

# Green Barn, Happier Horses

4 Sustainable Practices Every Equestrian Should Embrace



SUSTAINABLE EQUESTRIAN LIVING

55%

WATER SAVED  
WITH HARVESTING

4×

MORE PASTURE  
WITH ROTATION

80%

ENERGY OFFSET  
VIA SOLAR

100%

MANURE TURNED  
INTO COMPOST

Horse operations have a surprisingly large ecological footprint - but small changes can make a big difference for the land your horses love. Here are four practices that reduce your farm's impact while improving pasture health and cutting costs.



TIP 01 · WATER

## Rainwater Harvesting

A large barn roof collects thousands of gallons annually. Route gutters to covered cisterns or IBC totes to capture clean water for stall washing, pasture irrigation, and watering troughs.

- 1,000 sq ft of roof yields ~600 gal per inch of rain
- Use first-flush diverters to filter debris and contaminants
- Cover all storage to prevent mosquito breeding
- Check local regulations — most states permit barn use

💧 Reduces water bills 40–55%



TIP 02 · LAND

## Rotational Grazing

Divide pastures into 4–6 paddocks and rotate horses every 5–7 days. Resting paddocks recover root systems, prevent overgrazing, reduce mud, and sequester carbon in healthy soil.

- Rest paddocks for 21–42 days before reintroducing horses
- Maintains grass at optimal 6–8 inch height for nutrition
- Dramatically reduces weed pressure and bare soil erosion
- Fewer parasites = reduced deworming chemical load

🌱 4× more usable pasture



TIP 03 · ENERGY

## Solar Panels on the Barn

Barn rooflines are ideal for solar arrays — large, unobstructed south-facing surfaces. Power lighting, fans, water pumps, and electric fencing with clean energy and reduce grid dependency.

- Average barn needs 10–15 kW system for full offset
- Pair with battery storage for overnight lighting and fans
- Federal 30% tax credit available through 2032 (IRA)
- Typical payback period: 5–7 years for farm installations

☀️ Up to 80% energy offset



TIP 04 · SOIL

## Manure Composting

A single horse produces 8–10 tons of manure per year. Composting converts this waste into rich organic fertilizer that rebuilds soil biology, reduces fly populations, and eliminates pathogen risk.

- Use a 3-bin system for continuous hot composting (130–160°F)
- Add carbon: straw, wood shavings, or dry leaves 2:1 ratio
- Ready to apply in 60–90 days — spread on resting paddocks
- Eliminates fly larvae — no chemicals needed

🌱 Builds topsoil year after year

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