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Binicilik Tesislerinin Düzenlenmesi, Konforu ve Çalışma Koşulları

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ÖZ

Çalışmada, binicilik tesislerinin yerleşim düzeni, konforu ve çalışma koşullarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Farklı bölgelerdeki 20 binicilik tesisi incelendi. İnceleme, binicilik tesislerindeki düzen, konfor ve atların çalışma koşullarını kapsayan 31 soru üzerinden elde edilen veriler değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma 11 ilde ve bu illerde faaliyet gösteren 20 adet binicilik tesisinde yürütülmüştür. Görüşmeler yüz yüze ve telefonla yapılmıştır. Çalışma bulgularına göre her tesiste taşıma için iniş-biniş rampasının bulunduğu görülmüştür. Çiftliklerin hepsinde atlara yönelik eğitim programlarının olmasına rağmen bazı çiftliklerde bu programların bilinçsizce hazırlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Çiftliklerin tamamında çiftlik içerisinde restoran veya kafeterya hizmetinin mevcut olduğu tespit edilirken, çiftliği ziyaret eden araçların park imkânına sahip olduğu belirlendi. Çiftliklerin %65'inde kapalı manej tespit edilirken, kullanılan manej ortalamasının 1,25±0,4 olduğu belirlendi. Çalışmaya dahil edilen atların %85'inin 6 ayda bir aşılandığı ve 3 ayda bir parazit ilacı verildiği belirlenmiştir. Her çiftliğin özel bir veteriner hekimle çalıştığı ve tesislerin %50'sini 45 günlük aralıklarla nalbant ziyaret ettiği görülmüştür. Çalışmada elde edilen verilere göre; Türkiye'deki binicilik tesislerinin bakım ve besleme konusunda hassas oldukları, at refahının çeşitli düzenlemelerle daha iyi bir seviyeye getirilebileceği görülmüştür.

Arrangement, Comfort, and Working Conditions of Equestrian Facilities

Research Article

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ABSTRACT

Examining the design, comfort, and functionality of equestrian facilities was the goal of the study. We looked over twenty equestrian facilities across various geographies. The review was evaluated through 31 questions covering the organization, comfort and working conditions of horses in equestrian facilities The study was conducted in 11 provinces and 20 equestrian facilities operating in these provinces. Both in-person and telephone interviews were done. In accordance with the study's conclusions, every facility has a landing-boarding ramp for transportation. Despite the fact that every farm had horse training programs, it was found that some farms had these programs prepared subconsciously. It was found that all of the farms had cafeterias or restaurants on-site, but that there were parking spaces for the cars that came to visit the farms. The average number of maneges used was 1.25±0.4, even though 65% of the farms possessed indoor maneges. It was found that 85% of the study's horses received parasite medication every three months and a vaccination every six months. It was noted that every farm had a private veterinarian, and a farrier

would visit 50% of the facilities every 45 days. Based on the study's data, it was observed that Turkish equestrian facilities are considerate of food and care, and that a number of laws can improve the welfare of horses.

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1. Introduction

Equestrian facilities are special places designed for horses to take shelter, exercise, and train. Proper regulation of these facilities is important for the health and welfare of horses, as well as ensuring that equestrian sports can be done safely (Özkurt and Güngör, 2022). Some factors to consider in equestrian facilities for the health and safety of horses in facilities:

- Horses can accommodate inside or outside the facility. Indoor housing helps horses to be better controlled and maintained. Horse shelter areas are often known as barns or backgammon. Housing areas should be large enough for horses to feel comfortable and safe (Hakala, 2021).

The nutritional needs of horses are very important. Horse feeding areas ensure that the feed of the horses is given regularly. These areas include feeding equipment, areas where feed will be stored, and water sources (Wheeler, 2008).

Horse's regular exercise: Indoor or outdoor areas can be made for horses to run and train. Indoor areas are especially useful in bad weather conditions. Outdoor exercise areas benefit horses' health thanks to natural sunlight and fresh air outside (Saastamoinen et al., 2015).

The training of horses is very important for equestrian facilities. Horse training grounds help horses learn basic skills, and trainers check if they are suitable for riding horses and preparing for equestrian sports (Popescu et al., 2019).

- Horse health center: Healthcare centers provide medical care, injury treatment, dental care, foot care, vaccination, parasite control, and other veterinary services that enable horses to live healthy and happy lives (Lenart-Boroń et al., 2022).

