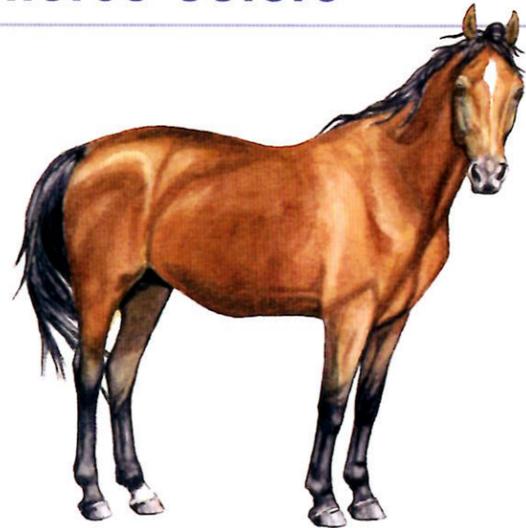


horse colors



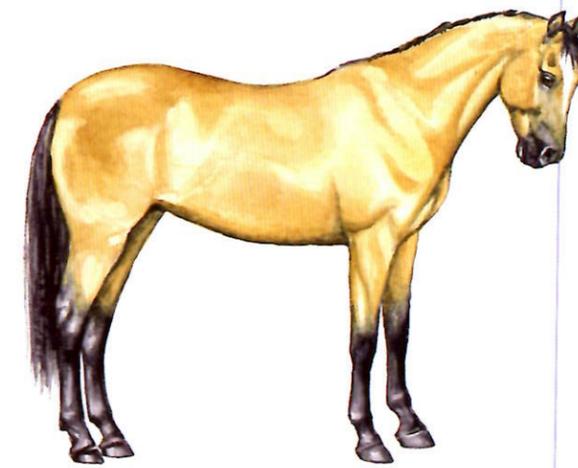
Bay

Body color ranges from tan to reddish brown coat with black mane and tail, and usually black on lower legs.



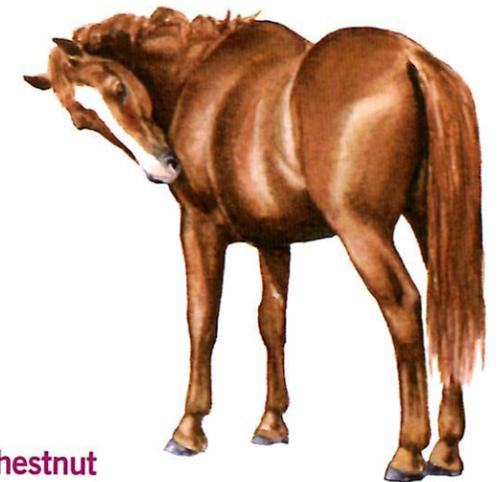
Black

True black over the entire body, including the flank and muzzle, except there may be white leg and face markings. The mane and tail are black.



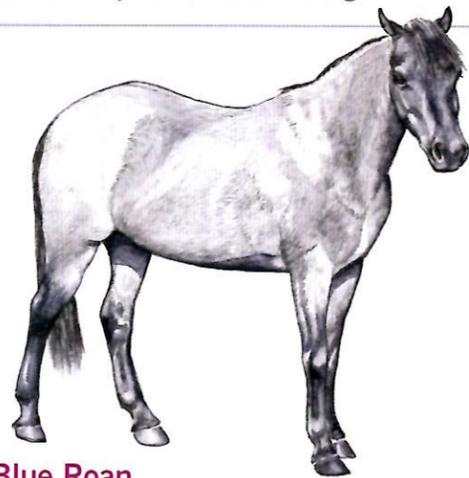
Buckskin

Tan, yellow, or gold with black mane and tail and black lower legs. Buckskins do not have dorsal stripes the way duns do.



