

DOSAGE

RACE TRENDS

NATIONAL HUNT PEDIGREE & RACE INTELLIGENCE

THE DOSAGE RACE TRENDS HANDBOOK

Dosage & the National Hunt Season

Understand the pedigree.
Study the race.
Build your own opinion.

Dave 'Pegasus Race Ratings'

A practical research guide and companion to DRT reports

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Why I wanted to build DRT

I have used the Dosage method since 2010, including from 2010 to 2013 when I ran a paid subscription service. What appealed to me was the chance to look beyond the obvious form lines and ask a different question: what sort of horse has this race tended to suit, and does this runner have a similar pedigree balance?

Ben Aitken and *Narrowing The Field* were the starting point for my interest in applying those ideas to National Hunt racing. His work on bringing dosage and race trends together provided the fundamentals that inspired DRT. The wider dosage system has a much longer history; what drew me in was its application to the jumps season.

For years, I wanted to turn that interest into something more useful and more accessible. DRT is the result: a way of setting the pedigree picture alongside the form, the shape of a race and the detail of how individual horses have performed.

That is where I have put my own spin on the approach. The reports are interactive. You can explore previous winners, compare the runners, filter their form, inspect sectional and jumping figures, and then decide how much weight you want to give each part of the evidence.

My selections and race assessments are part of that picture. They explain where I land and why. But I also want you to be able to disagree with me, follow a different line of thought, and use the same information to make your own case.

> This book has two jobs: to help you investigate dosage for yourself, and to help you get more out of a DRT report. You do not need to be a pedigree expert to begin.

Your route through the book

Start here	Pages	What you will learn
The method	4-8	DP, DI and CD; a worked calculation; where dosage fits in National Hunt study.
Do the research yourself	9-28	Find renewals, check pedigrees, build a study and turn patterns into a race view.
Inside a DRT report	29-42	Dosage Trends, Current Race, Horse Profiler, Pegasus DRT Picks and the full assessment.
Your own working pages	43-45	A pre-race worksheet, a renewal log and a review routine.
Keep beside you	46-49	Glossary, useful links and a closing word.

Two ways to use it

New to dosage? Start on page 4 and work through the Eternal Angel calculation. Already comfortable with the figures? Go straight to the research workflow on page 9 or the report tour on page 29.

The example report is the Cheltenham Oddschecker Novices' Hurdle edition for 23 October 2026, prepared on 21 October. The report walkthrough follows that edition; the Pedigree Query screenshots show the same Eternal Angel example.

> Keep one question in mind as you read: **what does this piece of information add to my understanding of today's race?**

The PDF includes bookmarks. Zoom in on the screenshots for detail. Useful website links are collected at the back.

What dosage is trying to tell you

Dosage is a structured way of describing selected pedigree influences along a speed-to-stamina scale. It turns part of the family tree into a profile you can compare with other horses. The familiar numerical version is associated with Steven Roman, building on earlier pedigree work.

For my National Hunt study, the useful question is how that profile sits alongside the horses that have succeeded in a particular race. A two-mile novice hurdle and a staying handicap chase ask different questions. I want the reference group to reflect that difference.

Figure	Read it as	Ask yourself
DP profile	Five groups of pedigree points	Where do the points sit across the speed-to-stamina scale?
DP depth	The total of those points	How much recognised dosage influence underlies the ratios?
DI	The speed-side to stamina-side ratio	How does this balance compare with the race's previous winners?
CD	The profile's weighted balance point	Does it reinforce or qualify the impression from DI?

The figures become useful through comparison. A number on its own has very little to say about whether a horse is well handicapped, fit enough, likely to settle, or ready for better opposition.

> My starting point is the race and its demands. Dosage gives me a pedigree angle to test against the horse's actual performances.

Reading the five-part profile

A Dosage Profile lists points in this order: **Brilliant, Intermediate, Classic, Solid, Professional**. The scale runs from speed towards stamina. These are aptitude categories, not grades of quality.

B	I	C	S	P
Brilliant	Intermediate	Classic	Solid	Professional
Speed end	Speed leaning	Middle	Stamina leaning	Stamina end

Recognised influential stallions, called *chefs-de-race*, contribute points when they appear within the first four generations. Their position determines the weight: 16, 8, 4 or 2 points. A two-category chef splits its allocation equally. Occurrences on either side of the pedigree count.

Generation from the horse	Points per qualifying occurrence	Two-category split
1st	16	8 + 8
2nd	8	4 + 4
3rd	4	2 + 2
4th	2	1 + 1

For example, a Brilliant/Classic chef in the third generation contributes two points to B and two to C. A Solid chef in the fourth generation adds two to S. These are illustrations of the counting rule, not a complete horse profile.

> **Depth is the total, not the number of generations.** A large total does not automatically make a better horse. A low total means the ratios rest on fewer recognised points, so I give the actual form more room in the assessment.

Use one stated chef list or pedigree provider consistently. Different list versions or corrected pedigrees can change the displayed figures.

A worked example: Eternal Angel

In the Cheltenham example, Eternal Angel has the profile **2-0-11-7-0**. We can reproduce all three displayed figures from those five numbers.

B	I	C	S	P	Total
2	0	11	7	0	20

1. DP depth: add the five groups

> 2 + 0 + 11 + 7 + 0 = **20 points**

2. DI: split Classic equally between the two sides

DI = (B + I + C/2) / (C/2 + S + P).
Speed side: 2 + 0 + 5.5 = 7.5.
Stamina side: 5.5 + 7 + 0 = 12.5.
DI = 7.5 / 12.5 = 0.60.

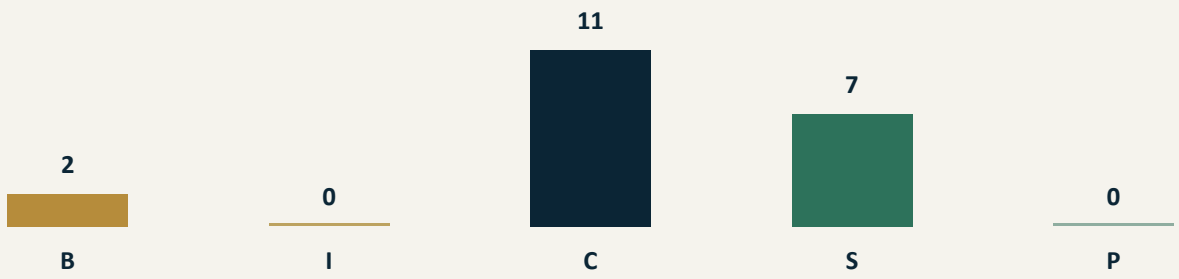
3. CD: weight the profile's balance

CD = (2B + I - S - 2P) / total points.
Here that is (4 + 0 - 7 - 0) / 20.
CD = -3 / 20 = -0.15.

In this profile, the stamina side carries more points than the speed side. The next step is to compare that balance with the relevant race, then check whether the form supports the same reading.

If DI's denominator is zero, it has no finite ratio; do not turn that into a DI of zero. If total points are zero, CD is undefined. A missing figure is different again.

Eternal Angel: where the 20 points sit



How the three figures work together

Use DI and CD as related views

A higher DI expresses a more speed-weighted profile; a lower DI a more stamina-weighted one. CD places the balance on a scale from -2 to +2, with lower values towards stamina. Both are calculated from the same five groups, so they are related evidence, not two independent votes.

Start with the five numbers whenever you can. Two horses can have similar headline ratios while the points are distributed differently or supported by very different totals.

Put depth alongside the ratios

Imagine two profiles: 1-0-2-1-0 and 4-0-8-4-0. Both have DI 1.00 and CD 0.25, but their totals are four and sixteen. Multiplying every group by the same amount leaves the ratios unchanged. The first horse is not automatically inferior; there is simply less recognised dosage depth behind its figures.

Keep the race in view

A strongly stamina-weighted horse may still be outpaced in a steadily run two-mile contest. A horse with a less obvious pedigree match may have the best recent form and the speed to settle the race. I use those tensions as questions worth investigating, rather than trying to make every piece of evidence agree.

> Three green boxes mean three matches to the displayed rules. They do not mean three independent reasons a horse will win.

Where I would start over jumps

My preference is for established races with a recognisable history and a meaningful stamina question. Those races give me a clear question to investigate and a history I can compare.

For the trend-based approach in this book, I would concentrate on the better races in the calendar: graded contests, major handicaps and established festival races. A routine Class 5 at Hexham on a Tuesday is not where I would start building a historical dosage study. Once you are comfortable with the figures, they can still provide a useful quick reference in lower-grade races, particularly for an unexposed horse or one trying a new trip. That is a look at the individual horse's pedigree; the bigger races are where I would focus the full renewal-by-renewal analysis.

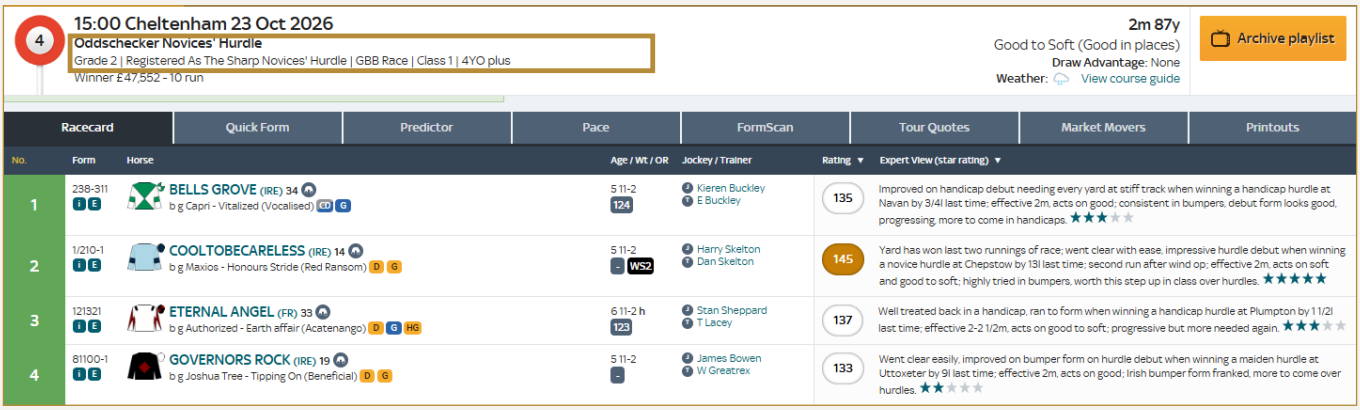
Race type	What makes it interesting	What else matters
Established novice hurdles	Pedigree can help frame improvement and trip questions before the form is fully exposed.	Experience, jumping under pressure and strength of opposition.
Staying hurdles and chases	There is a clear endurance question to explore against comparable renewals.	Pace, going, completion record and the severity of the jumping test.
Established handicaps	A repeatable race identity gives you a workable historical study.	The handicap mark, weight, class and changing entry conditions.
Bumpers and lightly raced fields	Pedigree may add context where racecourse evidence is limited.	Use a separate bumper baseline; maturity and race experience can dominate.
Changed or new races	An interesting question, but little directly comparable history.	Begin with form; explain why any borrowed comparison is relevant.

Keep hurdle, chase and National Hunt Flat studies separate. A shared distance does not make them the same test. I would also avoid treating a specialist cross-country event as an ordinary staying chase.

> Choose a race because you can define it consistently, not because its old winners happen to produce an attractive-looking range.

Start with the current racecard

When I ran my subscription service between 2010 and 2013, I would usually begin a few days before the race. Once the current declarations are available, around the 48-hour stage, you can open the upcoming race on At The Races and work back from there.



Check the race identity first

Open Racecards, select the meeting and choose the race time. Read the course, discipline, distance, grade and eligibility conditions. In this example the sponsor title is Oddschecker Novices' Hurdle, with the registered Sharp Novices' Hurdle name underneath.

Keep that registered name in your notes. It helps connect older editions when the sponsor changes. The time can change too, so do not rely on a familiar race time to identify the renewal.

> Next, scroll down the same racecard to **Previous Winners**. You can start your historical study without searching for ten separate meeting dates.

The upcoming card also gives you the current runners. Once you have built the historical picture, return to those names and research their pedigrees using the same method.

