

Reference: USPC D Manual p.232-234

Materials: Pictures of different colored horses with different markings.

A barn full of horses.

Introduction:

Introduce yourself and meet other kids.

Learn a little bit about them and how their day is going.

State purpose of lesson.

Body:

Tell them there are many different colors of horses and different markings.

Have pictures of most common colored horses and go through and show them the colors.

- Black – All black with no brown highlights.
- Brown – Dark brown or nearly black with brown points.
- Bay – Brown or reddish brown body with black points.
- Chestnut(Sorrel) – Reddish brown with same color or lighter colored points.
- Grey - Grey or white hair with dark skin, eyes and muzzle. Grey are born dark and then lighten with age. Can be iron grey, flea bitten grey, or dappled grey.
- White – White hair and pink skin. Very rare.
- Roan – Black, brown, bay, or chestnut colored with white hairs mixed in. “Blue Roan” is black or brown, “Strawberry Roan” is bay or chestnut.
- Dun – Tan body and black or chestnut points. Buckskin is a dun with dark legs, mane, tail, and a stripe.
- Palomino – Golden coat with white mane and tail.
- Pinto – Large colored patches and white. “Piebald” is black and white. “Skewbald” is any other color and white.
- Appaloosa – Has small spots or speckles. May have dark or light coat, dark or light spots, and larger or smaller spots.

Have pictures of different facial markings and leg markings and describe them.

- Legs – Coronet, Half pastern, Sock, Half Cannon, Stocking, and Ermine Spots.
- Face – Star, Snip, Stripe, Blaze, Bald Face

Go on a tour around the barn. Take turns with each student identifying each horse’s color and markings.

Conclusion:

Now you know about the different colored horses and their markings.

Review- Flip through cards and have them each take turns naming colors and markings.

Thanks.