

Intro to Other Breed Model Racing

Compiled by Jenniffer Reid, updated by Daralyn Wallace

Welcome to the world of other breed model racing. Other breed refers to any racing breed other than the Thoroughbred, of which Arabians, Quarter Horses, Paint Horses, Appaloosas, and Standardbred are so called. While some of the terms and conditions are the same as what you find in Thoroughbred racing, each breed has its own unique "extras" which will be explained here.

The main emphasis in simulated racing is REALISM. Of course with model horses, they simply cannot do some of what the real horses can. Therefore, because of this, we have tried to list everything pertinent to model racing. The rules and guidelines in this pamphlet should be followed as it helps to promote realism. After all, in the model showing world, how realistically your model is shown as to proper tack, the right gait, etc., is relevant to how well it will do. The same goes for simulated racing.

Simulated racing is a type of fantasy gaming, and most of it is done on paper, so model horses are not necessary. However, it is up to you whether you have an actual model backing your 3x5 cards or not. I personally, do not have models for my racers. Sometimes if he or she becomes one of my better horses, then I will "assign" a model to him or her. I do not like to have models for horses that are not that spectacular on the track or in the breeding shed. What makes it nice about simulated racing is that if you cannot afford to buy models (especially with the prices these days.), this is a way for you to participate in the model world and enjoy the competition and fun without the extra expense.

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1. NAMES AND PEDIGREES

First things first, your horse should have a name, a necessity for identification. There are a number of sources to get names for your horses. You should NEVER use obvious real horse names within in each breed, such as Bask (in Arabians), Niatross (Standardbreds), Go Man Go (Quarter Horses), etc. These are frowned upon in simulated racing besides causing confusion. Using names of famous, but long dead racehorses, such as Dan Patch for a Standardbred, are another big no-no. Using any name that closely resembles in spelling or pronunciation a notable horse, such as Alladyn (for an Arabian), is just really tacky. Be original. Once your horse is named, it must be registered with the ARR, SRR, QRR, PRR, and ApRR. These registries are to prevent duplication of names. I am sure it would be very confusing to enter a race meet and see two or three "Jumbo Jim" or "Red Rhubarb." This is why they have registries in the real horse world.

A horse will need a pedigree, whether it is model, or traced directly from real lines. Many new people in racing are starting with their show horses. While show horses can definitely make it in racing, the pedigrees they bring over CANNOT. I have seen many new people register their horses where the pedigrees are so bogus it really is unreal. In the Arabian registry alone, there were four horses registered where the sires had the same name, but were different horses with different pedigrees. Do not figure that because your horse was bred by someone else that they did their home work and have realistic pedigrees. Ask someone. There are many people in this hobby with access to real horse information that can help you make a realistic pedigree for your horses. It never hurts to change an unrealistic pedigree, not only will it help your horse, but you will be applauded for it. Trust me, I have done it to a few of my horses.

When using real horses for sires/dams, you should have a reference to make sure your foal was born when a stallion or mare was alive and breeding. For example, you will not see any *Bask Arabian three-year-olds on the track this year as he died in 1979, and his last foal crop was born in 1980. Considering that a mare's gestation period is eleven months, it is quite possible for a stallion to have died in 1979 (like *Bask) to have sired foals born in 1980, as long as he lived for part of the 1979 breeding season. If a stallion died BEFORE the 1979 breeding season even began, then his last crop would be the 1979 foal crop.

When using a real mare, be sure NOT to create a foal born the same year as one of the mare's more famous foals. It is best to use a year from a mare that is open, where she aborted, or the foal died. It's also possible to use a year from a mare where, say a colt was gelded, never raced, and later sold into obscurity, as it's not likely he'll have any progeny popping up later. The Real Mare Registry was created to prevent this, and it also helps to keep two people from creating two different foals born the same year from the same mare. If you're ever in doubt of when a horse died, whether a mare has any open years, or even when a horse started producing, ASK someone. If you can't get solid information, DON'T USE THEM.

2. DETERMINING AGES, WHEN HORSES CAN BE PARENTS, HOW MANY FOALS MARES CAN HAVE, GENDER

When breeding, stallions should be at LEAST three years older than their offspring, while mares should be at least FOUR years older than their foals. Real horses usually are NOT bred at all until AFTER they have completed their racing careers. The main reason for this is that a lot of stallions can become unmanageable after breeding, which could make them very difficult to handle on the track (since they'll try to breed anything that moves.). Keep in mind that not all stallions are like this, but most are. Racing a pregnant mare can be very hard on the mare and the unborn foal, as the stress can be very unhealthy for her and the foal. In addition, a pregnant mare will only have a limited racing career the year she is bred, because as the foal grows, the harder it is for the mare to stay competitive.

Foals are usually born TWO years after a horse is retired. For example: Schooner was retired November 1995, his first season at stud will be 1996, so (given a mare's gestation period of eleven months), his first foals will not be born until 1997. Breeding is usually from about February to June/July, so those foals can be born earlier in the next year. Since horses in racing age every year on January 1st, REGARDLESS of birth date, breeders' try for an earlier foaling date so the foal will be more mature as a yearling or at the time its racing career begins (usually at age two). Spring is the natural time at which mares foal, and it appears from records that foals born in January and February don't really have any advantage over foals born in March or April, since in many breeding areas, the cold weather limits their time outdoors in the first month or two of life. A lot of breeders will try to avoid January foals, because of the possibility of a slightly earlier foaling date, which could lead a foal being born December 31st and officially becoming a yearling one day later.

Mares typically have one foal a year, though some model breeders are tempted to assign twins to their mares; after all if one foal is good, then two are better, right? No. In real horse breeding, when a mare is discovered to be carrying twins, one of the Embryos is "pinched" to kill it and allow the remaining Embryo room to develop normally. It is extremely common for a mare to "slip" (have a spontaneous abortion of) twin foals, or the foals are born dead, thus "wasting" a breeding year. Twin foals which are carried to term are usually much smaller (and generally less healthy and well developed) than normal, single foals, and twins have a very high death rate in the neonatal period. Twin foals that do manage to survive virtually never mature large enough or are sound enough to get to the races at all. I know of NO winning racehorses that resulted from twin births. Occasionally, twin fillies will grow large enough to be used as broodmares, but this cannot be counted on.

Most of the breeds do accept Embryo Transfer; however, it is a very expensive and risky procedure in the real world, and should be reserved for only your BEST racing mares. The only real reason to use ET in model

racing is to let your BEST mare have a foal while continuing her race career. Be aware that if you are using ET on a racing mare, she is more than likely to Miss 2 to 3 months of racing while attempting the process. ET's cannot be used to allow a mare to have multiple foals per year; the real registries are very strict about this. Check the breed sections for any other information on this. Artificial Insemination (AI) is not necessarily accepted by each registry or as well as the racing committees, so you should check to see what the policies for the real horse registry are.

All horses are described by gender, which changes through time. Foal - a baby horse of either sex; Suckling - a foal which is still nursing from its dam; Weanling - a foal under the age of one year which has been weaned from mother's milk; Yearling - a one year old horse of either gender: all horses foaled in the Northern Hemisphere (USA, Europe, Canada, etc.) officially become yearling on January 1 following the year of their birth; all horses foaled in the southern hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.) officially become yearling on August 1 following their birth; Colt - and entire (having both testicles) male up to and including age four; Filly - a female up to and including age four; Gelding - a castrated male of any age; Horse - an entire male five years of age and older; Mare - a female five years of age and older; Ridgling - a male with only one descended testicle of any age - these are sometimes fertile and can in that case be used at stud, though they are extremely rare in model racing. After all, who wants a ridgling when you can a full male? You will frequently see the term's colt, filly, mare, and horse abbreviated as the first letter of each term. The abbreviation for ridgling is "r," "rd.," or "rig."

When a male horse is retired from racing and covers his first mare, he becomes a stallion; when the first of his get wins a race, he then becomes a sire.

When a female horse is retired from racing and produces her first foal, she becomes a broodmare; when the first of her produce wins a race, she becomes a producer.

A foal is by a stallion, out of a broodmare, never the other way around. From an old custom of saying a foal was 'got' by such and such a stallion, it still is common practice to distinguish the progeny of a stallion, as his get from the progeny of a broodmare, her produce.

The male parent of a winner is the sire; unless otherwise specified, the grandsire is the sire's sire. The female parent is the dam; her dam is called the grandam, or second dam. The maternal grandsire is called the broodmare sire.

Perhaps because of the family terminology, horses sired by the same stallion out of different dams are described as being by the sire of each other (or occasionally as "paternal half-siblings"), not as "half-siblings." To be considered a half-brother or half-sister to each other, foals MUST be out of the SAME dam.

An odd description of relationship you sometimes see is "three-quarter sister" or "3/4 brother." These would be foals out of the same dam, sired by closely related stallions. Here is an example of 3/4 sisters (the second one is fictitious):

	Gwarny		Gwarny
	Argo		Balon
	Arba		Ballada
Sardynia ®		Sabda	
	El Paso		El Paso
	Saracenia		Saracenia
	Sarabanda		Sarabanda

Another "pattern" which would be referred to as "3/4 sisters" relates to the following mares shown below (the second one is fictitious):

	Palas		Ernal (by Palas)
Frasquita ®		Fraga	
	Fronda		Fronda

You can see from the examples that "3/4 siblings" are out of the same dam, usually sired either by paternal half-brothers or by a father and a son.

A full sister or full brother is by the same sire and out of the same dam as its sibling (s). You occasionally will run across the term "an own brother to" in older writings about pedigrees; this means a full brother. Just because horses are full siblings, they are NOT necessarily of equal ability.

The familiar form of tabulate pedigrees shows the ancestry of a horse as successive generations from left to right, the top of the pedigree pertaining to the sire's ancestry, the bottom pertaining to the dam's ancestry. A five-cross pedigree shows five generations of ancestry, the oldest being the fifth generation, or cross, on the right. Perhaps because of this typography, the very top names (those of the sire, the grandsire, great-grandsire, etc.) and in addition, the very bottom names (those of the dam, second dam, third dam, etc.) are most noticeable and students of pedigree have elected to place a great store in their significance.

The succession of sires on the very top of a pedigree is called the male line, tail- male line, or sire line, while the succession of dams on the very bottom of a pedigree generally is called the family. Occasionally, for specific contrast when speaking of male lines, the family is called the female line, or dam line, but most commonly a line traces through successive male generations directly to a foundation sire, while a family is traced through successive female generations to a foundation mare.

To be from the same family, two horses must descend directly from a mare whose name typographically appears at the very bottom of a generation in a pedigree. No zigzagging through a sire's name in a pedigree will do. A sire belongs to the family of his dam, second dam, etc., yet that sire's foals do not belong to his family, but rather to the families of their dams.

3. COLOR GENETICS

Though color has no effect on racing ability, this is more of a guide for Newcomers and Old-timers alike, as I have seen some very unusual colors come up from different breedings in model horses. For example, getting a Palomino horse from Black and Bay parents is very unlikely unless the black is hiding a cream gene and passes it on and the bay passes on a chestnut gene.

All greys must have at least one grey parent. Grey is a dominant color, so if you breed a Grey to a Bay (or any other color), chances are more likely that you will end up with a Grey. Grey may be dominant, but usually only makes up about 5-10% of any given breed. The ONLY exception to this rule is the Arabian where Grey is one of the most common colors, making up 35% or more of the population.

Two Chestnuts bred together cannot produce anything but a chestnut. This means they can lie unseen in a horse's genetic makeup until the horse is bred to another who is, or is carrying, the color in question.

Homozygous means the horse is "pure" for that color; it is not carrying anything you do not see. All Chestnuts and Overos are homozygous for Chestnut or Overo, since neither color/pattern will show if any other is present. If a horse is homozygous Grey, all foals will be grey (the horse has nothing else to pass on genetically). The Arabian stallion Bandos was homozygous grey, so all of his foals were grey, and I believe his sire, Negatiw, was also homozygous, as was his grandsire, Skowronek. This could possibly be a hereditary trait, as many other stallions from the Skowronek sire line are homozygous greys. If homozygous bay, all foals will be bay unless the other is grey, then there is a 50/50 chance of either color. If the parent is homozygous black (very rare), all foals will be black unless the other parent is palomino, chestnut, or cream/cremello. All foals of a homozygous Tobiano will be Tobiano.

Heterozygous bay, grey, black, etc., means that the horse is not "pure" for that color. If a grey mare carrying bay is bred to a black stallion carrying chestnut, the foal could be: grey, carrying half bay/half chestnut; bay, carrying half chestnut/half homozygous bay; or maybe even chestnut.

Palomino, Buckskin, and Dun are dilutions; one parent must show a dilution factor for the foal to inherit it. Palominos and Buckskins carry the cream gene. Palomino is the single dilution of chestnut, Cremello the double; Buckskin is single-dilute of bay, Perlino is double; and so on. A Dun or Grulla is a dilute due to the dun gene rather than the cream gene. Unlike horses with the cream gene, homozygous duns look the same as heterozygous duns. Red Dun is the dun gene on chestnut, Yellow Dun is the dun gene on bay, and Grulla is the dun gene on black. Both the dun gene and the cream gene may be present in the same individual resulting in a "dunalino" or a "dunskin". If both parents carry a dilution factor, the chances for foal color are 25% double dilute, 50% single dilute or non-dilute foal.

See also Appendix #1.

4. BEGINNING TO RACE

Horses can begin racing at two years of age (after March 1), with Arabians not racing until they are three (in Russian, Arabians start at two, while in England they begin at

four.). Trainers generally start racing their horses at 2 or 3 (3 or 4 for Arabians), mostly because some of the bigger Stakes races are for two, three, and four-year-olds. If you enter a four-year-old horse, just beginning its racing career, in a top Stakes for 4yos, the chances are highly unlikely that horse will win or place, mostly because the other horses have had 1-2 years of racing experience already compared to a maiden horse who doesn't "know the ropes" yet.

How long you race your horse is up to you, however you really do not see too many horses racing at 15 years of age. Usually, the average is anywhere from 2-4 years of racing, as owners will want to retire their horses for the breeding shed. Since Geldings cannot be bred, they can be raced longer. In the real world, one main reason geldings are not retired early is because it would not be very lucrative (meaning you cannot make money on them just standing around). Standardbreds have a mandatory retirement the January 1st that they turn 15. For model purposes, this has become a general rule for the other breeds.

You MUST be realistic when you race your horses. For example, a horse cannot enter a race meet in California 7/2/97, and at the same time be entered in another race in Florida 7/3/97. This is virtually impossible, considering the time element.

With some exceptions, horses do not race more often than every 2 weeks, with every 3-4 weeks or once a month being the norm. Racing puts a lot of stress on a horse and it needs time to rest and train between races. Occasionally you will see special "marathon" races where Arabians may compete at both a shorter and a longer distance on the same day. Sometimes Standardbreds will compete in races that are closer together, or even qualifying heats of a race on the same day, as they do not have the added stress of carrying a rider during a race.

Be careful of over racing your horses. An average number of starts a year would be between 6-15, usually condensed into March through November. The main reason for this is that horses usually travel around to different tracks. So taking into account the travel time, the time for a horse to "settle" in at a new track, the date and time of the next acceptable race the horse is qualified for, etc., can all make a horse's race schedule "limited." Yes, there are real horses with more starts than this, but you have to remember that many real tracks have five or more races nearly every day of their race season, so there are more races a horse could qualify for at any given time. In the model world, tracks may only host one or two meets a month, with all the races on one day.

In real life, most top-class (stakes quality) race horses run several races fairly close together, then rest for a while before repeating the pattern. A stakes horse might run two races two weeks apart, followed by one 3 weeks later, followed by 2 in a row every other week, then take off a month or two before running again. A cheap claiming horse might race twice a month for two months, then once a week for 4 or 5 weeks, then back to twice a month, then perhaps a month or two off, probably because of unsoundness. This just is not practical in model racing. Sending race cards through the mail and waiting for results

generally mean at least a two week (or more) "time lag" before you find out how your horse finished. Now that we have more tracks accepting email entries, you can enter races sooner, but you should still not over-race your horse!

A good "rule of thumb" for model races is generally no more than 1 or 2 races a month for any horse. Occasionally, you might run a horse in 3 races in a given month, but most often, your horse will start once a month. This will give you time (usually) to find out the results of its last race before sending it to its next. However, a sound horse is capable of running two races a month for at least part of the year, with no harm done.

Another rule of thumb (which is true for real racing as well as model racing) is that two-year-olds should not be raced as heavily as older horses. Their bones and muscles (and often their attitudes) are immature, and they must be given time to develop and grow. You'll note that races for two-year-olds are almost never carded before March or April, and that all two-year-old races early in the year will be at very short distances.

Typically three-year-old Arabians not have as many starts in their "freshman" or first year of racing as the two-year-olds of the other breeds. This is mainly because they race longer distances than the stock breeds, whose races are so short that its not as much of a strain to carry the extra weight of a jockey as it is for an Arabian carrying the same amount of weight 2-3 times the distance. Two-year-old Standardbreds do not have the extra weight of a jockey and are able to have even more starts than the other racing breeds. Generally, when horses are "sophomores" they can handle more starts and usually more distance (though this is not always the case). Remember that horses DO NOT have to race a lot to be considered the best. The 1993 Darley HOTY Unchainedd Melody had 7 starts, her full sister, and 1993 Darley 4 yo Filly, Victoria's Secrett had 6 starts, while the 1993 Darley 4 yo Colt *Calin de Louve had 4 starts.

5. TYPES OF RACES

A maiden race is for horses that have NEVER won a race, although if a maiden horse is disqualified after finishing first, it is still a maiden. This classification of race may have conditions set to it such as a claiming price, allowances, or restrictions such as filly and mare, and age category. It is usually the first type of race into which a horse is entered.

Horses entered in a claiming race may be purchased (claimed) at a stated price by any person who has established his qualifications to claim. A race holder may have a claiming race at one of his or her race meets. Anyone entering that race meet has a chance to claim a horse for a stated price (which in the model world, can be anywhere from free to .05c, .25c, etc.). Horses are usually drawn at random from a hat, though some people will let you call the night before, or the day of the race, and let you pick a horse. After the race meet, the horse's race card is sent to the claimer. Also seen in racing are optional claiming races. These work just like a claiming race, except that the owner of a horse can enter it as "not to be claimed," and that horse is not available to be purchased (claimed).

Allowances are for horses that have won their maidens. Horses are given allowances in weight based on

record, amount of earnings, sex, etc. It is your choice how many of these you enter - depending on your wins, and when you think your horse is ready for a Stakes or Handicap.

For the Handicap race, the Racing Secretary or Handicapper assigns weights designed to equalize winning chances of the entrants.

Stakes are the next kind of race. They have richer purses, more prestige, and tougher competition than Allowances. To attract the best possible runners, Stakes can have an increase in the total purse by added money. Example: for each horse that enters the race, \$2,000 will be added to the total purse money. Depending on the breed, there are four kinds of Stakes: Ungraded, which is the lesser type; Grade 3, which is generally a little tougher than an ungraded race; tougher still is the Grade 2; and then the biggie - Grade 1. A good example of a Grade 1 (for Thoroughbreds) is the Kentucky Derby.

Restricted races are those races with restrictions. For example an allowance for non-winners, or the Cranberry Stakes for California-bred horses only. Any race with restrictions OTHER than sex or age is a restricted race. Generally, restricted races CANNOT be graded, but check the separate breed sections for any other information.

In Standardbred racing, they have other race types, since they cannot allowance or handicap races as they do not carry weight. You will see a lot of Conditioned and Open races. These are like two classes of allowance races. Open races usually indicate an upper level allowance with no conditions to be met except age or sex. Conditioned races are self-explanatory; all conditions list must be met.

These are just some of the race types for the racing breeds. For more detailed information on certain breed races see the separate sections for the racing breeds.

6. SPEED INDEX

Stock horses, when they race, are usually given a Speed Index (SI). This is used to evaluate running stock horses because they run at many different distances. It is like a comparative figure. Using the horse's Speed Index, it is possible to compare its performance at different distances to find his best distance. It can be a very helpful training tool. Real horse tracks all have their own version of the SI Chart, because it is based on the individual track's track records at different distances; however, for modelers, one SI Chart is used for convenience. A horse's SI for any given race will be assigned by the track steward using this chart and should be noted in the race results.

7. RACING DISTANCES

A furlong is 1/8 of a mile or 220 yards, so eight furlongs equal one mile. A race can be from so many furlongs, to one mile, plus fractions of a mile. Each breed has its own distances that it goes, so check the separate breed sections for more information. Stock breed races are generally measured in yards, from 250 to 870 yards.

8. SETTING UP YOUR HORSE'S RACE CARD

First off, you must use 3x5 cards, with one horse per card. NEATLY print or type the information. Sloppy or illegible race cards CAN count against how well your horse does. After all, if the race holder cannot read the information then they cannot tell how well your horse has been doing.

