Coat colour: Chestnut ("Extension" or "Red factor")

Applicable breeds: Numerous breeds

The basic horse coat colours are controlled by the interaction of two genes: Extension and Agouti. The Extension gene, also known as the "Red Factor" controls the production of red and black coat colour pigment, while the Agouti gene controls the distribution of black pigment as either uniformly over the body, or restricted to the points of the horse (mane, tail, lower legs). In order to comprehensively assess the basic coat colour of the horse both this test and Bay/Black coat colour should be investigated.

The Extension gene has two variants referred to as E and e. Horses which are ee will have a chestnut basic coat colour, while those which are Ee or EE will have a black basic coat colour.

This test is particularly useful for breeders:

 To identify whether horses with a basic black coat colour carry a chestnut gene (Ee) or not (EE), and therefore whether they can potentially produce chestnut offspring. An EE horse will not produce chestnut offspring regardless of the colour of the other parent.

This test will be reported as:

EE : only the black factor detected. The basic coat colour for this horse is black and it will always pass a black gene to offspring.

Ee : both black and red factors detected. The basic coat colour for this horse is black, but will pass a black gene to offspring 50% of the time and a red gene 50% of the time.

ee : only the red factor detected. The basic coat colour for this horse is chestnut.

Typical breeding outcomes:

EE X EE = 100% EE EE X Ee = 50% EE, 50% Ee EE X ee = 100% Ee Ee X Ee = 25% EE, 50% Ee, 25% ee Ee X ee = 50% Ee, 50% ee ee X ee = 100% ee

Please study the Horse Coat Colour Inheritance Chart below to identify probable outcomes from different mating combinations.

Reference:

Marklund L, Johansson Moller M, Sandberg K, Andersson L (1996) A missense mutation in the gene for melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor (MC1R) is associated with the chestnut coat colour in horses. Mammalian Genome 7: 895 – 899

		Sire								
		EEAA	EeAA	EEAa	EeAa	eeAA	eeAa	eeaa	EEaa	Eeaa
		Bay	Bay	Bay	Bay	Chestnut	Chestnut	Chestnut	Black	Black
Dam	EEAA	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay	All Bay
	Bay	-		-	-			-	-	
	EeAA	All Bay	34 Bay	All Bay	34 Bay	½ Bay	½ Bay	½ Bay	All Bay	¾ Bay
	Bay	-	1/4 Chestnut	-	¹ ⁄ ₄ Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	-	1/4 Chestnut
	EEAa	All Bay	All Bay	¾ Bay	¾ Bay	All Bay	¾ Bay	½ Bay	½ Bay	½ Bay
	Bay		-	¹ ⁄ ₄ Black	1/4 Black		1/4 Black	1/2 Black	1/2 Black	1/2 Black
	EeAa	All Bay	3∕4 Bay	¾ Bay	9/16 Bay	½ Bay	3/8 Bay	1⁄4 Bay	½ Bay	3/8 Bay
	Bay		¹ ⁄ ₄ Chestnut	1/4 Black	1/4 Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Black	¹ ⁄ ₄ Chestnut
	-				3/16 Black		1/8 Black	1/4 Black		3/8 Black
	eeAA	All Bay	½ Bay	All Bay	½ Bay	All Chestnut	All Chestnut	All Chestnut	All Bay	½ Bay
	Chestnut		1/2 Chestnut	-	1/2 Chestnut				-	1/2 Chestnut
	eeAa	All Bay	½ Bay	¾ Bay	3/8 Bay	All Chestnut	All Chestnut	All Chestnut	½ Bay	1⁄4 Bay
	Chestnut		1/2 Chestnut	1/4 Black	1/2 Chestnut				1/2 Black	1/2 Chestnut
					1/8 Black					1/4 Black
	eeaa	All Bay	½ Bay	½ Bay	1⁄4 Bay	All Chestnut	All Chestnut	All Chestnut	All Black	1/2 Chestnut
	Chestnut		1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Black	1/2 Chestnut					1/2 Black
					1/4 Black					
	EEaa	All Bay	All Bay	½ Bay	½ Bay	All Bay	½ Bay	All Black	All Black	All Black
	Black			1/2 Black	1/2 Black		1/2 Black			
	Eeaa	All Bay	34 Bay	½ Bay	3/8 Bay	1⁄2 Bay	1⁄4 Bay	1/2 Chestnut	All Black	34 Bay
	Black		¹ ⁄ ₄ Chestnut	1/2 Black	¹ ⁄ ₄ Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Chestnut	1/2 Black		¹ ⁄ ₄ Chestnut
					3/8 Black		1/4 Black			

Horse coat colour inheritance (E-Locus and A-Locus)

Use this chart to identify the likely coat colour for offspring of parents already tested for the E-Locus and A-Locus.

These proportions are average expectations and are subject to variation due to chance.