

HORSE COAT COLOR / PATTERN TEST REPORT

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| Provided Information: Name: NEED I SAY MOR Registration: 600696 | | Case: NQ127515 Date Received: 31-Jul-2025 Report Issue Date: 04-Aug-2025 Report ID: 9719-1544-7000-3015 Verify report at vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify | |
| DOB: 04/28/2020 Sex: Stallion Breed: Quarter Horse | | | |
| Sire: GUNNATRASHYA Reg: Microchip: | | Dam: SHESOUTTAYOURLEAGUE Reg: Microchip: | |

| RESULT | | INTERPRETATION | RESULT | | INTERPRETATION |
|---|----------------|---|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| RED FACTOR | e/e | Only red factor detected. Basic color is red in the absence of modifying genes. | SPLASHED WHITE | | Not requested. |
| AGOUTI | A/a | 1 copy of agouti. If present, black pigment is restricted to the points. | TOBIANO | | Not requested. |
| CREAM | N/Cr | 1 copy of Cream dilution detected. | LEOPARD | | Not requested. |
| PEARL | N/N | No copies of Pearl dilution detected. | PATTERN-1 | | Not requested. |
| SILVER | N/N | No copies of Silver dilution detected. | BRINDLE 1 | | Not requested. |
| DUN | nd1/nd2 | Horse is not Dun dilute but may have primitive markings. | TIGER EYE | | Not requested. |
| CHAMPAGNE | N/N | No copies of Champagne dilution detected. | MUSHROOM (SHETLAND PONY) | | Not requested. |
| LETHAL WHITE OVERO | | Not requested. | GRAY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE | Absent | Gray variants were not detected. Horse will not gray. |
| SABINO 1 | | Not requested. | ROAN | | Not requested. |
| DOMINANT WHITE (W5, W10, W13, W20, W22) | | Not requested. | | | |

HORSE COAT COLOR / PATTERN TEST REPORT

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| Client/Owner/Agent Information: 6666 RANCH P O BOX 4227 GUTHRIE, TX 79236 | Case: NQ127515 Date Received: 31-Jul-2025 Report Issue Date: 04-Aug-2025 Report ID: 9719-1544-7000-3015 Verify report at vgl.ucdavis.edu/verify |
| Name: NEED I SAY MOR | |

Additional Information

If testing for a disease or a disorder was performed and results indicate the animal is affected or at risk, we recommend contacting your veterinarian for further clinical evaluation and for additional information on disease and management.

For more detailed information on Coat Color test results, please visit our website at:
vgl.ucdavis.edu/resources/horse-coat-color

License Information

Tests for Tobiano are performed under license.

For terms and conditions of testing, please see vgl.ucdavis.edu/about/terms-and-conditions

Results are determined using PCR-based methods. The results relate only to the sample tested as identified by the submitter (for example, identity and/or breed).

Report authorized by Dr. Rebecca Bellone, VGL Director

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Horse coat color depends on many genes. There are two known genes that contribute to a horse's base color, namely Agouti (also known as Agouti Signaling Protein or *ASIP* for short) and Red Factor (also known as extension or *MC1R*).

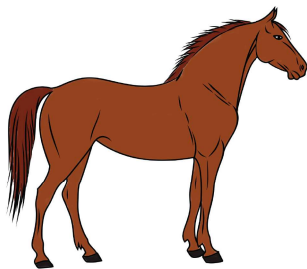
Genetic variation at the Agouti and Red Factor loci work together to determine the base coat color as well as the color of a horse's points (mane, tail, lower legs, and ear rims). Together these genes determine if a horse is chestnut/sorrel (shade of red body and red points), bay (shade of red body with black points), or black (black body and black points).

Agouti controls the distribution of black pigment, and alleles of this gene determine whether a horse will have a bay or black base coat color. The dominant **A** allele restricts black to the points. To read more about Agouti, visit <https://vgl.ucdavis.edu/test/agouti-horse>.

Red factor is responsible for determining whether a horse will have a chestnut base coat color or not. Horses with two recessive alleles (*e* or *e^a*) will be chestnut regardless of the genotype at the agouti locus. Horses with at least one dominant allele (*E*) will not be chestnut, and whether they are bay or black is dependent on the genotype at the agouti locus. To read more about Red Factor, visit <https://vgl.ucdavis.edu/test/red-factor-horse>.

Genotype results for Agouti and Red Factor can be helpful in predicting breeding outcomes.

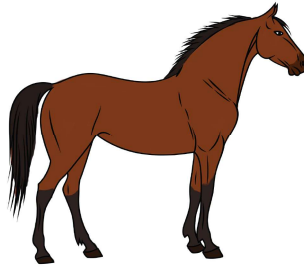
Please note that additional known and yet unknown genes influence shade, dilution, and white patterning, and ultimately the overall coat color phenotype observed.



Chestnut or Sorrel

Possible genotypes:

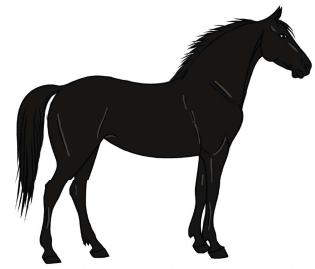
e/e A/a
e/e A/A
e/e a/a



Bay

Possible genotypes:

E/e A/a
E/e A/A
E/E A/a
E/E A/A



Black

Possible genotypes:

E/e a/a
E/E a/a

For more on horse coat color visit. <https://vgl.ucdavis.edu/resources/horse-coat-color>.