

## Coat Patterns that Include White (C-1 Standard)

### 1. Paint or Pinto Color Patterns

Reference: American Paint Horse Association's Guide to Coat Color Genetics:

<http://press.apha.com/pdfs/guidebooks/ColorGenGuide.pdf>

<http://apha.com/ajpha/fun-zone/coat-patterns>

-**Tobiano** coloring generally includes white on the legs, *white crossing over the topline at some point between the ears and tail*, with no more white on the face than would be normally found on a non-paint horse. The area between white and colored hair is generally well-delineated and vertically-oriented. There may be “ink spots” of colored hair within the white areas. The tail is often 2 colors.



**Tobiano**

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobiano>)

-**Overo** coloring can be divided into 3 categories. In general, *the white coloring does not cross over the topline between the withers and tail*. They tend to have a large amount of white on their face (bald-, apron-, or bonnet-face). The white coloring is often irregular and “splashy.” The tail is usually only one color.

The first category is a “*frame*” *overo*, used to describe a horse whose white haired areas are centered in the neck and body and “framed” by colored hair. The color pattern is more horizontally-oriented and sharply delineated. The head has a large amount of white coloring, while the legs are generally dark colored. Blue eyes are common.



**Frame overo**

(<http://www.winningcoloursfarm.com.au/Profile%20In%20Style.htm>)

The second overo coloring pattern is a “*sabino*” *overo*. This coloring pattern involves less clearly defined delineation between white and colored areas that are “roan-like” in their appearance. The legs are generally white that extends up into the flank, belly, and shoulder areas. The head often has a large amount of white and blue eyes are common.



**Sabino overo**

(<http://apha.com/ajpha/fun-zone/coat-patterns>)

The third, less common, overo coloring pattern is the splashed white pattern or “*splash*” *overo*. With this coloring pattern, the legs, lower part of the body, and head are white with the topline having colored areas. The edges of the colors are crisp, with no roaning.



**Splash overo**

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overo>)

-**Tovero** coloring is a mix of tobiano and overo coloring patterns. These horses generally have color around their ears, one or two blue eyes, color around the mouth that may extend into dark color on the face, and dark color on the chest, flank, and/or base of tail or various size.



**Tovero**

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tovero>)

## 2. Appaloosa Color Patterns

Reference: <http://www.appaloosa.com/registration/indentify.htm>

Appaloosa color patterns are usually easy to identify, however there are Appaloosas that do not display typical coloring. In order to receive *a regular registration* with the “Appaloosa Horse Club,” the governing body for the Appaloosa breed in the United States and International registry for Appaloosa horses, a horse must have a recognizable coat pattern or mottled skin and one other characteristic that may include: white sclera in the eye or striped hooves. Appaloosa’s may have the following base coats: bay, dark bay or brown, black, grulla, dun, buckskin, palomino, chestnut, gray, cremello, red roan, blue roan, or bay roan.

-**Blanket** is described as a solid white over the hips (although it can extend farther than the hips) with a contrasting base color.



([www.equusite.com](http://www.equusite.com))



([www.moesappaloosas.com](http://www.moesappaloosas.com))

**-Blanket with Spots** describes a horse with a white blanket as described above but contains dark spots within the white blanket.



(<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/476185360570223001/>)

**-Roan** Appaloosa color pattern describes a horse with lighter colored areas on the forehead, jowls, and frontal bones of the face; and over the back, loin, and hips. There may be darker areas on the frontal bones of the face, legs, stifles, above the eye, point of hip, and behind the elbow. A horse with this pattern must also have some type of blanket or mottled skin color to be registered as a “regular” Appaloosa. color



([www.horsegroomingsupplies.com](http://www.horsegroomingsupplies.com))

**-Roan Blanket** pattern describes a horse with a roan pattern as above with a traditional blanket.



([www.horsegroomingsupplies.com](http://www.horsegroomingsupplies.com))

**-Roan Blanket with Spots** describes a horse with a roan pattern as above with a blanket containing dark spots within it.



