

## FACIAL MARKINGS



In order to include the wide array of facial markings of Tennessee Walking Horses, they will be identified as follows:

- STAR** – Any white marking occurring on the horse's face above the eyeline.
- STRIP** – Any white marking below the eye line and above the top of the nostrils but within the nasal bones.
- BLAZE** – Any white marking below the eye line, above the top of the nostrils and extending outside both nasal bone lines.
- BALD** – Any white marking extending laterally to encompass both eyes, overlapping both nasal bones and covering the face down to the nostrils.
- SNIP** – Any white marking occurring between the top and bottom of the nostrils.
- UPPER LIP** – Any white marking below the nostrils but still on the lower lip.
- LOWER LIP** – Any white marking on the lower lip.
- CHIN** – Any white marking below the lower lip.

ARTWORK: JOHN HILL

## LEG MARKINGS



On your application for registration, draw in all white markings just as they appear on your horse. It is a good idea to get your horse in front of you to be sure you get the drawings accurate, instead of trying to do it from memory.

Outlines of the face and rear legs are printed on the application forms for your guidance in drawing the markings more precisely.

The white leg markings are described as follows:

- CORONET** – White marking extending no more than one inch above the coronary band.
- FETLOCK** – White marking above the coronary band to and including the fetlock joint.
- SOCK** – White marking extending above the top of the fetlock but below the mid point of the cannon.
- STOCKING** – White marking extending above the mid point of the cannon.

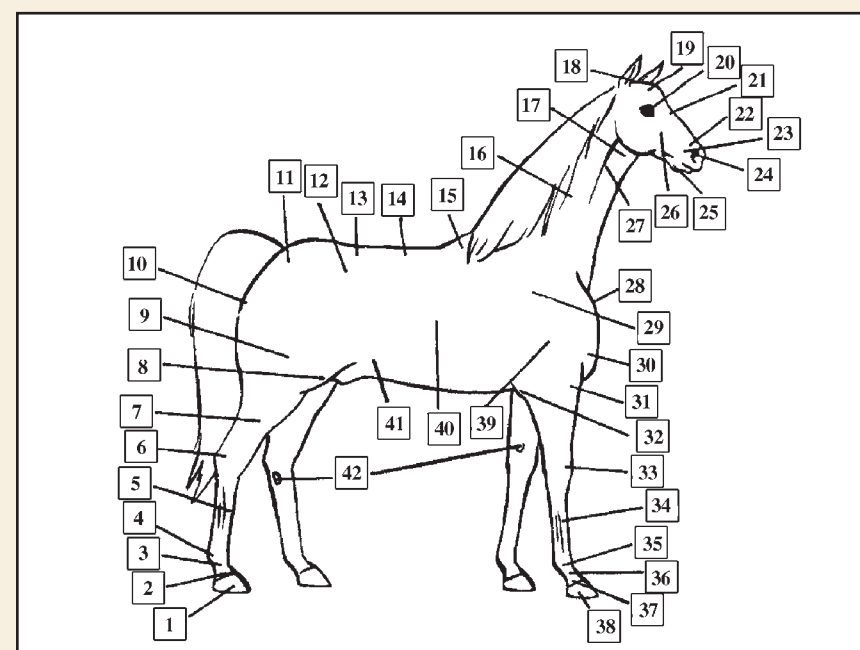
### Partial Leg Markings

In cases where a marking extends to a designated part of the leg only partially, owners in filling out an application form should carefully draw the markings in the same location and shape as they occur on the horse.

### Body Markings

Unusual body markings should be noted in a written description, including color, size, shape and location, to be included with the application form, but draw only white markings!

## POINTS OF THE HORSE



1	Hoof	22	Nose
2	Coronary Band	23	Muzzle
3	Pastern	24	Nostril
4	Fetlock	25	Chin
5	Cannon	26	Check
6	Hock	27	Jugular Groove
7	Gaskin	28	Point of Shoulder
8	Stifle	29	Shoulder
9	Thigh	30	Pectoral Region
10	Point of Buttock	31	Forearm
11	Croup	32	Elbow
12	Point Of Hip	33	Carpus (Knee)
13	Loin	34	Cannon
14	Back	35	Fetlock Joint
15	Withers	36	Pastern Joint
16	Neck	37	Coronary Band
17	Throatlatch	38	Hoof
18	Occipital Crest (Poll)	39	Upper Arm
19	Forelock	40	Ribs
20	Eye	41	Flank
21	Face	42	Chestnut



SORREL

## MAINTAINING THE PURITY OF THE TWH

With your help we can keep improving the information that we have about our TWHs.