In equestrian facilities, the care of horses is very important because the horses are healthy and happy, ensuring that their performance is at the highest level. For care of horses: (Nazarenko et al., 2018)

- In equestrian companies, sufficient quantities of high-quality feed and pure water are supplied to maintain the health of horses. A veterinarian oversees the preparation of the proper ration based on the requirements of the horses. A competent trainer creates a training program by figuring out the horses' breed and structure to determine the program's aim. Body grooming and hoof cleaning are valued, and hygiene regulations are observed. Horse welfare is taken into consideration while determining stable size, and the right litter is employed. In order to ensure that horses live better lives, it is preferable to have trained workers care for them.

Equestrian facilities are usually located in places that are intertwined with nature and offer services tailored to the needs of athletes, riders, and horse lovers. The comfort level in these facilities may vary depending on the type of facilities and the quality of service. Some equestrian sports and equestrian facilities offer only basic amenities, while others offer more luxurious services. Basic amenities include

facilities such as stables, riding areas, training grounds, washing and feeding areas. More luxurious facilities can offer services such as accommodation units, restaurants, spa and fitness centers (Nowakowicz-Debek et al., 2014).

Accommodation units can usually be in the form of rooms, suites, and cabins. The size of the rooms, the level of comfort, the quality of the furniture, and the level of cleanliness can vary between the facilities. Suites and cabins, on the other hand, can offer a larger and more luxurious accommodation experience (Ladu et al., 2023).

Restaurants are a pleasant part of dining in equestrian facilities. Restaurants on the premises often serve local delicacies. Some facilities may offer a natural and healthy option by preparing their meals from organic and local ingredients (Öksüz and Kaynakçı Elinç, 2022).

Spa and fitness centers are excellent options for relaxing in equestrian sports and equestrian facilities. These facilities can include facilities such as massage, sauna, steam room, swimming pool and gyms (Lönker et al., 2020).

As a result, the comfort level in equestrian facilities may vary depending on the type of facilities and the quality of service. In addition to the basic amenities, luxury services such as accommodation, restaurants, spas, and fitness centers can also be offered.

Equestrian facilities require special care for the training, health, and welfare of horses. In addition, the safety of facilities and the safety of horses for drivers or riders is also important. Therefore, working conditions in equestrian and equestrian facilities require employers and employees to comply with certain rules (Öksüz and Kaynakçı Elinç, 2022).

Employers must provide all necessary supplies, medical care, and appropriate food and stability to ensure the horses' welfare. It is also important to have access to a veterinarian and to have regular veterinary checks to monitor the health and welfare of the horses.

Employees must be experienced in working with horses and trained in the care, feeding, and training of horses. It is also important for employers to use all safety equipment provided, to follow safety rules when training or operating horses and to cooperate with other employees.

Those working in equestrian facilities usually start working early in the morning and work late in the evening for the care and training of horses. Employers should provide appropriate rest and break times for employees to avoid fatigue and injuries during these long hours (Saastamoinen et al., 2019).

As a result, working conditions in equestrian facilities include important rules and regulations for the welfare and safety of horses. Employers' and employees' compliance with these rules protects the health and welfare of horses, while increasing the efficiency and safety of facilities.

Horse breeds used in equestrian facilities are selected for specific athletic ability and performance. Below are some of the most commonly used horse breeds in equestrian sports: (Lönker et al., 2020)

Thoroughbred: This horse breed is known as the racehorse, and horses that participate in one of the most famous horse races, the Kentucky Derby, are usually from the Thoroughbred breed. Thoroughbreds are famous for their fast running and endurance.

Arab: This horse breed has been bred for thousands of years with its predecessor, especially for use in equestrian sports. Arabian horses are known for their endurance and speed.

Akhal-Teke: This horse breed originated in Turkmenistan and Central Asia and was bred for use in equestrian sports. Akhal-Teke horses are known for their fast running and endurance.

Hanoverian: This German horse breed was bred for equestrian sports and is famous for its athletic abilities. Hanoverian horses are successful in high jumping, dressage, and athletics competitions.

Andalusia: This horse breed is a breed bred in Spain and was bred specifically for equestrian sports. Andalusian horses are known for their elegant and strong structure and high performance.

