ARIONEO

HORSE DATA SCIENCE

7 REASONS

to monitor your racehorses' training

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OVERVIEW

CAN TECHNOLOGY AND BIG DATA BECOME NEW ALLIES?

LET'S START WITH WHY

1. Quantify your racehorses' workload
2. Identify the optimal fitness level to race and maintain it throughout the season
3. Identify the preferred distance thanks to the stride profile and the acceleration strategy
4. Quantify your racehorses' speed aptitudes
5. Reduce the injury risk in your stable
6. Improve the communication with your veterinary team and owners
7. Create your own competitive advantage

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INTRODUCTION

Horse racing and racehorse training are undergoing significant changes in their structure and media coverage across the world. The growing interest and media awareness on equine welfare is beginning to shape new training methods. New difficulties and obligations are arising to prove to an increasingly welfare-conscious public that everything is being done to maintain the horses' integrity.

Simultaneously, the ongoing enhancement of training programs, nutrition, equipment, and even the horses themselves significantly increases the sport's competitiveness. **Nothing can be left to chance when it comes to winning**.

Can technology and big data become new allies?

Racehorse monitoring during training is essential for increasing efficiency and competitiveness while respecting the physical and mental integrity of the athletic horse.

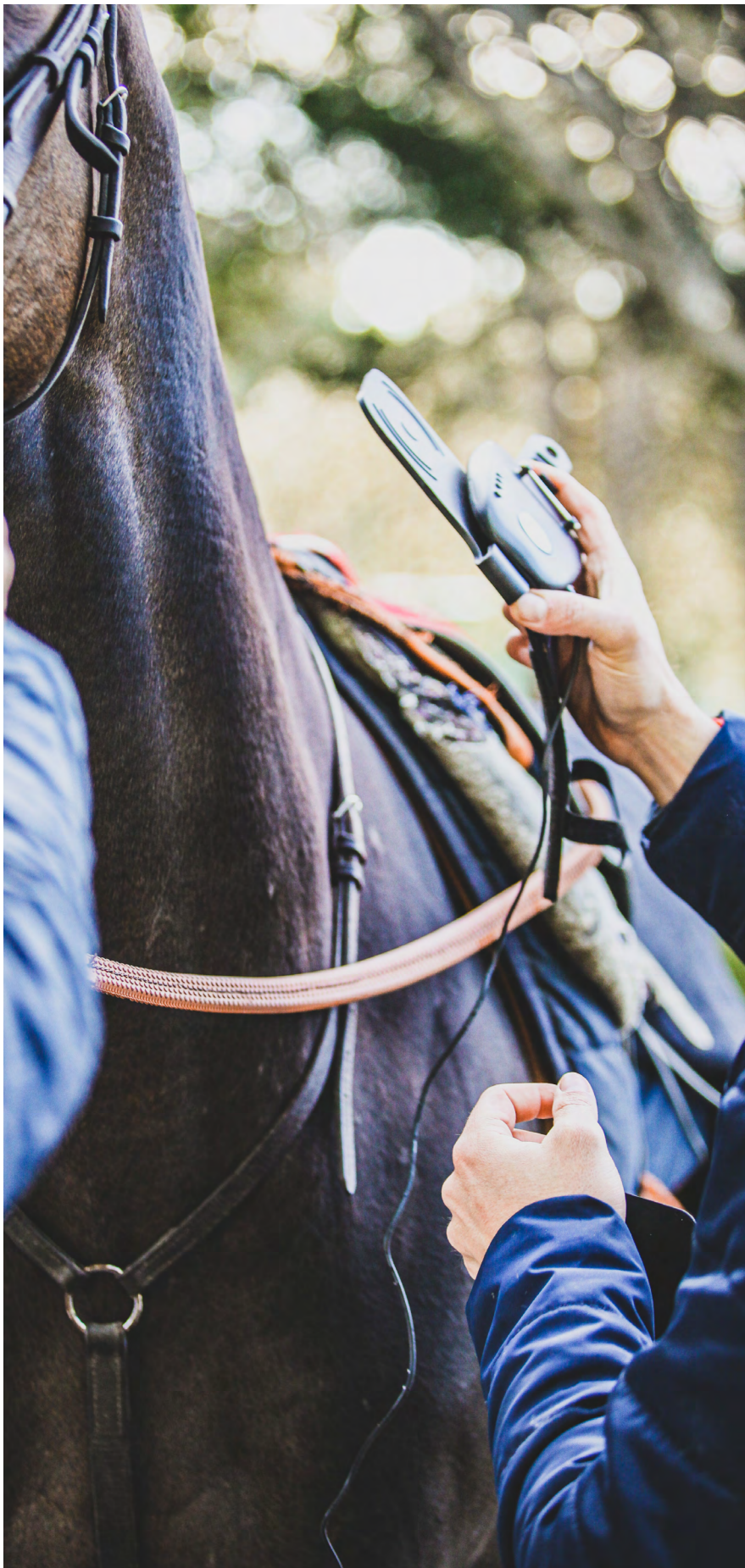
An experienced trainer has all the keys to detect a future crack in his stable. However, succeeding in exploiting the full potential of this horse while preserving its physical and mental integrity, is another challenge. Especially since future performers are not to be found in every stable corner, it is therefore essential for a trainer to succeed in maximizing the potential of his horses, and at all levels: from the claiming race to the maiden, through the classes and Listed, and finally the Group races.

For a horse to perform well on race day, it should have completed a training tailored to its needs. Collecting data from a horse's training, i.e. quantifying its training, is key to ensure a high quality of follow-up. Indeed, data allows for the training analysis and comparison to enhance performance throughout the season.

Also, you may protect your horses from over- and under-training syndromes and pathologies by monitoring the exercise volume and intensity.

The influence of horse athlete monitoring has grown exponentially in recent years. With new developments in terms of technological, educational and practical innovations, a multitude of possibilities in the field of Equine Sport Science are arising.

These new analysis and practice tools support the transformation of the industry and have a positive impact on the follow-up of the athletic horse.