By using blood typing, DNA, and micro-chipping the Association keeps refining the process of identification, correct parentage and reproductive expectations. By carefully thinking about your TWH's correct base coat color and what dilutions or white coat patterns are working with that coat color you can help future generations of breeders make informed decisions when breeding their TWHs. The description of an individual horse on the Certificate of Registration should include the color, face and leg markings, patterns, and dilutions or modifiers if there are any present. Any scars, swirls, tattoos or other identifying marks should also be included. It is very important that any information that is provided be as accurate as possible. Please remember that the Registry can not guess the color of the horse being registered. The Registry will return any registration application with incomplete color information. This will cause a delay in processing.

One of the basic purposes of TWHBEA<sup>SM</sup> is to protect and maintain the purity of the breed. For more information or to ask any questions go to [www.TWHBEA.com](http://www.TWHBEA.com). Visit the Breeder's web site for any new information or to read more about TWH colors and breeding.

## COLORS & MARKINGS OF THE TENNESSEE WALKING HORSE



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## COLOR GENETICS

<b>BLACK</b> EE aa Ee aa	<b>BAY / BROWN</b> EE AA EE Aa Ee AA Ee Aa	<b>CHESTNUT</b> ee AA ee Aa ee aa
<b>SMOKY BLACK</b> EE aa Cr Ee aa Cr	<b>BUCKSKIN</b> EE AA Cr EE Aa Cr Ee AA Cr Ee Aa Cr	<b>PALOMINO</b> ee AA Cr ee Aa Cr ee aa Cr
<b>SMOKY CREAM</b> EE aa CrCr Ee aa CrCr	<b>PERLINO</b> EE AA CrCr EE Aa CrCr Ee AA CrCr Ee Aa CrCr	<b>CREMELLO</b> ee AA CrCr ee Aa CrCr ee aa CrCr
<b>CLASSIC CHAMPAGNE</b> EE aa Ee aa	<b>AMBER CHAMPAGNE</b> EE AA EE Aa Ee AA Ee Aa	<b>GOLD CHAMPAGNE</b> ee AA ee Aa ee aa
<b>CLASSIC CREAM CHAMPAGNE</b> EE aa Cr Ee aa Cr	<b>AMBER CREAM CHAMPAGNE</b> EE AA Cr EE Aa Cr Ee AA Cr Ee Aa Cr	<b>GOLD CREAM CHAMPAGNE</b> ee AA Cr ee Aa Cr ee aa Cr
<b>BLACK SILVER</b> EE aa Ee aa	<b>BAY / BROWN SILVER</b> EE AA EE Aa Ee AA Ee Aa	

## COAT COLORS OF TWHs

TWHBEA<sup>SM</sup> recognizes and records many coat colors and since most Tennessee Walking Horses are registered as foals between the ages of three to six months, it is sometimes difficult to determine the true color of the foal.

Coat Color Testing is highly recommended where visual appearance is not enough to accurately predict the true color. The Color Genetics Chart gives the genetic color test results for color genes that have tests currently available. The following explains the most common coat color terms:

### TERMS EXPLAINED:

Genes always appear as pairs with the upper case letter being dominant and the lower case letter being recessive. A horse receives one gene from each pair of genes from each parent and that determines the base color, color dilution, color pattern or modification of color for the resulting foal.

- Dominant genes** - Always physically expressed on the horse and requires that at least one parent express that gene in order to pass it on.
- Recessive genes** - are hidden until both parents contribute a copy of the gene for it to be expressed, otherwise it remains hidden.
- Homozygous** - means that a foal received one copy of the same gene (A, E, a, e) from each parent. Gene will be passed to 100% of offspring.
- Heterozygous** - means that a foal received one dominant gene (A, E) from one parent and one recessive (a, e) gene from the other parent.

### RED FACTOR (CHESTNUT):

**e** Homozygous for the red factor. Only the red factor detected.  
**Ee** Heterozygous for the black factor. Both black and red factors detected.  
**EE** Homozygous for black pigment. No red factor detected. It cannot have red foals regardless of the color of mate.

### AGOUTI (BLACK/BAY):

**AA** Homozygous for Agouti gene. The horse has two doses of the dominant "A". The black pigment is restricted to points pattern and is expressed on horses that are bay or a dilution of bay (buckskin, perlino, amber champagne, etc.).

**Aa** Heterozygous for Agouti gene. The horse has one dose of the dominant "A" and one dose of the recessive non-agouti "a". The black pigment is restricted to points pattern and is expressed on horses that are bay or a dilution of bay (buckskin, perlino, amber champagne, etc.).

**aa** Only recessive "a" detected. Black pigment distributed uniformly over the entire body resulting in horses that are black or a dilution of black (smoky black, smoky cream, classic champagne, etc.).

