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Barteau: This source was an article published in *Dressage Today* in 2007. It was written by a U.S. national champion dressage rider, and discusses the four types of horse personalities that are seen in domestic horses. The four types are; social, fearful, challenging, and aloof. She goes into detail with the characteristics of each type and the “1-10” scale of those personalities. She also states that there is a passive to aggressive scale that applies to each type, with examples of a passive and aggressive version of each personality. Finally, the article goes into how to determine your horses type and which behaviors and reactions can help you identify the type of personality you are looking at. This section is mainly what I used as a model for determining the personalities of horses in this study.

Chaya, L., Cowan, E., & McGuire, B.: This was a primary source, of a study performed using college-owned horses and manipulating their turnout schedules. It observed how they behaved in smaller turnouts for shorter amounts of time as well as how they behaved in larger turnouts and herds for longer periods of time. They used a scoring system of how many minutes certain behaviors were observed, and looked for behaviors such as; snorting, investigating, grazing, walking, trotting, etc. The largest resource this study used that was not available of applicable for me was that they videotaped and recorded each horse in turnout, so the observations could be more detailed without missing things. This source is very valuable as an example of setting up and describing a study similar to the one which I conducted. A criticism I do have is that the results were not very reader-friendly, and were slightly difficult to interpret or understand. Graphs or bar plots would be more helpful for showing results than simply tables.

Foster: This source is an article published in *The Horse* magazine, authored by Robin Foster, a certified horse behavior consultant and applied animal behaviorist. She names the four major ways horses express discomfort in turnout; the eyes, other facial indicators, body posture, and changes in activity level. Her main focus is how horses express pain when they are not moving much or moving at will, so at little or much as they want. However, the big picture behavioral indicators can also be used to represent general discontent in turnout.

Paddock Anxiety: This source is a particular focus article on the website “TRT Method”, which a natural horsemanship online training website. The article consists of three videos and a bit of descriptive text that explain the way horses express stress and anxiety in turnout. It is mainly focusing on how to mitigate those things in horses that are turned out, however, for my purposes it served as a way for me to choose things to use as clues to how the horses in turnout were feeling. This source provided me with most of my positive indicator variables, so grazing, laying down, and positive interactions with other horses (grooming or nickering at one another).