Quarter horse: This horse breed was bred in the United States and is known for its speed and rapid movements. Quarter horses are especially used in horse racing, rodeo, and horse riding competitions.

Selle Francais: This horse breed was bred in France and is especially known for its jumping races. Selle Francais horses are famous for their high jumping abilities and stamina (Yıldırım, 2022).

Materials used in the construction of stables in equestrian facilities usually include wood, concrete, brick, steel, and metal roofs. Wood allows structures to be easily customized and offers a natural look. Since concrete is a durable and long-lasting material, it is often used in the construction of foundations and walls. Brick is a durable building material and can be used to control the internal temperature of the barn as it retains heat well (Wheeler, 2008). Since steel is light, strong, and durable, it is often used in the construction of roofs. It can also be used to divide and form sections inside the barns. Metal roofs are a preferred material, especially in the construction of outdoor barns, as they are weather resistant (Öksüz and Kaynakçı Elinç, 2022).

"The food given to horses should be fed in appropriate rations that will meet their life and performance data."To prevent and aid in the treatment of diseases that negatively impact equine health, routine immunization and parasite control programs are crucial (Hakala, 2021). Vaccines and parasite medications differ depending on the breed, age, and location of the horse (Popescu et al., 2019; Ladu et al., 2023).

In equestrian facilities, various floor materials are used to train and exercise horses. The purpose of these materials is to provide a safe and comfortable environment for horses (Nazarenko et al., 2018). The most commonly used floor materials include sand, synthetic, and natural materials. The sand floor provides cushioning and friction to the horses, preventing joint and tendon injuries during demanding training. Artificial materials are floor coverings, usually made from specially designed rubber mixtures, and are known for their non-slip properties. Natural materials include wood chips, straw, grass, or soil (Nowakowicz-Debek et al., 2014).

The choice of floor material may vary according to the activities to be performed on the horses, local conditions, the injury history of the horses and their specific needs. By choosing a suitable floor material, horses are provided with a comfortable and safe working environment (Ladu et al., 2023).

In places such as equestrian facilities and farms, the health and welfare of animals is important. Therefore, certain prohibitions may apply to customers.

Prohibitions include not feeding the animals to anyone other than the staff, not allowing anyone to touch the horses without permission, not bringing pets to the facilities, not smoking near the stables and not making noise (Nowakowicz-Debek et al., 2014).

In equestrian facilities, the frequency of the work schedule applied to horses may vary depending on factors such as the health status of the horses, their age, race, education level, and goals (Özkurt and Güngör, 2022).

In general, horses are trained once or twice a day. These trainings are planned according to the horses' fitness levels, working purposes and performance goals. Regular exercise by horses is important for their physical and mental health. But overworking horses or training them incorrectly can cause health problems. Therefore, the work schedule and frequency of horses should be carefully planned by veterinarians and horse trainers (Öksüz and Kaynakçı Elinç, 2022).

The characteristics of the water bowls and feeders used in equestrian facilities are usually durable plastic or stainless steel used as materials in the water bowls, respectively. It should be properly designed for the noses of horses. It should also be easy to clean. The capacity of the watering cans is determined by the number of horses in the facility and their water needs. Drinkers should be firmly placed and firmly mounted so that horses are not harmed even in situations such as bumping or tipping (Wheeler, 2008).

Feeders are usually manufactured using durable plastic or galvanized steel material. The capacity of the feeders is determined according to the needs of the horses. Some stables may have feeders of particularly large sizes so that they can eat several horse feeds at the same time. The design of the feed trays should be such that the horses can easily eat the feed and prevent the feed from spilling. Feeders should be easy to clean. In addition, in order to prevent the accumulation of feed residues, the inner surface of the feed trays should be flat (Popescu et al., 2019).

It is important that both equipment is properly designed to ensure healthy and comfortable feeding of horses. It is also important to carry out regular maintenance and cleaning.

In equestrian facilities, the manege's dimensions and the obstacles' length must comply with international standards. These standards are set by the Fédération Équestre Internationale (Fei) and are updated annually.

According to Fei, the minimum dimensions of a manege are 20 x 40 meters or 20 x 60 meters in size. A suitable and smooth floor is often required to be made of sand or synthetic material. Fences must be made of durable material with a minimum height of 1.2 meters. The length of obstacles may vary depending on the discipline and level at which the horses are competing or trained. For example, athletic barriers can be of different lengths in disciplines such as high jump, farm jump, cross-country.