Use the year links to work backwards

Previous Winners

Year	Going	Ran	Winner	Draw	Age	Weight	OR	Form	Last run	Trainer (Distance)	Jockey	SP	Time
2025	Good to Soft	12	Fortune De Mer		5	11 2	-	22140-3	19 days	D Skelton (27 miles)	Harry Skelton	14/1	3:56.02
2024	Good	6	Valgrand		5	11 2	-	224-11	150 days	D Skelton (27 miles)	Harry Skelton	3/1	3:52.03
2023	Good	8	Lookaway		6	11 2	-	1346-11	160 days	N B King (37 miles)	Jack Quinlan	9/2	3:58.30
2022	Good	8	Fennor Cross		5	11 2	-	113331	23 days	J C McConnell	Simon Torrens	3/1	4:00.04
2021	Good	3	I Like To Move It		4	11 3	-	1129-11	22 days	N & W Twiston-Davies (1 miles)	Sam Twiston-Davies	4/6	3:59.96
2020	Soft	6	For Pleasure		5	11 0	-	731114	28 days	A M Hales (67 miles)	Harry Bannister	14/1	4:13.96
2019	Soft	5	Hang In There		5	11 0	-	342-U1	26 days	Miss E C Lavelle (44 miles)	Adam Wedge	6/1	4:11.70
2018	Good	5	Elixir De Nutz		4	11 0	-	16-F2	23 days	C L Tizzard (83 miles)	Harry Cobden	5/1	3:51.80
2017	Soft	5	Slate House		5	11 0	-	51-1	23 days	C L Tizzard (83 miles)	Harry Cobden	5/2	4:09.60
2016	Soft	6	Moon Racer		7	11 4	-	111-21	52 days	D Pipe (100 miles)	Tom Scudamore	9/4	4:08.20

Year	Going	Ran	Winner
2025	Good to Soft	12	Fortune De Mer
2024	Good	6	Valgrand
2023	Good	8	Lookaway

The table gives you a useful starting list: Fortune De Mer in 2025, Valgrand in 2024 and Lookaway in 2023. Click **2025** to open the latest completed renewal, then return and repeat for the next year.

For this example, work backwards through ten comparable completed runnings, from 2025 to 2016. An abandoned year has no winner: continue to the next comparable renewal. Keep the year and result link beside each horse in your working sheet.

The table is an index to the history. Use each full result for the detailed going description, the actual field and the race conditions.

Open the result and record the winner

4

15:00 Cheltenham 24 Oct 2025
Oddschecker Novices' Hurdle
Grade 2 | Registered As The Sharp Novices' Hurdle | GBB Race | Class 1 | 4YO plus
Winner £47,552 - 12 ran

2m 87y
Good to Soft
Draw Advantage: None
View course guide

Full Result | Sectional Times | Sectional Tools | Future Form

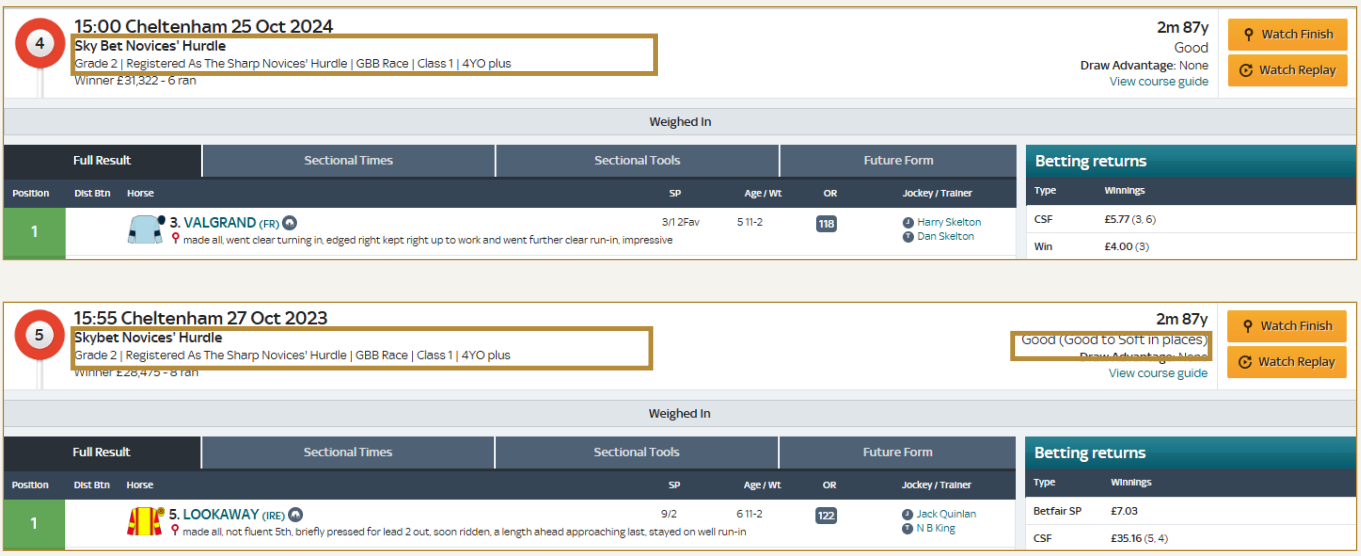
Position	Dist Btn	Horse	SP	Age / Wt	OR	Jockey / Trainer
1		2. FORTUNE DE MER (IRE) — waited with towards rear and bit keen, steady headway approaching 2 out, hung left under pressure and stayed on run-in, strong challenge close home, led post	14/1	5 11-2 h[1]	-	Harry Skelton / Dan Skelton
2	shd	1. DOCTOR BLUE (FR) — mid-division, headway out wide tracking leaders 2 out, went 2nd last, ridden and stayed on run-in, led towards finish, headed post	11/1	5 11-2	-	Dylan Johnston / S Thomas
3	3/4	10. JAMINSKA (FR) — chased leaders, went 2nd 3 out, led turning in, ridden run-in, headed and no extra in 3rd towards finish	18/1	6 10-9	112	C Gethings / Mrs J Williams
4	3/4	6. THE LAST CLOUD (IRE) — mid-division inside, not fluent 4 out, headway before last, ridden and kept on run-in, held when slightly hampered by winner soon after	6/1	5 11-2	123	B S Hughes / P Neville
5	1 1/4	3. JACK HYDE (IRE) — led until before 2nd, chased leader, led again 3 out, ridden and headed turning in, lost 2nd last, ridden and weakened run-in	5/1 2Fav	7 11-2	123	J J Burke / F O'Brien
6	1 1/4	8. SIR GALAHAD (IRE) — mid-division, outpaced before 4 out, never dangerous after	11/2	4 11-1 p	127	S Bowen / O Murphy
7	3 3/4	7. UN SENS A LA VIE (FR) — bit keen tracking leaders, weakened before last	5/2 Fav	5 11-2	-	Sam Twiston-Davies / Nigel & Willy Twiston-Davies
8	1	5. MR MCLOUGHLAN — always towards rear	28/1	5 11-2	118	James Bowen / Jack Jones
9	1 1/2	12. RUN FOR MAHLER (IRE) — raced wide, soon towards rear, never involved	6/1	6 10-9 t	-	Philip Byrnes / C Byrnes
10	23	4. JACKSON LAMB (IRE) — pressed leaders out wide, led before 2nd, headed 3 out, weakened quickly after next, tailed off	33/1	6 11-2	115	A Harvey / J C McConnell
PU		9. GOWER SPIRIT — keen in rear, lost touch 3rd, tailed off and pulled up after 3 out	200/1	5 10-9	-	Stan Sheppard / M Sheppard
F		11. PAUL'S DREAM (IRE) — mid-division out wide, going ok when fell 2 out	20/1	6 10-9	111	D E Mullins / A Mullins

Record the date, winner, distance, going and class or grade. In this renewal, the winner is **Fortune De Mer (IRE)**, aged five, carrying 11st 2lb. The race was run over 2m 87y on Good to Soft ground.

Click the winner's name to open its horse profile and check the breeding. The next job is to find the same horse on Pedigree Query, using the parents and year of birth to confirm the match.

For this worked example, take the winner from each result and add its details to your Past Data tab. Here, that is Fortune De Mer. Repeat this for the ten renewals in the study.

Follow the race through name changes



The 2024 and 2023 renewals were run under the Sky Bet title. The registered race name, course, distance and Grade 2 novice conditions help you recognise the same race despite the change of sponsor.

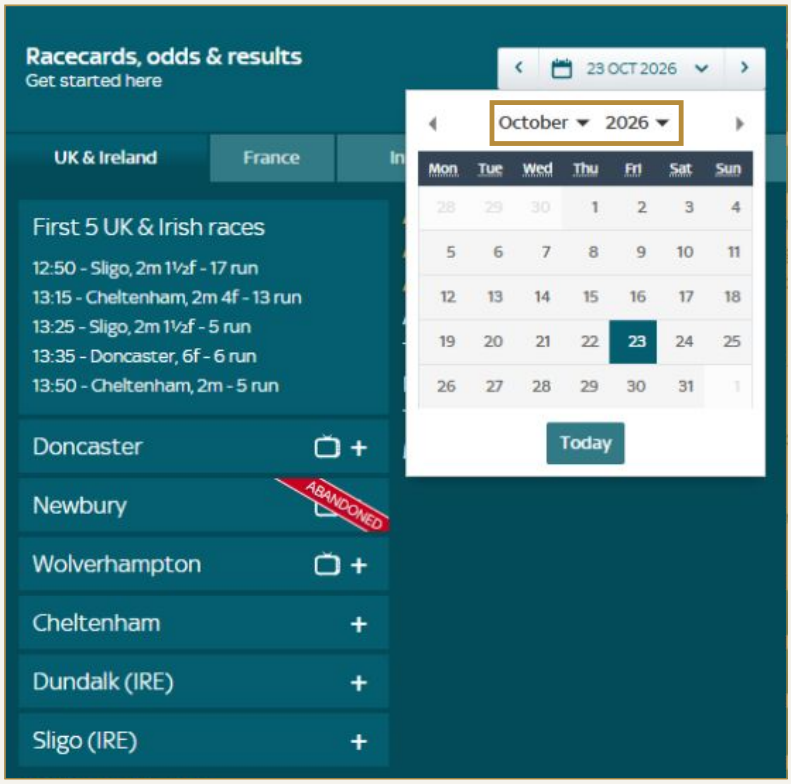
Check the full going description too. The Previous Winners summary lists 2023 as Good; the result gives **Good (Good to Soft in places)**. Copy the fuller description into your notes so you retain that detail.

> A change of sponsor does not make it a different race. Changes to the course, distance, discipline or entry conditions deserve a closer look before you combine the renewals.

Keep a short note beside any excluded running explaining why it differs. That makes the same study easier to maintain next season.

Use the calendar for an older meeting

If the upcoming card is not available, or the Previous Winners list does not go far enough back, use ATR Results. Open the date control in the Racecards, odds & results panel.



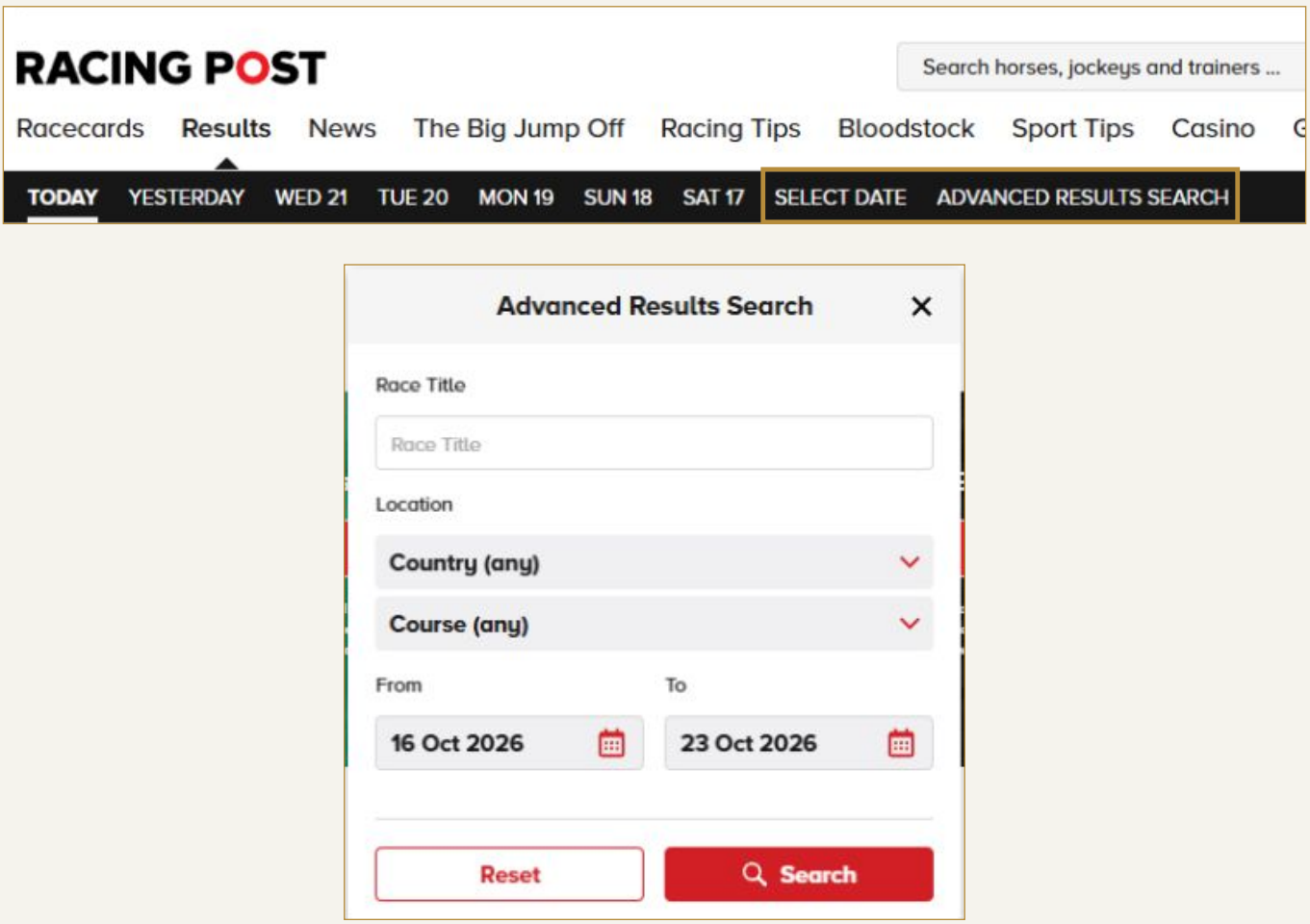
1. Choose the required year and month using the calendar controls, then select the meeting date.

