

AHP Style Guide for Equine Publications

A

"A" License *USTA*

"A" Tracks, "B" Tracks *USTA*

A, AA, AAA, AAAT, B

AAEP, American Association of Equine Practitioners

A-B-C racing *USTA*

AjPHA, American Junior Paint Horse Association

ACE – acetylpromazine

ACHA – American Cutting Horse Association

AFA – American Farriers Association

AHSA – American Horse Shows Association

AI – artificial insemination

ANHA – American Novice Horse Association, *Cowboy Publishing Group*

APHA, American Paint Horse Association

APHA Champion

APHA Youth Champion Award

APHA Superior All-Around-Horse Award

APHA Superior Event Horse Award

APHA Supreme Champion Award

APHA World Championship Show

ApHC, Appaloosa Horse Club

AQHA, American Quarter Horse Association

ASHA, American Saddlebred Horse Association

ATPC, American Team Penning Association

a half-mile track

a five-eighths-mile track

a three-quarter-mile track

Academy – Upper case when in a proper name (The Academy of Arts and Sciences). Lower case on a second reference (the academy had a meeting). Avoid second references such as "The Cleveland academy."

accommodate

account wagering Betting by phone, in which a bettor must open an account with a track or off-track agency. A euphemism for phone betting. Such systems should be identified as telephone-account wagering in the first reference.

accoutrements

acknowledgment

acre – use numbers, 4-acre pasture

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

Acronyms Letters that take the place of words or phrases that are pronounced as words. For instance, NYRA is an acceptable second reference for the New York Racing Association. See abbreviations.

across the board A bet on a horse to win, place, and show. If the horse wins, the player collects three ways; if second, two ways (place and show); and if third, one way (show).

action (n.) 1) A horse's manner of moving. 2) A term meaning wagering. The horse took a lot of action.

acupressure Utilizing stimulation on acupuncture points to treat an animal.

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

added money (n.) Money added to the purse of a race by the racing association, a breeding fund, or other source. The association's money is added to the amount paid by owners in nomination, eligibility, entry, and starting fees. The purse of the Lane's End Breeders' Futurity

(G2) is \$400,000 added. Added-money stakes became less common in the 1990s as more tracks went to guaranteed purses.

added-money (adj.) The Cigar Mile Handicap (G1) is an added-money event.

added weight A horse carrying more weight than the conditions of the race require, usually because the jockey exceeds the assigned weight. See overweight.

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

Addresses – Use varies by publication. Some abbreviate street names and others do not.. **SEE STATES.**

adviser Not advisor.

aficionado

affect versus effect Effect as a noun means result. Effect as a verb means to bring about or accomplish. Affect means to influence. In practical use, effect is most often a noun, and affect is almost always used as a verb.

afterward (no s)

age All Thoroughbreds born in the Northern Hemisphere celebrate their birthday on January 1. For the Southern Hemisphere, the birthdays are as follows: South America, July 1; South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, August 1. Hyphenation of ages in text depends upon the use. He is two years old. He is a two-year-old. The two-year-old filly was purchased for \$35,000.

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. The phrase jockey's agent is preferred over jockey agent or jock's agent.

aide/aid – An aide is a person who helps, but you can come to someone's aid.

aisleway

aired Not running at best speed in a race; won particularly easily by open lengths.

airtight

aka Abbreviation for also known as; no periods, no spaces.

Ak-Sar-Ben Use historical spelling and punctuation for former racetrack in Omaha, Nebraska. See Appendix A for correct names for racetracks.

a la carte

all-age race A race for two-year-olds and up.

all-around Capitalized only when part of a name of an award.

alleyway

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

all out (adv.) When a horse extends itself to the utmost. all-out (adj.) The horse scored an all-out victory.

all right (adv.) Never alright. Hyphenated only if used colloquially as a compound modifier. He is an all-right guy.

all time (n.) Skip Away is the leading North American earner of all time. all-time (adj.) The all-time leading earner.

Alongside

although – though can be substituted, but although should be used when starting a sentence; however, no comma following although. *Cowboy Publishing Group*

also-eligible (n.) A horse officially entered for a race, but not permitted to start unless the field is reduced by scratches below a specified number. Always hyphenated.

also-ran (n.) A horse that does not finish first, second, or third.

a.m. Lowercase with periods. See p.m.

American Championship Harness Series USTA

American Championship Racing Series Defunct series of races held from 1991 to '93.

Conceived by Barry Weisbord, the ACRS consisted of a series of races for older horses run at a number of tracks around the country. A bonus system based on total number of points earned in each race based on finish position was paid to encourage participation and keep horses in the events that were familiar to racing fans. All the races were televised on either the ABC network or its sister cable network ESPN.

American Horse Council A national association of individuals, organizations, and companies formed as a lobbying group to represent all breeds of the horse industry. Based in Washington, D.C., the AHC works on tax regulations, import and export rules, disease prevention and control, trails and recreation enhancement, and humane concerns. Begun in 1969, AHC was formed as an advocate of the entire American horse industry, though started principally by Thoroughbred interests concerned about legislation that was being discussed in Congress that would have negatively affected racing and breeding.

American-National USTA

American Paint Horse Association Headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas. Website is www.apha.com.

American Quarter Horse Association Headquarters in Amarillo, Texas. Website is www.aqha.com.

American Youth Horse Council (AYHC) Website is www.ayhc.com

American Stud Book Official book of foal registrations maintained by the Jockey Club.

amid

Amishman

among

ampersands Used only in abbreviations and firm names. Dow Jones & Co. It is not a catchall substitute for the word "and." and/or This phrase is frequently misused because in most cases the meaning actually is one or the other. In a few cases, however, the sentence actually means either of two possibilities or both of them. In those cases, however, a more elegant construction than and/or is available. Under the state guidelines, the penalty for a clenbuterol positive was a \$1,000 fine, a 30-day suspension, or both.

anesthesia

angular limb deformity A limb that does not have correct conformation because of developmental problems in the angles of the joints.

anhidrosis Inability to sweat in response to work output or increases in body temperature. A horse with this condition is 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 sometimes 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.

anthelmintic

anti-inflammatory

antivenin

anxious The root of anxious is anxiety, and proper use of the word usually should be limited to situations involving anxiety. In many cases, the proper word choice is eager. For instance, The actor was anxious for the show to begin, but the audience was eager to see the opening scene. The nervous filly was anxious behind the starting gate, but the champion was eager to go to the lead on the backstretch.

any more

apical (fracture) See sesamoid bones.

apostrophes Indicates the possessive cases of nouns, omission of figures, and contractions. I've, isn't. Avoid the use of contractions in copy. Omission of figures—'90, '90s, class of '72. The apostrophe use or lack thereof should follow the official name of group, institution, locality. Prince of Wales's Stakes, Ocala Breeders' Sales Co., California Thoroughbred Breeders Association, Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association. See abbreviations (Days, years), contractions, dates, plurals, possessives, years.

Appaloosa

apprentice jockey Rider at the beginning of his career who has not ridden a certain number of winners within a specified period of time. Also known as a bug rider, from the asterisk used in racing programs and past performances to denote the weight allowance such riders receive.

apprentice allowance Weight concession given to an apprentice rider—usually ten pounds until the fifth winner, seven pounds until the 35th winner, and five pounds for one calendar year

from the 35th winner. More rarely, a three-pound allowance is allowed to a rider under contract to a specific stable or owner for two years from his or her first win. This rule varies from state to state. Apprentices do not receive an allowance when riding in a stakes race. All jockeys going from track to track must have a receipt from the clerk of scales from their track verifying the jockey's most recent total number of wins. Also known as a bug, from the asterisk used in racing programs and past performances to denote the weight allowance.

apron The (usually) paved area between the grandstand and the racing surface.

Arabian Breed of horse is capitalized. *Appaloosas, Quarter Horse, Morgan, Thoroughbred, Standardbred*. See breeds.

Arabic numerals See numbers.

Arizona Symposium on Racing

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 buildup 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 containing a lens that is 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 to view the damaged area. signs include inability to sweat, increased respiratory rate, elevated body temperature, and decreased exercise tolerance. The condition sometimes can be reversed if the horse is moved to a more temperate climate.

Art Rooney Memorial *USTA*

articles The word *the* does not have to precede the names of organizations. Inclusion of *the* will depend on use. If the sentence structure requires the word *the*, insert it. If it reads fine without it, leave it out. The HBPA board of directors met today. NYRA executives met recently. See **acronyms, abbreviations**.

article titles – Quotes, no italics

articles, omission of Frequently, writers will omit the article *the* from the beginning of a lead sentence. Reason for his dismissal was flagrant absenteeism. This is case of old-time journalese and is best avoided. If the word "the" at the beginning of a story is undesirable—and it often is—the best tactic is to rewrite the sentence.

articular cartilage Cartilage that covers the ends of bones where they meet in a joint.

artificial breeding Includes artificial insemination or embryo transfer (transplants). Not approved by the Jockey Club.

artwork

arytenoid cartilages Triangular cartilages in the upper part of the entrance to the larynx.

Movements of the arytenoid cartilages control the diameter of the laryngeal opening.

Association of Racing Commissioners International (RCI) Formerly the National Association of State Racing Commissioners (NASRC) before name change. Office based in Lexington. Use RCI on second reference.

Ascarids

aside – aside from, not just aside *Cowboy Publishing Group*

ass

association – Capitalize as a formal name, but lower case on second reference. Correct abbreviation is assn. On first reference, spell out association with acronym in parentheses. Second reference can be just acronym.

asterisk Used with names of horses to denote they were imported to the United States.

Practice preceded the use of country codes starting on January 1, 1977. An asterisk is also often used to denote an apprentice jockey is riding.

ataxia Loss or failure of muscular coordination.

at the three-quarters

at the five-eighths

at stud

at present – means now. “Presently” means in a little while or shortly. “At present” generally the preferred usage. *Cowboy Publishing Group*

Atlantic City Race Course USTA

Atlantic Sires Stakes USTA

atrophy To waste away; usually used in describing muscles.

attorney, lawyer The words are not interchangeable. A lawyer is a person who has earned a law degree and is practicing law. He or she becomes an attorney when representing someone. Two proper uses—A tax lawyer, John Jones specialized in cases involving the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Dean Sarvis’s attorney said he had appealed the Indiana suspension.

attribution A person being quoted directly must be identified by name as early as possible, usually in a sentence preceding the quote or at the end of the first sentence of the quote. “The horse will race tomorrow,” Smith said. Not, “The horse will race tomorrow. Next month we will think of some other race,” he said. Not, “The horse will race tomorrow. Next month we will think of some other race,” Smith said. Additionally, any time another person is quoted, the new person must be identified by name within the next quote. Do not make the reader guess who is talking.

audiovisual

Australian races In racecourse designations, the abbreviated name of the racing association is denoted without periods. VRC Derby, AJC Derby.

autopsy – for a person; a horse has a necropsy USTA

auxiliary starting gate A second starting gate used when the number of horses in a race exceeds the capacity of the main starting gate.

average earnings are USTA

average earnings index (AEI) A breeding statistic that compares racing earnings of a stallion or mare’s foals to those of all other foals racing at that time. An AEI of 1.00 is considered average, 2.00 is twice the average, 0.50 half the average, etc.

ivermectin

awhile, a while Word “for” is implicit in awhile. He plans to stay awhile. He plans to stay for a while.

AXCIS Information Network Inc. USTA

B

BBA, British Bloodstock Agency

BHB, British Horseracing Board

baby race A race for two-year-olds. Use should be limited to direct quotes. **back at the knee** A leg that looks as though it has a backward arc, with its apex at –B– **baby race** A race for two-year-olds. Use should be limited to direct quotes.

baby-sit

back at the knee A leg that looks as though it has a backward arc, with its apex at the knee when viewed from the side.

back seat

backstretch 1) Straight portion of the far side of the racing surface between the turns. 2) Generally, a racetrack’s stable area, which often contains dormitories, a track kitchen, chapel, and recreation area for stable employees. It gained its name because most stable areas are located along the racetrack’s backstretch. The area also is known colloquially as backside, but that use should be limited to direct quotations. To avoid confusion, stable area is the preferred term. See also racetrack slang.

Backward Not backwards. **back yard** (n.) **back-yard** (adj.)

Bacteria A plural noun and requires a plural verb. The singular is bacterium. **bad doer** A horse with a poor appetite, a condition that may be due to nervousness or other causes.

bald face

ballclub, ballpark, ballplayer, ballroom

banamine

bandana

Band-Aid Trademarked name for an adhesive bandage.

Bandage Bandages used on a 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 the weight-bearing portion of the canter. A horse may also wear standing bandages, thick cotton wraps used during shipping and while in the stall to prevent swelling, injury, or both.

bankroll

barbecue (not bar-b-que)

barbed-wire

barn name

barn sour

barnyard

barren Used to describe a mare that was bred and did not conceive during the last breeding season.

Barrier A starting device used in steeplechasing consisting of an elastic band stretched across the racetrack; the elastic cords spring back when released. Also known as a tape.

barrel divisions – 1D not 1-D *Cowboy Publishing Group*

barrel racer

barrel times – no colon in front of time; not :14.58

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.

base The portion of the track that lies under the thick, top layer (see cushion). The base provides support and drainage.

basilar (fracture) See sesamoid bones.

bat A jockey's whip.

battery A term for an illegal electrical device used by a jockey to stimulate a horse by electrical shock during a race. Also known as a machine or joint.

Battle of Saratoga *USTA*

bay A horse color that varies from a yellow-tan to a bright auburn. The mane, tail, and lower portion of the legs are always black, except where white markings are present.

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.

bedroll

bell Signal sounded when the starter opens the gates or, at some tracks, to mark the close of betting.

bell boots

bellwether A leader or trendsetter. In its original meaning, a bellwether is a sheep, usually wearing a bell, that led the flock. It has nothing to do with good weather.

bellyband

Bereiter - *Dressage Today*, (rider)

Bereiteranwartev – *Dressage Today*, (student rider)

Berry's Creek Pace *Hoof Beats*

between and among In general, between designates a relationship between two entities, and among describes the relationship of three or more entities. For instance, The agreement between Churchill Downs and the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association set aside a percentage of simulcast wagering for purses. Or, An agreement among the nation's racetracks established a set rate for simulcasting signals. This is in accord with the AP Stylebook. However, one of the 20th century's pre-eminent arbiters of style, the late Theodore Bernstein, maintained that between could be used for more than two entities if a strong relationship exists. For instance, Bernstein would defend the sentence: The new contract between Hollywood Park, Santa Anita Park, and the tracks' suppliers was signed on July 15. While it is not incorrect among the nation's racetracks established a set rate for simulcasting signals. This is in accord with the AP Stylebook. However, one of the 20th century's pre-eminent arbiters of style, the late Theodore Bernstein, maintained that between could be used for more than two entities if a strong relationship exists. For instance, Bernstein would defend the sentence: The new contract between Hollywood Park, Santa Anita Park, and the tracks' suppliers was signed on July 15. While it is not incorrect to use between in this or a similar to the relationship of two entities.

Beyer number A handicapping tool, popularized by author Andrew Beyer, assigning a numerical value (speed figure) to each race run by a horse based on final time and track condition. This enables different horses running at different racetracks to be objectively compared. Because the Beyer number is a handicapping tool, we do not refer to Beyer figures

in race reports. If the race was worthy of a high Beyer number, then the circumstances of the race will clearly reveal why the race was noteworthy. Beyer number A handicapping tool, popularized by author Andrew Beyer, assigning a numerical value (speed figure) to each race run by a horse based on final time and track condition. This enables different horses running at different racetracks to be objectively compared. Because the Beyer number is a handicapping tool, we do not refer to Beyer figures in race reports. If the race was worthy of a high Beyer number, then the circumstances of the race will clearly reveal why the race was noteworthy.

bid in The act of buying back a horse that does not meet the reserve at public auction. See buy-back, reserve not attained, RNA.

bid spotter Two words.

Big Red Refers to either of two famous chestnut-colored horses: Man o' War or Secretariat.

billions, millions Hyphenated when word replaces Arabic numbers. 7,000,000,000 becomes 7-billion. Do not go beyond two decimals. 1.35-billion people. Billion in Britain is the equivalent of a trillion in the United States. See **numbers**.

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

Billy Haughton "Good Guy" Award USTA

bio-tech

bimonthly/semimonthly – Bimonthly means occurring every two months. Semimonthly means twice a month. Also applies to biweekly, semiweekly, biennially, semiannually.

Birthdays All Thoroughbreds born in the Northern Hemisphere celebrate their birthday on January 1. For the Southern Hemisphere, the birthdays are as follows: South America, July 1; South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, August 1.

bit A stainless steel, rubber, or aluminum bar attached to the bridle; it is placed in the bar, the space between front and back teeth 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.

bitmaker

bitmaking

black A horse color that includes the muzzle, flanks, mane, tail, and legs, unless white markings are present.

Black-Eyed Susan The name of the stakes race at Pimlico Race Course.

black-eyed Susan The name of the flower.

Blacksmith A horseshoer who also works with metals. A farrier works with horses' feet. Not interchangeable with farrier. Some blacksmiths might be farriers, but farriers are not blacksmiths.

black type Boldface type, used in sales catalogs and stakes shells, to distinguish horses that have won or placed in a stakes race. Sales companies today have eliminated the use of black type for stakes below a certain monetary level—\$15,000 in 1985; \$20,000 from 1986-'89; \$25,000 beginning in 1990; and \$30,000 beginning in 2002. If a horse's name appears in boldface capital letters in a catalog or stakes shell, the horse has won at least one black-type event. If the name appears in boldface type with capital and lower-case letters, the horse was second or third in at least one black-type event. Black type was awarded to fourth-place finishers in graded races before January 1, 1990. *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* in its stakes shells uses black type for any added-money winner regardless of size of purse and does not follow catalog standards.

black-box testing USTA

black type (n.) *He earned black type for the first time with his victory in the Stymie Handicap.*

black-type (adj.) *He was a black-type performer.*

black type committee on pedigrees USTA

black type standards USTA

bleeder A horse that bleeds within its lungs when small capillaries that surround the lungs' air sacs (alveoli) rupture. The veterinary term is exercise-induced **pulmonary hemorrhage**. Blood may be seen coming out of the horse's nostrils, known as **epistaxis**, although it is typically discovered by an examination using a fiber optic endoscope examination after exercise or

racing. Hot, humid weather and cold conditions are known to exacerbate the problem. The most common preventative treatment currently available is the use of the diuretic **furosemide** (Salix). Less than one bleeder in 20 shows signs of epistaxis.

blind switch A circumstance in which a rider's actions cause him to be impeded during a race when moving into a space in which he finds himself blocked.

blinkers A cup-shaped device to limit a horse's vision and thus prevent it from swerving from objects or other horses on either side while racing. Blinker cups come in a variety of sizes and shapes to allow as little or as much vision as the trainer feels is necessary and may be attached to a hood or bridle.

blister Counterirritant causing acute inflammation used to increase blood supply and blood flow and to promote healing in the leg.

Bloodline

blood horse

bloodstock Horses of Thoroughbred breeding, especially such horses used for or considered in relation to racing.

bloodstock agent A person who advises or represents a buyer or seller of Thoroughbreds at a public auction or a private sale. A bloodstock agent usually works on commission, often 5% of the purchase or sale price, and can also prepare a horse for sale.

blood type (n.) blood-type (adj. and v.) Blood-type and blood-typing.

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 is necessary before registration papers will be issued by the Jockey Club. *Thoroughbred Times*

USTA Blood Typing Department USTA

blowout (n.) 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.

blow out (v.) *He will blow out a quarter-mile before the race.* **blue roan**

Bluegrass (USTA races)

Bluegrass-Meadow Lands Farm 2-year-old colt pace

Bluegrass-Cane Run Farm 2-year-old filly pace

Bluegrass-Walnut Hall Cup 2-year-old colt trot

Bluegrass-Johnston Memorial 2-year-old filly trot

Bluegrass-Walnut Hall Farm 3-year-old colt pace

Bluegrass-Cuddy Farms 3-year-old filly pace

Bluegrass-Transylvania 3-year-old colt trot

Bluegrass-Dunroven Stud 3-year-old filly trot

Bluegrass Capitalize when describing the Central Kentucky region and specifically Fayette County and contiguous counties.

bluegrass (lowercase) Any of a large genus (*Poa*) of temperate and arctic forage grasses found in Central Kentucky and elsewhere.

Blue Grass Stakes Graded race conducted at Keeneland Race Course.

blue hen Lowercase. Used to describe a great broodmare, producer of a number of stakes winners and whose daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters in turn produced important winners.

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

Blue Ribbon Fair Award USTA

board – Lower case unless part of a proper name. (The Ohio State Medical Board voted against an increase, but the board later reneged on its promise.)

board of directors

boat race Slang for a fixed race.

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 its knees.

bobblehead doll

bog spavin A filling with excess synovial fluid of the largest joint of the hock, called the tarsocrural joint.

bolas

bolt Sudden veering from a straight course, usually to the outside rail.

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

bone graft Using 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.

book titles – generally italicized

bookie Short for bookmaker.

bookmaker A person who books bets.

Bootmaker

Boots And Saddles Series USTA

Bosal

both – often unnecessary *Cowboy Publishing Group*

bots

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

bottom line A Thoroughbred's breeding on the female side, most specifically applied to the tail-female line listed on the bottom of a standard pedigree diagram.

Bounce A poor race run immediately after a career-best or near-best performance.

bowed tendon A type of tendinitis. 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 reinjure the tendon when they return to strenuous training. 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. In the mid-1990s, an alternative therapy involving injection of beta-aminopropionitrile fumarate (BAPN-F) directly into the tendon was refined.

Box 1) A wagering term denoting a combination bet whereby all possible numeric combinations are covered for certain horses. 2) A disadvantageous position in a race, behind and between horses.

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.

Brackets 1) Used for parenthetical material that is already inside parentheses. Saratoga Special winner Tarboosh (sire of Just a Game [Ire], champion turf filly or mare of 1980). 2) Used to insert editorial note, clarification, or information into a quote or verbatim excerpt to denote the added material is not part of the original and/or replaces missing words. "I saw [Point Given] on the outside, and he looked strong," Pat Day said. [Jockey] Tod Sloan returned to riding this week in England. 3) As an editor's note: [Editor's Note: The case never went to court.]

braidwork

bran

brand name

brand new – Something is brand new, but it's a brand-new bike.

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. 2) To leave from the starting gate.

breakage In pari-mutuel payoffs, which are rounded down to a nickel or dime, the pennies that are left over. Breakage may be used for any of a number of purposes. Depending upon a state's rules of racing, the money goes to the state, the track, purses, or benevolence programs.

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

break (or broke) maiden Term describing when a horse or rider wins the first race of its career. This phrase borders on racetrack jargon and should be avoided.

breast collar

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

bred 1) A horse is considered to have been bred in the state or country of its birth. Secretariat was a Virginia-bred. 2) The past tense of breed.

breeder Owner of the dam at time of foaling unless the dam was under a lease or foal sharing arrangement at the time of foaling. In that case, the person(s) specified by the terms of the agreement is (are) the breeder(s) of the foal.

breed-back rule Restriction imposed in some jurisdictions that for a mare's offspring to be eligible for state-bred bonuses, the mare, after foaling, must be bred to a stallion standing in that state.

breeder/owner USTA

Breeders Crown USTA races

Breeders Crown Open Pace

Breeders Crown Mare Pace

Breeders Crown Open Trot

Breeders' Cup World Thoroughbred Championships Thoroughbred racing's yearend championship consists of races conducted on one day at one of several major North American racetracks each year. The Breeders' Cup concept was developed by Lexington breeder John R. Gaines. The first Breeders' Cup races were run in 1984 at Hollywood Park in Inglewood, California. Breeders' Cup day now comprises eight races totaling \$14-million: \$2-million Breeders' Cup Distaff, for three-year-olds and older, fillies and mares, at 1 1/8 miles; \$1-million Breeders' Cup Juvenile Fillies, for two-year-old fillies at 1 1/16 miles; \$1-million Breeders' Cup Mile, for three-year-olds and older at one mile on turf; \$1.5-million Breeders' Cup Sprint, for three-year-olds and older at six furlongs; \$1-million Breeders' Cup Filly and Mare Turf, for fillies and mares at 1 1/4 miles on turf; \$1-million Breeders' Cup Juvenile, for two-year-olds at 1 1/16 miles; \$2-million Breeders' Cup Turf, for three-year-olds and older at 1 1/2 miles on turf; \$4-million Breeders' Cup Classic, for three-year-olds and older at 1 1/4 miles. The Classic was raised to \$4-million from \$3-million beginning with the 1996 running at Woodbine racetrack; the Distaff was increased from \$1-million to \$2-million in 1998; the Mile and Juvenile were raised from \$1-million to \$1.5-million for 2003. The Filly and Mare Turf was added for 1999. The distances of some of the races have been changed over the years, sometimes due to the configuration of the host track. The Breeders' Cup Steeplechase was run from 1986 through '93 and resumed in 2000. Breeders' Cup Ltd. also contributes funds to existing races, and each of those races has Breeders' Cup as part of its name, such as the Gamely Breeders' Cup Handicap (G1).

