



T.E.S. Annual Potluck and Playday

Pull on your boots, hone up your gymkhana skills and get ready to have the time of your life at the 4th Annual T.E.S. Potluck and Playday on **Friday, August 24th!** Come and join us for this special event which brings instructors, students, family and friends together for fun, entertainment and good home cooking! The classes will include: barrel racing, musical stops, ribbon race, water race, bareback equitation, staff-only bareback equitation and dollar bill class, plus the instructor "buddy" pick-up.

T.E.S. will provide plates and utensils. Please bring your food in disposable containers. Food is assigned by the first letter of your last name:

A - G	Main dish
H - K	Any type of salad
L - N	Hot or cold vegetable/relish tray
O - R	Drinks
S - T	Main dish/drinks
U - V	Bread or rolls/chips and dips
W - Z	Desserts

We'll be meeting on the berm between the large ovals (south side of the Equidome) at 6:00 p.m. to sample the fine cuisine and then head for the ovals to participate (actively or vicariously) in the games. The entry fee is \$4.00 for one class, \$10 for three classes or \$17 for all five classes-- early entries get priority on choice of horse. Don't forget to get your instructor's permission and advice on which classes you should enter and which horse you should ride.

So mark August 24th on your calendar, whip up a good, old fashioned potluck dish and meet us at the berm for this once-a-year evening of food and fun!

Last Month for the Summer Horsemanship Camp

Under the guidance and supervision of experienced instructors, campers (ages 7-14) will enjoy a mixture of daily riding lessons and horsemanship lectures, with a special emphasis on safety. There are only two sessions left:

August 13-17

August 20-24

Each day begins at 9 a.m. and ends by 4 p.m. There will be a camp horse show at the end of each session. Snacks and drinks will be provided daily. Tuition for the week is \$200, or %65 by the day. Don't let your child miss out on this fun summer adventure!

Attention Students!

There was recently an incident where a student tacked up and used a private border's horse in a lesson by mistake. To prevent this from occurring again, we have placed T.E.S. stickers on the stall feeders of all the school horses. If you do not see a T.E.S. sticker on the stall feeder, **do not** use that horse. Please also make sure that you understand the difference between "D" Barn and "E" Barn. If in doubt, please check with your instructor, the office or a working student. We also request that you do not feed treats to any other horses but school horses.

Advertise in T.E.S. Talk!

T.E.S. Talk is accepting business advertisements from student who either own their own business, or who work for companies that provide services that might be of interest to our students. The advertisements will be placed on separate, pull-out pages for the convenience of our readers. The monthly rates are as follows:

Business card ad:	\$5.00
1/4 page ad:	\$10.00
1/2 page ad:	\$15.00
Full page ad:	\$25.00

We will also be adding a new Classifieds section to the newsletter for students who want to buy or sell riding equipment, books or horses, lease a horse, find a roommate, rent a place in the area, etc. The monthly rate is \$3.00 per 25 words.



Publisher
Patricia Kinnaman

Editor
Kathy Matthes

Business Manager
Carolyn Kinnaman

Dear Miss Winnie
Leslie Shields
Kathy Matthes

Advisory Board

Hunter/Jumpers
Sherri Doyle-Murphy

Eventing
Leslie Morse

Dressage
Glen Julian

Western
Debbie Overman

Veterinarian
Dr. David Ramey

Schooling Shows
Sandy Bonney

Stable Management
Angie Kissner

Working Student Program
Shirley Dolan

Van Dahn Library
Susan Johnson

August 1990, Volume 2, Number 6.
Published monthly by Traditional Equitation School, 480 Riverside Drive, Burbank, CA 91506, (818) 569-3666.

©1990 by Traditional Equitation School. All Rights Reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission is prohibited.

For Sale

Beautiful Harry Hall riding jacket. Navy with velvet collar and red lining. Size is for tall, slim teen or petite adult.

Fairly new, plain dark brown, suede chaps--in great condition. For person about 5' 1" to 5' 4", medium build.

Black ELAN field boots. Size 5. Used once. Incredibly low price--will take best offer.

Blue wool cooler for horse. Never used.

For further details and prices, see Rebecca (instructor), or call (213) 676-7118 and leave a message.

Hunt Seat Saddle. Crosby Prix de Nations, size 17. Like new--used about 10 times. \$695. See Kathy (instructor) or leave a message with the School receptionist.