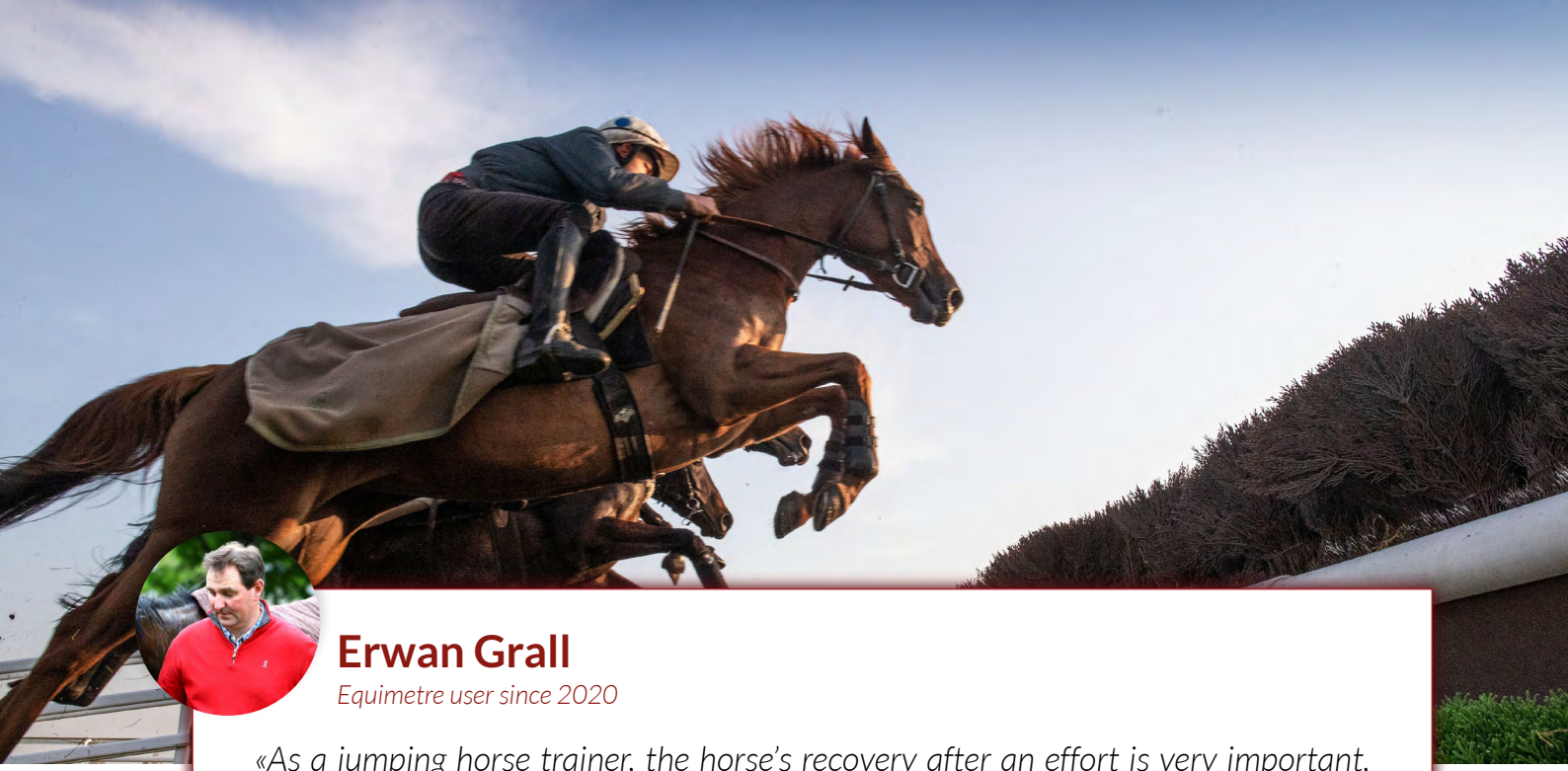
LET'S START WITH WHY

You can't improve what you don't measure.
Peter Drucker.

Measurement is at the core of performance and is an essential component of high-level athlete preparation. Without measurement, the impact of exercise on the body can only be assessed subjectively, each athlete's limits are uncontrolled, and the danger of injury increases.

Christopher Head
EQUIMETRE user since 2021

«It was critical for us to have regular training and daily data to assess the progress of the horses' cardio and recovery after exercise. And exactly that is what we got. We are really pleased with the Arioneo follow-up.»



Erwan Grall

Equimetre user since 2020

«As a jumping horse trainer, the horse's recovery after an effort is very important, especially as we were not able to measure it before. It was possible to evaluate it approximately, but the measurements were not reliable. With EQUIMETRE, we can now determine precisely whether a horse is ready to race or not.»

- Quantify your racehorses' workload
- Identify the optimal fitness level to race and maintain it throughout the season
- Identify the preferred distance thanks to the stride profile and the acceleration strategy
- Quantify your racehorses' speed aptitudes
- Reduce the injury risk in your stable
- Improve the communicaition with your veterinary team and owners
- Create your own competitive advantage

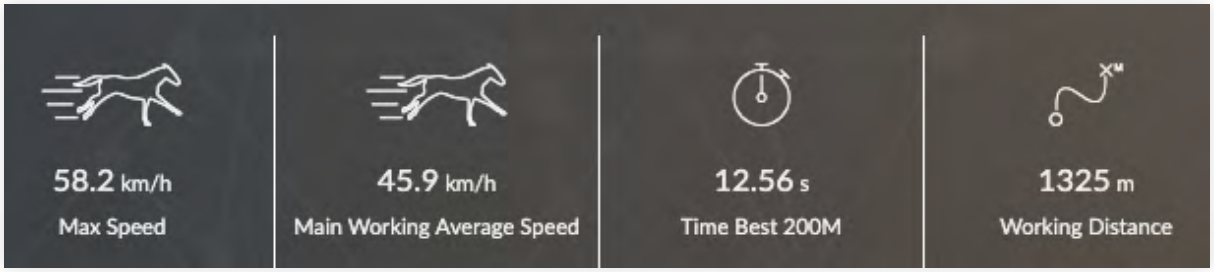
1 Quantify your racehorses' workload

First, training monitoring allows to quantify the internal and external workload. This is the best way to answer these different questions:

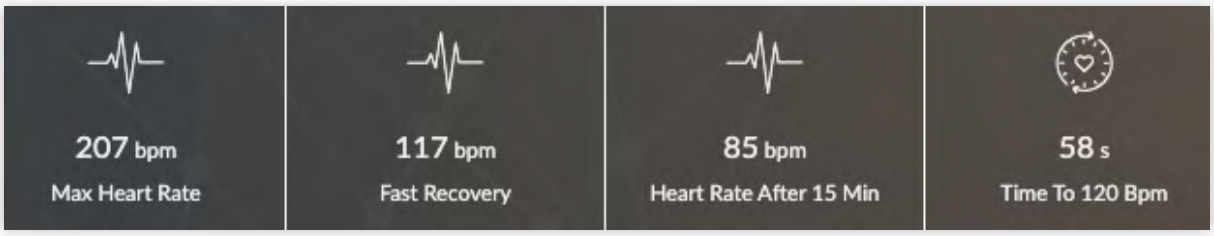
- Is your horse ready to race?
- How did your horse cope with the effort?
- What are the weaknesses and strengths of your racehorses?
- Did your horse's fitness level improve since the last race?

External load is defined as the sum of an athlete's work completed during a specific training exercise, session, or time.

Regarding Equimetre, the indicators we consider evaluating this load are, for example, the working distance, the average speed, the split times, the topography, etc.



Internal load refers to the cardiovascular and metabolic loads exerted on the horse while working. Heart rate data recorded using a heart rate monitor, for example, may be used to determine the intensity that the horse's cardiovascular system can handle during exercise.

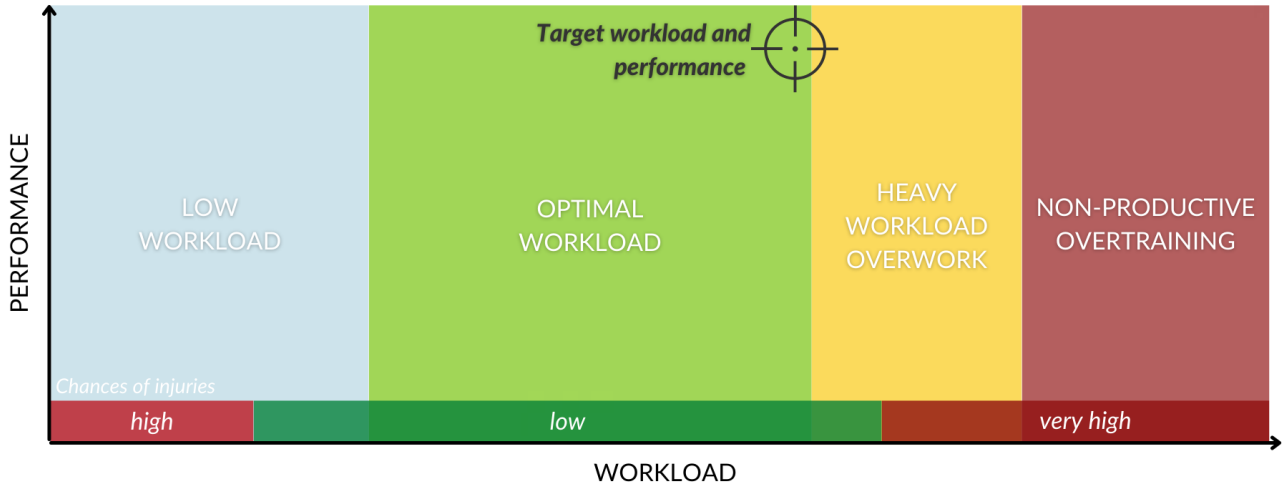


Finding the balance between under- and overtraining

Quantifying training is a valuable aid to find the balance between under- and overtraining. By collecting tangible data, one can make the horse talk and understand his body reactions or his sport performance.

What is the optimal training frequency for this horse?
What type of training should he perform to progress?

Indeed, knowing each horse's balance point is critical for an effective and tailored training. Physical performance can only be improved by exposing an athlete to stress levels that are greater than those to which he or she is used. To avoid injury, each increase in workload must be carefully regulated, balanced, and controlled.



Graph illustrating the different workload areas, and their associated risk of injury.

Equimetre and other monitoring systems play an important part in this process. They enable us to discover and evaluate key physical performance factors. This is especially important during a period of high-intensity training. As a result, the data collected helps to improve the effectiveness of your program by lowering the danger of injury while also maximizing the horse's performance.