2. Open the results for the chosen meeting and select the relevant race. Check the full title and conditions before recording it.

3. If you know only the approximate time of year, use the previous renewal as a starting point, then check the corresponding meeting dates.

This route is handy for a missing year, a changed sponsor title or a race whose current card has not yet been published. Save the result link once you have found the correct running.

An alternative route through Racing Post



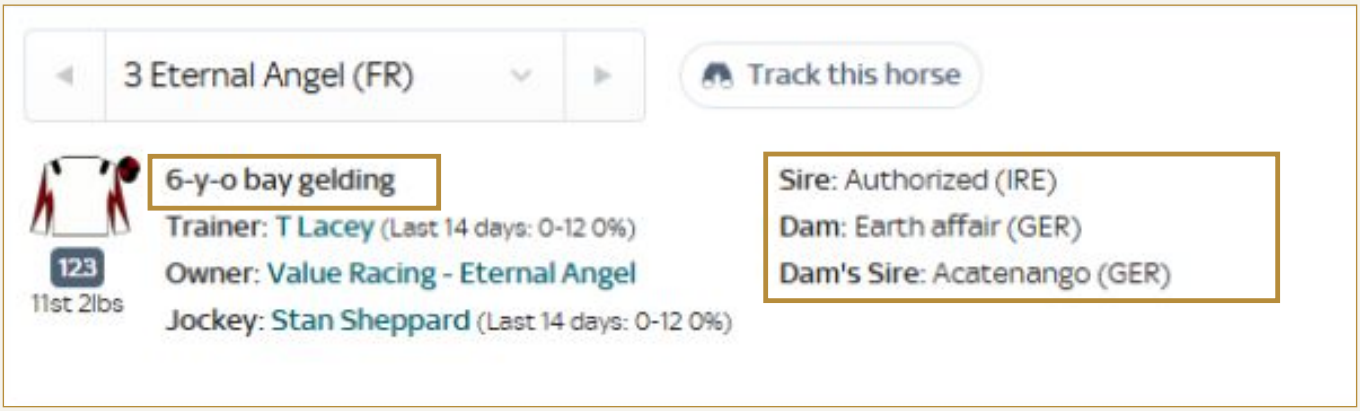
Use **Select Date** when you know the meeting date. If you need to search across a period, open **Advanced Results Search**, enter a useful part of the race title, select the country or course, and set the From and To dates before pressing Search.

Start with the registered name or a distinctive part of the title. If it returns nothing, try the sponsor name used in that season, or widen the search to the course and meeting period. The default date range only covers a short recent period, so change it for older renewals.

Open the matching result and confirm the conditions. Racing Post can also provide a second check on a winner's identity and breeding before you move to Pedigree Query.

Check the breeding before the pedigree

Open a horse's name from the racecard or full result. On ATR, the profile gives the age and sex alongside the sire, dam and dam's sire. Keep this open while you search Pedigree Query.



ATR profile	What to compare on Pedigree Query
6-year-old gelding in 2026	The 2020 gelding in the search results.
Sire: Authorized (IRE)	Authorized in the sire column.
Dam: Earth Affair (GER)	Earth Affair in the dam column.
Dam's sire: Acatenango (GER)	Acatenango on the maternal side of the pedigree.

The country suffix and parents help separate horses with the same name. For this National Hunt example, the age and year of the race also give a useful birth-year check. Confirm the foaling year directly where the horse record supplies it.

> Now you have the link between race form and pedigree: the correct horse, the correct parents and a clear record of which renewal it belongs to.

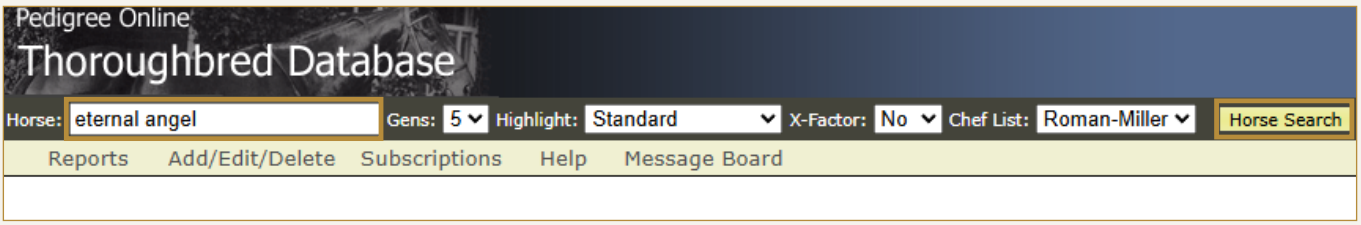
The same check applies to a previous winner or a current runner. The next five pages follow Eternal Angel through the Pedigree Query search and dosage line, then show what to do if a horse is missing.

Search for a horse on Pedigree Query

Open pedigreequery.com. The horse search sits across the top of the Thoroughbred Database page. You can look up existing pedigrees without adding a horse yourself.



Enter the name and run the search



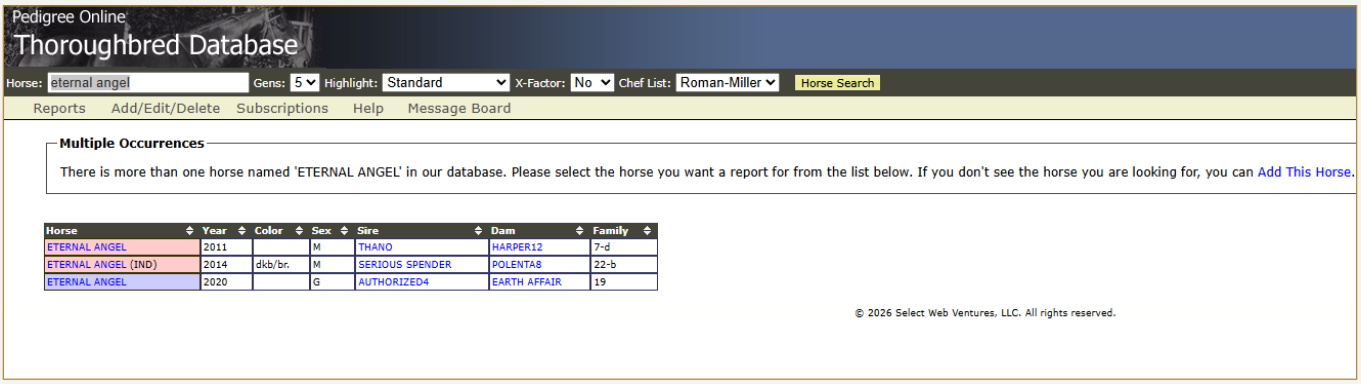
Enter the horse's name as shown on the racecard. In this example I have searched for **Eternal Angel**. Leave the five-generation display selected so the pedigree is easy to follow. The numerical dosage calculation uses qualifying influences in the first four generations.

The Chef List selector in these screenshots is **Roman-Miller**. Keep the same list when researching previous winners and current runners, so the figures are being calculated on the same basis.

If the first search does not find the horse, check the spelling and any punctuation before deciding it is missing. A name can also return several different horses, as the next page shows.

Choose the right Eternal Angel

Pedigree Query has more than one horse with this name. The search results distinguish them by year, sex, sire and dam. This is where your racecard or ATR/Racing Post horse profile comes in: use it to identify the correct row.



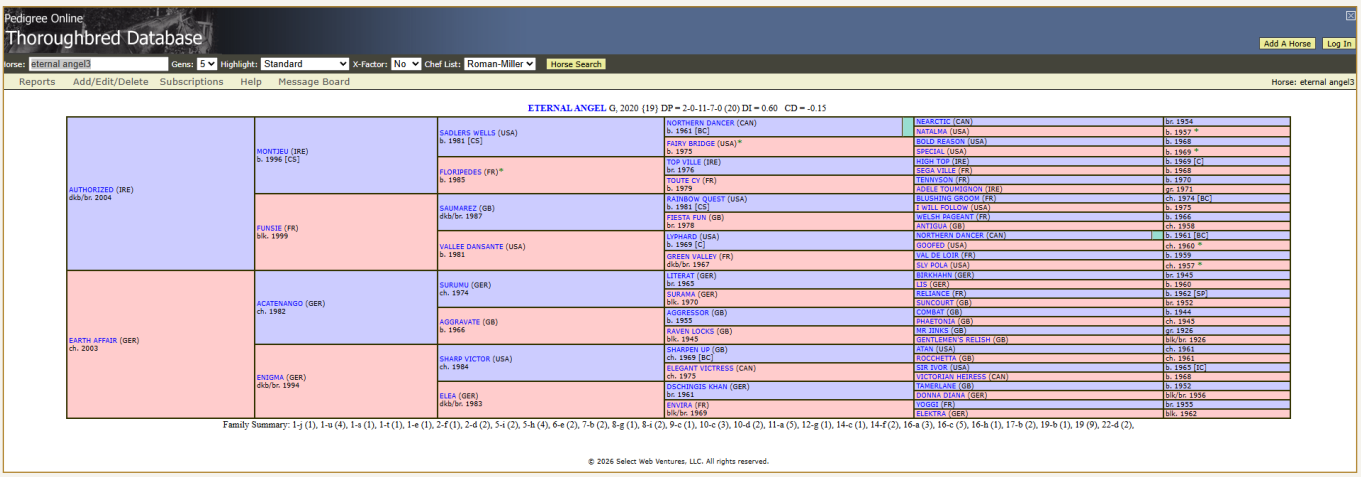
Horse	Year	Color	Sex	Sire	Dam	Family
ETERNAL ANGEL	2011		M	THANO	HARPER12	7-d
ETERNAL ANGEL (IND)	2014	dkb/br.	M	SERIOUS SPENDER	POLENTA8	22-b
ETERNAL ANGEL	2020		G	AUTHORIZED4	EARTH AFFAIR	19

Check	Our example
Foaling year	2020
Sex	Gelding (G)
Sire	Authorized
Dam	Earth Affair

Select the horse-name link in that matching row. The other entries were foaled in 2011 and 2014 and have different parents. Copying a dosage line from either of those would put a different horse into your study.

Some pedigree links have a number after the horse name. Here the selected page uses **eternal angel3**. That is a database identifier used to separate matching names; it is not part of the racing name.

Read and record the dosage line



ETERNAL ANGEL G, 2020 {19} DP = 2-0-11-7-0 (20) DI = 0.60 CD = -0.15

What to copy into your working sheet

B	I	C	S	P
2	0	11	7	0

Total DP depth: 20

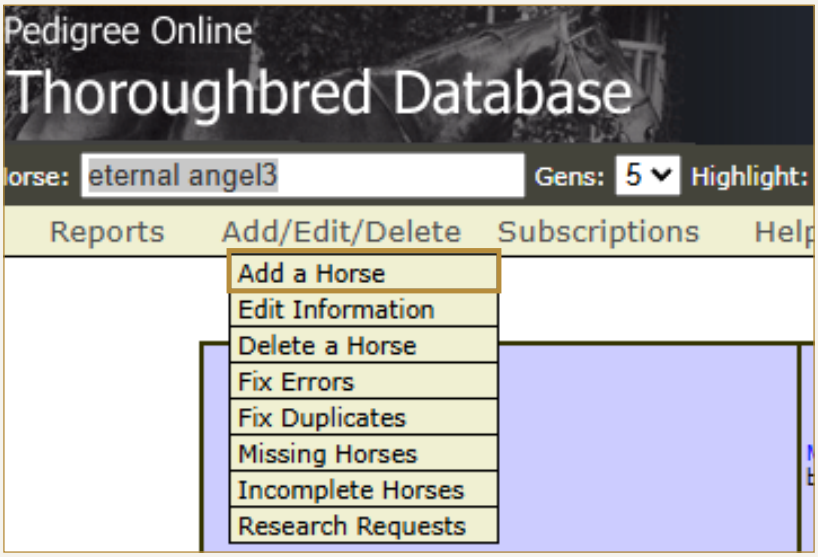
On the screen	In your notes
DI = 0.60	Dosage Index: 0.60.
CD = -0.15	Centre of Distribution: -0.15.