Services Offered

Susan M. Handa
Investment Executive

PaineWebber

PaineWebber Incorporated
2029 Century Park East
Suite 2950
Los Angeles, CA 90067
213 282-7000

Winner's Circle

T.E.S. Dressage Schooling Show June 17, 1990

Pre-Training, Test A: 1. Mc Call (68%), Pam Stone-Fusch; 2. Mason's HGL (66%); and 3. Mr. Finnegan (64%), Mary Jane McCarthy.

Training Level, Test 1: 1. Michigan (70%), Charles Kishaba; 2. Indiana (62%), Cheryl Steelberg; and 3. Mason's HGL (62%), Kim Forst.

Training Level, Test 2: 1. Adeljager (63%), Mary Ann Jorgenson; 2. Teddy (62%), Piper Romersa; and 3. Vanna Black (61%), Hanna Bolte.

Training Level, Test 3: 1. Indiana (69%), Cheryl Steelberg; 2. Michigan (57%), Charles Kishaba; and 3. HSB Sam (56%), Sharon Magnolo.

Training Level, Test 4: 1. Fiona (55%), Marsha Fenner; and 2. Gibson (52%), Susan Snipes.

First Level, Test 1: 1. Indiana (65%), Debbie Kurth; 2. Reggie-Toff (64%), Arlene Sand; and 3. Tarragon (52%), Lori Palmer.

First Level, Test 2: 1. Flyer (51%), Rebecca Neff.

Second Level, Test 1: 1. Reggie-Toff (60%), Arlene Sand.

Second Level, Test 2: 1. Valdemar (65%), Anna Panday; and 2. Minnesota (59%), Davida Johnson.

Second Level, Test 3: 1. Al Hadia Naborr (55%), Lindsay Karg.

Second Level, Test 4: 1. Minnesota (61%), Davida Johnson.

Training Level, Test 1 and Stadium Jump: 1. Conejo (57%), Tracy Glover.

Training Level, Test 2 and Stadium Jump: 1. HSB Sam (59%), Sharon Magnolo.

First Level, Test 1 and Stadium Jump: 1. Valdemar (56%), Anna Panday.

The following people competed in the Equestrian Trails Inc. Convention on June 22, 1990: Amber Wall received a 2nd in Bareback class and a 4th in Barrels on Nevada; and Angie Kissner received a 2nd in Western Pleasure Maiden Horse and a 5th in Western Pleasure Ladies to Ride on Doc Bar's Remedy.

Congratulations to all those who rode in the English Schooling Show on June 24, 1990. Unfortunately, we were not able to print the show results.

Ohio Retired at English Schooling Show

On June 24, 1990, Ohio was honored with a retirement ceremony at the T.E.S. English Schooling Show. He received a wreath of carrots and took his final victory lap amidst hearty applause and heart-felt tears of joy, sorrow and gratitude--for, indeed, Ohio has been a very special horse to many people.

We inherited Ohio from the L.A.E.C. Riding School in October 1986 when T.E.S. moved to the Equestrian Center, and he has always been a source of great humor and equine wisdom. He has been the "Grand Old Gentleman" of the barn (rumored to be somewhere between 25 and 35 years old), yet he has remained as young and chipper as his teenage colleagues. He has an impressive list of blue ribbons to his credit, both from schooling shows and in open competition, which he often earned riding against younger, private horses who probably had a life of ease compared to Ohio's school horse occupation. However, he loved being a school horse and could hardly tolerate being away on his R&R breaks.

All of the students who have learned to ride and jump on Ohio know what an honest guy he is. Watching him teach a student how to jump made it look easy to learn. He seemed to say, "Just sit there and let me do this. I'll teach you. I'll take you over the jumps." If you trusted him, he taught you well!

It was obvious to anyone observing him that he took his job very seriously. As he stood in line, he watched the other horse jump the course of fences, almost as if he was memorizing the course. Perhaps he was, for there were plenty of times that he remembered the next fence when you did not!

There were times when he was too good at his job. For instance, he memorized the verbal commands (walk, trot, canter and halt) and obeyed them instantly when the instructor gave the commands--whether the rider asked him or not! Then he'd stand there looking oh so pleased with himself as if to say, "Hey, get with the program! The instructor said, "halt!"

"Joey," as he is affectionately called by his friends, is not without his peculiarities. He won't eat apples! He hates any sound that remotely reminds him of a buzzing electric fence--which might have something to do with the fact that he got his ears caught in one when he was a wee tot--which definitely has something to do with his aversion to being bridled. He is the hardest horse in the barn to catch, in the stall or in the turn out, and will almost always offer you the *other* hind foot for you to clean. All in all, he is a good, clever and talented horse.