Example of a horse that had trouble coping with an exercise

After training on the grass on 02/23/22, Arion showed a very poor recovery during a small work.

Date	Horse	Working distance (m)	Max Speed (km/h)	Heart rate after 3 min. (bpm)	Heart rate after 5 min. (bpm)	Time to 120 bpm (hh:mm:ss)	Qualification time to recover at 120 bpm (hh:mm:ss)
AVERAGE		1478.56	38.9	119.86	107.57	02:00.88	-
03/10/2022	ARION	135	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
03/05/2022	ARION	1415	45	116	111	01:15.00	Good
03/02/2022	ARION	2585	29.1	98	94	00:54.00	Excellent
02/26/2022	ARION	890	47.1	136	131	06:44.00	Bad
02/23/2022	ARION	2755	45.6	N/A	N/A	01:48.00	Poor
02/08/2022	ARION	65	38.7	116	96	01:18.00	Good
02/02/2022	ARION	1425	48.3	124	117	01:39.00	Fair

Indeed, on the 26.02.22, his recovery parameters, including HR 3 and 5 mins after the effort, as well as the time to go back under 120 BPM are much worse than for the training of the 02.02.22, which was however a longer distance training. Arion's heart beats faster, for a lower intensity effort.

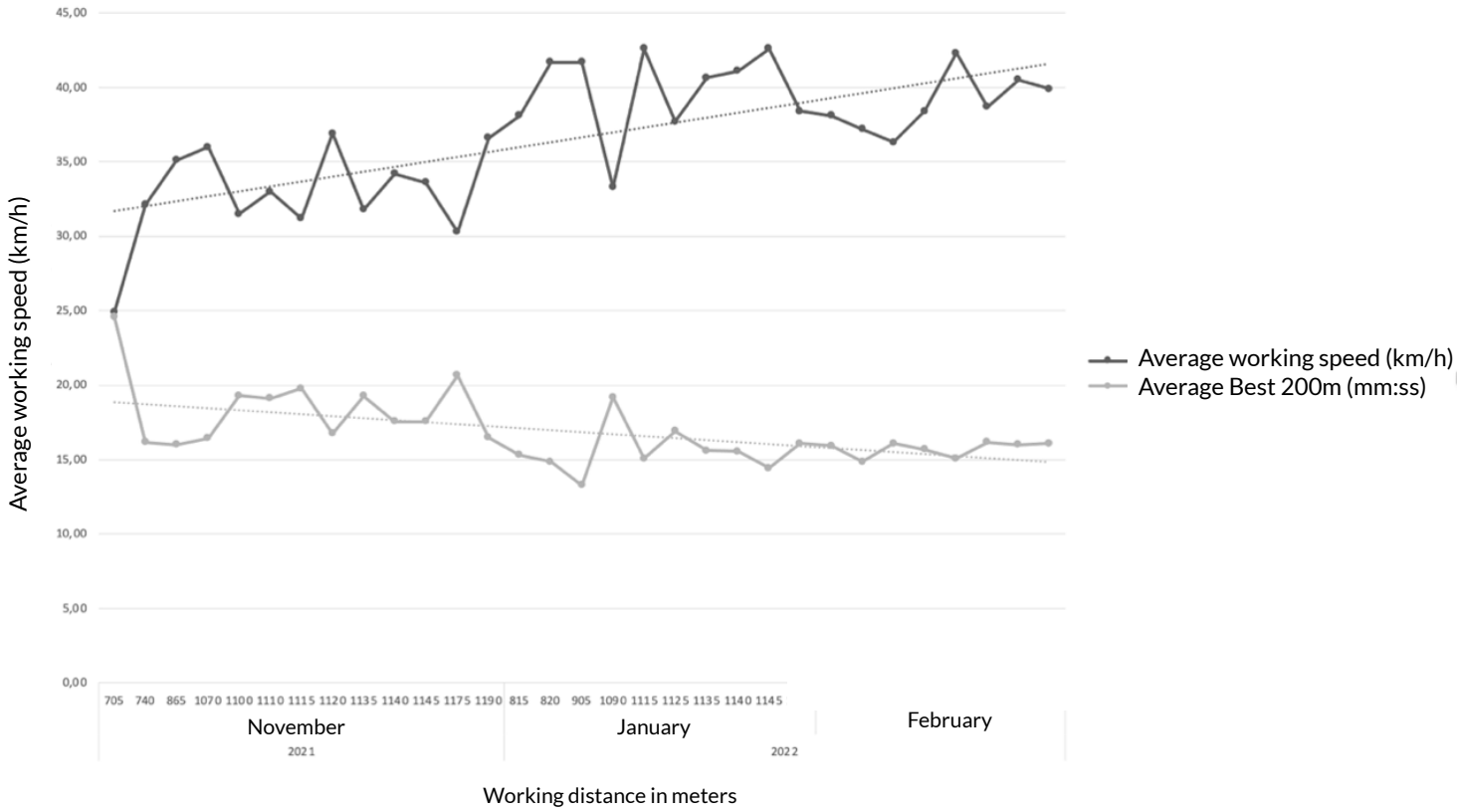
After speaking with the trainer, the Data Success Manager discovered that working on the grass brought back an old muscular problem. The horse was not yet ready to work again after his work on the turf, as demonstrated by his recovery parameters. Arion was entered in a race on 05.03.22, but the trainer decided not to race him after reviewing its data. Following the veterinarian's intervention, we can see that the horse has regained its form, due to the training on the 05.03.22, where we can see that the horse recovers considerably better, for a same distance of work, at about the same intensity.

The data allowed us to detect a deterioration in the recovery before the horse was put excessively «in the red»!

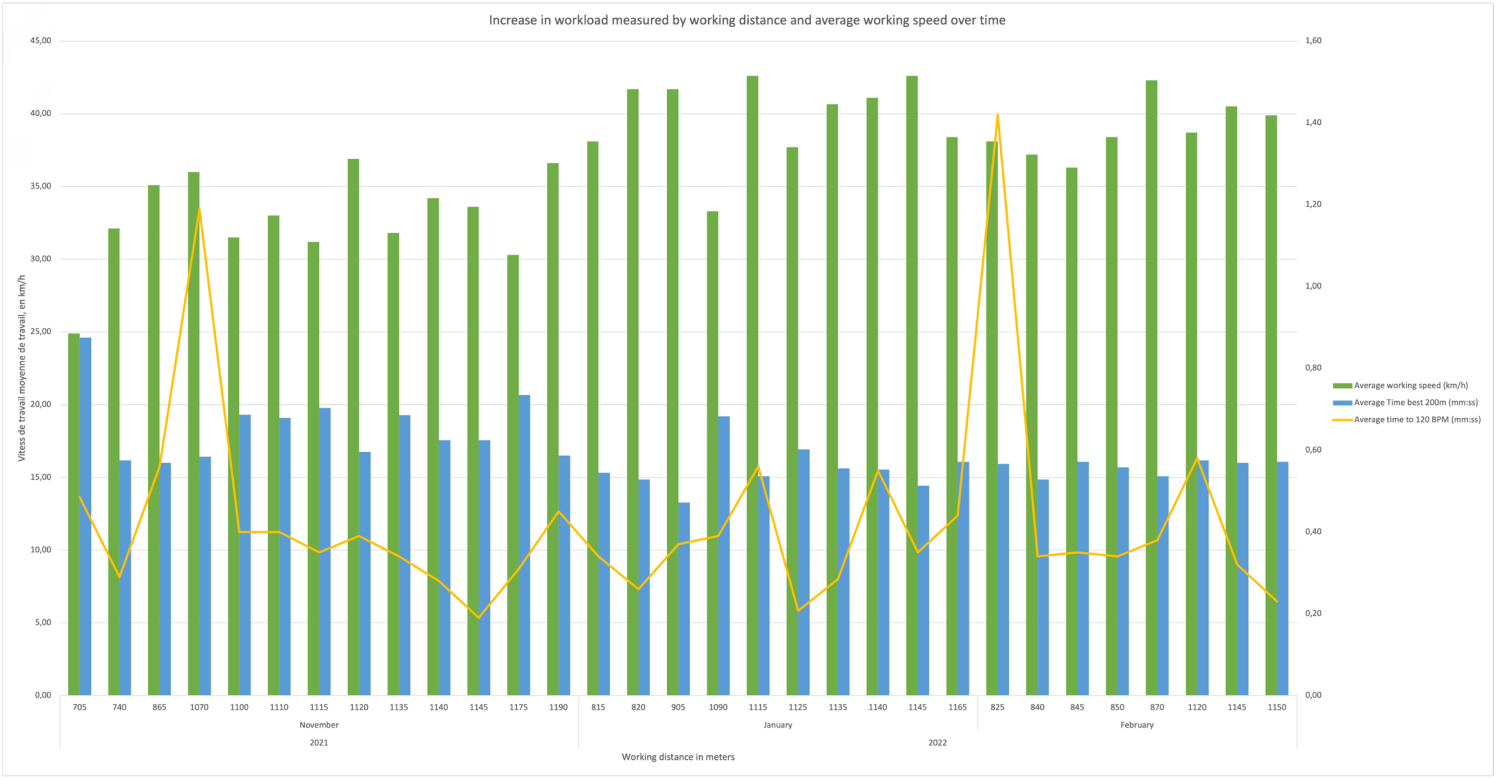
Quantify your young racehorses' training

