

= Appaloosa =

The Appaloosa is an American horse breed best known for its colorful spotted coat pattern . There is a wide range of body types within the breed , stemming from the influence of multiple breeds of horses throughout its history . Each horse 's color pattern is genetically the result of various spotting patterns overlaid on top of one of several recognized base coat colors . The color pattern of the Appaloosa is of interest to those who study equine coat color genetics , as it and several other physical characteristics are linked to the leopard complex mutation (LP) . Appaloosas are prone to develop equine recurrent uveitis and congenital stationary night blindness ; the latter has been linked to the leopard complex .

Artwork depicting prehistoric horses with leopard spotting exists in prehistoric cave paintings in Europe . Images of domesticated horses with leopard spotting patterns appeared in artwork from Ancient Greece and Han dynasty China through the early modern period ; the Nez Perce people of what today is the United States Pacific Northwest developed the original American breed . Appaloosas were once referred to by settlers as the " Palouse horse " , possibly after the Palouse River , which ran through the heart of Nez Perce country . Gradually , the name evolved into " Appaloosa " .

The Nez Perce lost most of their horses after the Nez Perce War in 1877 , and the breed fell into decline for several decades . A small number of dedicated breeders preserved the Appaloosa as a distinct breed until the Appaloosa Horse Club (ApHC) was formed as the breed registry in 1938 . The modern breed maintains bloodlines tracing to the foundation bloodstock of the registry ; its partially open stud book allows the addition of some Thoroughbred , American Quarter Horse and Arabian blood .

Today , the Appaloosa is one of the most popular breeds in the United States ; it was named the official state horse of Idaho in 1975 . It is best known as a stock horse used in a number of western riding disciplines , but is also a versatile breed with representatives seen in many other types of equestrian activity . Appaloosas have been used in many movies ; an Appaloosa is the mascot for the Florida State Seminoles . Appaloosa bloodlines have influenced other horse breeds , including the Pony of the Americas , the Nez Perce Horse , and several gaited horse breeds .

= = Breed characteristics = =

The Appaloosa is best known for its distinctive , preferred leopard complex spotted coat . Spotting occurs in several overlay patterns on one of several recognized base coat colors . There are three other distinctive , " core " characteristics : mottled skin , striped hooves , and eyes with a white sclera . Skin mottling is usually seen around the muzzle , eyes , anus , and genitalia . Striped hooves are a common trait , quite noticeable on Appaloosas , but not unique to the breed . The sclera is the part of the eye surrounding the iris ; although all horses show white around the eye if the eye is rolled back , to have a readily visible white sclera with the eye in a normal position is a distinctive characteristic seen more often in Appaloosas than in other breeds . Because the occasional individual is born with little or no visible spotting pattern , the ApHC allows " regular " registration of horses with mottled skin plus at least one of the other core characteristics . Horses with two ApHC parents but no " identifiable Appaloosa characteristics " are registered as " non @-@ characteristic , " a limited special registration status .

There is a wide range of body types in the Appaloosa , in part because the leopard complex characteristics are its primary identifying factors , and also because several different horse breeds influenced its development . The weight range varies from 950 to 1 @,@ 250 pounds (430 to 570 kg) , and heights from 14 to 16 hands (56 to 64 inches , 142 to 163 cm) . However , the ApHC does not allow pony or draft breeding .

The original " old time " or " old type " Appaloosa was a tall , narrow @-@ bodied , rangy horse . The body style reflected a mix that started with the traditional Spanish horses already common on the plains of America before 1700 . Then , 18th @-@ century European bloodlines were added , particularly those of the " pied " horses popular in that period and shipped en masse to the Americas

once the color had become unfashionable in Europe . These horses were similar to a tall , slim Thoroughbred @-@ Andalusian type of horse popular in Bourbon @-@ era Spain . The original Appaloosa tended to have a convex facial profile that resembled that of the warmblood @-@ Jennet crosses first developed in the 16th century during the reign of Charles V. The old @-@ type Appaloosa was later modified by the addition of draft horse blood after the 1877 defeat of the Nez Perce , when U.S. Government policy forced the Indians to become farmers and provided them with draft horse mares to breed to existing stallions . The original Appaloosas frequently had a sparse mane and tail , but that was not a primary characteristic as many early Appaloosas did have full manes and tails . There is a possible genetic link between the leopard complex and sparse mane and tail growth , although the precise relationship is unknown .

