



PATTERNS

of the American Paint Horse

AMERICAN
P A I N T
H O R S E
ASSOCIATION



Tovero

TOVERO (pronounced: tow vair' oh)

The combination of tobiano with any of the overo patterns is usually called tovero. Toveros may exhibit any combination of the following characteristics:

- Usually has more white than colored area, some nearly all white.
- Generally, all the contrasting markings are regular and distinct, appearing as ovals or round patterns that extend down over the neck and chest, giving the appearance of a shield.
- Usually has dark pigmentation around the ears, which may expand to cover the forehead and/or eyes.
- Generally has contrasting color covering one or both flanks.
- May have spots of varying size at the base of the tail.

OVERO (pronounced: oh vair' oh)

- The white usually does not cross the horse's back between its withers and tail.
- Generally, at least one leg, and often all four legs, are dark.
- Generally, the white markings are irregular, and are rather scattered or splashy.
- Head markings are distinctive. The horse is often bald-faced, apron-faced or bonnet-faced.
- An overo may be either predominantly dark or white.
- The tail is usually one color.



Frame Overo

- Generally have dark feet and legs.
- Heads are usually extensively marked with white.
- Blue eyes are very common.
- Many have a moustache, a pigmented upper lip, on an otherwise very white head.
- White spots usually occur horizontally on the middle of the sides of the body and neck, and only rarely cross the topline.

Splashed White Overo

- Usually have white legs, and the body is white ventrally.
- Head is extensively, and most often, completely white.
- Blue eyes are the rule.



Sabino Overo

- Often features irregular spotting usually on the legs, belly and face, often with extensive roaning.
- Spotting can vary from minimal to almost entirely white.
- White markings often have narrow extensions up a leg or down the throat, and edges are often jagged.
- Partially blue eyes are common.

Each Paint Horse has a coat pattern unlike any other, making your horse's appearance exclusive only to him. Although Paints come in a variety of colors with unique markings, there are only three specific coat patterns: *overo*, *tobiano*, and *tovero*.

TOBIANO (pronounced: tow be yah' no)

- The dark color usually covers one or both flanks.
- Generally, all four legs are white, at least below the hocks and knees.
- Generally, all the white markings are regular and distinct, appearing as ovals or round patterns that extend down over the neck and chest, giving the appearance of a shield.
- Head markings are like those of solid-colored horses—solid or with a blaze, strip, star or snip.
- A tobiano may be either predominantly dark or white.
- The tail is often two colors.



Tobiano



Overo

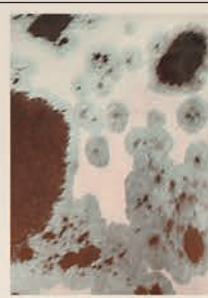
Additional Tobiano Traits



The following traits are often found in tobianos, but do not guarantee the presence of the Tobiano gene.

Ink spots

Ink spots, also known as "paw prints," are small spots of color ranging from 1 to 3 inches. They are usually surrounded by a prominent "blue zone" (white hair on black-pigmented skin that give the hair a blue appearance).



Coronet spots

Colored spots located along the coronet band are often found on horses carrying the tobiano gene.

Dominant White

More than 20 "Dominant White" mutations are present in horses, with three—*W5*, *W10* and *W20*—found with regularity in Paint Horses. *W5* is found in descendants of the Thoroughbred Puchilingui; *W10* is found in descendants of GQ Santana; both can produce minimal white spotting to almost entirely white coats. *W20* is widespread and tends to boost the effects of other present coat patterns rather than create extensive white spotting itself.

For more information on coat patterns, contact:
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