The length of the obstacles should be appropriate to the horse's physical capacity and the driver's skill. However, the exact rules on which sizes to use may vary depending on each country where the equestrian sport is practiced (Öksüz and Kaynakçı Elinç, 2022).

The breeds of horses cared for in equestrian facilities vary depending on factors such as their age and performance. But in general, care is taken to take care of horses in a healthy and regular manner.

Attentive work is carried out on issues such as feeding of horses, exercise, veterinary health control, and housing conditions. In addition, appropriate training programs and exercises are planned to protect horses' physical and mental health (Nazarenko et al., 2018). The maintenance and management of the horses in the facilities is carried out by an experienced team. The general health status of the horses is regularly monitored and promptly intervened when any problems are detected (Yıldırım, 2022). The breeds and performance levels of the horses can vary between facilities, but their care and needs are regularly met to keep the horses healthy and happy.

In order to get optimum yield from horse breeding, it is very important for equestrian facilities to follow appropriate care and feeding programs. This study aimed to reveal the wrong practices by investigating the arrangements of equestrian sports.

2. Material and Methods

Ethics committee approval of the study: It was obtained from Konya Necmettin Erbakan University, Social and Human Sciences Scientific Research Ethics Committee with the decision number 2023 / 28 on 13 / 01 / 2023.

In line with the purpose of the study, 31 questions were prepared to be asked to 20 Equestrian Facilities located in various regions of Türkiye where important equestrian facilities are located in order to examine the layout, comfort and working conditions of Equestrian Facilities. While selecting the Equestrian Facilities, care was taken to ensure that the facilities were registered with the Turkish Equestrian Federation. The questions prepared by the researcher were prepared by taking the common opinions of the horse owners of equestrian facilities located in different places from the sample group. The cities where the survey questions were asked include Adana (3 facilities), Istanbul (3 facilities), Osmaniye (3 facilities), Ankara (2 facilities), Antalya (2 facilities), Mersin (2 facilities), Eskişehir (1 facility), Gaziantep (1 facility), Isparta (1 facility), Urfa (1 facility), Yalova (1 facility). The interviews were conducted face-to-face and by phone.

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 25.0 package program was used in the statistical analysis of the data (Selvi and Paksoy, 2024). Categorical measurements were summarized in numbers and percentages and continuous measurements were summarized as mean and standard deviation values (when necessary, median and minimum-maximum).

3. Results

The findings of the physical characteristics of the equestrian facilities within the scope of the study are examined in Table 1. According to the examination, it has been observed that horse riding and landing places are available in all facilities in their farms. Other animals were determined in 85% (17) of the farm. While the training program for horses was observed on all farms, it was determined that the training program was 1 day a week in 40% of them.

Table 1. Findings of the physical characteristics of equestrian facilities

	Number (n)	**Percentage (%)**
Horse riding and landing locations on your farm	20	100
Other animals on the farm	17	85
Training program for horses	20	100
Frequency of the training program used in the training of horses		
Once a week	8	40
Twice a week	5	25
3 days a week	6	30
4 days a week	1	5
Restaurants or cafeterias on farms	20	100
Parking of vehicles visiting the farm		
Parking away from horses	20	100
Closed manege	13	65
Travay on the farm	9	45
Between the barns on the farm		
On	12	60
Off	8	40
	Mean	
Number of horses on the farm (%)	42.8	
The barn on the farm (%)	64.1	
Area of the barn (m^2)	14.3	
Height of the barn (m)	12.2	
Water Bowl (n)	4.6	
Automatic height of drinker (cm)	97.3	
Feeder height (cm)	96.5	
Horses housed as private pensions on farms (%)	17.6	
Horse trainer on the farm (n)	3.5	
Groom working on the farm (n)	6.1	
Manege used on farm (n)	1.25	

While it was determined that restaurant or cafeteria service was available on all farms within the farm, it was determined that the vehicles visiting the farm had parking facilities.

