

MARK YOUR CARD – HOW TO READ THE RACECARD

TIME OF RACE	DEADLINE TO CONFIRM ENTRY	
TIME JOCKEYS TO BE READY	MAX. NUMBER OF RUNNERS	
<p>SPONSOR, AGE RESTRICTIONS, TYPE OF RACE*, DISTANCE (3m if not stated)</p> <p>Sponsor Details Prize Money and Trophies</p> <p>More detail of race conditions Weights that each age/sex of horse must carry</p>		
Racecard Number	Name of Horse	Weight Carried
Age, Colour, Sex**	Sire (father) – Dam (mother) (Damsire)	
Owner – Qualifying Hunt (Trainer)		Jockey
Colours being worn by jockey		
<i>Form in last 6 races</i>	<i>"Pointer" commentary</i>	<i>"Pointer" rating</i>
Before / = 2 years ago Before - = last year	See "Pointer" Form Guide box for more info (K = trainer wins/runs since last season)	

* Types of Race:

Maiden: for horses that have never won a race

Restricted: for horses that have only won a Maiden and/or Hunt Race

Intermediate: can only have won a Maiden, Restricted and/or Hunt Race

Hunt: for horses qualified with the Hunt promoting the race meeting

Confined: confined to horses from the local region

Conditions: special conditions, e.g. 10yo+, have not won for two years

Nov. Riders: for jockeys who have not ridden more than five winners

Open: any horse can run, for Men only, Ladies only and Mixed

** Colour and Sex:

Most horses are brown (br), bay (b), chestnut (ch) or grey (gr)

Most runners are geldings (g), or mares (m), occasionally ungelded (h)

A big difference between point-to-point horse racing and professional racing is that not all the horses listed will run – so listen carefully for the tannoy announcement and make sure you're ready to mark the horses (and jockeys) that are declared to run

7 things to look out for on a racecard

1. Weight: in theory, the lower the weight, the more chance the horse has got but better horses and older horses carry more – and watch out for overweight announcements!
2. Age: older horses are more experienced, but beware if they're too old – horses generally peak from 8-10, but if they're this old in a Maiden, it may mean they're slow!
3. Trainer: the ones with the highest number of wins and best proportion of wins to runners are worth following
4. Jockey: if you've heard of them, it probably means they're good!
5. Form Figures: look out for 1s – high numbers and Ps are less positive, F & U may denote a bad jumper and if they haven't run this season (no form after – or /) they may not be fit
6. Commentary: read it carefully, as it could give you a good insight
7. Rating: the higher the better, but use in conjunction with other factors – a high rating with poor form figures and no recent runs may be one to avoid!