Breeders' Cup USTA

Breeders' Cup Race names stand alone without the word Stakes following Breeders' Cup Sprint; not Breeders' Cup Sprint Stakes or Sprint alone (but Sprint alone is acceptable on second reference). Use full name; do not shorten to Cup.

Breeders' Cup day Annual day of eight championship races.

Breeders' Cup Ltd. Corporate entity that oversees the Breeders' Cup program. It is a not-for-profit organization with its office in Lexington.

Breeders' Cup preview day Series of races held at Belmont Park in the fall preceding Breeders' Cup day itself.

Breeders Trust APHA

breeding fund A state fund set up to provide bonuses for state-breds.

breeding right The right to breed one mare per year to a specific stallion. Breeding rights, as opposed to stallion shares, do not usually come with bonuses (money derived from extra seasons sold), nor are they assessed expenses.

breeds Capitalize names of horse breeds. *Thoroughbred, Arabian, Quarter Horse*. For breeds not listed, capitalize words derived from proper nouns; use lowercase elsewhere, basset hound, Boston terrier.

Breeding Stock, breeding stock – Capitalized when referring to APHA's Breeding Stock registry, lowercase otherwise.

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

bridge jumper A person who wagers large amounts of money, usually on short-priced horses to show, hoping to realize a small but almost certain profit. The term comes from the structure these bettors may seek if they lose.

bridle A piece of equipment, usually made of leather or nylon, that fits on a horse's head; other equipment, such as a bit and the reins, are attached to it.

bridlepath

bring, take The word bring implies that the travel is in the direction of the writer. Thus, the sentence, "He plans to bring his horse to Philadelphia Park," would be correct only if written in

Bensalem, Pennsylvania. The sentence should read, He plans to take his horse to Philadelphia Park.

British Bloodstock Agency On second reference to British Bloodstock Agency (England) or British Bloodstock Agency (Ireland), acceptable acronym is BBA, with no periods after each letter. BBA (Ireland). Always spell out in first reference.

Broke

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

Bronchodilator A drug that widens the airways in the lungs to improve breathing and to relieve muscle contraction or buildup of mucus.

Broodmare A mare that has been bred and is used to produce foals.

broodmare sire The maternal sire; the sire of the dam.

Broodmare Sire Index The Broodmare Sire Index is an average of the Racing Index (RI) of all foals out of the sire's daughters that started at least three times. For BSI to be calculated, a broodmare sire must be represented by a minimum of 75 starters lifetime. See Racing Index, Sire Index.

Broodmare of the Year Initial caps to denote only the Kentucky Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Broodmare of the Year. All other state breeders' organizations' top broodmares are lowercase. See Horse of the Year.

bronze medallion -ApHC, lower case

broodmare

browband

brown

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. 3) A type of obstacle used in brush1) During a race, two horses who slightly touch each other. 2) Injury that occurs when one hoof strikes the inside of the opposite limb. 3) A type of obstacle used in steeplechase racing.

buckaroo

buckboard

bucked shins Inflammation of the covering of the bone (periosteum) of the front surface of the cannon bone to which young horses are particularly susceptible. This is primarily a condition of the front legs.

buck-kneed

buckskin

Budweiser Beacon Course USTA race

bug See apprentice allowance.

bug boy See apprentice rider.

build-up

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

bullets(•) Used in editorial copy and charts to highlight closely related material. The bullet should follow either a colon or an ending period. Bulleted items most commonly are separated by semicolons; the next-to-last item has a word "and." Initial word of each bulleted item is capitalized.

bullet (work) The best workout time for a particular distance on a given day at a track. Derived 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.

bullhide

bull rider

bullring A small racetrack, usually less than one mile in circumference. burn(ed) See run down. Commonly used in the term burned heels.

bunkhouse

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 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).

bus, bused, busing

businessman, businesswoman, business people

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

Butazolidin Proper noun, as is Bute; lowercase phenylbutazone.

buy-back A horse put through a public auction that fails to 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. A synonym for reserve not attained (RNA). See bid in, reserve not attained, RNA.

buzzword

B.V.M.S. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

B.V.Sc. Bachelor of Veterinary Science.

by, sired by – (stallion or stallion's name) out of (mare or mare's name)

bylaws – OQHA Bylaws are capitalized because it refers to an official document. On generic or second references, lowercase. (The society altered its bylaws as ordered.)

byproduct

C

C.K.G. Billings Amateur Driving Championship Series USTA

CRI – Concours de Reining International, International Reining Competition

CRI-A – Category A has guaranteed prize money of CHF 15,000 or more (\$10,00 USD)

CRI-B – Category B has guaranteed prize money of CHF 14,999 or less

CRIO – Concours de Reining International Official International Team and Individual Reining Competition

Cadre Noir – *Dressage Today*

cakewalk

Racing at Cal-Expo, not Cal-Expo USTA

California Sire Stakes USTA race

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. (Calk is preferred spelling over caulk.)

(race) call Running position of horses in a race at various points.

camaraderie

Camas Prairie stump race – ApHC, capitalize name, not event.

campfire

campsite

camouflage

Canada Canadian provinces and territories are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, and Nunavut Territory (eastern Canadian Arctic). With the exception of Nunavut, whose government was formed in 1999 and whose population is 85% Inuit, the Canadian provinces are well-known to our readers.

Therefore, it is neither necessary nor desirable to use the word Canada when identifying a Canadian province. Correct usage: *David S. Willmot is a leading Ontario breeder. The track is located in Saskatchewan.*

Canadian graded stakes Effective in 1999, Canada left the North American Graded Stakes Committee (thereafter the American Graded Stakes Committee) and began to assign its own stakes gradings. Graded stakes in 1998 and earlier do not carry a country designation, such as the 1997 Canadian International Stakes (G1). Canadian graded races in 1999 and thereafter require a country designation. 2000 E. P. Taylor Stakes (Can-G1).

cancelled

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

canter

canter depart *Dressage Today*

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 by 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.

capital City where the seat of government is located. See **capitol**. **Capitol**

capitalization In general, avoid unnecessary capitalization. Use a capital letter only under the following guidelines. Also refer to other sections, such as Thoroughbred names, to find other rules governing capitalization.

NAMES: Capitalization of names should follow the use of preference of the person. In general, foreign articles are lowercase when used with a foreign name, initials, or title.

Allaire duPont, Charles de Gaulle, Gen. de Gaulle. Capitalize only at the start of a sentence.

De Kwiatkowski bought Calumet Farm. Capitalize names of familial relationships only when used as a proper noun. Joe cried when Dad died. My dad was a horseplayer. Capitalize

trade names and trademark names. Xerox. Capitalize names of races. Caucasian, Native American. Both black and AfricanAmerican are acceptable for those of African descent.

Capitalize common nouns as part of formal names. Hoover Dam, Missouri River, Bourbon County Courthouse, Empire State Building, Blue Room, Wall Street, Hollywood Boulevard.

PERSONAL TITLES: Uppercase titles when they precede a name (but not descriptions such as trainer, foreman, defense attorney, or farm manager). Lowercase after the name.

President Joe De Francis, but Joe De Francis, president. Lowercase titles standing alone or following a name. Exception—The incumbent President of the United States is always

capitalized. Uppercase titles of authority before name, but lowercase standing alone or following a name. Ambassador John Jones, but Jones, ambassador; the ambassador.

Lowercase occupational or false titles, such as day laborer John Jones, assistant trainer Bill Wills, defense attorney Dick Smith. Steward is treated as a title.

TITLES: Capitalize full titles. New York State Racing and Wagering Board. Lowercase wagering board, commission, etc., standing alone. Capitalize titles of books, plays, hymns, poems, songs, etc., and either italicize or place in quotation marks. See italics, quotation marks, titles.

GENERAL: Capitalize first word of a quotation making a complete sentence after a comma or colon. Franklin said, "A penny saved is a penny earned." Capitalize U.S. Congress, Senate, House, Legislature, or Cabinet with or without a state name if a specific reference is clear. The Kansas Legislature. Lowercase legislature in all generic and plural references.

No legislature has approved the amendment. See legislature. Capitalize committee in full names. Senate Judiciary Committee, House Ways and Means Committee. Lowercase subcommittee in titles and standing alone, also committee standing alone.

HORSE RACING: Capitalize the word grade when referring to a specific grade or group of race. The Grade 1 Secretariat, the Group 1 Dewhurst Stakes. The letter "G" in grades which follow race names is always capitalized. Examples: (G1), (G2), (G3), (Eng-G1), etc.

Capitalize breeds of horses. Thoroughbred, Arabian, Standardbred, Quarter Horse.

Capitalize Turf as an adjective or noun referring to Thoroughbred racing in general.

POLITICAL: Capitalize ideological or political areas. Russia, North Korea, the United Arab Emirates, Dubai. Capitalize political parties and members. Democrat, Democratic Party,

Republican Party. Lowercase democratic form of government, republican system, socialism, Capitalize political parties and members. Democrat, Democratic Party,

Republican Party. Lowercase democratic form of government, republican system, socialism, communism, etc.

RELIGIOUS: Capitalize Deity and He, His, Him denoting Deity, but not who, whose, whom.

In most cases, these references should be limited to direct quotations. Many religious denominations have adopted gender-neutral liturgy that does not contain references to God as He or Him. Capitalize Satan and Hades but not devil and hell.

See **breeds, graded race, group race, Northern Hemisphere, organizations, regions, Thoroughbred names, Turf, Southern Hemisphere**.

capitol Building that houses the seat of government. See **capital**.

capped elbow Inflammation of the bursa over the point of the elbow. Also known as a 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.

carry-over (n. and adj.)

Caslick's Procedure known as Caslick's repair, developed by E. A. Caslick, D.V.M., in the late 1920s and commonly used in broodmares. Veterinarian sutures the top part of a mare's vulvar lips together to prevent fecal matter from being sucked into the vulva.

cast A horse positioned on its side or back and wedged against a wall in such a way that it cannot get up.

castoff

CAT scan

catalog, cataloged, cataloging Not catalogue.

Catch-22

catch-driver USTA

catch phrase

catchword, catchwords

cattleman

cavalletti, cavaletti – varies by publication

caudal Toward the tail.

caulks

cavesson

CDI/CDI-W – *Dressage Today*

CD-ROM Abbreviation for compact disc, read only memory.

CEM Acceptable abbreviation for contagious equine metritis on second reference. See

contagious equine metritis.

cell phone

center As a verb, does not take the preposition around. The negotiations centered on the division of simulcast income.

center of distribution (CD) A formula derived from the dosage profile and a similar attempt to quantify speed and stamina. Abbreviate as CD on second reference. Center of distribution is a calculation derived from the dosage profile. Theoretically, as with Dosage Index (DI), the higher the CD, the lower a horse's distance potential. Average CD in this country is +.70. Apple Tree (Fr)—winner of three 1 1/2-mile Grade/Group 1 events in three countries in 1993-'94—has a CD of -.20. Man o' War apparently could have run all day and into the night with a -1.17 CD. Conversely, Secretariat's CD of +.90 was above average—yet he was arguably the most eminently capable runner at up to 1 1/2 miles that this country has seen in decades. As with almost any man-made, theoretical tool, caution must be taken. The late author/breeder Abram Hewitt, who embraced dosage, issued a warning years ago when he wrote, "By definition, dosage studies are restricted to 'chefs-de-race,' and all other mares and sires are excluded from consideration. Some of these exclusions may play an important part in the inheritance of an animal ... and excluding them could prove in some cases misleading. To this extent, handling dosage becomes as much an art as it does a science." See **Dosage Index, Dosage Profile.**

centerline

century Lowercase, spelling out numbers less than 11. the first century, the 20th century. For proper names, follow organization's practice. 20th Century Fox, Twentieth Century Fund.

CEO

chair, chaired This is a back formation—a noun being turned into a verb—and should not be used. Also, the individual heading a committee or organization is not the chair.

chalk Wagering favorite in a race. Term dates from the days when on-track bookmakers would write current odds on a chalkboard.

chalkplayer Bettor who wagers on favorites.

Challenge of Champions driving tournament at Freehold Raceway USTA

championship, title – use of both is redundant. Specific titles are capitalized, World Championship, lower case if general usage. *Cowboy Publishing Group*

Champion Horse or individual determined to be the outstanding performer in his or her division in a specific year. In the United States, champions are determined by voting in the Eclipse Awards balloting. Highweights in Europe are not called champions. See **Eclipse Award, highweights.**

Foreign champions: Equine carries champions from foreign countries according to information received from racing authorities in those countries. It is *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* policy to accept all of those champions as valid. However, when detailing the record of a sire or dam, not all foreign champions are created equal, since the class of racing in, for example,

Barbados, is not on the same level as in England, for example. Therefore, it is not appropriate to list champions in those countries ahead of graded stakes winners in North America or other major racing countries. It is impossible to lay out hard and fast rules, but here are some guidelines for these situations. Please see the list below of major racing countries. List major racing country champions first. Within champions, U.S. champions come first. Within U.S. champions (or other country's champions as well), Horse of the Year outranks other championships. Grade/Group 1 winners come next, followed by other graded stakes winners. Rank by money within grades. Finally non-graded winners ranked by money. Remember that Equineline printouts by stakes rules do not correctly reflect International Cataloging Standards rules for all countries. For example, very few of the Japanese races listed as group races on Equineline printouts should be carried as group races in *THOROUGHBRED TIMES*. Only group/graded races from countries in the "white pages" of Cataloging Standards carry that designation, except for a very small number from "blue pages" countries (such as the Japan Cup [Jpn-G1]) collected on a single page near the end of the white pages section. **Major racing countries:** United States, Canada, England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa

Chart A statistical picture of a race (from which past performances are compiled) showing the position and margin of each horse at designated points of call (depending on the distance of the race), as well as the horses' age, weight carried, owner, trainer, jockey, and the race's purse, conditions, payoff prices, odds, time, and other data. Before 1991, all charts were compiled by Daily Racing Form. From 1991 to '98, charts were compiled by both Daily Racing Form and Equibase; since mid-1998, charts have been compiled exclusively by Equibase.

chaps

Charolais

chartcaller

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

check list

checkrein

Chef d'Equipe

chef-de-race Italicized. A list of superior sires used in the dosage formula. Pronounced "chef de RAH." Plural: chefs-de-race.

cheekpiece – *Dressage Today*

chestnut 1) A horse color that may vary from a red-yellow to golden-yellow. The mane, tail, and legs are usually variations of coat color, except where white markings are present. 2) Horny, irregular growths found on the inside of the legs. On the forelegs, they are just above the knees. On the hind legs, they are just below the hocks. No two horses have been found to have the same chestnuts, and so chestnuts may be used for identification. Also called **night**

eyes

chinks

chiropractic The use of bone alignment to treat specific or general health problems. **choking down** See **dorsal displacement of the soft palate**.

chondroitin

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Commonly known as COPD, a hyperallergenic 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 tolerance for exercise. Respiratory rate is increased and lung elasticity is diminished.

chronic osselet Permanent buildup of synovial fluid in a joint, characterized by inflammation and thickening of the joint capsule over the damaged area. Usually accompanied by changes in the bone and cartilage. See arthritis.

chuck wagon (noun)

chuck-wagon (verb)

chute Extension of backstretch or homestretch to permit a straight start in a race as opposed to starting on or near a turn.

cinch

ciphers See **numerals**.

city Capitalize as part of a proper name. New York City, Kansas City. Lowercase elsewhere. A Texas city, the city of Boston. Our style on cities should follow that of the Associated Press, which states that large cities can stand on their own, without a state identification. Here are some cities with racetracks or with racetracks nearby that do not require state or province

designations: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington. Three other cities, Lexington, Louisville, and Ocala, are so well known within the industry that they are used without state designations. Among foreign cities that are used without a country are: Hong Kong, London, Paris, Mexico City, Montreal, Moscow, Panama City, Tokyo, and Toronto.

citywide

claim This verb is frequently misused. To claim is to assert a right, title, or possession. The handicapper returned to his native Italy to claim his ancestral property. It does not mean to make an assertion, as in He claimed that the opposing trainer had acted improperly. Assert or contend should be used. He contended that the unscrupulous owner had deceived him. However, it is perfectly acceptable to say, The jockey claimed foul after the front-runner's rider almost put him over the inside rail. The phrase "claimed foul" is by now deeply engrained in the language.

Claiming Process by which a licensed person may purchase a horse entered in a designated race for a predetermined price. When a horse has been claimed, its new owner assumes title after the starting gate opens although the former owner is entitled to all purse money earned in that race. Sometimes called halter or haltered, for the act of putting a new halter on a claimed horse so that it can be led back to its new barn. He haltered the colt for \$25,000. However, halter as a verb is racing journalese and should be avoided.

claiming box, claims box Box in which claims are deposited before the race.

claiming race A race in which each horse entered is eligible to be purchased at a set price. Claims must be made before the race and only by licensed owners or their agents who have a horse registered to race at that meeting or who have received a claim certificate from the stewards. A claiming race in which there is an option to have horses entered to be claimed for a stated price or not eligible to be claimed is an optional claiming race.

Class Designation of track licenses in Texas. Lone Star Park has a Class I license. Use Roman numeral in this usage.

Class Rates Always capitalized. Developed by *THOROUGHBRED TIMES*, it is a statistical measurement of how all horses rate against one another. The rate, based on a scale of 126 pounds as the starting point for top horses, takes into account weight, age and sex allowances, distance, and beaten lengths in evaluating all runners.

classes in horse show class designations, junior and senior are not abbreviated. In editorial text, class abbreviations are not used. Lower case unless part of a title. *Paint Horse Journal*

classic 1) A race of traditional importance. 2) Used to describe a distance. The American classic distance is 1 1/4 miles on dirt. The European classic distance is 1 1/2 miles on turf.

THOROUGHBRED TIMES

The Classic Series (USTA races)

The Trotting Classic open trotters

The Pacing Classic open pacers

The Classic Oaks trotting mares

The Classic Distaff pacing mares

clenbuterol A bronchodilator used for respiratory ailments. Scheduled as a Class 3 substance by the Association of Racing Commissioners International, it led to several positive tests in the late 1990s. Trace levels were permitted for the drug beginning in 2002 in some states, notably California.

clerk of scales An official whose chief duty is to weigh the riders before and after a race to ensure proper weight is or was carried.

climbing When a horse lifts its front legs abnormally high as it gallops, causing it to run inefficiently.

clocker Individual 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.

closer A horse that runs best in the latter part of the race, coming from off the pace. **close-up** (n. and adj.)

Club championship – ApHC, upper case

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

co- Retain the hyphen when forming nouns, adjectives, and verbs that indicate occupation and status. co-author, co-chairman, co-champion, co-host, co-owner, co-partner, co-pilot, co-respondent, co-star, co-worker. Use no hyphen in other combinations. coed, coeducation, coequal, coexist. See **prefixes and suffixes**.

co-champion

coffin bone The third phalanx (P3). The major bone within the confines of the hoof. Also called the pedal bone.

Coggins test A test using antigens or antibodies to diagnose equine infectious anemia. colic Often used broadly to describe abdominal pain, it is the leading cause of death among horses. Its causes include: obstruction in the large colon; a twist in the intestine that shuts off the food passageway and blocks the blood supply; or gastric ulcers.

colitis-X

collectives These are nouns that appear to be singular but very often take plural verbs. Two of the most commonly used collectives are total and number. Whether to use a singular or plural verb with them can be resolved with a simple rule—If the article a precedes the word, use a plural verb; if the precedes the noun, use a singular verb. *A total of 237 yearlings were entered for the sale. The number of fatal breakdowns at the track has declined in 1999.* In general, if the sense of the word conveys a sense of oneness, use a singular verb; when a larger number is inherent in the word, use a plural verb. For instance, when majority implies most of a group, a plural verb is acceptable. Couple takes a plural verb. *The couple were enthralled with racing.*

Coaching Club Trotting Oaks USTA race

coattails

coffin bone

Coggins test

coldblood

cold-water wraps

colic

collected

colon Precedes the final clause summarizing prior matter; introduces listings, statements, and texts; marks discontinuity, and takes the place of an implied for instance. *The question came up: What does he want to do?* States and funds allotted were: Alabama, \$6,000; Arizona, \$4,000. Generally, the word following the colon will be capitalized when the material that follows is a complete sentence. Also used in clock time, *8:15 p.m.*, and in race times denoting whole seconds less than one minute, *2:02.22*. Used in Bible and legal citations. *Matthew 2:14, Missouri Statutes 3:245-260.*

Colors See **silks**.

color-bearer (n.)

colors (horse) Colors accepted by the Jockey Club are bay, black, chestnut, dark bay or brown, gray/roan, and white. In 1996, the Jockey Club started combining gray and roan, which had been separate colors previously. See bay, black, chestnut, dark bay or brown, gray or roan, white.

colt An ungelded (entire) male horse four years old or younger.

Colostrums

come-from-behind (adj.)

coming 2-year-old

comma Separates words or figures. *What the solution is, is a question. August 1, 1982. \$1,234,567.* Separates items in a series. *The woman was short, slender, blonde, and old.* Style is to retain the comma before the words and and or in lists. Used to set off dates, addresses, and geographical locations. The letter was dated *June 20, 1978. He lived at 21 Baker St., Elyria, Ohio, for 20 years.* A final comma is also necessary to separate the phrase from the rest of the sentence. Used to separate independent clauses within a sentence. *Fish abounded in the lake, and the shore was lined with deer.* Dependent clauses do not require a comma. *He climbed to the top of the hill and looked out over the ocean.* Used to set off attribution. *The work, he said, is exacting. According to trainer Ron McAnally, John Henry will be back in a month.* Used to separate words or phrases in apposition. *Cigar, the favorite, won*

handily. Not used before Jr. and Sr. in names. *John L. Jones Jr.* Not used between a month and a year. *December 2000*. Not used before Inc. or Ltd. in company names. See **Inc., Ltd.**

Commingle Combining mutuel pools from off-track sites with the host track.

comminuted (fracture) A fracture with more than two fragments.

commitment

company Class of horses in a race or the class of horses a runner usually keeps. He last ran in stakes company.

comparable index (CI) Indicates the average earnings of progeny produced from mares bred to one sire when these same mares are bred to other sires. A CI of 1.00 is considered average, 2.00 is twice the average, and 0.50 half the average.

compare with, compare to In most cases, the correct choice will be compared with. Profits were \$2.2-million, compared with a \$1.1-million loss in the prior year. Here is a relatively reliable rule of thumb. If the situation is a real-life comparison, such as earnings figures, use compared with. In hypothetical or figurative comparisons, use compared to. Compared to Secretariat, he was not much of a runner.

compound (fracture) A fracture in which the damaged bone breaks through the skin. Also known as an open fracture.

comprise This verb is frequently misused. Four races will comprise the competition. The correct sentence would be: The competition will comprise four races. To use comprise correctly, remember that the whole comprises the parts. In most cases, the passive voice "is comprised of" is unnecessary and should be avoided.

committee – Uppercase as part of a formal name (The House Select Committee on Health Reform) but lowercase on second or generic references: (The committee decided Tuesday to . . .)

compliment/complement – Compliment is kind oral or written statement; complement means a unit or fitting well with another object/person/place, etc.

compose/comprise – A group is composed of its members, but members comprise (make up) the group.

concho

condition book(s) A series of booklets issued by a track's racing secretary setting forth conditions of races to be run at that track.

conditioner 1) A trainer. 2) A workout or race to enable a horse to attain fitness. Both of these uses are racing journalese and are best avoided.

conditions The requirements of a particular race. This may include age, sex, money or races won, weight carried, and the distance of the race.

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 and bodily proportions of a horse—how it is put together.

congenital Present at birth.

Congress Capitalize U.S. Congress and Congress when referring to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Lowercase when used as a synonym for convention or in second reference to an organization that uses the word as part of its formal name.

Congressman – Do not use as a title before a person's name. Use U.S. Rep. or U.S. Sen. Or congressional delegation when referring to the group. Senators and representatives who serve in the state legislature are not part of the congressional delegation. "Congressional" refers to Washington only. Members of the state legislature are referred to as state Rep. Jones or state Sen. Smith. SEE REP/SEN.

Connections Persons identified with a horse, such as owner, trainer, rider, and stable employees. This also is racing journalese and is best avoided.

Consensus Should not be followed by "of opinion." Opinion is an integral part of consensus. consolation double A payoff to holders of daily double tickets combining the winning horse in the first race of the double with a scratched horse in the second.

Constitution Capitalize when referring to the U.S. Constitution, with or without the U.S. modifier.

contagious equine metritis A venereal disease. Mares may have a profuse vaginal discharge. No symptoms may be obvious in stallions. Spelled out on first reference. Abbreviate as CEM on second reference.

contentious Means quarrelsome. Most races are not quarrelsome; they are competitive or hard fought, as the race's circumstances will dictate. One of the very few contentious races

was the famous Fighting Finish of the 1933 Kentucky Derby between Brokers Tip and Head Play.

continuous, continual Continuous means all the time, without interruption. The music played continuously. Continual means a steady repetition. The owner made continual payments to keep his two-year-old colt eligible for the futurity.

contractions Style varies by publication regarding use.

cooling out Restoring a horse to normal body temperature, usually by walking, after it has become overheated during exercise or racing. All horses that are exercised and raced are cooled out. See **hot-walk**.

