DATATRACK INTERNATIONAL, LLC

What's a BreezeFig?

A **BreezeFig**™ is a simple number that combines time, stride-length, miles-per-hour, and a unique set of power factors for every horse which breezes at least once at a 2-year-old-in training sale, regardless of whether or not it sells, or is scratched before sale day.

Nearly 4,000 horses are sold at eight major 2-year-old sales each year, and all of them breeze at least once against the clock—at either one-eighth mile, one-quarter mile, or three-eighths of a mile, mostly on the dirt, but sometimes on the turf.

The sales below are the ones we deal with. We have separated them into three "Sales Class Edge" levels to reflect the overall quality of the horses that generally come out of these sales:

2-Year-Old Sales Ranked by Sales Class Edge

Class Edge High
OBSFEB, Ocala Breeders' sale at Calder in Miami at the beginning of February
FTFFEB, Fasig-Tipton sale at Calder in Miami at the end of February
BAR, Barretts Select sale at Fairplex Park near Los Angeles in early March
KEEAPR, Keeneland sale in Lexington in early April

Class Edge Good
OBSMAR, Ocala Breeders' sale in Ocala in mid-March
EASMAY, Fasig-Tipton sale in Maryland in mid-May

Class Edge Moderate
OBSAPR, Ocala Breeders' sale in Ocala in mid-April
OBSJUN, Ocala Breeders' sale in Ocala in mid-June

Until now, when these horses got to the races, the handicapper could only see official breezes posted at racetracks in the past performances. BreezeFigs gives the added advantage of telling the handicapper how long the horse has really been in training—a horse that makes its first start in June at Belmont may actually have been sold as a 2-year-old in Miami in February, and the BreezeFig we provide is its first official work—not the one in the past performances.

BreezeFigs have proven extremely effective for owners and trainers in selecting good horses that can win early and become stakes horses. After several years of private testing, we give you that tool to handicap maiden 2-year-old races from March through December and maiden 3-year-old races from January through June with rock-solid data that will give you an edge over other bettors.

How BreezeFigs Work

A BreezeFig is like most speed figures—the higher the number, the faster and classier the horse should be—*regardless of the time a horse breezed against the clock at a sale.* More importantly, a BreezeFig can be a reliable indicator of which horses to use in a race for straight bets and gimmicks at least for its **first three career starts.**

BreezeFigs are provided for colts and for fillies separately, for each breeze distance and surface (turf works are in a separate category).

BreezeFigs are based on a **"Par"** figure for **each sex and distance worked** for each sale—and that Par is generally very close among all sales. Thus, a Par for colts at 1/8 mile at the OBS Calder Sale (OBSFEB) might be 61 and Par for colts at 1/8 mile at Fasig-Tipton Maryland (EASMAY) might be 60. Colts that achieve a BreezeFig of 65 at either sale at that distance should be considered on a par with each other, and are probably good bets.

We separate the horses into four Groups:

Group 1: Horses that scored a BreezeFig **at or above Par** and scored well **on all our important tests.** These horses should *always be considered as a play in their first three starts.*

Group 2: Horses that scored a Breeze Fig **at or above Par** and scored well **on most but not all of our important tests.** These horses *should also be considered as a play in their first three starts.* When Group 1 and Group 2 horses are in the same race (especially from the same sale), and the Group 2 horse has a higher BreezeFig, pay attention to both equally. When the same situation occurs and they are from different sales, take the **Sales Class Edge** (described above) into consideration—*e.g.,* give the edge to the horse that came out of a Class Edge High, but consider using all of them in gimmicks.

Group 3: Horses that scored a BreezeFig at or below Par but did not qualify on one of our three factors. Unless these horses came within a point or two of Par, and come out of a Class Edge High sale and are racing at a mid-to-low level track, **save your money.**

Group 4: Horses that scored well below Par and are fairly hopeless unless racing at low-level tracks. **Save your money.**

Sometimes a horse will have **two BreezeFigs.** In most circumstances, it's because the horse worked twice at different distances or on dirt and turf at the sale (all sales except OBSAPR and EASMAY have two breeze shows a week apart). Generally speaking, **a horse that is in Group 1 and/or Group 2 on both BreezeFigs is a hot play prospect.**

Inside Tips

Without question **the single most important edge** you can get over the handicapper who does not use BreezeFigs **besides the actual Fig** is right there in the first line of the past performances of every horse listed in the printed *Form* or the track program.

