.winslow.org
- 6-8 **Thursday - Saturday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- 8 **CCE Horse Owners Business School** CCE Broome County-Binghamton NY
607-584-9967 Brian J. Aukema bjaj14@cornell.edu www.cce.cornell.edu/broome
- 8 **Hands-On Carriage Driving Seminar** Shadow Brook Farm, Middletown, NY
Bettyann Seablaide, 914-443-2431, 845-692-5046, shadowbrook@citlink.net,
- 8 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 8 **Children's Workshop** Harness Racing Museum, Goshen, NY 845-294-6330
Education Coordinator hrmedu@frontiernet.net www.harnessmuseum.com
- 8 **Horse Show** Rockmount Equestrian Center, Saugerties, NY 845-246-5547
Joann Grennan Joann@rockmountequestrian.com www.rockmountequestrian.com
- 8 **Gymkhana Events** SDHPA Arena, Hopewell Junction, NY 845-724-3721
Doreen Higham dhigham372@aol.com www.sdhpacom
- 8 **Open Horse Show** Stone Wall Farms, Jeffersonville, NY 845-482-5302
Barbara Moran stonewallfarms93@earthlink.net www.stonewallfarms.net
- 8-9 **Saturday & Sunday Racing** Tioga Downs, Nichols, NY 888-WIN-TIOGA
Clover Perrotta cperrotta@tiogadowns.com www.tiogadowns.com
- 9 **C Rated Show** Gardnertown Farm, Newburgh, NY 845-564-6658
Tricia Dencker TDencker1@aol.com www.gardnertownfarm.com
- 9 **NYSTQHA Open Show** Orange County Park, Montgomery, NY 845-775-5199
Gail Clark gail.clark@ogilvy.com www.nystqha.com
- 9 **WHH Spring Hunter Pace** Spanktown Road, Florida, NY 845-986-6136
Noreen Gratzel ngratzel@warwick.net www.windyhollowhunt.org
- 12 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 13-15 **Friday & Saturday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- 15 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 15-16 **Saturday & Sunday Racing** Tioga Downs, Nichols, NY 888-WIN-TIOGA
Clover Perrotta cperrotta@tiogadowns.com www.tiogadowns.com
- 16 **C Rated Show** Gardnertown Farm, Newburgh, NY 845-564-6658
Tricia Dencker TDencker1@aol.com www.gardnertownfarm.com
- 16 **Western Pleasure Show** SDHPA Arena, Hopewell Junction, NY 845-297-9770
Pat Gardner regnpat@optonline.net www.sdhpacom
- 16 **WHH Spring Dressage Show** Sussex County Fairgrounds, NJ 973-764-0925
Sally Wiley scwiley@yahoo.com www.windyhollowhunt.org
- 16 **UHC Leader's Open Show** Ulster County Fairgrounds, New Paltz, NY 845-626-2669
Carol Fitzpatrick rploft@hvc.rr.com www.uchc-ny.org
- 16 **Duck Derby to Benefit Winslow Therapeutic Center** Warwick, NY 845-986-6686
Jennifer Caffrey Jen@winslow.org www.winslow.org
- 16 **Schooling Show** Willow Hill Farm, Montgomery, NY 845-457-1414
Annette Mohr info@willowhillfarmny.com www.willowhillfarmny.com
- 19 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 20-22 **Thursday - Saturday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- 21-23 **Technical Large Animal Emergency Rescue** Schunemunk Shadow Stables,
New Windsor, NY 845-534-0365 Jennifer Migdal jennifer@ivyrockfarms.com
www.centerlinestudios.com/ivyrockfarm/
- 21-23 **Friday - Sunday Racing** Tioga Downs, Nichols, NY 888-WIN-TIOGA
Clover Perrotta cperrotta@tiogadowns.com www.tiogadowns.com
- 22 **All English Open Show** Brook Edge Farms, Ferndale, NY 845-292-5313
Debbie Norris brookedgefarms@gmail.com www.brookedgefarms.com
- 22 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 22 **4-H Horse Evaluation Clinic (Members Only)** Dutchess County Fairgrounds, Rhinebeck,
New York 845-677-8223 Lauren Drum lld8@cornell.edu www.ccedutchess.org
- 22 **Schooling Show** Greystone Stables, New Hampton, NY 845-355-7433
Jody Moraski greystonestable@optimum.net www.greystonestables.net
- 22 **Hudson Valley Draft Horse Square Dance** Smith's Barn, New Paltz NY
845-883-4007 Robin Jurechko dmjire33@frontiernet.net
- 22-23 **2 Day Schooling Dressage Show** Horses and Hounds Stables, Gardiner, NY
845-895-9376 Michael & Diana Maglio dm@hvc.rr.com www.horsesandhoundsstable.com
- 23 **Woodstock Riding Club Spring Fling Show Clinic** Dawn Clayton,
quickclayton@yahoo.com, www.woodstockridingclub.com
- 23 **Open Horse Show** Seven Meadows Farm, Goshen, NY 845-294-6011
Mary Peres sevenmeadowfarm@aol.com www.sevenmeadowfarm.net
- 26 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 27-29 **Thursday - Saturday Racing** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY 877-88-VERNON
Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- 29 **Team Penning** Clover Hill Farm, Wallkill, NY 845-851-8018
Marcy & Ed Moran Bxstable@aol.com www.nyshorse.com
- 29 **Yard Sale to Benefit Woodstock Riding Club** Green Heron Farm, Woodstock, NY
845-294-9427 Roberta Jackson rjhj@hvc.rr.com www.greenheronfarm.com
- 29 **NYSTQYA Barbeque** Orange County Park, Montgomery, NY 845-775-5201
Gail Clark gail.clark@ogilvy.com www.nystqha.com
- 29-30 **NYSTQYA 2 Day Clinic** Orange County Park, Montgomery, NY 845-775-5200
Gail Clark gail.clark@ogilvy.com www.nystqha.com
- 29-30 **Saturday-Sunday Racing** Tioga Downs, Nichols, NY 888-WIN-TIOGA
Clover Perrotta cperrotta@tiogadowns.com www.tiogadowns.com
- 30-31 **\$1M Empire Breeders Classic/3YO NY Bred** Tioga Downs, Nichols, NY
888-WIN-TIOGA Clover Perrotta cperrotta@tiogadowns.com www.tiogadowns.com
- 30-31 **\$1M Empire Breeders Classic/3YO NY Bred** Vernon Downs, Vernon, NY
877-88-VERNON Jason Settlemoir jsettlemoir@tiogadowns.com www.vernondowns.com
- Spring TBA **CCE Horseman's Workforce Development Series**
CCE Saratoga Office Ballston Spa NY 518-885-8995
Sharon T. LaPier st32@cornell.edu www.cceequine.org





Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Orange County

Community Campus
18 Seward Avenue, Suite 300
Middletown, NY 10940-1919

EQUINE LINE



Equine Line is produced by *Hudson Valley Livestock* digest personnel. *Equine Line* is a bi-monthly publication designed to provide the horse owner/enthusiast with timely, relevant information pertaining to the various segments of the equine industry in the upper Hudson Valley and Catskill Mountain areas of upstate New York. Contact your local Cooperative Extension office for subscription information.

This issue was prepared by Audrey Reith, CCE Orange and Ulster Counties.

Audrey Reith
CCE Orange & Ulster Counties
845-344-1234
845-389-3564 (cell phone)
ald5@cornell.edu

Mike Bessire
CCE Greene & Columbia Counties
518-622-9820
rgb8@cornell.edu

Jennifer Fimbel
CCE Dutchess County
845-677-8223
jH20@cornell.edu