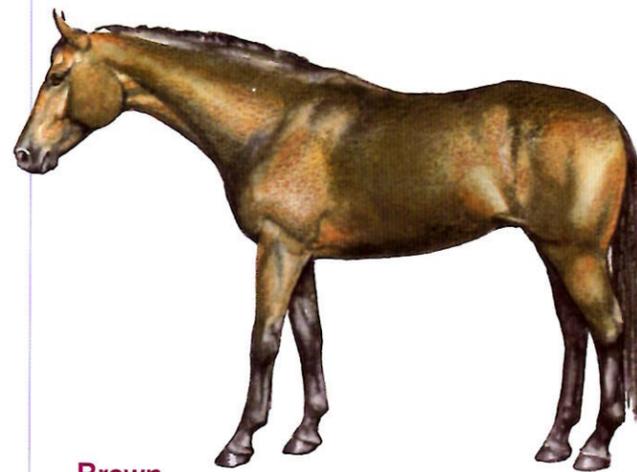
Chestnut

Body, mane, and tail are various shades of golden brown, from sunny gold to reddish brown; some have manes and tails that are the same color.



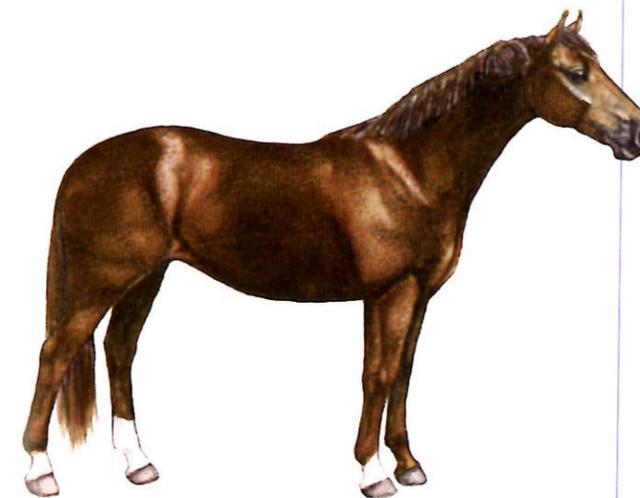
Blue Roan

A uniform mixture of black and white hairs all over the horse's body. The horse is born this way and stays this color for life. (The color does not get lighter as the horse ages the way the coat of a gray horse does.) The head and legs are usually darker than the body.



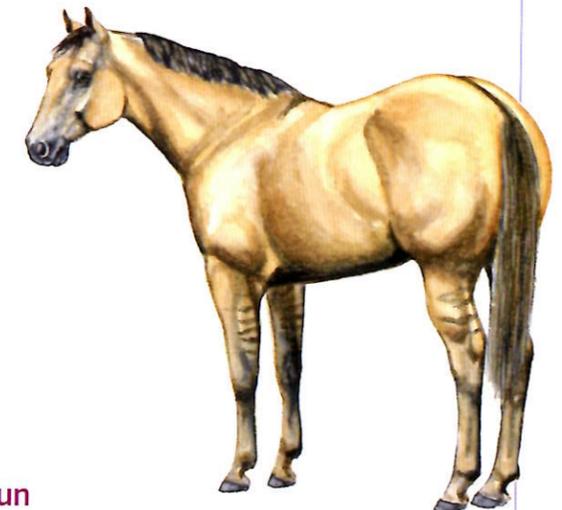
Brown

Mixed black and brown hair with black mane, tail, and legs. Often the horse appears black but has light areas around the eyes, muzzle, flank, and inside upper legs.



Liver Chestnut

A very dark red chestnut color, almost mahogany; mane, tail, and legs either same color as body or flaxen.



