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Films about horse racing

Horse racing is serious business. The industry is worth an estimated \$40 billion in the United States alone, and the global popularity of the sport is even larger. This results in large payoffs for the few who are lucky enough to produce a champion. Since even losing horses can be carried as a tax write-off, many investors view the sport as a no-risk activity, making it an ideal business venture for big investors with deep pockets. If you have access to this type of financial backing and would be interested in starting a horse-racing business, keep reading to find out how. Educate yourself about the raising and training of racehorses. The University of Arizona and the University of Kentucky both offer excellent equine degree programs that will allow you to literally earn a degree in horse racing. These courses will teach you everything you need to know about breeding, raising, training and racing horses. Write a business plan. Your plan should identify not only where you will get the money to start your horse-racing business, but also your business goals and how you plan to achieve them. You should also state what kind of staff will be required to operate your business, what their salary will be and what other costs will be associated with operating your business. A link to a sample equine businessplan has been provided in the Resources section to help get you started. Purchase or lease a ranch to serve as the headquarters for your horse-racing business. A ranch ranging from 50 to 100 acres in size is adequate for most startup horse-racing businesses, although a larger ranch is certainly better. The location should have stables to house your horses, open areas for exercise and enough space for a practice racetrack. Buy the horses that will be used to start your stables. There are two philosophies when it comes to stocking a new stable. One is to buy horses that come from champions, with the hope of those horses being good racers. The other philosophy is to simply buy strong horses for breeding, in the hopes of breeding a champion horse. You can follow either or both of these strategies, but be prepared to pay big money for a horse that has a champion for a parent. Most stock horses for racing will cost several thousand dollars, but those with a championship bloodline can sell for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Hire the staff you need to operate your horse-racing business. The required staff members will be identified in your business model, along with their respective salaries. You can expect to have stable hands to clean the stalls and feed your horses. You will also need trainers to exercise your horses and mold them into racers, as well as a veterinarian to keep your animals in good physical condition. Join any associations that are relevant to your horse-racing business. The main association you must join is the National Thoroughbred Racing Association (NTRA). Each state also has its own racing association or quarter-horse racing association. Being a member of each trade group in the states where you will be racing will make it easier for you to get your horses entered into races. Tips If you do not wish to take on the expense of owning the entire operation yourself, you can invest in a specific racehorse at another company's ranch. 12/20/2008 Very good. I don't care for Red Bull I used Full Throttle. I doubled the alcohol too. Strong and with a little tang. Great thing about Full Throttle is you can make a couple of these and have a nice buzz but not feel sleepy! 02/18/2013 I'm a big Jager Bomb fan and I also enjoy an occasional RBV so I thought I'd give this a whirl. We do not stock Galliano so I googled substitutions and subbed a bit of Jager and vanilla extract. This is nice but not better than a J-Bomb or RBV so I'll probably stick w/them in the future. Thanks for the change of pace Alanna! lovestohost For nearly 100 years, cowboys and cowgirls have been speeding their way around three carefully-placed barrels. A perfect barrel run is poetry in motion, with horse and rider working in perfect harmony as they race against the clock. However, winning barrel racing teams don't normally happen by chance. Riders spend months, even years, looking for a horse with the perfect combination of conformation, speed, and athleticism. Before diving into your search, you must evaluate your own level of experience. Riders who are new to the world of barrel racing should focus primarily on an older horse with a solid barrel racing foundation. Barrel racing requires split-second decisions, and a green rider paired with an inexperienced horse is a disaster waiting to happen. Barrel racing horses often run well into their teens and twenties, so novice riders shouldn't steer away from horses that are a little long in the teeth. Experienced riders often choose prospects that have not yet been started in the ring, or who have just a season or two of practice. This allows the experienced rider to train the horses to their habits and specifications for a seamless ride. Horses of any breed can participate in most rodeo organizations, but Quarter horses are the predominant breed in the barrel racing world. They are one of the most versatile of all breeds and have the speed and agility to bend around the barrels. There isn't a right or wrong choice for bloodlines when it comes to picking a barrel prospect. Each barrel racer has their favorite combination of bloodlines. Some trainers opt to go for horses from racing bloodlines, so they have the speed to outrun other competitors. Other trainers choose horses from cutting or working cow horse lines because they tend to be a little smaller and more maneuverable, shaving time off their runs with faster turns. Still, other enthusiasts pair racing and cutting lines to produce horses with the ideal combination of speed and agility. Popular bloodlines in the barrel racing world include Easy Jet, Dash for Cash, Firewater Flit, and On the Money Red, one of the leading barrel horse sires in history. The horse's build is one of the most essential factors to his success in the arena. Shorter horses are preferred by most serious competitors, although this isn't a hard and fast. When the horse's withers are closer to the ground, he has a lower center of gravity and will be steadier on his feet than a taller horse. Many horses from cutting lines are on the shorter side, while some racing bloodlines average more than 