Quantifying the workload is particularly interesting for young horses just starting to train. By having tangible data, you can control the workload increase and make it evolve gradually. It is very important not to rush the training in order to promote healthy growth and limit the injury risk. Monitoring training allows you to develop your young horses while respecting their physical and mental limits.

Here is a concrete example, measured from Equimetre data. We are going to look at the training of a yearling, arrived at the end of the year at his trainer's stables. The horse has been monitored from the beginning of his training, which allows us to have a very interesting database to analyse during his first 3 months of training.



Graph illustrating the increase in workload modeled by distance and average work speed over time



By adding the average time to get down to 120 BPM (very good indicator of fitness in young horses), we can analyse a clear evolution in this horse. Indeed, for a longer working distance and a higher average speed, the time to get down to 120 BPM is shorter. In addition, some peaks in average time to fall back to 120 BPM are evidence of training sessions that were hard on the horse. We also observe that the training sessions that follow are generally of a lower intensity. Following this poor recovery, the trainer has reduced the intensity of the work to give the horse's body the time it needs to recover.

It is important to remember that here we are looking at the training of a horse that in the Foundation phase. The goal of training is to build a foundation of fitness that will facilitate higher intensity training performances. During this foundation phase, tendons, ligaments and bones are strengthened which allows the horse to better withstand the stress of higher intensity training. During this phase, it is beneficial to vary the intensity with a moderate increase in exercise, with approximately a 10% increase in distance worked per week, over a period of at least 6 weeks.

Once this foundation work is done, we can move on to the physical and mental development of the horse. This program is centered around a constant intensity work distance to maximize the development of aerobic capacity within the muscles. The emphasis here is on volume and the working distance is gradually increased in a stepwise way to allow the heart, muscles and lungs to adapt. The distance can gradually increase by 10%, and the intensity can vary from low (18-20 per 200m) to moderate (14-15 second sprint for every 200m over the 6 weeks.

Evaluate the horse's evolution over the medium and long run

Quantifying training in the long run makes it possible to build up a database, which is essential for measuring the progress made over time. Indeed, it is possible to observe with the naked eye an improvement after several months of training.

However, performance data comparison allows us to view the improvements invisible to the naked eye, to have more details and to evaluate the progress:

- How effective was the training over a given period of time?
- Is it the fitness, the locomotion or the speed that has evolved?
- Which of my horses has made the most progress?

The comparison can be just as relevant if it is made between two (or more) trainings of the same horse or if it is made between several horses. Indeed, it can also be interesting to evaluate objectively the abilities of a horse in relation to another horse in the stable.

Example – Fitness improvement

	Average Time Best 200m	Average Fast Recovery	Average 15 min Recovery
March - April 2021	12,89 s	116 bpm	94 bpm
March - April 2022	12,99 s	112 bpm	84 bpm

Here are the averages data of a Group horse between his 3 and 4 years old. We can see an improvement in his fitness, since the horse has an average heart rate immediately after the effort and after 15 minutes lower than the averages of the previous year.

Example – Locomotion improvement

	Max Stride Length	Max Stride Frequency	Stride Length at 60 km/h	Stride Frequency at 60 km/h
March - April 2021	7,25m/stride	2,34 strides/s	7,14m/stride	2,30 strides/s
March - April 2022	7,55m/stride	2,34 strides/s	7,55m/stride	2,27 strides/s

There is also an improvement in the stride length of this horse. Indeed, his strides are wider, and it has not significantly changed his stride frequency. We can say that Arion is more at ease and more composed in his work, he has gained in maturity and probably in muscles.

2 Identify the optimal fitness level to win a race and maintain it throughout the season

Successfully racing a horse at the right moment, when he has reached his full potential, is the result of excellent training, and that is what makes the difference.

What's a good fitness level?

The elasticity of a racehorse's heart rate is the primary factor of his fitness. While a horse is in good shape, he can gradually increase his heart rate when the exercise is strong and swiftly drop it when the intensity lowers.

Secondly, it is very interesting to analyse the horse's split times, especially for the best 200m and 600m. By comparing the split times with those of the reference training, we can assess the performance level and fitness of the horse at the given moment.

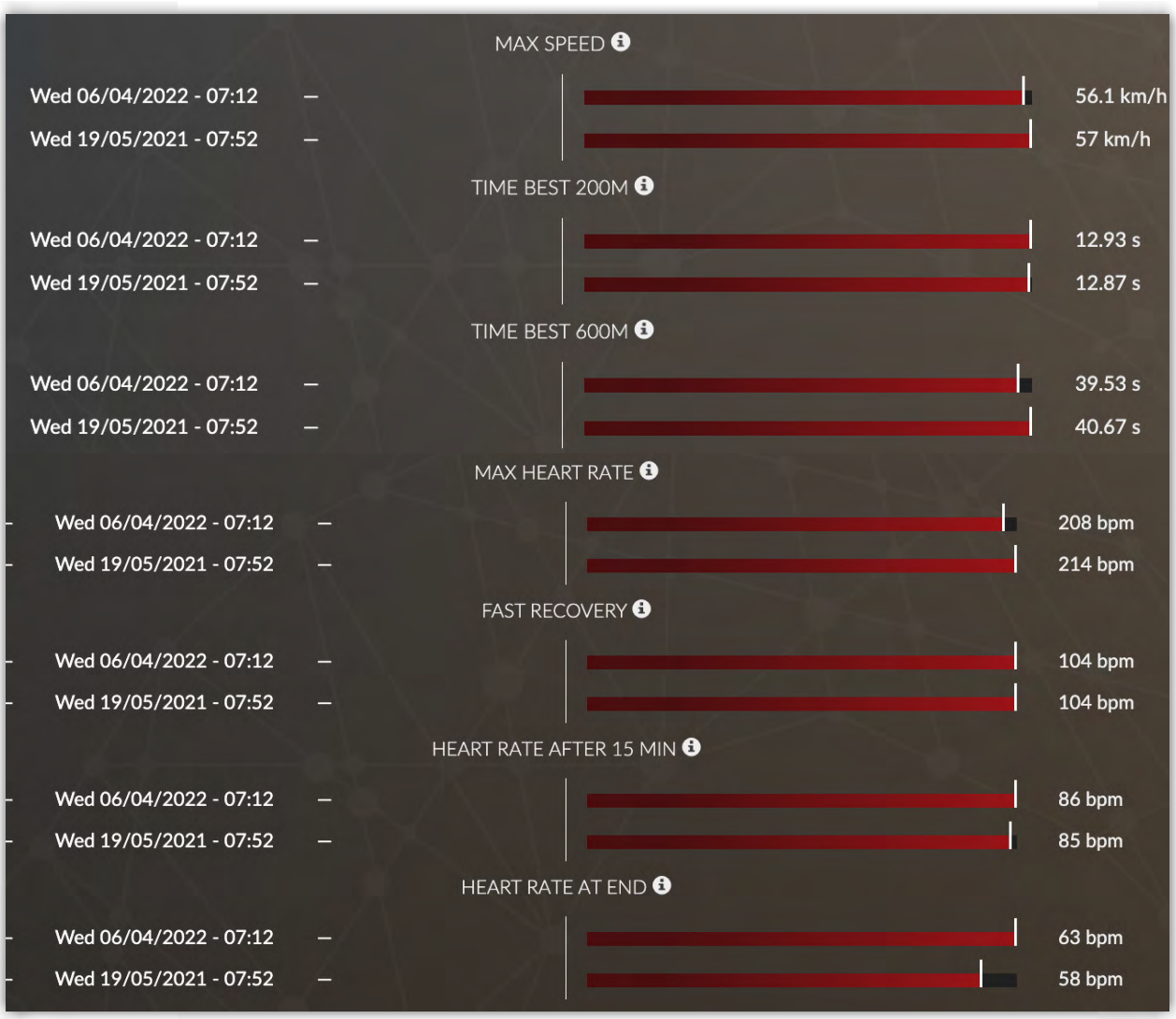
Analysing and comparing a horse's current condition to the condition he was in when he performed well in a race provides you with a more thorough opinion of his current fitness level, and his ability to race well on D-day.

