

Species – Horse

Module - Colors

Targeting Life Skills

Beginner

- Learning to Learn

Intermediate

- Decision making
- Critical Thinking

Seniors

- Critical Thinking
- Communication

Learning Objectives

Beginner

- Identify the following coat colors of the horse:
Bay, Black, Brown, Chestnut.

Intermediate

- Identify the following coat colors: Bay, Black, Brown, Chestnut, Buckskin, Dun, Palomino, Pinto, Albino, and Gray.

Seniors

- Identify and describe the following coat colors: Bay, Black, Brown, Chestnut, Buckskin, Dun, Palomino, Pinto, Albino, and Gray.
- Demonstrate differences between and characteristics of the following coat colors: Bay, Black, Brown, Chestnut, Buckskin, Dun, Palomino, Pinto, Albino, Gray, Grulla, Cremello, White, and Roan.

Learning Activities

Age Level	Learning Activities	Materials Needed	Source
Beginner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at horse colors in the Equine Science book to identify basic coat colors • Complete the horse coloring activity sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 copies of horse drawing for each member (original drawing provided in kit) • Crayons/markers 	<u>KHVCR</u> <u>Equine Science</u> pp. 35 - 53
Intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the Equine Science book and the Alberta Horse Reference Manual to identify various horse colors • Complete the magazine clippings activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poster board • Various Horse Magazines • Scissors • Glue • Markers 	<u>Alberta Horse Reference Manual</u> pp. 36 <u>Equine Science</u> pp. 35 - 53

Age Level	Learning Activities	Materials Needed	Source
Senior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice communication/teaching skills by assisting intermediate members with the labeling of their horse posters • Horse color flash cards activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magazine clipping activity – horse color posters from intermediate members • Markers • (Straight edge) • Prepared list of colors and explanations • List of colors • List of color explanations 	<p><u>Alberta Horse Reference Manual</u> pp.35-37</p> <p><u>Equine Science</u> P. 35 - 53</p> <p><u>KHVCR</u></p>

Time Requirement

- 30-45 minutes for classroom learning objectives

Best Location

- During club meeting

References

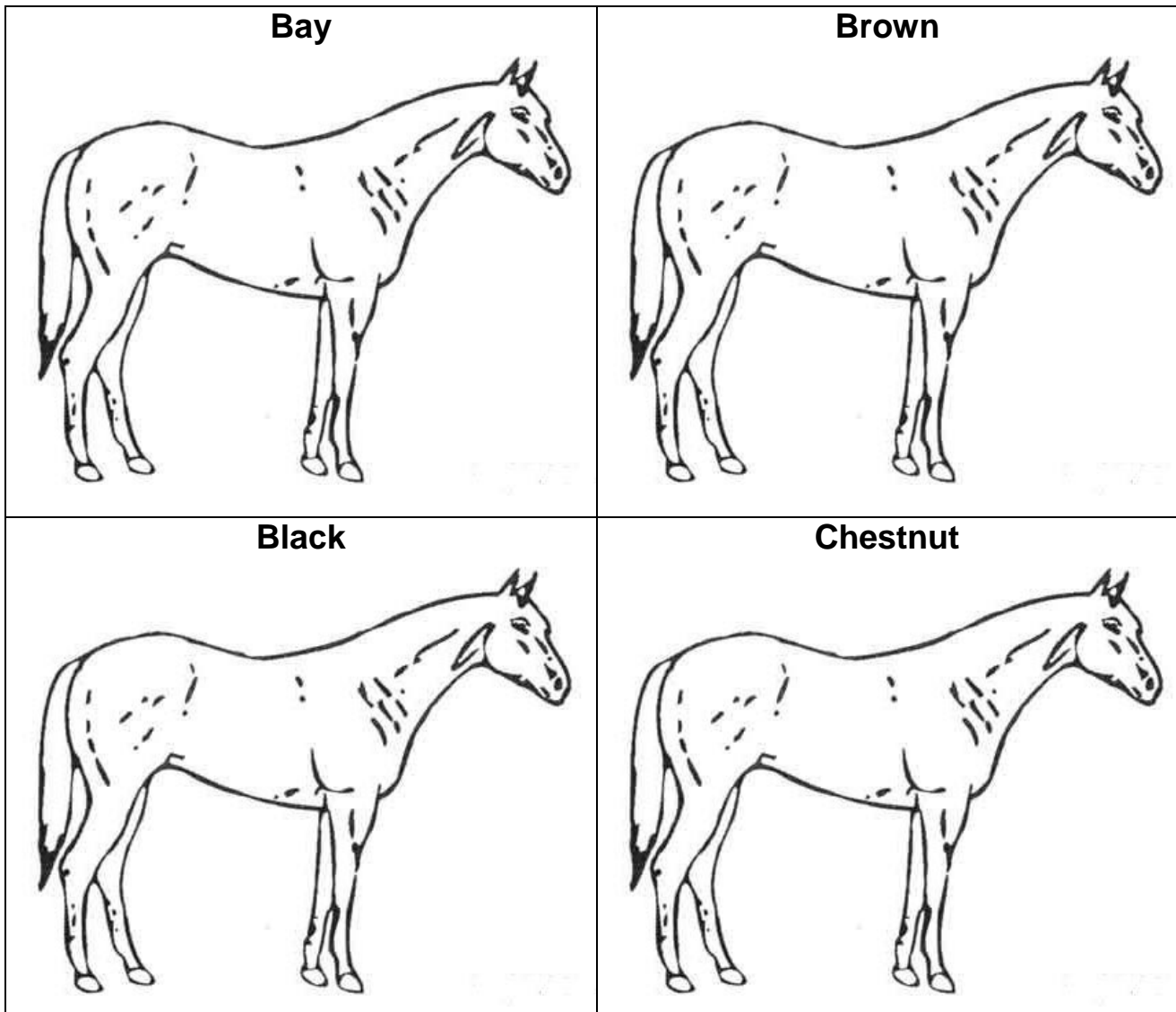
- Alberta Horse Reference Manual
- Equine Science
- KHVCR Kit
- KHVCR Manual