After the formation of the Appaloosa Horse Club in 1938 , a more modern type developed after the addition of American Quarter Horse and Arabian bloodlines . The addition of Quarter Horse lines produced Appaloosas that performed better in sprint racing and in halter competition . Many cutting and reining horses resulted from old @-@ type Appaloosas crossed on Arabian bloodlines , particularly via the Appaloosa foundation stallion Red Eagle . An infusion of Thoroughbred blood was added during the 1970s to produce horses more suited for racing . Many current breeders also attempt to breed away from the sparse , " rat tail " trait , and therefore modern Appaloosas have fuller manes and tails .

= = Color and spotting patterns = =

The coat color of an Appaloosa is a combination of a base color with an overlaid spotting pattern . The base colors recognized by the Appaloosa Horse Club include bay , black , chestnut , palomino , buckskin , cremello or perlino , roan , gray , dun and grulla . Appaloosa markings have several pattern variations . It is this unique group of spotting patterns , collectively called the " leopard complex " , that most people associate with the Appaloosa horse . Spots overlay darker skin , and are often surrounded by a " halo " , where the skin next to the spot is also dark but the overlying hair coat is white .

It is not always easy to predict a grown Appaloosa 's color at birth . Foals of any breed tend to be born with coats that darken when they shed their baby hair . In addition , Appaloosa foals do not always show classic leopard complex characteristics . Patterns sometimes change over the course of the horse 's life although some , such as the blanket and leopard patterns , tend to be stable . Horses with the varnish roan and snowflake patterns are especially prone to show very little color pattern at birth , developing more visible spotting as they get older .

The ApHC also recognizes the concept of a " solid " horse , which has a base color " but no contrasting color in the form of an Appaloosa coat pattern " . Solid horses can be registered if they have mottled skin and one other leopard complex characteristic .

Base colors are overlain by various spotting patterns , which are variable and often do not fit neatly into a specific category . These patterns are described as follows :

= = = Color genetics = = =

Any horse that shows Appaloosa core characteristics of coat pattern , mottled skin , striped hooves , and a visible white sclera , carries at least one allele of the dominant " leopard complex " (LP) gene . The use of the word " complex " is used to refer to the large group of visible patterns that may occur when LP is present . LP is an autosomal incomplete dominant mutation in the TRPM1 gene located at horse chromosome 1 (ECA 1) . All horses with at least one copy of LP show leopard characteristics , and it is hypothesized that LP acts together with other patterning genes (PATN) that have not yet been identified to produce the different coat patterns . Horses that are heterozygous for LP tend to be darker than homozygous horses , but this is not consistent .

Three single @-@ nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the TRPM1 gene have been identified as closely associated with the LP mutation , although the mechanism by which the pattern is produced remains unclear . A commercially available DNA based test is likely to be developed in the near

future , which breeders can use to determine if LP is present in horses that do not have visible Appaloosa characteristics .

Not every Appaloosa exhibits visible coat spotting , but even apparently solid @-@ colored horses that carry at least one dominant LP allele will exhibit characteristics such as vertically striped hooves , white sclera of the eye , and mottled skin around the eyes , lips , and genitalia . Appaloosas may also exhibit sabino or pinto type markings , but because pinto genes may cover @-@ up or obscure Appaloosa patterns , pinto breeding is discouraged by the ApHC , which will deny registration to horses with excessive white markings . The genes that create these different patterns can all be present in the same horse . The Appaloosa Project , a genetic study group , has researched the interactions of Appaloosa and pinto genes and how they affect each other .

= = History = =

Recent research has suggested that Eurasian prehistoric cave paintings depicting leopard @-@ spotted horses may have accurately reflected a phenotype of ancient wild horse . Domesticated horses with leopard complex spotting patterns have been depicted in art dating as far back as Ancient Greece , Ancient Persia , and the Han Dynasty in China ; later depictions appeared in 11th @-@ century France and 12th @-@ century England . French paintings from the 16th and 17th centuries show horses with spotted coats being used as riding horses , and other records indicate they were also used as coach horses at the court of Louis XIV of France . In mid @-@ 18th @-@ century Europe , there was a great demand for horses with the leopard complex spotting pattern among the nobility and royalty . These horses were used in the schools of horsemanship , for parade use , and other forms of display . Modern horse breeds in Europe today that have leopard complex spotting include the Knabstrupper and the Pinzgau , or Noriker horse .