While the closed manege was detected in 65% of the farms, it was determined that the average of the manege used was 1.25±0.4. It has been observed that there are 10 average 9 (45.0%) of laborers within the farm. In 60% of the farms, it was observed that the stables were open, and in 40%, they were closed. While the average number of horses on the farm was 42.8±33.3, it was found to be 64.1±59.2 stables. It was determined that the average m^2 of the stables was 14.3±3.4. While it was determined that horses had an average of 4.6±0.8 watering troughs for easy access to water within the farms, it was determined that the height of the water troughs was 97.3±8.5 cm on average. The average of the fixed heights of the feed troughs was 96.5±7.5 cm. It was determined that 17.6±13.6 horses were cared for on average as private pensions on the farms. It was understood that an average of 3.5±3.3 horse trainers and 6.1±8.5 grooms were employed on the farms. In the farms included in the study, it was determined that Thoroughbred, Arabian, Warmblood, and Pony breeds of horses were bred.

Table 2 shows the materials used in equestrian facilities. Concrete was used in 85% of the barns and sawdust was used in 80% of the horses' stable litter. It was observed that the paddock area of the horses was 95%. It has been determined that 60% of the gates of the barns use classical wood and iron.

It has been determined that roofs and windows are used to ventilation barns on all farms. It was observed that silica sand was used most frequently in 35%, sea sand in 20%, prosol and silica sand in 20%, mineral sand in 15% and fine sand in 10% of the working ground of the horses, respectively. It was determined that the most common wood material was used in the managing fences on the farms (Table 2).

Table 2. Examination of materials used in equestrian facilities

	Number (n)	**Percentage (%)**
Material used in the construction of barns		
Wood and iron	1	5
Concrete	15	75
Concrete and iron	3	15
Concrete and wood	1	5
Material used in the coasters of horses		
Deviation	1	5
Sawdust	16	80
Chip and handle	3	15
Paddock area of horses	19	95
Material used in barn doors		
Wood and metal	1	5
Classic wood	7	35
Classic wood and iron	12	60
Equipment used for ventilation of barns		
Roof and window	20	100
Material used in the working grounds of horses		
Sea sand	4	20
Taper	2	10
Mining sand	3	15
Prosol, silica sand	4	20
Silica sand	7	35
Material used in managing fences on the farm		
Wood	17	85
Iron	3	15

When the feed needs of the horses were examined in Table 3, it was determined that 85.0% of them were mostly met with barley, 85.0% with hay, 70.0% with corn, 60.0% with clover and 50.0% with oats.

Table 3. Foods that meet the feed needs of horses

Foods that meet the feed needs of horses		
Barley	17	85
Oat	10	50
Hay	17	85
Palette (protein additive)	9	45
Straw	4	20
Corn	14	70
Clover	12	60
Sugar beet	3	15

Data on the care of horses is given in Table 4. According to this, it was determined that 85.0% of the horses were vaccinated every 6 months and 85.0% of the anthelmintics were applied once in every 3 months. It was observed that a veterinarian was regularly employed on the farm regarding the horses' health.

Table 4. Findings on care of horses

Vaccination frequency of horses		
Every 6 months	17	85
Once a month	1	5
Once a year	2	10
Parasitic drug frequencies of horses		
Every 3 months	17	85
Every 4 months	1	5
Once a year	2	10
Veterinarian who regularly takes care of the health of horses on the farm	20	100
How often the horses are horseshoed		
1 in 30 days	3	15
1 in 40 days	7	35
1 in 45 days	10	50
Use of ventilators or heaters in stables in summer or winter		
Heater in winter	1	5
Fan in summer	8	40
Ventilator in summer Heater in winter	1	5
None.	10	50
Regular spraying of the farm	20	100
Precaution for infectious diseases	20	100
Mating or artificial insemination on the farm	5	25
Horse stallion and stud horse to get foal on the farm	6	30
Prohibitions imposed on customers for the health of animals on farms		
Giving food is prohibited	15	75
None	5	25

It has been observed that the horseshoes of the horses are nailed at 45-day intervals in 50% of the cases. It was determined that 40.0% of them use a fan in summer. It has been observed that all farms are regularly medicated, and precautions are taken against infectious diseases.

In 25.0% of the equestrian and equestrian facilities included in the study, it was observed that mating or artificial insemination was carried out in the farm; In 30.0%, the presence of stallions and breeding horses was detected to get foals.

In 75.0% of the farms, it was stated that it was forbidden to give food by visitors to the animals for the health of the animals on the farm.

4. Discussion

In addition to care and feeding programs related to animal welfare, studies on farm organization are increasingly gaining attention (Crew et al., 2023). The study was conducted with a similar purpose.