****COLOR PHOTOS OF THESE HORSE COLORS ARE IN APPENDIX 2****

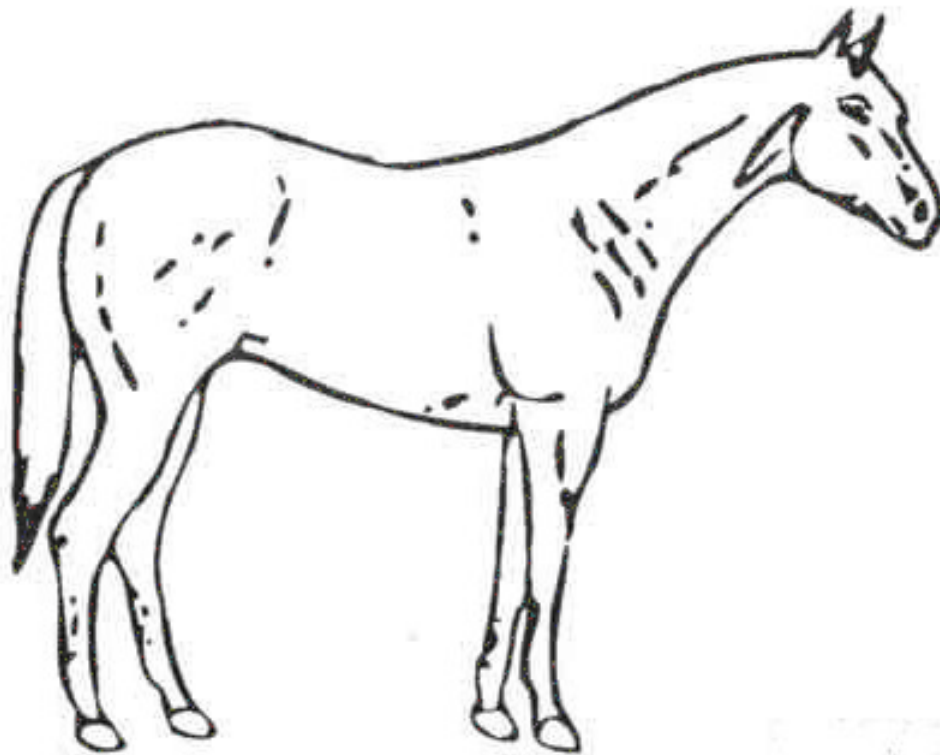
Horse Coloring Activity Sheet

Beginner Level

Using the four drawings below, color each horse outline with the same color listed in the box.



Leaders:
**Duplicate the following picture for activities
relating to horse coat colors.**



Magazine Clippings Activity

Intermediate Level

Materials Needed:

Various horse magazines or Internet pictures, poster board, scissors, glue, and markers

Activity:

Download and print photos from the Internet or skim through the horse magazines to find horses of all different coat colors. Make a collection by cutting out the pictures and gluing them onto the poster board.