The Spanish probably obtained spotted horses through trade with southern Austria and Hungary , where the color pattern was known to exist . The Conquistadors and Spanish settlers then brought some vividly marked horses to the Americas when they first arrived in the early 16th century . One horse with snowflake patterning was listed with the 16 horses brought to Mexico by Cortez , and additional spotted horses were mentioned by Spanish writers by 1604 . Others arrived in the western hemisphere when spotted horses went out of style in late 18th @-@ century Europe , and were shipped to Mexico , California and Oregon .

= = = Nez Perce people = = =

The Nez Perce people lived in what today is eastern Washington , Oregon , and western Idaho , where they engaged in agriculture as well as horse breeding . The Nez Perce first obtained horses from the Shoshone around 1730 . They took advantage of the fact that they lived in excellent horse @-@ breeding country , relatively safe from the raids of other tribes , and developed strict breeding selection practices for their animals , establishing breeding herds by 1750 . They were one of the few tribes that actively used the practice of gelding inferior male horses and trading away poorer stock to remove unsuitable animals from the gene pool , and thus were notable as horse breeders by the early 19th century .

Early Nez Perce horses were considered to be of high quality . Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition wrote in his February 15 , 1806 , journal entry : " Their horses appear to be of an excellent race ; they are lofty , eligantly [sic] formed , active and durable : in short many of them look like fine English coarsers [sic] and would make a figure in any country . " Lewis did note spotting patterns , saying , " ... some of these horses are pided [pied] with large spots of white irregularly scattered and intermixed with the black brown bey [sic] or some other dark colour " . By " pied " , Lewis may have been referring to leopard @-@ spotted patterns seen in the modern Appaloosa , though Lewis also noted that " much the larger portion are of a uniform colour " . The Appaloosa Horse Club estimates that only about ten percent of the horses owned by the Nez Perce at the time were spotted . While the Nez Perce originally had many solid @-@ colored horses and only began to emphasize color in their breeding some time after the visit of Lewis and Clark , by the

late 19th century they had many spotted horses . As white settlers moved into traditional Nez Perce lands , a successful trade in horses enriched the Nez Perce , who in 1861 bred horses described as " elegant chargers , fit to mount a prince . " At a time when ordinary horses could be purchased for \$ 15 , non @-@ Indians who had purchased Appaloosa horses from the Nez Perce turned down offers of as much as \$ 600 .

= = = Nez Perce War = = =

Peace with the United States dated back to an alliance arranged by Lewis and Clark , but the encroachment of gold miners in the 1860s and settlers in the 1870s put pressure on the Nez Perce . Although a treaty of 1855 originally allowed them to keep most of their traditional land , another in 1863 reduced the land allotted to them by 90 percent . The Nez Perce who refused to give up their land under the 1863 treaty included a band living in the Wallowa Valley of Oregon , led by Heinmot Tooyalakekt , widely known as Chief Joseph . Tensions rose , and in May 1877 , General Oliver Howard called a council and ordered the non @-@ treaty bands to move to the reservation . Chief Joseph considered military resistance futile , and by June 14 , 1877 , had gathered about 600 people at a site near present @-@ day Grangeville , Idaho . But on that day a small group of warriors staged an attack on nearby white settlers , which led to the Nez Perce War . After several small battles in Idaho , more than 800 Nez Perce , mostly non @-@ warriors , took 2000 head of various livestock including horses and fled into Montana , then traveled southeast , dipping into Yellowstone National Park . A small number of Nez Perce fighters , probably fewer than 200 , successfully held off larger forces of the U.S. Army in several skirmishes , including the two @-@ day Battle of the Big Hole in southwestern Montana . They then moved northeast and attempted to seek refuge with the Crow Nation ; rebuffed , they headed for safety in Canada .

Throughout this journey of about 1 @,@ 400 miles (2 @,@ 300 km) the Nez Perce relied heavily on their fast , agile and hardy Appaloosa horses . The journey came to an end when they stopped to rest near the Bears Paw Mountains in Montana , 40 miles (64 km) from the Canadian border . Unbeknownst to the Nez Perce , Colonel Nelson A. Miles had led an infantry @-@ cavalry column from Fort Keogh in pursuit . On October 5 , 1877 , after a five @-@ day fight , Joseph surrendered . The battle ? and the war ? was over . With most of the war chiefs dead , and the noncombatants cold and starving , Joseph declared that he would " fight no more forever " .

