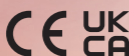


**IDIGIT!  
HORSES**



Item No.: 601911  
KIN: 1619014  
Made in Thailand

**WARNING!**  
Not suitable for  
children under 3  
years. Choking  
hazard — small  
parts may be  
swallowed or  
inhaled.

- ▶ Dig a horse from a plaster heart using a chisel
- ▶ Contains one of eight horse figures

**WARNING:**  
**CHOKING HAZARD** — Small parts.  
Not for children under 3 yrs.

## DEAR PARENTS AND SUPERVISING ADULTS,

Please provide your child with assistance and support while excavating the horse figure.

Before starting the experiment, read through the manual together and be sure to follow it.

Please be careful not to let any parts of the kit get into the hands of small children, especially the plaster pieces that are left over after excavating.

**WARNING!** Not suitable for children under five years. For use under adult supervision. Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference.

Do not inhale plaster dust or bring it into contact with mouth or eyes.

Wash hands after use!

Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information.

We reserve the right to make technical changes.

## HERE'S HOW

Your excavation kit consists of a plaster heart with a horse figure inside of it and a chisel tool. You will also need a bowl full of water. Before starting your excavation, prepare the work area by spreading a few layers of newspaper over the surface of a table. For your workplace, choose an area where it will not matter if some of the plaster material makes a mess or water is spilled.



Place the heart in the water to soften the plaster.

The longer the heart is in the water, the softer the material will become and the easier the excavation will be.

But you can also just soften the outermost layer and then work your way through the harder layers on the interior later on.



Now dig out the horse figure from inside the heart by scraping away the plaster with your chisel. As soon as your tool touches the horse, work carefully as you expose the entire figure bit by bit. Finally, you can rinse the last remaining plaster bits off of your horse figure under running water. Then rinse out the sink as well.

**To learn more about the horse you found in your plaster heart, take a look at the information on the back side of this manual. There are eight different horse figures, and each one is unique!**

**Collect them all!**



If any parts of this kit are defective, please contact Thames & Kosmos customer service. US: support@thamesandkosmos.com, UK: support@thamesandkosmos.co.uk

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## HORSE BREEDS

Horses are mammals that, about 6,000 years ago, were domesticated by humans. Domestication is the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use. Our ancestors bred, raised, and cared for horses in order to develop certain desirable qualities. Horses were first domesticated for riding and warfare, then later for pulling heavy loads, and most recently for racing. As a result of selective breeding of wild horses, numerous breeds of horses in varying colors exist today.

Horses are generally divided into three categories, based on their temperaments. **Hotbloods** are spirited and known for their speed and endurance. **Coldbloods** are calm and heavy, so they are suited for slow and demanding work, like agriculture. **Warmbloods** are a cross between the two.



A wild horse

## HORSE HAIR

Horses have two types of hair.

The short hair that covers the entirety of the horse's body is called the **coat**. The coat can be one color or it can consist of different colors, creating a pattern or **marking**.

The other type of hair is long and can be found at the backside of the horse (the tail) and on the top of its head (the mane).



Examples of different markings

## BLACK

Horses that are all black (meaning they have black coats as well as black hair on their mane and tail) are less common than you might think, as black is a recessive coat color. Most horses we perceive as all-black are actually very dark brown.



Black\*

\*This figure is not included

## BAY

A bay horse has a brown body with black shading on its legs, mane, and tail. Bay horses, like any other coat color, can also have white markings on their lower legs or face.

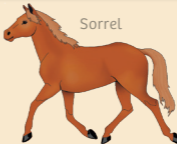


Bay

## CHESTNUT

Chestnut horses have red to dark reddish-brown coats with manes and tails that are the same color or a lighter shade. They are characterized by their absolute lack of black hairs.

A horse with a light copper coat and similarly shaded hair is called a sorrel. A horse with a copper coat and much lighter mane is referred to as flaxen chestnut. A chestnut with a darker, soot-colored coat is referred to as a liver chestnut.



Sorrel



Liver chestnut



Flaxen chestnut

## DUN

A dun horse has a special gene, called the **dun gene**, that dilutes the color of their coat and adds special features, such as a darker face and legs and a **dorsal stripe**, which is a stripe of hair down its back. The brown variety are called bay duns (or zebra duns) and the black variety are called grullo (or mouse duns).



Bay dun / Zebra dun



Grullo / Mouse dun

## GRAY

Gray horses are born with a variety of different colors that slowly depigment over their first few years of life. This process — known as **graying** — continues until their coats are very light in color. While a truly white horse has pink skin, a gray horse's skin is black.



Gray

## PINTO

A pinto has a coat that consists of large patches of white and any other color. The most common pintos, called **skewbald** horses, are a mix of white and bay. **Piebald** is the name given to a pinto with a mix of white and black. A **tricolored** horse has white, brown, and black colors.



Pinto (Skewbald)