Work with the senior members or leader to correctly identify and label the different colors of horses in the pictures.

Magazine Clippings Activity

Senior Level

Materials Needed:

Horse color posters from intermediate members, markers, and straight-edge (optional)

Activity:

Use reference material to help intermediate members label their horse color posters in a friendly and educational manner. Show the intermediate members where you are labeling each picture and explain the colors to them.

Horse Color Flash Card Activity

Senior Level

Copy the horse color flash cards and color description cards on cardstock. Cut the color name cards and description cards apart and laminate them. Use these flash cards to play matching games (youth match the color name cards with the correct color description card), or to quiz youth.

Bay	Black
Brown	Chestnut
Buckskin	Dun
Palomino	Pinto
Albino	Gray
Grulla	Cremello
White	Roan

<p style="text-align: center;">Bay</p> <p>Body color ranges from tan, to red, to reddish-brown. Mane and tail are black. Lower legs and tips of the ears are black.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Black</p> <p>Body color is true black without any light areas – mane and tail are black. There are no brown or reddish-brown hairs around the flank, muzzle, lower leg, or girth area.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Brown</p> <p>Body color can be shades of brown or black with light areas at the muzzle, eyes, flank, and inside the upper legs. Mane and tail are black and often the same color as the body. Lower legs are black.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chestnut</p> <p>Body color ranges from light copper to reddish-brown. Mane and tail are usually the same color as the body, but may be flaxen (straw yellow or dirty white color).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Buckskin</p> <p>Body color is yellowish or gold. Mane and tail are black or mixed. Horses have a dorsal stripe and can have zebra/transverse stripes, but usually, lower legs and ear tips will be black.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dun</p> <p>Body color is yellowish, brownish-red, or gold. Mane, tail, and legs are a variation of body color. The identifying mark is often the dorsal stripe running down the spine. Horses also may have zebra stripes on legs and/or transverse stripes over the withers.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Palomino</p> <p>Body color ranges from cream to golden yellow. Mane and tail are flaxen or white. White markings are permitted on the legs and face, and there are no black points.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pinto</p> <p>Body color is any color combined with white in a patch-type or spotted pattern.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Albino</p> <p>Body color is all white. The horse has no pigment in its eyes, skin, hooves or body hair. Eyes and skin are pink.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gray</p> <p>Color is a mixture of white and colored hairs. Horses are usually born a solid color and become lighter with age. Dark skin underlies the patches of white hair.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Grulla</p> <p>Body color ranges from smokey or mouse colored to dark gray, where each individual hair is mouse-colored. Usually, the lower legs are dark and there is a dorsal stripe.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cremello</p> <p>This is the very palest coat-color dilution that is not white – the base color is cream. The horse's eyes are blue and the skin is pink. Points can be the same color, lighter, or darker than the body.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">White</p> <p>Body color is true white at birth and remains white throughout the horse's entire life. Hair is white, skin is pink, and eyes are brown.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Roan</p> <p>Any coat color mixed with white hairs. Colors include black, blue, red, and strawberry.</p>

<p>Body color ranges from tan, to red, to reddish-brown. Mane and tail are black. Lower legs and tips of the ears are black.</p>	<p>Body color is true black without any light areas – mane and tail are black. There are no brown or reddish-brown hairs around the flank, muzzle, lower leg, or girth area.</p>
<p>Body color can be shades of brown or black with light areas at the muzzle, eyes, flank, and inside the upper legs. Mane and tail are black and often the same color as the body. Lower legs are black.</p>	<p>Body color ranges from light copper to reddish-brown. Mane and tail are usually the same color as the body, but may be flaxen (straw yellow or dirty white color).</p>
<p>Body color is yellowish or gold. Mane and tail are black or mixed. Horses have a dorsal stripe and can have zebra/transverse stripes, but usually, lower legs and ear tips will be black.</p>	<p>Body color is yellowish, brownish-red, or gold. Mane, tail, and legs are a variation of body color. The identifying mark is often the dorsal stripe running down the spine. Horses also may have zebra stripes on legs and/or transverse stripes over the withers.</p>
<p>Body color ranges from cream to golden yellow. Mane and tail are flaxen or white. White markings are permitted on the legs and face, and there are no black points.</p>	<p>Body color is any color combined with white in a patch-type or spotted pattern.</p>
<p>Body color is all white. The horse has no pigment in its eyes, skin, hooves or body hair. Eyes and skin are pink.</p>	<p>Color is a mixture of white and colored hairs. Horses are usually born a solid color and become lighter with age. Dark skin underlies the patches of white hair.</p>
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