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

corp. See **corporation**.

corporation Abbreviate Corp. when a company or agency uses it as part of its formal name. Spell out and lowercase when it stands alone. *New York City Off-Track Betting Corp.* See **abbreviations**.

coronary band Where the hair meets the hoof. Also called the coronet.

coronet See **coronary band**. **conformation**

Congressional

Coors Delvin Miller Adios USTA race

coronet

corticosteroids Hormones (class of steroid) that are either naturally produced by the adrenal gland or man-made. They function as anti-inflammatory hormones or as hormones that regulate the chemical stability (homeostasis) of the body. One common misconception is that a horse receiving corticosteroids experiences an increase in its natural abilities and therefore has an unfair advantage.

cosponsor

cost-effective

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).

Council – Uppercase if part of an official title. Lowercase in second or generic reference.

councilor/counselor – A councilor is a member of a council. A counselor offers advice, particularly on legal matters.

counter canter

country codes Use on first reference only. All horses imported after January 1, 1977, use country codes; before that date they require asterisks (*), known as import or "imp" marks on every reference, including headlines, subheads, and cutlines. All horses imported into the U.S., Canada, or Puerto Rico receive a country code and drop the "=" sign preceding their names. This includes horses imported for racing or breeding purposes. Occasionally, an "\$" will precede a horse's name; these horses were allowed in the country on a 30-day racing permit, and the "\$" should be deleted. EquineLine is source. Country codes are not used in headlines, subheads, cutlines, or table of contents. Used in cutlines only in a standalone when it is the only reference being made to that horse on that page.

Afr Africa

Ara Arabia (old foals only)

Aut Austria

Bar Barbados

Bol Bolivia

Bwi British West Indies

Can Canada

Chn China

Cub Cuba

Den Denmark

Eaf East Africa

Egy Egypt

E/I England/Ireland

Sea Foaled at sea

Gha Ghana

GB Great Britain

Alg Algeria

Arg Argentina

Baa Bahamas

Bel Belgium

Brz Brazil

Bul Bulgaria

Cey Ceylon

Col Colombia

Cyp Cyprus

Dr Dominican Republic Dub Dubai

Gdr East Germany

Els El Salvador

Eur Europe

Fr France

Gib Gibraltar

Gr Greece

Ant Antigua

Aus Australia

Bah Bahrain

Ber Bermuda

Brg British Guyana

Bur Burma

Chi Chile

Cr Costa Rica

Cze Czech Republic

Ecu Ecuador

Eng England

Fin Finland

Ger Germany

Gc Gold Coast

Gua Guatemala

Hol Holland
Ind India
Ire Ireland
Jam Jamaica
Ken Kenya
Kuwait Kuwait
Lux Luxembourg
Mta Malta
Mor Morocco
Nor Norway
Pan Panama
Phi Philippines
P.R. Puerto Rico
Rom Romania
Sar Sarawak
Sca Scandanavia
Sia Siam
South Africa
Su Soviet Union
Swe Sweden
Thi Thailand
Tur Turkey
Emirates USA United States
Vi Virgin Islands
Yug Yugoslavia

HK Hong Kong
Ndo Indonesia
Isl Israel
Jpn Japan
Rok Korea
Leb Lebanon
Mac Macao
Mau Mauritius
NZ New Zealand
Nex Not Sent
Par Paraguay
Pol Poland
Qtr Qatar
Ru Russia
Srb Saudi Arabia
Sco Scotland
Sin Singapore
Sam South America
Spa Spain
Swi Switzerland
Tri Trinidad and Tobago
Ukr Ukraine
Uru Uruguay
Wal Wales
Zim Zimbabwe

Hun Hungary
Ira Iran
Ity Italy
Jor Jordan
Kor Korea
Lib Libya
Mal Malaysia
Mex Mexico
Nic Nicaragua
Pak Pakistan
Per Peru
Por Portugal
Rho Rhodesia
Rus Russia
KSA Saudia Arabia
Sen Senegal
Slo Slovak Republic SAF
Srh South Rhodesia
Sud Sudan
Tai Taiwan
Tun Tunisia
UAE United Arab
Ven Venezuela
Win West Indies

counter flexion
counterbalance
countryside

county Capitalize when an integral part of a name. Suffolk County, Nassau County. Capitalize if it is an integral part of a specific body's name even without the proper noun. the County Commission, the County Legislature.

coupled (entry) Two or more horses running as an entry in a single betting unit. See **entry**.

country-western

county-fair harness racing

course pattern

cover A single breeding of a stallion to a mare. *He will cover 70 mares this year. She was impregnated on only one cover.*

cowboss

cowgirl

cow hocks, cow-hocked Abnormal conformation in which the points of the hocks turn in.

cowman

cow dog

cowhand

cowhide

cow horse

cowy

cracked hoof A vertical split of the hoof wall. Cracks may extend upward from the bearing surface of the wall or downward 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 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 feeding device designed to allow a foal to eat but keeps its dam out. Otherwise, the mare might eat the foal's food.

cremello

cribbing, cribber A horse that clings to objects with its teeth and sucks air into its stomach. Also known as a wind sucker.

crisscross

crop 1) The number of foals by a sire in a given year. 2) All horses collectively born in the same year. It was an average crop of three-year-olds. 3) A jockey's whip.

cropout

crossbreed, crossbred cross-breed varies by publication

crossfiring

cross-rail

cross-ties, cross-tying, cross-tied, crosstied, crossties varies by publication

cross-training

croup

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. The Jockey Club defines cryptorchid as a male horse of any age that has both testicles undescended. See **ridgling, monorchid, ticles 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.

cup horse A term once used to describe horses competing at the highest level of the sport in races at a distance.

cuppy (track) A drying and loose racing surface that breaks away under a horse's hooves.

curb A thickening of the plantar ligament of the hock.

Curragh, the Racecourse in Ireland.

Currier & Ives USTA race

Currier & Ives Filly Division USTA race

cushion Top portion of a racetrack.

custom-made

cut down Horse suffering injuries from being struck by the shoes of another horse. Or, due to a faulty stride, a horse may cut itself down.

Cutlines style varies by publication

cut off (v.)

cutoff (n. and adj.)

USTA "Cyber Circuit"

cyber-friend

cycle breeding, cycle-bred, double cycle-bred

D

D-ring snaffle, D-ring on saddle

DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide

DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid

DNA genotyping

DNCFR, Dodge National Circuit Finals Rodeo

D.V.M.

Dacron

Dad (your dad)

dad (dads in general)

daily double Type of wager calling for the selection of winners of two consecutive races, usually the first and second.

Daily Racing Form A daily newspaper containing news, past-performance data, and handicapping information. Founded in 1895, it is the successor of the *Morning Telegraph*. *The Morning Telegraph* was founded in 1833 and was closed during a strike by printers in 1972.

dam The female parent of a foal. dam's sire (broodmare sire) The sire of a broodmare. Used in reference to the maternal grandsire of a foal.

Dan Patch Invitational USTA race

Dancer Memorials USTA races

Harold R. Dancer Memorial Trot 2-year-old trot

Harold R. Dancer Memorial Trot Filly Division 2-year-old filly trot

James B. Dancer Memorial Stake 3-year-old pace

Helen Dancer Memorial 3-year-old filly pace

dark A day when there is no racing. There is no racing on a dark day. *The track is dark on Mondays and Tuesdays.*

dark bay or brown A horse color that ranges from brown with areas of tan on the shoulders, head, and flanks, to a dark brown, with tan areas seen only in the flanks, muzzle, or both. The mane, tail, and lower portions of the legs are always black unless white markings are present. See **colors**.

dark horse Probably a good horse whose full potential is unknown before a race.

dashes Indicates a sudden change in a sentence. *He contended—no one denied it—that he had priority.* Can be used instead of parentheses in cases. *If that man should gain control—God forbid!—our troubles will have only begun. The monarch—shall we call him a knave or a fool?—approved it.* When a dash is used, there is no space on either side of it and two hyphens are used (—), which are converted into an em dash in typesetting.

dash winner, dash-winning USTA

data Plural noun, but used with a singular verb.

database

data processing

dates Are spelled out on first reference, though years may be abbreviated after first reference. May 21, 1996; May of '96; 1985, then '85. Always use Arabic numbers for the actual date, and do not use -st, -rd, or -th. A comma separates day from year in a specific date reference.

December 22, 1998. A comma does not separate month from year in a more general reference. *He began his riding career in May 1975 at Prescott Downs.* See **abbreviations—years**.

day Generally, day is not capitalized. *Kentucky Derby day.* An exception is when the word is a part of the title of an event. *Kentucky Cup Day of Champions, Louisiana Champions Day.*

daylight saving time *Eastern Daylight Time, Pacific Daylight Time.* Not savings. Clock is advanced one hour in most areas of the United States from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

daylong

daytime

dead heat (n.) Two or more horses finishing a race in a tie. See **DH**.

dead-heat (adj.) Cannot be used as a verb.

dead track Racing surface lacking resiliency.

Decades Use Arabic figures to indicate decades in history. Use an apostrophe to indicate numerals left out; show plural by adding the letter "s."the 1890s, the '90s, the Gay '90s, the mid-1930s.

decision-maker

declared In the United States, a horse withdrawn from a stakes race in advance of scratch time. In Europe, a horse confirmed to start in a race.

deejay (D.J.)

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-sea fishing

deep stretch A position very close to the finish line in a race. de Gaulle, de Kwiatkowski, etc. Foreign articles are lower case, except at the start of a sentence. See **capitalization, names**.

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 osteochondritis dissecans (OCD) lesions, and excessive intra-articular corticosteroid injections. Also known as osteoarthritis or as developmental orthopedic disease (DOD).

deja vu

Delvin Miller Memorial – USTA race

department/division – Uppercase when part of a proper name, lowercase on second reference.

Depression Capitalize the Depression and the Great Depression only when referring to the worldwide economic downturn generally regarded as having begun with the stock market collapse on October 28-29, 1929.

Derby A stakes event for three-year-olds, deriving its name from Lord Derby.

Derby Stakes The Derby in England is Epsom Derby, not English Derby.

Derbys More than one Derby.

derring-do

descendant Preferred over descendent.

despite the fact that Make it although.

deworming. dewormer, not worming or wormer

deutsche mark

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.

DH Abbreviation for dead heat, though always spelled out in editorial. Abbreviation, all caps, is only used in stakes shells.

dictionaries For words not contained in this stylebook, the dictionary of reference is Webster's New World Dictionary, Fourth College Edition. For words not contained in Webster's New World Dictionary or in this stylebook, refer to Webster's Third New International Dictionary. **die-hard** (n. and adj.)

different In almost every case, it will take the preposition from. "Different than" is generally regarded to be colloquial.

digestible energy The amount of energy a horse is able to digest from its feed.

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.

dimensions No space between measurements and "x". 16x16-foot. Unit of measurement can be dropped on additional mentions. diploma (earning a) Archaic. See **break maiden**.

diplomate After earning their veterinary doctoral degrees, some veterinarians do more extensive work in a speciality and become certified by a speciality board. Board-certified specialists show their diplomate status with the abbreviation dipl. and the name of the organization. When board certification is used in a publication, such as Dip. A.C.V.I.M., it is better understood by the reader if you say the person is board certified in veterinary internal medicine. Here are some abbreviations you might run across:

ABVP—Clinical practice	ACT—Reproductive medicine
ACVA—Anesthesiology	ACVB—Behavior
ACVD—Dermatology	ACVECC—Emergency and critical care
ACVIM—Internal medicine	ACVPM—Preventative medicine
ACVN—Nutrition	ACVR—Radiology
ACVS—Surgery	ACVO—Ophthalmology
AVDC—Dentistry	

directions When referring to the compass points, north, south, east, and west are not capitalized. Certain well-defined and easily recognizable regions are capitalized, such as Midwest, South, Deep South, Northern California, Southern California, South Jersey, and South Florida. If in doubt, do not capitalize. See **regions, capitalization**.

director – Uppercase as a formal title, but lower case after a name.

disc

diseases – lower case unless named for an individual, such as Hodgkin's disease. *Cowboy Publishing Group*

distance – use figures for 10 and above, spell out one through nine.

District No. 1, not Dist. Spell out District.

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

distaffer A female horse. This word is inelegant and best avoided.

distaff race A race for female horses. Here, too, it is best to avoid the phrase and use more specific language, such as a race for fillies and mares.

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 and unable to regain a position of contention. A horse beaten more than 40 lengths.

Divisions – Capitalized in reference to competition divisions, Amateur, Novice Amateur, Open, Youth *Paint Horse Journal*

DMSO Dimethyl sulfoxide, a topical anti-inflammatory.

Doctor, Dr. *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* style is to use the academic or professional degree, such as M.D., D.V.M., or Ph.D. Do not use Dr. in subsequent references. When board certification, such as Dip. A.C.V.I.M. is used, it is better understood by the reader if you say the person is board certified in veterinary internal medicine (A.C.V.I.M. means American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine.) See **diplomate**.

dogs Rubber traffic cones (or a barrier) placed at certain distances out from the inner rail when the track is wet, muddy, soft, yielding, or heavy to prevent horses during the workout period from churning the footing along the rail. *The dogs are up*, or simply, *dogs up*. See **track condition**.

dollar amounts Always hyphenated as adjective or noun. \$20-million.

dope 1) Any illegal drug. 2) Slang term for past performance. *Readers of past performances are said to dope out a race*. Usage should be restricted to quotes.

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.

do's and don'ts

dosage Although dosage theories exist, the term is most commonly associated with the one interpreted by Dr. Steven Roman. A variation of Dr. Franco Varola's work on pedigree analysis, the system identifies patterns of ability in horses based on a list of prepotent sires, each of whom is designated a chef-de-race. The dosage system puts these sires into one of five categories—brilliant, intermediate, classic, solid, or professional, which are subjective judgments of speed and stamina. Sires can be listed in up to two chef-de-race categories. Each generation of sires is worth 16 points, divided up by the amount of sires, i.e., the immediate sire is worth 16 points while the four sires four generations back are worth four points apiece. See **chef-de-race**.

dosage index (DI) A mathematical reduction of the dosage profile to a number reflecting a horse's potential for speed or stamina. The higher the number, the more likely the horse is suited to be a sprinter. The average dosage index of all horses is about 4.00. The dosage index (DI) is derived from the dosage profile to reflect the ratio of speed-to-stamina in a pedigree. This is calculated by adding points from the two "speed" categories (brilliant and intermediate) plus half of those from the classic (middle) category, and dividing that total by the points from the two stamina categories (solid and professional), plus the other half of the classic points. The higher the DI, the more speed is supposedly present in the pedigree. Average North American DI is 2.40—thus, Cigar's DI of 2.33 indicates he has slightly more stamina in his pedigree than average. A 4.00 DI is generally the cutoff, over which a horse is considered not likely to get the American classic distance of a mile and a quarter. See **Dosage Profile, Center of Distribution**.

dosage profile A listing of dosage points by category. Used to develop the dosage index (DI). A Roman dosage profile (DP) is derived from the points of chefs found in four generations of a pedigree and where they fall on the aptitudinal chart. (Cigar's DP, for example, is 7-2-10-1-0.) Since breeding has changed in the last century to emphasize speed over stamina (particularly in America), modern pedigrees are likely to lean toward brilliant-to-classic, as does Cigar's. One would be hard pressed today to find top runners without at least some brilliant or intermediate influence in their pedigrees—as was the case with Man o' War (0-0-4-12-8) and 1930s champions Discovery (0-0-0-4-6), Gallant Fox (0-0-16-8-4), and Challedon (0-0-16-4-2). Presently, the reverse is true. One is more likely to find minimal-to-nonexistent influence from the professional end, as with Thunder Gulch (10-2-8-0-0), champion Timber Country (11-5-22-0-0), and leading sire Danzig (15-11-14-0-0). See **Dosage Index, Center of Distribution**.

dot.com Term used to describe an Internet company.

double consonants A consonant after a vowel and ending in a final accented syllable is doubled: control, controlled; corral, corralled; transfer, transferred. A consonant is not doubled when the accent falls on an earlier syllable: total, totaled; channel, channeled; travel, traveled; equal, equaled. The same applies in both cases for -ing: transfer, transferring; but equal, equaling. Consult dictionary and use preferred spelling.

Doubleheaders

double take

doughnut Not donut.

downstate Lowercase unless part of a proper name. downstate Illinois; the Downstate Medical Center. Down Under Australia, New Zealand, and environs. This phrase should be used sparingly if at all.

Down Under

DQ Abbreviation for disqualified; used only in stakes shells. drenchLiquid administered through mouth.

drawgate

draw reins

Dressage – capitalize levels, First Level, Second Level, etc.

driver licensing USTA

driver-trainer USTA

drivers' fee, fees USTA

driver's license USTA

driver's seat USTA

driving A horse that is all out to win and under strong urging from its jockey.

drop a foal Is not to be used except in a direct quote; the correct verb is foaled.

drop down A horse meeting a lower class of rival than it had been running against previously.

Dropped Do not use as a synonym for foaled. **See foaled.**

the d.t.'s USTA

dual classic winner

dually, duallies

dueled

due to – avoid using. Try “The bill failed because of . . .” or reword to say “The reason the bill failed is. . .”

dun

D.V.M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

dwelt Extremely late in breaking from the gate.

E

EEE, Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis

EIA, Equine Infectious Anemia

EPM, Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis

ESPN, espn2

early-closer USTA

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

earplugs USTA

eased A horse that is gently pulled up during a race.

easily Running or winning without being pressed by rider or opposition.

East

Eastern tent caterpillar

EBay

Eclipse Award Thoroughbred racing's year-end awards, honoring the top horses and humans in several categories. Named for the great 18th-century racehorse and sire Eclipse, who was undefeated in 18 career starts and sired the winners of 344 races. The Eclipse Awards are sponsored by the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, Daily Racing Form, and National Turf Writers Association. They were first given out in 1971; previously, separate year-end champions were named by Daily Racing Form (beginning in 1936) and the Thoroughbred Racing Associations (beginning in 1950). Any horse that is an Eclipse Award winner is referred

to as a champion. See Appendix B for a list of all Eclipse Award winners in all categories since 1971.

editor in chief No hyphens. Capitalize when used as formal title. *Editor in Chief Horace Greeley.*

Editor's Note When used in *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* to offer an explanation, such as with Letters to the Editor, the entire note will be in parentheses and italic. (*Editor's Note: The horse never raced in the Derby.*)

EDT Eastern daylight time. No periods (Also, CDT, MDT, PDT.)

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.

effect or affect See **affect**.

e.g. – "For example"

egg bars

egg bar shoe, egg-bar shoe

eked, not eeked

-elect Always hyphenate and lowercase. President-elect Bill Clinton.

Eligible Qualified to start in a race, according to conditions.

ELISA See **enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay**.

elimination – elim is acceptable for variety the next time an elimination is mentioned. If an elimination is raced the same day as the final, it is an elimination heat. *Hoof Beats*

ellipsis Use an ellipsis (three periods) to indicate the deletion of one or more words in condensing quotes, texts, and documents. He ... said he knew. Between sentences, type the ending period of the first sentence, followed by a space, three periods, and another space. He then went home. ... Later that evening May be used to indicate a pause or hesitation in speech, or a thought that the speaker or writer does not complete. May be used as special effects to separate individual items within a paragraph, such as the notes on a Trackside or in similar material.

e-mail Lowercase, hyphenated, and not italicized.

Ended In reporting business news, such as quarterly reports, use without the word "on." The profits for the quarter ended June 30 totaled \$1-million.

Endoscope An instrument used for direct visual inspection of a hollow organ or body cavity such as the upper airway or stomach. A fiber optic endoscope comprises a long, flexible tube that has a series of lenses and a light at the end to allow the veterinarian to view and photograph the respiratory system through the airway. Other internal organs may be viewed through a tiny surgical opening. A video endoscope has a small camera at the tip of the instruments. While scoped as a verb is commonly heard on the racetrack, its use should be limited to direct quotations when a horse undergoes an endoscopic examination

engagement 1) Stakes nomination. 2) Riding commitment.

English

ensure/insure – Ensure means to guarantee, as in to ensure a good outcome. Use insure ONLY when you mean life, health or auto insurance.

en route

entire An ungelded horse. In Europe, where geldings are not permitted to enter certain races, the race conditions might read: Entire colts and fillies.

entrapped epiglottis A condition in which the thin membrane lying below the epiglottis moves up and covers the epiglottis. The abnormality may obstruct breathing. It is usually corrected by surgery to cut the membrane if it impairs respiratory function.

entry Two or more horses with common ownership (in some cases, trained by the same trainer) that are paired as a single betting unit in one race or are placed together by the racing secretary as part of a mutual field. Rules on entries vary from state to state. Also known as a coupled entry. **entry fee** Money paid by an owner to enter a horse in a stakes race—and is what usually defines a race as a stakes. Entry fees are not required for overnight races (and some invitational stakes races).

entrymate

enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay A test, commonly referred to as the ELISA test, that is used post-race to detect the presence of drugs in racehorses. Developed in the early 1990s by the University of Kentucky.

epiglottis 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.

EPM See **equine protozoal myeloencephalitis**. Spelled out on first reference.

equaled USTA

Equibase Co. A partnership between the Jockey Club and the Thoroughbred Racing Associations to establish and maintain an industry-owned, central database of racing records. Equibase past-performance information is used in track programs across North America. Formed in 1990, Equibase first collected data in 1991. In 1998, it began supplying past-performance information to Daily Racing Form and Equibase became the sole collector and official source of racing data.

EquineCommerce.com

equine protozoal myeloencephalitis Commonly called EPM. A neurological condition in a horse caused by a parasite that infects the horse's central nervous system. The cause of EPM is *Sarcocystis neurona*, a small protozoan organism that is slightly larger than a bacterium. One of the hosts necessary to complete the organism's life cycle is the opossum.

equine viral arteritis (EVA) 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. Spelled out on first reference.

Abbreviated EVA on second reference.

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.**

equivalent odds Mutuel price horses would pay for each \$1 bet.

era Does not need apostrophe. The 1920s, not the 1920's.

essential clauses, nonessential clauses An essential clause (also called a restrictive clause) cannot be eliminated without changing the meaning of the sentence— it so restricts the meaning of the word or phrase that its absence would lead to a substantially different interpretation of what the author meant. These clauses are introduced with the relative pronoun that. The nonessential clause (also called a nonrestrictive clause), however, can be eliminated without altering the basic meaning of the sentence—it does not restrict the meaning so significantly that its absence would radically alter the author's thought. These clauses begin with the relative pronoun which. They can be and must be set off by commas. See **that and which.**

EST Eastern standard time. No periods. (Also, CST, MST, PST)

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

estrous cycle The length of time between consecutive ovulations. Estrous is an adjective.

et al. Needs a period after the l, as well as a comma before et. *The race was attended by George, Steve, Gary, et al.* This Latin phrase should not be used in editorial matter.

etc.

executive director/executive vice president – Uppercase as a formal title before a name, but lowercase after.

extended

extension agent

euro Most European countries converted their currency to the euro starting on January 1, 2002. *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* converts the euro to U.S. dollars.

Euthanized, euthanize, euthanasia Preferred by *THOROUGHBRED TIMES*; do not use humanely destroyed or put down.

EVA See **equine viral arteritis**. Spelled out on first reference.

eve Capitalize when after the name of the holiday. New Year's Eve, Christmas Eve. But the eve of Christmas, Derby eve.

evenly Neither gaining nor losing position during a race.

even money, even-money favorite USTA

ewe-neck

exacta (or perfecta) A wager in which the first two finishers in a race, in exact order of finish, must be picked. Called an exactor in Canada.

exacta box A wager in which all possible combinations using a given number of horses are bet on.

exclamation marks Used to indicate surprise, appeal, incredulity, or other strong emotion. Use very sparingly.

exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage See **bleeder**.

exercise rider Rider who is licensed to exercise a horse during morning training hours.

exotic (wager) Any wager other than win, place, or show that requires multiple combinations. Examples of exotic wagers are trifecta, pick six, pick three.

Experimental Free Handicap A year-end assessment of the best North American two-year-olds of the season. It is put together by a panel of racing secretaries under the auspices of the Jockey Club and is based on performances in unrestricted races. Two lists are drawn up, one for males and one for females. Only the handicap for two-year-olds is called the Experimental Free Handicap; lists for older horses are free handicaps. First started by Walter Vosburgh in 1933. Race based on Experimental was run at Aqueduct from 1940 to 1956 at six furlongs (Experimental Free Handicap No. 1) and another from 1946 to 1952 at 1 1/16 miles (Experimental Free Handicap No. 2). See **free handicap**.

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.

