The unique coat colors of the American Paint Horse make it an eye-catching addition to anyone’s barn. Paint Horses have unique combinations of edibles with any other color found in the equine world. Each color falls into one of two basic coat-color families—red or black. The red family consists of colors ranging from chestnut to cremello, and the black family includes those from black to pinto. The gray coat color can fall into either family, as the inheritance of the gray allele is independent of any other color. Each color ranges from light to dark, including everything in between. Weather, nutrition, shedding, body condition and the horse’s general health can affect variations in color.

Gray
Gene dilutes tan and chestnut to a muted medium brown or tan. With point of mediums to light chocolate brown. See ‘champagne characteristics’ for skin and eye characteristics.

Gold
Double dilute of baybrown with cream or pale yellow fleece color and light or chestnut skin; the coat has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible.

Buckskin
Red dun, non-black points; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red.

Smoky Cream
Diluted body color or yellowish to light brown, mane and tail block. Has black primitive markings.

Red Dun
Gene dominates over all other color genes; born any color with white like progressively fading the coat color as the horse ages. Dark skin; red eyes; white hair turning to white with age.

Red Dun
Diluted body color varying from rich gold to pale bay. Mane and tail generally pale or off-white but may be same color as body. Body condition can be a factor; same color as body with same body markings.

Light Dun
Diluted body color or yellowish to light brown, mane and tail block. Has black primitive markings.

Bay
Gene dilutes tan and chestnut to a muted medium brown or tan. With point of mediums to light chocolate brown. See ‘champagne characteristics’ for skin and eye characteristics.

Smoky Cream
Double dilute of baybrown with cream or pale yellow fleece color and light or chestnut skin; the coat has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible.

Red Roan
Body color reddish brown with variations ranging from dark blood bay to light bay and usually distinguished by black mane and tail, with lower legs usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Red Roan
Red dun, non-black points; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red.

Brown
Body color brown or black, with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Bay Roan
The overall intermingling of white hair with black body color; head, lower leg, mane and tail are usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Brown
Body color brown or black with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Gray
Gray has enough yellow hue to allow white to be visible; eyes are pink at birth toning to amber/brown at maturity.

Dun
Dun horse color reddish brown with variations ranging from dark blood bay to light bay and usually distinguished by black mane and tail, with lower legs usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Gray
Dun horse color reddish brown with variations ranging from dark blood bay to light bay and usually distinguished by black mane and tail, with lower legs usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Buckskin
Red dun, non-black points; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red.

Brown
Body color brown or black with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Amber Champagne
Body color lighter brown than chestnut/sorrel horse. Body and leg color lightened from black or brown by bronze or copper highlights on the legs and lower legs. Mane, tail, and underaerus may be flaxen or very dark red.

Gold Champagne
Color is on otherwise black horse. Body and leg color lightened from black or brown by bronze or copper highlights on the legs and lower legs. Mane, tail, and underaerus may be flaxen or very dark red.

Red Dun
Diluted body color varying from rich gold to pale bay. Mane and tail generally pale or off-white but may be same color as body. Body condition can be a factor; same color as body with same body markings.

Bay Roan
The overall intermingling of white hair with black body color; head, lower leg, mane, and tail are usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Gray
The overall intermingling of white hair with black body color; head, lower leg, mane, and tail are usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Buckskin
Body color reddish brown with variations ranging from dark blood bay to light bay and usually distinguished by black mane and tail, with lower legs usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Gold
Double dilute of chestnut or roan; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red

Brown
Body color brown or black, with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Buckskin
Non-dilute chestnut or roan; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red

Gray
Gray has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible; eyes are pink at birth toning to amber/brown at maturity.

Black
Black horse color, red or reddish primitive markings; born any color with white like progressively fading the coat color as the horse ages. Dark skin; red eyes; white hair turning to white with age.

Brown
Non-black points; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red.

Gold
Diluted body color or yellowish to light brown, mane and tail block. Has black primitive markings.

Smoky Cream
Double dilute of baybrown with cream or pale yellow fleece color and light or chestnut skin; the coat has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible.

Red Dun
Red dun, non-black points; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red.

Gold
Non-black points; same color as body, but may be flaxen or very dark red

Brown
Body color brown or black, with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Gray
The overall intermingling of white hair with black body color; head, lower leg, mane, and tail are usually solid or dark red. Does not get progressively whiter with age.

Gold
Diluted body color varying from rich gold to pale bay. Mane and tail generally pale or off-white but may be same color as body. Body condition can be a factor; same color as body with same body markings.

Brown
Body color brown or black, with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Gray
Sand colored with deeper red and black manes and tails; usually solid or darker; does not get progressively whiter with age.

Gray
Gray has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible; eyes are pink at birth toning to amber/brown at maturity.

Gold
Diluted body color varying from rich gold to pale bay. Mane and tail generally pale or off-white but may be same color as body. Body condition can be a factor; same color as body with same body markings.

Brown
Body color brown or black, with light areas of russet, roan, buckskin, or reddish primitive markings.

Gray
Sand colored with deeper red and black manes and tails; usually solid or darker; does not get progressively whiter with age.

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