Dun

Yellow or gold body and leg color, often with black or brown mane and tail; usually has dorsal stripe (stripe down the back), zebra stripes on the legs, and stripes over the withers.

horse colors



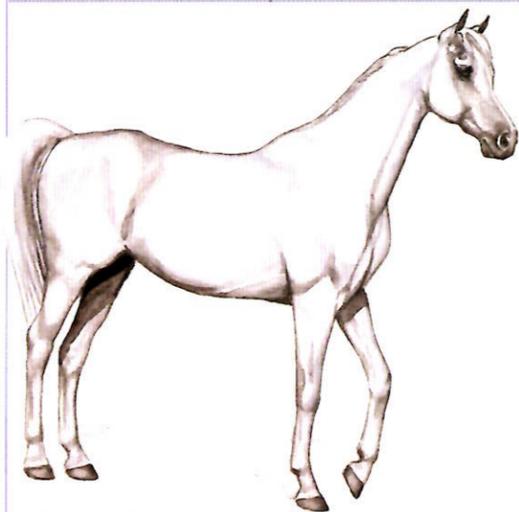
Steel Gray

Black skin with a mixture of black and white hairs. The horse is usually born dark (black or charcoal gray) and gets a lighter gray each year until it is almost white.



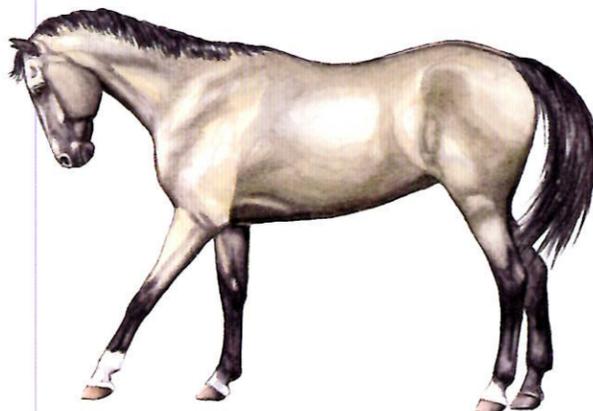
Dapple Gray

A “middle-aged” gray horse is often dapple gray (small round white splotches) or fleabitten gray (speckles) as his coat gradually lightens.



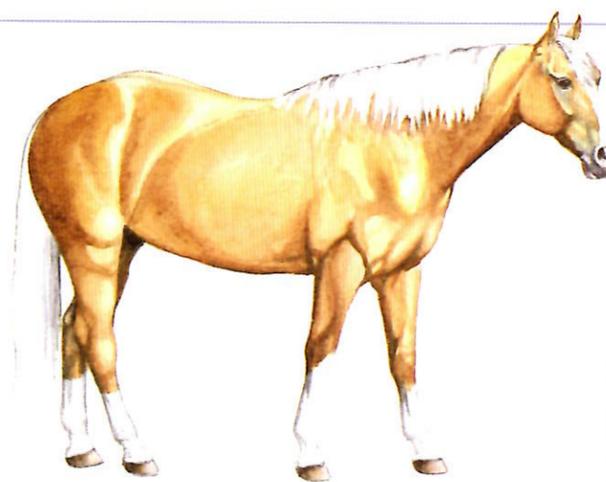
Light Gray

An older gray horse looks almost white except that his muzzle, inside his ears, and between his hind legs are black. A true white horse (albino) would be pink there.



Grullo

Smoky or mouse-colored body (each hair is this color; the coat is not a mixture of dark and light hairs); mane, tail, and lower legs are usually black; usually has dorsal stripe.



Palomino

Golden coat with a white mane and tail. The coat is sometimes described as being the color of a newly minted gold coin.



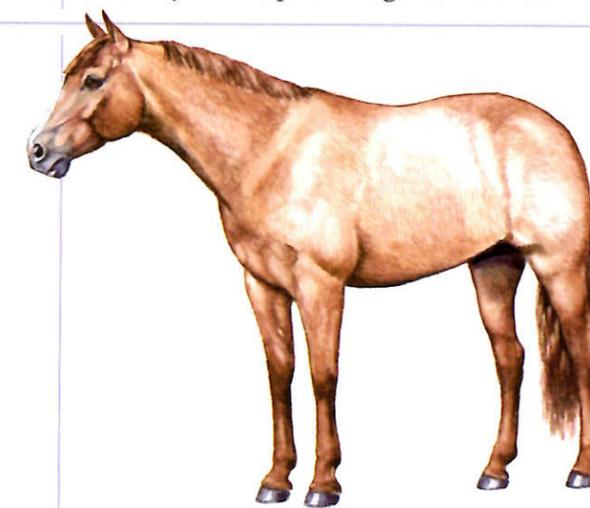
Red Dun

Yellowish, light red, or flesh-colored body; mane and tail are reddish, flaxen, white, or mixed; has red dorsal stripe and usually red stripes on legs and withers.