### CREAM DILUTION:

**Cr** Heterozygous (Single dilute) for the Cream gene.  
**CrCr** Homozygous (Double dilute) with two copies of Cream gene.



ALLAN F-1

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For the most up-to-date information, please visit our website: [www.twhbea.com](http://www.twhbea.com)



TWHBEA makes no warranty or representation, express or implied, that the breeding of any one color of horse to another color of horse will result in an offspring of a desired color. This brochure is merely a compilation of ever-evolving research postulates.

# COLORS



BLACK

## BLACK

The Black horse's entire body color is black. The black foal may be an overall mousy grey at birth, but will be black when it sheds its foal coat.

## SMOKY BLACK

The Smoky Black is a black horse with one cream dilution gene. The body color can vary from dark brown to almost black with brown hair in the ears and the eyes range from hazel to dark brown. At least one parent must have a cream gene.

## SMOKY CREAM

The Smoky Cream is a black horse with two cream dilution genes. It always has blue eyes, pink skin and is a rich creamy off white. Both parents must have a cream gene.

## CLASSIC CHAMPAGNE

The Classic Champagne is a black horse diluted by a champagne gene. The body color varies in shade from a dove color to a dark chocolate and the points are a darker shade of the same color. The foal coat color is almost black at birth and the skin is pink and as the horse ages freckles develop on the pink skin. The eye color is always blue at birth and changes to brown or hazel color. At least one parent must be champagne.

## CLASSIC CREAM CHAMPAGNE

The Classic Cream Champagne is a black horse diluted by a champagne gene and a cream gene. It always has pink skin and is usually born a creamy off white and darkens to a rich or dark creamy color. The eye color is always blue at birth and usually ends up a greenish hazel color. At least one parent must be champagne and one parent a cream dilute or cream champagne.

# DILUTIONS

## DUN

The Dun gene is a dilution gene that can lighten any body coat color in varying degrees. The dun must prominently display a dark dorsal stripe and zebra stripes on the shoulders and horizontal stripes on the legs. At least one parent must be a dun.

## SILVER

The Silver gene is a dilution gene that affects only black pigment of the mane and tail and dilutes black body color only slightly. The mane and tail are lightened to a silvery or blonde shade, and the eyes can range from hazel to dark brown. The Silver gene is only expressed on black and must have a parent with the silver gene. Bay Silver horses appear to be chestnuts with flaxen or silver manes but genetically are bay horses. The combination of base coat color and the term "silver" is required to describe a horse with a silver gene such as black silver, bay silver, classic champagne silver, etc.



BAY

## BAY

Bay horses have a body color coat that ranges from light-to-dark reddish-brown hues, and are distinguished by their black mane and tail, legs and ears rims.

## BROWN

The Brown horse's body color is black except for lighter brown areas around the muzzle, eyes, flanks, and insides of the legs.

## BUCKSKIN

The Buckskin is a bay horse with one cream dilution gene which dilutes only body color to any shade from creamy tan to sooty brown with black mane, tail, legs and black ear rims. At least one parent must have a cream gene.

## PERLINO

The Perlino is a bay horse with two cream dilution genes. It is born a creamy off white color with pink skin, blue eyes, yellowish mane and tail and legs. Both parents must have a cream gene.

## AMBER CHAMPAGNE

The Amber Champagne is a bay horse diluted by a champagne gene. The body color can vary from a golden tan body color with chocolate brown points, though the legs are often lighter than the mane & tail. The foal coat color resembles a bay horse at birth and the skin is always pink and develops freckles on the exposed pink skin. The eyes are always blue at birth and change to brown or hazel color. At least one parent must be champagne.

## AMBER CREAM CHAMPAGNE

The Amber Cream Champagne is a bay horse diluted to a creamy tan body color with light to medium brown points with the legs often lighter than the mane & tail. The skin is pink and as the horse ages it develops freckles on the exposed pink skin. The eye color is always blue at birth and usually ends up a greenish hazel color. At least one parent must be champagne and one parent a cream dilute or cream champagne.

## WHITE

White horses are extremely rare and are born pure white and have dark eyes and pink skin with no freckles or spots on skin or hair. In the Tennessee Walking Horse, Maximum Sabinos are frequently misidentified as white. A Sabino test is available.



CHESTNUT

## CHESTNUT / SORREL

Chestnuts vary in shade from a light golden red to a dark reddish brown. Quite often, the mane and tail will be the same color as the body coat but they can also have a flaxen mane and tail. Sorrels are called "light chestnuts" in some of the other breeds, but genetically chestnuts and sorrels are the same.

