The air dancer was placed adjacent to the perimeter on an elevated fog machine was positioned under the perimeter of the round pen. A novel stimulus, one stimulus at a time (fog machine, 5.2 m tall air dancer, paintball gun), having visual and auditory components. The fog machine was positioned under the perimeter of the round pen. The air dancer was placed adjacent to the perimeter on an elevated platform. The paintball gun was fired away from the direction of the horse, approximately 2 m from the horse in the pen. For reactivity assessment, each horse was fitted with a heart rate (HR) monitor and Fitbit. Each horse was given a 30 s adjustment period to the round pen. Following the adjustment period, baseline reactivity was measured over an additional 30 s. Exposure to each stimulus was temporarily ceased for a 60 s break. Exposure to each stimulus then resumed and habituation was determined when the horse ceased to react, showing a drop in HR. Heart rate was recorded every 10 s and the Fitbit step count was recorded immediately before entering and after exiting the round pen. A mixed model with repeated measures (SAS) was used to analyze effects of work type on heart rate, habituation, and steps. Statistical significance was considered at \( P < 0.05 \) and trends were considered at \( 0.05 < P < 0.10 \). No difference in HR was reported when exposed to the air dancer. Patrol HR was greater than EAAT \( (P = 0.023) \) and Show \( (P = 0.012) \) with no difference between EAAT and Show when exposed to fog. Patrol HR was greater than EAAT \( (P = 0.046) \) and Show \( (P = 0.027) \) with no difference between EAAT and Show when exposed to the gun. No difference in habituation was reported between work types when exposed to fog or gun. EAAT habituation tended to be greater than Show \( (P = 0.073) \) when exposed to the air dancer. No difference in steps was reported when exposed to the air dancer or gun. Patrol steps were greater than EAAT \( (P = 0.017) \) and Show \( (P = 0.014) \) with no difference between EAAT and Show when exposed to fog. These results agree with previous studies while also showing that type of work affects reactivity when exposed to novel stimuli. Understanding how type of work affects horse reactivity is important to professionals engaged in patrol work, EAAT, and horse shows.
and/or volunteers. These results indicate variability in the practices currently implemented in the EAAT industry and suggest opportunities for extension to provide educational programming and resources focused on behavior and training.

**Key Words:** EAAT, education, horse

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**Does discipline matter? An analysis of equine welfare perceptions and beliefs in the context of horse show participation**

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The equine industry is heterogeneous with a vast spectrum of participants. Previous research has focused on the categorization of horse enthusiasts into subgroups based on information regarding equine welfare and their characteristics, further working under the assumption that the equine industry is heterogeneous. The purposes of this study were to 1) identify differences in how participants in certain horse show disciplines perceive equine welfare in general 2) identify differences in how participants in horse show disciplines perceive equine welfare issues within the context of other disciplines. The data reported is part of a larger online survey that was disseminated using social media snowball sampling. The survey was divided into sections that included general demographics, horse showing/riding –related demographics, equine welfare awareness, equine welfare interest, and equine welfare issues in the industry. A total of 1,007 responses were collected, and 330 cases that specified participation in a specific discipline were used in this study. Participants self-identified as Stock Type, Dressage/Sport horse, Saddle Type, and Hunter/Jumper exhibitors. Data were analyzed using t-tests and ANOVA in SPSS statistical software. Discipline groups differed (P < 0.05) in their perception of the impact on welfare of 1.sentiental value, 2.horse showing, 3.ability to express natural behaviors, and 4.ability to socialize with other horses. Participants in Dressage/Sport horse shows felt that sentimental value has more of an impact on welfare (P < 0.05) than those who identified as participants in Hunter/Jumper shows. Participants in Dressage/Sport horse shows felt that horse showing and the ability to express natural behaviors have more of an impact on welfare (P < 0.05) than those who identified as participants in Stock Type Shows. Participants in Dressage/Sport horse shows felt the ability to socialize with other horses has more of an impact on welfare (P < 0.05) than those who identified as participants in Stock Type and Saddle Type shows. Participants in other disciplines had concerns about welfare in others horses has more of an impact on welfare (P < 0.05) than those who identified as participants in Stock Type Shows. Partici-

**Key Words:** equine welfare, five freedoms, demographics

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**Funding experiential education in a university agriculture program using alternative sources**

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University equine programs have inherent costs associated with their operations. Many equine programs, like other agricultural programs, also have experiential learning (EL) opportunities integrated into their curriculum. While adding value to programs, these opportunities can generate higher marginal costs. This case study reviews management and funding source decisions of an equine program at a mid-sized, regional University. The institution utilized a herd of 65 University-owned horses to provide EL opportunities to over 500 students in the equine, pre-veterinary, and veterinary technician programs. Collection and analysis of funding sources, revenue, and expense data for the equine program for 4 years was completed. Characteristics of higher education funding models separate from traditional state appropriated funding or student tuition were reviewed. Results showed that the equine program used 4 distinct funding methods separate from traditional state-