Keep the five numbers as well as the total. They show how the profile is distributed, and let you check the arithmetic using the worked example earlier in this book. The number in braces beside the horse's year is a family number, not an extra dosage score.

Read back the sire and dam once more before saving the figures. Add the pedigree link, the date checked and the chef list to your notes. Then repeat the same process for the other winners and today's runners.

If the horse is missing

First check the spelling and the list of matching names. If the horse really is absent, you can add an entry yourself. You will need to create a **free account** and log in before doing this.



The search results screen also offers **Add This Horse** when none of the listed horses is the one you need. Both routes take you towards creating a new record.

Have the breeding information ready

1. Check the exact name, foaling year and sex against a reliable racing profile. Use the full foaling date where the form requires it.

2. Confirm the sire and dam. If either parent has a common name, check its own year and pedigree so you choose the correct parent record.

3. Keep the ATR or Racing Post profile open beside Pedigree Query while you work. Resolve conflicting details before saving a new entry.

> The pedigree starts with the correct parents. Getting those two links right matters far more than getting a dosage number onto the page quickly.

Complete and check the new entry



Work through the form in order

1. Enter the name, sex and foal date, then check the breed is Thoroughbred. Complete the other required fields shown by the form.

2. Choose **Search for a sire...** and select the matching sire record. Repeat with **Search for a dam...**. Check the identity of each parent rather than selecting on name alone.

3. Review the details before pressing Save. Reopen the resulting pedigree, check the family tree and then record the DP, DI and CD.

If a parent is also missing, establish its identity and ancestry before continuing. The foundation controls are not a shortcut for attaching an unverified parent. A record with missing ancestry may give an incomplete dosage picture.

Creating a record does not mean filling in the dosage scores yourself. The pedigree and selected chef list underpin the calculation. Once the family tree is correct, use the displayed figures in the same way as any existing horse.

Build a small, usable race study

A notebook or spreadsheet is enough. This is how I used to put the analysis together: record the previous winners, look for a familiar dosage profile, then compare the current field. For this example, use one row for each of the ten winners.

Keep these fields	Why they belong
Year, date, race title and result link	Reconnect every row to the correct renewal.
Course, discipline, distance, going and grade	Decide whether the old race is comparable.
Winning horse	Record the winner of each renewal.
Sire, dam, year of birth and pedigree link	Confirm the horse's identity.
B, I, C, S, P; total; DI; CD	Preserve the underlying profile as well as its summaries.
Age, carried weight and official rating	Keep supporting form trends separate from dosage.
Notes and date checked	Explain missing figures, changes and exclusions.

For a dead heat, retain both winners and state how you count winning renewals and winning horses. They are not always the same total. Apply that convention throughout the study.

Keep the observed values before you start drawing bands. It is much easier to spot a transcription error or an isolated extreme in a list of individual winners than in one average.

> Separate **zero**, **unavailable** and **not applicable**. None of those labels is a substitute for either of the others.

Put your findings into a spreadsheet

A spreadsheet is a perfectly workable way to bring this research together. This example adapts my 2025 Ultima worksheet for the **2026 Sharp Novices' Hurdle**, run as the Oddschecker Novices' Hurdle. It keeps the same idea: previous winners on one tab, today's runners on the other.

Previous winners: last 10 completed renewals, 2016–2025

Year	Horse	Age	Weight	OR	Trainer	Jockey	DP	Total	DI	CD	Run style	Field size	Going
2025	Fortune De Mer	5	11-2	Unrated / n.a.	Dan Skelton	Harry Skelton	3-0-11-8-0	22	0.63	-0.09	HU	12	Good to Soft
2024	Valgrand	5	11-2	118	Dan Skelton	Harry Skelton	2-0-11-5-2	20	0.60	-0.25	FR	6	Good
2023	Lookaway	6	11-2	122	N B King	Jack Quinlan	3-1-11-6-1	22	0.76	-0.05	FR	8	Good (Good to Soft in places)
2022	Fennor Cross	5	11-2	125	J C McConnell	S D Torrens	2-1-7-4-0	14	0.87	0.07	HU	8	Good
2021	I Like To Move It	4	11-3	138	N A Twiston-Davies	Sam Twiston-Davies	3-1-4-2-0	10	1.50	0.50	FR	3	Good (Good to Soft in places)
2020	For Pleasure	5	11-0	144	A M Hales	Harry Bannister	0-6-4-0-0	10	4.00	0.60	FR	6	Soft (Heavy in places)
2019	Hang In There	5	11-0	135	Miss E C Lavelle	Adam Wedge	2-0-11-5-0	18	0.71	-0.06	FR	5	Soft (Heavy in places)
2018	Elixir De Nutz	4	11-0	130	C L Tizzard	H Cobden	0-2-8-4-0	14	0.75	-0.14	FR	5	Good (Good to Soft in places)
2017	Slate House	5	11-0	Unrated / n.a.	C L Tizzard	H Cobden	0-1-3-4-2	10	0.33	-0.70	FR	5	Soft (Heavy in places)
2016	Moon Racer	7	11-4	Unrated / n.a.	D Pipe	T Scudamore	5-4-11-4-2	26	1.26	0.23	CP	6	Soft (Good to Soft in places)

Measure	Lower	Upper	Winners	Sample	Share
DP depth	10	26	10	10	100%
DI	0.60	0.90	6	10	60%
CD	-0.25	0.25	7	10	70%
Age	4	6	9	10	90%

Measure	Min	Median	Max
DP depth	10	16	26
DI	0.33	0.76	4.00
CD	-0.70	-0.05	0.60

Start with the Past Data tab

Record one winner per renewal. Add the age, weight, official rating, trainer, jockey, field size and going from the result. The result links and running comments are kept to the right of the main table so you can revisit them.

Look up each winner on Pedigree Query, check its identity, then enter the five profile components in the yellow **P:T** columns. The workbook joins them into a DP and calculates the total, DI and CD. Enter a genuine zero as 0; leave an unknown component blank.

> Keep the same ten renewals throughout your study: here, the winners from 2016 to 2025. Use that same group when checking ranges, medians and percentages.

Choose a useful comparison range

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
19	Measure	Lower	Upper	Winners	Sample	Share		Measure	Min	Median	Max
20	DP depth	10	26	10	10	100%		DP depth	10	16	26
21	DI	0.60	0.90	6	10	60%		DI	0.33	0.76	4.00
22	CD	-0.25	0.25	7	10	70%		CD	-0.70	-0.05	0.60
23	Age	4	6	9	10	90%					

The spreadsheet gives you a place to test an idea. Change the lower or upper boundary and the winner count updates. The minimum, median and maximum alongside it help you see the overall spread before choosing a range.

Read the individual winners first

In this example, **six of the ten winners have a DI between 0.60 and 0.90**. For Pleasure sits at 4.00 and Slate House at 0.33. Those are interesting exceptions to investigate; they do not require you to stretch the main group to cover every winner.

The CD example uses **-0.25 to +0.25**, containing seven winners. Look at CD separately rather than expecting it to capture the same number as DI. The depth band is 10 to 26, covering all ten winners in this particular sample.

What the formulas do

Total adds B, I, C, S and P. DI compares **B + I + half C** with **half C + S + P**. CD divides **2B + I - S - 2P** by the total. DI and CD are rounded to two decimal places for the comparisons in this workbook.

The winner count includes both boundaries. Sample counts available numerical values, and Share divides the winners inside the range by that sample. Missing figures stay out of that calculation rather than becoming zero.

> Keep a note of why you chose a band. A clear recurring group is more useful than a range adjusted until it makes every horse you fancy turn green.

Compare this year's field

Horse	DP	Total	DI	CD	Age	Weight	ATR pace	OR	Trainer	Jockey
Bells Grove	3-1-14-10-0	28	0.65	-0.11	5	11-2	6	124	E Buckley	Kieren Buckley
Cooltobecareless	3-3-20-4-0	30	1.14	0.17	5	11-2	7	Unrated / n.a.	Dan Skelton	Harry Skelton
Eternal Angel	2-0-11-7-0	20	0.60	-0.15	6	11-2	8	123	T Lacey	Stan Sheppard
Governors Rock	1-1-11-8-1	22	0.52	-0.32	5	11-2	5	Unrated / n.a.	W Greatrex	James Bowen
Kingofthefrontier	1-4-8-6-1	20	0.82	-0.10	5	11-2	2	112	John Dawson	C O'Farrell
Sixpack	2-1-10-5-0	18	0.80	0.00	6	11-2	8	118	James Owen	J J Burke
Spanish Darling	6-5-7-4-0	22	1.93	0.59	5	11-2	6	Unrated / n.a.	A M Hales	Kielan Woods
Matiwo	2-1-8-5-0	16	0.78	0.00	4	11-1	9	117	Mrs J Williams	C Gethings
Planters Punch	2-1-9-2-0	14	1.15	0.21	4	11-1	8	128	N J Henderson	N de Boinville
Scott's Legacy	1-1-9-5-2	18	0.57	-0.33	4	11-1	7	Unrated / n.a.	Nigel & Willy Twiston-Davies	Sam Twiston-Davies

Enter the current runners and their racecard details, then put the five pedigree components in the yellow **V:Z** columns. The dosage figures calculate automatically, and the colour rules follow your chosen historical ranges.

Green shows a match with the band. DI, CD and age turn red outside it. Depth below 8 is red; depth outside the chosen band but at least 8 is amber. These are simple worksheet comparisons. The ATR pace column describes expected position, with higher figures nearer the lead.

Eternal Angel sits inside all three dosage bands here. Scott's Legacy falls outside the DI and CD bands, yet remains my main selection in the example edition. That is where your reading of the form comes in: the spreadsheet helps organise the evidence, while your assessment decides how much each part matters.

The selection boxes and notes area give you somewhere to record that judgement. Save a fresh copy for another race, replace the ten historical winners and ten current runners, and review the bands for that race rather than carrying these figures forward unchanged.

Look for a pattern, not a perfect rule

Sort the winners' DI and CD figures separately. Mark repeated values, groups of nearby values and conspicuous gaps. Add the median as a reference point, then ask where the main concentration actually sits.

In our ten-renewal spreadsheet, the chosen DI band is **0.60-0.90**, containing **6 of 10 winners**. The median is **0.76**. The CD band is **-0.25 to +0.25**, containing **7 of 10 winners**, with a median of **-0.06**. These are separate distributions; they need not include the same number of winners.

Metric	Main band	Winners inside	Median
DP depth	10-26	10/10	16
DI	0.60-0.90	6/10	0.76
CD	-0.25 to +0.25	7/10	-0.06

A single winner far away from the main group is still part of the history. It does not have to stretch the central range until almost everything fits. Equally, a recurring secondary group deserves more attention than a one-off extreme.

For your own study, write down how you chose the range before judging the next field. Look at what happens when you leave out one renewal. If removing one horse completely changes the conclusion, keep the interpretation modest.

> The median is a useful reference, not a target that a range must always include. A race can have more than one cluster of successful profiles.

Keep the worked example simple

The aim here is to show the straightforward approach I used in my own study. I would collect the previous winners, enter their dosage figures and look for the patterns that kept appearing. I would then compare the new field with those patterns and return to the form.

The process in four steps

1. Collect the ten previous winners and check their pedigrees.
2. Enter their profiles on Past Data and choose the ranges you want to explore.
3. Add the current field to Current Data and see which horses fit those ranges.
4. Read the form, consider the conditions and likely pace, then write down your selections and reasons.

You do not need to collect every runner from the old renewals to follow this example. Keep your historical sheet focused on the winners and use it as a practical starting point for assessing the current race.

Get a copy of the workbook

PegasusRaceRatings.com is now the main home for DRT reports. To request a copy of the example workbook, email me at pegasusraceratings@gmail.com. Follow the Sharp Novices' Hurdle example, then save a fresh copy and use the same layout for your own race research.

> The workbook is there to organise your thinking: previous winners, the current field and your own notes on why a horse interests you.

Turn a pedigree match into a question

Eternal Angel	2-0-11-7-0	20	0.60	-0.15	6

Eternal Angel fits all three dosage bands in our ten-renewal worksheet: DP 20, DI 0.60 and CD -0.15. That earns him a closer look; it does not settle the race.

The next questions are practical. Has he shown enough ability for this company? Can he hold his position when the pace lifts? Does his jumping help him conserve ground and energy? How much of his best form came under comparable conditions?

His recent jumping is one reason the example assessment finds him interesting. The report records Jump Index figures of 9.0 at Market Rasen and 9.2 at Plumpton. That supports a discussion about fluency and experience, while the move into stronger company remains an obvious test.

> The useful conclusion is a reasoned case: a familiar pedigree balance, backed by relevant performances, with the remaining question stated plainly.