## PALOMINO

The Palomino horse is a chestnut with one cream gene that dilutes the body to a golden color with white mane and tail. Ideal color is that of a newly minted gold coin but can vary from pale gold to a deep gold coat with off-white mane and tail. Palomino horses always have dark skin. At least one parent must have a cream gene.

## CREMELLO

The Cremello is a chestnut horse with two cream dilution genes. It is born a creamy off white color with pink skin, blue eyes, white mane and tail and legs. Both parents must have a cream gene.

## GOLD CHAMPAGNE

The Gold Champagne is a chestnut horse diluted by a champagne gene. The body color can vary from pale to dark golden color with the mane and tail a flaxen, near-white or golden color. The foal coat color is darker than the adult, resembling a sorrel or chestnut horse at birth and the skin is always pink and develops freckles on the exposed pink skin. The eye color is always blue at birth and changes to brown or hazel color. At least one parent must be champagne.

## GOLD CREAM CHAMPAGNE

The Gold Cream Champagne is a chestnut horse diluted by a champagne gene and a cream gene. It always has pink skin and a creamy off white color and as the horse ages it develops freckles on the exposed pink skin. The eye color is always blue at birth and usually ends up a greenish hazel color. At least one parent must be champagne and one parent a cream dilute or cream champagne.

# MODIFIERS

## ROAN

Roan is not a color. It modifies any coat color with a mixture of white hairs, intermingled from birth with the darker hairs of the coat color leaving the base color on face, mane, tail and lower legs. Use the combination of base coat color, such as "black," and the term "roan" to describe a "black roan." The true Roan pattern isn't always apparent until it sheds its foal coat to the color that it will be throughout the horse's life. At least one parent must be a roan.

# PATTERNS



BLACK ROAN SABINO

## SABINO

The Sabino pattern usually has white that extends up the legs in ragged patches, and then extends onto the horse's body from the belly. The head is usually excessively white with white extending under the chin and under the jaws and the eyes are commonly blue although many sabino horses have partially blue, partially brown eyes. Flecks, patches and roan areas are common on sabinos. Some sabinos will also have odd white patches on the knee or hock, removed from the main portion of the lower white leg markings. In the middle range of expression, sabino horses are fairly distinctive and are usually difficult to confuse with other patterns. The whitest of the sabinos are nearly or entirely white. Some retain color only on the ears and others are white all over with spots on the skin under the white hair.

## TOBIANO

A Tobiano can be any solid-colored horse with legs that are usually white and white spots that are arranged vertically with body spotting that is regular, round or oval, and extends down the neck and chest with a shield appearance. They usually have dark areas on one or both flanks and the tail may have two colors. The white usually crosses the top-line somewhere between the ears and tail. The head has no more white than expected on a non-spotted horse. The eyes of tobianos are usually dark. Tobiano horses can vary from quite dark, with small amounts of white, to quite white, with only the head remaining dark. The darker individuals sometimes have so little white spotting as to be confused with non-spotted horses.

## OVERO

Overo coat patterns occur on any color background and the white areas on overos are usually crisply and cleanly delineated from the colored areas, although some have a halo or shadow of pigmented skin under white hair directly at the boundary. White spotting of the overo horse usually comes up from the belly in a horizontal arrangement and does not cross the topline. The overo horse may have solid-colored legs with normal white markings and the tail is one color. It may be bald-faced, covering both eyes, or apron-faced with white markings extending beyond the ears and under the chin. The eyes of an overo with extensively white facial markings are frequently blue.

## TOBIANO / SABINO

The combination of the Tobiano and Sabino patterns is a common occurrence in the Tennessee Walking Horse. The Tobiano/Sabino shows characteristics of both the tobiano and sabino patterns. The main identifying characteristic is the appearance of excessive white on the face, under the chin and under the jaw. Blue eyes or blue spots in the eyes indicate the presence of the Sabino gene. The spotting pattern is a combination of the two patterns with the white crossing over the top line.

## GREY

Grey is a color modifier and no horse is born grey. Grey begins to modify the birth coat color sometimes months or even years later. They will begin showing signs of grey around the eyes, flank and below the elbow. Grey patches occasionally will develop on the body, croup, or thigh before they are visible around the eyes. Grey is progressive and aging causes the coat colors of grey horses to progressively lighten to almost white. Dappling is common and often, older grey horses show speckles of their original coat color hair and are called "flea-bitten." A grey horse must have at least one grey parent. Ideally to preserve the true color of the horse "Grey" should be added to the birth color black/grey, chestnut/grey, palomino/grey etc.

FOR THE LATEST INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT [WWW.TWHBEA.COM](http://WWW.TWHBEA.COM)