Many times horses will be identified as having been sold at a yearling sale when, in fact, they were sold as yearlings and brought back to be resold (pinhooked) as a 2-year-old but did not sell at that sale for one of two reasons:

1) The horse went through the ring at the 2-year-old sale but did not meet its reserve. We list it as RNA in the "Comments" line.

2) The horse breezed at least one time at the sale and then was withdrawn because for some reason the consignor thought better of it. We list these horses in the "Comments" section as SCRATCHED.

The printed past performances will not carry any reference to those events.

There are also many horses that do not have any kind of sales reference in the PP lines that also were entered at 2-year-old sales, breezed, and either failed to meet their reserve (RNA) or were withdrawn after they breezed (SCRATCHED).

As Willy Loman said in *Death of a Salesman,* if those are Group 1 or Group 2 horses, "attention must be paid" to RNA or SCRATCHED. Here's why: An RNA horse may have actually been considered a hot prospect at the sale, but his owner might have wanted too high a price. In some cases, the RNA price is in excess of $250,000 at Class Edge High sales. In some cases it's well below $50,000 at Class Edge Good and Class Edge Moderate sales. We can't give you the last bid for each horse, but we can do even better than that:

We give you its BreezeFig because we caught its work and came up with the Fig.

Only handicappers using BreezeFigs have this edge—and if you don't think it's important, think of the following scenario:

Second race, Saratoga, August 18, 2004: Maiden 2yo fillies, six furlongs, field of eight, seven first-timers. The favorite was Cape of Good Hope, who'd already started once and was a Group 1 horse at FTFFEB with a 67 BreezeFig on a 62 Par. You had to use her, but she was even 11-to-10 favorite. None of the others showed that they were sold as 2-year-olds, except that in **BreezeFigs** two popped out: Alfonsina was an RNA at OBSAPR, Group 2, 65 on a 61 Par; and Hanging Chads was an RNA at EASMAY, G2 with a 62 on a 58 Par. Cape of Good Hope was 5 over Par and 11-to-10; Alfonsina was 4 over Par and 4-to-1; Hanging Chads was 4 over Par and 18-to-1. If you boxed all three of them, you would have watched Alfonsina win by four and Hanging Chads get up for second, a half length and a head in front of Cape of Good Hope who tired late to be fourth. Alfonsina paid $10 and kicked off an exacta with Hanging Chads worth $153.50 and a quinella worth $97.00.

Over the next several months, most of your opportunity to use BreezeFigs will be confined to horses that were in 2-year-old sales last year—in other words, you will be betting 3-year-olds in their first three starts before the 2-year-old season gets under way. **Use exactly the same approach that you would use for 2-year-olds…in fact, in many cases, the payoffs could be better.** That's because many times horses that come out in their 3-year-old year are meeting horses that have already proven they cannot win, or don't like to run. Use **BreezeFigs** assiduously to score here.

When the 2-year-olds begin to come out, pay attention to the following guidelines:

1) Horses that come out of OBSFEB, OBSMAR and OBSAPR are very prevalent early on in races at Calder; separate them according to **BreezeFigs** and feast.

2) Horses that come out of the KEEAPR sale are often good bets early on at Churchill Downs in May and June.

3) Horses that come out of the BAR sale should be carefully considered in all California races, north or south.

4) Horses that come out of OBSFEB, FTFFEB and OBSMAR should be strongly considered in all state-bred races in New York and elsewhere.

5) Horses that were RNA or SCRATCHED from OBSFEB and FTFFEB should be strongly considered at Saratoga, Monmouth and Belmont's autumn meet.

6) When you are faced with horses that show in their PP's that they sold for a ton of money ($300,000 and up) at any 2-year-old sale, make sure their **BreezeFig** *is high enough to give you value, especially if there are horses with higher Figs that sold for less money in the same race.*

7) Search **BreezeFigs** carefully for horses that breezed on the **turf, either at FTFFEB or KEEAPR,** and when they get to the weeds, bet your brains out.