NOTE: Many racetracks WILL accept email entries. Your race cards should be set up in a similar fashion, either within the email OR in a separate document attached to the email. CHECK THE RULES FOR EACH TRACK to see if they allow email entries and, if so, what format the race steward wants for the entries.

Some tracks will even allow you to send in type written sheets for your entries but you must check with the race steward FIRST.

An EXAMPLE of the information that is needed on all race cards, along with explanations is shown on the next page. This is just one example; you will develop your own likes/dislikes as you get into the actual racing. **Always check the rules for each track to see if the steward has special requirements for entries.**

FRONT OF CARD/TOP OF EMAIL ENTRY: (*this is a "fake" horse, not one currently running in the Express—it is shown here only as an example*)

#1 RACE 7—Allowance for 4yo Colts/Geldings

2 ALABAMA SUN, 1997 chestnut QH colt, QRR#1234

3 Sire: First Down Dash (r) (Dash for Cash x First Prize Rose, Gallant Jet)

Dam: Alabama Miss (m) (Charge For Home (m) X Georgia Jet (m), Easy Jet (r))

4 OWNER: Starhold Farm, Daralyn Wallace, 1311 Garden Lane, Bryan, TX 77802

5 BREEDER: Starhold Farm, TX

TRAINER: Bill Greene

JOCKEY: Alejandro Lalor

SILKS: Black Jacket with Silver Star over Gold Star, Gold and Silver Stars on Sleeves

#6 FAMILY NOTES: Dash For Cash and Easy Jet are both noted top sires of real racing QHs, having sired numerous champion offspring with SI ratings of over 100. First Down Dash was a MSW on the track and is now siring same. Model sire Charge For Home did not race, but has several get in training now and is the broodmare sire of Clabber Champion Gelding OH BY CHARLIE. His sire is Super Sound Charge(r) (29) 14-5-3 \$295,052 Multi-Champ and he has sired several MSW get. Model Dam Alabama Miss (12) 3-4-1-1 \$35,400 SW has also produced SW ALABAMA STAR and wnr Soundstage, by Super Sound Charge. (Keep this as short as possible, but note important wins/foals!)

7 TRAINER'S NOTES/JOCKEY INSTRUCTIONS: Colt has been coming along nicely, improving with each race. Won his last two starts in 99 and was a close 2nd in

his first start this year. He should press the pace and come on with a rush in the last few strides. Very game and a strong finisher.

8 SUMMARY OF RACE RECORD: Lifemark
(fastest winning time, for Standardbreds only)

1999 (5) 2-0-1-1 won \$6000 Alw wnr, 3rd in Rio Star Stakes

2000 (1) 0-1-0-0 won \$1000 Alw-plcd

BACK OF CARD/BOTTOM OF EMAIL ENTRY: (since this is not a "real" Express race horse, these races listed below are not real race results but YOUR horse must show its actual race results—no results can be made up)

9 RACE DETAILS

1999

6-10-99 BYD Mdn 2yo, 300y, fast, 117 lbs, 5th of 9 by nose, T = :16.00 SI 85 ROM slow out of gate, fired late, coming on strong at end, shows promise \$200

8-12-99 SCRP Mdn 2yo C/G, 330y, fast, 117 lbs, 1st of 8 by 1½L, T = :17.25 SI 90 took over lead early, widened lead gradually & never seriously challenged, excellent race \$1100 WON

9-15-99 OMD Alw for 2yo, 350y, sloppy, 118 lbs, 4th of 12 by 1L, T = :18.33 SI 84 bumped at start by other horse, still gave a good effort but couldn't catch leaders \$800

10-8-99 BYD Alw for 2yo C/G, 350y, fast, 118 lbs, 1st of 7 by ¾ L, T = :18.15 SI 89 surged ahead in final strides to win going away \$1500 WON

11-10-99 SCRP Rio Star Stakes 2yo, 330y, fast, 120 lbs, 3rd of 10 by 1L, T = :17.22 SI 91 made best move a little too late to catch front runners today, good effort in first stakes, lost to more experienced runners \$2400

2000

2-5-00 SPCA Alw for 4yo, 400y, sloppy, 120 lbs, 2nd of 8 by ½, T = :20.30 SI 92 near front all the way, lost by only a head to SW Callmeacab. \$1000

LINE BY LINE EXPLANATION (The # number is NOT listed on your cards, just used here to help explain.)

#1 is the race that your horse is entering at this particular meet. It is easier for the race steward to find this if it is the first thing on your card.

#2 lists the horse's information: NAME, year foaled, color, breed, sex, REGISTRATION NUMBER. It is OK to race your horses as "registration pending" once you have sent your registrations in to Jen Reid, provided they are NOT out of real mares. Horses that are out of real mares must wait for their registration numbers until they begin racing. NOTE: On Standardbreds, put here whether they are Trotters or Pacers.

#3 is the Sire & Dam information, along with the Sire of the 2nd dams. (r) indicates a real horse and (m) indicates a model horse.

#4 you MUST put your name and address on your race cards for the race holder's information. Without your name and address, the race holder cannot return your cards to you properly. In addition, should your envelope be accidentally demolished - the P.O. might return your property to you if there is any identification on it.

#5 Here you can list your race colors, jockey, trainer, breeder, etc. This information is not required, but just might add a little "style" to your racing. Check your tracks as this may sometimes be a requirement.

#6 Family Notes are used by most race stewards to help them evaluate your horse and how it will perform in the race. This is especially valuable for horses during their first year of racing. NOTE: Keep this to just a few lines of information. Generally, 3-5 for the sire and 3-5 for the dam are all that is really needed. More is not always better, and horses that are beyond the 3rd generation do not matter much in the pedigree.

#7 Trainers Notes/Jockey Instructions: These notes help explain your horse's running style, or if it had a bad day at a race, why that happened, etc. These can also help the race steward determine how your horse will perform.

#8 Summary of Race Record – This should list all the races and the placings that your horse has been in during its lifetime. The number in () is the total number of races a horse ran in one year, and then the number of placings - 1sts-2nds-3rds-4ths is listed following that, along with money earned and highlights of the horse's race career. NOTE: the race record MUST be actual placings and earnings. NO MADE-UP RECORDS are allowed.

#9 (BACK OF CARD) This is where you put the information on the horse's previous race starts (if any), which is MANDATORY, as race holders use this information to evaluate your horses and how they will perform in the race. You must list the race date, name of track, and condition (such as fast, sloppy, etc.), name of race, distance, weight, placing, time, race comments, and (for stock horses) the speed index (if given). You do not have to include ALL the races a horse has run. You should include a minimum of 3 past races here, if the horse has been in that many. However, if it has been running for more than one year, you do not have to list every race it ran in.

9. SOME HINTS REGARDING E-MAIL ENTRIES

1) When you send email entries, even if they are attached files, please DO NOT use any fancy formatting. All the race steward needs is the information. Please present it as plainly and simply as possible. Fancy formatting takes up extra space and the steward then has to take the time to make it look plain before printing it out. Plain text/formatting saves ink & paper. The trees and the race steward will thank you!

2) A good font to use is Times Roman 10 pt, or perhaps Arial or Arial Narrow 10 pt. Sometimes 9pt is also OK, and it can help save paper.

3) Simple paragraphs work best, instead of using a lot of tabs or tables, etc. Please do not spread your entries out with a lot of paragraph breaks in between them. Keep all the information for one horse as compact as you can and still have it readable. Then use a couple of returns to separate each horse, or perhaps a line of ===== and a return.

4) It is best if you do not attach several files to one email, especially if you are sending it to AOL accounts. AOL automatically zips these up into one file, then separates them after the recipient unzips them BUT that means the race steward has to try to locate all your files. It is MUCH easier if you paste all your entries into ONE file and then send it out to the race steward. That way the steward does not have to search for multiple files from you.

5) Always send your attached files in RICH TEXT FORMAT so that all word processing and email programs can open the files. If you use an odd format for your word processing, the files may not be readable when they get where you are sending them. RTF is a universal format, like text, only it allows the file to keep some of its original formatting like bold and caps.

6) If you are pasting your entries directly into the email, please try not to send it as HTML format and don't add in colors or special formatting even if your email allows you to do that. (If you can't control it, OK, but if you can, send it PLAIN.) The reason for sending it out plain is that if the race steward goes to save that email as a file so it can be printed out, then the HTML coding may get saved as text as well, and then the race steward has to try and delete all that code. Any time the race steward has to spend re-formatting your race entries is time that is NOT spent running the races.

7) Always be sure to include the owner's name, breeder, etc. with EACH horse that you have entered. It makes it easier to tell who owns what. :-)

10. MAINTAINING RECORDS

It is always a good idea to have more than one copy of each horse's race card. This will make it possible for you to send your horse to a new race if the results from its last start are delayed, and it will also protect you in case the Post Office loses something in transit, or if a race holder gets confused and puts your card in someone else's results.

It is also very important to keep a permanent copy of each horse's race record completely separate from (and in addition to) your race cards. The most practical method is a loose-leaf notebook, with a separate page for each horse, headed with the horse's name, year foaled, sire/dam/dam's sire, and registration number. (Many people also keep their records on computer in a database of some sort.) As you send your horse to races, write down all the information about the races; when results come back, fill those in as you go along, including the amount of earnings. A race record sheet is included with this

pamphlet for you to make copies of and use for your horses.

This way you can cross-check the information on your race cards with the information on the permanent race record, and all the necessary information will be available in one place in case you need to make new race cards. After all, once a horse has raced for 3 or 4 years, the complete history can easily require two full-sided sheets of 8 ½ x 11 paper, and certainly will not fit on a single 3x5 card.

Do not ever "make up" a race record for your horse. If you have bought your horse from someone else, it may already have a race record. Do not discard its existing record - it is permanent.

11. HORSES WITH RACE RECORDS

Once your horse has started, or if it was purchased with a race record, you will have some idea of its ability. If your first-time maiden didn't win its maiden race, try it at a slightly longer or shorter distance, or switch from dirt to turf (or vice versa) next time - maybe that will improve its performance.

Horses who have more than one or two starts may begin to show a preference for certain distances or surfaces. If your horse always runs well at 6f, but tires badly at 1 ½ miles, then obviously you'll want to run it at the shorter distances, where it will be able to win. If your horse runs better on turf than on dirt, you will want to look for turf races.

If the horse won first time out or has won several races against allowance competition, it could be ready to move up to stakes competition (since it's proven it can beat allowance horses). Even if it doesn't win its first stakes start, it may show promise, and you may wish to keep it running exclusively in stakes, or you might run it back in an allowance to boost its confidence.

For a first stakes start, you are probably better off entering a non-graded, a low purse, or at most a Grade III stakes; the competition will probably not be as tough, and you'll have a better chance of winning.

12. REASONS FOR BAD RACES

"There's only one way to win a race, but a thousand (or a million) ways to lose one," is one of the most frequently quoted sayings on the backstretch. Model racers tend to be far more consistent than real race horses (who have their good days and bad days, just like anyone else), but here are some general mishaps that could occur during the running of a race which don't involve injury (and wouldn't you want an excuse, rather than "randomly" losing?):

a) Stumbling coming out of the gate, or simply breaking badly and losing several lengths to the field.

b) Saddle slipping, not enough to dislodge the rider, but more than enough for the rider to at worst, pull up, or at best, hang on for dear life while not encouraging any more speed than the horse is already going.

c) Horse getting its tongue over the bit, thus giving the rider almost no control; in its next start, such a horse may appear wearing a tongue tie, figure-8 noseband, or Surewin bit keeper for the first time.

d) Getting boxed in or blocked at some phase of the race, not badly enough for a Steward's Inquiry, but enough to interrupt momentum. This happens a lot.

e) Being disturbed by something on the track - birds flying up in front of the horse, paper blowing into it. A blind bridle in a subsequent start can help so he cannot see as much. Add earplugs or a "hood" (covers ears with rubber ear "muffs" and cloth) so he cannot hear as much. And/or train with other horses (especially with youngsters) to get them used to the hustle and bustle.

f) Young, lightly raced horses may be startled and appalled by the cheers of the crowd as they turn onto the stretch, causing them to hesitate just enough to lose the chance of winning. This is an excuse that really can only be used once; they get used to it.

g) Colts may be distracted if there is a filly in the race, particularly if she is in heat; young male racers have occasionally been known to become so enamored of a filly competing against them that they flatly refuse to pass her - this excuse obviously works only if you have a colt who finishes behind a filly. The obvious solution to this little problem is gelding, although since colts rarely race with fillies (in the real world) and are even less likely to be beaten by them, that could be a tad drastic.

h) If your horse runs badly only at one or two tracks, the solution may be to avoid those tracks; clearly the horse "doesn't like the track," which in real life often means that for some unknown reason, some horses simply "can't get hold of" a particular track surface, and virtually never run well on a particular oval.

There are many other reasons for bad performances, and, a lot of times, new equipment can help, such as new shoes, a bit the horse is comfortable with, add vitamins to the horse's diet, etc. MAKE AN EXCUSE. It is hard to improve off nothing. Give the track steward a reason to erase that bad finish. You can even do this for two or three starts on two-year-olds, as babies take a while to figure out. However, if nothing works then sell, geld, or put them out to pasture to mature.

13. COMMON UNDOUNDSNESS IN HORSES

Although we like to have sound horses and keep them racing frequently, it is very common for them to become injured or sick and have time off from the racing season. Many of these injuries and ailments are easily treatable, and it is a great way to explain bad performance, late results, etc.

Unsoundness is described as a serious abnormality that affects the serviceability of the horse. Unsoundness may be caused by one or various combinations of the following things: 1) An inherent or predisposing weakness, 2) Subjection of the horse to strain and stress far beyond the capability of its structure and tissues, 3) Accident and/or injury, and 4) Nutritional deficiencies, particularly lacking minerals. Experienced trainers estimate that one-third of the horses in training

require treatment in one form or another for an unsoundness each racing season.

The most common location of most unsoundness, as would be expected, affects the horse's legs and hooves. Although confined to a relatively small proportion of the anatomy, many problems may affect the limbs. There are many types of unsoundness in the limbs, some of the more common ailments are explained below:

Bowed Tendons - A type of tendonitis. The most common injury to the tendon is a strain or "bowed" tendon, so named because of the appearance of a bow shape due to swelling. The most common site of injury is in the superficial flexor tendon between the knee and the ankle. Despite aggressive treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs, physical therapy and rest, horses commonly re-injure the tendon when they go back into competition. Two surgeries are felt to aid horses to come back to racing: tendon splitting at the lesion site to release accumulated fluid and blood, and superior check ligament desmotomy. The latter surgery is designed to reduce forces on the tendon when the horse returns to training and racing.

Bucked Shins - Bucked shins refers to a temporary racing unsoundness. It is more common in two-year-olds, although occasionally a three-year-old that did little campaigning at two will develop the condition. It is not uncommon for a two-year-old to buck two or three times before it can be raced successfully. It usually strikes in the final stages of preparation to race or early on in the racing career. It is a very painful inflammation of the periosteum along the great part of the front surface of the cannon bone. Bucked shins are caused by constant pressure from concussion during fast works or races. The afflicted horse becomes very lame and is very sensitive when the slightest pressure is applied around the shins. Treatment for bucked shins is cooling the shins out with antiphlogistic treatment along with time and applying a good blister.

Corns - a bruise to the soft tissue under lying the horny sole of the foot is known as a corn. Fast work on hard and rough roads, flat soles, weakened bars, and poor shoeing may cause corns. Paring, special shoeing, sanitation, and rest are the best treatment.

Founder or Laminitis - Founder, or laminitis, is a serious ailment of the fleshy laminae. It can be caused by 1) overeating, 2) overwork, 3) giving animals too much cold water when they are hot, or 4) inflammation of the uterus following foaling. All feet can be affected, although it is more commonly the front feet. Prompt treatment by a veterinarian will usually prevent permanent injury. However, if the condition is neglected, chronic laminitis will develop and cause dropping of the hoof soles and a turning up of the toe walls. Treatments of cool water applications to the feet will give the horse temporary relief until the vet arrives.

Fractured Fibula - the fibula is a small, long bone extending along the backside of the tibia from the stifle downward. The upper end articulates with the end of the tibia and the lower end eventually becomes fused with the bone. In young horses, only the upper third is visible on X-ray plates, because the long, thin shaft has not changed from cartilage to bone. However, in older horses the entire length of the bone can easily be seen by an X-ray. Fracture of the fibular causes

laminitis of the stifle, hip, and back. Horses in training are able to negotiate turns, but tend to turn sideways, away from the injured leg, on the straight. An X-ray is the only conclusive way to arrive at a diagnosis. Fibula fractures are caused by undue stress, a strain, or blow - from 1) sudden starts from off-balanced positions, 2) sudden stops or propping, 3) bad racetracks, 4) sudden shifting of weight, 5) being cast in the stall, or 6) kicks or collisions. Rest seems to be the only effective treatment along with the use of some counterirritant injections, blisters, anti-inflammatory drugs and drugs which relieve muscle spasms.

Gravel - Gravel is usually caused by the penetration of the protective covering of the hoof by small bits of gravel or dirt. Once in the soft interior of the sole, bacterial infection develops rapidly, producing pus and gas that create pressure and intense pain in the foot. Treatment consists of opening the pathway used by the gravel or dirt, draining the pus at the bottom and relieving pressure; administering an antitoxin and protecting the opening from further infection.

Osselets - osselets, like bucked shins, are primarily an affliction in younger horses. It is the result of more strain or pressure from training or racing than the immature bones can stand. Osselets generally refer to a number of inflammatory conditions around the ankle joints. It denotes a swelling around the actual center of the joint. When touched, it feels like mush or putty and it may be warm or hot. Pain will be as serious as the swelling. Afflicted horses travel with a short choppy stride and show evidence of pain when the ankle is flexed. Treatment consists in stopping training at the very first signs of this condition, cooling out and resting the horse.

Popped Knee - popped knee is also a general term describing inflammatory conditions affecting the knees. It is due to two things: 1) sprain or strain of one or more of the extensive group of small but important ligaments that hold the bones of the knee in position, or 2) damage to the joint capsule. In addition, faulty conformation of the knees contributes largely to the breaking down of some horses. Horses suffering severe popped knees rarely return to the degree of soundness that will allow them to return to the racing form they had before this injury. The usual cooling methods followed by counterirritant treatments are used with degrees of effectiveness.

Quarter Crack or Sand Crack - A vertical split in the horny wall of the inside of the hoof, which extends from the coronet downward, is known as quarter crack or sand crack. It more commonly affects the front legs. This condition usually results from the hoof being allowed to become too dry and brittle from improper shoeing and conditioning. The usual treatment is special shoeing or clamping the cracks together.

Sesamoid Fracture - the sesamoid are two pyramid-like bones that form a part of the fetlock or ankle joints, on both front and rear legs. The bones articulate the posterior part of the lower end of the cannon bone. They lie imbedded in ligaments and cartilage, which form a bearing

surface over which the tendons glide. The bones are fragile and are cracked more frequently than supposed.

Splints - Splints are abnormal bony growths found on the cannon bone. It usually occurs on the inside surface, but can be found on the outside. They are most common on the front legs. Splints may enlarge and interfere with a ligament and cause irritation and lameness. When found on young horses it usually disappears on it is own.

Suspensory Ligament Sprain - the suspensory ligament is situated over the back of the leg and passes over the fetlock or ankle joint, both are in fore and hind legs. The principle function is to support the fetlock. This ligament is frequently the object of severe strain. When the suspensory ligament is affected, the swelling will be found right up against the bone. If it is the flexor tendons that are involved, the swelling will be farther back near the surface of the leg. The front legs are more frequently affected than the hind legs.

Thrush - Thrush is a disease of the frog that is most commonly found in the hind feet and is caused by unsanitary conditions in the horse's stall. Most cases will respond to trimming away the effected area, sanitation, and the use of an antiseptic. Common household bleach applied to the are can also remove this disease.

The most common unsoundness in racehorse are 1) Bowed tendons - 23%, 2) Osselets - 21%, 3) Knee injury - 20%, 4) Splint 6%, 5) Bucked shins - 5%, 6) Fractured sesamoid - 4%, 7) Quarter or Sand Crack - 3%, 8) Fractured fibula - 2%, 9) Suspensory Ligament - 1%, and 10) Other combined - 15%.

14. THE "OTHER" RACING BREEDS

Arabians

Arabians must be purebred, meaning there must be no Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse, or any other blood present, to race. As a side note, Shagya Arabians are NOT purebred Arabians -they are technically a sort of Arabian warmblood cross and are not registered or raced with purebreds.