Protection of animals from epidemics is possible with regular vaccination programs and proper care and feeding (Crew et al., 2023). Vaccination of horses every 6 months and parasite medication every 3 months are recommended in previous studies (Nowakowicz-Debek et al., 2014). Most of the enterprises surveyed were found to be aware of this situation.

The cleanliness of the staff, not feeding the horses by visitors and parking the vehicles far away from the stables prevent the transmission of bacteria and viruses (İnce et al., 2024). The survey results show that business owners act in line with this view.

Arabian, Thoroughbred and Warmblood breed horses are preferred in equestrian sports (Anonymous, 2024). In the equestrian facilities included in the study, it was determined that the number of horses of these breeds was high.

Within the framework of harmonization with the European Union directive, it is aimed to keep regular records by microchipping the horses registered in the federation (İnce et al., 2024). In the study, it was determined that all horses in the facilities were microchipped.

It has been reported that hay and oats prevent colic cases in horses by facilitating digestion (Bachmann et al., 2024). Our study observed that horse owners preferred hay, but half of the horse owners did not give oats because they were expensive.

According to Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI), the size of the manege area, the material to be laid on the manege area, and the characteristics of the equipment to be used in jumping (Anonymous, 2014). It has been determined that some of the equestrian facilities do not know some of these rules. The fact that 50% of the facilities were visited by a farrier at an average interval of 45 days was consistent with a previous study (Paksoy et al., 2018). The number of horses in the farms, individual housing of horses and the horse population in the country were found to be at a level that does not affect climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, which was emphasized in a previous study (Erdal and Tıpı, 2024). According to biosecurity recommendations on farms; animals should be given parasite medication at 3-month intervals and a veterinarian should visit each farm regularly (İnce et al., 2024). The farms included in the study had a veterinarian they worked with, and most of them gave importance to parasite control. Breeding of horses is usually done in stud farms and private farms. Competitions are held in hippodromes and equestrian sports and rarely reproductive activities are carried out (Aurich and Aurich, 2006). Since this study was conducted in equestrian facilities, it was determined that reproductive activities were very low.

5. Recommendations

Considering the findings of the study, some recommendations are as follows:

- Safety: Safety should always be the highest priority in any equestrian organization. This requires that all facilities and equipment are in good condition and that riders and horses are properly trained and equipped to deal with any situation that may arise.
- Horse care: Proper horse care is very important for their health and well-being. This includes providing clean water and feed, proper stables, and regular veterinary care.
- Education and training: Equestrian facilities should offer education and training for both riders and horses. This may include horse riding lessons, clinics, and workshops on topics such as horse care, horse feeding and first aid for horses.
- Facility maintenance: Equestrian facilities must be well protected and kept clean to ensure the safety and comfort of both horses and riders. This includes regular maintenance of riding areas, stables and other facilities.

- Personnel: There should be experienced and knowledgeable personnel who can provide appropriate maintenance and training for horses and riders in equestrian facilities.
- Rules and regulations: Equestrian facilities must have clear rules and regulations for the safety and well-being of all participants. These rules should be communicated clearly to all riders and applied consistently.
- Good communication: Effective communication is essential for the good functioning of equestrian facilities. This should be through clear communication between staff, riders and external vendors or service providers.

Equestrian facilities can provide a safe and pleasant environment for both riders and horses by following these guidelines. It is very important that these facilities, which have great contributions to breeding and the country's economy, operate under ideal conditions.

6. Conclusion

According to the data obtained in the study, it was determined that equestrian facilities in Turkey are sensitive about care and feeding. It has been seen that horse welfare can be brought to a better level with some arrangements. It was seen that the lack of indoor manege area in the facilities interrupts the horse training program in sunny and rainy times. It is recommended that oats, one of the most important nutrients for the digestive system of horses, should be used on all farms. The fact that visitors do not come near the stables with their vehicles and do not give food to the horses without the permission of the staff, and that regular veterinary controls are carried out are found to be positive in terms of horse breeding. On the other hand, insufficiency in appropriate training programs and lack of experienced personnel constitute an important problem for the sector. As a result, this study sheds for horse breeders and colleagues to see the deficiencies in the farms as well as to make horse breeding at a better level.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declared that there is no conflict of interest.

Author Contribution Rate

The authors declared that they contributed equally to the article.

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