

NAME OF ANIMAL:

COAT COLOUR: Check only one colour

Check if colour DNA verified by UC Davis (visit <http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/> for more information)

- BA Bay:** Shades from reddish tan to dark mahogany brown. Black mane and tail, and black below the knees and hocks.
- BL Black:** True black without any light areas.
- SB Smoky Black:** Varying shades of black. May appear to have a black or brown body. Can be difficult to distinguish from black, dun, chestnut, or brown.

- BR Brown:** Black with light mealy areas at muzzle, eyes, flanks, and inside of legs.
- BU Buckskin:** Tan to yellow with black mane, tail and lower legs. Buckskins without the dun gene may appear to have a dorsal line, but this is countershading, not a true dorsal stripe.
- CH Chestnut:** Shades from golden red to dark reddish brown. Mane, tail and legs are not black but are the colour of the body or shades darker or lighter. Dark chestnuts may look black with the exception of red hairs on the coronet, pasterns, and/or back of fetlocks.

- SC Smoky Cream:** Ivory coloured coat, with or without black overtones. Smoky cream is produced by the action of two cream dilution genes on a black base.
- CM Cremello:** Ivory coloured coat in shades from very light to darker cream colour. Mane and tail are ivory or flaxen. Light pinkish skin and blue or bluish green eyes.

- PA Palomino:** Shades of very pale creamy yellow to golden yellow, with flaxen, silver, or white mane and tail
- PE Perlino:** Ivory coloured coat in shades from very light to darker cream colour. Mane and tail are slightly darker than the body. Light pinkish skin and blue or bluish green eyes. Points may be darker than its body.

CHARACTERISTICS

Check all that apply. Many horses will not have any.

- Dun DU
- Flaxen FL
- Silver SI
- Grey GR
- Roan RO
- Sabino SA
- Frame Overo FO
- Splash White SW

EYE COLOUR (Check one)

If eyes are different colours, indicate left and right colours

- Dark DK
- Light Blue LB
- Amber AM
- Other OT (describe): _____

DESCRIBE ALL MARKINGS FOR EACH OF THE AREAS BELOW:

Head:

Left Fore:

Right Fore:

Left Hind:

Right Hind:

Scars and/or Brands:

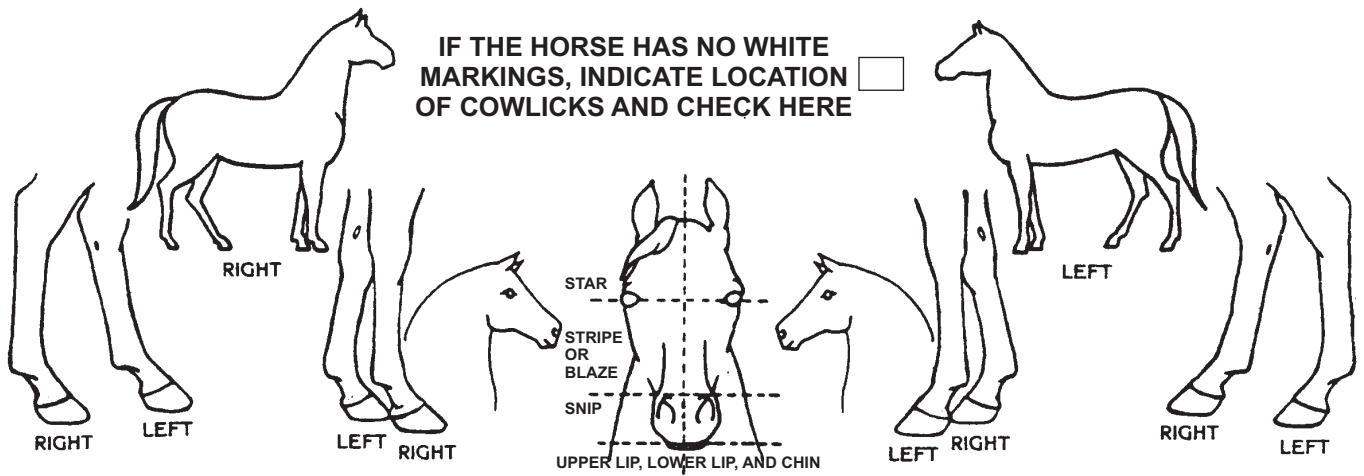
Other Marks (Body Spots, light or flaxen mane/ tail, roaning, dappling, unusual markings, etc.):

- Star:** A white mark on the forehead, located above a line running from eye to eye.
- Stripe:** A white marking extending from the line of the eyes toward the line running from nostril to nostril.
- Snip:** A white or flesh mark between the nostrils or on the upper or lower lip.
- Heel:** A white marking found on the back of the foot.
- Coronet:** A white marking extending to approximately one inch above the hoof.

- Pastern:** A white marking extending to the top of the pastern.
- Fetlock:** A white marking extending to the top of the fetlock (ankle).
- Sock:** A white marking extending to midway on the cannon.
- Stocking:** A white mark extending above midway on the cannon.
- Bald Face:** A wide blaze that extends to or around the eyes or nostrils, with most of the upper lip also being white.

- Spots:** Pigmented spots located within white.
- Roan Spots:** Areas of white hairs mixed into the basic coat colour that does not have underlying light-coloured skin.
- Ben dór Spots:** Randomly distributed small to large spots of colour that ranges from a couple of shades darker than the base coat to almost black.

1. On the diagram below, outline all white markings of the horse. Use a pen, not a pencil.
2. Complete the diagrams with the horse in front of you. Do not trust to memory or hearsay.
3. Include any scars or brands the horse may have that may be helpful in identifying the horse.
4. Clear photographs of the markings may help to speed processing, especially for horses that have unusual markings or high leg markings.
5. Mark the location of the forehead cowlick(s) (hair whorl) with an X. Indicate accurately if to the right/left or above/below the guidelines. Location of cowlicks must be indicated for horses with no white markings



(Indicate all spots within white)