In the US, Arabians begin racing at the age of three years. This also applies to many other parts of the world including Poland, France, Egypt, Spain, etc. In Russia, they begin racing as two-year-olds, while in England they do not race until they are four-year-olds.

The colors accepted for registration by the Arabian Horse Registry of America (AHRA), are as follows: Grey, Bay, Brown, Black, Chestnut, and Roan. So-called "Palomino" Arabians are actually light chestnuts because Arabians do not carry the cream gene so they are genetically not possible. Pinto Arabians DO exist and CAN be registered but the only pinto pattern that occurs in the breed is the sabino pattern. It can occur with chestnut, bay, or black, though it is most commonly seen with chestnut. Sabino can be very hard to identify and many horses with high white markings and wide blazes may actually be sabino pinto (Khemosabi is one famous example of this.) Pink-skinned true-white Arabians cannot be registered due to lack of black skin - a breed characteristic. Here are the AHRA's internationally - recognized description of colors: Arabians DO NOT come in the true dark-headed roan like Stock Breeds and Standardbreds. The Arabian roan pattern is referred to as

"rabicano" and it generally gives the horse roaning in the flank and barrel area and often the horses will have a "skunk" tail which has white hairs mixed in with the dark, especially at the top of the tail.

Bay - abbreviated as "b". Ranges in hue from light golden bay through, rich, coppery red, to dark or mahogany bay, and finally brown-bay. The latter is close to brown, but as more true bay are, the brown being concentrated on the head, neck, shoulder and croup. Nearly all bays have black mane and tail and black points, but some are either a washy black on the lower legs, or even have no black at all except around the coronet and along the back tendon. Some have light hairs in mane and tail, and a few rare ones actually have a near-flaxen mane and tail mixed with some black hairs.

Black - abbreviated as "blk". A genuine black has no brown or red reflections, but instead these highlights are blue. A black has no tan coloring on muzzle or flanks.

Brown - abbreviated as "br". This can be either a seal brown, which is the color seal coats used to be when they were "real", not synthetic. The coat shows a brownish or even golden highlight, yet is itself dark brown. By contrast, the black points and mane and tail show typical blue highlights. The muzzle is dark reddish brown. The common brown is hard to tell from black, except that the muzzle is tan or mahogany, as are the flanks and inside of the thighs. Always the clue as to brown or black is the tan or brown muzzle and flanks.

Chestnut - abbreviated as "ch". Like bay, this color has a wide range of hues. It can be light golden chestnut, copper, red, bronze, and liver, even (rarely), black chestnut. Most can vary a bit from year to year, depending on amount of sun, if on pasture, but the copper or red chestnuts usually stay true. The liver is self explanatory, but black chestnuts could be confused with liver. The black chestnut however, does not have as much dark red in the coat; in fact, it is almost a seal brown, but the legs show golden highlights instead of the blue reflected from the black points of a brown horse. Mane and tail may be body color or darker, or flaxen on chestnuts.

Grey - abbreviated as "gr". It can be any of the foregoing colors at birth, gradually lightening - often dappling - as the animal ages, and usually will become fleabitten. However, some horses turn white with age instead - these usually turn light quite young, but they are not "white" horses. A true white horse has a pink skin; "white greys" have black skin (except under white markings). A grey foal may appear its original color for several months, but telltale signs appear around its eyes, at the tip of the dock, and then on the face, at which time, there is no longer any doubt.

Roan - abbreviated as "ro". A roan can have parents of any color; it does not change to white or fleabitten with age, and it does not dapple, although some roans will exhibit a "brindle" effect over the rib area. Normally a roan retains the same depth of coloring it had as a foal. This color is nothing more than a sprinkling of white hairs through the coat of any of the foregoing solid (i.e., not grey) colors. On chestnut-roans, the mane and

tail can be either red or flaxen, depending on the type of base color.

The breeder of an Arabian is the owner at the time the mare was bred. Place bred would be the place that the mare was bred at. In other words, say you bought a pregnant mare from Michalow Stud in Poland, and imported her to the US where her foal would be born. The foal would be listed as having been bred by Michalow Stud in Poland, since they were the owners of the mare at the time she was bred. Arabians may be bred via artificial insemination and still be allowed to race. The AHRA first approved embryo transfer in 1986 and have dropped the one foal per mare per year limit for ET foals. The elimination of the single foal limit is retroactive to 1986. Be aware that some countries DO NOT accept A.I., such as France and Argentina, which means horses have to breed naturally to race there. Argentina will accept an IMPORTED horse bred via A.I. if he/she has been accepted by WAHO.

Arabians can race at many different distances, ranging from 3 furlongs to over 2 miles. Races over 1 1/2m are fast becoming a thing of the past as the racing industry adopts a range of more "standard" distances. Arabians are known for their stamina, but on the racetrack, you will see Arabians that may be better at short distances, or sprints, which are races under a mile. Races from one mile to under 1 1/4m mile are usually known as middle-distance. Races 1 1/4m and over are considered distance races. Arabians can race on both dirt and turf, though races in Europe are generally on turf.

Basic race types for Arabians are Maiden, Claiming, Allowance, Handicap, and Stakes (which can be graded). Derby and Oaks are for four-year-old horses (three-year-olds in Russia). Arabians tend to stay sounder when racing than Thoroughbreds. One reason for this could be that Arabian's don't race until they are three-year-olds, unlike Thoroughbreds who begin racing as two-year-olds. Arabians are slower than Thoroughbreds, but then they haven't been bred mostly for racing for the past 200 years like Thoroughbreds. Of course a 750 lb, 14.2hh Arabian carrying 125 lbs will be slower than an 1,000 lb, 16.1hh Thoroughbred carrying the same amount of weight. A fast Arabian can beat a slow Thoroughbred. Arabians seem capable of carrying quite a bit of weight without it being a big hindrance. The Arabian *Wiking carried up to 136 pounds and still won, and there have been horses who have carried from 140 to 150 pounds. But, like, long distance races, high weights are becoming a thing of the past, as more "standard" weights are being given. Also, most trainers would scratch a horse from a race if it has to carry 136 or more pounds.

There has NEVER been an Arabian who has earned \$1,000,000 or \$500,000 yet. The All-Time Leading Arabian money earner is Magna Terra Smokey with \$280,000+. Your horse's earnings shouldn't be any higher than this, let alone be close to this. This is because the real-life purses are just not that high yet.

Standardbreds

Standardbreds begin racing as two-year-olds. The colors accepted for registration by the United States Trotting Association (USTA) are as follows: Grey, Bay, Brown, Black, Chestnut, and Roan. There has been ONE registered

Standardbred that was a true white (most likely an extreme sabino). There have also been a few horses registered as "body-spotted" (pinto). Those horses were called by their base coat color with markings listed as body-spotted.

The breeder of a Standardbred is the owner of the mare at the time she was serviced. Artificial Insemination is allowed as is embryo transfer. However, the USTA maintains the rule of registering only one foal per mare per year.

Most Standardbred races are at 1 mile and all (in the US) are run on dirt. You will occasionally find some races actually going up to 1 1/2m. There are a few real stakes races for Trotters that are run at odd distances, such as The International Trot (at 1 1/4m) and the Statue of Liberty (at 1 1/8m), but your day to day lower class races are always at 1m.

Standardbreds either pace or trot. There are horses that are double-gaited. This is rare, but it does happen. What happens is a horse is bred to pace or trot so the trainer assumes that he will have natural ability on his parents gait. Sometimes, it just doesn't work out that way. The horse will either continuously hurt himself on a particular gait or he shows no speed, or he somehow indicates that he would be more comfortable on the other gait, so the switch is made. Generally once this occurs, the trainer will not switch him back. True double-gaited performers are very rare, so we shouldn't even see it in simulated racing.

The "standard" times for the breed are 2:15 or faster for the mile distance for all ages, except two-year-olds which is 2:20. This standard applies to both gaits. A pacer is usually faster than a trotter by about 2 to 3 seconds. The mark of a decent racer of either gait is the ability to go in 2:05 or better, a good horse can go in 2:00. The current World Speed Record for the Trotter is 1:51 which was taken in a Time Trial by Pine chip in 1994. The current World Speed Record for the Pacer is 1:46.1 taken in a Time Trial by Cambest in 1993. You shouldn't have any horses with times faster than these.

Most often, when you see a Standardbred's name, it will be followed by a series of symbols and a time. This is how to read them:

A horse's lifemark becomes a convenient sum of his ability. It is defined as his best winning time. It must be a win. Often you will see a horse with a lifemark of 2:00 finish 3rd in a race in 1:56. This doesn't count regardless of how fast it was or how close he was to the winner. Marks taken in time trials can also be used. Sometimes a horse's time trial mark and his best race mark will follow his name, particularly if the race is nearly as fast as the time trial.

Time made by a pacer is preceded by a "p". One made by a trotter simply leaves the "p" off. There is no letter to designate him as a trotter. The "p" (or nothing) is followed by the age the mark was taken at. Example: p,4,1:55 or for a trotter 4,1:55. If it was a time trial mark, a "TT" or a "T" will precede the time so you have something like p,4,TT1:55 or 4,TT1:55.

Times are measured in 1/5ths of a second. You now have one that could look like p,4,TT1:55.3.

Standardbreds race on five different sizes of tracks: 1 mile, 7/8 mile, 3/4 mile, 5/8 mile, and 1/2 mile. Half-mile traces are known to be slower (more so for trotters) than a mile track therefore times are followed by a note to tell what size track the record was taken on: "h" for a 1/2m, "s" for a 7/8m, "q" for a 3/4m, "f" for 1 5/8m, and usually nothing but sometimes and "m" for 1m. These symbols immediately follow the time given. Example: p,4,1:55.3f (5/8m track), or 4,TT1:55.3 (for a trotter on a mile track in a time trial).

Basic race types for Standardbreds are Maiden, Claiming, Optional Claiming (horse may or may not run with a price tag), Conditioned, Stakes (these are NEVER graded in Standardbred racing), Open (could truly be open to all or impose age or sex restrictions), Preferred, Free For All, and Invitationals. Preferred, Invitational, Free For All, and Junior Free For All – these races are for the fastest horses at the meet. These should use a time restriction to attract the fastest and best horses with preferred races being the slowest of the three. Example: Invitational - must have raced a record in 1:58 or better, or preferred - must have trotted in 2:03 or better, etc.

The All-Time Leading Trotter Money Earner is Peace Corps with \$4,907,307, while the All-Time Leading Pacer Money Earner is Nihilator with \$3,225,653. NO model should have any earnings higher than these.

See also Appendix #2.

Quarter Horses

Quarter Horses may only be of Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred blood, and possess minimal white markings (no Paint markings). A Quarter Horse with a Thoroughbred parent is called an "Appendix" Quarter Horse. They may compete in all recognized AQHA events, but unless they earn advancement to the regular registry by earning a Register of Merit (in racing, an SI of 80 or higher) they may only be bred to a regularly registered Quarter Horse, and their offspring will be considered Appendix horses until/unless the offspring is able to earn advancement to the regular registry.

Quarter horses begin race as two-year-olds. Colors accepted for registration are as follows: Red Roan, Blue Roan, Bay Roan, Bay, Brown, Black, Chestnut, Grey, Grulla, Sorrel, Dun**, Red Dun**, Buckskin, and Palomino. *-red roan is considered to be roan over chestnut or sorrel, while bay roan is roan over bay. **-to be "dun" or "red dun" (two separate colors in AQHA) the horse has to have a dorsal stripe, number one. From there, the "dun" has black or dark brown points; the "red dun" has red, "orange", or flaxen points.

The breeder of a Quarter Horse is the owner of the mare at the time she was serviced. Artificial Insemination is allowed, as well as Embryo Transfer. "Embryo Transfer" is put on the Registration Papers of real horses to denote he/she is ET bred. The AQHA first approved embryo transfer in 1980 and have dropped the one foal per mare per year limit for ET foals. The elimination of the single foal limit is retroactive to 1980.

Quarter horses race in yards, the most common being 440 yards (or 1/4 mile). Quarter horses race from 220y to 870y (see attached SI Chart). They can go a little farther, usually up to 880y. Quarter horses are raced only on dirt tracks. Two-year-olds do NOT race farther than 400y (except for the All-American). I have not seen any Stakes races for shorter than 300y.

Thoroughbreds may race in Quarter horse races (yes Thoroughbreds). You're most likely to see them in the longer races, such as 660y and up. RACING and BREEDING Thoroughbreds are not registered with the QRR, but they must be registered with the MRF or with the Express' TRR.

Basic race types for Quarter horses are Maiden, Claiming, Allowance, Handicap, Restricted Stakes (can be graded), and Stakes (which can be graded).

The All-Time Leading Money earner is Refrigerator with \$1,948,257.

Paint Horses

Paint Horses must be of Quarter Horse, Thoroughbred, or Paint blood, up to 7/8 Quarter horse or Thoroughbred allowed; horses that are purebred Quarter horse or Thoroughbred by blood, but possess excessive white markings (crop-outs), may be registered, bred, and raced as Paint horses. Crop-out Quarter horses cannot be registered as Paints and Quarter horses both, they must be registered as one or the other. Crop-out Thoroughbreds may be registered as Paints and Thoroughbreds both. Paint horses born 1996 and on may be bred by Artificial Insemination. The APHA first approved embryo transfer in 1986 and have dropped the one foal per mare per year limit for ET foals. The elimination of the single foal limit is retroactive to 1986.

Paint horses begin racing as two-year-olds.

Colors accepted for registration are the same as for Quarter horses with the addition of cremello, perlino, and bay roan. Patterns for paint spots are listed below. (Check out this web pages for some great photos of Paints and examples of the spotting patterns:

<http://www.astroarch.com/modelhorse/Paints/PaintGallery/PPnew.html>)

Cremello is a palomino with an extra dilute gene. The body is a pale cream or white with a white mane and tail, skin will be a deep (pumpkin or salmon colored) pink, and the eyes will be blue. These horses will produce palominos or buckskins 100% of the time if bred to a non-dilute (other than palomino, buckskin or smoky black).

Perlino is a buckskin with an extra dilute gene. The body is a pale cream with deeper gold points, skin will be a deep (pumpkin or salmon colored) pink, and the eyes will be blue. These horses will produce palominos or buckskins 100% of the time if bred to a non-dilute (other than palomino, buckskin, or smoky black).

Bay roan is just that. The APHA reserves the use of red roan for a horse that is roan over chestnut.

Paints come in two basic color patterns -Tobiano (pronounced toe-be-yah'no) - head marked like a solid colored horse (either solid or will have blaze, stripe, star of snip); generally all four legs will be white, or at least below the hocks and knees; spots are usually regular and distinct, often coming in oval or round patterns that extend down over the neck and chest giving the appearance of a shield; horse will usually have the dark color on one or both flanks; horse may be either predominately dark or white.

Overo (pronounced ohvair' oh) - white will rarely cross the back between the withers and the tail; generally, at least one, and often all four, legs will be the dark color;

head markings will often be bald, apron, or even bonnet-faced; irregular, rather scattered or splashy white markings on the body, often referred to as calico patterns; tail is usually one color; horse may be either predominately dark or white.

Tobiano/Overo or Tovero - horse will show characteristics of both color patterns.

Paint horses race in yards, like Quarter horses, and are only raced on dirt. It is quite common nowadays to see Paint horses racing with Appaloosas due to the National Color Breed Racing Counsel (NCBRC). Basic race types are the same as Quarter horses but the stakes are not graded.

The All-time Leading Money earning Paint is Treasured with \$143,045.

Appaloosas

Appaloosas must be of Quarter Horse, Thoroughbred, or Appaloosa blood, and may be up to 7/8 Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred. (Note: The ApHC also allows Appaloosas to be crossed with Arabians and the foals may be registered as Appaloosas.) Appaloosas may be bred by Artificial Insemination. If the semen is being transported it may be cooled, but NOT frozen. Embryo Transfer is also accepted, but only one foal per year out of any given donor mare may be registered. Constant breeding to Quarter horses and Thoroughbreds is encouraged in the real world as it helps to keep the coat patterns. By breeding Appaloosa to Appaloosa for a few generations, you end up with a varnish roan, which is unpopular in the real world. The Appaloosa Horse Club recognizes the following thirteen base colors: Bay, Dark Bay or Brown, Black, White, Buckskin, Chestnut, Dun, Grey, Grulla, Palomino, Red Roan, Bay Roan, and Blue Roan. Here is the registry's description of the colors:

Bay - body color ranges from tan, through reddish brown, to bright auburn. The mane, tail and lower portion of the legs will always be black unless white markings are present.

Dark Bay or Brown - on a dark bay horse, the entire coat is brown with areas of bay markings found on the head, shoulders, flanks, underbelly and inside upper portions of the legs or thighs. Again, the points (mane, tail, lower legs) will be black unless white markings are present. A brown horse typically has less of the bay markings, often with the light color visible on the muzzle or flanks. The mane, tail, and legs will be brown.

Black - body color is black with no light areas. The muzzle, flanks, and legs must be black (with exceptions of white markings) as well as the mane and tail.

White - body color is snow white with a pink or light colored hide. Some Appaloosas may have a white body color with dark spots over a portion or all of their bodies. Dark hide will be present under the dark spots. This color is sometimes referred to as "leopard" but is described as "white with spots" for registrations purposes. Manes and tails will always be white and there should be no roan markings present unless a dark spot - with dark hide underneath it - is near the mane.

Buckskin - A form of dun color which ranges from tan to golden. Buckskin is often characterized as being the color of tanned deerhide. Black mane, tail and lower legs are characteristic of the color. A buckskin may have a dorsal

stripe but not the leg barring (zebra stripe) that are often found on a dun horse.

Chestnut - body color is uniform throughout and will vary from golden through copper shades to dark liver color. The darkest chestnut may occasionally show small area of black in its coat; these "smudge marks" are not spots and do not qualify as Appaloosa characteristics. The lighter shades of chestnut may have a slight mingling of white hairs in the coat, but not sufficient number to qualify as a roan. Rarely is a chestnut horse found to be so light in color as to be mistaken for a palomino. Mane and tail colors may vary from the same color as the body to a flaxen color and may exhibit a few black hairs intermixed; however, the mane and tail are never black.

Dun - body color is yellowish or gold and may tend toward a duller copper color. The dun horse always has a dorsal stripe (in the absence of white markings) and may also exhibit zebra stripes on the legs and a transverse stripe or a mixture of these. Occasionally a dun may exhibit black points. In these cases, it is important to distinguish between the dun and buckskin colors. Due to a dense hair pigmentation pattern, the dun's coat has a duller appearance than the buckskin's. When the animal moves or turns its neck in a manner that would cause other coat colors to show a sheen, the dun's coat will look muddy as the densely pigmented hairs are brought close together.

Grey - the coat color grey is created by a mixture of white and black hairs which grow from a black hide. The mane and tail will always be grey (a mixture of white and black hairs) or black. Most grey horses are born very dark or black and show very little white hair in their coats. The first scattering of white hairs will be noticed around their ears and eyes. Later, more white hairs begin showing up in their coats, scattered along the back and rump. The coat color becomes lighter each successive year as white hair gradually replaces the black hair. One can sometimes mistake an older grey horse for white if he/she does not check carefully for remaining black hairs of the dark hide.

Grulla (sometimes pronounced "grew-yah") - the body color on this horse is often described as smoky, dove or mouse colored and does not result from a mixture of dark of white hairs. Rather, each hair will be mouse-colored and the mane, tail, and lower legs are usually black. Grulla horses may have dorsal stripes, a transverse shoulder stripe and zebra stripes on the legs.

Palomino - the palomino has been described as being the color of 22-karat-gold. His coat color is generally a golden yellow and the mane and tail are always lighter than the body color, although seldom pure white. Dapples appearing across the rear are not Appaloosa spots.

Red Roan - the color roan is produced by the mixture of a base color with white hairs throughout the coat. There is actually no "roan" colored hair. In a red roan, the coat is a mixture of red and white hair. The head will most likely have some solid coloring as will the legs below the knees and hocks. Manes and tails will correspond to the animal's base color, which, in this case is chestnut, and can be mixed with white hairs as well. Thus, the mane and tail of

a red roan horse will appear red. Varnish marks may also be present. Non-Appaloosa roans will always have the solid base color head without any roaning apparent on the forehead or frontal bones.

Bay Roan - the bay roan colors is a result of the same factors and mixture of base color and white hairs described under the red roan heading. In this case, the coat color is a product of the bay (red) hairs mixed with white. The color of the mane, tail, and lower legs originates from the bay pattern and will appear black.

Blue Roan - This coat color results from a relatively uniform mixture of black and white hairs. The shade of the horse dark or light is dependent on the ratio of black to white hairs. Darker areas - indicating greater number of black hairs - will be found on the head and lower legs. Varnish marks describe markings where the darker color appears in other areas on the body such as behind the elbows, across flanks, etc. Manes and tails may range from black to grayish, which results from an intermingling of black and white hairs. The Appaloosa roan typically develops a lighter, "roaned-out" area on forehead and along the frontal bones of the face. A roan may lighten in color as he ages.

