"Autumn is a second spring when every leaf is a flower"
—Albert Camus



🍁🍂 *FALL FIESTA* 🍁🍂
Sept 22 - 30, 2022

SHOW SITE: https://omhps.com/Show/Details/d231e531-21aa-4012-8687-e6f7bac4cb12

A show in celebration of the autumn equinox. It's the time of year when Mother Nature puts on a full autumn display of brilliant colour! Woodland forests, fields and parks are awash with leaves of red, gold, orange and yellow foliage. Thursday, September 22 marks the start of autumn here in the Northern Hemisphere

This is a halter-only (workmanship) show with a focus on colour & artistry.
Open to AR & CM's only— all sizes.

Please read rules & descriptions carefully, as terminology & vernacular differ from country to country. For the purposes of this show, judging will be from a North American perspective.

Questions? Best way to reach me is to leave me a msg on my OMHPS Forum Profile

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🍂SIZES

Traditional/Classic

- **1:6 Scale** = Large Traditional (e.g. Mr Z.Horses, Marx Horses, Breyer Foalzilla (a.k.a 'Camila')
- **1:9 Scale** = Traditional (e.g. Peter Stone & Breyer traditional size models, Beswick/Royal Doulton, Copperfox, Black Horse Ranch, Blue Box/Blue Ribbon Horses, American Artists, Sandicast Horses, Starlite Originals, some North Lights, some Hagen-Renaker

- **1:12 Scale** = Classic (e.g. Breyer Classic/Freedom Series, some Animal Artistry, some Hagen-Renaker, some North Lights. May also include some of the *CollectA DELUXE* (1:12 scale) models

Mini

- **1:15 Scale** = Curio, P. Stone Pebbles, Franklin Mint
- **1:18 Scale** = CollectA Horses, Schleich (could also be considered 1:24 scale), Pabo
- **1:24 Scale** = Breyer Little Bits (Breyer Paddock Pals/Saddle Club Series/Saddle Club Pals)
- **1:32 Scale** = Breyer stablemates, P. Stone chips, Hagen-Renaker minis
- **1:64 Scale** = Micro Mini

DEFINITIONS

- An ARTIST RESIN is defined as an individual sculpture by an artist; cast and produced in a limited number— then hand-painted (finished) by the original sculpting artist or by someone else.
- A CUSTOMIZED MODEL is defined as altering an OF factory and/or commercial release model— whether it be plastic, mass-produced commercial resin, china/porcelain, pewter, bronze, or any other OF material. Any alteration from the original factory finish means a model is customized. A custom model may be repainted, repositioned, resculpted (sometimes with/without added hair), have body parts resculpted, replaced, or grafted onto other models, or be created from two or more OF models. **Includes cold-painted chinas/porcelain**.

- **Youngstock** is defined as foals, weanlings, and yearlings **up to 1 yr age**

ARTISTIC CREDIT

Please give credit to the artists in our hobby, by including the following info (in the description or reference area) with your entries. Some examples are given below:

- **FOR AR:** sculpt edition name | name of sculpting artist | name of finish artist (painter)
  example: '*Sex Bomb*' | *AR sculpted by Tom Jones* | *finished by Evgeni Plushenko*
- **FOR CM**: make/mfr | name of original mold (release name) | name of customizer
  example: *Chronos Miniatures Arabian stallion* | *painted by Janik Dedić*
  example: *Breyer Haflinger mare | CM to Camargue Pony mare | all work by owner*

RULES

- CLASS LIMITS: there is a LIMIT OF 3 horses per entrant, per class— in ALL CLASSES
- CLASS PLACINGS: 1ST - 6TH
- Classes may be split depending on number of entries. Judge reserves the right to move entries from one class to another.
- **Authenticity/Copyright:** All photos must adhere to the OMHPS **Image Use Policy**.
  You must own the horse you show**.** Do not use photos taken from other websites (Carol Williams/Rio Rondo, Stone Horses, Breyer/Identify Your Breyer, Stone Horses Reference site, etc).
  ***The exception** is for purchases from someone who has granted you permission to use their photo. This should be stated with your entry (in the description area). e.g. "*photo used with permission.*"
- **NO TACK ALLOWED**, including halters of any kind (except for OF models with molded on tack).
- **Do not show models with string tags** or labels attached (models shown with string tags attached will not be

judged).