Experimental Championship Ratings USTA

experts' poll USTA

F

FEI World Reining Masters Series

FEI World Reining Masters Finals

FFA – no longer referred to as Future Farmers of America

fabric fastener (not Velcro) USTA

Fahrenheit The temperature scale commonly used in the United States, named after Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit. References to temperature—air, body—(in the United States) is expressed by number and a degree sign (°) without denoting Fahrenheit.

fairgoer

fairgrounds

family makes their living

false favorite Horse that is a race favorite despite being outclassed by other competition in the field. See **underlay**.

farrier See **blacksmith**.

far side

farther or further Farther denotes physical distance (he will run farther than a mile), and further is an addition to or a time or degree (pursue a subject further).

fast (track) Footing that is dry, even, and resilient. See **track condition**.

Fasig-Tipton sales pavilion USTA

Father Time Capitalized but best avoided.

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

favoring a leg

Fax, FAX (varies by publication)

Feather Light weight. Usually refers to the weight a horse is assigned to carry in a race. Its use is archaic and should be avoided.

feathers

federal government

Federation Equestre Internationale – International Equestrian Federation, the worldwide governing body of Equestrian Sports

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.

feed bag

feedlot

fence See **rail**.

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

feral

fiberglass

fiber-optic endoscope See **endoscope**.

Field The horses in a race.

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 totalizator board.

Fig Slang for speed figure. Do not use except in a direct quote.

figure eight (nose band) See **nose band**.

see figure 1

filly Female horse four years old or younger.

finals – finals for final round; “Finals” capitalized for a year-end or circuit finals show, like the NCHA World Championship “Finals” *Cowboy Publishing Group*

Capitalize Finals and Semi-Finals when used as part of a title, *Paint Horse Journal*

fine-tuning

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.

first, not very first

firsthand

first lady – Lower case, even when used before a name, because it is not an official title or position.

First Level

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

fistula

flag Signal manually held a short distance in front of the gate at the exact starting point of a race. In some jurisdictions, official timing starts when flag is dropped by the flagman to denote proper start.

Flagman Person who drops the flag to signal the start of a race. flak jacket Similar to jackets worn by quarterbacks, the jockey's flak jacket protects the chest, ribs, kidneys, and back from injury.

flat, flat-kneed

flat race Contested over a course without obstacles to jump. Often used in the term on the flat.

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.

flatwork

flash (noseband)

flier – A handbill. Not flyer

flip-flop shoe

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.

float the teeth

Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association

flying changes

fly swatter

flywear

foal(ed) (n.) 1) A horse of either sex in its first year of life. 2) Can also denote the offspring of either a male or female parent. She is the last foal of Secretariat. (v.) 3) To give birth.

foal sharing(n.) But foal-sharing agreement as an adjective.

Fontana safety rail An aluminum rail, in use since 1981, designed to help reduce injuries to horse and rider. It has more of an offset (slant) to provide greater clearance between the rail and the vertical posts as well as a protective cover to keep horse and rider from striking the posts.

footfall

footstep

forbear, forebear Forbear is to avoid or shun. Forebear is an ancestor.

forehand

forehoof

foreleg

forelimb

forelock

forging

forgo, forego Forgo means to do without, which is the most common use of the word. *He decided to forgo a new house.* Forego means to go before or precede. It is most commonly used in its participial form. *It was a foregone conclusion that Cigar would be voted Horse of the Year.*

foreign earnings Always convert to dollars. A World Wide Web site for determining dollar equivalents for the current day is www.x-rates.com/calculator.html.

founder See **laminitis**.

foundation

founding sires The Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk, and Godolphin Barb. Every Thoroughbred must trace its male-line parentage to one of the three founding sires.

four-beat (when adjective)

four-wheel-drive

4-H

Fourth Level

Fox SportsNet

Fox Stake – USTA race

Fractions Fractions are expressed in numbers when accompanied by a whole number. 8 1/2, :22 3/5. Spell out when less than a whole. three-quarters of a length, three-fifths of a second. See **poles**.

fractional time Intermediate times recorded in a race, as at the quarter-mile, halfmile, three-quarters, etc. All fractional times are expressed in hundreds of a second, with the exception of historical times preceding Equibase's collection of past performance data in 1991. Mr. Prospector's six-furlong track record at Gulfstream Park is 1:07 4/5. Charismatic won the 1999 Kentucky Derby (G1) in 2:03.29. Split(s) is a fractional time in increments of one-eighth of a mile.

fracture A break in a bone. See **comminuted; compound; condylar; fissure; metacarpal; oblique; saucer; sesamoid; slab; spiral; simple; stress**.

France Galop Regulatory agency of French racing industry is not hyphenated. Frank J. De Francis Memorial Dash Stakes Note the space between De and Francis.

free-for-all

free handicap A race in which no nomination fees are required. More recently, and more commonly, a ranking of horses three years old and up by weight for a theoretical race or as an intellectual challenge. See **Experimental Free Handicap**.

freelance (v. and adj.) freelancer (n.)

free-legged pacer

freestyle

freeze brand

freeze-branded

Friesian

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

from post eight

front runner

front-runner (n.) 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.

front-running (adj.)

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

FTK Acceptable abbreviation for Fasig-Tipton Kentucky on second reference.

full brother, full sister Horses that share the same sire and dam; not hyphenated.

full-card simulcasting

full time/full-time – Hyphenate only when used as a compound modifier. He has a full-time job. It's a full-time position. He works full time.

full swedge

fund raiser, fund-raising, fund-raiser – Fund raising is difficult. They held a fund-raising event. They hired a fund-raiser. **Varies by publication**

futurity

full time, full-time Hyphenate when used as compound modifier. He works full time. She has a full-time job.

fund, funded, funding These words have gained an insidious foothold within the language through their continual use by government bureaucrats over the last 40 years of the 20th century. The verb formation to fund has been a part of the language for a long time, meaning to aside money for a future liability, such as to fund a pension plan. However, a newer usage denotes an appropriation of funds, such as *The program was funded by a \$25-million congressional grant*. This usage, although widely used and now making its way into dictionaries, does not enrich the language and is best avoided. Other words and phrases are capable of taking their places. After all, when the checking account is empty, you do not say that you have run out of funding.

fund raising, fund-raising, fund-raiser *Fund raising is difficult. They planned a fundraising campaign. A fund-raiser was held.*

furlong One-eighth of a mile, which is equal to 220 yards or 660 feet.

Furosemide A medication used in the treatment of bleeders, commonly known by the trade name Salix, a diuretic. Although research has not determined definitively how furosemide reduces bleeding, it is widely believed that the diuretic effect reduces pressure within capillaries in the lungs. First used in veterinary practice in 1967. See **bleeder, Salix**.

Futurity A race for two-year-olds in which the owners make a scheduled series of payments over a period of time to keep their horses eligible. Purses for these races vary but can be considerable.

G

Grs – General Rules (NRHA)

Gaines Memorial USTA race

gait The characteristic footfall pattern of a horse in motion. Thoroughbreds have four natural gaits: walk, trot, canter, and gallop. Thoroughbreds compete at a gallop.

game plan

gaiting pole

gaiting strap

gallop

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

Garrison finish A close victory, usually from off the pace. Derived from Ed "Snapper" Garrison, a 19th-century rider known for his close finishes.

gaskin

gastric ulcers Ulceration of a horse's stomach. Often causes symptoms of abdominal distress (colic) and general unthriftiness.

gate See **starting gate**.

gate card A card, issued by the starter, stating that a horse is properly schooled in starting-gate procedures.

gelding A male horse of any age that has been neutered by having both testicles removed (gelded).

Gelding Plus Program, APHA

general sire list Not capitalized.

Generation X-er

genotyping

gentleman jockey Amateur rider, generally in steeplechases.

get Progeny of sire.

get of sire – no hyphens

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.

glamour Adjective is glamorous.

glue-on shoes

G.M.

Go, Baby, Go Commas used in NTRA slogan.

Go for Wand Stakes Lowercase "f" like the horse's name for which the race is named.

Gold Cup and Saucer Pace USTA race

gold mine

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.

goodbye, good-bye varies by publication

good will

gooseneck

go-round

Gore-Tex

go's

governor varies by publication

Governor's Cup

Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll Series **USTA races**

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. Very common in racing, the injury is usually minor.

graded race Established in 1973 to classify select stakes races in North America, at the request of European racing authorities, who had set up group races two years earlier. Always denoted with numerals 1, 2, or 3 (not I, II, or III). Capitalized when used in race title (the Grade 1 winner). Capitalized and abbreviated G when used in parentheses following the name of a stakes with the Arabic numeral of grade. The Secretariat Stakes (G1). Include grades on first reference only. Do not include grades when reference to the race is prior to 1973 (for North American races). See group race. Grading of races is performed by a committee under the direction of the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association. Grades are not used in headlines, subheads, cutlines, or table of contents. However, the grades should be used in standalone cutlines when the only reference to that horse or race on that page is in the cutline. See Canadian graded stakes.

graded stakes winner (n.)

graduate 1) Horse or rider winning for the first time. 2) A horse that has moved up to allowance, stakes, or handicap racing. Both uses are colloquial and are best avoided.

grandma See **second dam**.

granddaughter

grandsire The grandfather of a horse; father (sire) of the horse's dam or sire.

grass slip Used in some areas, permission to exercise a horse on the turf course. Also known as a turf card.

gravel Infection of the hoof resulting from a crack in the white line (the border between the insensitive and sensitive laminae). An abscess usually forms in the sensitive structures and eventually breaks at the coronet as the result of the infection.

Gray A horse color where the majority of the coat is a mixture of black and white hairs. The mane, tail, and legs may be either black or gray unless white markings are present. Starting with foals of 1993, the color classifications gray and roan were combined as gray or roan. Do not use a slash between roan and gray. See **roan**.

Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation A privately financed charitable organization established in 1989, which combined the Grayson Foundation Inc. (begun in 1940) and the Jockey Club Research Foundation. Website is www.grayson-jockeyclub.org.

Great Depression See **depression**.

Greater Capitalize when used to define a community and its surrounding region. Greater Boston area.

great-grandson Lineage requires hyphenation.

greyhound

group race Designation of best races in countries outside of North America. European authorities began designating races as Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3 in 1971. North American officials, under the direction of the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association, began grading races in 1973. Group is capitalized when a specific number is referenced, such as, *The filly won the first Group 2 race of her career*. Capitalized when the group designation is

used after a name of a race with the Arabic numeral. The *Dewhurst Stakes (Eng-G1)*. Include the equivalent name of the race after the formal name and grade: Prix du Jockey-Club (Fr-G1) (French Derby). See **graded race**. Remember that EquineLine printouts by stakes rules do not correctly reflect Inter International Cataloging Standards rules for all countries. For example, very few of the Japanese races listed as group races on EquineLine printouts should be carried as group races in *THOROUGHBRED TIMES*. Only group/graded races from countries in the "white pages" of Cataloging Standards carry that designation, except for a very small number from "blue pages" countries (such as the Japan Cup [Jpn-G1]) collected on a single page near the end of the white pages section. Japanese races listed as group races on EquineLine printouts should be carried as group races in *THOROUGHBRED TIMES*. Only group/graded races from countries in the "white pages" of Cataloging Standards carry that designation, except for a very small number from "blue pages" countries (such as the Japan Cup [Jpn-G1]) collected on a single page near the end of the white pages section.

Graded or Group stakes winners Thoroughbreds

Grand Prix Special

grass roots/grass-roots – Two words used as a noun, hyphenated as an adjective.

Gray or grey varies by publication

Greenbroke, green-broke varies by publication

greyhound

Ground Jury – panel of judges (NRHA)

ground poles; ground rails

groundwork

grow Business expressions often find their way into the language, but business fads or buzzwords tend to fade away over time. One such fad word is grow when used as a transitive verb. In the 1990s, business consultants began to speak of "growing a business," and soon executives all over the country were revealing their plans to "grow their business." The verb grow is best restricted to its traditional meanings, such as to increase in size and to cultivate crops. Horses may grow, but they are not grown; they are raised. Corn is grown. Businesses can grow in size, but their executives will seek to expand the business or increase sales and profits. Thus, when you feel the urge to say, "*Tom Meeker plans to grow Churchill Downs Inc. by ...*," look for a more elegant and more descriptive word or phrase.

growthy

grueling

grullo

guineas By definition, a guinea is 21 shillings, or in current usage a pound and a shilling. Thus, the guinea is equal to 1.05 pounds. Used by sales companies in England and Ireland to report sales since it includes the sales company's 5% commission.

Guineas Capitalized and spelled out as part of a race name (One Thousand Guineas, etc.), but lowercase as currency.

gunmetal

H

HBPA, Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association

HYPP, Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis

HERDA, hereditary equine regional dermal asthenia

hackamore

half-bred

half brother, half sister Horses out of the same dam but by different sires. Horses with the same sire and different dams are not considered half siblings in Thoroughbred racing. The phrases are not hyphenated.

half-breed

half chaps

half circle

half halt

half-interest

half-length

half-mile

half-mile pole

half pass

half pirouette

half-round

half turn

half-swedge

half-steps

Hall of Famer

Hall of Fame See **Racing Hall of Fame**.

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

(to) halter or haltered Slang for claiming a horse. Avoid its use in editorial matter. See **claiming**.

halter-broke

halter horse

Hambletonian Day

Hambletonian Filly Division USTA race

Hambletonian Oaks – USTA race

Hambletonian Society, the

Hambletonian Week

hammerhead

hand Four inches. A horse's height is measured in hands and inches from the top of the shoulder (withers) to the ground; that is, 15.2 hands is 15 hands, 2 inches, or a total of 62 inches. Thoroughbreds typically range from 15 to 17 hands.

handicap 1) Race for which the track handicapper assigns the weights to be carried. 2) To make selections on the basis of past performances.

handicap horse A horse that competes in handicap races.

handicapper 1) A person who assigns weights to horses, not a horse that competes in handicap races, which is a handicap horse. 2) A bettor who is making selections based on information of horses' performances from previous starts.

handily 1) Working in the morning with a strong effort. 2) A horse racing well within itself, with little exertion during a race.

handle Amount of money wagered in the pari-mutuels on a race, a program, during a meeting, or for a year.

hand ride Urging a horse with the hands and not using the whip.

handbag

handcrafted

hand-holds

go hand in hand

handmade

hands

handyman

hand walk, hand-walk varies by publication

Hanover-Hempt Stake – USTA race

Hanovarian

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

hardboot A Kentucky horseman. The term Kentucky hardboot is redundant.

hardball, play hardball

hard-knocker A toughhorse who makes a lot of starts. hard-knocker

hard-knocking (adj.)

hard-mouthed

Harness Horsemen International USTA

harnessmaker

harness racing

Harness Racing Museum & Hall of Fame

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

hatmaker

haunches-in

haute-ecole

hay belly

hay burner

hayloft

hayride

head Circumstances in which it is permissible as a reference to a group of horses— never. It is just as easy, and a great deal more accurate, to call horses horses as it is to designate them as so many head. They may also be referred to as yearlings, colts or fillies, Thoroughbreds, individuals, animals, broodmares, stallions, bloodstock, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, youngsters, breeding stock, horses in training, and so on, as the case may be. Also, in the specific instance of auction sales, they may be properly mentioned as lots, although the latter term is clumsy and should be used only in desperation.

head A margin between horses. One horse leading another by the length of its head.

head case

headgear

headlines Style will vary by publication.

head of the stretch Beginning of the straight run to the finish line.

head-on (adj. and adv.)

Head2Head Wager offered on eight races in Breeders' Cup World Thoroughbred Championships.

head-to-head Running on even terms.

head case

headgear

head pole, burr head pole

headset, head-set varies by publication

headstall

heart bars

heart-bar shoe

heat – If a race is held in heats (rather than eliminations and a final) such as the Little Brown Jug, if the first heat is divided into two or three eliminations, with the top finishers advancing to the second heat, those races are "first-heat eliminations." *Hoof Beats*

heat 1) A race decided by two or more individual races over the same distances and between the same horses on the same day. Not used in flat racing today, though it was common in the 19th century. Still used in harness racing today. 2) A breeding term. See estrus.

Heaves Emphysema. See **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease**.

heaves

heavy (track) Wettest possible condition of a turf course; not usually found in North America.

Heel

heel crack A crack on the heel of the hoof. Also called a sand crack.

helmet A lightweight fiberglass cap worn by riders to prevent head injuries. It is required equipment that is not considered part of a jockey's riding weight.

hematoma A blood-filled area resulting from injury.

Hemisphere Capitalize Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, etc.; lowercase in other uses—the Eastern and Western hemispheres, the hemisphere.

hemorrhage

heterozygous

high-point – hyphen when used as a modifier

Capitalized when used as part of a title, lowercase otherwise *Paint Horse Journal*

high rollers

high weight Refers to highest weight assigned or carried in a race. *Kelso was assigned high weight of 136 pounds for the Brooklyn Handicap.*

highweight (n.) 1) Horse assigned or carrying the highest weight in a race. Kelso was the highweight in the Brooklyn. 2) Horse assigned the highest weight on the Experimental Free Handicap, a division of the International Classification, or one of many free handicaps in individual countries, and often viewed as the equivalent of a champion in the absence of official championships. See **Eclipse Award, champion**.

highweighted highweighted (adj.) For horses carrying equal high weights, use co-highweight and co-highweighted. The same principle applied, co-topweight, and co-topweighted.

hind foot

hind leg

hindquarter

hippology

Historic USTA races

Historic-Harriman Cup 2-year-old colt trot

Historic-Acorn 2-year-old filly trot

Historic-Goshen Cup 2-year-old colt pace

Historic-Debutante 2-year-old filly pace

Historic-Historic Cup 3-year-old colt trot

Historic-Coaching Club Oaks 3-year-old filly trot

Historic-Jersey Cup 3-year-old colt pace

Historic-Ladyship 3-year-old filly pace

Historic-Titan Cup FFA trot

hobbles

hock A large joint just above the shin bone in the rear legs. Corresponds to the level of the knee of the front leg.

homebred A horse bred by its owner.

homestretch Long section of racetrack closest to the stands.

Hood A (usually) nylon covering that goes over a horse's head; blinkers or earmuffs are attached to it.

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

hopefully It means in a hopeful manner. Do not use it to mean it is hoped. Right: *It is hoped that we will complete our work in June.* Right: *We hope that we will complete our work in June.* Wrong: *Hopefully we will complete our work in June.*

Hopped A horse that has been illegally stimulated with a drug.

Horse When reference is made to sex, a horse is an ungelded male five years old or older.

horseflesh

Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association National organization of horsemen composed of individual state organizations. Can be abbreviated HBPA on second reference. Does not require abbreviation on first reference. See **abbreviations**.

Horse of the Year H and Y are capitalized for country and national awards only, all lowercase for state awards and for phrases such as horse of the meeting. Canadian Horse of the Year With Approval, 1994 Horse of the Year. The same rule applies to Broodmare of the Year (B and Y are capitalized for national award only, designated by the Kentucky Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders). See **Broodmare of the Year**.

horseplayer

horsepower

horse racing (n. and adj.)

horsing Behavior of a mare in heat (in season). See estrus.

hot-walk

hot walker Person or automatic machine who walks horses to cool them out after workout or races. See **cooling out**.

hog-tied

Holland –should be Netherlands USTA

home betting

homemade

home page

hometown

homozygous

Honor Roll – APHA, AQHA capitalized when referring to a specific title, otherwise lowercase

hoof care

hoof pick

hoofprint

hoofed

hoof wall

hooves

hopefully – Avoid using unless a direct quote. Instead say it is hoped or supporters of the bill hope. . .

hors concours
hors d'oeuvres
horseback
horse-drawn
horsehair
horse-lover
Horse of the Year
horseman, horsemen
horseplayer
horsemanship
horse names – capitalize, no quotation marks
horse owner
horse people, horse person
horsepower

horse race. horse racing
horseshoes, horseshoer, horseshoeing
horse show
horsesitter
horsewoman
hot blooded
hot dog
hotheaded

House Bill, Senate Bill – HB and SB acceptable on second reference.

housebroke

however – There are two uses for this word. Use the comma after “however” if you can substitute the word “though” for “however.” Don’t use the second comma if you can substitute the word “but.”

hub rail

hung A horse that does not advance its position in a race when called upon by its jockey. **hunt coat** (two words)

hunter and/or jumper – no slash or dash between; separate disciplines. Prefer not to combine these terms unless in a direct quote.

hunt seat - hyphenate only when used as an adjective

hunter-under-saddle

hyaluronic acid A normal component of joint fluid. Also can be a man-made intra-articular medication used to relieve joint inflammation.

hyperelastosis cutis (HC)

hyphens The hyphen is one of the least correctly used and most abused, punctuation marks. It is used properly to form compound words, to divide words in composition, in figures, in some abbreviations, and to distinguish meanings of similarly spelled words. It also is used correctly in noun constructions used as adjectives. The general rule for hyphens is that like characters take the hyphen, unlike characters do not. A-bomb, U-boat, 20-20 vision, 3D, B60, MiG17, 3-to-2, secretary-treasurer, south-southwest, north-central. Exceptions—4-H Club, \$20-million. Adjectival use of hyphens must be clear. The six-foot man eating shark was killed (the man was killed). The six-foot man-eating shark was killed (the shark was killed). For race records and career totals, avoid the use of hyphenation in the following constructions. He won 2-of-3 starts, and He retired with a 10-3-6 record for 32 lifetime starts. Spell out numbers under ten. He won two of three starts. He won ten races in 32 lifetime starts with three seconds and six thirds.

Suspensive hyphenation The A- and H-bombs were exploded. The five- and six-yearolds attend morning classes. Do not use suspensive hyphens in large numbers. He said the remodeling would cost between \$10-million and \$15-million. Never use the hyphen with adverbs ending in ly. badly damaged, heavily favored, fully informed. The hyphen also serves to distinguish meanings of similarly spelled words. recover, re-cover; resent, re-sent. The hyphen frequently separates a prefix from a proper noun. pre-Raphaelite, unAmerican, non-Thoroughbred. Always used in quoting odds with the word “to”: 2.40-to-1. Use hyphens in scores and votes. The Pirates won 2-1. The breeders’ association president was turned out of office in a 48-2 vote. Used to divide words between lines. Check dictionary on proper breaking of words. Words containing a hyphen should be divided only at the hyphen. Washington-

based, not Wash- on the first line and ington-based on the second. When at all possible, no more than two consecutive lines should end with a hyphenated word. The hyphen should not be used to separate most numbers in a range. *He conceded eight to ten pounds to his opponents.*

I

IFR, International Finals Rodeo

IPRA, International Pro Rodeo Association

i.e. – Latin for “that is.”

i.v.

inbreeding

in hand, in-hand – walk him in hand; in-hand classes

in foal

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 or swelling.

IM Abbreviation for intramuscular; an injection given in a muscle.

IMAX

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

impost Weight carried by a horse or assigned to a horse.

impostor Not imposter.

inbreeding The mating of closely related individuals, resulting in a pedigree with at least one common ancestor duplicated on both the sire’s and dam’s side of the pedigree. In Thoroughbreds, horses with one or more duplicated ancestors within the first four or five generations are generally considered inbred, while duplications of ancestors in more distant generations are often referred to as “linebreeding.” No spaces between generational readings: 3x3.

in or near Refer to locations of farms and racetracks as being in a particular city and state.

Near will be used to denote where the city is located if that information is presented.

Inc. Abbreviation for incorporated. It is usually not needed, but when used no commas precede or follow

Inc. (nor Ltd.); do not spell out. *He works for J. C. Penney Inc. full time.*

incorporated Always abbreviated Inc. when used in conjunction with a company name.

index, indexes

industrywide

in foal Pregnant mare.

inferior check ligament A direct continuation of the posterior (back) ligaments of the knee (carpus), located below the knee. Function is in support of the deep flexor tendon.

Infield Area encompassed by the inner rail of the racetrack.

in hand Running under moderate control, at less than top speed.

initials – Initials in a person’s name require periods and a space between first and second initial. *Paint Horse Journal*

inlaid

inner-city kids

Inter Dominion Championships USTA races

Inter Dominion Pacing Championship

Inter Dominion Trotting Championship

Intermediate I/II

International Stallion Stake USTA races

International Stallion Stake-Whitehorse Farms 2-year-old colt pace

International Stallion Stake-Winback Farm 2-year-old filly pace

International Stallion Stake-Castleton Cup 2-year-old colt trot

International Stallion Stake-Hunterton/Stoner Creek 2-year-old filly trot

Internet, internet varies by publication

Inter-track

Initials A middle initial should be used in a name when the person commonly uses the initial. John R. Gaines, John P. Moynihan, George W. Bush. See **names**.

inquiry A review of the running of the race to check into a possible infraction of the rules, called by the stewards. Also, a sign flashed by officials on the tote board on such occasions. If lodged by a jockey, it is called an objection. See **objection**.

Internet terminology In the 1990s, use of the computer Internet exploded in American society and in the Thoroughbred industry. Here are proper forms of commonly used words and phrases:

Internet Capitalized in all references.

World Wide Web Capitalized and spelled out in first reference.

Web Capitalized and appropriate second reference for World Wide Web.

Web address

Web page

Website One word.