A remarkable aspect of the Appaloosa is the myriad of color and pattern combinations he can exhibit. The following are seven common terms used to describe Appaloosa coat patterns. The description used by the ApHC differs slightly and an example follows the common definition of each term. Remember, Appaloosa patterns are highly variable and there are many which may not fit into specific categories easily.

Blanket - refers to a horse which has a solid white area normally over, but not limited to, the hip area with a contrasting base color (ex. white over hips).

Spots - refers to a horse which has white or dark spots over all or a portion of its body (ex. spots over loin & hips).

Blanket With Spots - refers to a horse with a white blanket which has dark spots within the white. The spots are usually the same color as the horse's base color (ex. white with spots over back and hips).

Roan - A horse exhibiting the Appaloosa roan pattern develops a lighter colored area on the forehead, jowls and frontal bones of the face, over the back, loin and hips. Darker areas may appear along the frontal bones of the face as well and also on the legs, stifle, above the eye, point of the hip and behind the elbow. Without an apparent Appaloosa blanket or spots, a horse with only the above-listed characteristics will also need mottled skin and one other characteristic to qualify for regular registration.

Roan Blanket - refers to a horse having the roan pattern consisting of a mixture of light and dark hairs, over a portion of the body. The blanket normally occurs over, but is not limited to, the hip area (ex. roan over hips).

Roan Blanket With Spots - refers to a horse with a roan blanket which has white and/or dark spots within the roan area (ex. roan with spots over loin and hips).

Solid - refers to a horse which has a base color such as is described on the preceding pages but no contrasting color in the form of an Appaloosa coat pattern. This horse will need mottled skin and one other characteristic to receive a registration number. A solid horse that is foaled in 2002 or beyond is not allowed to race.

In the model world, these coat patterns tend to be simplified. Usually when someone would say a white horse with black spots over entire body, in modeldom it meant leopard; a chestnut with spots over back and hips would be a blanket; a bay roan with spots over body and hips a semi-leopard. These may not be technically correct, but they are widely used among modelers, and horses may be registered with these descriptions.

Although Appaloosas are most commonly recognized by their colorful coat patterns, they also have other distinctive characteristics. The four identifiable characteristics are: coat pattern, mottled skin, white sclera, and striped hooves. In order to receive registration, a horse must have a recognizable coat pattern or mottled skin and one other characteristic.

Mottled or Parti-colored skin - this characteristic is unique to the Appaloosa horse. Therefore, mottled skin is a basic and decisive indicator of an Appaloosa. Mottled skin is different from commonly found pink (flesh-colored or non-pigmented) skin in that it normally contains dark areas of pigmented skin within its area. The result is a speckled or blotchy pattern of pigmented and non-pigmented skin.

If a horse has mottled skin, it may be found in several places. In addition to the muzzle and eye areas, mottled skin may be seen spreading from the center of the anus or vulva to the surrounding area. Mottled skin may also be found on the sheath, testicles or udder. Many breeds will have specks of non-pigmented skin in this region which should not be confused with Appaloosa mottled skin.

When identifying mottled skin, remember that mottled skin found on the muzzle and around the eye will often have a different appearance than that which is found in the genital regions. Mottled skin found on the muzzle, for example, will have a speckled pattern of pigmented and non-pigmented skin, whereas mottling on the genitals is more likely to be a blotchy pattern, sometimes looking like an irregular "map" of light and dark skin. Mottled skin around the eyes and/or muzzle can extend over both nostrils and around both lips. All horses have a line between pigmented and non-pigmented skin on their lips when these are separated. Searching for signs of mottled skin should not include separating the horse's lips.

White Sclera - The sclera is the area of the eye which encircles the cornea - the colored or pigmented portion. The white of the human eye is an example. All horses have sclera but the Appaloosa's is white and usually more readily visible than other breeds. All horses can show white around the eye if it is rolled back, up or down or if the eyelid is lifted. Readily visible white sclera is a distinctive Appaloosa characteristic provided it is not in combination with a large white face marking, such as a bald face.

Striped Hooves - Many Appaloosas will have bold and clearly defined vertically light or dark striped hooves. Vertical stripes may result from an injury to the coronet or a white marking on the leg. Also, light colored horses tend to have thin stripes in their hooves. As a result, all striped hooves do not necessarily distinguish Appaloosas from non-Appaloosas.

Appaloosas race in yards (like Quarter horses and Paint horses), and furlongs, with races going up to 8 furlongs, TOPS. Basic race types are the same as for Paint horses. The Stakes are graded, but the grade is based on purse amount, unlike Quarter horse races.

The All-Time Leading Money earning Appaloosa is Wing It with \$300,957. He is the only horse with earnings over \$300,000. All other horses have under this amount.

15. REGISTERING YOUR HORSES

A horse must be registered with the appropriate Racing Registry (ARR, ApRR, PRR, QRR, SRR, or TRR/ONR) in order to race in the Express. Likewise, brood stock that is owned by an Express member must be registered before any of its offspring may be registered. A horse in its first year of racing (except those out of real mares) may race as RR# pending if the registration has been submitted, but the number has not yet been received. However, a horse must have its RR# listed on its race card beginning with its second year of competition. This rule may be waived if our registrar gives notice that she has been overly delayed in processing registrations.

If a live/real horse is used as the dam, the mare must have an open year (no foal) and be okayed with our [RMR \(Real Mare Registry, see section 16 below\)](#), before the foal can be submitted for registration in the Racing Registries. If another Express member has already claimed a particular mare's open year(s) you will not be able to use that year. Horses out of real mares MAY NOT race with a pending RR#.

The purpose of the Racing Registries is to prevent the duplication of names and to provide a record for future reference in the form of Studbooks. Registration is free. Do not use any obvious real horses names within each breed, such as BASK, KHEMOSABI, THREE BARS, NIATROSS, MACK LOBELL, etc., when naming your horses. Yes, these horses can be used in your pedigrees if you have the right information and lineage on each of these horses. If you are using a real mare as a dam, her information will need to be sent in *first* before you can register the model foal. Send the following information on each horse to be registered:

- Name (give up to 3 choices in case your first choice is taken. For **name limitations**, please check each of the breed sections.
- Year foaled, color, breed, gait (for Standardbreds only), sex (filly, colt, or gelding, NO stallion, mare, stud, etc.)
- Sire (Sire's sire x Sire's dam), state sire's RR# if Express-owned or "non-Express" & owner's name if the sire is not owned by an Express member

- Dam (Dam's sire x Dam's dam), state dam's RR# if Express-owned or "non-Express" & owner's name if the dam is not owned by an Express member
- Breeder of horse
- Race record - for retired horses (starts, placings, money earned, highest status - SW, wnr, placed, etc.)
- Owner's name (if you are leasing this horse, give owner's name *and* your own)

So submitted information on a horse should look something like this:

- Big Brown Horse
- 1997 brown STB colt, Pacer
- Brown Sire (Brown Horse x Brown Dam)
- Bay Mare (Bay Horse x Bay Da m)
- Bred by Big Brown Stud
- Suzie Creamcheese

If the sire, dam, or grandsires, granddams are real hoses, please indicate that by following their name with an (r). To make it quicker and easier to do registrations, **please** send horses in **alphabetical** order and make sure you **group** all horses of the same breed together. All Arabians should be together, all Standardbreds, together, etc. Please limit it to twenty (20) horses per mail. *If registrations are not sent in this format, they will returned until they are.*

What is not allowed to be registered?

- 1) Unraced geldings six (6) years of age or older
- 2) Horses submitted *without* a two cross pedigree (parents & grandparents)
- 3) Horses out of real mares who have not been approved by the Real Mare Registry
- 4) Horses out of Express-owned or MRF-owned model Thoroughbreds who are not registered with either the *Official Name Registry (MRF)* or the *Thoroughbred Racing Registry (Express)*
- 5) Horses owned by non-Express members
- 6) Horses with unregistered Express-owned sires and/or dams
- 7) Horses foaled in years beyond the current one. If you want to register a horse foaled in the future, you will have to wait until the year the horse is actually foaled to send in its registration.

ARR - Arabian Racing Registry

Colors acceptable for registration are as follows: Roan, Bay, Brown, Black, Chestnut, and Grey. White Arabians are *not* accepted! The "white" Arabians you see in real life are actually greys that have "greyed out" with age. Palomino Arabians are actually Chestnut as they do not carry the gene for the Palomino color like other breeds. Names are limited to **17** letters including spaces and dashes, and names will be made up of no more than **3** words. No horse will be registered by any name containing numerical prefixes or suffixes, or which has the suffix 'Sr.' or 'Jr.'. No horse will be named containing

punctuation, apostrophes, or diacritical markings. (taken from Rules & Regulations, The Arabian Horse Registry)

SRR - Standardbred Racing Registry

Colors: Bay, Brown, Chestnut, Grey, Black, and Roan, and in RARE cases pinto (these horses are called body spotted by the USTA and are registered by their base color also noting that they do have "body spots"). Names are limited to **18** letters and **4** words; names of outstanding horses may not be used again, nor may they be used as a prefix or suffix unless the name is part of the name of the sire or dam; a prefix or suffix such as Junior, etc., is not acceptable, nor are Roman Numerals.

QRR - Quarter Horse Racing Registry

Colors: Red Roan, Blue Roan, Bay, Brown, Black, Chestnut, Grey, Grulla, Sorrel, Dun, Red Dun, Buckskin, and Palomino. Horse may only be of QH or TB blood. Indicate parent / grandparent's breed by adding TB if they are pure Thoroughbreds. For Thoroughbreds running Quarter Horse races, they are NOT registered with the QRR (but should have a TRR# or ONR# from Penny DeLine). For Thoroughbreds used in breeding stock, they should also have a TRR# or ONR#. The name must not exceed **20** characters, including letters, numbers and blank spaces. The use of a single letter (initial) preceding or following a name is not allowed (such as "Q Bar Dude", but "Qbar Dude" would be). The first two or four psaces and/or last two or four spaces of the 20 characters may consist of a group of any two to four letters, if seperate from the remainder of the name. Roman numerals are **not** permitted in a name nor are Arabic numerals except that the last three to five spaces of the 20 characters may consist of three to five Arabic numerals, if seperate from the remainder of the name. Punctuation marks, such as apostrophes or hyphens, are **not** permitted.

PRR - Paint Racing Registry

Colors: Red Roan, Blue Roan, Bay Roan, Bay, Brown, Black, Chestnut, Grey, Grulla, Sorrel, Dun, Red Dun, Buckskin, Palomino, Cremello, and Perlino. Paint horses may be of QH, TB, or Paint blood; horses that are purebred TB or QH by blood with excessive white markings (crop-outs) may be registered, bred, and raced as Paints (Note: Crop-out QH cannot be registered as QH if registered as Paint; crop-out TBs may be registered as TBs and Paints). Indicate parent's breed by adding TB or QH if parents/grandparents not same breed as horse being registered. Please list horse's color pattern (Tobiano, Overo, Solid, or Tovero - a cross between Tobiano and Overo markings). Names may consist of **18** letters/spaces for foals born 1999 and before. 2000 and later foals may have up to **21** letters/spaces.

ApRR - Appaloosa Racing Registry

Colors: Bay, Dark Bay or Brown, Black, White, Buckskin, Chestnut, Dun, Grey, Grulla, Palomino, Red Roan, Bay Roan, and Blue Roan. Appys must be of QH, TB or Appaloosa blood, and may be up to 7/8 TB or QH. Indicate parents/grandparent's breed by adding TB or QH if they are not the same breed as horse being registered. Please list horse's color pattern (Leopard, Blanket, Snowflake, Solid,

etc.). Names are limited to **20** letters/spaces, and may NOT contain numbers or end in filly or colt.

[TRR - Thoroughbred Racing Registry](#)

This registry is for those Thoroughbreds that will be running on the stock horse tracks, or will be used for breeding running stock horses, that do not have an ONR # or are ONR approved through the Model Racing Form. Colors: Bay, Dark Bay/Brown, Black, Chestnut, Grey, Roan. Crop-out Paints are registered as base color with "body spots". I also urge the inclusion of base color when registering roans.

The following classes of names are not eligible for use: Names consisting of more than 18 letters(spaces and punctuation marks count as letters); Initials such as C.O.D., F.O.B., etc.; Names ending in "filly," "colt," "stud," "mare," "stallion," or any similar horse-related term; Names consisting entirely of numbers, except numbers above thirty may be used if they are spelled out; Names ending with a numerical designation such as "2nd" or "3rd," whether or not such a designation is spelled out; Names of "notorious" people; Names of race tracks or graded stakes races; Recorded names such as assumed names or stable names; Names clearly having commercial significance, such as trade names; Names that are suggestive or have a vulgar or obscene meaning; Names that are currently active either in the stud or on the turf, and names similar in spelling or pronunciation to such names; Names of Horses in racing's Hall of Fame; Horses that have been voted Horse of the Year; Horses that have won an Eclipse Award; Horses that have won a Sovereign Award (Canadian Champions); Annual leading sire or broodmare sire; Cumulative money winners of \$2 million or more; Horses that have won the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, Belmont Stakes, The Jockey Club Gold Cup, the Breeders' Cup Classic or the Breeders' Cup Turf; and Horses famous Internationally.

16. REAL MARE REGISTRY

1. You may not use any year from a real mare where she is listed as having a foal, unless that foal died before reaching the racetrack. You may only use years listed as: foal died, barren, not bred or slipped.
2. You may not use any year from a real mare that another Express member has already registered.
3. You may not use a year on a mare until she has proven that she can produce foals. If she never produces a living foal, then having a model foal out of her would be unrealistic.
4. You may not use a year on a mare that is "after" her last foal produced. Nor may you use a year from a mare that is still racing.
5. Requests for current year foals must be held off until the end of the year/beginning of next year. In the real world, reporting the death of a mare, even a well-known racehorse or producer is not as frequent as reporting the

deaths of stallions. We do not want the RMR records to become a huge mess by issuing years on mares that died Dec. 31 of the previous year don't get reported until midsummer (or even later!). Many times a real foal born the current year will not show up in a mare's record until the late in the year, or even as a yearling, when the foal is finally named. A waiting period will also be helpful in the case of mares being sold overseas before foaling season begins.

6. Twins to real horses will not be allowed, nor will twin model foals from a real mare.
7. For Quarter Horse mares - you may not breed a QH mare to anything but a QH or a TB stallion, unless it has been proven that she has been bred to an Appaloosa or Paint Horse. The same is true of Thoroughbred mares as they may only be bred to a TB stallion unless they've been bred to another breed in real life.
8. We do not ship mares around the world. You must use a stallion that stood in the same country as the mare was at the time of conception. If you are unsure, simply look at the foals the mare produced on either side of the open year and see where their sires were standing.
9. Registration must be done by snail mail until further notice and a SASE must be enclosed.
10. The RMR coordinator will not look up open or available years for you. She will not research a female family to find a similar bloodline for you. She will not choose a year or mare for you to use. You must do your own research work. Good sources include the Arabian Horse Datasource from the AHRA, and the AQHA and APHA websites (which require membership), and the Quarter Racing Journal. Any type of sales catalogs for the various breeds are also good sources of information.
11. You cannot "hold" years on real mares. You must have all the information (excepting the name) decided upon before requesting a year.
12. To register, send in the name of the real mare, the year you wish to use (you may give choices in order of preference), the foal's sex, and the sire of the foal. You may send in a name, if you have one, and RR pending is fine. Be sure to include a SASE (a small one is fine) for return of approvals and/or numbers. Any and all information on the mare must be sent in, such as year of birth, color, sire x dam, dam's sire, and produce record. By not sending this information I will consider the request void and will assume that you did not do the necessary research to determine that the year is truly open.
13. Please indicate whether the foal will be used for racing or for breeding purposes only. This is especially important on those "borderline" years when the foal is 3 or 4 years old. Only racing foals will be issued an RMR number. Breeding stock will be "approved" only.
14. RMR coordinator has access to both the Arabian Horse Datasource, AQHA, and APHA information. If you get your

information from somewhere other than these two sources, please list your source.

15. If you have been an Express member for two years or less, you will be restricted to five RMR foals per foaling year per breed. Once you have been a member for two complete, consecutive years, this restriction will be lifted.

16. The breeder of the foal should be the owner of the mare at the time the foal was "conceived". Express members are NOT breeders of foals out of real mares (unless you own the mare in real life). In most cases you should be able to tell the breeder from looking at the write-up in a sales catalog or Quarter Racing Journal. The breeder of the winner is listed and in most cases, if the mare was sold at a public sale, it will list when that occurred and the old owner. If you are unsure, please ask. And if you are still unsure, please list as "Breeder: Real - Unknown".

17. RMR numbers must be listed on race cards and RMR pending horses will not be permitted to race at Express tracks.

18. RMR registry requests must be sent in and approved BEFORE you can register the foal with the Racing Registries.

17. RACING TERMINOLOGY

The following list contains some of the most common race track terms, including some in reference to horses but not always found in the lexicon of horse shows or which defer from that of general usage:

ABAXIAL (Fracture) - see Sesamoids

ACEY-DEUCY - Uneven stirrups, popularized by Hall of Fame jockey Eddie Arcaro, who rode with his left (inside) iron lower than his right to achieve better balance on turns.

ACTION - 1) A horse's manner of moving. 2) A term meaning wager. The horse took a lot of action.

ACUPRESSURE - Utilizing stimulation on acupuncture points to treat an animal.

ACUPUNCTURE - A centuries-old means of treating an animal or human through the use of needles, electric current or moxibustion (heat and herbs) to stimulate or realign the body's electrical fields.

ADDED MONEY - Amount added by track management to that furnished through fees, etc.

ADDED WEIGHT - A horse carrying more weight than the conditions of the race require, usually because the jockey exceeds the stated limit.

ADEQUAN - Brand name for polysulfated glycosaminoglycan, used in the treatment of certain arthritic conditions.

AGE - All racehorses celebrate their birthday on January 1st.

AGED - Eight years old or over, when the caps are gone from the incisor teeth. In Standardbred race conditions, this is any horse four years of age and older

AGENT - A person empowered to transact business for a stable owner or jockey, or empowered to sell or buy horses for an owner or breeder.

AIRING - Not running at best speed in a race.

ALL OUT - When a horse extends itself to the utmost.

ALLOWANCES - Reductions in weights to be carried, allowed because of the conditions of the race or because an apprentice jockey is on a horse. Also, a weight reduction female horses are entitled to when racing against males, or that three-year-olds receive against older horses.

ALSO-ELIGIBLE - A horse officially entered for a race, but not permitted to start unless the field is reduced by scratches below a specified number (not seen in model racing).

ALTERED - Gelded

ANGULAR LIMB DEFORMITY - A limb that is not conformationally correct because of developmental problems in the angles of the joints.

ANHIDROSIS - Inability to sweat in response to work output or increases in body temperature. Also known as a "non-sweater." Most are athletic horses though frequently the condition appears in pastured horses not being ridden. Most commonly occurs when both the temperature and humidity are high. Horses raised in temperate regions and then transported to hot climates are most prone to develop the condition but even acclimated horses can be at risk. Clinical signs include inability to sweat, increased respiratory rate, elevated body temperature and decreased exercise tolerance. The condition can be reversed if the horse is moved to a more temperate climate.

ANTERIOR - Toward the front.

ANTERIOR ENTERITIS - Acute inflammation of the small intestine producing signs of abdominal distress, such as colic and diarrhea.

APICAL (Fracture) - see Sesamoids

APPRENTICE - Rider who has not ridden a certain number of winners within a specified period of time. Also known as a "bug", from the asterisk used to denote the weight allowance such riders receive (not seen in model racing).

APRON - the (usually) paved area between the grandstand and the racing surface.

ARTHRITIS - Inflammation of a joint. An increase in the amount of synovial fluid in the joint is a result of this inflammation. Accumulation of synovial fluid in the fetlock joint is called a "wind puff" or "wind gall." In young horses, a swelling in the fetlock joint, particularly on the front of the joint where the cannon and long pastern bones meet, is called a "green osselet." This swelling is a result of inflammation and reactive changes of the front edges of these two bones and adjacent cartilage. If the green osselet does not heal, a

"chronic osselet" might develop with a permanent build-up of synovial fluid in the joint and inflammation and thickening of the joint capsule over the damaged area with secondary bone changes following the initial inflammation.

ARTHROSCOPE - A tiny tube of lenses used for viewing areas inside a joint. Usually attached to a small video camera.

ARTHROSCOPIC SURGERY - Utilizing an arthroscope to perform surgery, eliminating the need to open the joint with a large incision in order to view the damaged area.