([www.horsegroomingsupplies.com](http://www.horsegroomingsupplies.com)) \*\*Notice darker color along frontal bones of face (white arrow)

-**Spots** pattern describes a horse with multiple dark spots on a white base coat (Leopard) OR multiple small white spots on a dark base coat (Snowflake).



**Leopard:** ([www.hiddenwappys.com](http://www.hiddenwappys.com))



**Snowflake:** ([www.aphcuk.org](http://www.aphcuk.org))

## **Turn on Forehand (C-1 Standard)**

To begin training the turn on the forehand, only ask for a few steps, or a quarter turn on the forehand (90 degrees) or less at first. You may use the rail of the ring as a guide to prevent the horse from walking forward instead of turning. To perform a quarter turn using the rail, ride across the ring and make a square halt facing the rail, leaving enough room so that the horse will not bump into the rail as he turns. Flex the horse slightly at the poll away from the direction in which his hind legs should move while keeping the neck straight. For example, to move the haunches to the right, flex the horse slightly to the left. (The left side is considered the inside, so the left seat bone, leg, and rein are the inside aids.) The rider's body turns slightly to the inside (left), while a brief direct rein aid is applied with the inside (left) hand. The inside (left) leg aid is applied three or four inches behind the girth to ask the horse to step sideways with his hind legs and haunches. The outside (right) rein and leg should remain quiet or "passive," ready to be applied to prevent the horse from going forward (outside rein) or turning to far and fast (outside leg). Light contact is maintained with the horse's mouth throughout the turn. If too strong a rein aid is used, the horse may rein-back and lose its impulsion. The rider must sit in balance in the center of the saddle to prevent confusing the horse as to which direction he should yield. A brief inside leg aid and direct inside rein aid are applied to ask for each step, relaxing when the horse responds to the aids.

At first, pause between steps and give the horse time to rebalance himself and prepare for the next step. Later, the several steps may be asked for in succession, but continue to ask for only one step at a time. The horse's inside hind leg should cross over in front of the other hind leg with each step. The movement should never be hurried, so as to preserve the rhythm, tempo, and balance of the movement. When the horse takes the last step of the quarter turn, always ride forward to encourage free forward movement. You may also reward the horse at this point if he is just learning how to yield from the leg aids or responds well to your aids during the movement. The turn on the forehand should be performed in both directions, but the exercise is usually easier for a horse in one direction (the direction it is more supple).

## **Reading a feed label (C-2 Standard)**

Common ingredients with their individual nutritional contributions are discussed in the Nutrition chapter of the Third USPC manual. In addition, explaining how to read a feed label is covered in the same chapter. Understanding which nutrients are acquired from the ingredients that make up a commercial feed is important to balancing your horse's ration. The feed label will give the % or concentration of each nutrient, but it is up to you to decipher which ingredients provide the nutrients. Below are some examples on how to interpret which ingredients provide protein, carbohydrates, and fats from a commercial feed label. In general, all plant-based ingredients will provide variable amount of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Ingredients that contain oils (generally oils from plants) are almost exclusively sources of fats with no protein or carbohydrates, while molasses is almost exclusively a source of simple carbohydrates with no protein or fat. If you are unsure what type of nutrients an ingredient provides, a simple search on the web will often give you the general information about what nutrients an ingredient may provide. You can also talk to an equine nutritionist or feed dealer for more information.

Example 1:

PONY CLUB FEED

For maintenance of adult horses

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude protein, minimum .....12.0%  
Crude fat, minimum .....3.0%  
Crude fiber, maximum .....12.0%  
Calcium, minimum ..... 0.8%  
Calcium, maximum ..... 1.3%  
Phosphorus, minimum .....0.65%  
Copper, minimum ..... 20 ppm  
Selenium, minimum .....0.20 ppm  
Zinc, minimum ..... 40 ppm  
Vitamin A, minimum ..... 7000 IU/LB

INGREDIENT STATEMENT

Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Molasses Products, Calcium Lignin Sulfonate, Vitamin A supplement, D-Activated Animal Sterol (source of Vitamin D3), Riboflavin Supplement, Choline Chloride, Biotin, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin E Supplement, Folic Acid, Ground Limestone, Dicalcium Phosphate, Copper Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Magnesium Oxide, Zinc Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Colbalt Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Potassium Chloride.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed ½ to 1 lb of feed per 100 lbs. of body weight per day for the maintenance of adult horses.

