

AVS 146 Horse - Lab

Grooming a horse:

Feel free to watch the two detailed grooming videos
Use the curry comb then stiff brush then soft brush anywhere there is hair. Be gentle over bony prominences. The triangular object on the bottom of the foot is called the frog.

Coat Color:

A **bay** horse has a red coat and black points (i.e. black mane, tail, legs and ear rims)

A **brown** horse is mostly a mixture of black and brown, with brown highlights in areas of the body, especially on the chest and flank. The points are not well defined as separate from the rest of the horse as they are in the bay

A **buckskin** has black points but the coat is lighter than the bay, more of a sandy color.

A **grey** horse may be any color when born, but gets greyer as it ages. A **black** horse has only black hairs (no brown) but may have white markings. A **chestnut** is red throughout its coat.

Identification:

A horse may be identified using white markings such as star, strip, snip, scars, leg markings, and brands. Some have primitive markings e.g. dorsal stripe and cross on the back.

Age using the teeth:

The inner, middle, and outer incisors come in at 2 ½, 3 ½, and 4 ½ years of age.