= = = Aftermath of the Nez Perce War = = =

When the U.S. 7th Cavalry accepted the surrender of Chief Joseph and the remaining Nez Perce , they immediately took more than 1 @,@ 000 of the tribe 's horses , sold what they could and shot many of the rest . But a significant population of horses had been left behind in the Wallowa valley when the Nez Perce began their retreat , and additional animals escaped or were abandoned along the way . The Nez Perce were ultimately settled on reservation lands in north central Idaho , were allowed few horses , and were required by the Army to crossbreed to draft horses in an attempt to create farm horses . The Nez Perce tribe never regained its former position as breeders of Appaloosas . In the late 20th century , they began a program to develop a new horse breed , the Nez Perce horse , with the intent to resurrect their horse culture , tradition of selective breeding , and horsemanship .

Although a remnant population of Appaloosa horses remained after 1877 , they were virtually forgotten as a distinct breed for almost 60 years . A few quality horses continued to be bred , mostly those captured or purchased by settlers and used as working ranch horses . Others were used in circuses and related forms of entertainment , such as Buffalo Bill 's Wild West Show . The horses were originally called " Palouse horses " by settlers , a reference to the Palouse River that ran through the heart of what was once Nez Perce country . Gradually , the name evolved into " Apalouse " , and then " Appaloosa " . Other early variations of the name included " Appalucy " , " Apalousey " and " Appaloosie " . In one 1948 book , the breed was called the " Opelousa horse " , described as a " hardy tough breed of Indian and Spanish horse " used by backwoodsmen of the

late 18th century to transport goods to New Orleans for sale . By the 1950s , " Appaloosa " was regarded as the correct spelling .

= = = Revitalization = = =

The Appaloosa came to the attention of the general public in January 1937 in Western Horseman magazine when Francis D. Haines , a history professor from Lewiston , Idaho , published an article describing the breed 's history and urging its preservation . Haines had performed extensive research , traveling with a friend and Appaloosa aficionado named George Hatley , visiting numerous Nez Perce villages , collecting history , and taking photographs . The article generated strong interest in the horse breed , and led to the founding of the Appaloosa Horse Club (ApHC) by Claude Thompson and a small group of other dedicated breeders in 1938 . The registry was originally housed in Moro , Oregon ; but in 1947 the organization moved to Moscow , Idaho , under the leadership of George Hatley . The Appaloosa Museum foundation was formed in 1975 to preserve the history of the Appaloosa horse . The Western Horseman magazine , and particularly its longtime publisher , Dick Spencer , continued to support and promote the breed through many subsequent articles .

A significant crossbreeding influence used to revitalize the Appaloosa was the Arabian horse , as evidenced by early registration lists that show Arabian @-@ Appaloosa crossbreeds as ten of the first fifteen horses registered with the ApHC . For example , one of Claude Thompson 's major herd sires was Ferras , an Arabian stallion bred by W.K. Kellogg from horses imported from the Crabbet Arabian Stud of England . Ferras sired Red Eagle , a prominent Appaloosa stallion added to the Appaloosa Hall of Fame in 1988 . Later , Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse lines were added , as well as crosses from other breeds , including Morgans and Standardbreds . In 1983 the ApHC reduced the number of allowable outcrosses to three main breeds : the Arabian horse , the American Quarter Horse and the Thoroughbred .

By 1978 the ApHC was the third largest horse registry for light horse breeds . From 1938 to 2007 more than 670 @,@ 000 Appaloosas were registered by the ApHC . The state of Idaho adopted the Appaloosa as its official state horse on March 25 , 1975 , when Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus signed the enabling legislation . Idaho offers a custom license plate featuring an Appaloosa horse , the first state to offer a plate featuring a state horse .

= = Registration = =

Located in Moscow , Idaho , the ApHC is the principal body for the promotion and preservation of the Appaloosa breed and is an international organization . Affiliate Appaloosa organizations exist in many South American and European countries , as well as South Africa , Australia , New Zealand , Canada , Mexico and Israel . The Appaloosa Horse Club has 33 @,@ 000 members as of 2010 , circulation of the Appaloosa Journal , which is included with most types of membership , was at 32 , ; 00 in 2008 . The American Appaloosa Association was founded in 1983 by members opposed to the registration of plain @-@ colored horses , as a result of the color rule controversy . Based in Missouri , it has a membership of more than 2 @,@ 000 as of 2008 . Other " Appaloosa " registries have been founded for horses with leopard complex genetics that are not affiliated with the ApHC . These registries tend to have different foundation breeding and histories than the North American Appaloosa . The ApHC is by far the largest Appaloosa horse registry , and it hosts one of the world 's largest breed shows .