Bring it back to today's race

Trip, ground and course

Begin with the official race conditions. If the weather may change the going, set out two scenarios rather than silently treating a forecast as the new official description. Check the horse's relevant runs in each scenario.

Dosage does not assign a horse a soft-ground preference. The horse's own performances, action and broader family record can help you investigate that question. Keep the distinction simple: bred to stay is not the same as proven in the mud.

Pace and jumping

Decide who is likely to lead, who may press them, and who needs a strong gallop. Then watch the key replays. A stamina-oriented profile becomes more interesting if the race is likely to test stamina, but the horse must still travel and jump well enough to stay in contention.

Ability and price

Compare the level of opposition, the circumstances of the form and today's terms. A good pedigree match can still be outclassed. A strong form horse can win outside a historical band. Your final opinion should explain which evidence carries most weight.

1. Write a short case for the horse before reading a tipster's conclusion.
2. Name the one assumption that could most change your view.
3. Decide what price would make the case attractive, or decide to leave the race alone.

> A useful shortlist has a reason for every inclusion. “Green on the table” is the start of a reason, not the whole of it.

From your own study to a DRT report

The spreadsheet shows how I approached this kind of study myself: gather the previous winners, look up their pedigrees, find the recurring patterns and compare the new field. You can follow that process with the websites and working example in the previous section.

DRT grew from wanting to take that idea further. I wanted the pedigree picture and the racing evidence together, with enough detail to follow a line of thought without constantly moving between separate notes and tables.

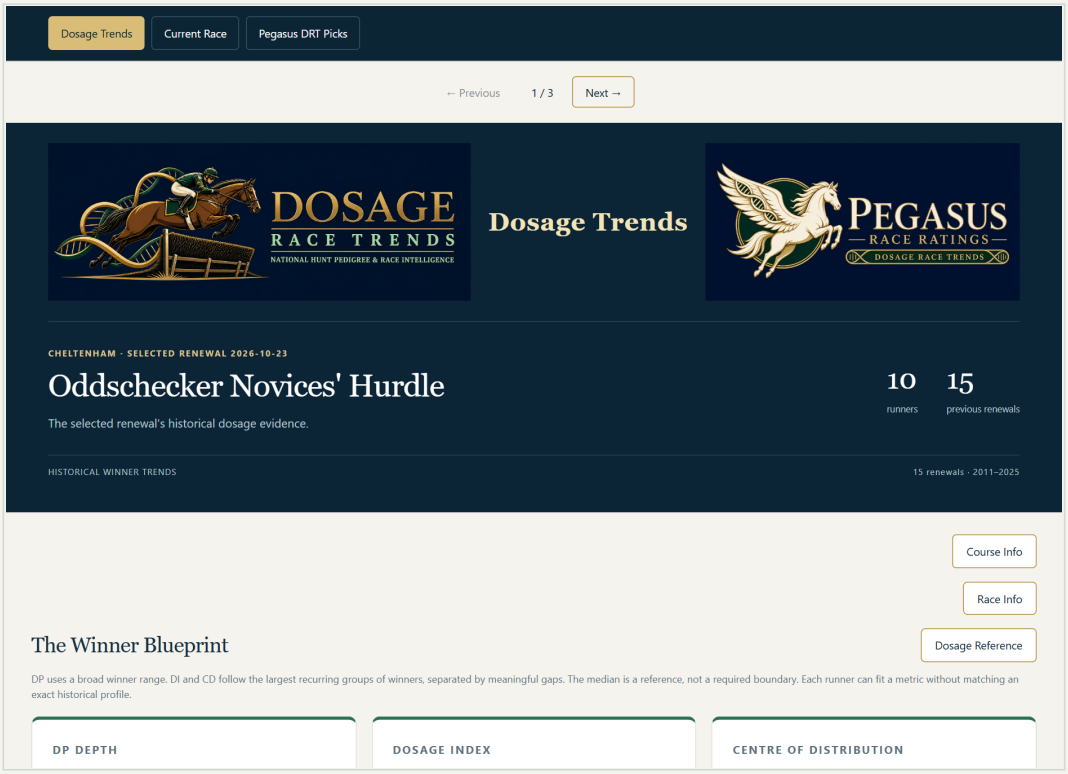
The reports bring the historical dosage study into the same place as the current runners, their form, pace, sectional times, stride and jumping information. You can explore the parts that matter to you, change the form filters and look more closely at a particular horse.

In the new DRT reports, I also analyse all previous runners in the historical renewals. That lets me compare the winners with the wider fields and build a more comprehensive picture of the race. It takes the study beyond the simpler winners-based spreadsheet method shown in the previous section.

My picks and race analysis then explain how I bring those strands together. They give you my view of the race, alongside the information you can use to build your own.

> The next section is a practical tour: start with the race's historical profile, explore the current field, then bring the evidence together in a selection.

A DRT report in three stops

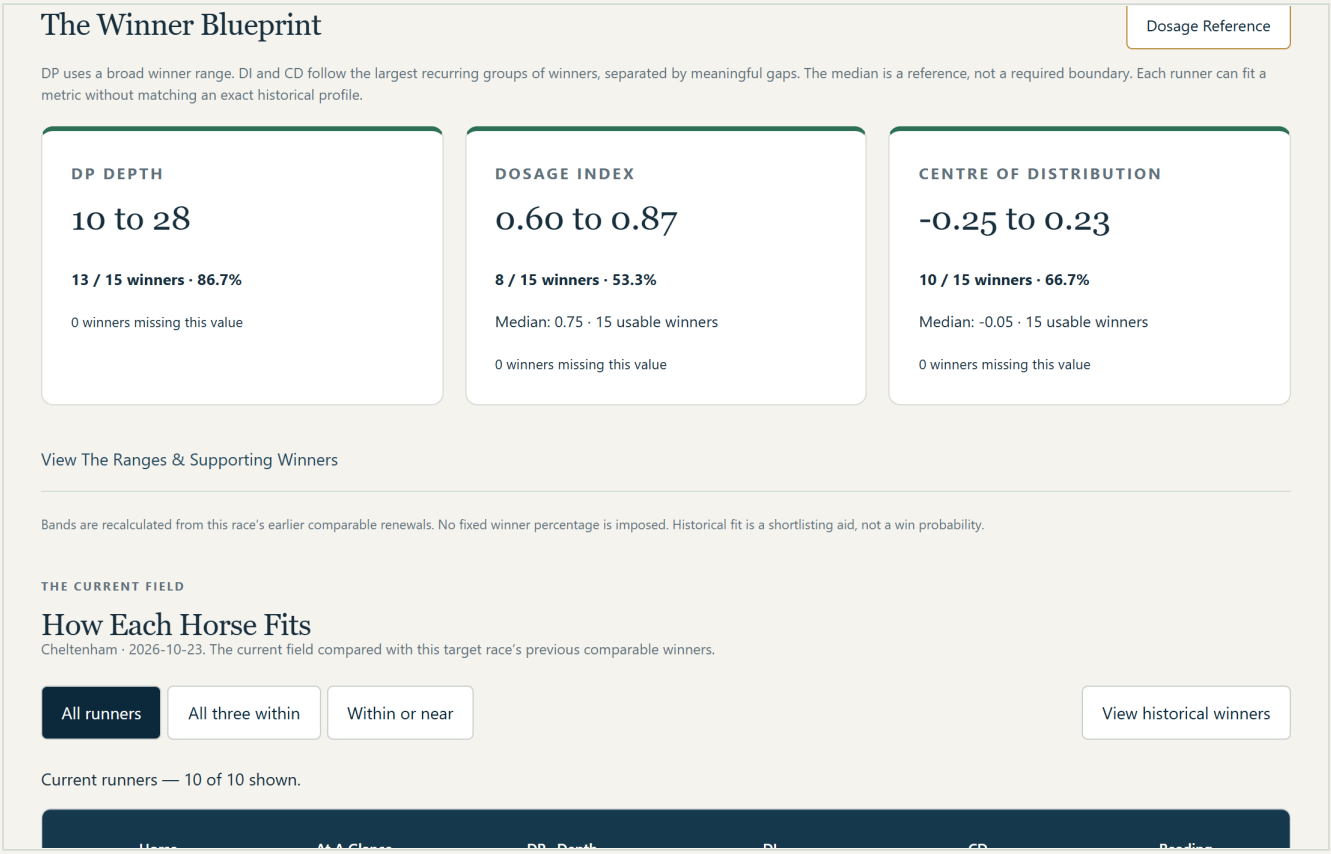


Open this tab	Use it to
Dosage Trends	Understand the historical winner profile and compare the current field.
Current Race	Explore form, performance, pace, connections and the Horse Profiler.
Pegasus DRT Picks	Read my selections and open the wider race assessment.

When using a downloaded pack, extract the whole ZIP first and keep the files together. Open the race-named HTML entry page in a browser, then use the navigation. Moving only one page can break links to the other report pages.

Open the browser report to use the interactive controls shown in these screenshots.

Dosage Trends: start with the blueprint



The Winner Blueprint puts DP depth, DI and CD side by side. Read the range, the number of winners inside it and the number with usable values. Open the supporting-winners section to see the individual horses behind the summary.

In this edition, DP uses a broad winner range. DI and CD follow the largest recurring groups separated by meaningful gaps. The displayed rules are specific to this race study; the Cheltenham cut-offs are not universal National Hunt rules.

Race Info explains the race's history and changes. Course Info provides course context. Use both before assuming that every earlier running represents the same test.

> The quickest first pass: confirm the race, read the three bands, then inspect the exceptions. That is more informative than counting green boxes immediately.

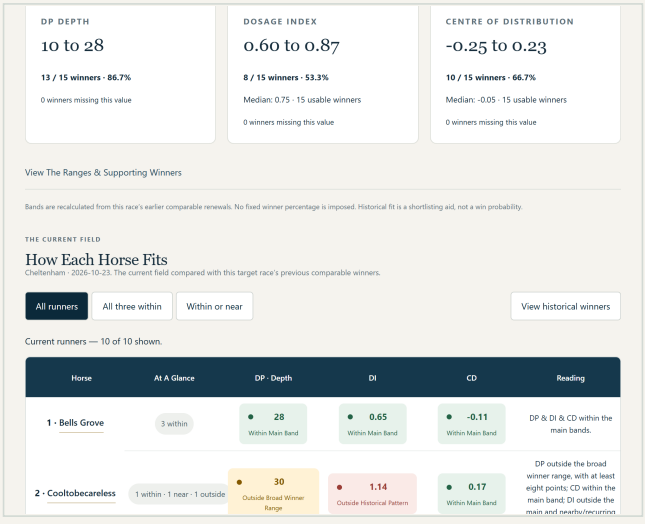
Read the colours without overreading them

Colour	How to read it in this edition
Green	Within the main range for that individual metric.
Amber	Near the main DI/CD group or in a supported recurring group; DP can also flag values outside its broad range at eight points or above.
Red	Outside the DI/CD fit rules, or fewer than eight DP points. It is a mismatch or limited depth flag, not a prediction of defeat.
Grey	The metric is not assessed or unavailable.

DP Depth: why I flag fewer than eight points

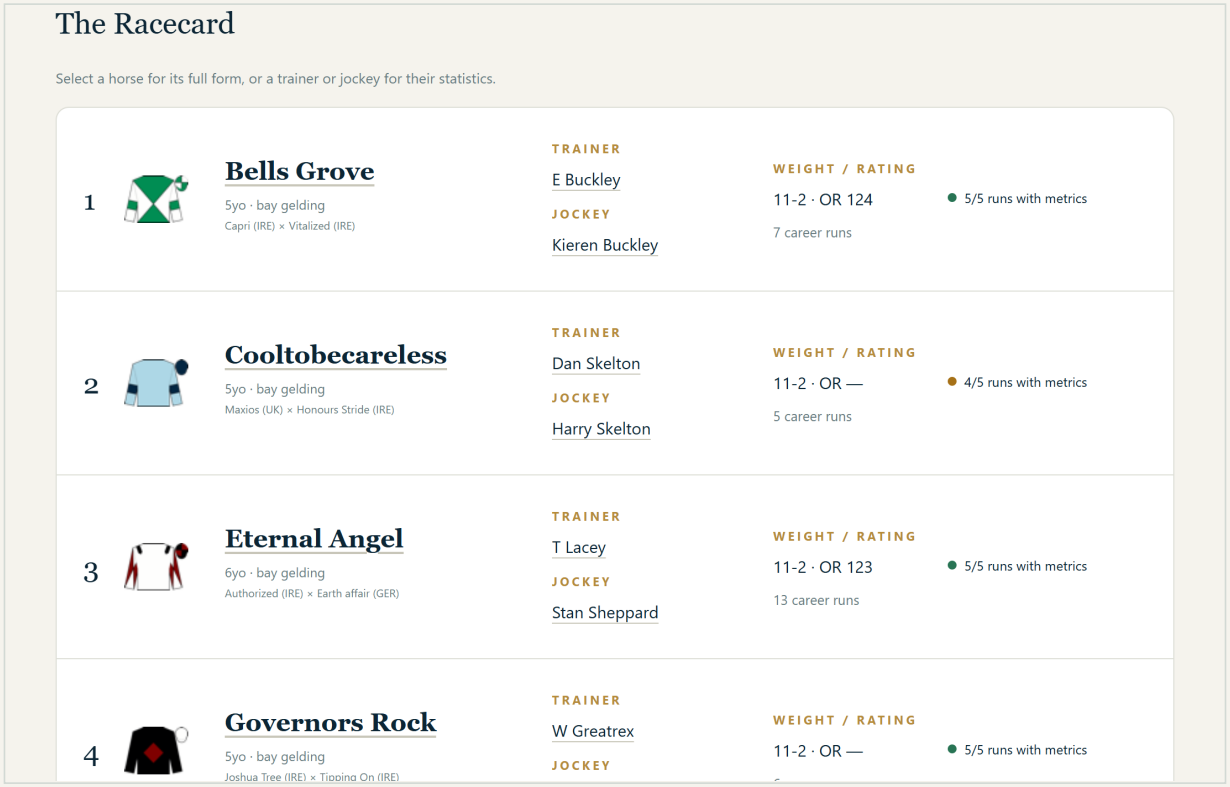
DP Depth is the total of the five numbers in the Dosage Profile. I personally prefer at least eight points when using DI and CD to compare a horse with previous winners, so DRT highlights a total below eight in red. With fewer points, the ratios rest on fewer recognised dosage contributions and a small change in the profile can have a larger effect on them. Eight is my chosen guide, not a proven dividing line between suitable and unsuitable horses. A horse below it can still have a strong case on form, stamina, jumping and race conditions, and I would never write one off on that figure alone. I use the flag to look more closely at the pedigree and give the horse's performances greater weight in my assessment.

