




Horse Colors

Name: Teacher

USPC D Manual, 2nd Ed, p246

Date: _____

1	Gray	Dark body with white or gray hair (look around the nose & ears to check skin color)	  
2	Bay	Always have black points (legs, muzzle, mane, tail, & tips of ears)	 
3	Buckskin	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)	
4	White	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very rare, usually die at birth • Pink skin • light eyes, • white hair at birth 	 
5	Cremello	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - do not confuse with WHITE/Grey - cream body hair at birth - light tail/mane - pink skin - blue eyes 	
6	Chestnut	Also know as "sorrel", is reddish brown. The points (mane, tail, legs and ears) are the same color as the horse's body. All have shades of red in their coats.	   

7	Black	Rare. Do not confuse with dark bay or liver chestnut. Pure black coat, no sign of any other color. <i>Has purple sheen in the sunlight.</i>	
8	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 not affected & may remain darker than body. • The mane & tail usually not affected, but some may have some white hairs mixed in. • Blue/Red 	 
9	<u>Dun</u>	Sandy/yellow to reddish/brown coat. Legs usually darker than body, sometimes with faint "zebra" stripes. ALWAYS have a "dorsal" stripe, a dark stripe down middle of back.	 
10	Palominoo	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.	  
11	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	
12	Pinto	White plus large patches of black, brown, chestnut or any other colors	

13	Appaloosa	Any color coat with small round spots. Usually spots are around the hindquarters.	
14	Skewbald (a type of spotting)	50-50 color distribution of white and either brown or chestnut. Large patches of white and brown or chestnut. (British term for a type of coloring)	
15	Piebald (a type of spotting)	50-50 color distribution of BLACK and white. Large patches of white with black. (British term for a type of coloring)	
16	Tobiano (a type of spotting)	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.	
17	Overo (a type of spotting)	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.	

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

C1 – Name 5 colors or patterns which include white on the body.

C2 – Tell the difference between: tobiano and overo, dun and buckskin, grey and cremello