- **NO Digitally manipulated images**— i.e. photoshopped backgrounds, text overlay and/or extraneous graphics. **Exceptions:** a small, unobtrusive watermark/copyright in the bottom corner of the photo is acceptable. Image post-processing such as cropping, straightening a photo, adjusting for sharpness and brightness is also acceptable.
- All breed/model information should go in the DESCRIPTION or REFERENCE areas. **Reference photos are strongly encouraged**— especially for obscure breeds relatively unknown outside of North America, or for breeds with questionable colours. **The more details you provide, the better it helps the judge to evaluate your horse** more accurately.
- **LONGEAR/EXOTICS** have their own colour class and are to show in these specific classes only.
- **YOUNGSTOCK** have their own classes and are to show in these specific classes only.
- There are **no classes for Fantasy/Unrealistic** models

🍂JUDGING CRITERIA

Colour classes will be judged on:

- realism & accuracy
- artistry (workmanship) & details (*hooves, eyes, ears, pink skin in thinly haired areas, mottling, pangare (mealy) characteristics, etc*)
- correct colour for breed (references strongly encouraged for questionable colours, obscure breeds)
- age appropriate colour (particularly with foals)
- finishwork (ie: *mold flaws corrected, neatly haired manes/tails, etc*)
- **photography aesthetics**: clarity of photo, set up, & overall presentation

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🍂CLASSLIST & DEFINITIONS

*Note: To make this easier for entrants, I also put this information at the beginning of each class.

DISCLAIMER
The classes & definitions provided below are in no way to be interpreted as a definitive guide to horse colour and/or horse colour genetics (there are plenty of BOOKS & RESOURCES written on this sort of thing 🙂). We want to make this a fun show for everyone to enter, and have provided rudimentary definitions to help entrants determine which class to show their horses in.

PLEASE NOTE: Colour terminology may differ from country to country. What is referred to as 'buckskin' in one country, may be described as 'dun' in another. In North America, the terms 'pinto', 'overo', 'tobiano', etc, are used. In the UK (and other nations) these patterns are often referred to as "skewbald" or "piebald."
Therefore, for the purposes of this show, the following terminology will apply:

🍂CLASS LIST

🌿SOLID COAT COLOURS

BAY/BROWN
bay, brown, mahogany bay, red bay, sandy bay, seal bay, wild bay

BLACK
black, sunburnt black

BUCKSKIN
buttermilk buckskin, golden buckskin, sooty (smutty buckskin), tan buckskin, etc.
—Mane, tail and lower legs are black or chocolate. "Guard" (white) hairs often visible along top of mane and sides of tail (near dock)

CHESTNUT/SORREL (light to medium)
chestnut alazan, chestnut ruano, chestnut tostado, red chestnut, sorrel, red sorrel
—Body a uniform colour with mane/tail same as body colour (may be slightly lighter/darker). REF for chestnut colours

FLAXEN CHESTNUT
(not to be confused with palomino!)
—Body colour can vary from light to dark, but always with flaxen mane and tail (often seen in Haflingers, American Belgians; & some European Drafts like the Schwarzwälder Kaltblut (Black Forest Horse).

LIVER CHESTNUT
liver chestnut, black chestnut
—This is the darkest expression of chestnut. Body a very dark liver colour with mane/tail same as body colour (or may be slightly lighter-reddish)

PALOMINO
—To be considered a palomino, a horse must have the appropriate coat colour with at least 75-85% white in the mane & tail. (PHBA & PHA criteria). Palomino's with a lot of flaxen/cream in the mane & tail are considered flaxen chestnut (and are to show in that class).
Includes:
- golden palomino
- isabella palomino
- sooty (smutty) palomino
- chocolate palomino

PERLINO/CREMELLO (double cream)
—Perlino's have a cream-coloured coat, with darker reddish-rust-coloured points (= ears, mane/tail, lower legs). Blue eyes are common
—Cremello's also have a cream-coloured basecoat, but with a WHITE mane and tail, and very often white markings (blazes, socks, etc). Blue eyes are common

WHITE/NEAR WHITE
Includes: white, dominant white —here's an example (Camarillo White Horse) https://youtu.be/vvcWmwq9tl8
— An all white horse (or nearly all white); without any other distinguishing characteristics (no fleabites, dapples, etc).

