## HIPICA DIGITAL hipicadigitaI@ gmail.com



INTERPRETATION OF 1st PAGE OF HD BROCHURE FORM AT B
et me explain: Initially, it is important to remember that the heart of the brochure are the last two start on track (The Ua with its Vel and Rem and the Pa with its Vel and Rem). Obviously, for Debutans the last 4 workouts are used, ordering from best to worst workouts. And for horses with 1 Start, the penultimate performance is replaced by the best workout (Vel de la Pa) and the 2nd best workout (Rem de la Pa)
When there are more than two starts, typical races of ALW, CLM, Gr, Stakes, etc, then the LFEE values (Speed rating for life of the horse) is a key factor. This is said,
since the horse could be hidden, depending on his last two performances and the 4 Workouts, he is not appearing well positioned, but his LFE is very high.
The other value that determines that it is a hidden horse is when the well positioned horse appears in the L.Yr.
Now, let's imagine, the contition that is not given by Ua, Pa, MTq, LIFE, L.Yr, there is an important parameter that the TBPT, which determines how effective the trainer is. If the trainer is very effective, it means that he has good horses, and therefore, his horses have a chance, so his last performances or MTq, are not outstanding. I have seen this occur in an aftemeen races one to two times per program.
\%T: It is the percentage calculation, when considering thefactors $\mathrm{TBF} \%, \mathrm{TBFA} \%$ and $\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{T}+5 \%$. These factors are on the individual sheet for each race.
The \%T Factor is very useful, since it is a global factor, which inareates how difficult the race is, or if there is a horse that stands out from the numbers. Values above $80 \%$ of the\% T , are horses with a very high probability of winning and if you don't win, you lose there. Above $90 \%$, it is almost a line, and if it is lost, it usually happens with the 2nd Top of the $\%$ T factor. Most runs are less tham $80 \%$ in $\% T$, therefore a more detailed analysis of the run should be done. GEN: Orange Section $=>$ It is the percentage with LIFE, L.Yr., PHD\%, TBPT, MaxF, A.F. , A.A. , P1-2-sFactors. 6 6BS: They are the six best percentages of the UP, RT T: Blue Section $=>1 t$ is the percentage with MTq, ToFav, VEL, REM, SRG Factors. UP: White Section $=>$ It is the percentage with MUP, \%U-P, \%UOP Factors. $\quad$ high probability of winning.
MUP: It is the normalized maximum value of the columns U-Ve (Speed of the last act), U -Re (Finish of the last act), $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Ve}$ (Speed of the penultimate act) and P-Re (Finish of the penultimate act) performance.
\%U-P: It is the percentage calculation of the horse according to its position in the columns U-Ve; U-Re ; P-Ve; P-Re.
\%UOP: It is the maximum percentage calculation of the horse according to its position in the columns U -Ve; U -Re or $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Ve}$; P -Re.
MTq: The Speed Rating of the Best Workout of the last 4 workouts.
Dta: Distance in furlongs, from Workout (MTq)
\%: Percentage of the MTq of that horse, which exceed the RSR of each horse in the race.
This column is very useful for MC or MDN races, and when the \% value is higher than $60 \%$.
ToFav: Value in \% of the horse's position, according to the Speed Rating Table. This \% is very useful, especially above $85 \%$. Attention with the races < $70 \%$. EL: Value in Speed Rating of the speed of Ua or Pa, of the horse. This factor is very useful for sprinter distance, that is, less than 7 furlongs. REM: Value in Speed Rating of the final action of Ua or Pa, of the horse. This factor is very useful for Route distance, that is, greater than $61 / 2$ furlongs. RG: It is a Speed Rating, which depends on the MTq, Vel, Rem, MSR and RSR. The wonderful thing about SRG is that it lets you know which races are easy to predict and which ones are difficult. Let me explain: It is convenient to establish a difference of points or bodies from the First Top down. For example, consider starting a value of 5 points or 5 bodies. With this value, you can see how many horses go into that initial selection. That is, if there are few horses (easy races, possible line or double line) or if there are many horses (difficult race, it will be necessary to include the majority of possible horses to hit the winner).
IFE: Represents the highest normalized Speed Rating of the horse in all its performance on the track. The value of this factor is normalized, this means that it considers the average and the standard deviation of the race according to the individual LFE values of each horse. For values $>60 \%$, it is recommended to analyze said horse. This factor is extremely useful, as it generally reflects the Speed Rating value of each horse, including the horses that will run for the first time. Imagine you have a horse that appears as 1st or 2nd favorite in LIFE, but does not appear in L.Yr, Ua and Pa. This should be interpreted, as the last performances are not good, or they are rushing to rehearsal, and then throw it to the winner.
LYr: Represents the highest normalized Speed Rating of the horse in the current year. The analysis is similar to LIFE Factor.
HD\% : It represents the quality and running ability of the horse. It is a unique factor, that is, it is not a weighted average of other factors. You can make a first selection considering the first four favorites of PHD\% or consider values equal to or greater than $50 \%$. Values above $70 \%$, are highly ranked horses.
BPT: It is the percentage calculation of Performance Trainer. This factor is very useful when the last two performances and the last 4 workouts are bad.
MaxF: Represents the maximum value of 13 Factors, namely: PHD\%, HD\%, P1-2-3, LIFE, L.Yr, AF, AA, mTq, Vel, Rem, Ua, Pa \& SVR.
216F: It is the percentage calculation of the horse according to its position in all 16 Factors. Next to the percentage value, a number appears, which reflects the
number of times that horse appears in the 16 factors, regardless of its position. This number appears in "Rank 16 F "Factor.
16F: It is the percentage calculation of the horse according to its position on the factors where the horse appears. This factor is very useful for predicting
longshots. Next to the percentage value, a number appears, which reflects the number of times that horse appears in the 16 factors, regardless of its position. This number appears in "R16F" Factor, but expressed as a percentage.
GS: It represents the highest value (\%) of these five factors [6 Best Section (White, Blue \& Orange), \%T, \%16F, M16F and R16F]. You should analyze the "GS" Factor and the position of horse according to the Factors, namely: The best 6 by Section (6BS), \%T, the 4 best by UP, RT and GEN , \%16F, M16F and R16F.
A.F. ; A.A. ; P1-2-3: It represents the quality of the horse, when considering the 1st, 2nd and 3rd position, and the total starts of horse.


