Brown Buckskin

Buckskin Brown *can be seen in three distinct shades depending whether they are homozygous or heterozygous for the black and brown genes. All animals represented have been tested at PetDNA a Diomics Company in Arizona, the only lab currently able to test for the Brown Agouti Allele. All the horses had the comprehensive Agouti test, testing for both A (bay) and At (brown) and all were positive for At (brown) and negative for A(Bay). All have tested positive for the cream gene.*

Arab Derivative

Miniature

Australian Stock Horse

DARK BROWN BUCKSKIN

Homozygous Black & Heterozygous Brown

The 3 Brown Buckskins represented here all have the same colour code - EE, nCr , Ata and all show the same colour characteristics. They are chocolate- to near black in the body coat, have black points (any fading is due to sun bleaching), more dilution under the eye, on the muzzle, behind the elbow, in the flank and the buttocks.

If the cream gene wasn't in their colour code they would all be 'dark brown'.
The cream gene is carried dominantly and has a 50% chance of throwing to any progeny.

BROWN BUCKSKIN

***Homozygous Black and Brown*, EE nCR, At/At.**

Is distinctly lighter than the heterozygous brown because of the doubling up of the dilution effect from At. (This is an interesting test because the cream buckskin dam of this horse carries At as well as A (bay) allele.

The Agouti allele is the same as the Base colours in respect to what the progeny can inherit, in that only one copy of any Agouti allele can be thrown to progeny. So when a parent carries both 'At' & 'A' the progeny can only inherit an 'At' or an 'A' allele.

Please note: All horses no matter what colour, carry 2 base colour genes. Either EE or Ee (black) , or ee (chestnut). They are not bay or brown unless they carry the Agouti allele. The Agouti allele is the first and most important 'diluting' gene.

LIGHT BROWN BUCKSKIN.

***Heterozygous Black and Brown*- Ee, nCR, At/a.**

Again predominantly lighter than the Dark Brown Buckskin and the only difference being - heterozygous black (1 copy)

Colour Code: E = black, e = red, Dd = 1 x dun , A = agouti BAY, At = Agouti BROWN. a = no agouti, nCR = 1 x cream gene.