ARTICULAR CARTILAGE - Cartilage that covers the ends of bones where they meet in a joint.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING - Includes artificial insemination or Embryo transfer (transplants).

ARYTENOID CARTILAGES - Triangular cartilage in the upper part of the entrance to the larynx. Movements of the arytenoid cartilages control the diameter of the laryngeal opening.

ATAXIA - Loss or failure of muscular coordination.

ATROPHY - To waste away, usually used in describing muscles.

AUXILIARY STARTING GATE - A second starting gate used when the amount of horses in a race exceeds the capacity of the main starting gate.

BACK AT THE KNEE - A leg that looks like it has a backward arc with its center at the knee when viewed from the side.

BACKSIDE - Stable area, dormitories and often times a track kitchen, chapel and recreation area for stable employees. Also known as "backstretch", for its proximity to the stable area.

BACKSTRETCH - Refers either to the actual backstretch of the track or to the barn area.

BAD DOER - A horse with a poor appetite, a condition that may be due to nervousness or other causes.

BANDAGE - Bandages used on horse's legs are three to six inches wide and are made of a variety of materials. In a race, they are used for support or protection against injury. "Rundown bandages" are used during a race and usually have a pad under the fetlock to avoid injury due to abrasion when the fetlocks sink toward the ground during weight-bearing. A horse may also wear "standing bandages," thick cotton wraps used during shipping and while in the stall to prevent swelling and/or injury.

BARREN - Used to describe a filly or mare that was bred and did not conceive during the last breeding season.

BAR SHOE - A horseshoe closed at the back to help support the frog and heel of the hoof. It is often worn by horses with quarter cracks or bruised feet.

BASILER (Fracture) - see Sesamoids.

BAT - A jockey's whip.

BEARING IN (or out) - Deviating from a straight course. May be due to weariness, infirmity, inexperience or the rider overusing the whip or reins to make a horse alter its course.

BILLY DALY (on the) - Taking a horse to the front at the start and remaining there to the finish. Term stems from "Father Bill" Daly, famous old-time horseman, who developed many great jockeys.

BIT - A stainless steel, rubber or aluminum bar, attached to the bridle, which fits in the horse's mouth and is one of the means by which a jockey exerts guidance and control. The most common racing bit is the D-bit, named because the rings extending from the bar are shaped like the letter "D." Most racing bits are "snaffled," (snaffle bit) which means the metal bar is made up of two pieces, connected in the middle, which leaves it free to swivel. Other bits may be used to correct specific problems, such as bearing in or out.

BLANKET FINISH - A race in which the horses finish in such close formation it is said they could be "covered by a blanket".

BLEEDER - A horse which bleeds from the nostrils during a race. Usually prevented by use of Lasix, in which case (L) is displayed after its name on the program. The use of Lasix is not permitted in some states.

BLIND SWITCH - A circumstance in which a rider's actions cause him/her to be impeded during a race.

BLINKERS - Serve somewhat the same purpose as blinkers on a harness bridle, but are a fixed part of a cloth hood, and in the shape of a half cup, sometime less or more, depending on the horse's quirks, although mainly to keep it looking straight ahead, with its mind on the business at hand.

BLISTER - Counter-irritant causing acute inflammation used to increase blood supply, blood flow and to promote healing in the leg.

BLOOD-TYPING - A way to verify a horse's parentage. Blood-typing is usually completed within the first year of a horse's life and may be necessary before registration papers may be issued.

BLOW-OUT - A short, timed workout, usually a day or two before a race, designed to sharpen a horse's speed. Usually three-eighths or one-half of a mile in distance.

BOARD - Short for "tote board," on which odds, betting pools and other information are displayed.

BOBBLE - A bad step away from the starting gate, usually caused by the track surface breaking away from under a horse's hooves, causing it to duck its head or nearly go to his knees.

BOG SPAVIN - A filling with excess synovial fluid of the largest joint of the hock called the "tarsocrural joint."

BOLT - To dash off, contrary to the jockey's wishes, either straight ahead prematurely out of the gate or off to one side, or even over the fence on a beeline toward home. More or less a free-form runaway.

BOMB (er) - A winning horse sent off at extremely high odds.

BONE GRAFT - Utilizing bone taken from one part of the body to promote formation of bone in another region.

BONE SPAVIN - Arthritis of the hock joint. A bone spavin that has progressed to the point that the arthritis can be seen externally is called a "Jack spavin."

BOOK - 1) The group of mares being bred to a stallion in a given year. If a stallion attracts the maximum number of mares allowed by the farm manager, he has a full book. 2) A term used to describe a jockey's riding commitments with his agent: An agent handles a jockey's book.

BOTTOM - 1) Stamina in a horse. 2) Subsurface of a racing strip.

BOUNCE - A poor race run directly following a career-best or near-best performance.

BOXED (in) - To be trapped between, behind or inside of other horses.

BRACE (or bracer) - Rubdown liniment used on a horse after a race or workout.

BREAK (a horse) - 1) To train a young horse to wear a bridle and saddle, carry a rider and respond to a rider's commands. Almost always done when the horse is a yearling (two-year-old for Arabians). 2) To leave from the starting gate.

BREAKDOWN - When a horse suffers a potentially career-ending injury, usually to the leg: The horse suffered a breakdown. The horse broke down.

BREAK MAIDEN - Horse or rider winning the first race of its career. Also known as "earning a diploma."

BREATHER - Easing off on a horse for a short distance in a race to permit it to conserve or renew its strength.

BREEDER - The owner of the mare at the time she was bred to a stallion

BREEZE (breezing) - Working a horse at moderate speed, less effort than handily.

BRIDLE - A piece of equipment, usually made of leather or nylon, which fits on a horse's head and is where other equipment, such as a bit and the reins, are attached.

BROKEN WIND - Abnormality of the upper or lower respiratory tract causing loss of normal air exchange, generally resulting in reduced performance.

BRUSH - 1) During a race, two horses who slightly touch each other. 2) Injury that occurs when one hoof strikes the inside of the opposite limb.

BULBS (of the heel) - The two areas on either side of the back of the foot, similar to the heel of the hand.

BULLET (work) - The best workout time for a particular distance on a given day at a track. From the printer's "bullet" that precedes the time of the workout in listings. Also known as a "black-letter" work in some parts of the country.

BULLRING - A small racetrack, usually less than one mile.

BURN (ed) - See run down. Commonly used in the term: burned heels.

BURSA - A sac containing synovial fluid (a natural lubricant). The purpose is to pad or cushion and thus facilitate motion between soft tissue and bone. Most commonly occurring where tendons pass over bones.

BURSITIS - Inflammation in a bursa that results in swelling due to accumulation of synovial fluid. Capped elbow is inflammation of the bursa over the point of elbow (olecranon process of the ulna). "Capped hock" is inflammation of the bursa over the point of the hock (tuber calcis).

BUTE - Short for phenylbutazone, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medication that is legal in many racing jurisdictions. Often known by the trade names Butazolidin and Butazone.

BUY-BACK - A horse put through a public auction that did not reach a minimum (reserve) price set by the consignor and so was retained. The consignor must pay a fee to the auction company based on a percentage of the reserve, to cover the auction company's marketing, advertising and other costs.

CALK - A projection on the heels of a horseshoe, similar to a cleat, on the rear shoes of a horse to prevent slipping, especially on a wet track. Also known as a "sticker." Sometimes incorrectly spelled "caulk."

CALL - Running position of horses in a race at various points.

CANNON BONE - The third metacarpal (front leg) or metatarsal (rear leg), also referred to as a shin bone. The largest bone between the knee and ankle joints.

CAPILLARY REFILL TIME - The amount of time it takes for blood to return to capillaries after it has been forced out, normally two seconds; usually assessed pressing the thumb against the horse's gums. When the pressure is removed the gum looks white, but the normal pink color returns as blood flows into the capillaries.

CAPPED ELBOW - Inflammation of the bursa over the point of the elbow. Also known as "shoe boil." See bursitis.

CAPPED HOCK - Inflammation of the bursa over the point of the hock. See bursitis.

CARPUS - A joint in the horse's front leg, more commonly referred to as the knee.

CAST - A horse, positioned on its side or back, and wedged against a wall, such that it cannot get up.

CAUDAL - Toward the tail.

CHECK (ed) - When a jockey slows a horse due to other horses impeding its progress.

CHIROPRACTIC - The use of bone alignment to treat specific or general health problems.

CHOKING DOWN - See dorsal displacement of the soft palate.

CHOPPY - Short gait

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE - Commonly known as "COPD," a hypoallergenic response of

the respiratory system that involves damage to the lung tissue, similar in many ways to human asthma. Affected horses may cough, develop a nasal discharge and have a reduced exercise tolerance. Respiratory rate is increased and lung elasticity is diminished.

CHRONIC OSSELET - Permanent build-up of synovial fluid in a joint, characterized by inflammation and thickening of the joint capsule over the damaged area. Usually attended by changes in the bone and cartilage. See arthritis.

CHUTE - The straight short stretch leading into the main track, either on the far turn or at the head of the homestretch, used according to the distance run.

CLAIMER - A horse entered in claiming races, in which a trainer can claim a horse at a price stated in the race conditions.

CLIMBER - A horse that goes too high in front at the run. Some horses do this only in the early stage of a race, then level out and run in earnest.

CLOCKER - One who times workouts and races.

CLOSED KNEES - A condition when the cartilaginous growth plate above the knee (distal radial physis) has turned to bone. Indicates completion of long bone growth and is one sign of maturity.

CLOSE - A horse that runs best in the latter part of the race, coming from off the pace.

CLUBHOUSE TURN - Generally, the turn on a racing oval that is closest to the clubhouse facility; usually the first turn after the finish line.

COFFIN BONE - The third phalanx (P3). The major bone that is within the confines of the hoof. Also called the "pedal (PEE-dal) bone."

COLIC - Refers to abdominal pain.

COLORS - The jockey's jacket and cap are provided by the owner or training stable. In harness racing, the driver's jacket and cap belong to the driver.

COLT - An ungelded male horse four years old or younger.

COMMINUTED (fracture) - A fracture with more than two fragments.

COMPANY - Class of horses in a race. He last ran in stakes company.

COMPOUND (fracture) - A fracture where the damaged bone breaks through the skin. Also known as an "open" fracture.

CONDITIONER - 1) A trainer. 2) A workout or race to enable a horse to attain fitness.

CONDITIONS - The rules for a race, as written by the Racing Secretary, under which the trainer enters his horse are the conditions of a race which include terms of eligibility for entry, purse size, and weight concessions.

CONDITION BOOK - A booklet issued periodically by the racing secretary describing conditions of future races so that trainers can plan in which races to enter their horses.

CONDYLAR (fracture) - A fracture in the lower knobby end (condyle) of the lower (distal) end of a long bone such as the cannon bone or humerus (upper front limb).

CONFORMATION - The physical makeup of and bodily proportions of a horse how it is put together.

CONGENITAL - Present at birth.

COOLING OUT - Restoring a horse to normal temperature, usually by walking, after it has become overheated during exercise. All horses that are exercised are cooled out.

CORN - An irritation on the sole of the foot, toward the heel. As in a human, the result of pressure from the shoe.

CORONARY BAND - Where the hair meets the hoof. Also called the "coronet."

CORTICOSTEROIDS - Hormones that are either naturally produced by the adrenal gland or man-made. They function as anti-inflammatory hormones or hormones that regulate the chemical stability (homeostasis) of the body. One common misconception is that a horse which has received corticosteroids experiences an increase in its natural abilities and therefore has an unfair advantage. At the present time, there is no scientific evidence to support such a perception.

COUGH - To expel air from the lungs in a spasmodic manner. Can be a result of inflammation or irritation to the upper airways (pharynx, larynx, or trachea) or may involve the lower airways of the lungs (deep cough).

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN CODE (COOC) - A COOC is used after a horse's name to indicate he/she is Foreign-bred. For example - the Arabian Wiking is from Poland, so his name would appear as so - Wiking (POL). Examples of other COOCs: Russia = (SU); France = (FR); England/Great Britain = (GB); New Zealand = (NZ); Ireland = (IRE); South Africa = (Saf); Canada = (CAN); etc. An asterisk, or *, may also be used preceding a horse's name to indicate it is Foreign-bred. Standardbreds do not use a COOC code or asterisk to denote they are foreign, instead they use a (F) after their name.

COUPLED (entry) - Two or more horses running as an entry in a single betting unit.

COVER - A single breeding of a stallion to a mare. He covered 70 mares.

COW HOCKS - Abnormal conformation in which the points of the hocks turn in.

CRACKED HOOF - A vertical split of the hoof wall. Cracks may extend upwards from the bearing surface of the wall or downwards from the coronary band, as the result of a defect in the band. Varying in degrees of severity, cracks can result from injuries or concussion. Hooves that are dry and/or thin (shelly) or improperly shod are susceptible to cracking upon concussion. Corrective trimming and shoeing may remedy mild cracks but in severe cases, when the crack extends inward to the sensitive laminae, more extensive treatment is

required, such as using screws and wires to stabilize the sides of the crack.

CRANIAL - Toward the head.

CREEP FEEDER - A feed device designed to allow a foal to eat but keep its dam out. Otherwise, the mare will eat the foal's food.

CRIBBER - A horse that clings to objects with its teeth and sucks air into its stomach. Also known as a "wind sucker."

CROP - 1) The number of foals by a sire in a given year. 2) A group of horses born in the same year. An average crop of three-year-olds. 3) A jockey's whip.

CRYPTORCHID - A "unilateral cryptorchid" is a male horse of any age that has one testicle undescended. A "bilateral cryptorchid" is a male horse of any age that has both testicles undescended.

CUP - 1) Refers to the irregular occlusal surface of the tooth (the surfaces that meet when a horse closes its mouth) and is used as a visual method of determining age in a horse. 2) Trophy awarded to winning horse owners, usually in a stakes race.

CUPPY (track) - A dry and loose racing surface that breaks away under a horse's hooves.

CURB - A thickening of the plantar ligament of the hock.

CUSHION - Top portion of a racetrack.

CUT DOWN - In which a horse's hind leg are cut by the shoes of a horse following too closely on its heels; or a horse may cut his own leg because of poor conformation which causes deviation from a straight movement and which may be exaggerated due to fatigue.

DEAD HEAT - A race in which two (usually) or more horses hit the wire at the same time and even a photo cannot detect the winner.

DEAD WEIGHT - The weight of lead added to the amount carried in a race, in contrast to that of the jockey (and tack) alone. Considered to be harder on the horse in a high-weight situation than would be the case with a heavier jockey.

DEEP FLEXOR TENDON - Present in all four legs, but injuries most commonly affect the front legs. Located on the back (posterior) of the front leg between the knee and the foot and between the hock and the foot on the rear leg. The function is to flex the digit (pastern) and knee (carpus) and to extend the elbow on the front leg and extend the hock on the rear leg. Functions in tandem with the superficial flexor tendon.

DEEP STRETCH - A position very close to the finish line in a race.

DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE (DJD) - Any joint problem that has progressive degeneration of joint cartilage and the underlying (subchondral) bone. Occurs most frequently in the joints below the radius in the foreleg and femur in the hind leg. Some of the more common

causes include repeated trauma, conformation faults, blood disease, traumatic joint injury, subchondral bone defects (OCD lesions) and excessive intra-articular corticosteroid injections. Also known as osteoarthritis.

DERBY - A race for three-year-olds (four-year-old Arabians)

DESMITIS - Inflammation of a ligament. Often a result of tearing of any number of ligament fibrils.

DEWORMING - The use of drugs (anthelmintics) to kill internal parasites, often performed by oral paste or by passing a nasogastric tube into the horse's stomach.

DIGITAL - The part of the limb below the ankle (fetlock) joint. Includes the long and short pastern bones and the coffin bone.

DIGITAL CUSHION - The area beneath the coffin bone in the back of the foot that separates it from the frog. The digital cushion serves as a shock absorber for the foot.

DISQUALIFICATION - Change in order of finish by officials for an infraction of the rules.

DISTAFF - A female horse

DISTAFF - A race for female horses.

DISTAFF SIDE - The female or lower half of the pedigree

DISTAL - Away from a reference point. Usually refers to the limbs - The injury was distal (below) to the hock.

DISTAL SESAMOIDEAN LIGAMENTS - Attaches to the bottom of the sesamoid bones, passing down and attaching to the long and short pastern bones.

DISTANCED - Horse so far behind the rest of the field of runners that it is out of contact and unable to regain a position of contention.

DMSO - Dimethyl sulfoxide, a topical anti-inflammatory.

DOER - An easy doer is a horse that eats well and keeps in condition.

DORSAL - Up; toward the back or spine. Also used to describe the front of the lower limb below the knee (front) or hock (rear).

DORSAL DISPLACEMENT OF THE SOFT PALATE - A condition in which the soft palate, located on the floor of the airway near the larynx, moves up into the airway. A minor displacement causes a gurgling sound during exercise while in more serious cases the palate can block the airway. This is sometimes known as "choking down," but the tongue does not actually block the airway. The base of the tongue is connected to the larynx, of which the epiglottis is a part. When the epiglottis is retracted, the soft palate can move up into the airway (dorsal displacement). This condition can sometimes be managed with equipment such as a figure eight noseband or a tongue tie. In more extreme cases, surgery might be required, most commonly a "myectomy."

DRENCH - Liquid administered through the mouth.

DRIVE (ing) - The manner in which a horse runs flat-out in the stretch, usually under the whip, although some can run just

as hard through their own desire to win and need no such "encouragement".

DROP (ed) DOWN - A horse meeting a lower class of rival than it had been running against.

DROPPED - See foaled.

DWELT - Extremely late in breaking from the gate.

EARMUFFS - A piece of equipment that covers a horse's ears to prevent it from hearing distracting sounds.

EASED - A horse that is gently pulled up during a race.

EASILY - Running or winning without being pressed by rider or opposition.

EEE (Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis) - One of several different types of encephalomyelitis that are extremely contagious, causing sickness and death in horses by affecting the central nervous system. EEE is spread by mosquitoes and can affect humans. Can be prevented by annual vaccinations.

EIPH - Exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage. See bleeder.

ELIGIBLE - Qualified to start in a race, according to conditions.

EIGHT POLE - The pole one-eighth of a mile before the finish line

ENTRAPPED EPIGLOTTIS - A condition in which the thin membrane lying below the epiglottis moves up and covers the epiglottis. The abnormality may obstruct breathing. Usually treated by surgery to cut the membrane if it impairs respiratory function.

EPIGLOTTIS - A triangular-shaped cartilage that lies at the base of the airway just in front of the arytenoid cartilages which cover the airway during swallowing. It is normally located above (dorsal) the soft palate.

EPIPHYSITIS - An inflammation in the growth plate (physis) at the ends of the long bones (such as the cannon bone). Symptoms include swelling, tenderness and heat. Although the exact cause is unknown, contributing factors seem to be high caloric intake (either from grain or a heavily lactating mare) and a fast growth rate.

EPISTAXIS - see bleeder.

EQUIPMENT - see bandage; bar shoe; bit; blinkers; bridle; earmuffs; halter; hood; nose band; overcheck; overgirth; reins; saddle cloth; saddle pad; shadow roll; shank; stirrups; tongue tie.

ESTRUS (heat) - Associated with ovulation; a mare usually is receptive to breeding during estrus. Referred to as "horsing."

ESTROUS CYCLE - The length of time between consecutive ovulations.

EVA (equine viral arteritis) - A highly contagious disease that is characterized by swelling in the legs of all horses and swelling in the scrotum of stallions. Can cause

abortion in mares and can be shed in the semen of stallions for years after infection.

EVENLY - Neither gaining or losing position during a race.

EXERCISE RIDER - Rider who is licensed to exercise a horse during its morning training session.

EXTENDED - Running at top speed.

EXTENSOR TENDON - Extends the knee (carpus) joint, ankle joint, pastern and foot and flexes the elbow. The muscles begin above the knee and attach to the coffin and pastern bones.

FADE - In which a horse rapidly tires, usually during the stretch drive; run out of steam, and "fade out of the picture" in the stretch.

FALSE FAVORITE - Horse that is a race favorite despite being outclassed by other competition in the field. See underlay

FAR TURN - The turn off the backstretch

FARRIER - Horseshoer, blacksmith. Also called a "plater".

FAST (track) - Footing that is dry, even and resilient.

FAULT - Weak points of a horse's conformation or character as a racehorse.

FEATHER - Light weight. Usually refers to the weight a horse is assigned to carry in a race.

FEE - 1) Amount paid to a jockey for riding in a race. 2) The cost of nominating, entering or starting a horse in a stakes race.

FENCE - see rail

FETLOCK (joint) - Joint located between the cannon bone and the long pastern bone, also referred to as the "ankle".