The first step is to select a reference training to use as a comparison tool with more recent trainings. For example, for the comparisons to be relevant, the photo training chosen can be the one that precedes a good race performance.

THE TRAINING PHOTO

Here is the example of Arion. He is a French group horse who was preparing for an important race before the training on 05/19/21. Having won this race, the training data can be used as a reference to reach before another big event.

Arion ran another important race on 10/04/22, and in order to ensure his horse's fitness, the trainer compared the data from his last workout with last year's data.

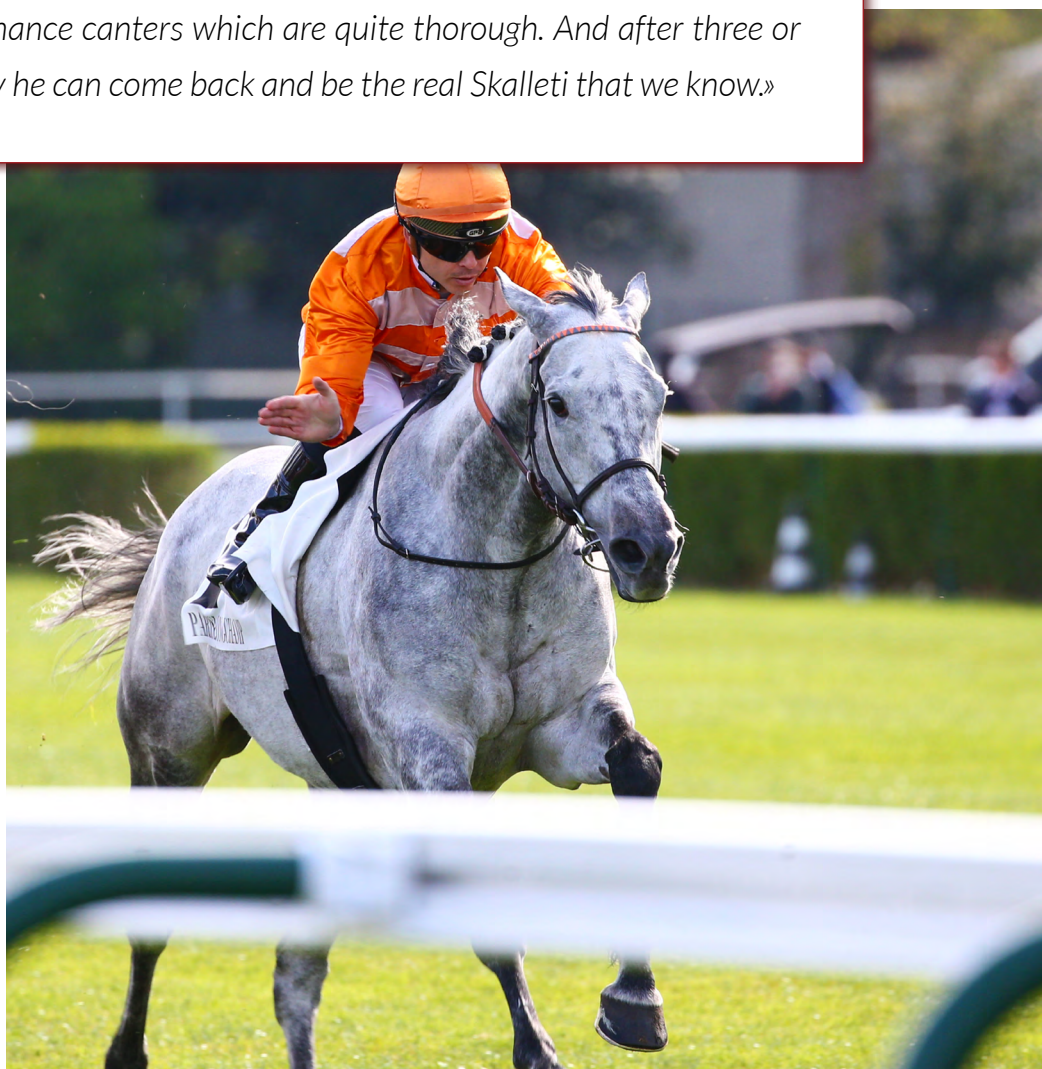


We notice that the two trainings are very similar: the speed and the best 200m are almost identical. However, when we look at the best 600m we see a difference, it is better in the last training. The horse has exceeded the pre-performance references, which means well for his next race! Moreover, he did not reach his maximum heart rate, which shows that the effort did not put him in the red.

Jérome Reynier

EQUIMETRE user since 2019

«Thanks to Arioneo we can see that [Skalleti] is really a metronome, he always has the same stride length, the same recovery, he manages to give us training values that are very similar. The months go by, the years go by, it's still the same Skalleti, which gives us all the confidence to return to the races, even with a few months without racing and even with a period of convalescence that was quite important after Hong Kong. You can really see it on the data: we prepare the horse with great regularity, no quick work, just maintenance canters which are quite thorough. And after three or four months of inactivity he can come back and be the real Skalleti that we know.»



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3 Identify the preferred distance thanks to the stride profile and acceleration strategy

How often have you heard that a horse is bred to race a certain distance? That may be accurate, but sometimes stride length and frequency data say otherwise.

Speed is the most important element to analyse when training a racehorse. But when we think of speed, reference times, timings and mileage reductions come to mind first.

But the key to speed is at another level: speed finds its source in the horse's stride. Indeed, speed is a calculation of the number of meters covered per second: the speed of a horse is therefore the length of its stride in meters (the stride length), multiplied by the number of strides per second (the stride frequency).

The unique method by which each horse builds its stride defines its speed, acceleration technique, and capacity to maintain pace. Knowing a horse's stride profile helps you to back up your intuition and feelings with empirical statistics on the horse's preferred distances.

As a result, it may be interesting to compare the following stride frequency and stride length indications using quantification tools:

STRIDE LENGTH	STRIDE FREQUENCY
Maximum	Maximum
At 60 km/h	At 60 km/h

- **Maximum:** the highest stride length and stride frequency recorded during training.

- **At 60 km/h:** this indicator allows you to compare the locomotor parameters for a constant pace, making the comparison more relevant. It may be collected manually from the training review page or via the Equimetre platform's Analytics section. Indeed, for each training, an algorithm calculates the stride length and frequency at 60 km/h, even if this speed is not attained (in this situation, the algorithm delivers the amplitude and cadence of the horse if it had reached 60 km/h).

Theoretical stride profiles

To better understand why the locomotor profile is linked to a preferred running distance, we can look at the question from two angles: mechanics and physiology. Mechanically, a highly frequent stride allows for greater acceleration, exactly like in a car: in 1st gear 1, the engine revs up and may accelerate quicker than in 5th gear.

Physiologically, the horse matches its breathing to its stride: it inhales during the gliding phase and exhales when its feet are on the ground. Therefore, a long stride with a large projection phase but a low stride frequency will induce deeper breaths and therefore be more sustainable in the long run. Conversely, a short, highly repeated stride will put a greater strain on the cardiorespiratory system and will be more difficult to maintain over the distance.

Conversely, a short, highly repeated stride will put a greater strain on the cardiorespiratory system and will be more difficult to sustain over the distance.