16 hands tall. A barrel horse prospect should have a short, straight back, long underline and matching hip and shoulder angles. Stand back and look at the horse: his body should form a trapezoid-like shape. This even build allows the horse to reach under himself with his hind legs for extra power and speed and he negotiates the pattern. A barrel prospect should be 100% sound with no hint of deformity or lameness. Check his legs over for unusual bumps or scars that might indicate a previous injection or tendon surgery. Watch the horse move through all three gaits, and pay attention to any shortness or limping that may be a sign of underlying lameness. Ask your veterinarian for a complete physical exam, including x-rays and ultrasounds. X-rays are handy for detecting old broken bones or calcium buildup that may lead to arthritis, while ultrasounds can diagnose soft tissue injuries that may lead to permanent lameness. If you're new to horse racing, you may only be familiar with big races like the Kentucky Derby and the Breeders' Cup. These are the pinnacle of racing in North America, the top rung of the class ladder for thoroughbred racehorses, but horses must start out at a much lower level of competition before they get here. North American racing has a class system that horses must work their way through before becoming stars. Here's a look at the types of races they typically run, starting at the bottom with the least competitive. A racehorse that has yet to win a race is known as a maiden, and it's called "breaking his maiden" when it wins its first race. This usually happens in a maiden race, although an exceptional horse may get its first win in an allowance or even a stakes race. There's no rule that says a horse must begin its career in maiden races and remain at that level until it has won. There are two classes of maiden races: Maiden special weight races feature top quality horses that are expected to quickly break their maidens and move on to more prestigious competitions. Maiden claiming races are for horses who have failed in the company of maiden special weight competitors, or who just aren't believed to be good enough to start out at a higher level. Maiden claiming is a subset of claiming races. Claimers are the lowest-class horses at the track. Every horse has a price tag in a claiming race. It can be bought or "claimed" out of the race for this price. If someone wants to claim the horse, he must put in a request before the race. He becomes the new owner of the horse after the race regardless of whether the horse wins or finishes last. The original owner gets the purse or winnings if the horse finishes in the money, and the new owner gets the horse — even if it is injured or dies in the race. About half of all races run in North America are claiming races, so these are the horses you'll see most often at a track. Claiming races come in a wide array of classes based on the prices of the horses. The highest level is the optional claimer and these prices are often quite high. Horses can be entered to be claimed or not claimed at the owner's discretion. Claiming prices are typically higher at major tracks like Belmont or Santa Anita, and on the low end at minor tracks like Portland Meadows or Thistledown. The less a horse's claiming price, the lower its quality. Races usually feature horses in similar price ranges. It's not likely that you'll find a \$65,000 claimer running against a \$10,000 horse in the same race. Allowance races are the next step up from claiming races. These horses are not for sale and the purses (the money available for horses and owners to win in each race) are greater. The horses in these races must carry a certain amount of weight or be allowed to carry less weight due to certain factors, thus the name "allowance." Typical conditions of these races are that only non-winners of a certain number other than maiden, claiming, or starter can run. The allowance is usually five pounds off the assigned weight if the horse hasn't won since a certain date, or if it hasn't won a certain amount of money. Those five pounds can matter a lot. It's generally accepted that a horse will run about a length slower for each additional pound he carries compared to his competitor, assuming they're equally talented horses. A special kind of allowance race is known as a "starter allowance," or abbreviated to "starter." These races are restricted to horses that have started for a maximum claiming price. Stakes races are where the top racehorses compete. They carry the most prestige and have the biggest purses, although the purses can vary a great deal between smaller tracks and major ones. Small local stakes races might offer just a few thousand dollars, while purses in the Kentucky Derby and the Breeders' Cup Classic range into the millions. You'll find the best local horses at local stakes, while graded stakes will showcase the top horses from local barns as well as from around the country or even abroad. Local stakes races often come with restrictions, such as that the horses must be bred in the state. These are called restricted stakes. Some of these races offer significant purses, giving owners and trainers an incentive to breed and race locally. Restricted stakes aren't eligible for grading. Graded stakes races are the top level. These races can have no restrictions other than age or gender of the horses. There are three grades assigned by the Graded Stakes Committee: Grades 1, 2, or 3 with Grade 1 being the highest caliber. The grades are reviewed each year based on the performances of the horses coming out from those races and are adjusted upward or downward as necessary. Most midsize tracks will have at least one Grade 3 race, while big tracks like Belmont Park, Keeneland, Churchill Downs, and Santa Anita have several of all grades. There were 788 unrestricted races in the U.S. in 2016 with purses of at least \$75,000, and 464 of these were assigned graded status for 2016 after being reviewed: 109 were assigned Grade 1, 133 to Grade 2, and 222 to Grade 3. Grade 1 races include the Triple Crown series and the Breeders' Cup races. Horses running in these competitions are the cream of the crop, and a horse who runs well at this level but can't seem to win might be victorious if it drops to a lower grade of race. "2016 American Graded Stakes Races." Blood-Horse LLC, 2019. "Introduction." Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association, 2019.

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