FIELD - The entire group of starters in a race are known collectively as the "field"

FIELD HORSE (or mutuel field) - Two or more starters running as a single betting unit (entry), when there are more starters in a race than positions on the totalizer board.

FIGURE EIGHT (nose band) - See nose band.

FILLY - Female horse under five years of age in racing, but under four in show classification.

FIRE - A burst of acceleration by a horse in a race. The horse did (didn't) fire when asked.

FIRING - See pin firing

FIRM (track) - A condition of a turf course corresponding to fast on a dirt track. A firm, resilient surface.

FISSURE (fracture) - Longitudinal crack through only one surface of a bone.

FLAG - Signal manually held at a short distance in front of the gate at the exact starting point of race. Official timing starts when flag is dropped by the "flagman" to denote proper start.

FLATTEN OUT - A very tired horse that slows considerably, dropping its head on a straight line with its body. Some horses, however, like to run with their heads lowered.

FLOAT - 1) An equine dental procedure in which sharp points on the teeth are filed down. 2) The instrument with which the above procedure is performed.

FLOATING - Flat plate or wooden implement (float) dragged over the surface of a wet track to aid in draining water.

FOAL (ED) - 1) A horse of either sex in its first year of life. 2) As a verb, to give birth. Also known as "dropped." 3) Can also denote the offspring of either a male or female parent. She is the last foal of Dash For Cash.

FOUNDER - see laminitis

FRACTIONAL TIME - Intermediate times recorded in a race, as at the quarter, half three-quarters, etc. The "quarter time," for example, refers to the time after the first quarter-mile, not the first 25 percent of the race.

FRACTURE - A break in a bone.

FROG - The V-shaped, pliable support structure on the bottom of the foot.

FRONT-RUNNER - A horse whose running style is to attempt to get on or near the lead at the start of the race and to continue there as long as possible.

FROZEN (track) - A condition of a racetrack where any moisture present is frozen.

FULL-BROTHER, FULL-SISTER - Horses that share the same sire and dam.

FURLONG - One-eighth (1/8) of a mile, 220 yards, 660 feet.

FUROSEMIDE - A medication used in the treatment of bleeders, commonly known under the trade name Lasix, which acts as a diuretic, reducing pressure on the capillaries.

GAP - An opening in the rail where horses enter and leave the course.

GARRISON FINISH - Named after Snapper Garrison, a jockey famous for riding horses from dead last to a thrilling win.

GASTRIC ULCERS - Ulceration of a horse's stomach. Often causes symptoms of abdominal distress (colic) and general unthriftiness.

GATE - See Starting Gate

GET - as a noun, the offspring of a stallion. As a verb, it means "to sire". This is a shortened form of "beget".

GIMPY - sore, ouchy

GIRTH - An elastic and leather band, sometimes covered with sheepskin, that passes under a horse's belly and is connected to both sides of the saddle.

GOOD BOTTOM - Track that is firm under the surface, which may be dry or wet.

GOOD (track) - A dirt track that is almost fast or a turf course slightly softer than firm.

GRAB A QUARTER - Injury to the back of the hoof or foot caused by a horse stepping on itself (usually affects the front foot). Being stepped on from behind in the same manner, usually affects the back foot. A very common injury during racing. Generally, the injury is minor.

GRADUATE - 1) Winning for the first time, horse or rider. 2) A horse that has moved up to allowance, stakes or handicap racing.

GROOM - A person who cares for a horse in a stable.

HALTER - Like a bridle, but lacking a bit. Used in handling horses around the stable and when they are not being ridden.

HAND - Four inches. A horse's height is measured in hands and inches from the top of the shoulder (withers) to the ground, e.g., 15.2 hands is 15 hands, 2 inches.

HANDICAPPING LENGTHS - 1 length = from nose to croup; « length = half a horse's length; neck (nk) = from nose to withers; head (Hd) = from nose to throat latch; nose (No) = the muzzle of the horse

HANDILY - A horse working or racing with ease, without urging, is said to be going "handily".

HAND RIDE - Urging a horse with the hands and not using the whip.

HANDY - Easy to rate and maneuver in a race

HARD (track) - A condition of a turf course where there is no resiliency to the surface.

HARROW - Implement or unit with pulling teeth or tines used to rake and loosen the upper surface of a track.

HEAD OF THE STRETCH - Beginning of the straight run to the finish line.

HEAT - 1) A race in which more than one running is required to decide the winner. More common in harness racing. 2) A breeding term. See estrus

HEAVY (track) - Wettest possible condition of a turf course, not usually found in North America.

HEEL CRACK - A crack on the heel of the hoof. Also called "sand crack."

HEMATOMA - A blood-filled area resulting from injury.

HIGH WEIGHT - Highest weight assigned or carried in a race.

HOCK - A large joint just above the shin bone in the rear legs. Corresponds to the level of the keen of the front leg.

HOME STRETCH - The straightaway leading to the finish.

HOME BRED - A horse bred by its owner.

HOOD - A (usually) nylon covering which goes over a horse's head to which blinkers or earmuffs are attached.

HOOF - The foot of the horse. Consists of several parts that play an integral role in supporting the weight of the horse.

HOT WALKER - Person who walks horses to cool them out after workout or races.

HUNG - A horse that does not advance its position in a race when called upon by its jockey.

ICING - 1) A physical therapy procedure, properly known as "cryotherapy". 2) When a horse is stood in a tub of ice or ice packs are applied to the legs to reduce inflammation and/or swelling.

IMPACTION - A type of colic caused by a blockage of the intestines by ingested materials (constipation).

IMPOST - Weight carried, including jockey, tack, and, if needed to bring the amount up to scheduled weight, lead.

IN FOAL - Pregnant mare

INFIELD - Area encompassed by the inner rail of the racetrack.

IN HAND - Running under moderate control, at less than top speed.

INQUIRY - Reviewing the race to check into a possible infraction of the rules. Also, a sign flashed by officials on the tote board on such occasions. If lodged by a jockey, it is called an objection.

IN THE BRIDLE - see on the bit

IN THE MONEY - A horse that finishes first, second, or third.

IRISH RAIL - Movable rail.

IRONS - See stirrups.

ISOLATION BARN - A facility used to separate sick horses from healthy ones

JOG - Slow, easy gait

JUVENILE - Two-year-old horse

LAMINAE - A part of the hoof.

LAMINITIS - An inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the foot. There are many factors involved, including changes in the blood flow through the capillaries of the foot. Many events can cause laminitis, including ingesting toxic levels of grain, eating lush grass, systemic disease problems, high temperature, toxemia, retained placenta, excessive weight-bearing as occurs when the opposite limb is injured, and the administration of some drugs. Laminitis usually manifests itself in the front feet, develops rapidly, and is life-threatening. In mild cases, however, a horse can resume a certain amount of athletic activity. Laminitis is the disease that caused the death of Secretariat. Also known as "founder."

LASIX - Medication for a horse who is a "bleeder". See also furosemide.

LATHERED (UP) - See washed out.

LEAD [led] - Lead weights carried in pockets on both sides of the saddle, used to make up the difference between the actual weight of the jockey and the weight the horse has been assigned to carry during the race.

LEAD [leed] - 1) See shank. 2) The front leg that is last to hit the ground during a gallop or canter.

LEAD [leed] PONY - See pony

LEG UP - 1) To help a jockey mount a horse. 2) A jockey having a mount.

LENGTH - Around eight to nine feet (for Tbs), but more accurately the length of the horse, from outstretched head to buttock. The number of lengths by which the closest horse is behind is measured by a nose, a head, a neck, or by quarter, half, or one or more lengths. It is the amount of daylight from the nose of one horse to the horse in front. A length is said to amount to one-fifth of a second.

LIGAMENT - A band of fibrous tissue connecting bones, which serve to support and strengthen joints and to limit the range of motion. There are also ligaments that support certain organs.

LUNGE - 1) Horse rearing and plunging. 2) A method of exercising a horse on a tether ("lunge line")

MAIDEN - 1) A horse or rider that has not won a race. 2) A female that has never been bred.

MARE - Female horse five years of age or older

MASH - Soft, moist texture, hot or cold, of grain and other feed that is easily digested by horses.

MORNING GLORY - A horse that performs well in morning workouts but shows nothing in actual races

MUDDY (track) - A condition of a racetrack which is wet but has no standing water.

MUDDER - Horse that races well on muddy tracks. Also known as "mudlark".

MUZZLE - 1) Nose and lips of a horse. 2) A guard placed over a horse's mouth to prevent it from biting or eating.

NEAR SIDE - Left side of a horse. Side on which a horse is mounted.

NECK - Unit of measurement. About the length of a horse's neck; a little less than a quarter of a length.

NETLON - Brand name for a plastic mesh which is mixed into the soil of a turf course. The grass roots grow around and through the mesh, helping to prevent divoting, especially in wet weather.

NOD - Lowering of head. To win by a nod, a horse extends its head with its nose touching the finish line ahead of a close competitor.

NOSE - Smallest advantage a horse can win by.

NOSE BAND - A leather strap that goes over the bridge of a horse's nose to help secure the bridle. A "figure eight" nose band goes over the bridge of the nose and under the rings of the bit to help keep the horse's mouth closed. This keeps the

tongue from sliding up over the bit and is used on horses that do not like having a tongue tie used.

OAKS - A race for three-year-old fillies (or four-year-old Arabian fillies)

OBJECTION - Claim of foul lodged by rider, patrol judge or other official after the running of a race. If lodged by official, it is called an inquiry.

OFFICIAL - 1) Notice displayed when a race results is confirmed. 2) Used to denote a racing official

OFF SIDE - Right side of horse.

ONE RUN - A horse has "only one run" if he uses all his energy in one run, rather than saving some for the finish. If he has that one run in the stretch, that's all to the good.

ON THE BIT - When a horse is eager to run. Also known as "in the bridle".

ON THE BOARD - Numbers of the first four finishers on the tote board. A horse that is always on the board has always finished in the money. A fourth-placed horse does not pay his backers, but at least he can help pay his own feed bill.

ON THE MUSCLE - Denotes a fit horse.

OPEN KNEE - A condition of young horses in which the physis of the knee has not closed; an immature knee.

OUT OF THE MONEY - A horse that finishes worse than third.

OVER AT THE KNEE - A leg that looks like it has a forward arc with its center at the knee when viewed from the side.

OVERCHECK - A strap that holds the bit in place

OVERGIRTH - An elastic band that goes completely around a horse, over the saddle, to keep the saddle from slipping.

OVER-REACHING - Toe of hind shoe striking the forefoot or foreleg.

OVERLAND - Racing wide throughout, outside of other horses.

OVERWEIGHT - Surplus weight carried by a horse when the rider cannot make the required weight.

PACE - In a running race, this of course has nothing to do with the "sidewinder" gait of many harness racers. Instead, it refers to the speed at which a quarter, half, or race is run, either slow or fast. "Off the pace" refers to horses well behind the leaders during most of the race.

PACE - Gait for a horse, refers to the feet on the same side moving simultaneously

PACESETTER - The horse that is running in front (on the lead)

PADDLE - see toe-in

PADDOCK - Area where horses are saddled and paraded before being taken onto the track.

PADDOCK JUDGE - Official in charge of paddock and saddling routine.

PARROT MOUTH - A horse with an extreme overbite.

PAST PERFORMANCES - A horse's racing record, earnings, bloodlines, and other data, presented in composite form.

PASTERN (bones) - Denotes the area between the fetlock joint and the hoof. The joint between the long and short pastern bones is called the "pastern joint."

PHOTO FINISH - A result so close it is necessary to use the finish-line camera to determine the order of finish.

PINCHED BACK - A horse forced back due to racing in close quarters.

PIN FIRING - Thermocautery used to increase blood flow to the leg to promote healing.

PLACE - Second position at finish.

POCKET - "In a pocket" is an unpleasant situation in which the horse is locked in by other horses, unable momentarily to break out and make a run in open quarters.

POINT (s) OF CALL - A horse's position at various locations on the racetrack where its running position is noted on a chart. The locations vary with the distance of the race.

POLE (s) - 1) Markers at measured distances around the track designating the distance from the finish. The quarter pole, for instance, is a quarter of a mile from the finish, not from the start. 2) The top of the head, between the ears.

PONY - Any horse or pony that leads the parade of the field from paddock to starting gate. Also, a horse or pony which accompanies a starter to the starting gate. Also can be used as a verb. He was ponied to the gate. Also known as a "lead [lead] pony."

POST - 1) Starting point for a race. 2) An abbreviated version of post position. He drew post four. 3) As a verb, to record a win. He's posted 10 wins in 14 starts.

POST PARADE - Horses going from paddock to starting gate past the stands.

POST POSITION - Position of stall in starting gate from which a horse starts.

POST TIME - Designated time from a race to start.

PREP (race) - A workout (or race) used to prepare a horse for a future engagement.

PRODUCE - As a noun, the offspring of a mare; as a verb, to give birth to a foal

PRODUCER - Dam of a foal

PROP - When a horse suddenly stops moving by digging its front feet into the ground.

PULL UP - To stop or slow a horse during or after a race or workout.

PURSE - The prize money awarded at the end of a race

QUARTER CRACK - A crack between the toe and heel, usually extending into the coronary band.

RAIL - The barrier on either side of the racing strip. Sometimes referred to as the "fence."

RAIL RUNNER - Horse that prefers to run next to the inside rail.

RANK - Full of run, hard to rate

RECORD - Speed records may be the fastest for the distance, for a certain track, for the course (grass or dirt), or for a stakes race, and so on. The stakes record would be the fastest time that particular stakes had ever been run, even though the same distance had been covered in faster time in other races.

REFUSE - When a horse will not break from the gate.

RESERVE - A minimum price, set by the consignor, for a horse in a public auction. The horse did not reach its reserve.

RESERVED - 1) Held for a particular engagement or race.
2) Held off the pace.

RIDDEN OUT - A horse that finishes a race under mild urging, not as severe as driving.

RIDGLING - A partially castrated horse in which one testicle is still within the body.

ROUTE - Broadly, a race distance of longer than 1 mile.

ROUTER - Horse that performs well at longer distances.

RUN DOWN - Refers to the abrasion of the fetlocks during a race, caused by too-long and flexible pasterns allowing the fetlock to hit the ground at each stride. Usually prevented by run-down bandage.

RUN-OUT BIT - A special type of bit to prevent a horse from bearing out (or in).

SADDLE - A racing saddle is the lightest saddle used, weighing less than two pounds.

SADDLE CLOTH - A cotton cloth which goes under the saddle to absorb sweat. It usually has the horse's program number and sometimes, in major races, its name.

SADDLE PAD - A piece of felt, sheepskin, or more usually, foam rubber, used as a base for the saddle.

SAND CRACK - see heel crack

SAVAGE - Usually this does not mean the horse is savage, but instead this is a verb, meaning to bite another horse during a race.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS - Fixed weights to be carried by horses according to their age, sex, race distance and time of year.

SCHOOLING - Process of familiarizing a horse with the starting gate and teaching it racing practices. A horse may also be schooled in the paddock.

SCRATCH - The is a withdrawal of a horse from a race after the race post positions have been drawn

SECOND DAM - The dam of the dam (maternal grandam). There are also third, fourth, and so on dams, all in tail-female

SET - A group of horses being exercised together.

SEX ALLOWANCE - A weight concession that is given to female horses in races against males. In all races other than handicaps or where conditions state otherwise, fillies and mares are allowed weight below the scale.

SHADOW ROLL - A thick noseband of sheep's wool used to prevent a horse from seeing shadows directly in front of him, which might cause him to jump or shy away.

SHANK - Rope or strap attached to a halter or bridle by which a horse is led.

SHEDROW - Stable area. A row of barns.

SHORT - A horse of insufficient preparation, i.e., short of wind for the distance

SHOW - Third position at the finish.

SHUT OFF - Unable to improve position due to being surrounded by other horses.

SILKS - The jacket and cap worn by a jockey (see Colors).

SLEEPER - An underrated horse which unexpectedly wins.

SLIPPED - A breeding term meaning spontaneous abortion.

SLOPPY (track) - A racing strip that is saturated with water; with standing water visible.

SLOW (track) - A racing strip that is wet on both the surface and base.

SNAFFLE BIT - see bit

SOFT (track) - Condition of a turf course with a large amount of moisture. Horses sink very deeply into it.

SOLID HORSE - Contender

SOPHOMORE - A horse racing in its second season. Standardbreds and Stock horses are both raced at two, so are three years of age as sophomores. In America, Arabs start at three, so are sophomores at four

SPEEDY CUT - Injury to the inside of the knee or hock caused by a strike from another hoof.

SPIT THE BIT - A term referring to a tired horse that begins to run less aggressively, backing off on the "pull" a rider normally feels the reins from an eager horse. Also used as a generic term for an exhausted horse.

SPRINT - Short race, less than one mile.

SPRINTER - Opposite of stayer, having much early speed up to six furlongs, or, in Quarter Horses, a dash of 220 to 440 yards, the latter the quarter-mile after which that breed is named. It is believed that sprinters and especially Quarter Horses have "quick twitch" muscles and stayers have the "slow twitch" muscles, the former literally running out of oxygen at the end of a very fast dash, with the stayer having more regulated oxygen, thus capable of extended energy but with less speed at the start.

STAKES HORSE - A horse whose level of competition includes mostly stakes race.

STALLION SEASON - The right to breed one mare to a particular stallion during one breeding season.

STALLION SHARE - A lifetime breeding right to a stallion; one mare per season per share.

STALL WALKER - Horse that moves about its stall constantly and frets rather than rests.

STARTING GATE - Partitioned mechanical device having stalls in which the horses are confined until the starter releases the stalls' confined front doors to being the race.

STATE-BRED - A horse bred in a particular state and thus eligible to compete in races restricted to state-breds.

STAYER - A horse with great stamina, winning the longer races

STEADIED - A horse being taken in hand by its rider, usually because of being in close quarters.

STEP UP - A horse moving up in class to meet better competition.

STEWARDS - Officials of the race meeting responsible for enforcing the rules of racing.

STICK - A jockey's whip.

STIRRUPS - Metal "D"-shaped rings into which a jockey places his/her feet. They can be raised or lowered depending on the jockey's preference. Also known as "irons".

STRETCH - Straight part of racecourse between turns; straightaway

STRETCH CALL - Position of horses at the eighth pole.

STRETCH RUNNER - Horse that runs its fastest nearing the finish of the race.

STRETCH TURN - Bend of track into the final straightaway.

STRIDE - The distance from the imprint of a forefoot to the next placing of that foot on the ground.

STUD - Originally referring to an establishment for breeding horses, or to a stallion used in such. Later erroneously applied to any stallion, or even (worse) as an adjective, such as "stud colt", a redundancy since "colt" already means a male. The word stud might be called a form of equine slang.

SULK - When a horse refuses to extend itself.

TACK - 1) Rider's racing equipment. Also applied to stable gear. 2) As a verb, a jockey, including his/her equipment, as in He tacks 112 pounds.

TAGAMET - Trade name for the drug cimetidine, a medication used to treat ulcers.

TAKEN UP - A horse pulled up sharply by its rider because of being in close quarters.

TEASER - A male horse used at breeding farms to determine whether a mare is ready to receive a stallion.

TENDON - Cords of strong, white (collagen) elastic fibers that connect a muscle to a bone or other structure and transmit the forces generated by muscular contraction to the bones.

TIGHT - Ready to race

TIGHTENER - 1) A race used to give a horse a level of fitness that cannot be obtained through morning exercises alone. 2) A leg brace.

TIME - Report in minutes, seconds, and fifths of seconds.

TOE CRACK - A crack near the front of the hoof.

TOE-IN - A conformation flaw in which the front of the foot faces in and looks pigeon-toed, often causing the leg to swing outward during locomotion ("padding").

TOE-OUT - A conformation flaw in which the front of the foot faces out, often causing the leg to swing inward during locomotion ("winging").

TONGUE TIE - Strip of cloth-type material used to stabilize a horse's tongue to prevent it from "choking down" in a race or workout or to keep the tongue from sliding up over the bit, rendering the horse uncontrollable. Also known as a "tongue strap."

TOP LINE - 1) A horse's breeding on its sire's side. 2) The visual line presented by the horse's back.

TOP WEIGHT - See high weight

TOXEMIA - A poisoning sometimes due to the absorption of bacterial products (endotoxins) formed at a local source of infection.

TRACK BIAS - A racing surface that favors a particular running style or position. For example, a track bias can favor either front-runners or closers or horses running on the inside or outside.

TRACK CONDITION - Refers to condition of a track. Conditions vary due to rain or other climatic factors. Examples: fast, sloppy, muddy, heavy, etc.

TRAIL OFF - Used to describe a fit horse losing its competitive edge.