	Sprinter	Miler > 1600M	Stayer > 2400M
Gait (stride per second)	More than 2.43	Less than 2.4	Less than 2.35

MILER & STAYER: LONG DISTANCES

As the length of the race increases, so does the stamina. So a low pace will allow you to focus on stamina and stride length. Since speed is achieved through a longer stride, horses with locomotor skills for longer distances are distinguished by a high stride length and a low stride frequency that allows them to hold the length.

Max Speed (km/h)	Stride length at max speed (m/str)	Stride frequency at max speed (strides/secs)	Stride length at 60 km/h (m/str)	Stride frequency at 60 km/h (strides/secs)
55.9	6.91	2.2	7.31	2.24
62.7	7.49	2.3	7.25	2.26
62.4	7.35	2.32	7.1	2.28
61.5	7.25	2.22	7.1	2.18
60.3	7.39	2.26	7.35	2.24

Data from the Equimetre platform

On average, this horse has a stride length at 60km/h of 7.31m, and a stride frequency at 60km/h of 2.24 strides per second. So theoretically he has the profile of a stayer/miler.

SPRINTER: SHORT DISTANCES

To reach a high speed quickly, a high stride frequency can be an advantage. Indeed, a high stride frequency makes it possible to reach maximum speed faster than a long but short-paced stride. On the other hand, high stride frequency will not be sustainable as long as a large and less frequent stride. Improving the quality of recovery and fitness of the horse will ensure that the horse can hold this high pace longer than other horses and thus win the sprint.

Max Speed (km/h)	Stride length at max speed (m/str)	Stride frequency at max speed (strides/secs)	Stride length at 60 km/h (m/str)	Stride frequency at 60 km/h (strides/secs)
55	6.06	2.5	6.53	2.53
64.2	7.05	2.48	6.75	2.4
64.2	7.09	2.42	6.75	2.36
63.6	6.78	2.56	6.55	2.48
62.7	6.7	2.6	6.5	2.54

Data from the Equimetre platform

On average, this horse has a stride length at 60km/h of 6,53 m, and a stride frequency at 60km/h of 2.53 strides per second. So theoretically he has the profile of a sprinter.

4 Quantify your racehorses' speed aptitudes

How did you horse cop with the exercise?

Daily monitoring of a racehorse allows you to assess its pace and responsiveness to the effort. Monitoring heart rate and speed is a method for determining each horse's energy metabolism and capacity to sustain a certain effort or pace.

The body optimizes the processes of energy generation and consumption through exercise. It requires less energy and hence less oxygen at a given pace, resulting in a lower heart rate at that speed. A trained horse «pushes its MAV (Maximum Aerobic Speed) threshold,» which means it can go faster and for longer periods of time without creating lactic acid.

The best way to confirm that the work has been done, during a canter for example, is to measure the evolution of the speed over the distance of the work. In the example below, we show you the data of a horse that must perform a 1100m straight line work. The goal is to hold the speed throughout the straight line, and to resume after the 1100m board.

		Gait	Distance	Time	Pace km/h	Average HR bpm	Average tilt %	Stride Length meters	Stride Freq. stride/s
▶	4	Walk	711	12:31.9	3.4	84	0.1	1.3	0.84
▶	5	Gallop	533	01:07.9	28.2	186	-0.5	3.7	2.11
▶	6	Trot	50	00:12.0	15.0	180	3.8	2.1	2.04
▼	7	Gallop	1308	01:35.0	49.6	203	0.3	6.0	2.38
			108	00:09.1	42.5	198	2.7	4.4	2.50
			200	00:12.7	56.5	202	1.3	6.1	2.54
			200	00:12.0	60.0	203	0.1	6.6	2.49
			200	00:11.9	60.0	204	-0.0	6.8	2.45
			200	00:12.9	55.7	205	0.0	6.5	2.41
			200	00:14.7	48.7	204	-0.2	6.0	2.29
			200	00:21.4	33.6	201	-0.4	4.8	2.06

Looking closely at the data, we notice a significant deceleration in the horse before the end of the 1100m. From the last 400 meters, the horse starts to slow down. The exercise performed does not correspond to the instructions.

Build a tailored training

Once we know the response of a horse to the different training sessions, it is possible to evaluate its strengths and weaknesses in order to individualize the work. This makes it possible to improve and exploit the maximum potential of each horse, while respecting its limits. The individualization of the work also includes the analysis of the horse's condition before a race, in order to establish an adapted and individual program for each horse.

Understand what works best for each horse and reproduce it before to a race to create a tailored, individual program. Speed and heart rate data can be used to increase the likelihood of success.

Setting comparative benchmarks

The analysis of speed in training is a major asset in detecting future performers. It is indeed possible to evaluate the speed abilities of a young horse by comparing one of his training sessions (with the same characteristics) with that of a 4-year-old Group 1 horse at the time of his 2 years for example.

This analysis refines the trainer's eye and feeling. We can then quantify the speed and compare the times of the same horse over a defined period.

Evaluating maximum speed holding

Racehorses are not able to hold their maximum speed for the entire race. Knowledge of speed holding ability is important to understand what speed to set as the race progresses and when to use the maximum potential.

This performance enhancement is possible by focusing on two types of factors:

- **Internal variables**, those that define the horse's physiological capacity - the horse uses internally created energy to move itself forward. As a result, two categories may be defined: the stride profile and the energy generation and expenditure processes.

- **External elements**, such as geography, competitors, track, and weather, describe the race being run.

Example - Improving speed control holding

Let's take the example of Arion, a 4-year-old horse. His trainer has been following his last training sessions diligently.

Date	Horse	Time best 600m (hh:mm:ss)	Time best 200m (hh:mm:ss)	Working distance (m)	Distance at speed > 55 km/h (m)	Main working average speed (km/h)	Max Speed (km/h)	Duration effort zone 5 (hh:mm:ss)
AVERAGE		00:38.45	00:12.39	1583.73	487.00	44.1	59.1	01:43.18
26/05/2022	Arion	00:36.38	00:12.00	1575	690	41.1	60.9	01:34.00
21/05/2022	Arion	00:36.60	00:11.71	1576	760	42	63	01:29.00
13/05/2022	Arion	00:37.56	00:12.44	1364	670	45.6	58.8	01:30.00
20/04/2022	Arion	00:37.73	00:12.44	1377	620	46.2	58.8	01:37.00
03/04/2022	Arion	00:41.21	00:13.27	1585	60	42.9	55.2	02:01.00
15/03/2022	Arion	00:38.79	00:12.50	1770	410	43.2	57.9	02:12.00