Over the years, Ohio has worked hard, shown many students the joy of riding, and has more than earned our love and respect--and this retirement. Though we bid him a fond farewell, we will not forget our Grand Old Gentleman of the barn--Ohio.

Michael Brenden

1st Anniversary of T.E.S. Talk

In June 1989, the new T.E.S. Talk was only a glimmer in the eye of the editor-to-be. Little did she know that she would soon be asked to embark on a great and noble quest—a journey deep into the land of imagination to revive the ancient Chronicles of T.E.S. Armed with only her trusty computer and a handful of dusty, old newsletters as her shield, this daring, young heroine set forth to conquer the dragon of ignorance. With great cunning and skill, she captured the visions that danced in her head and locked them in her trusty computer until they were quite sick of being prisoners. When she finally consented to release them, they had been utterly transformed, by some curious magic, into a shining, new Book of Chronicles. Thus, the new *T.E.S. Talk* was born. (Naw, it didn't really happen like that...or did it?)

As I look back over the past year's issues of *T.E.S. Talk*, it is like paging through our family photo album (minus the pictures, of course). It is, indeed, a chronicle of our times together. We have celebrated our accomplishments in the Winner's Circle, studied horsemanship together in various clinics, had good, old-fashioned fun at our annual potluck, and marveled at the beauty of the Santka Lucia celebration. We have worked hard together at schooling shows and special events, dug deep into our pockets to help establish the Lilian Van Dahn Memorial Library, and made some dreams come true with the new eventing program.

However, that's not all. We have welcomed new members into the family—instructors, staff, working students, school horses and many new students—and bid fond farewells to others who have touched our lives in special ways—especially Lilian Van Dahn. Over the last year we have laughed together and cried together, shivered and perspired together, sought to discipline our bodies and minds with the rigors of true horsemanship—and we have become better people because of it. We have come together and done wonderful things because of our mutual, deep, and abiding love for the horse.

Although *T.E.S. Talk* has been a chronicle of our time together, it has also, hopefully, been a source of inspiration and education. In addition to our regular columns, we have tried to provide you with a wide variety of articles on various topics of horsemanship. In case you have missed some issues, or just become part of the school, you can pick up copies of these articles in the School office:

July 1989

Vet's Notebook: Vaccines (Neil Gray)
Dressage Basics: The Correct Seat (Carita Wikstrom)

August 1989

Vet's Notebook: Colic (Neil Gray)

September 1989

Western Riding: What's it all About? Western Showing (Angie Kissner)
Dressage: How to Tune Your Horse (Lilian Van Dahn)
Vet's Notebook: Handling Wounds on Your Horse (David Ramey)

October 1989

Vet's Notebook: For the Want of A Foot (Neil Gray)

November 1989

Lilian Van Dahn Memorial Library
Barn Talk: T.E.S. Winter Tips (Leslie Shields)

December 1989

Dressage: First Requirement -- Riding the Horse on the Bit (Lilian Van Dahn)
Western Riding: What's it all About? The Gymkhana (Angie Kissner)
Tack Talk: The Bitless Bridle (Angie Kissner)
Vet's Notebook: The Botulism Outbreak in Southern California (David Ramey)

February 1990

What the USDF Says About Dressage
The Sense and Purpose of Dressage, Part I
Vet's Notebook: The Prepurchase Examination

March 1990

Western Riding: What's it all About? The Rodeo (Angie Kissner and Kathy Matthes)
The Sense and Purpose of Dressage, Part II
Vet's Notebook: Thrush (David Ramey)

April 1990

Combined Training: What's it all About? (Kathy Matthes)
The Sense and Purpose of Dressage, Part III
Vet's Notebook: Lameness, Part I

June 1990

The Sense and Purpose of Dressage, Part IV
Western Riding: What's it all About? Trail Riding (Kathy Matthes)
Unrealistic Expectations: A Detriment to Successful Riding (Kathy Matthes)
Vet's Notebook: Lameness, Part II (David Ramey)

It's been a wonderful first year for the new *T.E.S. Talk*. Your comments and suggestions for future issues would be appreciated. Address them to: Editor, *T.E.S. Talk*, and leave them with the receptionist.

