

| Common ages for tooth eruption | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Type of tooth | Number | Deciduous | Permanent |
| Incisor | First (central) | birth to 8 days | 2.5 yrs |
| Incisor | Second (intermediate) | 4.5–6 weeks | 3.5–4 yrs |
| Incisor | Third (corner) | 6–9 months | 4.5–5 yrs |
| Canine | | Absent | 3.5–5 yrs, some around 6 yrs (if ever) |
| Premolar | First (wolf) | Absent | 6 months to 3 years (if ever) |
| Premolar | Second | birth to 2 weeks | 2–3 yrs |
| Premolar | Third | birth to 2 weeks | 2.5–3 yrs |
| Premolar | Fourth | birth to 2 weeks | 3–4 yrs |
| Molar | First | Absent | 9–12 months |
| Molar | Second | Absent | 2 yrs |
| Molar | Third | Absent | 3–4 yrs |

All teeth are normally erupted by the age of five, at which point the horse is said to have a "full mouth", but the actual age this occurs will depend on the individual horse, and also by breed, with certain breeds having different average eruption times. For instance, in Shetland ponies the middle and corner incisor tend to erupt late, and in both draft horses and miniature horses, the permanent middle and corner incisors are usually late appearing.