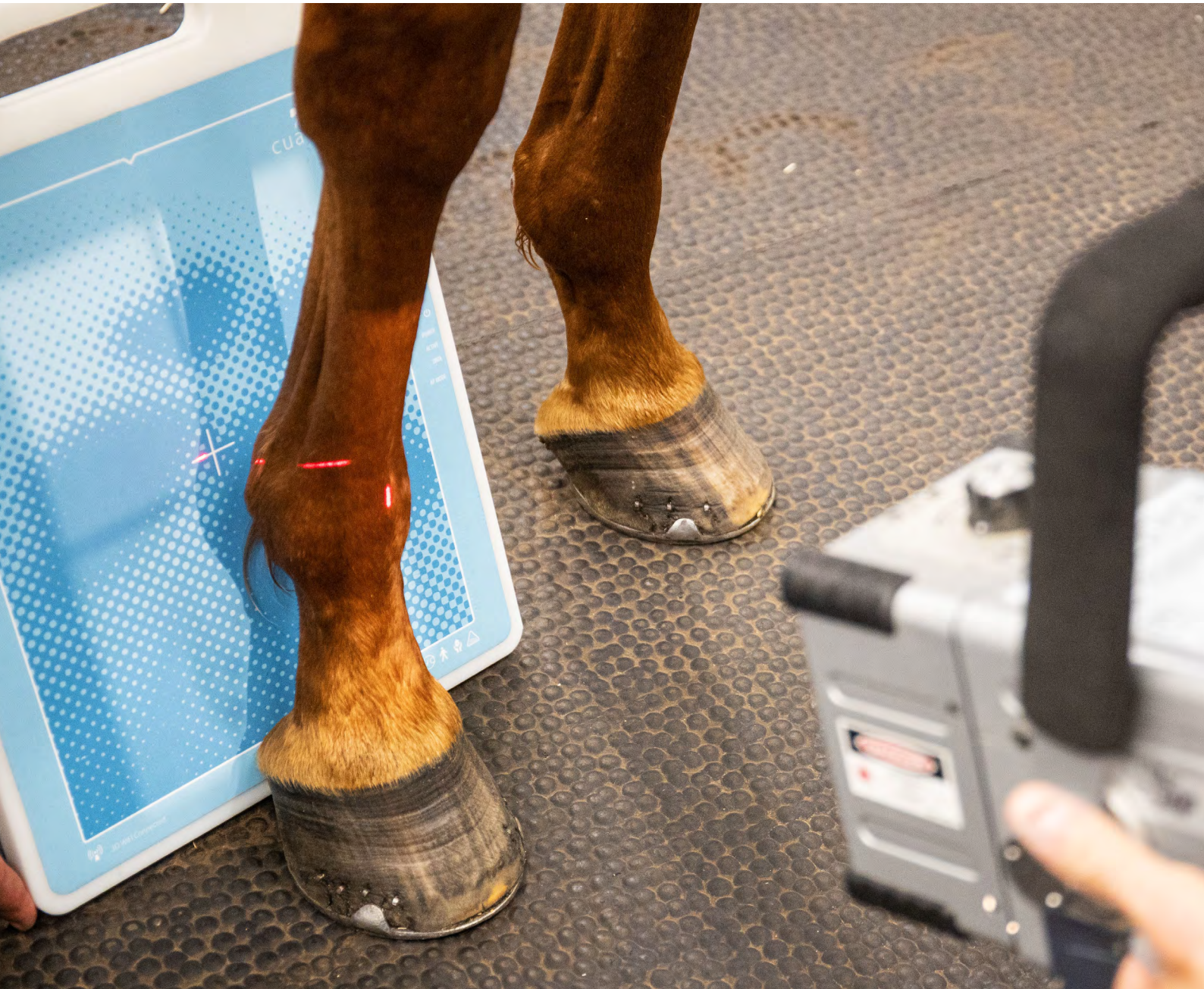
This is an excellent example of the progress of a horse's speed holding.

When we evaluate the data, we see that for trainings of equal intensity, the distance when the speed is more than 55 km/h increases as the training goes, as does the highest speed reached. However, we must add physiological data to this in order to evaluate the organism's reaction to the required effort. Time spent in zone 5 (anaerobic zone) is a good indication of speed progression. Arion spends less time in zone 5 for a training where the speed is sustained for a longer period of time.

5 Reduce the injury risk in your stable

Nothing can disrupt a successful season faster than an injury. It is a cost to the owner, but also to the horse because all the recovery time is development time that is missed. For both trainers and horses, it is crucial to minimize the risk of injury as much as possible.

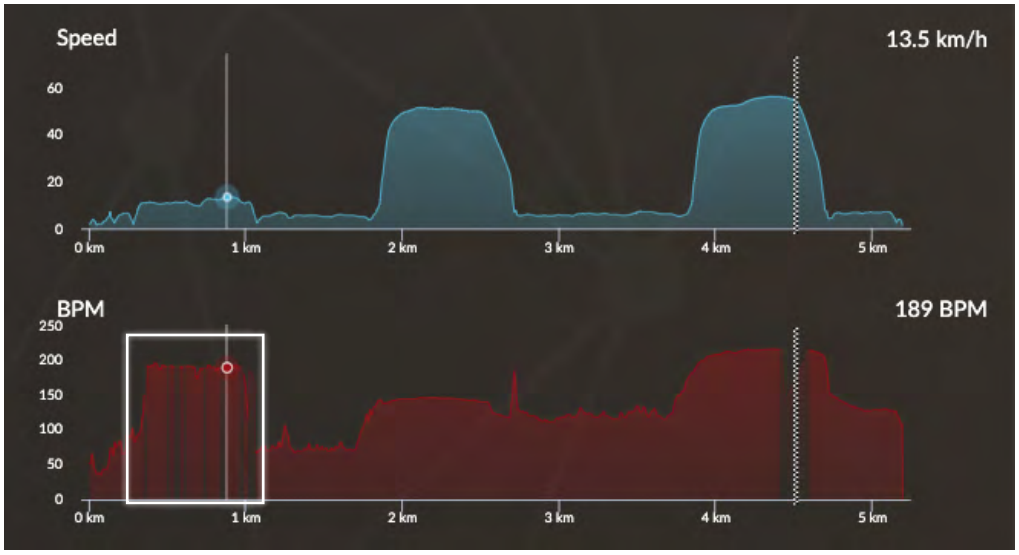
With the measurements provided by a performance tracking system, you can use benchmarks established after collecting an initial database to determine when horses are at higher risk of injury. This allows you to tailor training to the specific needs of each horse, and even prevent injuries before they occur.



Here are some guidelines for prevention work:

HIGH HEART RATE DURING WARM-UP PHASE

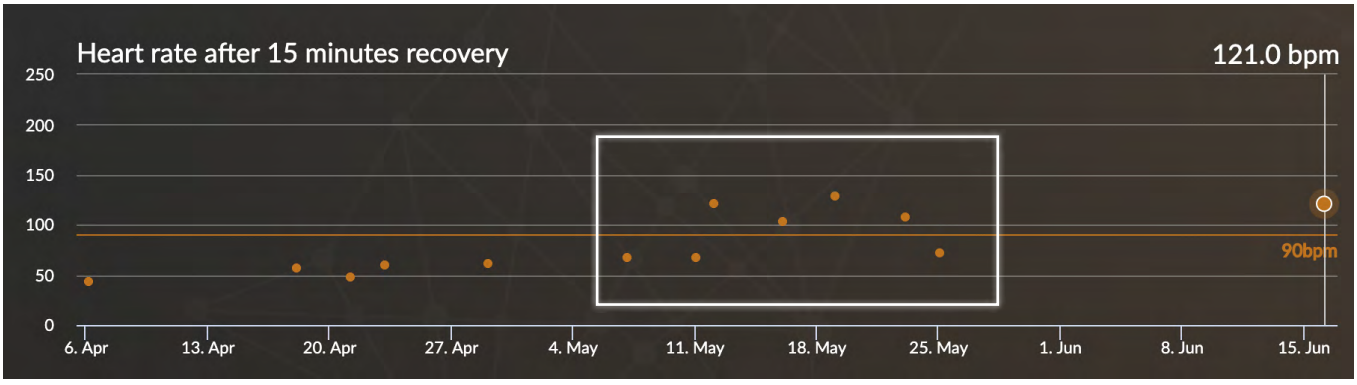
An **elevated heart rate during warm-up can be a sign of pain**. The horse may be in discomfort somewhere, and this is expressed by an **increased heart rate even though the effort intensity is not high**.



Data from the Equimetre Platform

DETERIORATION OF RECOVERY PARAMETERS OVER TIME

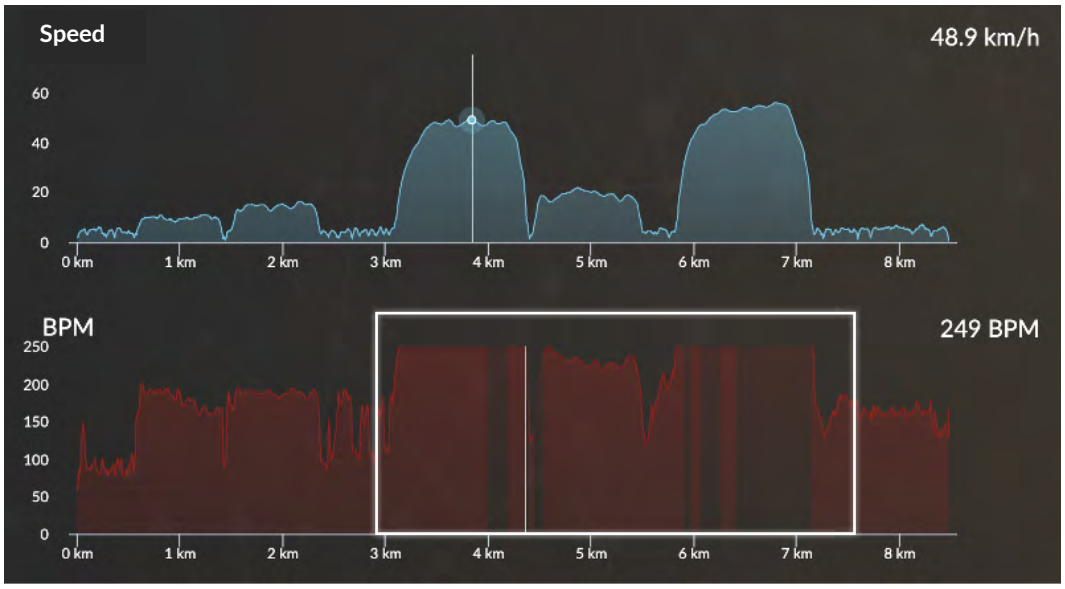
Deterioration in recovery indicators over time may be one of the **signs of an underlying cardiac pathology**, or it may also suggest pain. Further investigation with a veterinarian is recommended.



