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**Influence of Sex and Age on Color discrimination in  
caspiian Pony**  
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Although an early and influential review led to the often-cited conclusion that color discrimination is rare among mammals, more recent findings suggest that it is actually widespread. According to Jacobson, all non-nocturnal mammalian species that have adequately examined show some color vision capacity. Data on the presence and characteristics and the influence of sex and age on color vision in the horse, remain sparse and non-existent in Caspian pony. Eight Caspian ponies were presented with a series of two-choice color vs. grey discrimination problems. One mare pony was eliminated due to traumatic injury to her eye. Experiments were performed in a box of 3 \* 3 meter containing a wall with two translucent panels that were illuminated from behind by light projected through color or grey filters to provide the discriminative stimuli. Ponies were first adapted to the stall (box) with two panels in it and then learned to push one of the panels in order to receive the food rewards behind positive stimuli in an achromatic light-dark discrimination task. The ponies were then tested on their abilities to discriminate between grey and four individual colors; red; 617nm, yellow; 581nm, green; 538nm and blue 470 nm. The answer to the question "do the ponies see color" was yes but sex and age had no influence on the color discrimination of the ponies .