Barn Talk

25 Tips for Barn Safety

1. Always talk to a horse and give him a pat before entering his stall or going up to him when turned out. Let him know where you are at all times.
2. Always approach a horse at his shoulder; never surprise him by approaching from behind him.
3. Always lead a horse on the left side at the point of the shoulder. Never walk in from of him while leading.
4. When leading a horse in a halter, always use a lead rope.
5. Never wrap the lead rope or the reins around your hand or wrist, or any other part of your body. Don't let reins or lead rope drag on the ground.
6. Always ask if a horse ties (some horses pull back and try to free themselves when they feel restrained). If this is not a problem, then tie him with a safety knot if you are out of the stall, or loop the lead rope around the bar three times if you are in the stall. *Never tie a horse by the reins!*
7. When grooming a horse in the stall, never walk under the lead rope in front of his chest or under his body. Move the other side of the horse by walking around behind him, either very close with your hand on his hindquarters so he knows you're there, or far enough away to be out of kicking range.
8. Never stand directly behind a horse within kicking range or position him where he might be able to kick a nearby person or horse.
9. When grooming your horse, leave the grooming tools outside the stall in the bucket at all times. Don't leave brushes and other grooming tools on the ground where horses or other people might step on them.
10. Never kneel down beside a horse when grooming or wrapping his legs; always maintain a crouching or squatting position. Do not put your hands on the ground.
11. If a horse is bridled, never attach the cross ties or lead rope to the bit. If you must leave your horse temporarily unattended while he is tacked up, put the halter on over the bridle and attach the cross ties or lead rope to the halter. Make sure you put the reins over the horse's head and secure them under the stirrup irons.
12. Never leave a lead rope that is attached to the horse's halter suspended or hanging on the ground. Do not leave martingales, tie-downs or girths dangling.
13. If you do not have the right size girth and need to get another one, do not leave the saddle on the horse's back unsecured where it can fall off and startle or hurt the horse.
14. While being groomed or tacked, all horses out of their stall should be in a halter and lead rope, tied or held by another person or in a bridle and held by another person.
15. Always double check all equipment and tack to be sure it is fitted properly and in working order. Never use damaged or broken tack.
16. While waiting for your class to leave the stable area, do not bunch up in front of the tack rooms. Do not stand around in groups with your horses talking to your friends, and do not block aisles or walkways. Line up in class groups in the parking lot, facing the tack rooms, side-by-side, at least two horse lengths apart.
17. When leading your horse to and from the arena, proceed in a single-file line, maintaining at least one horse length distance.
18. When returning to the stall, do not turn your horse loose at the stall entrance. Lead the horse into the stall and turn him around so he's facing the door. Close the stall door and proceed with grooming.
19. If in doubt about how to handle a difficult horse or any grooming or tacking procedure, do not hesitate to get help. Do not assume that you can handle every situation by yourself--know when to get help.
20. *Always* wear a helmet while mounted, especially if you are jumping. Always wear the correct clothing, suitable for the climate, and the correct boots--do not ride in tennis shoes or other non-heeled shoes.
21. Do not smoke in the barn or near the stable areas.
22. Do not run or trot horses in the stable area or on walkways. Do not ride the horse in the barn aisles! Mount and dismount in the designated areas.
23. Never shout or scream around horses, and never run in the stable area.
24. Always be alert, be prepared for the unexpected, and use common sense when working with horses.
25. **Most accidents happen** when you become too comfortable around your horse, when you do not allow enough time to tack up and skip safety procedures because you are rushed, or feel that, for whatever reason, you don't need to follow safety rules. It is not worth your life, or health, to be foolish. Take the time to be safe!

Horse Sense

Thinking Like a Horse

by Kathy Matthes

The first major obstacle to successful riding is having unrealistic expectations about yourself and the sport (see *T.E.S. Talk*--June 1990). The second obstacle is having an inaccurate perception of the horse--how he thinks, communicates, and reacts to his environment.

The most common misconception that people have about horses is that they think like humans--they do not! If you interpret a horse's actions from a human perspective, you will undoubtedly experience considerable frustration and lack of rapport. Horses, like most other animals, do not possess self-awareness--they are not capable of sophisticated reasoning or logical deductions, nor do they analyze situations ethically, morally, or psychologically. They are intelligent in the sense that they are capable of learning, and even excelling at, what we teach them, but they are essentially creatures of habit and instinct. They cannot read your mind, though they can read your body language and sense your emotions, especially fear and tension. Except for simple verbal commands, they cannot understand your language. Only humans are capable of thinking like other animals, so it is our job to bridge the gap by learning the horse's language (the aids) and learning to think like a horse.