USPC FEEDS

Lexington, KY

Net wt. 50 LB

**\*\*Primary source**

Sources of carbohydrates: Grain products\*\*, plant protein products, processed grain by-products\*\*, molasses products

Source of protein: Grain products, plant protein products\*\*, processed grain by-products

Source of fat: Grain products, plant protein products, processed grain by-products

Sources of vitamins and minerals: Vitamin A supplement, D-Activated Animal Sterol (source of Vitamin D3), Riboflavin Supplement, Choline Chloride, Biotin, Thiamine Mononitrate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin E Supplement, Folic Acid, Ground Limestone, Dicalcium Phosphate, Copper Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Magnesium Oxide, Zinc Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Colbalt Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Potassium Chloride

## Example 2

### PONY CLUB SENIOR FEED

For maintenance of senior horses

#### Guaranteed Analysis

Crude protein, minimum .....14.0%  
Crude fat, minimum .....8.0%  
Crude fiber, maximum .....18.0%  
Calcium, minimum ..... 0.8%  
Calcium, maximum ..... 1.3%  
Phosphorus, minimum .....0.65%  
Copper, minimum .....55 ppm  
Manganese.....100 ppm  
Selenium, minimum .....0.50 ppm  
Zinc, minimum .....150 ppm  
Vitamin A, minimum .....7000 IU/LB  
Vitamin D, minimum.....1000 IU/LB  
Vitamin E, minimum.....150 IU/LB

#### INGREDIENT STATEMENT

Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Middlings, Shredded Beet Pulp, Soybean Hulls, Cane Molasses, Dehulled Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, Distillers Dried Grains, Salt, Ground Limestone, Monocalcium Phosphate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Defluorinated Phosphate, Stabilized Rice Bran, Calcium Carbonate, Vitamin E Supplement, Flaxseed, Yeast Culture, Hydrolyzed Yeast, Lecithin, Magnesium Oxide, Selenium, Ascorbic Acid ( Source of Vitamin C), Niacin Supplement, Biotin, Vitamin A Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta Carotene, Calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Choline Chloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Folic Acid, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Sesquicarbonate, L-Lysine, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Manganese Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Cobalt Sulfate

#### FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed 1-2 lb of feed per 100 lbs. of body weight per day for the maintenance of senior horses not eating hay.

#### USPC FEEDS

Lexington, KY

Net wt. 50 LB

### \*\*Primary source

**Source of carbohydrates:** Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Middlings\*\*, Shredded Beet Pulp, Soybean Hulls (fiber), Cane Molasses\*\*, Dehulled Soybean Meal, Distillers Dried Grains, Stabilized Rice Bran\*\*, Flaxseed, Yeast Culture, Hydrolyzed Yeast

**Source of protein:** Alfalfa Meal\*\*, Wheat Middlings\*\*, Shredded Beet Pulp, Soybean Hulls (fiber), Cane Molasses, Dehulled Soybean Meal\*\*, Distillers Dried Grains\*\*, Stabilized Rice Bran, Flaxseed, L-Lysine (amino acid)

**Source of fats:** Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Middlings, Shredded Beet Pulp, Soybean Hulls, Cane Molasses, Dehulled Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil\*\*, Distillers Dried Grains, Stabilized Rice Bran\*\*, Flaxseed\*\*, Lecithin\*\*

**Source of vitamins and minerals:** Salt, Ground Limestone, Monocalcium Phosphate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Defluorinated Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate, Vitamin E Supplement, Magnesium Oxide, Selenium, Ascorbic Acid ( Source of Vitamin C), Niacin Supplement, Biotin, Vitamin A Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta Carotene, Calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Choline Chloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Folic Acid, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Sesquicarbonate, , Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Manganese Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Cobalt Sulfate