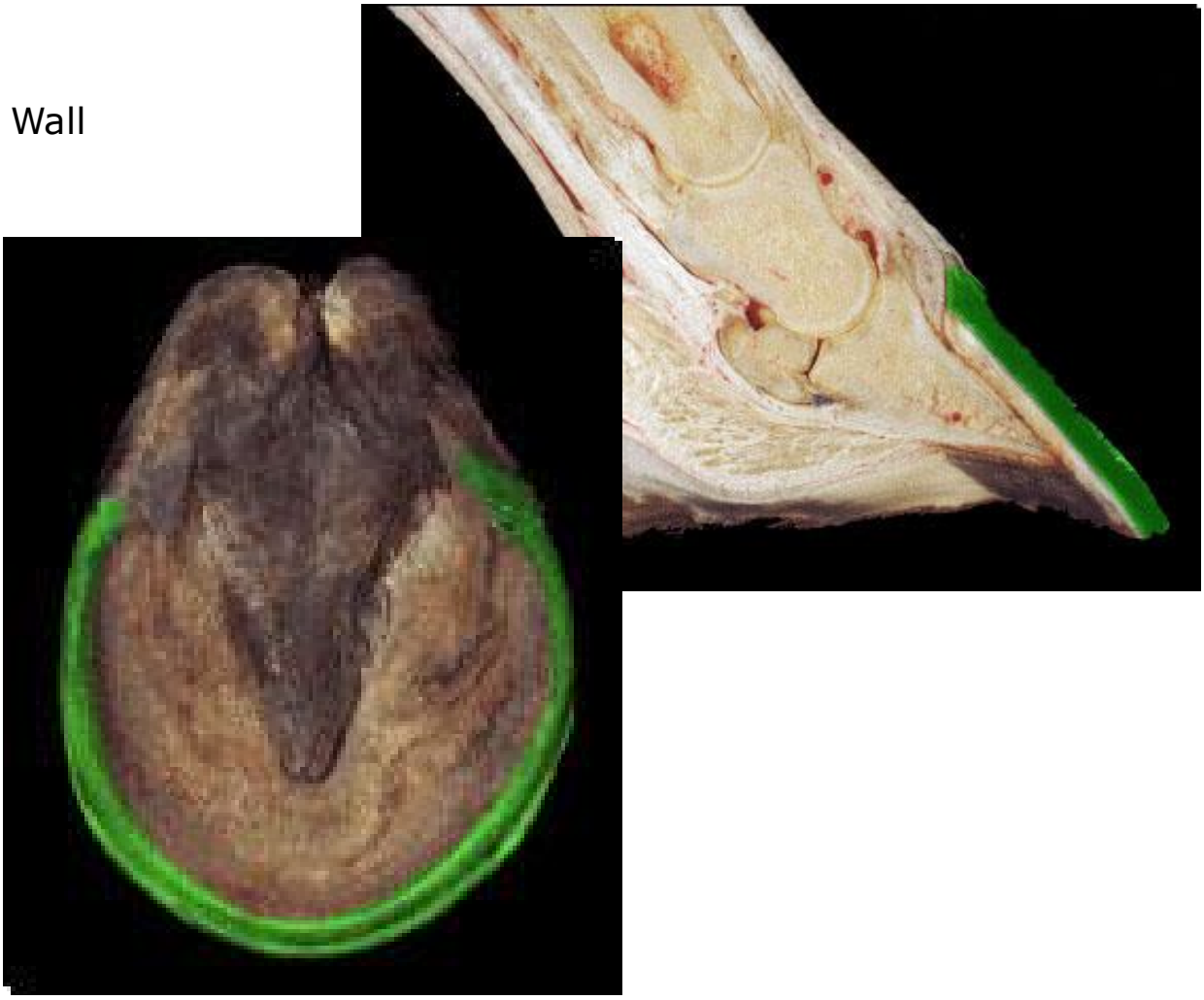
Structural Listing of the Hoof

The following pictures are for reference of the structures of the hoof only. The sole view of the hoof is not that of a healthy hoof.

Wall



UNO ALLA VOLTA — ONE AT A TIME

Sole

In a cross cut like the one above, the green area is all you will see of the sole.