The Appaloosa is " a breed defined by ApHC bloodline requirements and preferred characteristics , including coat pattern " . In other words , the Appaloosa is a distinct breed from limited bloodlines with distinct physical traits and a desired color , referred to as a " color preference " . Appaloosas are not strictly a " color breed " . All ApHC @-@ registered Appaloosas must be the offspring of two registered Appaloosa parents or a registered Appaloosa and a horse from an approved breed registry , which includes Arabian horses , Quarter Horses , and Thoroughbreds . In all cases , one parent must always be a regular registered Appaloosa . The only exception to the bloodline

requirements is in the case of Appaloosa @-@ colored geldings or spayed mares with unknown pedigrees ; owners may apply for " hardship registration " for these non @-@ breeding horses . The ApHC does not accept horses with draft , pony , Pinto , or Paint breeding , and requires mature Appaloosas to stand , unshod , at least 14 hands (56 inches , 142 cm) . If a horse has excessive white markings not associated with the Appaloosa pattern (such as those characteristic of a pinto) it cannot be registered unless it is verified through DNA testing that both parents have ApHC registration .

Certain other characteristics are used to determine if a horse receives " regular " registration : striped hooves , white sclera visible when the eye is in a normal position , and mottled (spotted) skin around the eyes , lips , and genitalia . As the Appaloosa is one of the few horse breeds to exhibit skin mottling , this characteristic " ... is a very basic and decisive indication of an Appaloosa . " Appaloosas born with visible coat pattern , or mottled skin and at least one other characteristic , are registered with " regular " papers and have full show and breeding privileges . A horse that meets bloodline requirements but is born without the recognized color pattern and characteristics can still be registered with the ApHC as a " non @-@ characteristic " Appaloosa . These solid @-@ colored , " non @-@ characteristic " Appaloosas may not be shown at ApHC events unless the owner verifies the parentage through DNA testing and pays a supplementary fee to enter the horse into the ApHC 's Performance Permit Program (PPP) . Solid @-@ colored Appaloosas are restricted in breeding .

= = = Color rule controversy = = =

During the 1940s and 1950s , when both the Appaloosa Horse Club (ApHC) and the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA) were in their formative years , minimally marked or roan Appaloosas were sometimes used in Quarter Horse breeding programs . At the same time , it was noted that two solid @-@ colored registered Quarter Horse parents would sometimes produce what Quarter Horse aficionados call a " cropout " , a foal with white coloration similar to that of an Appaloosa or Pinto . For a considerable time , until DNA testing could verify parentage , the AQHA refused to register such horses . The ApHC did accept cropout horses that exhibited proper Appaloosa traits , while cropout pintos became the core of the American Paint Horse Association . Famous Appaloosas who were cropouts included Colida , Joker B , Bright Eyes Brother and Wapiti .

In the late 1970s , the color controversy went in the opposite direction within the Appaloosa registry . The ApHC 's decision in 1982 to allow solid @-@ colored or " non @-@ characteristic " Appaloosas to be registered resulted in substantial debate within the Appaloosa breeding community . Until then , a foal of Appaloosa parents that had insufficient color was often denied registration , although non @-@ characteristic Appaloosas were allowed into the registry . But breeder experience had shown that some solid Appaloosas could throw a spotted foal in a subsequent generation , at least when bred to a spotted Appaloosa . In addition , many horses with a solid coat exhibited secondary characteristics such as skin mottling , the white sclera , and striped hooves . The controversy stirred by the ApHC 's decision was intense . In 1983 a number of Appaloosa breeders opposed to the registration of solid @-@ colored horses formed the American Appaloosa Association , a breakaway organization .

