

Horse Colors





Name: Teacher

USPC D Manual, 2nd Ed, p246



Date: _____

Explain "Points" - feet, tail, head

1	Gray	Dark body with white or gray hair (look around the nose & ears to check skin color). Not White	
2	Brown	Looks like black, but has a <i>brown sheen in the sunlight</i> . Also looks like dark bay, but not all points are black, only tail and mane	
3	Black	Rare. Do not confuse with dark bay or liver chestnut. Pure black coat, no sign of any other color. Has purple sheen in the sunlight.	

4	Bay	Always have black points (legs, muzzle, mane, tail, & tips of ears)	
5	Chestnut	Also known as 'sorrel', is reddish brown. The points are the same color as body. All have shades of red.	
6	Roan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid colored coats with white hairs interspersed. • The white hairs are not actual spots, but single white hairs mixed w/darker coat color. • Legs & head may remain darker than body. • The mane & tail usually remain dark • Blue/Red 	 

7	<p>Palomino</p>	<p>Gold-colored coat with a white or light cream colored mane and tail. Coat can range from a light off-white shade to a deep shade of gold.</p> <p>Light coat with light mane dark eyes</p>	
8	<p>Cremello</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - do not confuse with WHITE/Grey - cream body hair at birth - light tail/mane - pink skin - blue eyes <p>Light coat Light mane Blue eyes</p>	
9	<p>Buckskin</p>	<p>Light coat with dark main and tail – do not confuse with Bay (bay does not have a light coat) or Dun (Dun has zebra stripes and a dorsal stripe)</p> <p>Light coat with Dark mane Dark eyes</p>	
10	<p>Dun</p>	<p>Sandy/yellow to reddish/brown coat. Legs usually darker than body, sometimes with faint "zebra" stripes.</p> <p>ALWAYS have a "dorsal" stripe, a dark stripe down middle of back.</p>	

11	Pinto	White plus large patches of black, brown, chestnut or any other colors	
12	Appaloosa	Any color coat with small round spots. Usually spots are around the hindquarters.	





What must I know for my USPC rating certification?

- D1 – Know the color of the mount you ride.
- D2 – Name and describe 6 horse colors
- D3 – none



More Obscure Colors

(not on Student worksheet - for discussion)

<p>13</p>	<p>Skewbald (a type of spotting)</p>	<p>50-50 color distribution of white and either brown or chestnut.</p> <p>Large patches of white and brown or chestnut.</p> <p>(British term for a type of coloring)</p>	
<p>14</p>	<p>Piebald (a type of spotting)</p>	<p>50-50 color distribution of BLACK and white.</p> <p>Large patches of white with black.</p> <p>(British term for a type of coloring)</p>	
<p>15</p>	<p>Tobiano (a type of spotting)</p>	<p>Large SMOOTH patches of white. Patches go over the TOP line of the horse's back. White legs. Does not need to be 50-50 distribution of white vs other color.</p>	
<p>16</p>	<p>Overo (a type of spotting)</p>	<p>Large JAGGED patches of white. Patches DO NOT go over the top of the horse. Patches go UNDER the horse's belly. Does not need to be 50-50 distribution of white vs other color.</p>	
<p>17</p>	<p>White</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very rare, usually die at birth • Pink skin • light eyes, • white hair at birth 	