TRIP - An individual horse's race, with specific reference to the difficulty (or lack of difficulty) the horse had during competition, e.g., whether the horse was repeated blocked or had an unobstructed run.

TROT - Fore leg and hind leg on opposite sides move at the same time

TWITCH - A restraining device usually consisting of a stick with a loop of rope or chain at one end, which is placed around a horse's upper lip and twisted, releasing endorphins that relax a horse and curb its fractiousness while it is being handled.

UNDER WRAPS - A horse running under restraint is "under wraps".

UNTRIED - 1) Not raced or tested for speed. 2) A stallion that has not been bred.

UNWIND - Gradually withdrawing a horse from intensive training.

WALKOVER - A race in which only one horse competes.

WASHED OUT - A horse that becomes so nervous that it sweats profusely. Also known as "washy" or "lathered (up)."

WEIGH IN (out) - The certification, by the clerk of scales, of a rider's weight before (after) a race. A jockey weighs in fully dressed with all equipment except for his/her helmet, whip and (in many jurisdictions) flak jacket.

WEIGHT-FOR-AGE - An allowance condition in which each entrant is assigned a weight according to its age.

WIND SUCKER - see cribber

WIRE - The finish line of a race.

WITHERS - Area above the shoulder, where the neck meets the back.

WORK - To exercise a horse by galloping a pre-determined distance.

YIELDING (track) - Condition of a turf course with a great deal of moisture. Horses sink into it noticeably.

18. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

* - preceding horse's name indicates foreign-bred, however, on Standardbreds, a * is not used, instead the horse's name is followed by and (F) to denote he/she was foreign-bred

2 yo - Two-year-old, all sexes

2 yo F - Two-year-old Filly

3/up - Horses 3 years old and up all sexes

3/up F/M (or C/G) - 3 year old and up Fillies/Mares (or Colts/Geldings)

Bkst - Backstretch

CH or Chp - Champion; an award usually given by tracks, or voted on by peers at the end of the year

DH - Dead heat in a race

Est. CR - Established Course Record

Est. SR - Established Stakes Record

Est. TR - Established Track Record

ECR - Equaled Course Record

ESR - Equaled Stakes Record

ETR - Equaled Track Record

ETW - Equaled Top Weight

f - Furlong (1/8th of a mile)

Fin - Finish

Fut - Futurity for two-year-old horses (three-year-old Arabians)

GrSp - Graded Stakes placed (horse has placed in a Graded Stakes, but has never won a race)

GrSpw - Graded Stakes placed Winner (horse has placed in a Graded Stakes, and has won any race but a Stakes)

GrSW - Graded Stakes Winner (horse has won a Graded Stakes)

H/Hand. - Handicap

hh - Hands high (a measurement of horse height, each hand equal to 4 inches)

HOTY - Horse of the Year (an award given by a track, or voting by peers at the end of the year).

l - length

m - mile

MSW - Multiple Stakes Winner (has won at least two stakes)

NCR - New Course Record

NSR - New Stakes Record

NTR - New Track Record

Non-wnr or NW - Non-Winner (usually a condition on a race)

PP - Post Position

Pl or plcd - has placed 2nd or 3rd in a race other than a Stakes, but has not won a race

ROM - Register of Merit (for Stock Horses); any horse earning a speed index of 80 or higher qualifies for an ROM.

S-D-S - Sire/Dam, and Dam's Sire

Sp - Stakes placed (placed 2nd or 3rd in stakes, but has not won any race)

Spw - Stakes placed Winner (Has won a race - not a Stakes, and has placed in a Stakes)

SW - Stakes Winner

Str - Stretch or Straightaway towards the finish line

T - Turf course (grass)

TW - Top weight

Wnr - Winner

W-T-W - Wire to wire

Wt - Weight

19. WHO TO CONTACT

Membership and Newsletter: Susan Stahl, 6940 Mead, Dearborn, MI 48126 or email stahls@comcast.net

New Members: \$5.00 + subscription to The Express ~ Includes copy of Express Rules and Guidelines and Intro Booklet
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Registration of Horses: Candi Cooper-Towler, 2137 Meadow Ct., Longmont, CO 80501
or email candi@mail2.meridian-ds.com

Real Mare Registry: Jenniffer Reid, 16501 W. Northern Ave., Litchfield Park, AZ 85340 or email aiblines@netzero.net

Pedigree Research

Arabians, c/o Jenniffer Reid, 16501 W. Northern Ave., Litchfield Park, AZ 85340 or email aiblines@netzero.net

Arabians, c/o Daralyn Wallace, 1311 Garden Lane, Bryan, TX 77802 or email StarholdMHF@aol.com

Standardbreds, c/o Elizabeth Knoll, 3721 Ravena, Royal Oak, MI 48073 or email hathyeabroom@YAHOO.COM

Make sure you send a SASE when you write to any of the above. The information in this pamphlet has been taken from real racing rules. Information provided by a variety of sources, including Nora Doyle's articles in the BHS and MRF, articles by Gwen Morse, Sherrie Kidder, Elizabeth Knoll, Renee Carola, Arabian Horse World, various internet websites, and anyone else I have forgotten, but you know who you are. ☺

20. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How do you “start” a herd? Can I pedigree out a bunch of non-racing broodmares, assuming that I am using realistic pedigrees? Will it hurt me that these horses aren’t/haven’t been racing? ~ You can do that or you can buy existing breeding stock from other folks’ saleslists. Just make sure if you are using a real sire that he was alive and siring foals for the year you want. If it’s a real mare please check with Jen Reid and the RMR to make sure that the year is open and available. It won’t hurt that the broodmares haven’t been racing as many, many of us have broodmares that never raced, but have produced foals that have performed quite well on the track.

What is a typical retirement age? Do you retire as soon as your horse starts to bomb on the track? ~ Typical retirement age depends on the breed. You are allowed to race a horse until they are 15 years of age, although you will rarely see a horse racing past five or six, sometimes (even more rarely) seven or eight. Since Arabians don’t start racing until they’re three (except in Russia), they usually race until they are somewhat older. STBs and stock horses usually race until they are four or five, sometimes longer, especially with a gelding. If your horse is starting to “bomb on the track” there may be a reason; gangliness in a young horse, arthritis in an older horse, a need for equipment/medication change, track sour... Sometimes sending the horse to the farm for a few months’ rest can help tremendously on their return. You may need to add blinkers if the horse isn’t concentrating properly, hustle it to the front sooner if it’s trailing along behind the others, change shoeing, change bits, add a Surewin bit keeper. If it’s a colt you may want to geld it. If all else fails sell it or give it away. A change of scenery and training methods/new owner may do the trick for the horse. Typical age for being started as a stallion or mare at stud depends again on the breed. The very best horses are usually retired a year or so sooner than your run-of-the-mill allowance horse as the owners tend to want to get several good-to-great foals from that horse ASAP!

Is it typical to create foals that are just born (creating a 1997 foal in 1997, for example) and waiting for two or three years to race them or do people just look for sires and dams that are old enough to produce racing-age foals so you can race them right away? ~ Both methods are used. Newcomers tend to do the latter, as well as buying existing race stock, so they can get started as soon as possible. Though once you have your own broodmare band, if you want to consign foals to the Yearling Auction every year, you’ll probably want to create foals that were born the year before the auction so that they will be of a proper age to consign. It’s not unusual to create a newborn foal and then sit on it for two or three years before racing it.

On sire/dam lists do people generally look for horses that have had a racing career? I have lots of model sires and dams to offer, but they have never raced themselves. Could I offer them to the public or should I wait until I have horses retiring from the track and go from there? ~ You can really go either way. See question #1 for the unraced sires/dams answer. It

should be pointed out that it will not only be your best retired racers that folks will want, but other foals from those horses' sires and dams.

What are the "running styles"? I know that race stewards like to see some information on running styles on each horse. I would assume that means stuff like what kind of track conditions they prefer, what sort of style they race under (pacesetter, pack runner, comes from behind, etc.) ~ That is correct. "Running style" does refer to how the horse tends to run. For example, one of my horse's cards might read: "Please scratch from off track." This tells the steward that if the track is anything other than a fast or good dirt track, or a firm or good turf track, the horse won't like the footing and won't give their best effort. There's no sense running your horse if the track is going to cause it to have a problem getting in gear. This comment would also work for an older horse with arthritis whose poor feet and legs just can't handle off footing and would get really ouchy after that kind of race. (The horse will be ouchy anyhow. Why aggravate it?)

What exactly are "trainer's notes"? The same thing as the horse's running style or do you add additional information? ~ Trainer's notes are the "other stuff" -- temperament, whether the horse has been sick recently (this can account for a bad start by saying "He was sick and we didn't know it."), injuries to account for a layoff, medication and/or equipment change. It can be as simple as a not on the back of the card, after the previous race, noting a change in the horse's medication/equipment, an excuse for a layoff or bad race or it can be a short note. If you use the note type, most stewards prefer to see it kept fairly short and, if you are sending your entries snail, on a post-it note stuck to the BACK of the race card.

Can specifically listing a running style hurt my horse more than help it? ~ Nope. The more information you give a steward (Within reason, please. No 50 page novellas.) the better your horse can be handicapped for its race and the better its likely to run.

For example, I write down that my horse likes to break away early and be a front-runner. What happens if every other horse in the race is listed as a stretch runner? Will my horse place last after these late chargers or will the outcome still largely depend on pedigree, past races, etc.? ~ You've got it right in the end. Using your example, the front runner could possibly steal the race by blasting away from the rest of the pack if the race is in its distance range. If the race is too long he'll tire. If the race is short enough, your speedball could just blow wire-to-wire and outrun the rest of the field. If it's long enough that the stretch runners can catch up your horse might be able to tough it out if it has the guts to dig down deep and hold on.

Do stewards look at a horse with a running style listed more favorably than one that doesn't? ~ Not necessarily. If the horse is a maiden, no. If it's a horse with several races under its belt, probably yes. A horse with an erratic running style might just have a pattern in there somewhere. I have one horse who runs at the back of the pack for two races, then in front the third, then back to the rear for two more, then back to the front for another. That's what goes in his trainer's notes... that he has that kind of running style and that's how he should run that day.

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Appendix #1

EQUINE COLOR GENETICS INFORMATION PAGE

Compiled by [Daralyn Wallace](#).

*This information compiled with the help of Heather Rauschenberger and Lesli Kathman
and a lot of discussions on horse color on various model horse lists.*

Updated on June 06, 2001.

Disclaimer: I am not a researcher into Equine color genetics and I make no claims that everything there is to know about it is presented on this page. Keep in mind that different horse breed registries may categorize colors differently; some may call a horse a chestnut while another registry would call the same color sorrel, etc. Generally these registries are going by what the horses have traditionally been called and often the breed registries are notorious for saying that a particular color does not exist in a breed when it does -- they just register it as something else. These registries will sometimes refuse to register a foal as its correct color simply because that color is not on the registry's list of "accepted colors". In many cases, the owners of the foal then have to register the horse as an incorrect color. Also, some breeders are fond of calling their light chestnuts with blonde/flaxen manes and tails "palominos" when they are not genetically palominos.

For Model Horse Collectors: The information contained on this page will assist you in assigning parents of the correct colors for your model horse or simulated racing ID foals. This page is especially useful if you are looking for parents for a rare colored foal. For example, if you have a foal of an unusual color, but can't find parents of the same color, please check out the information below -- it could give you clues about using a parent that you didn't know would work, by combining certain other colors. If you have questions, feel free to email me at the link above.

For People With Real Horses: This page may be useful to you in helping you to determine what color your horse is, but it doesn't have all the answers. If after looking over the information here, you would like for me to take a guess at your horse's color, then you can email me at the link at the top of the page. I need to have at least one good, clear photo of the horse or its parents attached to the email (.gif or .jpg format only), and it would also help if you include the colors of the parents if you know what they are. I make no guarantees, but I would be glad to try and help you.

Foal's Color >> Description of Color >> Possible Parent Colors

Chestnut >> Body, mane, tail and legs are reddish in color. Mane and tail may be the same color or flaxen. Eyes are dark >> Any color x any color

Bay >> Body is red. Mane, tail and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Bay x any color

Black >> Body, mane, tail, and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Black x any color, bay x any color (must have a bay parent carrying recessive black)

Grey >> Body, mane, tail and legs are grey. Eyes are dark. >> Any grey x any color

Rose grey over chestnut >> Body and legs appears "rose" or pinkish grey. (Rose grey is simply a descriptive term for one stage of grey which a chestnut or bay horse may go through as it gets progressively greyer. It is not a permanent color.) Mane and tail are light. Eyes are dark. >> Any grey x any color

Rose grey over bay >> Body appears "rose" or pinkish grey. (Rose grey is simply a descriptive term for one stage of grey which a chestnut or bay horse may go through as it gets progressively greyer. It is not a permanent color.) Mane, tail and legs are dark. Eyes are dark >> Any grey x bay, rose grey over bay x any color

Strawberry Roan (roan over chestnut) >> Body is roan. Mane, tail, and legs are red. Eyes are dark. >> Any roan x any color

Red Roan (roan over bay) >> Body is roan. Mane, tail and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Any roan x bay, red roan x any color

Blue Roan (roan over black) >> Body is roan. Mane, tail and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Any roan x black, any roan x bay (must have a bay parent carrying recessive black) , blue roan x any color

Rabicano >> Body is any color with some roaning, typically along the horse's barrel and in the flank area. The head area is usually normally colored, not dark with a light body as in true roans. Mane and tail have light colored hairs at the base. Legs are body color or may have normal leg markings. Eyes are dark. >> Rabicano x any color (This color variation looks much like roan, although the white hairs are concentrated along the flanks. Individuals with drastic rabicano coloring will have white across more of the body. Rabicanos have a speckled, rather than a roan, effect, and some even have a brindled appearance. The dock (base) of the tail will also have white hairs, this is the dead giveaway. Rabicano occurs on all base colors. The coat color does not change with time, and can be very faint. This coloring is believed to be dominant, so it is best to have at least one parent with the pattern. Sometimes this color is called "Arab roan" because it seems to have originated with this breed. It is the only variation of roan that purebred Arabians come in.

Palomino (chestnut w/cream dilution factor) >> Body and legs are golden. Mane and tail are white. Eyes are dark. >> Cremello x chestnut (will only produce palominos), cremello x any color, palomino x chestnut (only palominos or chestnuts will be produced), palomino x any color, buckskin x any color, black x any color (black parent must have hidden cream gene)

Buckskin (bay w/cream dilution factor) >> Body is golden. Mane, tail and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Cremello x bay, buckskin x any color, palomino x bay, black x bay (black parent must have hidden cream gene)

Cremello >> Body and legs are ivory. Mane and tail are white. Eyes are always blue. >> Palomino x palomino, palomino x buckskin, buckskin x buckskin, black x palomino, black x buckskin, black x black (in all cases, black parents must have hidden cream gene)

Red Dun (dun over chestnut) >> Body is light red. Mane, tail and legs are red. Eyes are dark. >> Any dun x any color

Yellow Dun (dun over bay) >> Body is light red. Mane, tail and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Yellow dun x any color

Grulla (dun over black) >> Body is slate colored. Mane, tail, and legs are black. Eyes are dark. >> Grulla x any color, any dun x black, any dun x bay (bay parent must carry recessive black)

Silver Dapple Black >> Body is chocolate dapple. Mane and tail are flaxen or white. Legs are dappled. Eyes are dark. >> Silver dapple x any color, silver dapple bay x black, black x chestnut (chestnut parent must have hidden silver dapple gene)

Silver Dapple Bay >> Body is red. Mane and tail are flaxen or mixed. Legs are black. Eyes are dark >> Silver dapple x bay, silver dapple bay x any color, bay x chestnut (chestnut parent must have hidden silver dapple gene)

Gold Champagne (chestnut) >> Body and legs are golden. Mane and tail are white. Eyes are amber. >> Champagne x any color, any champagne x any color

Amber Champagne (bay) >> Body is golden. Mane, tail and legs are chocolate. Eyes are amber. >> Any champagne x any color, amber champagne x any color

Champagne (black) >> Body is bronze. Mane, tail and legs are chocolate. Eyes are amber. >> Any champagne x black, any champagne x bay (bay parent must carry recessive black), champagne x any color

NOTES ON CHAMPAGNE: This is a fairly new term for colors that once were thought to be a type of palomino or dun, but now are understood to be the result of an entirely different gene. The color takes its name from a strain of the TWH famous for this color, but it does occur in other breeds, where it is often mistaken for palomino, buckskin, or dun. This dilution gene dilutes both the coat hairs and the skin pigmentation, unlike other dilution genes. The champagne gene causes red pigmented hair to turn golden and black pigmented hair to become chocolate. Also, the skin looks brownish pink, and the eyes will always be amber (hence those amber eyes palominos we hear about!). The effect is that of a chocolate Labrador or a Vizsla dog; the foals even have blue eyes at birth that darken to amber, similar to those found in the similar colored dogs.

Champagnes that are genetically chestnut are gold champagnes, and look like pink skinned palominos with amber eyes. If a gold champagne is particularly light, it can be mistaken for a cremello, but the amber eyes are a dead giveaway, as is the skin, which has a slight brownish tint to it, unlike a true cremello. Champagnes that are genetically bay are amber champagnes, and like the gold champagne, will have the pink brown skin, golden coat, and amber eyes, but the points will be chocolate colored. Champagnes that are genetically black are usually just called 'champagne'; in the past, they were often called 'lilac dun' because this champagne often has a purplish cast to the coat. Like gold and amber champagnes, they have pink brown skin and amber eyes, but the coat is a dark bronze color. Champagnes that also inherit the cream gene in addition to the champagne gene are often much lighter, and are called ivory champagnes. The color is believed to be dominant, and is also believed not to have additive effects when two champagne genes are inherited. In other words, homozygous champagnes, if they truly exist, probably aren't any lighter than a heterozygous champagne. A champagne horse must always have a champagne parent.

Tobiano pinto >> Spotted, white usually crosses the back. Mane and tail are often mixed white and colored. Legs are usually white. Eyes are usually dark. >> Tobiano x any color

Overo pinto >> Spotted, white usually does not cross the back. Mane and tail are usually colored. Legs are usually colored. Eyes may be dark or blue. >> overo x any color (Note that not all overos have enough white to be easily classified as pintos, but still are, and still produce, overos.)

Tovero >> Spotted, a blend of Tobiano & Overo characteristics, can happen when a Tobiano is bred to an Overo.

Sabino pinto >> Body is the base color with white spots or markings, may have some roaning or haloing at edges spots. Mane and tail are colored or mixed white. Eyes are dark or blue >> sabino x any color. In some breeds: any color x any color (only when linked to chestnut) As with overo, sometimes it is hard to tell if a horse is sabino. Sabino is basically a modifier gene responsible for a type of pinto markings on the horse. Sometimes these markings may be only high white stockings and a lot of white on the face. If you have a horse with "high white" markings which are pointed and jagged on the ends, and with face markings where the white goes under the chin, then you may have a minimally marked sabino.

Splash White >> Upper part of the body is usually colored, and the white looks like it was "splashed" upwards on the horse from the legs. Mane and tail are usually dark. Legs are white. Eyes are almost always blue >> Splash white x any color (Note that many splashes don't look like pintos, but extreme bald faces and blue eyes are good indicators.)

Leopard >> Appaloosa pattern. Body and legs are white with spots. Mane and tail are mixed. Eyes are dark. >> Leopard x any color, blanket x blanket.

Few >> spot Leopard >> Appaloosa pattern. Body and legs are white with very few spots (may have as few as or even less than a dozen spots on the entire horse). Mane and tail are white. Eyes are dark. >> Leopard x leopard

Blanket >> Appaloosa pattern. Body is dark with white patch over loins and hips; white patch may or may not have spots. Mane, tail and legs are dark. Eyes are dark. >> Leopard x any color, blanket x any color

Varnish Roan >> Appaloosa pattern. Body is roan with spots. Mane and tail are dark or mixed. Legs are dark. Eyes are dark. >> Varnish roan x any color (some varnish roans are misregistered as true roans). The varnish mark, or marble, roan appaloosa coloring usually occurs because of extensive appaloosa to appaloosa crossing, with little or no outcrossing to other breeds and/or colors. It is often in the best interest of the breeder for appaloosa colors to outcross to other breeds (QH, TB and Arabian) on a regular basis in order to maintain good color and not end up with a horse that is so washed out that it is an undesirable color. All 3 of these breeds are approved outcrosses and foals that are Appaloosa crossed with any of the three are allowed to be registered in the Appaloosa stud book.

Other Appaloosas >> Body, mane, tail and leg colors vary. Eyes are dark. >> ? x ? (one parent should have a similar pattern)

Appendix #2 -- Standardbreds

Compiled by Elizabeth Knoll

GAITS:

Standardbreds come in two gaits- the trotter and the pacer. With the trotter, the left front and right rear leg move forward while the right front and left rear leg move back. In the pacer, the right front and right hind leg move forward while the left front and left hind leg are moving back.