Data from the Equimetre Platform

ABNORMALLY HIGH MAXIMUM HEART RATE DURING PHYSICAL EFFORT

An **elevated maximum heart rate during the intense exercise phase** may indicate exercise intolerance or the development of heart disease.



Data from the Equimetre Platform

DETERIORATION OF LOCOMOTION DATA

Data on **stride frequency**, **stride length**, **symmetry** and **regularity** can be used to monitor locomotion health. Coupled with cardio data, they can provide insight into emerging pain.

Max Stride Frequency (strides / secs)	Stride Length Max (m/str)	Fast Recovery (bpm)	Fast recovery quality
2.38	7.43	128.20	-
2.38	7.45	115	Fair
2.40	7.25	142	Poor
2.46	7.50	148	Bad
2.38	7.30	120	Fair

Data from the Equimetre Platform

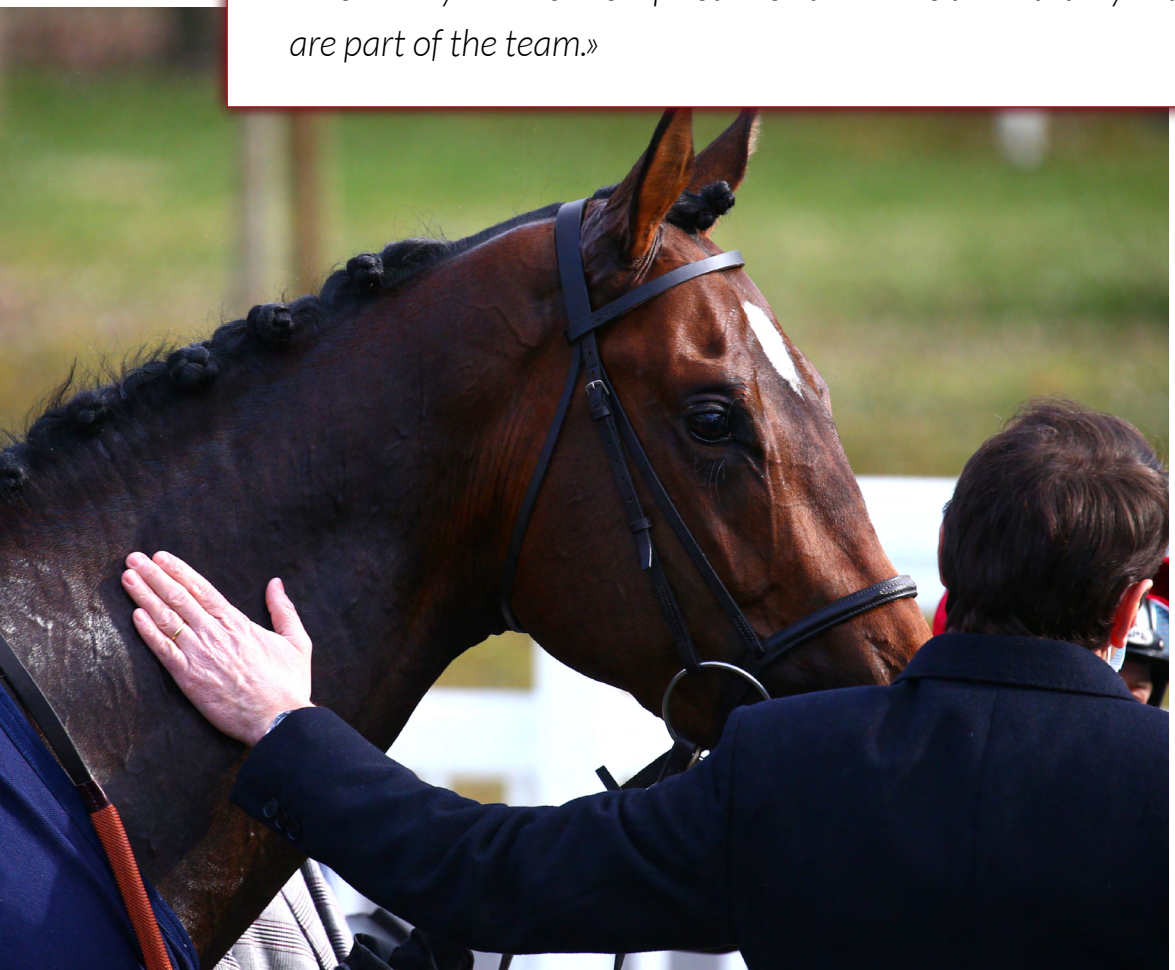
6 Improve communication with your owners and your veterinary team

Racehorses, like high-level sportsmen, are checked on a regular basis by several medical teams (veterinarians, osteopaths, nutritional experts, etc.). Being in close contact with all of these teams might be exhausting at times. The data accumulated over time may greatly simplify communication work since, by granting access to the data, veterinarians can, for example, decide from a distance if an intervention on site for examinations is required. The follow-up is more objective, and there are fewer unnecessary travels.

Erwan Grall

Equimetre user since 2020

«The owners are not necessarily close to the training center, they can't see their horses every week, and with this they can use the data from the sensor. Everything is sent to their email address and they can follow the work of their horse. They can also ask questions. It involves them totally in the training. They are part of the team.»



Moreover, we have developed a specific solution for veterinarians wishing to practice telemedicine with our EQUIMETRE solution. Thanks to a system of linked mirror accounts, a veterinarian can consult the horses of all his clients and thus analyse the longitudinal work from his office, respond remotely to the trainer's doubts or detect early signs of pain or abnormal cardio in order to intervene as soon as possible.

On the owner's side, data can be a valuable marketing tool. Sometimes frustrated by the lack of information and communication, owners may appreciate receiving some training data. It can help them feel more involved and owned, while making it easier for you to communicate. Indeed, the data provides a rationale and justification for your commitment, work and season planning choices. It complements your offering and can help you differentiate yourself from other coaches.

7 Create your own competitive advantage

I do believe it gives us an advantage.

said David Eustace in The Wrap on Racing.com, after winning the Australian Guineas.

The stable had a memorable day at Flemington, winning another Group 1 with Hitotsu's impressive victory in the Australian Guineas (1600m), and Eustace says the sports science data was crucial in placing the horse perfectly in first place after winning the Victoria Derby (2500m) last year.

David Eustace

Utilisateur Equimetre depuis 2020

«Every horse that does any fast work or slow work, trials etc., all has what we call a tracker on and giving us data for it. That gives you the confidence to go to a mile first up. He's (Hitotsu) a lightly framed horse, a run at 1400m to see if he's fit enough would just be for the detriment of him and his preparation. The data allows us to target these races, not waste runs on horses that might not need them or want them.»

Collecting and analysing data about your racehorses' performances allows you to focus your efforts on each of their specific needs and thus enrich your training methods.

- Build a more effective training program.
- Design more informed off-season training programs.
- Use performance data to make more informed training decisions.
- Do not enter a horse whose data shows signs of poor recovery.

EQUIMETRE

Empower your expertise with data

TECHNOLOGY DEDICATED TO THE RACEHORSE'S MONITORING.

Manage health and performance by collecting relevant data in terms of:

FITNESS	SPEED	LOCOMOTION
Heart rate	Speed	Stride frequency
ECG	GPS	Stride length
Recovery	Split times	Locomotor profile

CONTACT US TO ASK FOR MORE INFORMATION

Meet with one of our consultants to learn more about EQUIMETRE.

GET IN TOUCH