Online Lowercase.

off-line Lowercase and hyphenated.

e-mail Lowercase, hyphenated, and not italicized.

dot.com Term to describe an Internet company.

URL uniform resource locator

When providing a World Wide Web address, give the full address and italicize:

www.thoroughbredtimes.com. On second reference, address can be shortened, but still italicized: *thoroughbredtimes.com*. In Web addresses without *www*, include entire address: *http://address.com*. On second reference, address can be shortened, but still italicized.

insensitive laminae The layer just under the wall of the hoof; similar to the human fingernail. It is an integral structure that helps to attach the hoof wall to the underlying coffin bone.

Interstate Horseracing Act The only instance where "horse racing" is one word. Enacted by Congress in 1978.

intertrack intertrack wagering Can be abbreviated ITW on second reference.

in the bridle See **on the bit**.

in the money A horse that finishes first, second, or third.

intra-articular Within a joint

Irish rail Movable rail.

irons See **stirrups**.

ischemia Deficiency of blood supply, which may be temporary or permanent. Caused by the shutting down of blood vessels.

isolation barn A facility used to separate horses to ensure that illness is not carried into the area.

Italics Titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, movies, long musical compositions, long poems, and names of trains, planes, and ships. To emphasize a word or larger element in a sentence or to refer to a word as a word. To indicate a foreign word or phrase which has not been Anglicized. Check the dictionary to see whether a foreign word or phrase you want to use has been Anglicized. Italicize quotes from poetry or songs. Use quotation marks for short stories, television shows, short poems, etc. See **quotation marks** for full list.

its vs. it's – It's means it is. Do not use it's as a possessive.

ITW Abbreviation for intertrack wagering on second reference.

IV Abbreviation for intravenous; an injection given in the vein.

ivermectin

J

Jack spavin See **bone spavin**.

jackknife

jail Requirement that a claimed horse when it next competes in a claiming race must run for a claiming price 25% higher for the next 30 days. Commonly used in the phrase, *The horse is in (out of) jail*.

jawbone

jeep, Jeep Lowercase military vehicle. Uppercase civilian vehicle so trademarked.

Jockey Club Organization dedicated to the improvement of Thoroughbred breeding and racing. Incorporated February 10, 1894, in New York City, the Jockey Club serves as North America's Thoroughbred registry, responsible for the maintenance of the American Stud Book, a register

of all Thoroughbreds foaled in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Canada; and of all Thoroughbreds imported into those countries from jurisdictions that have a registry recognized by the Jockey Club and the International Stud Book Committee.

jockey fee Sum paid to rider for competing in a race.

jockey's agent Preferred over jockey agent or jock's agent.

Jockeys' Guild National organization of professional riders, based in Monrovia, California.

jockey's race A race whose outcome will hinge mostly on strategic thinking by the riders; one in which riders must pay close attention to pace to keep their horses fresh for a strong finish.

jodhpurs

jog Racetrack vernacular for trot. When horses jog on the track, they usually travel clockwise unless they are preparing to gallop. Going clockwise, the opposite direction in which they race, is known in racetrack terms as "backing up" or going "the wrong way." It is not correct to say a horse "jogged backwards."

jog cart

joint 1) Point of juncture of two bones and usually composed of fibrous connective tissue and cartilage. 2) Slang for battery.

joint capsule The sac-like structure that encloses the ends of bones in certain joints; contains synovial fluid.

joint venture

joy ride

jr. No commas are used before Jr.

judging

judges' committee – apostrophe following judges

judges' stand

judgment

Jug Day

Jug Week at Delaware

jughead, jug-headed

jumper Steeplechase or hurdle horse.

junior

juvenile Two-year-old horse

K

Kant-See-Bak bridle

Kentucky Derby day The day the Kentucky Derby is held, the first Saturday in May. Lowercase day.

Kentucky Futurity, Kentuck Futurity Filly Division USTA races

Kentucky Horse Racing Authority Replaced Kentucky Racing Commission, which Governor Ernie Fletcher abolished in January 2004.

Kentucky Thoroughbred Farm Managers' Club Note apostrophe.

Kentucky Sire Stakes, USTA races

Kentucky Standardbred Sales Company Filly Pace USTA race

Kentucky Standardbred Sales Company Filly Trot USTA race

keur (ing)

key horse A single horse used in multiple combinations in an exotic wager.

kilogram, kilo

kilometer One thousand meters and equal to 0.62 mile.

kimberwick

king Capitalized only when used with a name, as in King George VI. It is uncertain whether Prince Charles will become king of England.

knee A horse has a left or right only, not "front" because the ones in back are hocks.

key chain

K mart

knee-and-arm boots

knee boots

kneecap

knee-knocking

knee-narrow

knee-spreaders
knee-wide
knockdown
knock-off
krona, kronur
kur

L

L.B. Sheppard Pace USTA race

Labor Party Name of a major political party in England. Do not use the British spelling, Labour.

lactate

lactic acid Organic acid normally present in muscle tissue, produced by anaerobic muscle metabolism as a byproduct of exercise. An increase in lactic acid causes muscle fatigue, inflammation, and pain.

lame A deviation from a normal gait due to pain in a limb or its supporting structures.

lamina (singular)

laminae (plural)

laminae A part of the hoof. See **insensitive laminae** and **sensitive laminae**. From the Latin, it is a plural noun (singular is lamina).

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.

land mine

landowners

Lasix Now called Salix after name change in 2001. See **furosemide**; **bleeder**; **Salix**.

late-closer, late-closing series

late double A second daily double offered during the latter part of a race program. See **daily double**.

lateral Toward the side and farther from the center. Pertains to a side.

lathered (up) See **washed out**.

latigos

lawyer, attorney See **attorney, lawyer**.

lay Laid (not layed), laying. Lay versus lie. Lay means to put down or place (lay on a table), to impose as a duty (lay down the law). Conjugation is lay, laid, laid. Lie means to rest or recline (to lie down). Conjugation is lie, lay, lain.

layoff (n.)

lay person

lay up (v.)

layup (n.) Plural layups.

lead (n.) Refers to the leading leg when a horse is racing in full stride. The lead leg is the one that reaches out the farthest and bears the full weight of the horse's impact. Horses usually race on the left, or inside, lead on the turn, and on the right, or outside, lead on straightaways. Changing leads refers to the horse's ability to switch leads at the proper time.

lead line, leadline, - use varies by publication

lead rope

lead shank See **shank**.

leaky-roof circuit Minor tracks.

left hand (n.)

left-handed (adj.)

left-hander (n.)

legislative titles Uppercase and spelled out in first reference preceding name. Add U.S. or state before a title if necessary to avoid confusion. *U.S. Senator Mitch McConnell spoke with California state Senator Ken Maddy.* See **capitalization**.

legislature Capitalize when preceded by the name of a state. *The Kansas Legislature.* Retain capitalization when the state name is dropped but the reference is specifically to that state's legislature. *Both houses of the Legislature met.* Lowercase when used generically. *No legislature has approved the amendment.* Use lowercase in all plural references. *The Arkansas and Kansas legislatures are considering the amendment.* See **capitalization**.

leg up 1) To help a jockey mount a horse. 2) to improve a horse's fitness through long, slow gallops.

leg-yield, leg yield – style varies by publication

length A measurement approximating the length of a horse and used to describe the distances between horses in a race. A length is approximately eight feet.

Lethal White Foal Syndrome

leatherwork

levade

Levi's

Levy Memorial Pacing Series, George Morton Levy Memorial Pacing Series USTA race

lie See lay.

life-size

lifestyle

lifetime

ligament A band of fibrous tissue that connects bones, supports and strengthens joints, and limits the range of motion. Some ligaments support certain organs.

Lightweight

light-year

likely Sentences such as the following appear in newspapers every day. *He likely will be nominated for secretary of the breeders' organization.* However, idiom requires that when likely is used as an adverb, it is preceded by most, quite, or very. However, when likely is used as an adjective, those modifiers are not needed. He is likely to be rejected because of his brusque manner.

limited Always abbreviated Ltd. when used with the name of a company. No comma precedes abbreviation. *Breeders' Cup Ltd.*

limited edition noun

limited-edition – modifier

Limousin

line-back

line breeding, linebreeding varies by publication

line up (v.)

lineup (n.)

lip sync

Lippizzaners

listed race A stakes race just below a group race or graded race in quality.

liter

live foal Two words in all uses.

lock Slang for a sure winner.

the Log Cabin at Delaware

long-barreled

long distance, long-distance Always hyphenated in reference to telephone calls. *We keep in touch long-distance. She took the long-distance call.* Hyphenate when used as a compound modifier. *She travels a long distance. She made a long-distance trip.*

longe, longeing 1) A long rope fastened to a horse's halter and held by a trainer, who causes the horse to move around in a circle. 2) A method of exercising a horse on a tether (longe line).

Longhorns

long johns

longshot

long term/long-term – Medicine will win in the long term. He is a long-term senator from Ohio.

long time, longtime *They have known each other a long time. They are longtime partners.*

long yearling

longe, longed, longe line, longe-liner, longeing (do not use lunge or lounge)

loose ring (snaffle)

longe, longeing

long time noun

longtime modifier

losgelassenheit – *Dressage Today*, noun

lots See head.

Lou Babic Memorial USTA race

Lou Babic Memorial Filly Pace, USTA race

Lou Gehrig's disease

Ltd. Always used as an abbreviation for limited when used in a company name. No comma precedes abbreviation. *Breeders' Cup Ltd.*

lug (bearing in or lugging 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.

M

MD, RN, PhD, DVM – No periods between letters. On first reference to a physician or veterinarian, use Claire Wolf, MD, second reference drop MD and use Dr. Wolfe. Use commas after MD, RN, DVM, etc., when introducing a clause. Also use a comma after "MD" or "DVM" when referring to a doctor's city: John Smith, DVM, Dayton, said. . .

Maccao

machine See **battery**.

machine-washable

magnetic therapy Physical therapy technique using magnetic fields. The low-energy electrical field created by the magnetic field causes dilation of the blood vessels (vasodilation) and tissue stimulation. Magnetic therapy may be used on soft tissue to treat such injuries as tendinitis or bony (skeletal) injuries such as bucked shins.

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

maiden race A race for nonwinners.

male-line (adj.)

maneuver

manmade, man-made varies by publication

Man o' War

mare Female horse five years old or older. Also, any female that has been bred regardless of age.

mare book

mare reproductive loss syndrome Use (MRLS) on first reference except when abbreviation is used in same sentence as first reference. Use MRLS on subsequent references.

mare's month September. In theory, mares that have not run well during the summer often perform better in September.

marketplace

markings

martingale

mash Soft, moist mixture, hot or cold, of grain and other feed that is easily digested by horses.

massage Rubbing of various parts of the anatomy to stimulate healing.

masters class – ApHC, no apostrophe

MasterCard

match race A race between two horses.

Maturity

Meadowlands, the

measurements (units of) See **numbers**.

media

medial Pertaining to the middle in anatomy, nearer the median plane (the vertical plane that bisects the body into right and left halves).

medication list A list kept by the track veterinarian and published by the track showing which horses have been treated with legally prescribed medications.

medicine hat

memento, mementos

Messenger Stake USTA race

metacarpal (fracture) Usually refers to a fracture of the cannon bone, located between the knee and the fetlock joint in the front leg. Also may refer to a fracture of the splint bone. The cannon bone of the front leg is the third metacarpal.

metatarsal Cannon bone in the hind leg.

meter The basic unit of length in the metric system. It is equal to approximately 39.37 inches. It takes 100 centimeters to make a meter and 1,000 meters to make a kilometer. To convert to inches, multiply by 39.37 (5 meters x 39.37 inches = 196.85 inches). To convert to yards, multiply by 1.1 (5 meters x 1.1 = 5.5 yards). Most European races are expressed in meters. A mile is approximately 1,600 meters, the distance at which the classic Poule d'Essai des Pouliches (Fr-G1) and the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (Fr-G1) are run. The Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (Fr-G1) is 2,400 meters, or approximately 1 1/2 miles, the Prix Eugene Adam (Fr-G2) is 2,000 meters, or approximately 1 1/4 miles.

Michigan Sires Stakes USTA race

mid- No hyphen unless capitalized word follows. *midterm, midstretch, midsummer, mid-March, mid-America, Mid-Atlantic region*. Use a hyphen when mid- precedes a figure: *mid-1930s*. Hyphenate only with proper nouns or numerals.

Mid-Atlantic See **regions**.

midbody (fracture) See **sesamoids**.

middle distance Broadly, from one mile to less than 1 1/4 miles.

middle initials A middle initial should be used in a name when the person commonly uses the initial. *John R. Gaines, John P. Moynihan, George W. Bush*. See **names, nicknames**.

midstretch

Midwest

millennium

millions, billions Hyphenated when word replaces figures. 7,000,000 becomes 7-million. Do not go beyond two decimals. 7.15-million people. See **numbers**.

mind-set

mini-

minus pool A negative mutual pool created when a horse is so heavily played that, after deductions of state tax and commission, not enough money remains to pay the legally prescribed minimum on each winning bet. The racing association usually makes up the difference.

mix-up

mm, 8mm camera

modifiers As a general rule, keep the modifier as close as possible to the word modified. He only saw two stallions during his visit to Florida could mean, literally, that he did absolutely nothing else—did not eat, sleep, drink beer, or go fishing—or, he only saw the stallions and did not hear them, smell them, or touch them. He saw only two stallions during his visit expresses the meaning much more clearly. Similarly, The horse only won stakes after he was transferred to the Jacobs stable is meaningless. Did he win only stakes after the transfer, or was it only after the transfer that he won stakes? The horse won stakes only after he was transferred to the Jacobs stable expresses the meaning much more clearly.

Mom (your mom)

mom (moms in general)

money Almost all European countries now use the euro. The euro is converted to U.S. dollars in all editorial usage. When converting foreign money, always use conversion rate for day of the transaction, or nearest date available. When converting on an annual basis, such as a foreign horse's earnings for a specific year, use average conversion rate for the year. Conversion rates are available in the Wall Street Journal. Only use appropriate amount of significant figures. A figure listed as 1.4-million

euros should not be converted past two significant figures: \$1.2-million, not \$1.19-million. When used in conjunction with the word *to*, the first figure should reflect the actual amount: \$100,000 to \$200,000, not \$100 to \$200,000; \$10-million to \$20-million, not \$10- to \$20-million. See **numbers**.

moneymaker

money – Leave off .00 \$10 not \$10.00 *Cowboy Publishing*

money-earner, money-winner

money rider A rider who excels in rich races.

monkey-on-a-stick Type of riding with short stirrups popularized by riding great James F. "Tod" Sloan shortly before 1900.

monorchid A male horse of any age that has only one testicle in his scrotum; the other testicle was either removed or is undescended. See **cryptorchid, ridgling**.

months, dates – Abbreviate long months (Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.), spell out short months (March, April, May, June, July)

monthlong

moon blindness

more than – Don't use "over" (More than 650,000 people attend the Congress.)

morning glory Horse that performs well in morning workouts but fails to reproduce that form in races.

morning line Probable odds on each horse in a race, as determined by a mathematical formula used by the track oddsmaker, who tries to gauge both the ability of the horse and the likely final odds as determined by the bettors. More accurately, those odds now should be expressed as the **program-line odds**, because they appear in the track's official program.

Mother Nature

motor home

mouth-piece

mph Acceptable abbreviation for miles per hour, without periods.

mucous (adj.), **mucus** (n.) A horse would have *mucus* in its lungs, but the *mucous* lining would be irritated.

mud calks (n.) Special cleats that help a horse gain traction on a muddy track. See **calk**.

muddy (track) Condition of a racetrack that is wet but has no standing water.

mudder Horse that races well on muddy tracks. Also known as a mudlark.

Multi-Jurisdiction Licensing Program for Owners USTA

Murphy blind

musculoskeletal system Consisting of the bones, muscles, ligaments, tendons, and joints of the head, vertebral column, and limbs, together with the associated muscles, tendons, ligaments, and joints.

mushroom shoe

Mustache

mutuel field See entry.

mutuel pool Short for pari-mutuel pool. Sum of the wagers on a race or event, such as the win pool, daily double pool, exacta pool, etc. See **pari-mutuel**.

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

N

NBRA National Barrel Racing Association

NCHA, National Cutting Horse Association

NFR, National Finals Rodeo

NHSFR, National High School Finals Rodeo

NRCHA, National Reined Cow Horse Association

NRHA, National Reining Horse Association

NRHyA or NRHYA, National Reining Horse Youth Association

NRHA Futurity & North American Affiliate Championship Show

NRHA Derby or NRHA Derby Show

NRHA European Affiliate Championships

NSBA, National Snaffle Bit Association

NTRA, National Thoroughbred Racing Association

naïve

naivete

nameplate

names – second reference and later references first or second name varies by publication

name (of a Thoroughbred) Names of North American Thoroughbreds are registered by the Jockey Club. They can be no longer than 18 characters, including punctuation and spaces. The words *the, and, by, for, in,* and *a* are usually—but not always—lowercase unless they are the first word in the name. For exact spelling, spacing, and capitalization, check *Registered Thoroughbred Names* book published by the Jockey Club or on the Jockey Club's website, <http://home.jockeyclub.com/>.

names (people) In general, people are entitled to be known however they want to be known as long as their identity is clear. Names that are derivations of given names should be used when the person is commonly known by that name. *Woody Stephens, Charlie Whittingham, Wally Dollase, Will Farish.* Foreign articles are lower case, except at the beginning of a sentence. *Charles de Gaulle.* See also **middle initials, nicknames.**

nasogastric tube A long tube that is capable of reaching from the nose to the stomach.

National Championship Standardbred Horse Show

National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame Building in Saratoga Springs, New York, that houses a museum and a Hall of Fame. The National Museum of Racing was founded in 1950. It had its first home in the old Canfield Casino, Congress Park, Saratoga Springs. It moved to its present site in 1955, the same year the Hall of Fame was created. See **Racing Hall of Fame.**

National Raceline

National Thoroughbred Association Started as concept of advertising agency executive Fred Pope in early 1990s, with backing from owner-breeder John R. Gaines.

The NTA was based on the concept that owners possess rights to their horses' images for simulcasting purposes, with the owners banding together to form a major league of racing through the pooling of simulcasting rights. Hamilton Jordan and Tim Smith were brought in to help sell the concept in 1997, and the NTA initiative eventually led to a broader industry coalition, the formation of the National Thoroughbred Racing Association. NTA officially was folded into the NTRA in August 1998, with Fred Pope being compensated for his intellectual property. The NTA was first proposed by Fred Pope in a Guest Commentary in August 27, 1993, issue of THOROUGHBRED TIMES.

National Thoroughbred Racing Association A not-for-profit association created by a consensus of industry factions to market the sport. Founding members were Breeders' Cup Ltd., the Jockey Club, Keeneland Association, and Oak Tree Racing Association, with each putting up \$1-million in seed money. Before officially launching the office, the National Thoroughbred Association became a founding member when it ceased its existence and was rolled into the NTRA. In 2000, the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association retroactively became a founding member. The NTRA first proposed a business plan to the industry in August 1997. The NTRA officially opened for business on April 1, 1998. Its first commissioner was Tim Smith. D. G. Van Clief Jr. of Breeders' Cup Ltd. acted as interim chief executive officer of the NTRA in its formative stages. The NTRA formally merged many of its administrative functions with Breeders' Cup Ltd. on January 1, 2001.

nationwide

navicular bone A small, flat bone within the confines of the hoof that helps—along with the short pastern bone and the coffin bone—to make up the coffin joint.

navicular disease A degenerative disease that affects the navicular bone (small bone in the back of the foot), navicular bursa, and deep flexor tendon. Generally considered a disease of the front feet. Both front feet are often affected, but one will usually be more noticeable than the other.

naysayer

near side Left side of a horse. Side on which a horse is mounted.

neatsfoot oil

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

of a length.

Necropsy

Neiman Marcus

nerving See **neurectomy**.

neurectomy A surgical procedure in which the nerve supply to the navicular area is removed. The toe and remainder of the foot retain feeling. Also referred to as *posterior digital neurectomy* or *heel nerve*. Also known as **nerving**.

neuromuscular

newspaper names Italicize only the name of the paper, not the location. New York *Times*.

New Jersey Sire Stakes USTA race

New Year's resolution

New York City

New York state

New York Sire Stakes USTA race

newspaper, magazine names – Italicize when possible. If unable to italicize, then underline.

Nez Perce stake race – ApHC, capitalize name not event

nicknames A nickname should be used in place of a person's given name in news stories only when it is the way an individual prefers to be known and is a derivation of a given name. *Jimmy Carter, Wally Dollase, Woody Stephens, Charlie Whittingham, Kenny Noe*. When a nickname is inserted into the identification of an individual, use quotation marks for first reference. *Frank E. "Jimmy" Kilroe*. Quotation marks may be omitted in further references. See **middle initials, names**.

Nicole Hudock Memorial USTA race

night, not nite

night eyes See **chestnuts**.

nighttime

night watchman

No. 1 not number one, *Cowboy Publishing Group*

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

nom de course Name adopted by an owner or group of owners for racing purposes. Its use is archaic and probably best avoided. The phrase *racing as* is a suitable substitute.

nominator One who owns a horse at the time it is named to compete in a stakes race or makes it eligible to a stakes program such as the Breeders' Cup.

nonaggressive

nonetheless

nonhorseperson

nonmembers – Most "nonwords" are one word.

nonprofit or not-for-profit Not-for-profit is preferred.

non-pro – hyphenate

nonrider

non sequiturs If there is no logical connection between two thoughts, do not imply one.

nonsteroidal

non-sweater See **anhidrosis**.

no one

North

North American Affiliate Championships (NAAC) – NRHA

North American Affiliate Regional Finals (NRHA)

North America Cup – USTA race

North American Pari-Mutuel Regulators Association Organization founded in 1997 as a splinter group from the Association of Racing Commissioners International due to philosophical differences in practices and policies. NAPRA's original members were Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Saskatchewan, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Website: www.napraonline.com

North American Standardbred Owners & Breeders Alliance

North American Harness Publicists Association

Northern Hemisphere

nose Smallest advantage a horse can win by. Called a short head in Britain.

Noseband, 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 to keep the horse's mouth closed. The figure-eight nose band keeps the tongue from sliding up over the bit and is used on horses that do not like having a tongue tie used.

not-for-profit Not-for-profit is preferred over nonprofit.

number Writers always should take care that the subject of a sentence agrees with the verb. A singular subject requires a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb. Correct: *A horse's attitude and performance are consistent with its overall health.* Incorrect sentence A full gate of horses are not necessary for an exciting race. The subject of the sentence is gate, which is singular, so the verb should be *is* rather than *are*. The noun closest to the verb is not necessarily the subject of the sentence and may in fact be the object of a preposition modifying the subject. When *or* connects compound subjects, the noun closest to verb determines its tense. Collective nouns and pronouns take plural verbs. *All were imbibing. His first crop are now yearlings.* Another problem of number involves a singular noun and a subsequent reference. Incorrect: Churchill Downs has done a good job of keeping their races filled. Correct: *Churchill Downs has done a good job of keeping its races filled.*

numerals Spell out all whole numbers from zero through ten, and use Arabic numerals for 11 and greater. For large numbers that must be spelled out at the beginning of a sentence, use a hyphen to connect a word ending in a *y* to another word; do not use commas between other separate words that are part of that number. *twenty; thirty-one; one hundred forty-three; one thousand one hundred fifty-five.*

Never use numerals to designate the mile classic races in Europe. *One Thousand Guineas, Two Thousand Guineas.*

For amounts exceeding 1,000,000 but rounded off to units of 100,000, spell out million (or billion, etc.) with hyphen. *50-million, \$1-million, \$36.4-million.*

CIPHERS: Never use to begin a sentence. *Fifteen horses went to the post, not 15 horses went to the post.* Try to avoid using "A total of" to get around this rule. *A total of 843 horses were sold by Fasig-Tipton Co. Rather, Fasig-Tipton Co. sold 843 horses at an auction.* The only exception is a year: *1976 was a good year.*

To avoid confusion, it is preferable to use numerals instead of words spelled out when employing units of measurement as adjectives. *The 1 1/2-mile Belmont Stakes* is easier to read and grasp than the one-and-a-half-mile Belmont Stakes.