LIGHT GREY
Body mostly light grey. Mane & tail can vary from white, to light/mixed grey, to very dark (almost black) - but overall body colour mostly very light grey.
Includes:
- light grey
- flea-bitten grey, lightly dappled grey
- mulberry grey (often seen in Andalusians) = grey on chestnut. Body mostly white or light grey w reddish mane/tail.
- minimal point colour on lower legs (knees/hocks)

MEDIUM to DARK GREY
Body mostly dark. Mane & tail can vary from light to dark - but overall body colour mostly dark to heavily dappled grey.
Includes:
- medium to dark grey
- medium to heavily dappled grey
- rose grey (chestnut going grey)
- point colour on lower legs—extending from knees/hocks to fetlocks.

DUN/GRULLA
—All duns, including grulla. **Must have at least one visible primitive marking in photo**: i.e. leg barring, dorsal stripe, shoulder transverse stripe, facial "cobwebbing" (facial masking), etc.
Includes:

- dunalino / dunskin
- mushroom dun (exclusive to British Shetland ponies)
- buckskin dun
- dunalino / dunskin
- red dun
- claybank dun
- bay dun
- lobo dun
- yellow dun
- silver grulla
- slate grulla, etc.

CLASSIC ROAN
True roans will always exhibit the classic roan pattern with typical dark head and matching point colour (mane/tail, legs). Point colour will always be significantly darker than the overall body colour.
Often seen in European Draft breeds. Does not include varnish roan (which is exclusive to Appaloosa's).

- bay roan
- blue roan
- red roan/strawberry roan
- palomino roan

SILVER
—includes bay silver, black silver, chocolate silver, red silver, silver dapple, taffy

ALL OTHER SOLID COLOURS
champagne, mushroom (exclusive to Shetland Ponies only), etc-- and for all other solid colours that don't quite fit in any of the above categories.

LONGEAR/EXOTIC - SOLID COLOUR
All longear & exotic breeds with a solid coat colour (may occur with or without primitive markings)—i.e. African Wild Ass, Asiatic Wild Ass (Onager), Przewalski, Kiang, Kulan, etc. See rules/colour guidelines below regarding mule & donkey terminology.

FOALS & WEANLINGS - SOLID COLOUR
All foals & weanlings with a SOLID coat colour (may occur with or without primitive markings)
Includes

- mule & donkey, exotic youngstock, etc.

PATTERNED COAT COLOURS

APPALOOSA PATTERN: LEOPARD
a predominantly white horse with coloured spots over the entire body. The colour of the spots are determined by the base color of the horse (eg: bay, chestnut, black, etc). May occur with or without varnish marks.

APPALOOSA PATTERN: BLANKET
Generally confined to hips/croup/loin/flank area – may extend to mid-barrel to **just behind the withers**. The blanket may be spotted, or non-spotted. Includes: minimal blanket, snowcap blanket, lacey blanket, patchy blanket. May occur with varnish marks (varnish roan)

APPALOOSA PATTERN: EXTENDED BLANKET (sometimes called semi-leopard, or near-leopard)
— An extensive blanket extending well forward from the hindquarters, covering also the shoulders and reaching the base of the neck. The blanket may be spotted or non-spotted. The head and neck retain the solid base color of the horse. May or may not occur with the varnish pattern (varnish marks). There is often extensive leg markings (spots, roaning, and 'lightning' marks).

APPALOOSA PATTERN: OTHER
Includes varnish roan, snowflake (reverse leopard), few-spot leopard, or combination thereof.

PINTO: OVERO
In the UK & other parts of the world, this is sometimes referred to as "skewbald" or "piebald." See terminology below for an explanation of pinto patterns & overo characteristics.

PINTO: TOBIANO
In the UK & other parts of the world, this is sometimes referred to as "skewbald" or "piebald." See terminology below for an explanation of pinto patterns & tobiano characteristics.

