

# Coat Color Chart

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This Coat Color Chart is for people who are not (yet) familiar with all those colors a horse can have. This Chart is kept very simple and helps you to identify your horse's color even if you see yourself confronted with Genetics for the first time.

There are quite a few more colors than the ones shown in this Coat Color Chart. These are just the most common ones and should give you a quick overview. If you think your horse is not included in this Coat Color Chart, please don't hesitate to contact us with any question you may have!




Horses can also have two or more genes that modify the base color. The most common are combinations of Dun and Cream and only this combination is shown at the end of this Coat Color Chart.

Phenotype is what you see. Genotype is the Genetics behind and refers to the options you have on [www.allbreedgenetics.com](http://www.allbreedgenetics.com) to select a color for your horse.

Genetics is a fairly new area and we are always here to help you! Please don't hesitate to contact us at [webmaster@allbreedgenetics.com](mailto:webmaster@allbreedgenetics.com).

Pictures of the red roan and grey horse are provided by Zorsephotography. Picture of the black horse is provided by Götz Quarterhorses. The pictures of the gold champagne and the classic champagne are provided by Nicole Gloger. The rest of the pictures are provided by Rocking Wolf Ranch.

## Base Colors

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Sorrel	e/e	
Chestnut	e/e	
Bay	E/* A/*	
Black	E/* a/a	




## Cream Dilution (Single Cream – n/Cr)

Often buckskins are mistaken for duns – and vice versa. If your horse has a stripe over its whole back and zebra stripes on his legs, it's a dun. Otherwise it's a buckskin.

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Palomino	e/e n/Cr	
Buckskin	E/* A/* n/Cr	
Smokey Black	E/* a/a n/Cr	

## Champagne Gene (Single or Double – Ch/\*)

It is very difficult to tell if a horse carries one or two champagne genes from the way it looks. Gold and Amber Champagnes can be mistaken as Palominos or Buckskins. Check for the champagne characteristics like freckled skin around the muzzle.

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Golden Champagne	e/e Ch/*	
Amber Champagne	E/* A/* Ch/*	
Classic Champagne	E/* a/a Ch/*	

## Dun Gene (Single or Double – D/\*)

It is not possible to tell if a horse carries one or two dun genes from the way it looks. All Duns have a dark stripe along their spine and zebra stripes on the legs! If a “Dun” doesn’t have a stripe, it most likely is a Buckskin or possibly a Champagne – but not a Dun.

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Red Dun	e/e D/*	
Dun	E/* A/* D/*	
Grullo	E/* a/a D/*	


## Roan Gene (Single or Double - R/\*)

It is not possible to tell if a horse carries one or two roan genes from the way it looks. Roans always have a darker head and legs and can be distinguished from Greys!

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Red Roan	e/e R/*	
Bay Roan	E/* A/* R/*	
Blue Roan	E/* a/a R/*	


## Cream Gene (Double Cream – Cr/Cr)

If a horse carries two cream genes it is not possible to tell if it is a Cremello, Perlino or Smokey Cream unless there is according Genetic Evidence from the parents.



Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Cremello/Perlino/Smokey Cream	Cr/Cr	

## Grey Gene (Single or Double – G/\*)

Horses with the gray gene get greyer with age. They are not born grey though and their base color can be determined often still as yearlings. Greys also get grey on their head and legs and that makes it possible even at a young age to distinguish them from Roans!

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Grey	G/*	

# Single Cream & Dun Dilution (n/Cr & D/\*)

Phenotype:	Genotype:	Picture:
Dunalino	e/e n/Cr D/*	
Dunskin	E/* A/* n/Cr D/*	
Silver Grullo	E/* a/a n/Cr D/*	