See **billion, hyphens, million, poles.**

nurse mare. nurse mares

nut case

O

Oaks A stakes event for three-year-old fillies loosely patterned after England's Epsom Oaks and usually the most important race for that sex and age group at a given track.

oberbereiter – *Dressage Today*, chief rider

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

oblique (fracture) Fracture at an angle.

occurred, occurrence, occurring

OC – Organizing Committee, hosting group (NRHA)

OCD lesion (osteocondritis dissecans) A cartilaginous or bony lesion that is the result of a fragment of cartilage and its underlying bone becoming detached from an articular surface. The lesions occur commonly in the knee joint and are associated with a failure in bone development.

odd-distance racing

odds-on Odds of less than even money.

odds Always hyphenated with "to" in the middle, as in *10-to-1*. Use the exact odds

rather than the approximate odds. *2.20-to-1* as opposed to the approximate *2-to-1*. In headlines, subheads, and cutlines, it is acceptable to use approximate odds, such as *18-to-1* instead of *18.80-to-1*. Use commonly known and understood odds instead of odds expressed in hundreds of a dollar. The following is courtesy of *Thoroughbred Times*:

If the odds on the chart read:	In the story, use:
.05-1	1-to-20
.10-1	1-to-10
.20-1	1-to-5
.30-1	3-to-10
.40-1	2-to-5
.50-1	1-to-2
.60-1	3-to-5
.70-1	7-to-10
.80-1	4-to-5
.90-1	9-to-10
1.00-1	even money (1-to-1)
1.10-1	11-to-10
1.20-1	6-to-5
1.40-1	7-to-5
1.60-1	8-to-5
1.80-1	9-to-5
2.00-1	2-to-1
2.50-1	5-to-2
3.00-1	3-to-1
3.50-1	7-to-2
4.00-1	4-to-1
4.50-1	9-to-2
5.00-1	5-to-1

odds The individual who prepares the program line for a track. This individual is not a handicapper, who usually is the track's racing secretary and assigns weights in handicap races.

off form

off guard

official 1) Notice displayed when a race result is confirmed. 2) Used to denote a racing official. When describing officers of a corporation or other organization, the words "official" or "officials" take the preposition "of." Do not use the preposition "from" because it is not specific. For instance, "Officials of Churchill Downs said ..." Better yet, eliminate the preposition—"Churchill Downs officials said ..."

off-line Lowercase and hyphenated.

off-season

off side Right side of horse. See **near side**.

offstride

offspring

off track Two words when referring to a racing surface other than fast.

off-track Hyphenated when referring to wagering.

off-track betting Wagering at legalized betting outlets usually run by the tracks, management companies specializing in pari-mutuel wagering, or, in New York state, by independent corporations chartered by the state. Wagers at OTB sites are usually commingled with on-track betting pools. Can be abbreviated OTB on second reference.

Ohio Sires Stakes – USTA race

oiled (oiling) Administration of mineral oil via nasogastric tube to relieve gas or to break a blockage. Preventative procedure commonly used in long van rides to prevent impaction with subsequent colics. See **colic**.

OK, OK'd (not okay)

old-time, old-timer, old times

one-sided

one-tempi (when adjective) *Dressage Today*

one time, one-time *He did it one time. She is a one-time friend.*

ongoing

online, on-line – varies by publication

Ontario Sires Stakes USTA race

on the bit When a horse is eager to run. Also known as in the bridle.

on the board Finishing among the first three. Hyphenated when used as an adjective, as in an off-the-board finish.

on the muscle Denotes a fit horse.

on the nose Betting a horse to win only.

on track (n.)

on-track (adj.)

on-track attendance

open

Open. Non-Pro – Horses listed first in open, rider in Non-Pro stories. Capitalize only as a formal division in an event, not as category of rider, Open Division of the Super Stakes.

Cowboy Publishing Group

open fracture See **compound fracture**.

open knee A condition of young horses in which the physis of the knee has not closed; an immature knee. Often used to describe the status of the physis immediately above the knee and is an indicator of long bone growth in two-year-olds.

optional claiming A claiming race in which there is an option to have horses entered to be claimed for a stated price or not eligible to be claimed. See **claiming race**.

organizations Use complete name on first reference. Acronyms may be used in subsequent references to most widely known organizations. Abbreviations do not include periods. *HBPA, NTRA*. See **abbreviations, acronyms**.

Orsi Mangelli – USTA race

osselet See **arthritis**.

osteoarthritis A permanent form of arthritis with progressive loss of the articular cartilage in a joint. See **degenerative joint disease**.

OTB Abbreviation for off-track betting on second reference. See **off-track betting**.

ounce

outcross When a horse has no inbreeding, especially within the first five generations.

out of – (mare or mare's name) to indicate dam

out of the money A horse that finishes worse than third.

outride - *Dressage Today*

outtrain - *Dressage Today*

overaggressive

overanxious

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.

overbreeding

overcheck A strap that holds the bit in place.

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

over-reaching Toe of hind shoe striking the forefoot or foreleg.

overland, overland route Racing wide throughout, outside other horses.

overlay A horse going off at higher odds than it appears to warrant based on its past performances.

overnight A sheet published by the racing secretary's office listing the entries for an upcoming racing card.

overnight race A race in which entries close a specific number of hours before running (such as 48 hours) and does not require an entry fee, as opposed to a stakes race for which nominations close weeks and sometimes months in advance and usually requires a monetary payment for a horse to be eligible. See **stakes race**.

overtrain

over-trotted

overo

overoil (ed/ing) - *Dressage Today*

overreach

overtrack (verby) - *Dressage Today*

overweight Excess weight carried by a horse when the rider cannot make the required

weight. See **added weight**.

owner/breeder

owner/driver

oxbow

oxer

P

"P" license

P3 Third phalanx. See **coffin bone**.

Ph.D

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

pacesetting

Pacing Triple Crown

pack horse

PAC Paint Alternative Competition

PCCHA, Pacific Coast Cutting Horse Association

paddle See **toe-in**.

paddock 1) Area where horses are saddled and paraded before being taken onto the track. 2) Field on a farm where horses are turned out to graze.

paddock judge Official in charge of paddock and saddling routine.

painkiller

paint Counterirritant used to increase blood supply and blood flow and to promote healing in the leg. A mild form of blistering.

Paint Breed of horse.

Paint-O-Rama

palmer Back of the front limb from the knee down.

PalmPilot

Palm Meadows Training Center

palomino

Pan-American - Dressage Today

panel A slang term for a furlong.

paperwork

parentheses Sets off material or an element of a sentence. *It is not the custom (at least in the areas mentioned) to stand at attention.*

Where location identification is needed but is not part of the official name. *The Springfield (Ohio) Historical Society.*

Never used parentheses within parentheses. The parenthetical remark should have brackets around if contained in a sentence already in parentheses. *(Blushing Groom [Fr] is a great sire.)*

Do use around political-geographical designations. *Senator Theodore Francis Green (D-Rhode Island) and Representative Charles A. Halleck (R-Indiana) were invited.*

Half parentheses set off letters or figures in a series. *The order of importance will be a) general acceptance, b) costs, and c) opposition.*

When part of a sentence is parenthetical and the punctuation mark comes at the end of the sentence, the punctuation goes outside the parentheses. *He habitually uses two words incorrectly (practical and practicable).*

If the material within parentheses is a complete sentence, the punctuation mark goes inside. *(The foregoing was taken from an essay.)*

If you have several paragraphs of parenthetical matter, use the opening parenthesis on each paragraph and only use the ending parenthesis on the final paragraph with the punctuation inside. However, extended parenthetical matter should be avoided.

Used with country codes. *Erins Isle (Ire)*. See **country codes**.

Used with grade or group race designations. *Kentucky Derby (G1), English Two Thousand Guineas (Eng-G1)*. See **graded races, group races, numbers**.

pari-mutuel A form of wagering originated in 1865 by Frenchman Pierre Oller in which all money bet is divided up among those who have winning tickets after taxes, takeout, and other deductions are made. Oller called his system perier mutuel, meaning

mutual stake or betting among ourselves. As this wagering method was adopted in England, it became known as Paris mutuals, and later as pari-mutuels.

parish Capitalize as part of a formal name of a church congregation or a governmental jurisdiction. *St. John's Parish, Jefferson Parish.*

parlay A multirace bet in which all winnings are subsequently wagered on a succeeding race.

parrot mouth A horse with an extreme overbite.

Part Used by the International Cataloguing Standards Committee to separate races from different countries for sales-cataloging purposes. Races of Part I countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, and the United States. In addition, certain races in Hong Kong, Japan, Scandinavia, and United Arab Emirates are accepted for black-type and graded purposes. Races of Part II countries (Belgium, Hong Kong [except Part I races], India, Japan [except Japan Cup], Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Scandinavia [except Part I races], Singapore, Spain, United Arab Emirates [except Part I races], Uruguay, and Venezuela) are accepted for black-type purposes only, with no grade or group designators. Races of Part III countries (all others) are not accepted for cataloging purposes.

part time, part-time Hyphenate when used as compound modifier. *He works part time. She has a part-time job.*

part wheel Using a key horse or horses in different, but not all possible, exotic wagering combinations. See **wheel**.

party affiliation – When referring to a legislator, follow with party abbreviation and city. Use state abbreviation if not from your state.

Pas de deux – *Dressage Today*

Pasade – *Dressage Today*

pass out

passage

pasteboard track A lightning-fast racing surface.

past performances A horse's racing record, earnings, bloodlines, and other data, presented in composite form.

past-performance Hyphenated when used as a modifier.

past-performance lines

pastern (bones) The area between the fetlock joint and the hoof. The joint between the long and short pastern bones is called the pastern joint. Can also be used to describe the area of the limb or to describe a specific bone—long pastern bone. Technically known as the P1 (long) and P2 (short).

patrol judges Officials who observe the progress of a race from various vantage points around the track.

pattern No. 6 (reining)

pattern race See **group**.

pay dirt

payoff (n.)

pay off (v.)

pawing

PtHA, Pinto Horse Association of America

PRCA – Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association

pedal bone See **coffin bone**.

pedigrees When giving the pedigree of a horse, the generally accepted form is by (sire) out of (dam), by (broodmare sire). Dashes can be used between sire and dam in editorial matter containing numerous pedigree references if the simplification makes the article easier to understand. Generally, though, try to avoid the use of the dash.

Pennsylvania Sire Stakes – USTA race

per capita

perfecta See **exacta**.

Performance Rates An objective measure of racetrack performance used by THOROUGHBRED TIMES based on data supplied by the Jockey Club. Performance Rates are a rating of all starters based on beaten lengths—who beat whom and by how

much—with some adjustments made to standardize beaten distances to account for horses that are not pressured or eased in large fields. First published in *The Thoroughbred Record* in the 1960s.

performance horse

periodical names In those containing place names, the place is never italicized. New York *Times*, Washington *Post*.

periods Used after a declarative or imperative sentence. *The facing is Vermont marble. Shut the door. Tell how it was done.*

Used for ellipsis (...). When the ellipsis falls in the middle of a sentence, it requires a space both before and after it. *The combine ... was secure.* When the ellipsis comes between two sentences, a period ends the sentence followed by three periods and a space before the start of the next sentence. *Williams got the starring role. ... John Hay signed a new contract.* See **ellipsis**.

Used in some abbreviations. *U.S., U.N.*

Separates integer and decimal. *3.75%; \$8.25; 1.25 meters.*

Omitted after a letter casually used as a name. *A said to B that he was not watching.*

periostitis Inflammation of the tissue (periosteum) that overlies bone. Periostitis of the cannon bone is referred to as bucked shins, while periostitis of the splint bone is called a splint, which may be expressed as popped a splint.

perlino

percent – Use varies by publication. Spells out: Appaloosa Journal, Dressage Today,

pesade - *Dressage Today*

phenylbutazone See **Bute**. Common noun, generic name for the drug, lowercase (but **Bute** and **Butazolidin**).

phosphorous (adjective)

phosphorus (noun)

photo credits Name of person goes first followed by word photo for description of photographer: John Crofts photo. Exception is Photo by Z.

photo finish Two words. A result so close it is necessary to use the finish-line camera to determine the order of finish.

photo-finish camera

photo sizes

physis Plural is physes. The growth plate at the end of the long bones (such as the cannon bone) that lets the bone grow in length.

piaffe - *Dressage Today*

pick (six or other number) A type of multirace wager in which the winners of all the included races must be selected. Pick three (sometimes called the daily triple), pick six, and pick nine are commonly used by tracks in the United States. The numerals associated with pick are spelled out and not hyphenated. *She won the pick six.*

pickup (truck)

pill Small numbered ball used in a blind draw to decide post positions.

pinched back A horse forced back when racing in close quarters, particularly on turns.

pinched-in - *Dressage Today*

pin firing Thermocautery used to increase blood flow to the leg intended to promote healing.

pingpong A synonym for table tennis. The trademark name is Ping-Pong.

pinhook

pinhooker A person who buys a racehorse prospect with the intention of reselling it at a profit. Examples are weanling-to-yearling pinhookers and yearling-to-juvenile pinhookers.

Pinto

pipe-opener Exercise at a brisk speed.

pirouette - *Dressage Today*

place Second position at finish.

place bet Wager on a horse to finish first or second.

placenta

places (names of) See **abbreviations**.

placing judge Official who posts the order of finish in a race.

plain-spoken

plantar Pertaining to the sole of the foot or back of the hind limb from the hock down.

plantar ligament The large ligament that is below and behind the hock joint.

plate(s) 1) A prize for a winner. Usually less valuable than a cup. 2) Generic term for lightweight horseshoes, usually made of aluminum, that are used during a race.

plater Vernacular for a claiming horse.

plurals and possessives *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* style is to add an "s" to nouns to form the singular possessive instead of just the apostrophe. *Churchill Downs's fall season of racing. THOROUGHBRED TIMES'S annual party.* Plural farm and stable names are treated as plural possessives. *Christiana Stables' Linkage, Juddmonte Farms' Eltish.*

To designate a decade, add s *1980s*, not 1980's. Add 's to make any singular noun possessive regardless of final consonant. Add ' to make a plural noun possessive.

See chart below for examples.

Singular	Plural	Singular possessive	Plural possessive
dog	dogs	dog's	dogs'
bus	buses	bus's	buses'
Phipps	Phippses	Phipps's	Phippses'

p.m. Lowercase with periods. See **a.m.**

pocket A position in a race with horses in front and alongside.

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) Markers at measured distances around the track designating the distance from the finish. The quarter pole, for instance, is one-quarter mile from the finish line, not from the start. Use sixteenth pole, eighth pole, three-sixteenths pole, quarter pole, five-sixteenths pole, three-eighths pole, half-mile pole, etc.

pole bending

poll 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 that accompanies a horse to the starting gate. Also can be used as a verb. *He was ponied to the gate.* Also known as a lead pony.

pool See **mutuel pool**.

popped a splint See **periostitis**.

possessives (multiple) When an object or horse has more than one owner and those owners are identified in a story, the possessive form should be used with each name. *John Toffan's and Trudy McCaffery's Free House finished second in the 1997 Preakness Stakes (G1).* AP style does not insist upon the first name carrying a possessive, but omitting the possessive leaves the first name with no connection to the subject, in this case Free House. An alternative is to rewrite Free House, owned by John Toffan and Trudy McCaffery, finished second in the 1997 Preakness Stakes (G1).

possessive (with preposition of) AP style also permits the construction, *She is a friend of Sally's* as well as *She's a friend of Sally.* The latter construction is preferred because the word "of" communicates the possessive or quasi-possessive nature of the relationship.

post (n.) 1) Starting point for a race. *The horses went to the post.* 2) An abbreviated version of post position. *He drew post four.* (v.) 3) To record a win. *He has posted ten wins in 14 starts.*

posting

post position

posterior Situated behind or toward the rear.

postgame (adj.)

post parade Horses going from paddock to starting gate past the stands.

postpartum

post position Position of stall in starting gate from which a horse starts.

post-race (adj.)

post-sale (adj.)

post time Designated time for a race to start.

Potomac horse fever

pound English pound sign should be avoided. Convert money to U.S. dollars.

powwow

pre-entries or **pre-entry**

preferred list Horses with prior rights to starting, usually because they have previously been entered in races that have not filled with the minimum number of starters or they have been excluded from races that drew an excess of entries.

prefixes, suffixes Generally do not hyphenate when using a prefix with a word starting with a consonant. Four rules are constant, although they yield some exceptions to first-listed spellings in Webster's New World Dictionary.

— Avoid double vowels. Except for cooperate and coordinate, use a hyphen if the prefix ends in a vowel and the word that follows begins with the same vowel (*pre-entries; pre-empt; anti-intellectual*).

— Use a hyphen if the word that follows is capitalized (*un-American*).

— Use a hyphen to join doubled prefixes (*sub-subparagraph*).

— Use a hyphen with suffixes to avoid triple consonants (*shell-like*).

Some of the general rules for prefixes and suffixes:

all (prefix) hyphenated *all-time* (adj.).

ante, anti (prefix) solid: *antebellum, antiaircraft*; except with proper noun, when it is hyphenated, *anti-American*, etc.

bi (prefix) solid: *biennial, bifocal*.

co (prefix) : See **co-**.

down (prefix and suffix) solid: *downstroke, touchdown*.

ex (prefix) hyphenated: *ex-champion*.

extra (prefix) solid: *extraterritorial*.

fold (suffix) solid: *twofold, threefold*.

goer (suffix) solid: *churchgoer, racegoer*.

in (prefix) solid: *insufferable*.

infra (prefix) solid: *infrared*.

inter (prefix) solid: *intertrack*.

intra (prefix) solid: *intrastate, intramural*.

multi (prefix) solid: *multimillion, multifaceted, multirace*, but *multi-international*.

non (prefix) solid: *nonpartisan, nonsupport, nonprofit*; but hyphenated with proper nouns, *non-Thoroughbred, non-European*. Also hyphenated with words that are already hyphenated *non-pari-mutuel*.

out (prefix) solid: *outsprint, outclass*.

over (prefix and suffix) solid: *overcome, pushover*.

post (prefix) solid: *postwar, postgame* (but it is *post-race, post-sale, post-mortem*).

pre (prefix) solid: *predetermined, prerace, presale*; but *pre-entry*.

self (prefix) hyphenated: *self-defense, self-interest*.

semi (prefix) solid: *semiannual*.

sub (prefix) solid: *subzero, substandard*.

super (prefix) solid: *superabundance, superfecta*.

trans (prefix) solid: *transatlantic, transcontinental*; but hyphenated with proper nouns of country, *trans-Canada*.

tri (prefix) solid: *trifocal*.

ultra (prefix) solid: *ultraviolet*.

un (prefix) solid: *unshaven, unnecessary*, but hyphenated with proper noun *un-American*.

under (prefix) solid: *undercover*.

wide (suffix) solid: *worldwide, nationwide*.

premier First in status or order.

premiere A first performance.

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

prepositional pileup "... a government of the people, by the people, and for the people ..." A succession of prepositional phrases worked for Abraham Lincoln as a rhetorical device in the Gettysburg Address, probably because of the repeated word, but it rarely if ever works for narrative writers. Here is an example of a prepositional pileup "... of the momentum of the upward trend in the Thoroughbred marketplace..." This could have been rewritten as "... of the Thoroughbred marketplace's upward momentum ..." and retain the writer's intention. Prepositional pileups slow the reader and are highly passive and ponderous. Three prepositional phrases in a row are intolerable, and two are questionable. Rewrite to make the

sentence more direct.

prepurchase – one word, no hyphen

prerace

presale

president Capitalize as a formal title before one or more names. *President Clinton, Presidents Ford and Carter, Maryland Jockey Club President Joe De Francis.* Lowercase all other uses. *He is running for president of the breeders association. Joe De Francis, president of the Maryland Jockey Club.* See **capitalization, President.**

President When referring to the incumbent President of the United States, the word is always capitalized. *The President said he knows nothing about Whitewater.*

press

press box

preventive

pre-vet

prime time

prince Capitalized only when used with a name. *Prince Khalid Abdullah. Lukas said he had not yet consulted with the prince on the mare's next race.*

principal (n. and adj.) Someone or something in first rank, authority, importance, or degree. *She is the school principal. He was the principal player.*

principle A fundamental truth, law, doctrine, or motivating force. *They fought for the principle of self-determination.*

printout

Prix St. Georges - Dressage Today

prize money

pro- Use a hyphen when coining words that denote support for something. *pro-labor, pro-peace, pro-business.*

pro-active

produce

profanity *THOROUGHBRED TIMES* policy bars profanity and obscenity in its pages, either in narrative or in quotations. Mild, common expletives such as hell and damn may be used in quoted matter at the discretion of the editor. Do not alter quotations, such as changing damn to darn.

program line Probable odds on each horse in a race, as determined by a mathematical formula used by the track odds maker, who tries to gauge both the ability of the horse and the likely final odds as determined by the bettors. These odds are published in the track's official program and formerly were known as the **morning line**.

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

pro rodeo

ProRodeo Hall of Fame

proselytize

proximal Toward the body; the proximal cannon region is the upper portion of the cannon bone.

public trainer One whose services are not exclusively engaged by a single stable and who accepts horses from a number of owners.

pulled suspensory Suspensory ligament injury (suspensory desmitis) in which some portion of the fibers of the ligament have been disrupted and some loss of support of the distal limb may have occurred.

pull up To stop or slow a horse during or after a race or workout.

punctuation See **ampersands, apostrophes, brackets, bullets, colons, commas, dashes, ellipsis, exclamation points, hyphens, parentheses, periods, questions marks, quotation marks, semicolons, slashes.**

purebred

purse The total monetary amount distributed after a race to the owners of the entrants finishing in the top positions, usually five. Some racing jurisdictions may pay purse money through other places.

push-button (adj.)

purebred

Q

quarantine barn 1) A U.S. Department of Agriculture structure used to isolate foreign horses for a short period of time to ensure they are not carrying any diseases.

The structure may be at a racetrack, airport, or specially designated facility. Horses must be cleared by a federal veterinarian before being released from quarantine.

2) Any facility used to keep infected horses away from the general equine population.

quarter boots

quarter crack A crack of the hoof between the toe and heel, usually extending into the coronary band.

Quarter Horse Breed of horses. See **breeds**.

a quarter-interest

quarter-mile

quarterline - *Dressage Today*

quarter pole

queen Capitalized only when used with a name. *Queen Elizabeth II. On her most recent visit to the United States, the queen visited Lane's End.*

queen mother Mother of the reigning monarch.

question marks Follows a direct question. *What happened to Jones?*

Queen's Plate shoe

quick-hitch harness

quinella Wager in which the first two finishers must be picked in either order.

quotation marks Punctuation marks are used to enclose: Direct quotations. Phrases in ironical uses, around slang expressions, misnomers. This should be used sparingly.

Titles of short poems, short stories, short essays, songs, short musical compositions, chapters of a book, television programs, articles in publications, and departments in THOROUGHBRED TIMES such as "*Viewpoint*" or "*Veterinary Topics*."

Italics are used for names of movies, books, long poems, etc. Full a full list, see **italics, titles**.

Nicknames apart from the name. "*Cowboy Jack*" *Kaenel*, "*Sunny Jim*" *Fitzsimmons*. See **nicknames**.

In quoted matter of more than one paragraph, use the opening quotation marks on each paragraph and only use the ending quotation marks on the final paragraph.

Avoid placing quotation marks around single words or short phrases in a sentence, as in *Truman said he was "delighted" to be in the winner's circle*. In this case, the quotation marks can be eliminated.

Use close-quote marks at the end of a paragraph if the quoted material does not constitute

a full sentence. For example: *He said he was "shocked and horrified by the incident."* (new paragraph) *"I am so horrified, in fact, that I will ask for the death penalty."* See *AP Stylebook* punctuation guide for further examples and explanation.

If you have a quoted sentence or part of a sentence within text you are already quoting, the second quote should have single quotation marks surrounding it. If the second quote is at the end of the primary quote, you should put ending punctuation, single quote, space, and double quotation marks. *John Smith said "I was having a really good time watching the race until my brother said, 'That was your horse that broke down.'"*

Conventions governing the use of quotation marks with other forms of punctuation are as follows:

a) The comma and the period are always enclosed within quotation marks.

b) The colon and semicolon are never enclosed within quotation marks.

c) The dash, question mark, and exclamation mark are enclosed within quotation marks if they apply to the quoted material. They are placed after the quotation marks if they apply to the whole sentence. *"Am I going too?" she asked. Did she say, "I am going too?"*

In headlines, quoted material is enclosed in single quotation mark.

quotes THOROUGHBRED TIMES policy is to leave direct quotations as is. If it is not a direct quote, or if there is a problem with a quote and it needs to be changed, do not enclose in quotation marks.

R

RHSF, Reining Horse Sports Foundation, supporting organization to the sport of reining

RNA, reserve not attained

ROM – Register of Merit

RRs – Reining Rules (NRHA)

rabbit A speed horse running as an entry with another, who is usually a come-from-behind horse. *The rabbit is expected to set a fast pace to help the chances of its stablemate.*

race book (n.) Hyphenated when used as a modifier (*race-book*).

race bike

race call

racecaller

racecalling

race card

racecourse One word. Except in specific names, such as Calder Race Course.

race day (n.)

race dates

race day

race fixing (n.)

race-fixing (adj.)

racegoer

Race for Education National education scholarship foundation funded by various parties related to or with an interest in the Thoroughbred racing industry. It is a nonprofit 501-C 3 organization established to improve the quality of life for farm and track workers through education, attract younger, better educated individuals to careers in the Thoroughbred industry and help establish the racing industry as a good citizen in the community. Website is *www.racingforeducation.org*.

racehorse

race lines

racemare

race mark

race names Full name must be given on first mention of a stakes race, followed by country code and grade (if applicable), after which abbreviations or Americanization is permitted. *Metropolitan Handicap (G1)*, then *Metropolitan* or *Met Mile*, *Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (Fr-G1)*, then *Arc de Triomphe* or *Arc. Prix du Jockey-Club (Fr-G1)* (*French Derby*), then *Jockey-Club* or *French Derby*. Races must be specified as either Stakes or Handicap, with exceptions including Derbys and Breeders' Cup races. With the exception of races bearing the names of Thoroughbred industry participants and the races run at Churchill Downs on Kentucky Derby (G1) week, names of sponsors are not used in reporting stakes results in either the race report or the stakes section. See **graded races, group races, sponsorship**.

race records Spell out numbers under (and including) ten and avoid hyphenations.