PINTO: OTHER PATTERNS
For all other patterned colours that don't quite fit the description in any of the above classes. Includes: medicine hat type markings, splash white, sabino, maximum sabino, rabicano, sabino-overo, tovero, or combination thereof.
ALSO INCLUDES: brindle, pintaloosa.
Refer to Guides & terminology below for an explanation of other pinto patterns & characteristics.

LONGEAR/EXOTIC - PATTERNED COLOUR
all longear & exotic breeds exhibiting striped, skewed, or spotted coat pattern—i.e. zebras, quagga, zorse, zeedonk, other hybrids, etc. See terminology below regarding spotted mules & donks.

FOALS/WEANLINGS - Patterned Colour
All your patterned (pinto, spotted, striped, etc) babies show in this class only.
Includes mule & donkey, exotic youngstock, etc.

MULE & DONKEY TERMINOLOGY & PATTERNS

Longear lingo: http://www.lovelongears.com/longearlingo.html

MULE/DONKEY SOLID COLOURS:
- Mule/Hinny and Donkey solid coat colour can occur with or without primitive markings.
- Solid colours include grey dun, brown dun, black, russet, sorrel, grey, white, etc.

MULE/DONKEY SPOTTED COAT PATTERNS:
- Donkeys do NOT exhibit true horse-type pinto patterns (very rarely display a traditional tobiano-like pattern); and none have ever been seen with an overo-type pattern. See this LINK for more info.
- Mules from Appaloosa mares often have extremely loud patterns, with spots "skewing" in a seemingly random pattern. See this LINK for more info.
- Mule & Donkey colour terminology differ from horses. Longear colours/patterns are never described using horse terminology such as 'tobiano', 'tovero', 'pintaloosa', 'leopard spot ' etc. No matter how wildly skewed or splotchy the coat pattern may be, the correct terminology to use is **base colour(s)+ spotted**.
  For example: *`bay & white spotted donkey jenny '* or *`grey & white spotted mule john '* etc.

🍂GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING PINTO PATTERNS

Additional links: https://apha.com/registration/the-breed/

TOBIANO Characteristics:

- solid-colour head with normal face marking (star, small blaze, stripe, etc)
- Generally, all four legs will show high stockings up to the knees & hocks, if not higher (cases of tobiano's with solid coloured legs are rare, if non existent)
- White will cross the top line (between withers and tail).
- In the maximum expression of tobiano, the horse is 90% white, with a solid head (may have a narrow blaze, stripe or small star), and will retain colour in the flank area, and perhaps at the tail head.
- Tail is often two-toned colour.

OVERO Characteristics:

- body/base color lies over the topline (also called frame overo)
- The horse will be of any solid color, with an extensively white-marked face (bald head, wide blaze, etc).
- White will NOT cross the topline (between withers and tail) unless the animal is of extreme white markings
- The white is usually irregular.
- Generally, at least one - and often all four legs - are solid colour
- Normal socks/stockings may occur, but the upper leg is dark
- Eyes are frequently, but not always blue.
- Tail is generally one color

MEDICINE HAT PAINT

Considered an overo characteristic – a pattern in which the horse is mostly white, except for colour on/or around ears, eyes, with a "shield" of colour across the chest, sometimes coloured patches on the flank, and near the tail dock.

SABINO Characteristics:

- Two to four high white stockings will occur, higher than the knees and hocks in almost all cases.
- Many (if not most) will show white flecks, or "ticking" of white hairs extending beyond the white stockings towards the flank & belly area (NOT to be confused with rabicano or roan characteristics)
- Small belly spot(s) is also a common characteristic of the sabino pattern (especially with high white leg markings)
- Head markings with WIDE blazes, often with lip and chin spots.
- Amount of white on both sides of the body is often nearly symmetrical.

NOTE: high white stockings are the quickest way to tell sabino from overo.

SPLASH WHITE Characteristics:

- Rarest form of pinto.
- Horse looks like its lower body has been dipped in white paint.
- 90% of splash-whites have a dark topline and white underline.
- Face has extensive white markings.
- Four legs are usually white – right up to the flanks/elbows
- The top of the neck as well as the ears are almost always coloured.
- Eyes are commonly blue.