For DI and CD, isolated wide extremes do not receive amber merely because an old winner had that value. Recurring groups are more useful than stretching a range around every exception.



Use “All runners”, “All three within” and “Within or near” to explore the table. A horse can match each metric without duplicating one particular previous winner.

Current Race: orientate yourself first



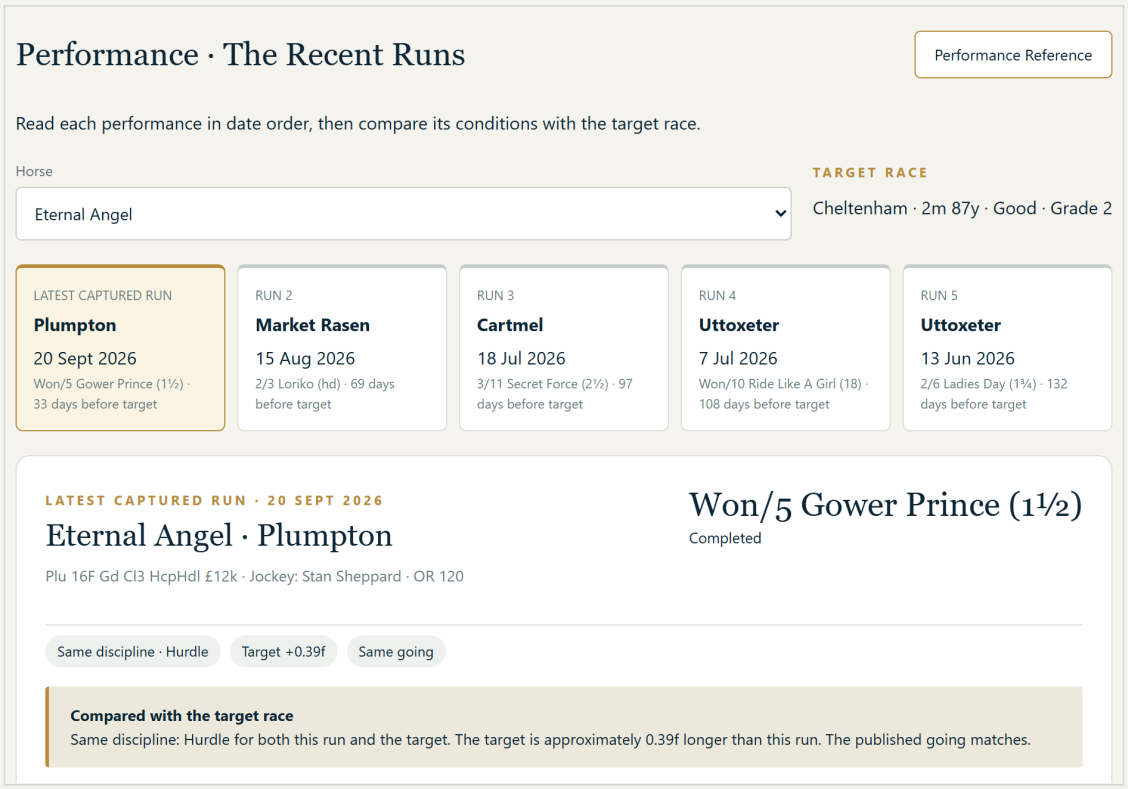
Check the horse, trainer, jockey, weight and official rating before digging into the detail. An unavailable rating is not zero. Click a horse or connection to explore the supporting information where the report offers a link.

The main sections let you move between **Race Overview**, **Performance & Sectionals**, **Projected Pace**, **Form & Connections**, **Horse Profiler** and **Trainer & Jockey Form**.

I like to start with a simple note for each contender: best relevant performance, likely position in the race, and the main thing still to prove. That gives the numbers a purpose when I open the performance panels.

> Do not confuse amount of information with strength of chance. An exposed horse may have far more recorded runs than an improving novice.

Performance: choose the run before the number



Choose a horse, then a dated run. The strip keeps the sequence visible so you can move from the latest performance to earlier starts. Check the result, trip, going and jockey before interpreting any metric.

The comparison with the target race helps you notice differences. A strong effort at a longer distance on soft ground may answer a different question from a sharp two-mile win on Good.

Use the recent-start table to look for repeatable behaviour. Has the horse become more fluent? Does its finishing pattern change when the pace is stronger? One attractive number is more useful when you understand what produced it.

> Keep non-completions in the story. A fall is not a completed performance with a poor finishing-speed figure; it is a different kind of evidence.

Sectionals: how was the effort spent?

Sectional times divide a performance into parts. They help you see whether a horse raced hard early, enjoyed a breather, quickened sharply, or slowed late. Read the section lengths before comparing raw times.

Finishing speed percentage

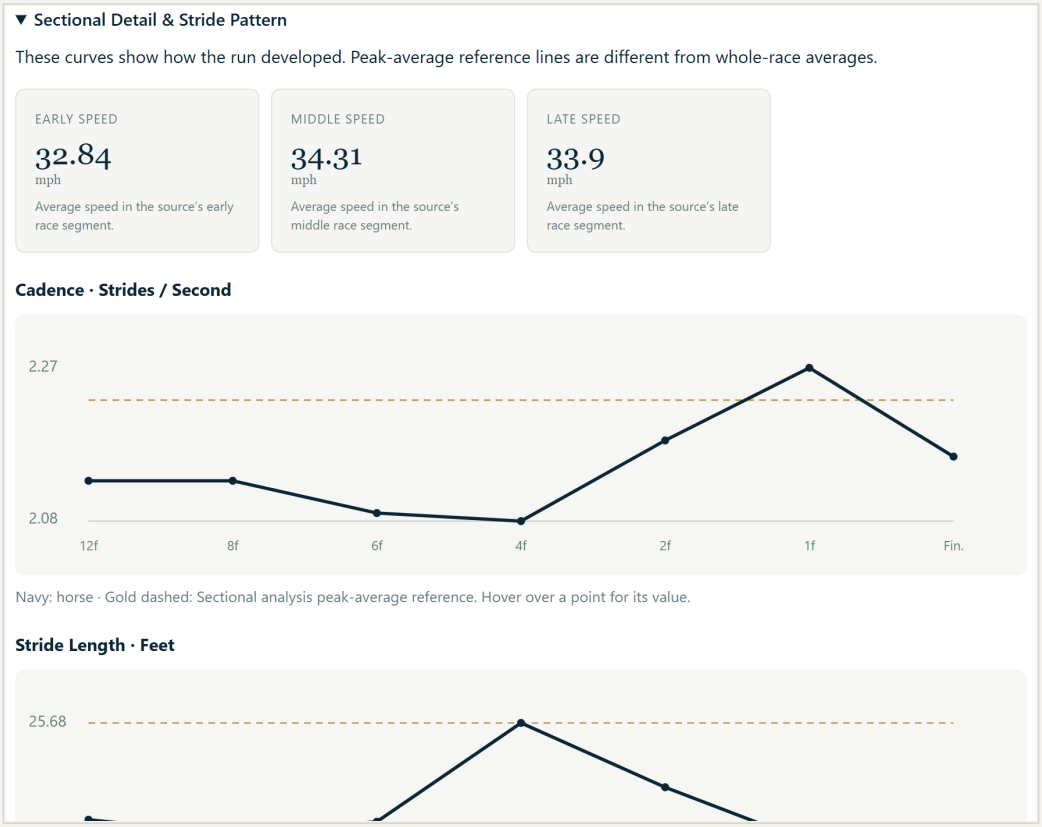
FSP compares closing-section speed with average speed over the full race. A figure above 100% means the horse covered the measured finish faster than its overall average. It does not automatically mean a superior performance. The chosen closing section and course-specific par matter.

What you see	A useful question
Fast finish after a steady early pace	Did the horse have plenty left, and would it cope with a stronger gallop?
Slower finish after a demanding early pace	Was the late slowdown a consequence of the early effort?
A mid-race burst	Did the move win position, or leave the horse vulnerable late?
A big FSP compared with a different race	Were the closing section, course and pace comparable?

In Eternal Angel's Plumpton example, the main panel shows FSP 102.27%. The separately displayed sectional detail has its own calculation context. Do not mix figures from differently defined panels into one ranking.

> Use the replay alongside the times. The numbers can show where the effort changed; the video may show why.

Stride and cadence: watch the pattern



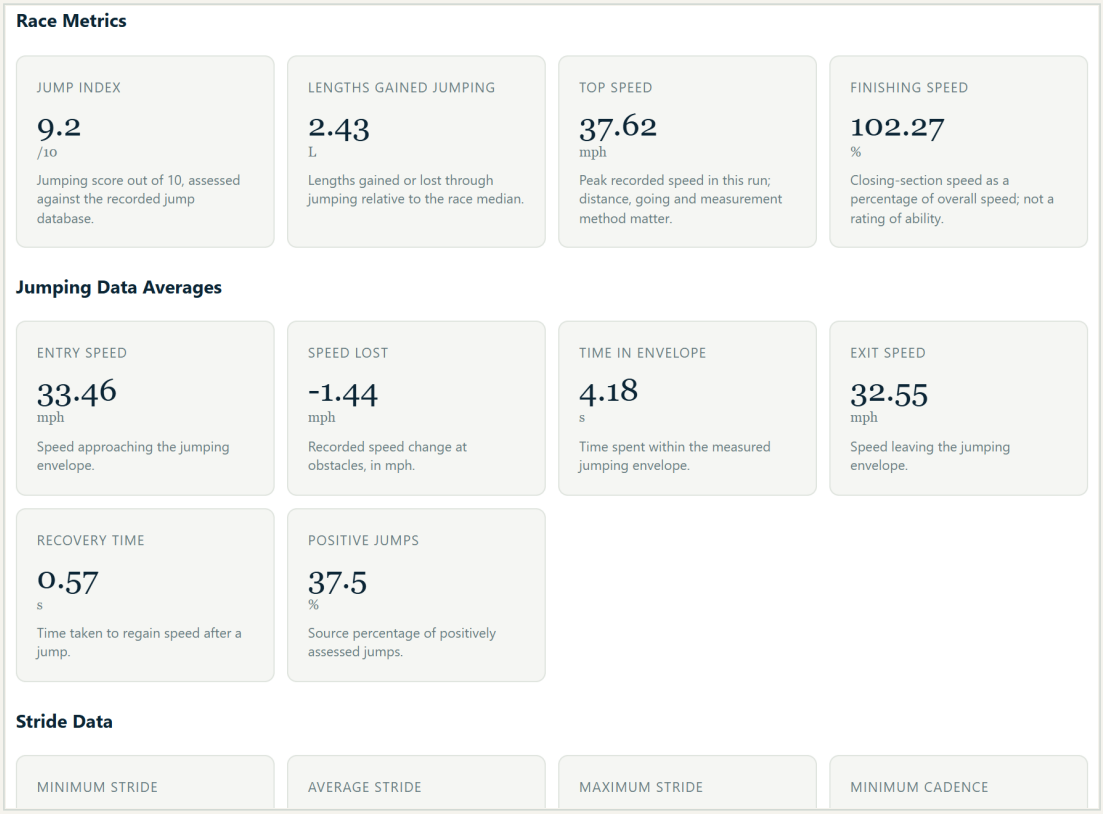
Stride length describes distance covered per stride. Cadence is the rate of those strides. Neither is an ability score. A longer stride is not automatically better, and a busy action is not automatically inefficient.