Although the horse has been around for about 50 million years, he has only been domesticated for about 5,000. In some ways, the horse has adapted and learned from his association with humans. When you consider that he allows us to sit on the only indefensible spot on his body--his back--and ask him to do activities that he would not ordinarily choose to do in the wild--such as jumping a cross-country course--then he has definitely decided to accept this partnership. However, the horse has been a prey animal much longer than he has been a companion to man, and nature has endowed him with

strong survival instincts--escaping from danger is his first priority. Most of the problems you will encounter with horses stem from this fearful, instinctual (run first, think later) response to his surroundings.

A good example of the differences in perception between humans and horses is when a horse spooks at a piece of paper on the ground. *You* know it's only a piece of paper and that you are in no mortal danger, but the horse not only physically sees the paper differently than you do, he does not process what he sees with logical reasoning. Until he is absolutely sure that it is not a threat to his safety, he will either flee from it or, if he's somewhat brave and confident in you, he will stand with his body leaning away from the paper, eyeing it carefully, snorting his anxiety, and tensing his body in preparation for instant flight. Is it a realistic perception from our point of view? No, but the horse is reacting from instinct, and we still have to deal with his response.

This does not mean that the horse cannot learn to tolerate, and eventually ignore, perceived threats. Most of the horses at the Center have grown accustomed to the freeway, cars, whizzing golf carts, tractors, water trucks, trash trucks, loose dogs and other potentially dangerous creatures. The key here is that it is a *learned* response. The horse has to learn to accept a person on his back. He must learn to be tied up with a halter and lead rope which, from his point of view, is a serious threat to his ability to escape danger. He must learn that the horse turned out next to him is not running away from a predator, but running off his excess energy. Ultimately, he must learn to comprehend the aids, to subject his body and will to a human master, and to live in a confined area--all of which go against his natural instincts.

So, how do we effectively communicate with a creature that has such a different outlook on life? First, try not to

interpret a horse's actions from your perspective, and do not attribute human motivations to his behavior. He is probably not premeditating practical jokes or revenge, nor is he purposely trying to make your life miserable by strewing the contents of your grooming bucket all over the stall. The latter could be motivated by simple curiosity or boredom.

Second, read some books or articles about horse behavior to familiarize yourself with the "cultural" differences between humans and horses.

Third, learn and *obey* all safety rules for working around horses. This includes learning the correct disciplinary actions for bad or unsafe behavior, as well as how to deal with a spooky or run-away horse on the ground and when mounted.

Fourth, do not treat your horse like a pet. He is a large creature, capable of instantaneous reactions that can cause much damage. Do not coddle him, let him get away with bad behavior because it looks so cute, or even reinforce bad behavior by giving him treats or pats at the wrong time. It is best to develop an affectionate, but workmanlike, relationship with your horse.

Finally, lay aside your ego and assume some of the responsibility for communication problems. You might be giving him a wrong aid without realizing it. You might be teaching him or reinforcing bad habits. If he's cranky or reluctant to do as you ask, he might be tired, ill, sore or injured. He could be genuinely frightened, or even mentally or physically incapable of doing what you ask at that time. Control your temper, look at the problem from his point of view, and take the proper steps to restore discipline and communication. You will have a much more rewarding partnership if you try to comprehend how he thinks, communicates his intentions, and reacts to his environment.

Source: J. Warren Evans, *Horses* (San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1981); Horace Hayes, *Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners* (New York: Prentice Hall, 1987); and Tamara Showalter, "Making Sense of Horse Sense," *Equus* (April 1990), pp. 57-60, 120-123.

Horses in Hot Weather

by David W. Ramey, DVM

The recent spell of hot weather should remind you that your horse has to live outside in the heat. Fortunately, horses are very well adapted to tolerate, and even work in, hot weather, provided that you observe a few simple precautions.

In the heat, the horse's body tries to keep itself cool primarily by sweating. Sweat evaporates on the surface of the skin and helps to keep the internal temperature of the horse within normal range. The problems that horses have in hot weather relate to the loss of the elements that make up sweat--mainly water and electrolytes. (There is some protein in horse sweat, too. That's why horses "lather" when they sweat heavily. The protein forms a foam in the same way that the protein in egg whites form meringue when whipped. However, horses don't lose enough protein in sweat to cause problems.)