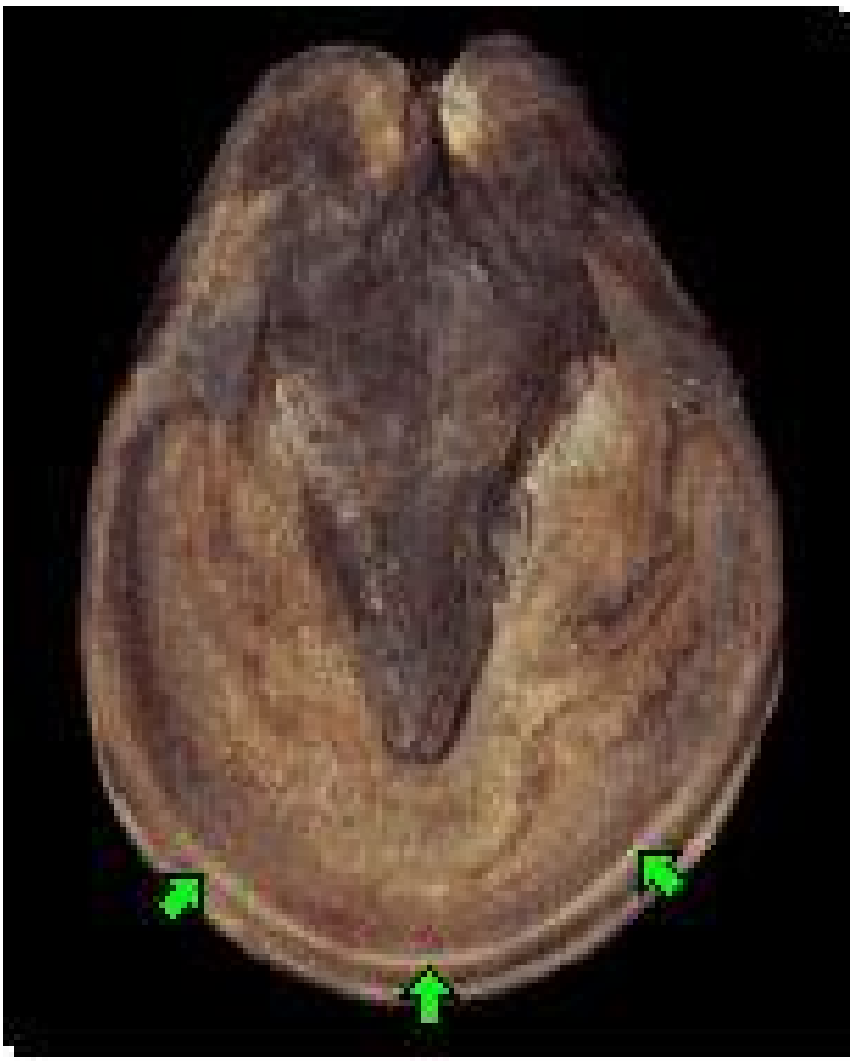
UNO ALLA VOLTA — ONE AT A TIME

Frog

UNO ALLA VOLTA — ONE AT A TIME

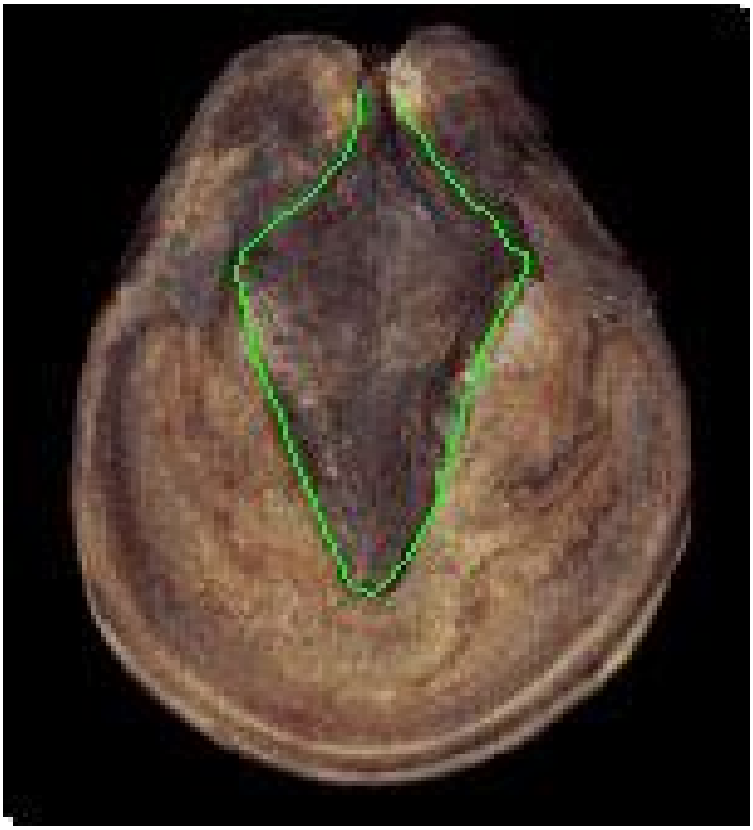
White Line

UNO ALLA VOLTA — ONE AT A TIME



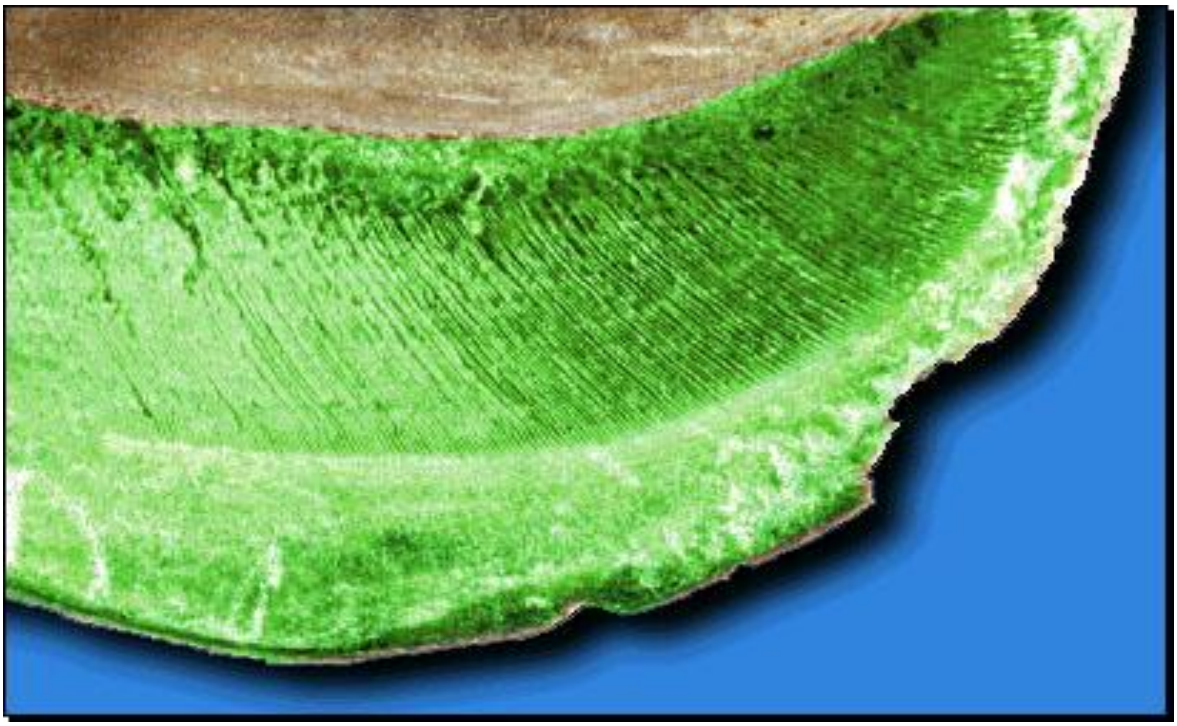
UNO ALLA VOLTA — ONE AT A TIME

Collateral Grooves

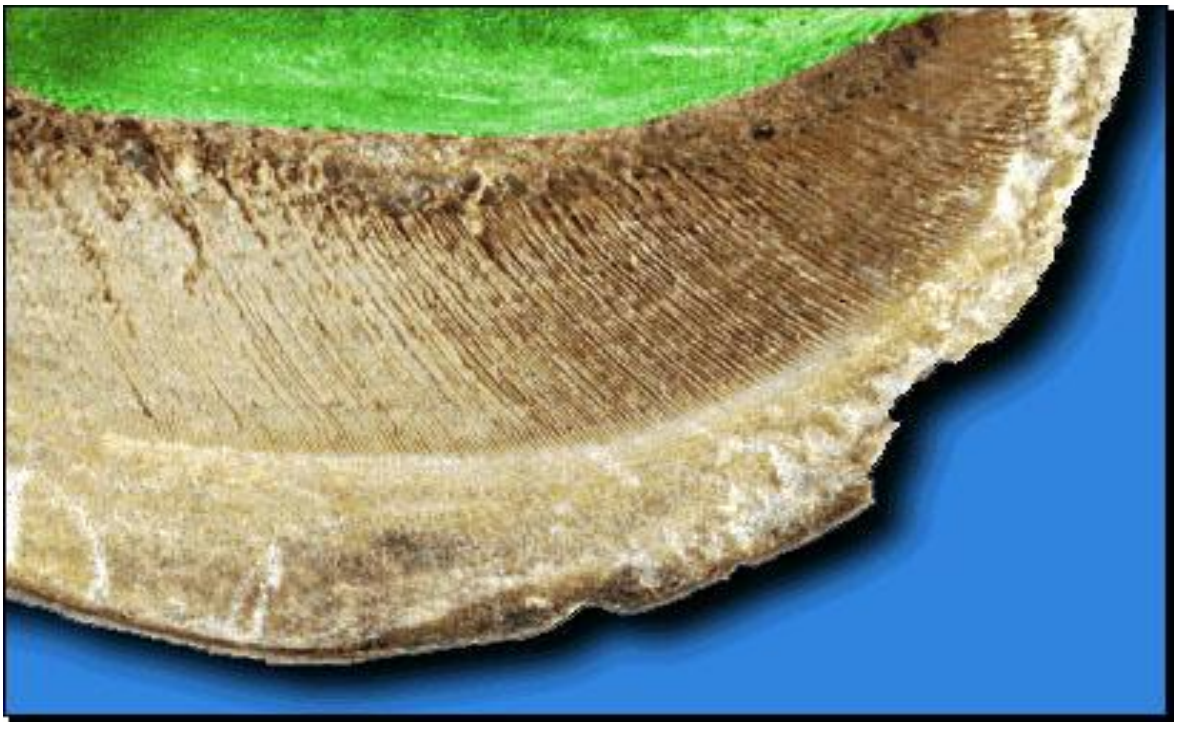


The hoof is held to the bone by the dermis. To add strength to this attachment, the dermis and epidermis are folded into longitudinal ridges which are visible on the inside of the wall. This view is of the interior of the proximal portion of the hoof, with the plantar surface towards the top of the screen.