In the example panel, the stride curve is in **feet**; the whole-run summary uses **metres**. Peak-average reference lines and whole-run averages are different summaries. Check the label before comparing them.

I look at how the pattern changes through the race and then return to the replay. A shortened stride late on could fit a tiring horse, but pace, ground, an obstacle, restraint or the finish of the race may also explain it.

> Compare like with like, preferably the same horse under similar conditions. Ask whether the movement supports the form reading, rather than trying to identify a universal “winning stride”.

Jumping: fluency in its proper context

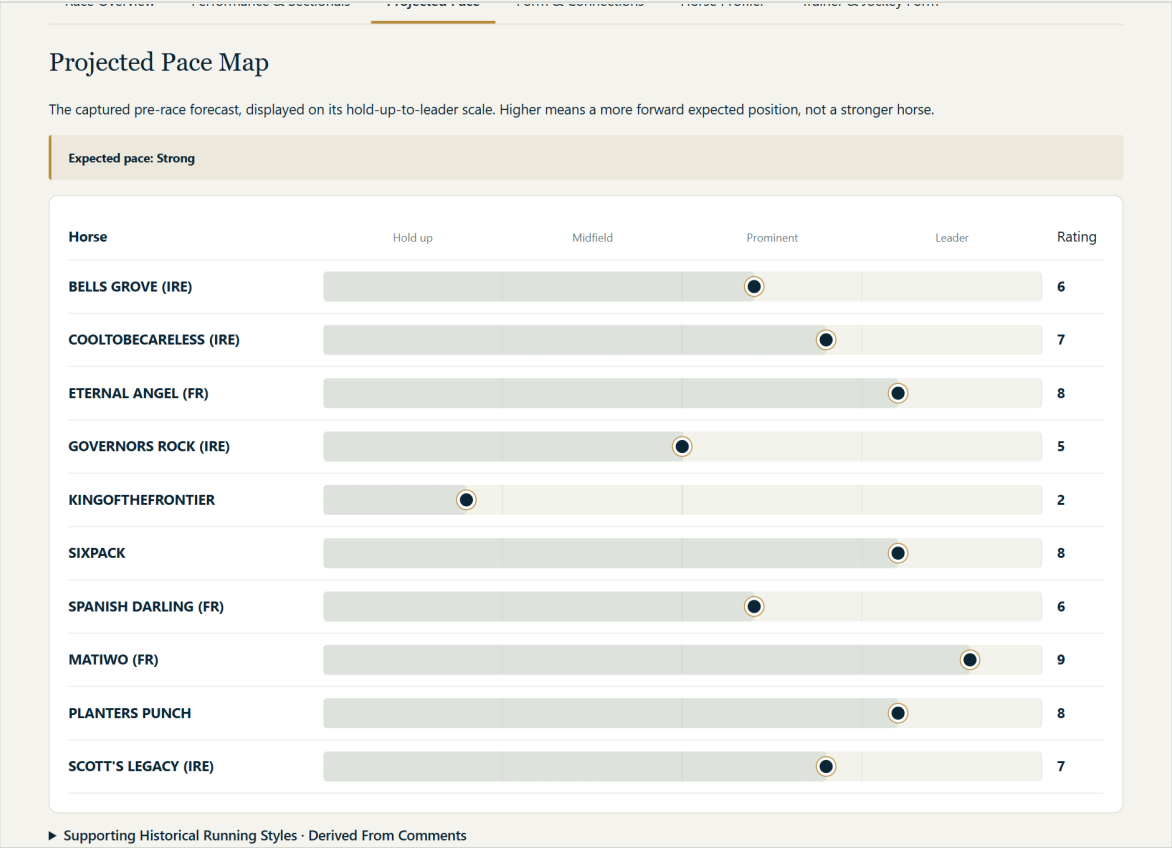


Jump Index is a score out of ten assessed against the provider's jumping database. **Lengths Gained Jumping** compares the horse with the race median at the obstacles. They describe different aspects of the performance.

The example shows a Jump Index of **9.2** and **+2.43 lengths** gained jumping. That makes his hurdling worth watching closely. It is not a claim that he would have finished exactly 2.43 lengths worse with different jumping.

Entry speed, exit speed and recovery time help you investigate the detail. Check units and signs: percentage speed loss and an mph speed-change figure should not be pooled together. A negative speed-change value must be read using that panel's convention.

Projected pace: picture the race unfolding



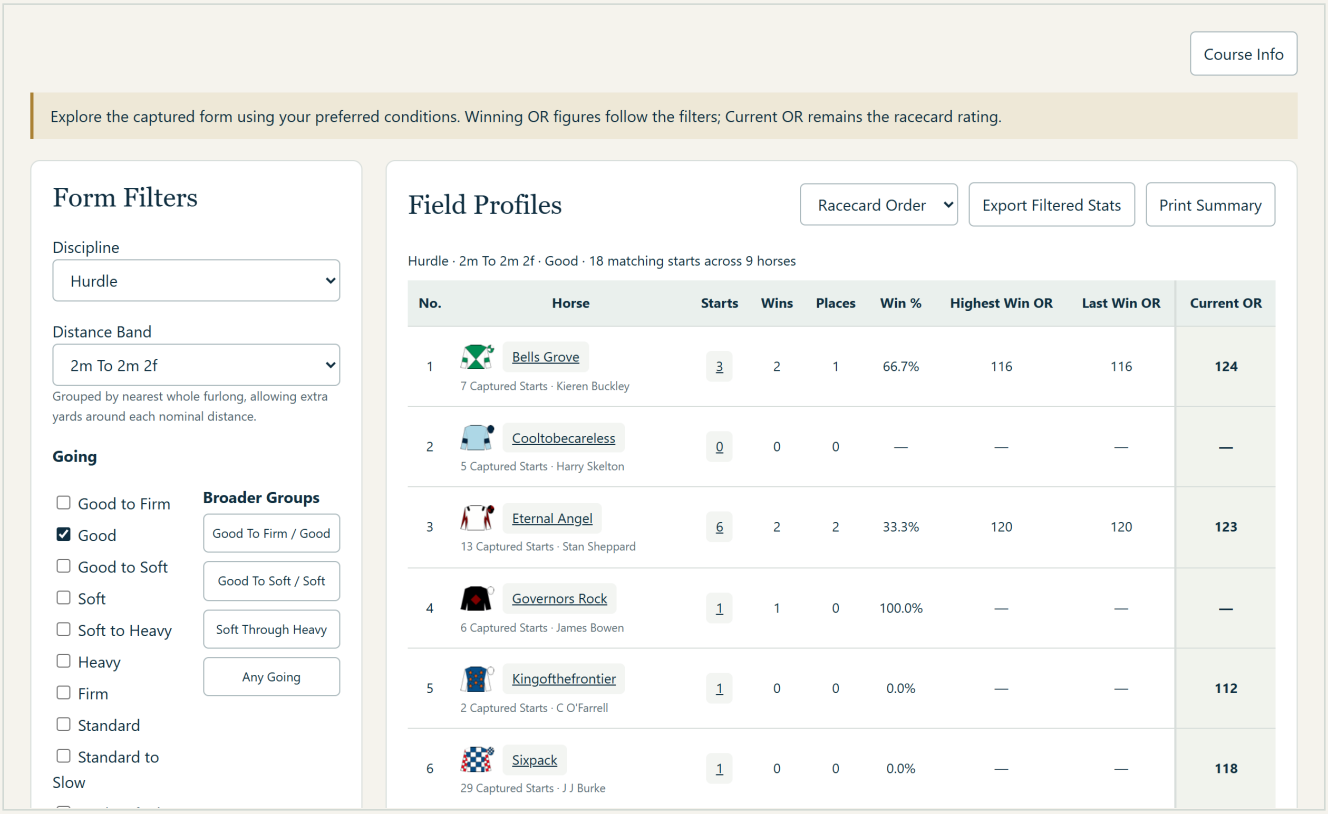
Read the horizontal scale as likely position, not ability. A high pace-map rating means a more forward position is expected. It is not a stronger selection score.

Look for competition for the lead, horses that may settle behind it, and runners who could be left too much to do. Then compare that picture with the previous race comments and the key replays.

The example assessment expects a strong gallop. That gives a possible route into the race for horses that settle and finish, but it is still a scenario. A non-runner or a change of tactics can alter it.

> Write two race stories: the one you expect, and the most plausible alternative. A contender that makes sense in both deserves attention.

Horse Profiler: test the conditions



Start with the discipline. Then try a distance band and going selection that relate to the question you are asking. Course, direction and class filters can help narrow the view further where those attributes are available.

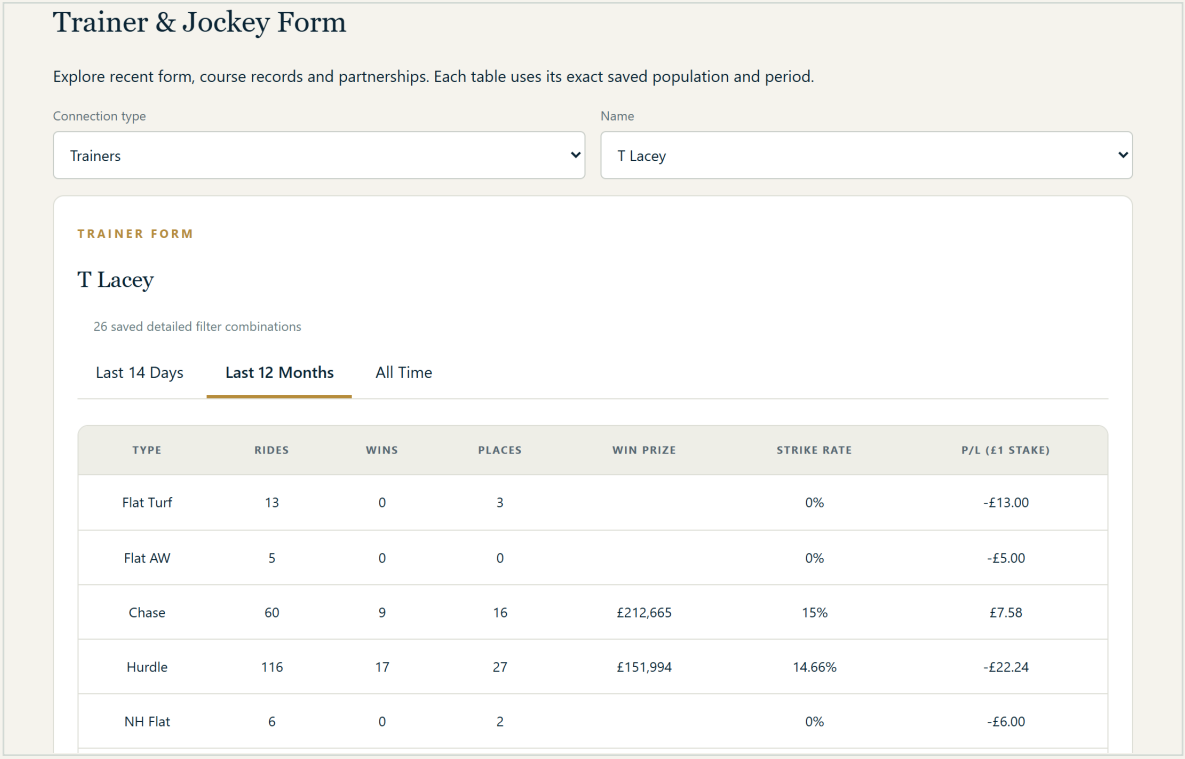
Check the number of matching starts after every change. One win from one run and four wins from twelve tell different stories. A narrow filter may remove useful context rather than improve the answer.

The **Current OR** is the racecard rating. Winning-OR summaries relate to the filtered winning performances. They are different pieces of information. Use the matching-runs view to understand the summary before relying on it.

Reset to race conditions when you want a fresh starting point. Export Filtered Stats and Print Summary help you keep a record of the view you actually assessed.

Direction filters depend on supported course and discipline information. No matching runs means no evidence in that selected view, not proof that the horse cannot handle the conditions.

Connections: read the period and population



Trainer & Jockey Form

Explore recent form, course records and partnerships. Each table uses its exact saved population and period.