He won two of three starts, not 2-of-3. He won ten races in 32 lifetime starts with three seconds and six thirds. See **hyphens**.

race-off

race riding (n.)

race-riding (adj.)

race stock

race-timed

racetrack

racetrack

racetracker

racetrack names

Agua Caliente

Aqueduct

Arlington Park

Assiniboia Downs

Balmoral Park

Ak-Sar-Ben

Arapahoe Park

Ascot Park

Atlantic City Race Course

Bandera Downs

Bay Meadows Race Course
Belmont Park
Birmingham Race Course
Bluegrass Downs
Bowie Race Course
Calder Race Course
Centennial Race Track
Churchill Downs
Columbus Races
Connaught Park
Del Mar
Delta Downs
Dover Downs
Downs at Santa Fe
El Comandante
Emerald Downs
Evangeline Downs
Fair Grounds
Fairmount Park
Finger Lakes
Fontwell Park
Garden State Park
Grants Pass Downs
Great Lakes Downs
Gulfstream Park
Havre de Grace
Hazel Park
Hipodromo de las Americas
Hoosier Park
Horsemen's Park
Jamaica racetrack
Keeneland Race Course
Keystone Race Track
Lamballe
Laurel Park
Liberty Bell Park
Lincoln Fieldsq
Longacres
Louisiana Downs
Marlboro racetrack
Marshfield Fair
Monmouth Park
Mt. Pleasant Meadows
Northlands Park
Oak Tree at Santa Anita
Oriental Park
Philadelphia Park
Playfair Race Course
Pocono Downs
Portland Meadows
Prescott Downs
Retama Park
River Downs
Ruidoso Downs
Sam Houston Race Park
Santa Anita Park
Sportsman's Park
Suffolk Downs
Sunland Park

Bel Air racetrack
Beulah Park
Blue Bonnets
Blue Ribbon Downs
Cahokia Downs
Canterbury Park
Charles Town Races
Colonial Downs
Commodore Downs
Dade Park
Delaware Park
Detroit Race Course
Downs at Albuquerque
Dueling Grounds Racecourse
Ellis Park
Empire City
Exhibition Park
Fair Meadows at Tulsa
Fairplex Park
Fonner Park
Fort Erie
Golden Gate Fields
Great Barrington Fair
Greenwood
Hastings Race Course
Hawthorne Race Course
Hialeah Park
Hollywood Park
Horsemen's Atokad Downs
Indiana Downs
Jefferson Downs
Kentucky Downs
La Mesa Park
Latonia Race Course
Les Bois Park
Lincoln Downs
Lone Star Park
Los Alamitos Race Course
Manor Downs
Marquis Downs
Meadowlands
Mountaineer Race Track
Narragansett Park
Oaklawn Park
Ocala Training Center
Penn National Race Course
Pimlico Race Course
Pocatello Downs
Pompano Park
Prairie Meadows Racetrack
Remington Park
Rillito Park
Rockingham Park
Rupert Downs
Sandown Park
Saratoga Race Course
Stampede Park
Sun Downs
SunRay Park

Sunshine Park
Tanforan
Timonium
Tropical Park
Turfway Park
Waterford Park
Wheeling Downs
Woodbine
Wyoming Downs
Yavapai Downs

Tampa Bay Downs
Thistledown
Trinity Meadows (now Squaw Creek Downs)
Turf Paradise
Victoria Park
Washington Park
Will Rogers Downs
Woodlands
Yakima Meadows Race Course
Yellowstone Downs

Racing Hall of Fame Founded in 1955. Members are elected to the Racing Hall of Fame, not the National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame, which is a building in Saratoga Springs, New York. "Racing" can be dropped on second reference. See **National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame**. See **Appendix C for a list of all members**. Use Hall of Fame in subsequent references.

Racing Index Racing Index (RI) is based on the average earnings per start for all runners in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Puerto Rico, and the United Arab Emirates. RI is determined by calculating the average earnings per start, divided into males and females, of all starters in each individual country, and the average for each individual year is by definition 1.00. Median RI, however, is much lower. See **Sire Index, Broodmare Sire Index**.

racing secretary Official who drafts conditions of races and assigns weights for handicap events.

Racing Under Saddle USTA

radiograph The picture or image on film generated by X rays.

Ragozin numbers, Ragozin figures, Ragozin speed figures System developed some 50 years ago by Len Ragozin that measures how fast every horse has run when taking into account such factors as track condition, surface, depth of track, distance raced off the rail, weight carried, and wind speed and direction. System assigns a number. A lower number represents a stronger effort.

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.

ranch hand

rank A horse that refuses to settle under a jockey's handling in a race, running in a headstrong manner without respect to pace.

Rangeland

rattle Noun used to describe a horse that likes a firm turf course. *He likes to hear his feet rattle.*

RCI See **Association of Racing Commissioners International**.

rear end

rearing

receiving barn Structure used to house horses shipping in for a race on a specific day. Horses trained on farms or at training centers often will be placed in the receiving barn until their races.

record Avoid the redundant "new record."

record setter

record-setting (adj.)

redboard 1) Old-time method of declaring a race official by posting a red flag or board on the tote board. 2) A mildly derogatory phrase used to describe someone who claims to have selected the winner, but always after the race.

red dun

red roan

re-elect, re-election

reevaluate

re-examine

refuse 1) When a horse will not break from the gate. 2) In jumping races, balking at a jump.

refuse, decline A spokesman refused comment on whether Churchill Downs was seeking to buy New York City Off-Track Betting Corp. The spokesman is under no

compulsion to provide comment. Rather, *The spokesman declined to comment on the recurring rumors*. Refuse is used properly when public officials will not turn over records that they are by law required to provide. *The police chief refused to release the arrest report*.

regions Capitalize specific regions. *Central Kentucky, Middle East, Mideast, Midwest, Mid-Atlantic, Middle West, Upper Peninsula (Michigan), Southern Illinois, Southern California, Texas Panhandle*. Lowercase mere direction. *Snow fell in western North Dakota*. Capitalize *Antarctica, Arctic Circle*, but not antarctic or arctic. See **directions, capitalization, hyphens**.

Regular Registry APHA

Regumate

Reining, capitalized when referring to the sport of Reining by NRHA

reins Long straps, usually made of leather, that are connected to the bit and used by the jockey to control the horse.

rein-back - *Dressage Today*

renvers - *Dressage Today*

regions/directions – In most cases, lowercase, but uppercase when describing a specific region. But a person can have a Southern accent or be from the Midwest. The farm is located south of Milwaukee. He is from the South.

Rep./Sen. – Sen. John Glenn, Rep. Fahey, Reps. Smith and Jones, etc., Do not spell out when it appears before a name as a title, do not use congressman or congressperson. Do spell out when used generically and lowercase.

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

reserve not attained A minimum price, or reserve, set by the consignor for a horse in a public auction. On first reference, it should be spelled out; acronym RNA may be used in second and subsequent references. See **buy-back**.

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

respiratory system Organ system responsible for gas exchange from nostrils to lungs.

restaurateur Not restauranteur.

rest rooms

Reynolds Memorial USTA race

ribbons

Richter scale

ridden out A horse that finishes a race under mild urging, not as severe as driving.

Ride America APHA

ride short Using short stirrups.

Ridgeling, **ridgling (rig)** A term describing either a **cryptorchid** or **monorchid**. Spelling varied by publication

right hand (n.)

right-handed (adj.)

right-hander (n.)

ringbone, ring bone Osteoarthritis of joints between the pastern bones (high ring bone) or just above the coronet (low ring bone). Spelling varied by publication

Ringling Bros and Barnum & Bailey Circus

ringman

ringmen

RNA Reserve not attained. A minimum price, or reserve, set by the consignor for a horse in a public auction. On first reference, it should be spelled out.

roan A horse color in which the majority of the coat is a mixture of red and white hairs or brown and white hairs. The mane, tail, and legs may be black, chestnut, or roan unless white markings are present. Starting with foals of 1993, the color classifications of gray and roan were combined as roan or gray. See **gray**.

roaring (laryngeal hemiplegia) A whistling sound made by a horse during inhalation while exercising. The condition is caused by a partial or total paralysis of the nerves controlling the muscles that elevate the arytenoid cartilages and thereby open the larynx. In severe cases, a surgical procedure known as tie-back surgery (laryngoplasty) is performed, in which a suture is inserted through the cartilage to hold it out of the airway permanently. Paralysis almost exclusively occurs on the left

side and most frequently in horses over 16 hands tall.

rogue Ill-tempered horse.

rogue's badge A term for **blinkers**.

Rollback (one word per NRHA)

Rood & Riddle Equine Hospital

Rookie of the Year – Capitalized when referring to this award as a title, APHA, AQHA

rough-stock

roundtable

roundtrip

round up (v.)

roundup (n.)

route A race of long distance; broadly, a race at a distance farther than 11/4 miles in North America.

router Horse that performs well at longer distances.

rub-rags

rulebook, rule book **style varies by publication**

ruled off See **suspend**.

rundown

run down Abrasions of the heel.

run-down bandages, rundown bandages See **bandages**.

run for the roses If you insist on using this worn-out synonym for the Kentucky Derby (G1), it is not capitalized. See **sport of kings**.

runner-up Plural, runners-up.

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

runner-up

S

SBOA/New Jersey Classic USTA race

sabino

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

Saddlebag

saddle bronc

saddlecloth A cotton cloth that goes under the saddle to absorb sweat. It usually has the horse's program number on it and often in major races, the horse's name.

saddle horn

saddle horse

saddlemaker, saddle maker

saddlemaking

saddle pad

saddleseat, saddle seat – **style varies by publication**

saddletree

sale topper (n.)

sale-topping (adj.)

sales Proper forms are sales pavilion, sales ticket, sales prep, sales catalog.

sales arena

sales ring

sale-topper

Salix The antibleeding medication known for decades among racing officials and fans as Lasix now goes by the name Salix. The pharmaceutical company Intervet changed the name in 2001 as part of an agreement with the drug's former manufacturer, Hoechst Roussel, who kept the Lasix name for the human version of the drug. Its generic name is furosemide, and it was first used in veterinary practice in 1967.

sand crack See **heel crack**.

saucer (fracture) Stress fracture of the front of the cannon bone; the fracture can be straight or curved.

savage When a horse bites another horse or a person.

scale of weights Fixed weights to be carried by horses according to their age, sex, race distance, and time of year. Refer to the *American Racing Manual* for the actual scale of weights for age.

schooling Process of familiarizing a horse with the starting gate and teaching it racing practices. A horse also may be schooled in the paddock. In steeplechasing, more particularly to teach a horse to jump.

schooling list List of horses eligible to school at the starting gate before being permitted to race.

schoolmaster - *Dressage Today*

schwung - *Dressage Today*

scintigraphy A technique in which a bone-seeking radioisotope, usually Technetium—^{99m}Tc, is injected intravenously into a horse. A gamma camera is used to record uptake of the nucleotide in the tissues. The bone-seeking radioisotope will be deposited in bone areas that are metabolically active, such as stress fractures. The procedure, often referred to as nuclear scintigraphy, is particularly useful for pinpointing an area of inflammation in the musculoskeletal system.

scope

scores, reining – recorded as 70.5 by NRHA

scratch To be taken out of a race before a horse starts. Trainers usually scratch horses due to adverse track conditions or a horse's health. A veterinarian can scratch a horse at any time.

screw fixation A procedure in which steel-alloy screws are surgically inserted to hold together a fractured bone.

seasons Lowercase spring, summer, fall, winter, except when used as personifications. *Cruel Winter gripped us with his icy finger, but It was a cruel winter.*

seat bone - *Dressage Today*

second call A secondary mount of a jockey in a race in case his primary mount is scratched.

second dam Grandmother of a horse in direct female line. Also known as a **grandam**.

Second Level - *Dressage Today*

second-rate (adj.) All uses. *A second-rate horse. The horse was second-rate.*

second trainer

secretary-treasurer Always hyphenated. Capitalized as formal title before name.

selected Never use select yearling sales; always selected yearling sales.

self- Always hyphenated. *self-assured, self-defense, self-government.*

self-carriage - *Dressage Today*

elling race See **claiming race**.

sell out (v.)

sellout (n.)

semicolon Separates phrases containing commas to avoid confusion, separates statements of contrast, and statements too closely related. *The draperies, which were ornate, displeased me; the walls, light blue, were pleasing. The party consisted of B. M. Jordan; R. J. Kelly, his secretary; Mrs. Jordan; Martha Brown, her nurse; and three servants.* Without the semicolons, the latter sentence could be construed as listing nine persons rather than seven

senior

sensitive laminae The area of the hoof that contains nerves and vessels.

sent off A wasteful phrase when used to express the closing betting odds on a horse.

The favorite was sent off at 9-to-10. Preferably, eliminate the phrase "sent off." The 9-to-10 favorite went immediately to the lead. Although "sent off" should be avoided, the jargon phrases "sent to the post" and "sent postward" should never be used.

September 11, 2001 Use on first reference to date of terrorist attacks. In quotes, use 9/11 if the speaker refers to the day as "nine eleven."

series – races held in legs, usually culminating in a final. A leg may be held in divisions. Hoof Beats

sesamoid bones Two small bones (medial and lateral sesamoids) located above and at the back of the fetlock joint. Four common fractures of the sesamoids are apical

(along the top of the bone), abaxial (the side of the sesamoid away from the ankle joint), midbody (sesamoid broken in half), and basilar (through the bottom) fractures.

sesamoid (fracture) Fracture of the sesamoid bone. Fractures can be small chips or involve the entire bone. Surgical repair is often done by arthroscopy.

sesamoiditis Inflammation of the sesamoid bones.

session topper (n.)

session-topping (adj.)

set A group of horses being exercised together.

set down 1) A suspension. *The jockey was set down five days for careless riding.* 2) When a jockey assumes a lower crouch in the saddle while urging the horse to pick up speed. *The horse was set down for the drive to the wire.*

set up (v.)

setup (n. and adj.)

sex allowance Female horses (fillies and mares), according to their age and the time of year, are allowed to carry three to five pounds less when racing against males.

shadow roll A bulky piece of material, usually sheepskin or synthetic fabric, that is secured over the bridge of a horse's nose to keep it from seeing shadows on the track. Often used with horses that shy away from shadows on the track or jump them.

shake up (v.)

shake-up (n. and adj.)

shakeout

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

shareholder

shed row, shedrow Stable area; walking path within a barn, usually next to the outside wall.

Spelling varies by publication

sheets A handicapping tool assigning a numerical value to each race run by a horse to enable different horses running at different racetracks to be objectively compared. Two principal companies in field are operated by Len Ragozin, the originator, and Jerry Brown.

sheikh Preferred over sheik. Capitalized only when used with a name. *Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum. The sheikh attended the sale.*

shod horse

shoe boil See capped elbow.

shoeing

shoemaker

shootout

short A horse in need of more workouts or racing to reach winning form.

short-barreled

short head British term for win margin of a nose.

short-listed - *Dressage Today*

short-lived (adj.)

short-term (adj.)

shoulder-in

shoulder-swing

show Third position at the finish.

show bet Wager on a horse to finish in the money; third or better.

show day

show horse

showgrounds, show grounds - style varies by publication

show jumping

showmanship at halter

show-ring, show ring - style varies by publication

shut off Unable to improve position due to being surrounded by other horses.

shut out (v.)

shutout (n.)

sickle hocks, sickle-hocked

sidebar

sidepass

sidepull

side rein - *Dressage Today*

side rolls

sidehweeler

signs or notices – set in small caps, no quotation marks or comma. The sign in the Coliseum said NO DOGS ALLOWED. *Paint Horse Journal*

silks Jacket and cap worn by riders to the designate owner of the horse, or at some smaller tracks, to designate post positions (e.g., red for post position one, white for two, etc.).

Silky Sullivan A term sometimes used for a horse that makes a big run from far back. Named for the horse Silky Sullivan, who once made up 41 lengths to win a six-furlong race.

silver medallion – ApHC, lower case

silverplate

silversmith

silverware

simple (fracture) A fracture along a single line that does not penetrate the skin.

simulcast A simultaneous live television transmission of a race to other tracks, offtrack betting facilities, or other outlets for the purpose of wagering.

single shaft sulky

singletree

sire 1) The male parent. 2) To beget foals. According to cataloging standards and standard usage, a stallion must sire a winner to be called a sire; he is a stallion until that time.

sire and dam - Sired by or by <stallion name>, out of <dam name>

Sire Index (SI) Sire Index is an average of the Racing Index (RI) of all foals by a sire that have started at least three times. For SI to be calculated, a sire must be represented by a minimum of three crops and 25 starters lifetime. See **Racing Index**,

Broodmare Sire Index.

sires' list Requires an apostrophe in the plural form. Also applies to owners' list and jockeys' standings. Singular form of sire list is equally acceptable.

sire stakes

six-shooter

SkyVista

slab (fracture) A bone fracture in a joint that extends from one articular surface to another. Most often seen in the third carpal bone of the knee.

slashes No punctuation mark has been more misused and abused than the slash. In most cases, the slash can be replaced properly with a dash, as in spring-summer race meeting. Use the slash sparingly if at all, and avoid its use in constructions such as either/or or group/graded winner. *He won group and graded stakes races in Ireland and the United States.*

slipped A breeding term meaning spontaneous abortion. This usage is very general; preferably, the exact cause or nature of the aborted birth should be used.

sloppy (track) A racing strip that is saturated with water and has standing water visible.

slot machine Not interchangeable with video lottery terminal (VLT). See **video lottery terminal**.

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

small-time

snaffle bit See **bit**.

snip Small patch of white hairs on the nose or lips of a horse.

snake-bit

S.O.B.

socks Solid white markings extending from the top of the hoof to the ankles. Also called **stockings**.

soft (track) Condition of a turf course with a large amount of moisture. Horses' hooves sink deeply into the surface.

soft-spoken

solid horse Archaic term for a contender.

sophomores Three-year-old horses. This is racing jargon and is best avoided.

sound

South

Southern Hemisphere The universal birthdays for Thoroughbreds bred in the Southern Hemisphere are as follows: South America, July 1; South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, August 1.

sorrel

spavin See **bog** and **bone spavin**.

speed figure A handicapping tool in which a numerical value is assigned to a horse's performance. See **Beyer number**.

speedball

speed index SI

speedy cut Injury to the inside of the knee or hock caused by a strike from another foot.

spiral (fracture) Fracture that spirals around the bone.

spit box A generic term describing a barn or area to which horses are taken for posttrace testing. Tests may include saliva, urine, or blood.

spit the bit Or spit out the bit. A term referring to a tired horse that begins to run less aggressively. Also used as a generic term for an exhausted horse.

splint 1) Either of the two small bones that lie along the sides of the cannon bone. 2)

A condition in which calcification occurs on the splint bone and causes a bump. This condition can occur in response to a fracture or other irritation to the splint bone.

A common injury is a popped splint. See **periostitis**.

split(s) Fractional times in a race in increments of one-eighth of a mile.

sponsorship The names of sponsors of stakes races are not included in editorial material, either in reporting the results in the stakes section or in reports on the race, except:

1) When the race is sponsored by a member of the Thoroughbred industry, such as the Lane's End Breeders' Futurity (G2).

2) In cases where the race cannot be identified meaningfully without the sponsor's name or there is a race by a similar name if the sponsor's name is taken off and there would be confusion over which race is being mentioned. *Maker's Mark Mile Stakes, Early Times Turf Classic Stakes.*

3) Races run at Churchill Downs on Kentucky Derby (G1) week.

Commercial, nonindustry sponsors' names are omitted because these sponsors change frequently, and the name of the sponsor is generally irrelevant to readers.

If the sponsor's name is pertinent to story, it can be included in the narrative report of race. See **race names**.

sporthorse, sport horse – style varies by publication

sportpony, sport pony – style varies, sportpony used by ASPR; sport pony used by Canadian Sport Horse Association

sport of kings If you insist on using this worn-out synonym, it is not capitalized. See **run for the roses**.

sprawly

sprint Short race, less than one mile.

spurmaker

squaregaited, squaregaiter

stable companion

stableboy

stable hand

stablemate

stakes Never stake. A race for which the owner usually must pay a fee to run a horse. The fees can be for nominating, maintaining eligibility, entering, and starting; the track adds additional money to make up the total purse. Some stakes races are by invitation and require no payment or fee.

stakes-placed Finished second or third in a stakes race.

stakes horse A horse whose level of competition includes mostly stakes races.

stakes race

stakes winner

stallion A male horse used for breeding. See **sire**.

stallion season The right to breed one mare to a specific stallion during one breeding season.

stallion share A lifetime right to breed one mare to a specific stallion each breeding season. Although generally limited to one mare per season per share, larger stallion books have in some cases allowed share owners to breed more than one mare each year. Stallion share owners are usually assessed a proportionate share of expenses and will also share in any bonuses.

stall-walker, stall-walking stall walker Horse that moves about its stall constantly and frets rather than resting. (Hyphen use varies by publication)

standing bandages See **bandage**.

standout (n. and adj.)

Statehouse – Capitalize only when referring to a specific statehouse.

star 1) Any of a number of white markings on the forehead. (The forehead is defined as being above an imaginary line connecting the tops of the eyes.) 2) A type of credit a horse receives from the racing secretary if it is excluded from an over-filled race, giving it priority in entering future races.

starter 1) An official responsible for ensuring a fair start to the race. The starter supervises the loading of horses into the starting gate by assistant starters who collectively are known as a gate crew. The starter also has control of the opening the gate. 2) A horse that is in the starting gate when the race begins, whether he runs or not.

starter race An allowance or handicap race restricted to horses that have started for a specific claiming price or less.

starter's car

starting gate Partitioned mechanical device having stalls in which the horses are confined until the starter releases the stalls' confined front doors to begin the race.

states – AP Style below

Ala. (AL.)	Alaska (AK)	Ariz. (AZ)
Ark. (AR)	Calif. (CA)	Colo. (CO)
Conn. (CT)	Del. (DE)	Fla. (FL)
Ga. (GA)	Hawaii (HI)	Idaho (ID)
Ill. (IL)	Ind. (IN)	Iowa (IA)
Kan. (KS)	Ky. (KY)	La. (LA)
Md. (MD)	Maine (ME)	Mass. (MA)
Mich. (MI)	Minn. (MN)	Miss. (MS)
Mo. (MO)	Mont. (MT)	Neb. (NE)
Nev. (NV)	N.H. (NH)	N.J. (NJ)
N.M. (NM)	N.Y. (NY)	N.C. (NC)
N.D. (ND)	Ohio (OH)	Okla. (OK)
Ore. (OR)	Pa. (PA)	R.I. (RI)
S.C. (SC)	S.D. (SD)	Tenn. (TN)
Texas (TX)	Utah (UT)	Vt. (VT)
Va. (VA)	Wash. (WA)	W. Va. (WV)
Wis. (WI)	Wyo. (WY)	

state names Always spelled out in editorial copy; abbreviated in stakes shells denoting place where bred. Use New York state when necessary to distinguish from New York City; use Washington state when necessary to distinguish the state from the District of Columbia. State is capitalized when used in a nickname. *Pelican State, Bluegrass State, Golden State, Lone Star State, Keystone State.*

state-bred

statewide

stationary/stationery – Stationary means to be at a standstill; stationery is what we write on.

stayer A horse that can race long distances successfully.

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

steppingstone (n.)

step up A horse moving up in class to meet better competition.

steward Official of the race meeting responsible for enforcing the rules of racing. Treated as a title before a name and capitalized. *Steward Walter Blum.*

steeplechase A race in which horses are required to jump a series of obstacles on the course. Steeplechase races in the United States are run over National Fences (artificial brush fences), natural brush fences, and timber fences. In England and Ireland, jump races are over hurdles and steeplechase fences.

steer roper

step-by-step

Stewart Fraser Memorial USTA race

stick A jockey's whip.

sticker See **caulk**.

stifle The large joint above the hock is made up by the femur, patella, and tibia.

stirrups Metal D-shaped rings into which a jockey places his or her feet. They can be raised or lowered by shortening or lengthening the leather straps that connect the stirrups to the saddle. Also known as irons.

stock horse

stock in trade

stock seat – hyphenate only when used as a compound modifier, stock-seat equitation.

stockings Solid white markings extending from the top of the hoof to the knee or hock. Also called **socks**.

stone English system of weights is based on stones. A stone is equal to 14 pounds; thus, 126 pounds is nine stone.

stone dust

stop To get a mare in foal.

stress (fracture) A fracture produced by the stress created by the repetitive stress placed on a bone, usually in athletic training. Usually seen in the front of the cannon bone as a severe form of bucked shins. Also seen in the tibia and causes a hard-todiagnose hind-limb lameness.