Wall

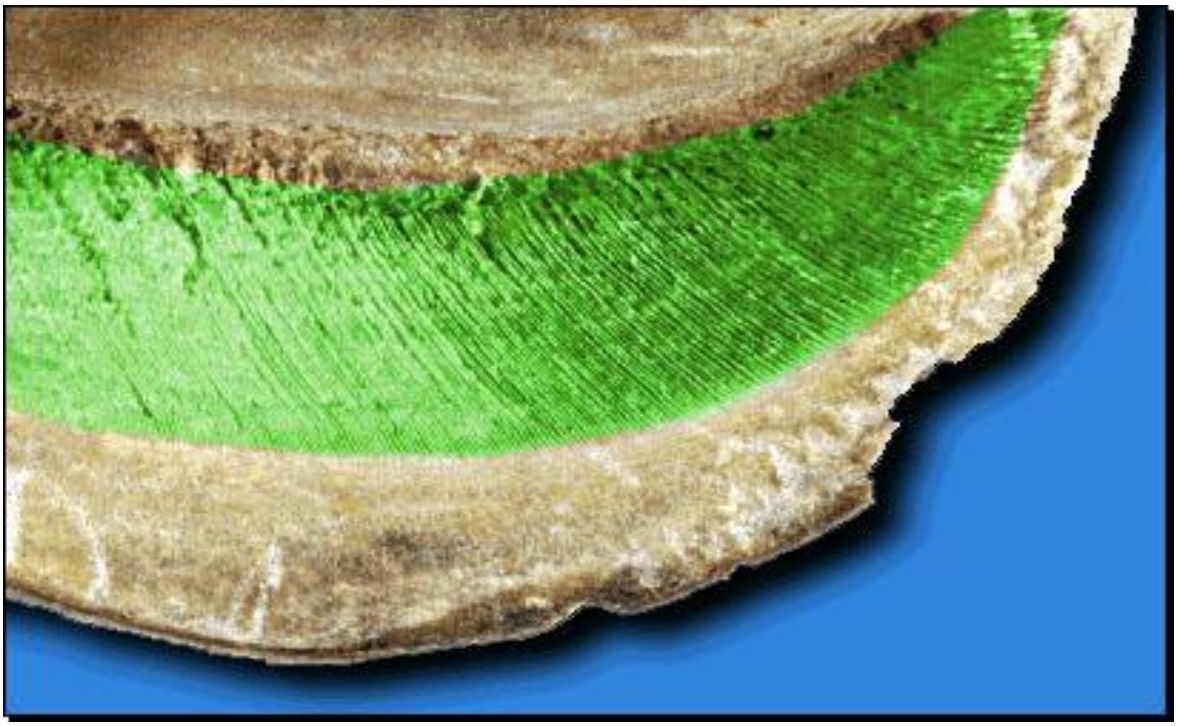


Frog

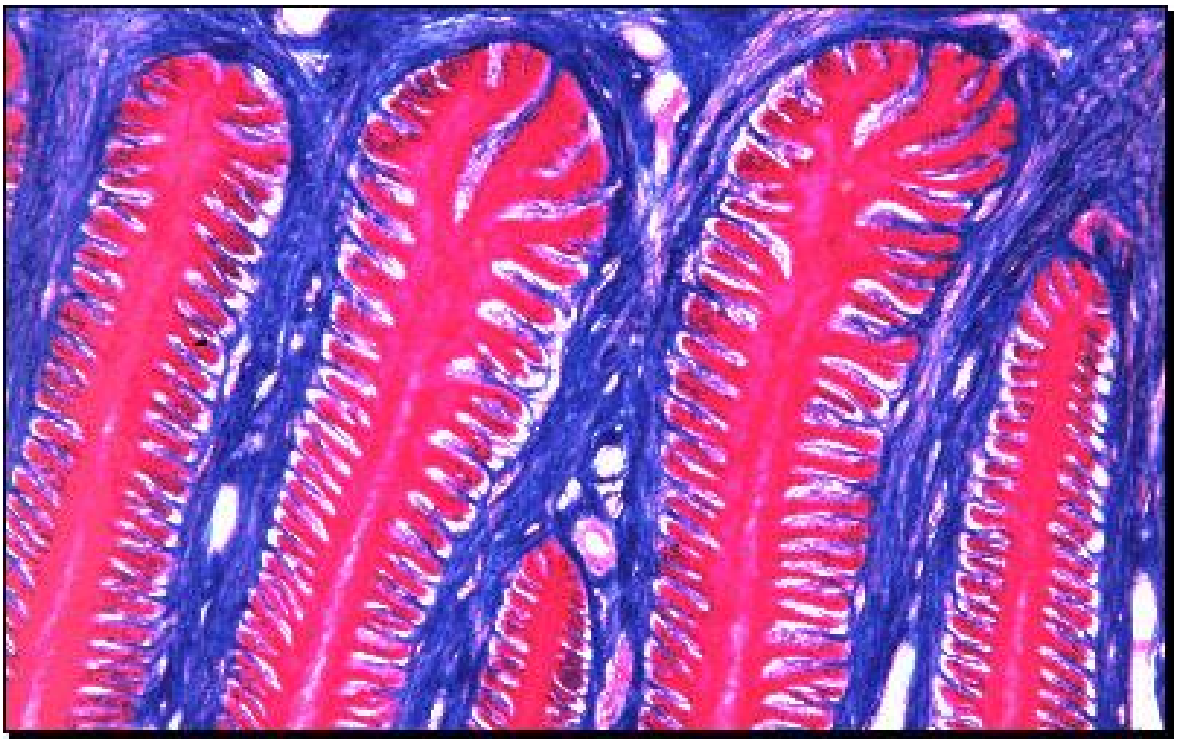


UNO ALLA VOLTA — ONE AT A TIME

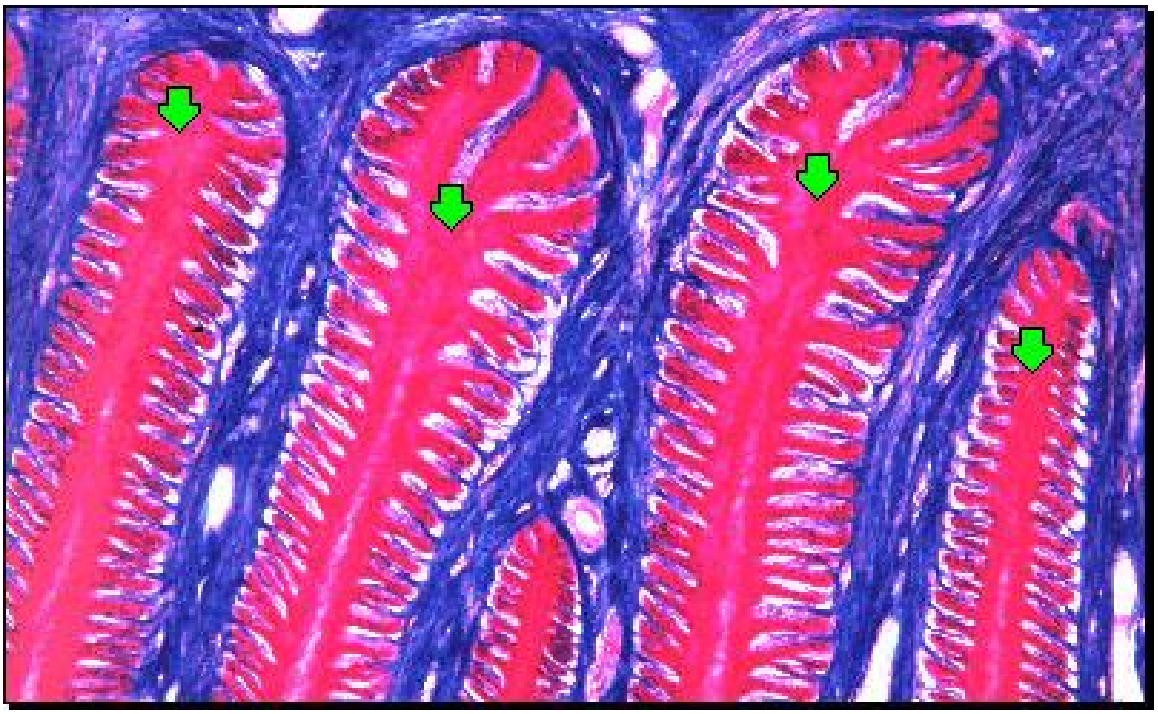
Lamellae of Wall



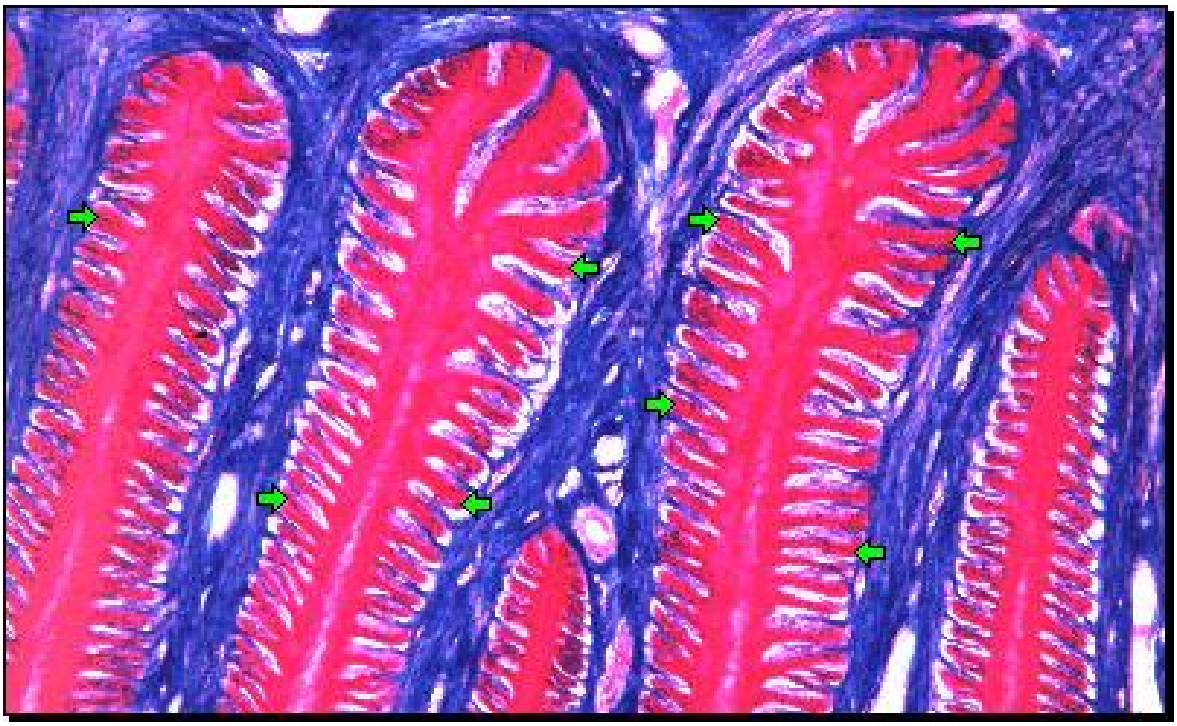
Next picture: Hooves are local modifications of skin, as can be seen in their retention of epidermal, dermal and subcutis layers. The hoof is held to the bone by the dermis. To add strength to this attachment, the dermis and epidermis are folded into longitudinal ridges which are visible on the inside of the wall. In the horse, the connection is particularly strong due to secondary epidermal lamellae which greatly increase the surface area of attachment.