Connection type: Trainers

Name: T Lacey

TRAINER FORM

T Lacey

26 saved detailed filter combinations

Last 14 Days | Last 12 Months | All Time

TYPE	RIDES	WINS	PLACES	WIN PRIZE	STRIKE RATE	P/L (£1 STAKE)
Flat Turf	13	0	3		0%	-£13.00
Flat AW	5	0	0		0%	-£5.00
Chase	60	9	16	£212,665	15%	£7.58
Hurdle	116	17	27	£151,994	14.66%	-£22.24
NH Flat	6	0	2		0%	-£6.00

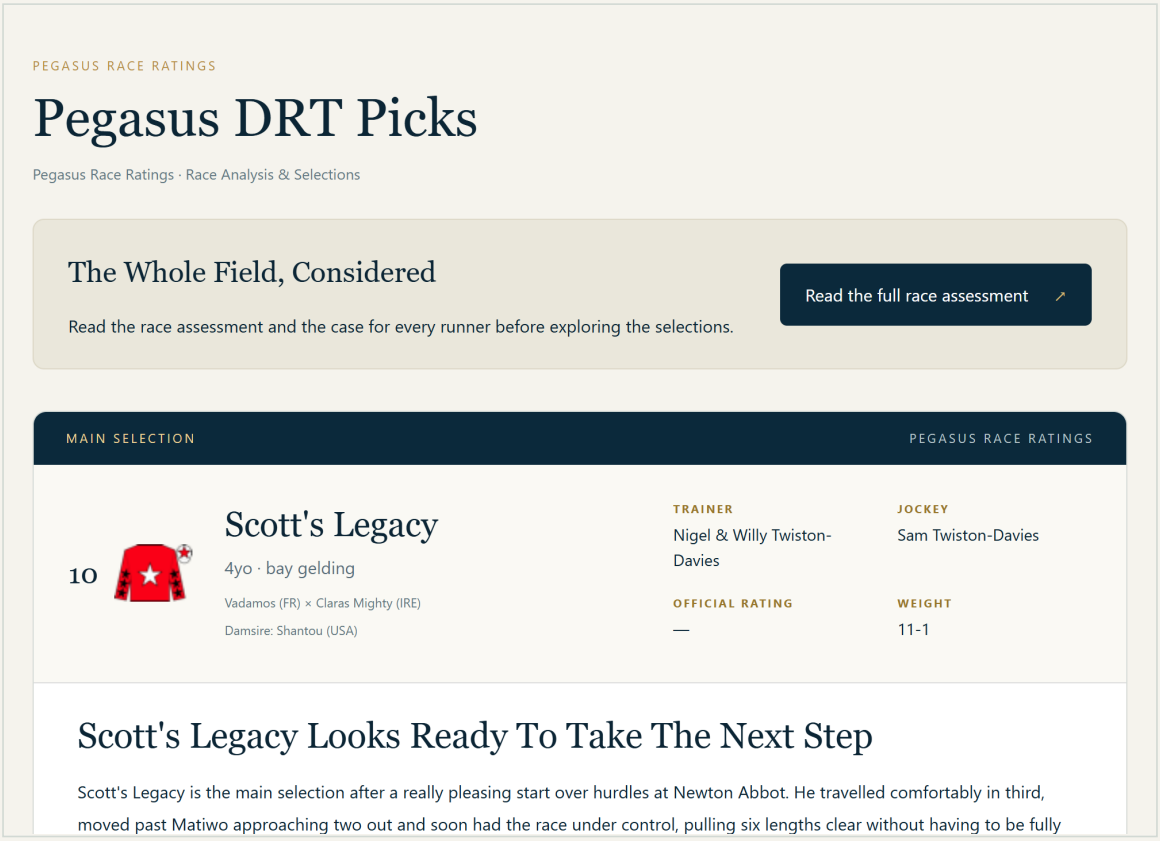
Choose the trainer or jockey, then read the period: last 14 days, last 12 months or all time. The detailed statistics have their own filters, so check those separately rather than assuming the headline period controls every table.

For a hurdle race, start with hurdle events. Look at wins and runs alongside the strike rate. Two winners from six runners is a different sample from twenty winners from sixty, even though both are about 33%.

Course Form - Last Five Seasons adds a venue-specific view. In the example, Tom Lacey has 0 wins from 21 Cheltenham runners overall, including 0 from 11 over hurdles. That is useful context, not a reason to dismiss Eternal Angel on its own.

> A zero-win record has runners behind it. A missing record does not. Keep those two situations separate when you assess a trainer or jockey.

Pegasus DRT Picks: where I land



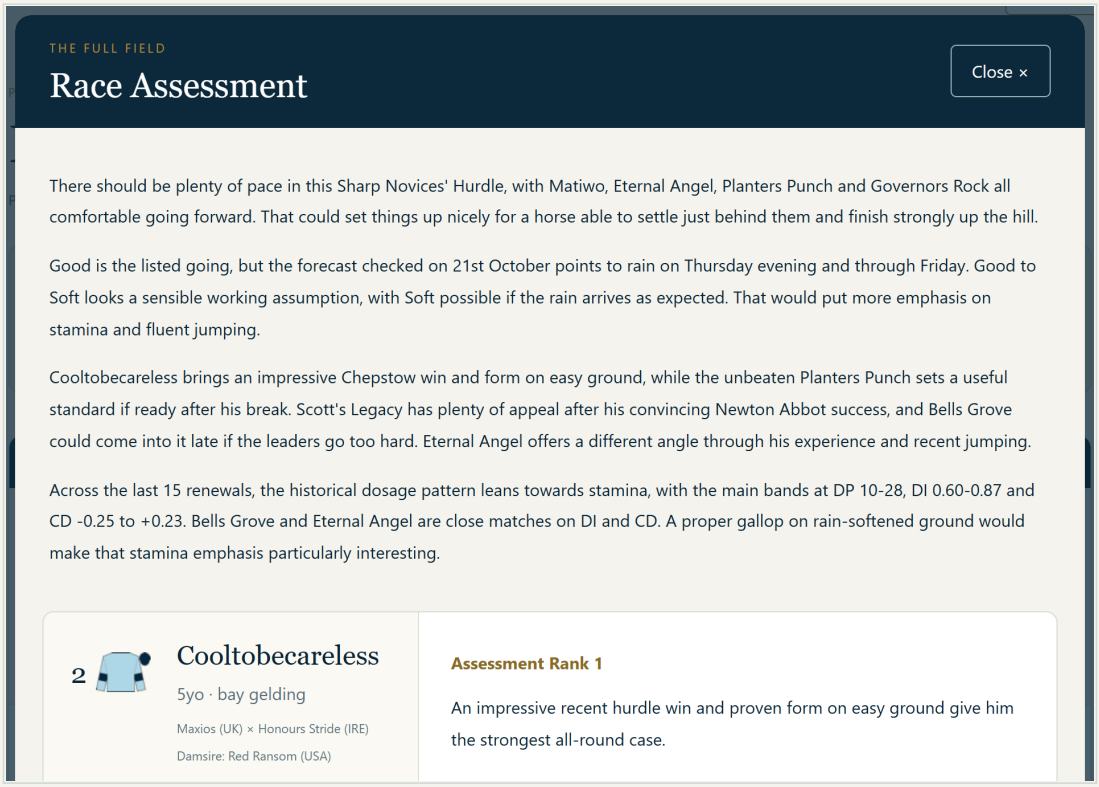
This is where I bring the race together and explain my selections. The main pick and outsider have their own roles; they are not simply the horses with the most green dosage boxes.

In the example edition, **Scott's Legacy** is my main selection and **Eternal Angel** the outsider. Scott's Legacy's recent form is central to his case. Eternal Angel adds a different angle through his experience, pedigree fit and jumping.

Read the reasoning before the label. Ask which parts you agree with, what depends on the ground or pace, and whether the available price still fits your own view. A preferred selection and the assessment's highest-ranked horse need not be identical.

> My picks show my conclusion. The report gives you the material to reach yours.

The full assessment: keep the field in view



Select **Read the full race assessment** to open the overview and the individual cases. The overview sets out the likely race shape; the supporting sections let you follow the reasoning for each horse.

Use the individual write-ups to connect form, performance, pace, connections and pedigree. The most useful question is not whether every section sounds positive, but whether the main argument survives the obvious test.

For Scott's Legacy in this edition, that means weighing his convincing Newton Abbot win against the stronger opposition and the possibility of softer ground. For Eternal Angel, it means balancing his experience and fluent jumping against the improvement needed in this company.

Your pre-race working page

Race: _____ Date: _____
Course / discipline / trip: _____
Official going: _____ Alternative scenario: _____

Question	Your notes
Why is the historical sample comparable?	
Main dosage group and any recurring exceptions	
Likely pace and the alternative race shape	
Best relevant form / strongest rival	
Jumping or sectional detail that changes the view	
Main selection case / biggest unresolved question	
Price considered / reason to bet or pass	

Before racing: recheck the field, conditions and price. Write your conclusion before the result, including a decision to have no bet.

Your renewal research log

Race identity: _____
Comparable conditions: _____
Pedigree provider / list version: _____
Date checked: _____

Year / winner	DP profile / total	DI	CD	Going / notes

Result and pedigree links: _____
_____
Excluded renewals and reasons: _____
_____

Copy this page for each of the remaining winners. Keep unknown figures blank and record the details you can verify.

Learn from the next race

The most valuable review starts with the note you wrote before racing. Keep the rule, shortlist, ground assumption and price you considered. Otherwise it is easy to remember a better prediction than the one you actually made.

After the race	What to record
Race shape	Was the early pace as expected? Who benefited from position?
Horse performance	Did the horse travel, jump and finish as your case required?
Conditions	Did the actual going or trip differ materially from your assumption?
Pedigree interpretation	Did the dosage angle help frame a useful question, or distract from stronger form evidence?
Your decision	Would the reasoning still make sense before you knew the result?

Review every assessed race, including passes and losing selections. A winner with weak reasoning should not rescue a rule, and one unlucky loser should not destroy a sensible process.

If you alter a range, record the change and test it on subsequent races. Keep the old version of the study so you can tell what the revision actually achieved.

> The aim is better judgement over time: clearer questions, fairer comparisons and fewer decisions made to fit a favourite horse.

A glossary to keep beside you

Term	Meaning in this guide
Chef-de-race	A designated influential stallion assigned to one or two dosage aptitude categories.
DP profile / depth	The five-part point profile / the sum of its points.
DI / CD	Dosage Index / Centre of Distribution: related summaries of the profile.
Renewal	An individual running of the same race.
Median	The middle of the sorted observations; for an even count, the average of the two middle values.
Main band	The principal range highlighted for the particular race and metric.
OR	Official rating. Not interchangeable with carried weight or a private performance figure.
FSP	Finishing Speed Percentage, interpreted using the stated closing section and method.
Cadence	Stride frequency, commonly expressed as strides per second.
Jump Index / LGJ	A provider's jumping score / lengths gained or lost jumping relative to the race median.
NH Flat / bumper	A National Hunt race run without obstacles; study separately from hurdle and chase form.
Unavailable	No usable value is supplied. It does not mean zero or a negative assessment.

Resources for your own research

Ben Aitken / Narrowing The Field

Ben Aitken's National Hunt approach inspired my early use of dosage and provided the fundamentals from which I developed DRT.

https://www.narrowingthefield.co.uk/about/

Steven A. Roman - Dosage: Pedigree & Performance

Background to the numerical dosage system and its generation-weighted profile. Consult the methodology discussion for the counting framework and aptitude categories.

https://www.raceweb.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Dosage-Pedigree-Performance.pdf

Pedigree Query / Pedigree Online

Search for pedigrees and dosage lines, checking the horse's identity carefully. The associated Pedigree Online knowledge base has a guide titled “Dosage Profile, Chef-de-Race and How to read the Numbers”.

https://www.pedigreequery.com/

Pedigree Online dosage explanation

Kathleen Irwin - Dosage in a Nutshell

An introductory explanation of the profile, DI and CD. Use it for the arithmetic; do not transplant old distance cut-offs into a modern National Hunt study without testing their relevance.

https://www.teamvalor.com/Library/dosage_nutshell.pdf

Results & performance resources

At The Races - results archive

Find completed races by date and inspect the full result, conditions and individual horse links.

https://www.attheraces.com/results

Racing Post - results and archive search

An alternative results and form reference. Its help guide explains where to find Advanced Results Search.

https://www.racingpost.com/results/

Racing Post: Advanced Results Search

At The Races - using sectional times

An introduction to pace, finishing speed and the interpretation of sectional panels. Check the scope and definitions of the individual race data you use.

https://www.attheraces.com/sectionalsinfo

Racing TV / RaceiQ - metric definitions

Definitions of Jump Index, lengths gained jumping and the race metrics. The RaceiQ guide expands on the jumping envelope and its component measures.

https://www.racingtv.com/raceiq/comparison-tab

RaceiQ: Lengths Gained Jumping

Thank you for reading

Thank you for taking the time to read this book. I hope it has given you a clearer understanding of dosage, a few ideas to try in your own racing study and the confidence to form your own opinions.

Putting DRT together has been something I have wanted to do for many years. Being able to share it with people who enjoy looking a little deeper into a race is a big part of what makes it worthwhile.

PegasusRaceRatings.com is now the main home for my reports and analysis. You are welcome to join as a free member, explore the DRT reports and get in touch with your questions or racing research.

If you have any questions about the book or the workbooks, you can also email me at pegasusraceratings@gmail.com. I would be pleased to hear from you.

Enjoy your research, trust your own judgement, and I look forward to hearing how you get on.

Dave 'Pegasus Race Ratings'