Sorrel

A Western term used to describe a reddish or copper-red body with mane and tail either the same color as body or flaxen.



Strawberry Roan or Red Roan

A mixture of red and white hairs all over the horse's body but usually darker on the head and legs; can have red, black, or flaxen mane or tail.

markings

A horse's face and leg markings are his unique "ID Card." It is a good idea to photograph and accurately draw your horse's markings for an identification record.



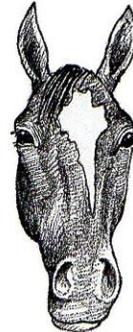
Star



Strip



Snip



Star and strip



Blaze



Star, strip, and snip



Bald



Chin spot



Half-heel



Heel



Coronet



Half-pastern



Pastern



Sock

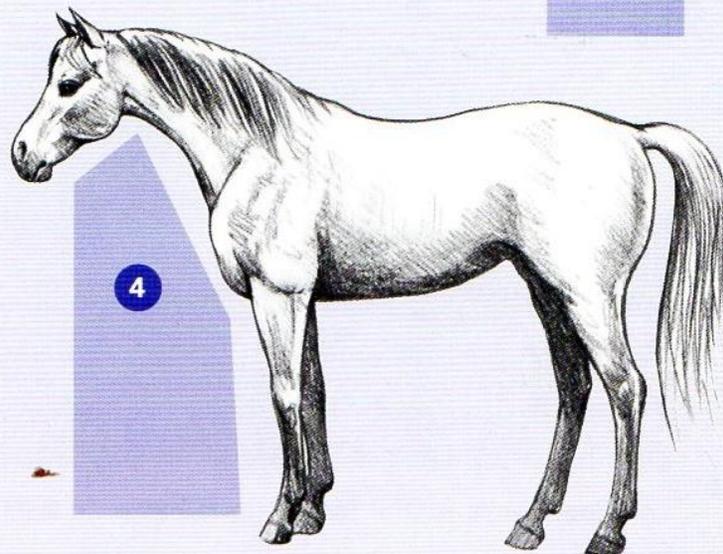


Stocking

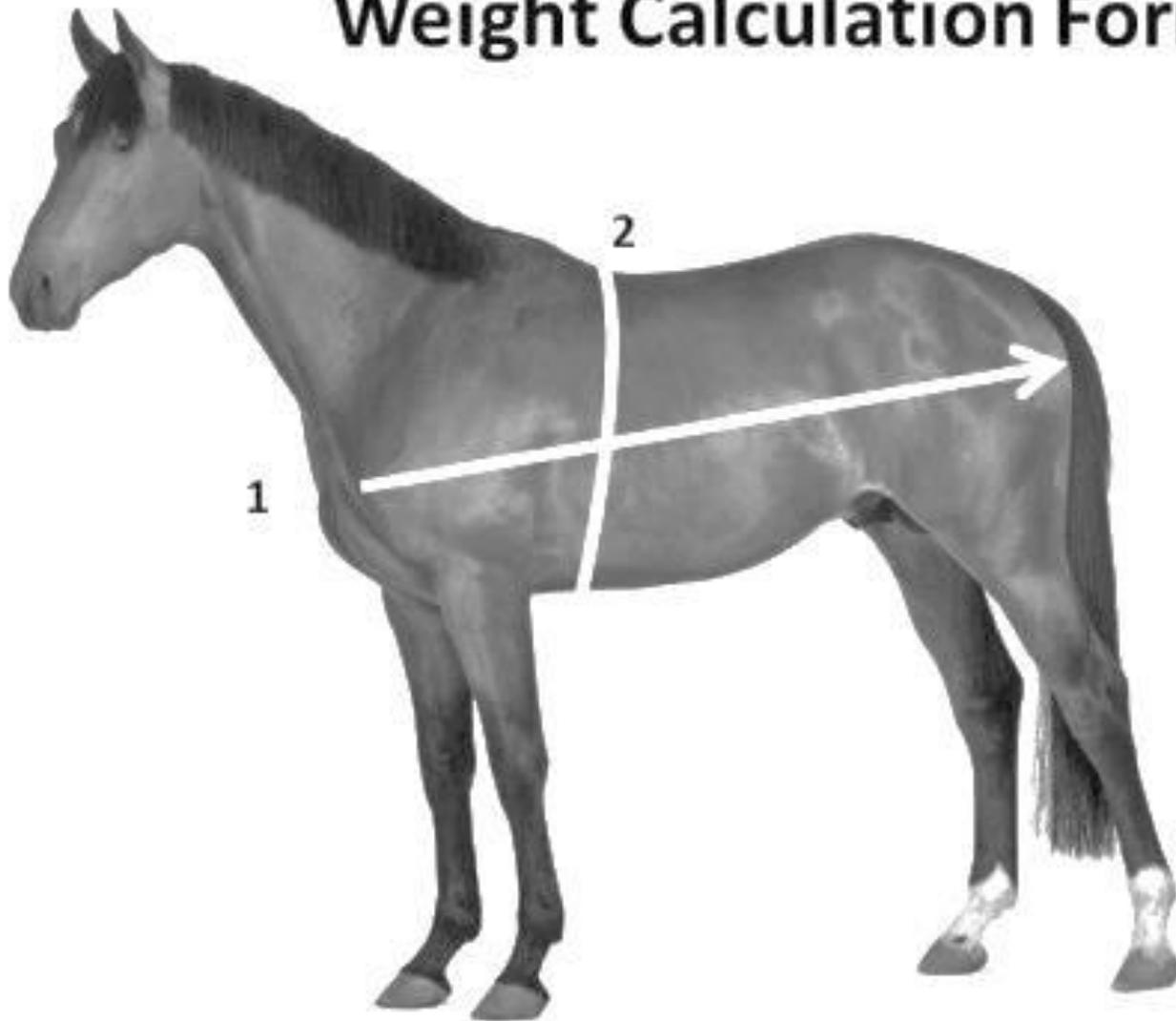
blind spots

When you are in a horse's blind spot, let him know you're there. Otherwise you could startle him, and he might jump and hurt you. To make sure you don't surprise him, talk to the horse while you touch him: "Hi there, Buck." His blind spots are:

- 1** the area directly in front of his forehead
- 2** the area of his back directly behind his head
- 3** the area directly behind his tail
- 4** the area directly under his head on the ground and near his front legs



Weight Calculation Formula



1. Measure **length** of horse from point of chest to point of croup in inches
2. Measure all the way around horse at **heartgirth**

Multiply: Heartgirth x Heartgirth = Y

Multiply: Y x Length = Total

Then Divide Total by 330

So: $(HG \times HG) \times \text{Length} = \text{Total}$ $\text{Total} \div 330 = \text{Body Weight}$

SIZE OF FEEDING PER HORSE

32° or WARMER	10# PER HORSE/FEEDING
20° to 32°	11# PER HORSE/FEEDING
10° to 20°	12# PER HORSE/FEEDING
0° to 10°	13# PER HORSE/FEEDING
-10° to 0°	14# PER HORSE/FEEDING
-20° to -10°	15# PER HORSE/FEEDING
-30° to -20°	16# PER HORSE/FEEDING
-40° to -30°	17# PER HORSE/FEEDING

TWO FEEDINGS PER DAY – MORNING AND NIGHT