= = Uses = =

Appaloosas are used extensively for both Western and English riding . Western competitions include cutting , reining , roping and O @-@ Mok @-@ See sports such as barrel racing (known as the Camas Prairie Stump Race in Appaloosa @-@ only competition) and pole bending (called the Nez Percé Stake Race at breed shows) . English disciplines they are used in include eventing , show jumping , and fox hunting . They are common in endurance riding competitions , as well as in casual trail riding . Appaloosas are also bred for horse racing , with an active breed racing association promoting the sport . They are generally used for middle @-@ distance racing at

distances between 350 yards (320 m) and 0 @. @ 5 miles (0 @. @ 80 km) ; an Appaloosa holds the all @- @ breed record for the 4 @. @ 5 furlongs (3 @, @ 000 ft ; 910 m) distance , set in 1989 .

Appaloosas are often used in Western movies and television series . Examples include " Cojo Rojo " in the Marlon Brando film The Appaloosa , " Zip Cochise " ridden by John Wayne in the 1966 film El Dorado and " Cowboy " , the mount of Matt Damon in True Grit . An Appaloosa horse is part of the controversial mascot team for the Florida State Seminoles , Chief Osceola and Renegade , even though the Seminole people were not directly associated with Appaloosa horses .

= = = Influence = = =

There are several American horse breeds with leopard coloring and Appaloosa ancestry . These include the Pony of the Americas and the Colorado Ranger . Appaloosas are crossbred with gaited horse breeds in an attempt to create a leopard @- @ spotted ambling horse . Because such crossbred offspring are not eligible for ApHC registration , their owners have formed breed registries for horses with leopard complex patterns and gaited ability . In 1995 the Nez Perce tribe began a program to develop a new and distinct horse breed , the Nez Perce Horse , based on crossbreeding the Appaloosa with the Akhal @- @ Teke breed from Central Asia . Appaloosa stallions have been exported to Denmark , to add new blood to the Knabstrup breed .

= = Health issues = =

= = = Genetically linked blindness = = =

Appaloosas have an eightfold greater risk of developing Equine Recurrent Uveitis (ERU) than all other breeds combined . Up to 25 percent of all horses with ERU may be Appaloosas . Uveitis in horses has many causes , including eye trauma , disease , and bacterial , parasitic and viral infections , but ERU is characterized by recurring episodes of uveitis , rather than a single incident . If not treated , ERU can lead to blindness , which occurs more often in Appaloosas than in other breeds . Eighty percent of all uveitis cases are found in Appaloosas with physical characteristics including roan or light @- @ colored coat patterns , little pigment around the eyelids and sparse hair in the mane and tail denoting the most at @- @ risk individuals . Researchers may have identified a gene region containing an allele that makes the breed more susceptible to the disease .

Appaloosas that are homozygous for the leopard complex (LP) gene are also at risk for congenital stationary night blindness (CSNB) . This form of night blindness has been linked with the leopard complex since the 1970s , and in 2007 a " significant association " between LP and CSNB was identified . CSNB is a disorder that causes an affected animal to lack night vision , although day vision is normal . It is an inherited disorder , present from birth , and does not progress over time . Studies in 2008 and 2010 indicate that both CSNB and leopard complex spotting patterns are linked to TRPM1 .

= = = Drug rules = = =

In 2007 the ApHC implemented new drug rules allowing Appaloosas to show with the drugs furosemide , known by the trade name of Lasix , and acetazolamide . Furosemide is used to prevent horses who bleed from the nose when subjected to strenuous work from having bleeding episodes when in competition , and is widely used in horse racing . Acetazolamide (" Acet ") is used for treating horses with the genetic disease hyperkalemic periodic paralysis (HYPP) , and prevents affected animals from having seizures . Acet is only allowed for horses that test positive for HYPP and have HYPP status noted on their registration papers . The ApHC recommends that Appaloosas that trace to certain American Quarter Horse bloodlines be tested for HYPP , and owners have the option to choose to place HYPP testing results on registration papers . Foals of AQHA @- @ registered stallions and mares born on or after January 1 , 2007 that carry HYPP will be required to

be HYPP tested and have their HYPP status designated on their registration papers .

Both drugs are controversial , in part because they are considered drug maskers and diuretics that can make it difficult to detect the presence of other drugs in the horse 's system . On one side , it is argued that the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF) , which sponsors show competition for many different horse breeds , and the International Federation for Equestrian Sports (FEI) , which governs international and Olympic equestrian competition , ban the use of furosemide . On the other side of the controversy , several major stock horse registries that sanction their own shows , including the American Quarter Horse Association , American Paint Horse Association , and the Palomino Horse Breeders of America , allow acetazolamide and furosemide to be used within 24 hours of showing under certain circumstances .