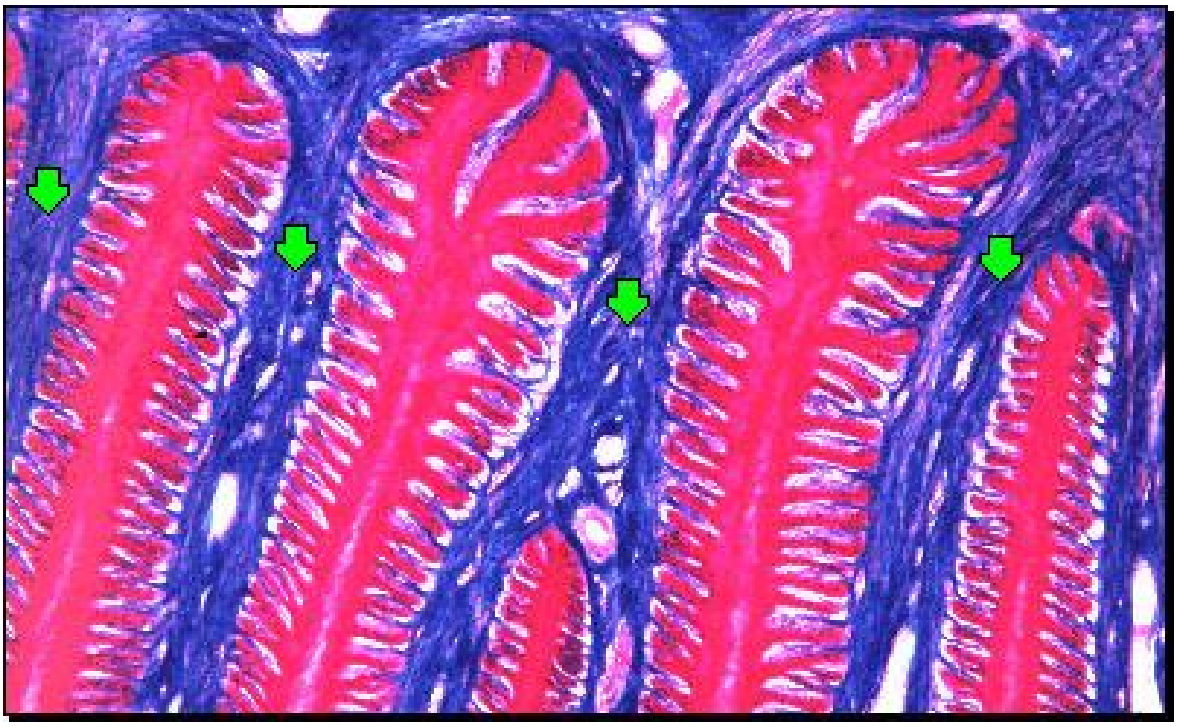
Primary Epidermal Layer



Secondary Epidermal Layer



Dermal Lamellae



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