(home) stretch Final straight; portion of the racetrack from the end of the final turn to the finish line.

stretch call Position of horses at the eighth pole, or one-eighth mile from the finish.

stretch runner (n.) Horse that runs fastest nearing the finish of a race.

stretch-running (adj.)

stretch turn Bend of track into the final straightaway.

stride Manner of going. Also, distance covered between successive imprints of the same hoof.

stripe A white marking running down a horse's face, starting under an imaginary line connecting the tops of the eyes.

stud 1) Male horse used for breeding. 2) A breeding farm.

stud book Registry and genealogical record of Thoroughbreds, maintained by the Jockey Club of the country in question. Use lowercase when describing a generic stud book. See *American Stud Book*.

style usage See **contractions, cutlines, fractions, headings, italics, money, percent, photo credit, plurals and possessives, prefixes and suffixes, profanity, subheads, tense, which and that, who and whom**.

subcommittee – One word. Lowercase unless part of an official title.

subfertile

subhead Appears under headlines with first word capitalized and no ending period.

subscription Fee paid by owner to nominate a horse for a stakes race or to maintain eligibility for a stakes race.

substitute race Alternate race used on overnight sheets to replace a regularly scheduled race that does not fill or is canceled.

suckling A foal in its first year of life, while it is still nursing.

suffixes See **prefixes**.

sulk When a horse refuses to extend itself.

sulkymaker

summertime

superhorse

superficial 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 in the rear leg. Functions are to flex

the digit (pastern) and knee (carpus), to extend the elbow on the front leg, and to extend the hock on the rear leg. Functions in tandem with the deep flexor tendon.
superior check ligament Fibrous band of tissue that originates above the knee and attaches to the superficial flexor tendon. Primary function is support of this tendon. Accessory ligament of the superficial flexor tendon.

super-sire

superstart

super-trotter

superior achievement certificate – ApHC, lower case except if abbreviated S.A.C.

superior event award, ApHC, lower case

Superior, APHA, AQHA capitalize

suspensory ligament Originates at the back of the knee (front leg) and the back of the top part of the cannon bone (hind leg), attaching to the sesamoid bones. The lower portion of the ligament attaches the lower part of the sesamoid bones to the pastern bones. Its function is to support the fetlock. The lower ligaments that attach the sesamoid bone to the pastern bones are the distal sesamoidean ligaments.

swayback Horse with a prominent concave shape of the backbone, usually just behind the withers (saddle area). Scoliosis.

sweepstakes

swipe Archaic term for a groom.

synchronous diaphragmatic flutter A contraction of the diaphragm in synchrony with the heartbeat after strenuous exercise. Affected horses have a noticeable twitch or spasm in the flank area that may cause an audible sound, hence the term thumps. Most commonly seen in electrolyte-depleted or exhausted horses. The condition resolves spontaneously with rest.

synovial fluid Lubricating fluid contained within a joint, tendon sheath, or bursa.

synovial joint A movable joint that consists of articulating bone ends covered by articular cartilage held together with a joint capsule and ligaments and containing synovial fluid in the joint cavity.

synovial sheath The inner lining of a tendon sheath that produces synovial fluid. Allows ease of motion for the tendons as they cross joints.

synovitis Inflammation of a synovial structure, typically a synovial sheath.

T

TCSA, Transported Cooled Semen Available

TRA, Thoroughbred Racing Associations

TVG, Television Games Network

T-shirt

tack (n.) 1) Rider's racing equipment. Also applied to stable gear. (v.) 2) A jockey and equipment. *He tacks 112 pounds.*

tack room, tackroom – varies

tackmaker

tail-male (-female) A horse's ancestry from sire to grandsire to great-grandsire, etc., tracing back to one of the three foundation sires (or along the female line from dam to grandam to great-grandam, etc., back to the original foundation mares.

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

tail off 1) Describes a fit horse losing its competitive edge. 2) When a horse slows down and loses contact with the field in a race.

tail wind

take out (v.)

takeout (n. and adj.) Commission deducted from mutuel pools that is shared by the track, horsemen (in the form of purses), and local and state governing bodies in the form of tax. Also called take.

taken up A horse pulled up sharply by its rider due to being in close quarters.

takeoff- one word when used as a noun

tailgate

tape See barrier.

tape-delay

Tattersalls Pace USTA race

tax-deductible

tattoo A permanent, indelible mark on the inside of the upper lip used to identify the horse.

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

telephone numbers – parentheses around the area code.

teletheater Special facility for showing simulcast races.

teletimer Electronic means to time races, including fractional times at various points of call. The lead horse trips an electronic beam of light and the clockings are transmitted instantly to the **tote board**.

television networks National networks are well known and identified in all references by their abbreviations with the exception of the Fox network. The major national networks are ABC, CBS, NBC, and Fox. The national networks are not stations and therefore do not carry the designation –TV. Cable networks follow the same rules. *He was a broadcaster for the ESPN cable network before making the jump to NBC.* Local television and radio stations carry the appropriate identifying suffix, such as WHAS-TV, WQXR-FM, and WFIL-AM.

television Use on first reference.

Tempi changes

tendinitis Inflammation of a tendon. Frequently misspelled as tendonitis.

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.

tenses (sequence of) A verb in a subordinate clause is adjusted to agree with the tense of the main clause. Incorrect: He said he will complete his rehabilitation by Derby day. Correct: *He said he would complete his rehabilitation by Derby day.*

test-bred, test-breeding

Tepee

Texas Panhandle

thanks to Thanks to should be used very, very infrequently and only in situations where there is something to be thankful about.

that and which Use that and which for inanimate objects and animals without a name. When an essential or nonessential clause refers to a human being or animal with a name, the clause should be introduced by who or whom. Do not use commas if the clause is essential to the meaning; use them if it is not. **See essential clauses, nonessential clauses.**

the For style rules when the word the is used preceding the name of an organization and when it can be omitted, see **articles, organizations.**

the Curragh Racecourse in Ireland.

the first seven-eighths of a mile

the last eighth of a mile

the last half-mile

the last half

the eight-hole

The Thoroughbred Center Training center located on Paris Pike near Lexington.

there A sentence containing the phrase there is or there are wastes two words. Rewrite to eliminate a wasteful locution.

thermography Diagnostic technique using instrumentation that measures temperature differences. Records the surface temperature of a horse. Unusually hot or cold areas may be indicative of some underlying pathology (deviation from the normal).

Third Level - *Dressage Today*

third phalanx See **coffin bone**.

Thoroughbred – style varies by publication, either JC for Jockey Club, or TB

Thoroughbred All modern Thoroughbreds track in male line to one of the three founding sires—the Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk, and Godolphin Barb. The horse also must have satisfied the rules and requirements of the Jockey Club for inclusion in the *American Stud Book*, or it is registered in a foreign stud book recognized by the Jockey Club and the International Stud Book Committee. The word Thoroughbred

is capitalized in all uses as a breed of horses.

Thoroughbred Racing Associations An industry group founded in 1942 and comprising many racetracks in North America. Should always be Associations, not Association. Abbreviated TRA on second reference.

Thoroughbred Record, The Established 1875. Last issue published May 1990. Name is italicized in editorial reference.

THOROUGHBRED TIMES Small caps in editorial. Founded in 1985. Never use "the" preceding its name. Never italicized.

THOROUGHBRED TIMES Buyer's Guide

THOROUGHBRED TIMES TODAY

thoroughpin Swelling of the synovial sheath of the deep flexor tendon above the hock.

three-in-one

three-quarter pole

three-quarter brother, three-quarter sister If one horse is by a particular stallion out of a particular mare, his three-quarter sibling would be either: A) by a son of his sire out of the same dam; or B) by the same stallion out of a daughter of his dam. For example, a three-quarter brother to A.P. Indy (Seattle Slew—Weekend Surprise) would be by a son of Seattle Slew and out of Weekend Surprise OR by Seattle Slew and out of a daughter of Weekend Surprise.

throatlatch

through, not thru

thumbs-up

thumps See **synchronous diaphragmatic flutter**.

tie-back surgery A procedure (laryngoplasty) used to suture the arytenoid cartilage out of the airway. See **roaring**.

tie-down

tie up (v.)

tie-up (n. and adj.)

tied-up

tight Vernacular for fit and ready to race.

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

timber topper Jumper or steeplechase horse. More properly, horses jumping over timber fences. The phrase is vaguely derogatory, so it should be avoided.

time of day Use Arabic numerals for all hours of the day. *3 p.m., 5:30 a.m.* Do not use a colon and minutes with exact hours. In the above example, 3 p.m. is the correct usage rather than 3:00 p.m. Avoid redundancies such as 12 noon, 12 midnight, 3 p.m. in the afternoon and 5:30 a.m. in the morning. However, 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 5:30 in the morning are acceptable but waste space. When necessary, as in calendar or television listings, time zones are abbreviated without periods. *The Pacific Classic Stakes (G1) television coverage will begin at 5 p.m. EDT.* See **EDT, EST**.

times Fractional and final race times are reported in hundredths of a second. For races before 1991, when Equibase began compiling times in hundreds, fifths of a second are used. *Mr. Prospector set a six-furlong track record of 1:074/5 at Gulfstream Park in 1973. Artax equaled that mark in the 1999 Breeders' Cup Sprint (G1), completing six furlongs in 1:07.89.*

time frame

time slot

time trial

titles Italicize titles of books, magazines, newspapers (but not the city or place), plays, movies, long musical compositions, long poems, and names of trains, planes, and ships. See **abbreviations**. See **quotation marks** for rules for short stories, short essays, songs, television programs, etc.

titles (corporate) *Churchill Downs Senior Vice President and General Counsel Alexander Waldrop ...* Long initial cap titles such as the above should be avoided. The preferred form is *Alexander Waldrop, Churchill Downs's senior vice president and general counsel, ...* Titles that modify the name (preceding it, as in the first example), are capitalized. *Churchill Downs Inc. President Thomas Meeker ...* Titles used in apposition (enclosed in commas and following the name) are not capitalized. *D. G. Van*

Clief, the NTRA's acting chief executive officer, ...

to a T

tobiano

toe crack A crack near the front of the hoof.

toe-in A conformation flaw in which the front of the foot angles inward and looks pigeontoed, 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).

toe weight

tongue-tie, tongue tie Strip of cloth or cloth-like 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.

topflight

top hat

topline, top line 1) A Thoroughbred's breeding on its sire's side. 2) The visual line presented by the horse's back.

topnotch

top weight See **high weight**.

topweight Top weight, topweighted, co-topweight, co-topweighted. See **highweight**.

Top 10 – Capitalized when show standings refer to a specific class, lowercase when generic placings *Paint Horse Journal*

Top 20 Capitalized when show standings refer to a specific class, lowercase when generic placings *Paint Horse Journal*

torsion A twist in the intestine.

totalizator American; totalisator, British. An automated pari-mutuel system that dispenses and records betting tickets, calculates and displays odds and payoffs, and provides the mechanism for cashing winning tickets. Often shortened to tote.

tote board Structure in the racetrack infield where up-to-the-minute odds and other information are listed. It may also show the amounts wagered in each mutuel pool as well as information such as jockey and equipment changes. Also known as the board.

totaled, totaling

tout Person who professes to have, and sells, advance information on a race. Also used as a verb meaning to sell or advertise. *He's touting the four horse.*

tovero

toward Not towards.

toxemia Poisoning sometimes caused by 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 Physical state of the racetrack surface. See **fast; good; muddy; sloppy; frozen; hard; firm; soft; yielding; heavy**.

tracks When listing track names, use complete name on first reference; shortened version of name may be used thereafter. **For a list of correct first references for all racetrack names, see Appendix A.**

trackman

track record (n.) Hyphenated as adjective. *The track-record setter.*

TrackPower

trainer-driver

training scale

Trakehner

transported cooled/frozen semen

trapped epiglottis See **entrapped epiglottis**.

traveler, traveling, traveled

travers

trial In Thoroughbred racing, a preparatory race created in tandem with a subsequent, more important stakes race to be run a few days or weeks later. *The Derby Trial Stakes (G3) is held at Churchill Downs the week before the Kentucky Derby (G1).* A few racetracks, primarily in the Southwest, hold trials to determine the field for a

stakes race. Depending on the stakes, the horses that qualify to the final must have finished first, second, or third in the trials. In Europe, a trial can refer to a vigorous morning workout with other horses.

trifecta A wager in which the first three finishers must be selected in exact order.

Called a triactor in Canada and a triple in some parts of the U.S.

trifecta box A trifecta wager in which all possible combinations using a given number of horses are bet upon.

trip An individual horse's race, with specific reference to the difficulty (or lack of difficulty) the horse had during competition, such as whether the horse was repeatedly blocked or had an unobstructed run.

triple See **trifecta**.

Triple Crown Used generically to denote a series of three important races, but is always capitalized when referring to historical races for three-year-olds. In the United States, the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes make up the Triple Crown. In England, the Two Thousand Guineas, Epsom Derby, and St. Leger Stakes. In Canada, the Queen's Plate, Prince of Wales Stakes, and Breeders' Stakes.

Triple Tiara Series conducted by the New York Racing Association for three-year-old fillies. Consists of the Mother Goose Stakes (G1) at Belmont Park, the Coaching Club American Oaks (G1) at Belmont Park, and the Alabama Stakes (G1) at Saratoga Race Course.

trot

Trotting Triple Crown

truckload

T-shirt

tubing Inserting a nasogastric tube through a horse's nostril into its stomach for the purpose of providing oral medication.

Turf Capitalized when referring to entire racing scene. *He is a pillar of the Turf. The Turf world watched his exploits.*

turf Refers to grass. *The race was on turf* (not the turf).

turn down(s) Rear shoe that is turned down—from a half-inch to one inch at the ends to provide better traction on an off-track. Illegal in most jurisdictions.

Tucson City in Arizona.

turnback

turn out, turned out, turning out

turnout fee

turnout paddock

turnout 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.

Typey

tying up (acute rhabdomyolysis) A form of muscle cramps that ranges in severity from mild stiffness to a life-threatening disease. A generalized condition of muscle-fiber breakdown usually associated with exercise. The cause of the muscle-fiber breakdown is uncertain. Signs include sweating, reluctance to move, stiffness, and general distress.

U

UDRA, Universal Driver Rating System USTA

UPS

USA

USTA, United States Trotting Association

USTA Annual Meeting

USTA Board of Directors

USTA Board

USTA Owners/Breeders Committee

USTA Drive/Trainer Committee

U-turn

Überstreichen - *Dressage Today*

uh-oh

ultrasound 1) Diagnostic ultrasound: A technique that uses ultrasonic waves to image internal structures. 2) Therapeutic ultrasound: A therapy to create heat and stimulate healing.

under A horse ridden by a jockey is preferred over a horse under a jockey. *The horse was ridden by Pat Day.* Not, The horse was under Pat Day.

underbidder

underlay A horse at shorter odds than seem warranted by its past performances

undertrain

under way Two words in virtually all uses. *The project is under way. The naval maneuvers are under way.* One word only when used as an adjective before a noun in a nautical sense *an underway flotilla.*

under wraps Horse under stout restraint in a race or workout to keep it from pulling away from the competition by too large a margin.

unheard-of

United Kingdom Refers to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, not England. Britain is acceptable for Great Britain.

units of measurement See **numbers**.

University of Arizona Race Track Industry Program

University of Kentucky's Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center

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

unwind Gradually withdrawing a horse from intensive training.

up and up, on the

upper stretch

upward Not upwards.

up-to-the-minute

upper level dressage - *Dressage Today*

U.S. Abbreviation for United States used in second and subsequent references; must be spelled out on first reference. No space between the first period and the S.

United States Equestrian Federation – can be referred to on second reference as USEF or the Federation.

U.S. League World Cup Dressage Final

USDF – United States Dressage Federation

V

VEE, Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis

VRs – Veterinary Regulations (NRHA)

VS, vesicular stomatitis

valet A person employed by a racing association to clean and care for a jockey's tack and other riding equipment.

vendue A public sale or auction. This term has been falling out of use, and deservedly so. No one ever calls a sale a vendue in conversation. Use sale or auction in its place.

Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis A highly contagious disease affecting the central nervous system that can cause illness or death in horses and humans. Abbreviated VEE on second reference.

ventral Down; toward the belly.

versus, vs. use varies by publication

versatility award, APHA

versatility championship – ApHC, not capitalized

vet (v.) To conduct a veterinary examination. *The horse was vetted prior to the sale.*

veterinarian (n.) Always used in full; never shortened to vet, except as a verb as noted above and in direct quotes.

veterinarian (commission or board) The commission (or board) veterinarian, sometimes referred to as the state veterinarian, usually is appointed by the state racing commission. This person serves as professional adviser and consultant to the state racing commission on veterinary matters, including all regulatory aspects of the

application and practice of veterinary medicine at the track.

veterinarian (association) Sometimes referred to as the track veterinarian, this person is employed by the racing association and serves as a professional adviser and consultant to the racing association and its operational staff at the track.

veterinarian (practicing) Private practitioner employed by owners and trainers on an individual case or contract basis.

vice Not hyphenated. *vice chairman, vice president, vice principal, vice secretary.*

vice president Capitalized when preceding name as formal title.

video endoscope See **endoscope**.

video lottery terminal Use VLT on second reference. Not interchangeable with slot machine. A VLT is a video-based version of a traditional slot machine. Winnings from a VLT are not dispensed from the terminal, but rather a voucher for the winnings is printed by the terminal, which the player is required to claim.

videotape (n. and v.)

V.M.D. Veterinary medical doctor. Degree comes from the University of Pennsylvania.

VISA

vocal folds The membranes attached to the arytenoid cartilages in the larynx. Vibration produces vocalization.

voice mail (n.) voice-mail (adj.)

volte - *Dressage Today*

vote-getter

votes Use hyphens. *The breeders' association president was turned out of office in a 48-2 vote.*

W

WPRA, Women's Professional Rodeo Association

wagon boss

wagonmaster

walkover A race in which only one horse competes.

Walmart

wannabe

warhorse

warmblood

warm-up miles

warm-up ring

wash rack, washrack varies

washed out A horse that becomes so nervous that it sweats profusely. Also known as washy or lathered (up).

Washington Use as state of Washington or Washington state; and Washington, D.C., or District of Columbia when the context requires distinction between the state and federal district.

Washington, D.C.

waterproof

watertight

weanling A foal less than one year old that has been separated from its dam.

weaving

Web Capitalized and appropriate second reference for World Wide Web. See **Internet**.

Web-cast

web site, website One word, with lowercase W. See **World Wide Web**. - capitalization varies by publication

WEG – World Equestrian Games

weekend

weeklong

weight bearing (unless adjective)

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 or her helmet, whip, and (in many jurisdictions) flak jacket.

weight for age (n.) An allowance condition in which each entrant is assigned a weight

according to its age. Females usually receive a sex allowance as well. (Compare with a **handicap** race.) *The maiden race was weight for age.*

weight-for-age (adj.) *He ran in a weight-for-age race.*

well balanced

well-being

well-made

West

West Nile virus

Western

western Canada

wheel Betting all possible combinations in an exotic wager using at least one horse as the key. See **part wheel**.

wheel disc

whether or not "Whether" by itself conveys the meaning; "or not" is superfluous.

which and that Use that and which for inanimate objects and animals without a name. When an essential clause or nonessential clause refers to a human being or animal with a name, it should be introduced by who or whom. Which introduces nonessential clauses, which are enclosed in commas. That introduces essential clauses, which are not set off by commas. See **essential clauses, nonessential clauses**.

whipless racing

white A horse color, extremely rare, in which all the hairs are white. The horse's eyes are brown, not pink, as would be the case for an albino.

white line When looking at the sole of the foot, the thin area between the insensitive outer hoof wall (insensitive laminae) and the inner sensitive laminae.

who and whom Use who and whom for references to human beings and horses with a name. Use that and which for inanimate objects and animals without a name. See **which and that, essential clauses, nonessential clauses**.

Who do you trust? or Whom do you trust? The choice of who or whom depends upon its use in the clause, whether as a subject or object. The easiest way to figure out its use is to invert the structure of the sentence or phrase and substitute he (she) or him (her). In this case, him or her would be the correct word; thus the objective case pronoun would be whom. A sentence in which who is the subject is the following *John, who grew up next to me, remains one of my best friends.*

wide A commonly used word in race reports to describe the number of horse widths off the rail. It should be hyphenated only when used as an adjectival construction.

He moved three wide on the turn. He made a three-wide move into the stretch.

Win – means first place, not second, third, fourth, etc. If you don't win, you place or finish.

wind chill

wind gall See **arthritis**.

wind puff See **arthritis**.

wind sucker See **cribber**.

Winnercomm Formerly Winner Communications, based in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

winner's circle Not winners' circle.

wire The finish line of a race.

romped wire-to-wire

-wise The television meteorologist's favorite is weather-wise. It is journalistic jargon at its worst; do not use weather-wise or any other construction ending in -wise. In terms of is an acceptable substitute, but consider rewriting the sentence before using that somewhat stilted phrase.

withers Area above the shoulder, where the neck meets the back.

wobbler syndrome Neurological disease clinically associated with general lack of coordination and muscle weakness. Can be caused by an injury to the spinal cord in the area of the cervical (neck) vertebrae or is associated with malformation of the cervical vertebrae. Dr. Barrie Grant differentiates between wobbler syndrome and wobbler disease. Wobbler syndrome is used to describe persistent ataxia (lack of coordination) for any number of reasons, such as EPM, tumors, and trauma. Wobbler disease is ataxia that results from compression of the spinal cord. *Seattle Slew has wobbler disease.*

wolf teeth**Women's** not womens**woolly****work** (v.) A verb that describes a fast gallop at a predetermined distance. Its use as a noun—*Baffert planned to give him a six-furlong work on Tuesday*—is slang and should not be used in narrative. Rather, *Baffert planned to give him a six-furlong workout on Tuesday*. Work as a noun is acceptable in a direct quotation "I'll give him a six-furlong work tomorrow," Baffert said.**workhorse****workday****workers' compensation** Preferred over workmen's compensation except when quoting a speaker. In most jurisdictions, the state-administered insurance program for individuals injured on the job is workers' compensation.**work-off****workout** (n.)**work out** (v.)**world-beater****World Champion, World champion, Reserve World Champion, reserve World champion** – use varies by publication. *Paint Horse Journal* capitalizes when referring to a specific title and lowercase for general reference. ApHC, capitalizes the event not the title**world-class****World Cup** - *Dressage Today***World Driving Championship****World Series Racing Championship** A globe-spanning series of races inaugurated in 1999. For 2004, series comprises 13 races in ten nations. Website is: *www.racingseries.com*.**World Trotting Derby Filly Division** USTA race**world record** (n.) *He set a world record.***world-record** (adj.) *He was a world-record setter.***worldwide****World Wide Paint Congress****World Wide Web** Capitalized and spelled out in first reference. See **Internet**.**World Wide Web address** Italicized and full reference first time used: *www.thoroughbredtimes.com*. Italics second reference and abbreviated, *jockeyclub.com*. If address must be divided, make sure unnecessary (and incorrect) hyphens are not included.**wrongdoing****X****X** – referring to type of jump, or letter in dressage court – upper case**Xeroradiography** A costly type of x-ray procedure using specially sensitized screens that give higher resolution on the edges of bone and better visualization of soft tissue structures.**X-ray** (n., v., or adj.)**Y****Y2K** the computer problem, not shorthand for the year**year-end** (adj.)**yearling** A horse in its second calendar year of life, beginning January 1 of the year following its birth for horses born in the Northern Hemisphere. See **birthdays**,**yearlong****year-round****years** Are used in full on first reference and may be abbreviated thereafter. *May 21, 1996; May of '96; 1985*, then *'85*.**yielding** Condition of a turf course with considerable moisture. Horses' feet sink into it noticeably.**Youbet.com Inc.** Use Youbet.com on second reference.**your Honor**

Z

Zantac Trade name for the drug ranitidine, a medication used to treat ulcers.

Zigzag

Zimecterin

Zone-O-Rama AHPA

Zones, APHA

Zone 1 – Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington

Zone 2 – Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada and Utah

Zone 3 – Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming

Zone 4 – New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas

Zone 5 – Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin

Zone 6 – Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee

Zone 7 – Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia

Zone 8 – Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio

Zone 9 – Caribbean Island, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina

Zone 10 – Alaska, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, North West Territories, Saskatchewan and Yukon

Zone 11 – New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec

Zone 12 – All European countries

Zone 13 – All South American countries and Mexico

Zone 1 – Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand

American Horse Publications developed the **AHP Style Guide** to be a resource for editors and writers, but it was not designed to set industry standards. The guide should be used as a reference tool only. Publications may utilize this guide to fit their needs or to assist in developing their own style guides.

The **AHP Style Guide** is a work in process and will be updated yearly. If you have any additions, please forward to Connie Lechleitner at qtrhorse@oqha.com.