The most important thing to provide for a horse in the heat is water. Horses can lose massive amounts of water while working and can become dehydrated easily. It's important to allow them free access to fresh, clean water at all times when they are not working. When they are working, a horse can be allowed to drink as much water as he likes, as often as he wants, *if the horse continues to work.*

For example, a horse on an endurance ride can drink at every creek, trough, and well as long as he is ridden off when he is done. There may be problems, however, if a horse is allowed to drink large amounts of water immediately after exercise is stopped.

If a horse "tanks up" on water when he has stopped exercising, he

may drink enough water to make him sick. This may be manifested as signs of colic. There are also reports of horses developing laminitis (or founder) when heavily watered after exercise. So it's always best to cool your horse off slowly, allowing him to drink small amounts of water frequently, while he cools off over fifteen or twenty minutes.

The horse should be allowed to cool off and relax a few minutes before bathing in cold water, too. When it's hot, a cool bath will help the horse cool down, but cold water on hot muscles can cause the horse's muscles to cramp or make him uncomfortable. Let your horse have plenty of water when he's done working in the heat--just let him have it slowly.

What's all the fuss about electrolytes? Electrolytes are salts, primarily sodium and potassium, that are used by the body to set up electrical gradients that allow for muscle contraction, nervous system activity, and a variety of other bodily systems. Horses lose considerable amounts of sodium, potassium, calcium, and chloride in their sweat. This is rarely a problem for the horse in the course of normal exercise.

It can, however, be a significant problem in the course of heavy endurance activity. Loss of body electrolytes impedes muscle function in the limbs, respiratory system, and intestinal tract and, if there is excessive loss, electrolytes must be replaced. But if you exercise your horse carefully in the heat and allow him access to water, this should not be a problem.

Should you provide electrolyte supplements? There's rarely a need for this in horses because horse feeds have tremendous amounts of salts in them natu-

rally--more than enough to supply the body's needs. Feeding excess salt to the horse does not help the body, and the extra salt is merely excreted. It's not harmful--just wasteful. If you insist on feeding electrolytes to your horse, do so in the feed, not the water. Neither you nor your horse could survive drinking salt water.

You can do some common sense things to help your horse through the heat. Try not to work him during the hottest part of the day. When the outside temperature rises above the horse's body temperature (99.5 to 101 degrees), it becomes much more difficult for the horse to cool himself off than when it's cooler.

Try to work your horse in the morning or evening, if possible. Remember not to cover your horse up when it's hot. Remove all blankets and sheets during the heat of the day. Also remember that, when you ride your horse, the saddle, blanket and you provide a significant source of extra work and extra insulation that the horse must deal with in the heat. Take it easy. Finally, make sure that your horse isn't overweight. Fat serves as an extra layer of insulation and impedes normal cooling.

I don't see that many problems related to hot weather. Most people seem to have a good amount of common sense when it comes to dealing with their horses in extreme heat. Remember that your horse is working hard to stay cool when it's hot, and it's up to you to help him.

Ramey Equine Group is an equine exclusive practice serving the Los Angeles area since 1987. Dr. David Ramey and Dr. Patricia Cho provide full service care to horses of all breeds and occupations, including medicine, surgery, ultrasound, endoscopy, and X-ray. Call (818) 953-8528 to schedule an appointment or if you have any questions.

August

Calendar of Events

1990

Traditional Equitation School

- 4 Dressage & Combined Training Schooling Show
- 13-17 Summer Horsemanship Camp
- 20-24 Summer Horsemanship Camp
- 24 4th Annual Potluck and Playday

L.A. Equestrian Center

- 10-12 Ben Johnson Celebrity Rodeo & Roping, Sally Hollar (818) 563-4351

- 18-19 Cool August Nights Dressage Show, Glenda McElroy (818) 841-3554
- 29-9/1 Griffith Park Labor Day Classic Hunter/Jumper Show (818) 840-9362

So. California Area

- 2-5 California Coast Hunter/Jumper Show, Huntington Beach
- 4-5 San Diego Summer Dressage Show (619) 267-7477

- 9-12 Hunting Beach Summer Classic
- 10-12 Pebble Beach Dressage (408) 637-8510
- 17-19 Showpark of San Diego Fall Horse Trials (619) 481-6535
- 11-12 Dressage Among Friends Agoura Hills (818) 343-7008
- 18-19 Dressage in Los Angeles Flintridge Riding Club (818) 953-5261
- 26 \$40,000 Summer Festival Grand Prix, San Diego (818) 842-8194

Traditional Equitation



School

480 Riverside Drive
Burbank, CA 91506
(818) 569-3666