TOVERO Characteristics:

A combination of tobiano and overo. The tovero pattern represents the extremes taken from tovero/overo characteristics. At one end of the spectrum you have mostly dark toveros that closely resemble tobianos except for their face markings, which would tend to show the overo influence (excessive white on the heads/bald faces with extensive lip markings (aka "kissy spots"). At the opposite end, you'll get mostly white toveros whose only dark pigmentation might appear around the ears, eyes or chest (like the classic "Medicine Hat" tovero pattern). The tobiano-sabino would closely resemble a tovero, in that this type of pattern would typically exhibit high leg whites (to the knees/hocks at least).

DOMINANT WHITE

- https://vgl.ucdavis.edu/test/dominant-white-horse
- 10 things you need to know about Dominant White

🍂GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING APPALOOSA PATTERNS

Additional links: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appaloosa#Color_and_spotting_patterns
Other: http://www.appaloosamuseum.org/spotting-patterns-in-appaloosas/

BLANKET
a horse with a solid white blanket covering the hip/croup/loin/flank area to approximately mid-barrel, to just behind the withers. Blanket can be solid, roan, or lacey-edged. May occur with varnish marks (varnish roan)

BLANKET: WITH SPOTS
a horse with a white blanket covering the hip/croup/loin/flank area to approximately mid-barrel, to just behind the withers. Has dark spots within the white blanket. The spots are usually the same color as the horse's base color.

BLANKET: NO SPOT BLANKET, SNOWCAP, OR WHITECAP BLANKET
a horse with a solid white blanket from hip/croup/loin/flank area to approximately mid-barrel, to just behind the withers. The blanket is all white, with no spots.

BLANKET: LACEY BLANKET/MINIMAL BLANKET
A small white blanket that is very lacey around the edges and is often quite small, located well on the top of the horse's croup-rump.

BLANKET: PATCHY BLANKET
a very patchy, ragged looking white blanket, often rather small.

EXTENDED BLANKET
an **extensive blanket extending well forward from the hindquarters to the shoulders/base of neck**, and sometimes as far down to the hocks on the back legs. The blanket may be spotted or non-spotted. The head and neck retain the solid base color of the horse. May or may not occur with the varnish pattern (varnish marks). There is often extensive leg markings (spots, roaning, and "lightning" marks).

LEOPARD/SEMI-LEOPARD/NEAR-LEOPARD
a predominantly white horse with coloured spots over the entire body. The colour of the spots are determined by the base color of the horse (eg: bay, chestnut, buckskin, etc). May occur with varnish marks (varnish roan)

OTHER APPALOOSA PATTERNS

OTH PATTERN: SNOWFLAKE (*sometimes referred to as 'reverse leopard'*)
This pattern consists of white spots scattered randomly over a dark base coat. The spots are mostly unconnected and sporadic. The spots may not appear in young horses, but become increasingly prevalent as the horse matures. (Note: The term "reverse leopard" is not recognized by the ApHC).

OTHER PATTERN: FROST
White hairs scattered on the topline of the horse looks as if someone had sprinkled snow or frost over it. It can be as little as a dusting along the backbone of the horse to extending as far as the elbows and hips.

OTHER PATTERN: VARNISH ROAN (*sometimes called 'marble'*)
The varnish roan pattern is a unique to the appaloosa breed. Horses with this type of patterning roan out with age, but retain solid coloration over the bony protuberances of the face (nasal bones), withers, shoulders, knees/hocks, hips, etc (often called "varnish marks"). This pattern often occurs with other appaloosa patterns (such as semi-leopard, extended blanket, etc).

OTHER PATTERN: FEW SPOT, NO-SPOT, GHOST, OR FEW-SPOT LEOPARD
This is the maximum expression of the Appaloosa pattern. The horse is mostly white with a few spots found mostly on the head, neck, elbows or flank areas.

🍃 APPALOOSA TERMINOLOGY:

PEACOCK/HALO SPOTS
refers to spots that seemingly have a roany edge around them like a halo. Can occur with all patterns.