*Most pacers (approximately 90%) wear leather or rubber hobbles which help to keep the developing pacer on gait and helps steady the older pacer. Hobbles do not harm the horse but aid them.

*Very, very few horses race on both gaits!! It was a bit more common in the 1930s-1960s but in the last 30 years the breeding program has really established strong pacing/trotting bloodlines which genetically predispose a horse to one gait or the other. Also, because of this predisposition, it is *highly* uncommon for a person to intentionally breed a pacer to a trotter. The few breedings of this sort today, are almost always mistakes. Breeding a pacer to trotter almost always results in a poorer quality horse.

BLOODLINES:

In the last thirty years a few stallions have had a profound impact on the breed. Their descendents have taken harness racing to new levels of speed and those looking into standardbreds should really look for these stallions somewhere in the pedigree:

*Pacers-Meadow Skipper and his sons Albatross and Most Happy Fella and subsequently his grandsons Cam Fella, Niatross, and great-grandson No Nukes. Abercrombie and his sons Artsplace and Laag. Direct Scooter, Big Towner and Bret Hanover (especially powerful as a broodmare sire!).

*Trotters-Speedy Crown and his sons Speedy Somolli and Royal Prestige, grandson Baltic Speed and great-grandson Valley Victory. Super Bowl and his sons Worthy Bowl, Supergill, and American Winner. Nearly Perfect and his son Sierra Kosmos. Nevele Pride and his son Bonefish. Noble Gesture and his son Balanced Image. Arnie Almahurst, his son Arndon and his grandson Pine Chip.

TRAINING THE STANDARDBRED:

Because the standardbred has two feet propelling him off the ground and their stockier build, harness horses have a tendency to be more sound. A typical horse preparing to race will **jog** four to six miles daily for six weeks. After this time the horse will **train** two miles twice a week for about a month.

A **training mile** is a timed mile that pushes the horse to about 75-80 % of it's ability. Therefore, a horse who will race in 2:00 will train a mile in about 2:10-2:20. The first mile will be the slower of the two; when the horse comes back from the first training mile it's girth is loosened, bridle taken off, offered a few gulps of water and wiped down with a damp sponge. It will rest for about 30 minutes and then be taken

out for the second and faster trip. The day after a training session is either given off or jogging a shorter distance.

While a horse is in racing form, he will be jogged five to eight miles daily with no training miles.

*To those not accustomed to this type of training, it may sound cruel at first but a **jog** is really slow. Each horse has their different speeds but most will only go about a 4:00 mile tops- twice as slow as the horse *could* go.

THE RACETRACK AND TRACK STEWARD:

On the track fillies are just as tough as the colts! It is not unusual for fillies and mares to regularly compete against colts and geldings and they clobber them on many occasions!

Rule: No two year old races may be carded before March. March and April is restricted to Baby Races, Maidens and Conditioned races (i.e. NW 2LT). Stakes races can be carded for 2yos beginning on May 15.

Rule: No more than ten (10) horses may be in a single race. If entrants exceed that limit: a) Split the race b) for stakes only: run elimination heats either a week earlier or earlier on the race card. Then assemble horses for a final race from the order of finish.

Rule: Do not card more than one or two non-mile races a year. They are very rare in North America. Other distances seen, other than the standard mile are 1/2 mile, 5/8 mile, 1 1/4 mile and 1 1/2 mile.

Rule: Maidens may not time trial (SEE: **Lifetime Marks** for definition). If a race comes up with just one horse entered and that horse has never won a race, the horse will have to either be moved to a different race or scratched from the meet.

Rule: Our horses should not be going any faster than the World Records for the real horses. Real World Records will be printed in the May/June issue of *The Express* each year for track stewards to know.

*Time trails are counted as a race start and a win and the horse should receive the entire purse money.

*Each length equals one fifth of a second. A distance less than a length would be the same as the horse in front of them. Therefore if a horse is a neck behind the horse that was ahead of them, and that horse raced in 2:02.3, the next horse would also cross the line in 2:02.3. However, if the horse in front raced in 2:02.3 and the next horse was a length behind, the second horse would finish the mile in 2:02.4.

*There are three main types of race tracks: the half mile (4 turns), the fifth-eighths (3 turns) and the mile track (2 turns). The more turns in the race the slower the horses will be able to go. Therefore races on a mile track will almost always be faster than races on a half mile track.

*Two year olds can race against older horses. It is not likely however and should be avoided as they rarely do well.

*How do you assign times? Here is a step by step procedure:

*First step is to assign your winner's time. This is the hardest part because of the number of factors to be figured in. The stakes races should almost always be the fastest times on the card (only exceptions would be a killer "Open" class race).

*Two year olds should not be going much faster than 1:58 for mile tracks, 1:59 for 5/8ths and 2:00 for half mile at the beginning of the year (March-July. August and after is when they really start figuring it out). For real 2yos, most of them aren't even actually two until after May!

* Times should be assigned according to: 1) quality of the field 2) times the horses have been racing in (i.e. Bob has been going in 2:00-2:02 his last four starts. He shouldn't suddenly go in 1:55) 3) Current World Records 4) track condition

*Here's a sample of how I assign my times (works for all ages): Race: 3yo Stakes Race: Field contains 3 horses coming out of Stakes races, 2 moving up from open class, and a mediocre conditioned horse. 50% are obviously known stakes horses and the two coming from open classes may be improving- this would be a good quality field. The average time the horses have been racing in is about 1:58. But because this is a tougher field, they will probably be pushing each other faster. Move the time down to 1:57. World Record for this class is 1:54 so the 1:57 time is okay- they wouldn't be breaking a World Record (World Record breaking times should be reserved to races that are 90% top stakes horses, in a stakes race. There are exceptions- some of the Express records aren't quite fast enough yet (especially for geldings). Feel free to email me if you have a question about it). Finally, the track condition is good. I would then keep the winners time at 1:57- a fast track might push it a little faster, a sloppy track slower. You can then adjust 1:57 to be 1:57.3 or whatever, depending on how the race went.

*Okay, got my winner's time. From there I just add on fifths of seconds according to how far back each horse is. Distance to fifth time change is: nose to 1/2L back- same time as horse in front of them 3/4- 1L back- add one fifth Sooo....

Bob 1st by 2Lwin time: 1:56.3
Joe 2nd by nose(2L back from Bob) 1:57
Jim 3rd by 3/4L(nose back from Joe) 1:57
Bill 4th by 6L(3/4L back from Jim) 1:57.1
Pokey 5th(6L back from Bill) 1:58.2

RACING THE STANDARDBRED:

Most real standardbreds race once a week, once again due to their extra soundness. They can begin racing at age two (baby races usually start in April) and the mandatory retirement age is 15.

*A racing career for top level horses is usually two to four years long. It is becoming increasingly popular to race a champion 3yo back again at four and five. A well to average

bred mare will race for the same period while lesser bred mares and all geldings will race as long as they are able.

*Frequency of racing: A standardbred can race about once a week if based at the same track or a track within one to two hours driving distance. More recuperation time is allowed for horses who ship across the country. The horse can keep up this schedule for a good six months or so and then needs a break (length of break depends on condition of horse). For model racing purposes, it is difficult enough to start every two weeks, so over-racing has not been a problem.

*The Start of the Race: Unlike their running counterparts, standardbreds start the race at full speed. To do this, a car with folding 2 feet tall wings attached approximately six feet in the air (called the **starting gate**) will have its wings extended as the horses approach it. The horses line up as runners do- post position one on the rail, working to the outside- as the car slowly accelerates. When the starting car approaches the start line it will be going 30-40 mph and most horses will have their noses right up against the gate. Upon reaching the starting line, the car accelerates to 45-50 mph, pulling the wings to its side and driving to the outside or the track where it will either park out of the way or continue to follow the horses on the outside rail and watch for rule infractions.

*During The Race: 90% of standardbred races are at an even mile, with the exceptions being races in Europe and the occasional "specialty" race in the US. The first quarter of a mile is essential on a half mile track as the tight turns do not set up well for come-from-behind horses. The 5/8ths mile track is a middle ground but tends to play out best to those with either early speed or stalking positions. The mile track is great for come from behind horses (longer stretch to close in) but a horse who is able to rate well is still dangerous. The horse must remain trotting/pacing during the race to have a good shot at winning. In the event that a horse **breaks stride** (also known as **making a break**), the driver must pull the horse to the outside, in the clear and slow it down until it can regain it's stride. It can then continue the race, but many precious seconds/lengths are lost when this occurs. Trotters break stride more often than pacers and young horses more than aged.

*After The Race: The winning horse will return to the front of the grandstand to get his picture taken in the winners circle and receive his applause. The non-winners return to the barn to have equipment removed, be bathed and cooled down. The winning horse (and occasionally a non-winner during random spot checks) go to the **Detention Barn** (also called the more friendly "Pee Box") where a urine and/or blood sample is taken to test for illegal substances. The Detention Barn is much more jovial than it sounds, with the horses given large stalls full of fresh straw to encourage urination. The horse has his tack removed and given a drink, and most learn quickly to do their business and return to their regular stall.

SPEED OF THE STANDARDBRED:

Pacers tend to go about two to four seconds faster than

trotters. In addition, trotters are much harder to set up correctly to allow them to trot as fast as they can without breaking stride. There is much admiration to the trainer of a good trotter!

THE BIG RACES:

There is a Triple Crown for both trotters and pacers. The Trotting Triple Crown contains the Yonkers Trot, Hambletonian, and Kentucky Futurity. Only 13 trotters have swept the series, the last one being Super Bowl in 1972! On the pacing side, the Triple Crown consists of the Cane Pace, Messenger Stakes and the Little Brown Jug. The Pacing Triple Crown has been won more recently. Western Dreamer completed the feat in 1997 and Blissful Hall in 1999.

*There is also a Breeders Crown (similar to the Breeders Cup) race for each sex, gait and age (2yo, 3yo and 3/up), the only exception being for aged trotting mares. These ladies have repeatedly beaten the boys and their division was dropped in 1996. However, due to a lack of filly/mare only races in model racing, the Aged Mare Trot is still continued.

*Other big races for trotters include the World Trotting Derby (3yo), Hambletonian Oaks (3yoF), Peter Haughton Memorial (2yo), International Trot (aged), American-National (all ages), Su Mac Lad S.(aged).

*Other big races for pacers include the Meadowlands Pace (3yo), the Jugette (3yoF), Woodrow Wilson (2yo), Dan Patch Stakes (aged), American-Nationals (all ages), and various Invitational Paces (aged).

LIFETIME MARKS:

Because of the large number of races at one mile, horses are more highly regarded for their win times than quality of stakes races won. This is why there are no graded stakes in harness racing.

*The bundle of numbers and letters following a horse's name is its **lifetime mark**. The lifemark is the horse's fastest *winning* time (e.g. Sophia's Dream 2,1:59.3 is her fastest winning time. She has trotted faster, but because it was not a winning effort, it does not count). The lifemark gives a good indication of how fast the horse was.

*The lifemark is constructed as such: trotter or pacer designation, age mark taken at, whether or not it was a time trial, time of the mile and track size the mark was taken at.

*A pacer is designated by a "p" while a trotter is designated by the absence of a "p".

*Age of the horse is simply the number of their age. Therefore a 2 year old is shown as just "2".

*A **time trial** is a race against the clock. In the real world, a time trial is planned ahead of time where the horse will have a traffic free trip with optimum weather and track conditions. These conditions allow for the horse to show its fastest speed at the mile, and its purpose is to help a horse achieve a better lifemark and be more marketable. The horse is prompted by runners in harness but the real race is against the clock. For

Express purposes, a time trial is any race in which there is only one, non- maiden entrant.

*Time Trials are usually an example of the horse's maximum speed and thus the time of a time trial should be slightly faster than the horse's normal race times.

*Time of the mile is expressed in minutes, seconds and fifths of seconds. A time of 1:56.3 is one minute, fifty-six and 3/5ths seconds.

*There are three main track sizes: the half mile, the 5/8ths mile and the mile track. Track size is designated as such: 1/2 mile= "h", 5/8 mile= "f", mile= "no letter". There are two other real tracks that do not fit these sizes. Both are 7/8ths mile tracks. They are designated with a "z".

*The reason for track size designation is that the smaller the track, the more turns there are and the slower the race times will be. Thus a lifemark of 7,1:58h is much more impressive than a mark of 7,1:58.

TIMES -GENERAL INFORMATION:

The time the horse finished in should always be listed on their race card/record. This is the easiest way for the racetrack steward to see just how good they have been doing. Remember, list *your horse's* finishing time, NOT that of the winners (unless, of course, they were the winner).

*Times are measured in fifths of seconds. Thus the sequence would be 2:00- 2:00.1- 2:00.2, etc.

*If a horse wins a race at a distance other than a mile, the time can not be used as the lifetime mark.

AFTER THE RACING CAREER:

Once a standardbred's racing days are through, various options await them. Unfortunately, there are those who will cruelly ship them off to slaughter but for many retirees, a much happier future awaits them! Stallions will usually stand stud if they have a nice record or pedigree. Those who don't are often gelded. Most mares will find homes as broodmares. Geldings are often turned into pets, riding horses, Amish Buggy Horses, carriage horses, etc. The standardbred breed is really starting to be recognized as a wonderful all around equine and hitting the show ring post-racing career more than ever. Their gentle nature makes them great for kids, their stature and sturdiness fantastic for adults and their willingness to please and trainability the greatest asset.

BREEDING:

The **United States Trotting Association** (USTA- the governing body of harness racing) has advanced with the times and several breeding options are available today. However, the model racing hobby must be aware of the realism restrictions to be encountered.

Rule: A person cannot ship a real mare overseas to be bred to an exported real stallion. A real mare is restricted to the country (with the exception of US to Canada relations) to the country she is living in.

*Artificial Insemination is allowed but that in itself gives the model racing industry no advantages. It is quite easy to "mail" your van across the country.

*Semen transport and frozen semen are also allowed. On rare occasions a real stallion standing overseas will be breeding mares in the USA with this procedure. It is very pricey however, and is not used that frequently. This has only been in effect since the early 1990s and therefore mares should not be "created" with overseas sires before this and without the approval of the standardbred editor, who will verify whether or not the stallion was even available.

Rule: Real stallions from Europe who are available to US mares will be listed in *The Express* and it should be assumed that any stallion not listed is unavailable.

*Embryo Transplant is now being used. Each mare is limited to one foal a year and can now continue a racing career while another mare carries the foal. Once again, this is very pricey and should only be used with top mares and not on a regular basis. Please allow adequate time for the mare to be brought into breeding condition, bred, the transfer to have taken place, and return to racing condition. Please note that this came into effect in 1998- we can not do embryo transfers before then.

*A mare can race while in foal (a non-embryo transfer situation). However, for speed reasons she can not be raced far into her pregnancy and can not be entered in a claiming race.

*Stallions may breed mares and race during the year. It is rare though and not advised as in many cases the stallion becomes "study" and unmanageable. This should only be used in special cases and an individual would want to get the opinion of another Express member on why they want to do it.

Helpful Articles

The following are two articles I wrote printed in 1996 that I recieved many "thank you!"s over. I hope this helps you too!

TRAINING THE TWO YEAR OLD...

Last year's technique of getting a winning two year old was simply to keep racing in the maidens- the fields got smaller and chances higher as the year went on! But 1996 is totally different and I'm here to share what's worked for me. Although there's nothing better than good old fashioned luck, I have learned a few post-it note tricks!

First and foremost, load up on pedigree notes! Every positive family note you have- write it down. For unraced sires/dams who have no foals racing yet: list their significant siblings and parental achievements, especially those of the dam. While a stallion can sire hundreds of foals with many opportunities to get the great ones, a mare only has 10 to 15 foals in her lifetime. Include immediate family notes if you have nothing to go on.

For first crop stallions and mares with no foals racing yet- good race records do wonders. Be sure to list as many achievements as possible. And if the horse has a poor

race record, just don't mention it. Go back to those family notes.

When dealing with established stallions and mares try to put down three or four of the horses better offspring. Your first choices should always be the horses best foal and it's most recent stakes winner/2:00 minute performer.

Alright, you've got your two year ready and enter him in his first race. If he wins that first start, he should be okay when it comes to winning again. If it's early in the season and he won a Maiden or Baby race, enter him in a stakes race- he'll start a good shot. If he finished well (second or third) in a big tough field, go to the stakes as well. Lots can change in a months time! But if he finished worse than that: add boots, put on a hood, change their shoeing, switch bits, use a different bridle, give them gate practice, add vitamins, loosen hobbles, tighten hobbles, even "give" them a temperature in that start- MAKE AN EXCUSE. It's hard to improve off nothing. Give the track steward a reason to erase that bad finish. It is possible to do this for two or three starts - babies take a while to figure out! But if nothing works either sell, geld or, my favorite, put them out to pasture to mature. (It works! Samantha Taylor was a dismal ninth in her only two year old start. Came back at three to be MHA 3FTOTY!)

If your horse comes from a late developing family, you've got three choices: wait to race the horse until he's 3 (3/up Maidens are often smaller and easier than 2yo Maidens), mention the late developing gene (don't recommend this - honesty is a great trait but it won't help here) or keep quiet. If you keep quiet, than a bad finish can be blamed on genetics, but it won't help you again next month. You may want to quit and try again next year. If you keep quiet and do well, keep those lips locked- there are such things as freaks! If the decision is made to hold off until the age of three, added growth and soundness is a bonus comment for their training notes. These hints can also be used on Maidens of any age, but apply to young horses the most. Their immature attitudes make them the easiest to make excuses for but they can also drive you nuts! Good Luck!

THERE'S GOTTA BE A REASON FOR THAT!...

We've all had it. Little Suzy wins in 1:57 by 23 lengths and everything looks up. So we enter her in her next race with dreams of the next Niatross when....WHAT! Fifth time in 2:01! "Even"! No way! There's gotta be a reason for that!

Guess what! There might be. The following is an assortment of reasons, excuses and notes you can use to get your Little Suzy back on track.

"Uninterested": try a change of eye gear on the bridle. If he's wearing a blind bridle switch to a Kant-See-Back (so he can see the horses alongside of him) or an open bridle (so he can see all around him). This can often excite a horse to the racing mode when he sees what he's up against.

"Looking Around": just the opposite, add a blind bridle to keep his mind on business. Possibly add a head pole which helps keep their heads facing straight ahead.

"Spooked": Couple of choices. Add a blind bridle so he can't see as much. Add ear plugs or a hood (covers ears with rubber ear "muffs" and cloth) so he can't hear as much. And/or train him with other horses (especially important with youngsters) to get them used to the hustle and bustle.

"Broke Stride": There could be a number of reasons: broken equipment, lost shoe, interfered with during the race, takes a bad step, needs different shoeing, etc.

"Even": Any of the above or a physical ailment such as a cold, sore knees, etc. If a horse acquires a number of "evens" you best bet, unfortunately, is to give him a major ailment, give him significant time off and come back fresh with a reason.

An easy way to get back on track is through the use of equipment. Here's a sample:

Add boots: covers the legs from cuts and bruises.

*Tendon and shin boots - cover the inside of the front and hind legs respectively.

*Bell boots: protect the front heel and help the horse reach out more with it's front feet.

*Elbow boots - protects elbows on the horse who reaches back too far with their front feet.

*Knee boots - for narrow chested horses or horses who come close to hitting their knees.

*Brace bandages - acts like the shin boot but also adds support.

Try a Tongue Tie: Keeps the tongue from moving about and getting over the bit.

Trotting Hobbles: Different from pacing hobbles, these connect on the front two legs with a pulley under their

stomach. Contrary to popular belief, they do not prevent a horse from breaking stride, but it does give extra confidence by helping a young trotter steady itself. They are very hard to set up though and are used on a limited basis.

Tighten Hobbles: Tighten them a little to help smooth out a rough gaited pacer.

Loosen Hobbles: Loosen the hobbles to help pacers reach out more.

Change Bits: Find the bit that makes the horse the most responsive.

Earplugs/Hood: Earplugs allow for no noise to be heard, calming the horse down and making him easier to drive. Earplugs can be pulled out at any time in the race by a string that is attached to the sulky. When pulled they cause the horse to become more excited, aggressive and speed up. Hoods also keep the noise out but remain in place the entire mile.

Shoes: Changing shoes can clean up a horse's gait, making them more comfortable and willing to give it their all.

Add Vitamins: Vitamin E and Selenium, in particular, helps keep a horse from tying up. Electrolytes help keep a horse hydrated.

The *most important* thing to remember is to write this information down! A track steward can't read your mind so explain what happened and how the change/addition will help.