

Japan Racing Journal

April 2008
Vol. 16 No. 2

Published by The Japan Association for International Horse Racing

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Leading New 2008 Stallions

By Keiji Matsuo (Japan Bloodhorse Breeders' Association)

Japan's stallion centers located in the breeding regions, look to see their preparations for this year's season to reach their peak in the first part of February. First, they will hold stallion shows. Snow may still be remaining in the northern districts at this time of year, but when word of these shows goes out, it is a sure sign that spring is on the way.

JBBA's Breeding Information Department undertook an in-house survey of stallions that will make their debuts at stud in 2008.

The survey revealed that there were 30 new stallions in Japan for 2008, as of March the 6th, six more than 2007. Seventeen of these were foreign bred (four from the U.K. and 13 from the U.S.). East Stud Farm of Urakawa has added the highest number of new stallions at six, followed by Darley Japan Stallion Complex in Shin Hidaka, Yushun Stallion Station in Niikappu, and the Hidaka Stallion Station in Urakawa, with four each. The Hidaka region is Japan's biggest breeding area and the addition of

new stallions was especially noteworthy in its eastern district.

The stallion shows kicked off on January the 31st at the JBBA Shichinohe Stallion Station in Aomori Prefecture and on March the 12th at Big Red Farm, in the Shizunai district of the Hidaka region in Hokkaido. Individual stud farms held shows in mid-February. Large numbers of breeders gathered and eagerly looked over the sires of potential Derby and Oaks winners.

We have compiled a table with information about stallions that are entering stud service in 2008, with their pedigrees and where they are slated to stand. Information about three of them, is as follows:

Nine wins in 14 career starts, seven of which were graded races. He won the Japan Cup (GI) and Takarazuka Kinen (GI) in 2007. He also had three GII and two GIII victories. Noteworthy overseas successes included a commanding win in the Dubai Duty Free (GI) in the United Arab Emirates and, in Hong Kong, second place in the Hong Kong Cup (GI) in 2006 and third in the Audemars Piguet Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI) in 2007.

Chosen 2007 Horse of the Year without a dissenting vote, he also won Best Older Colt or Horse honors.

Came Home is a three-time U.S. GI winner out of favorite Gone West of the Mr. Prospector (USA) line. Debuting with a win at age two in the Hopeful Stakes (GI) and three victories in a row, he stood out from the field early on.

A powerful horse that always took the lead in American middle distance graded events, he also won the Pacific Classic Stakes (GI) and Santa Anita Derby (GI) at age three.



Admire Moon (JPN), 2003, bay horse
End Sweep (USA) – My Katies (JPN)
Breeder: Northern Farm, Abiracho, Hokkaido
Standing at Darley Japan Stallion Complex
Dubai Winner and 2007 JRA Horse of the Year

He entered stud service in the U.S. in 2003. C.P. West, a colt from the first year crop, has already had success in classic races. Also, the three-year-old filly Passion put on a burst of speed to win the La Habra Stakes (GIII) at Santa Anita Race Track on February 2, 2008, for two consecutive wins with no losses on turf, which vaulted her into position as a leading contender for this year's new Breeders' Cup Turf Sprint.

There are high expectations in Japan for quick successes from his progeny here.

This horse had five wins in five career starts, including two GI victories, in the Prix Morny and Phoenix Stakes. He was Europe's champion two-year-old in 1999. Injury subsequently cut his career short. However, after he entered stud service in 2000, he began passing his capabilities on to his progeny. His first offspring debuted in 2003, he set a new world stallion record with 34 winners in his first crop. This surpassed the new sire record of 33, which End Sweep (USA) had set. He was Europe's leading first-season sire in 2003, as well as the champion sire of two-year-olds.



Came Home (USA), 1999, dark bay horse,
Gone West (USA) – Nice Assay (USA)
Standing stud at JBBA Shizunai Stallion
Station in Shin Hidaka, Hokkaido

He was first introduced to Japanese breeders at a show on February the 20th, where a large crowd of nearly 500 looked him over eagerly, with high hopes for his career in Japan.



Fasliyev (USA), 1997, bay horse
Nureyev (USA) – Mr. P's Princess (USA)
Standing at Yushun Stallion Station in Niikappu, Hokkaido

New Stallions Scheduled to Stand Stud in 2008

Compiled March 6, 2008

#	Stallion	Scheduled stud	Sire	Dam	Broodmare sire
1	Admire Moon	Darley Japan Stallion Complex	End Sweep (USA)	My Katies	Sunday Silence (USA)
2	Diktat (GB)	Darley Japan Stallion Complex	Warning (GB)	Arvola (GB)	Sadler's Wells (USA)
3	Storming Home (GB)	Darley Japan Stallion Complex	Machiavellian (USA)	Try to Catch Me (USA)	Shareef Dancer (USA)
4	Xaar (GB)	Darley Japan Stallion Complex	Zafonic (USA)	Monroe (USA)	Sir Ivor (USA)
5	Daiwa Major	Shadai Stallion Sta.	Sunday Silence (USA)	Scarlet Bouquet	Northern Taste (CAN)
6	Lohengrin	Shadai Stallion Sta.	Singspiel (IRE)	Carling (FR)	Garde Royale (IRE)
7	Asakusa Denen (GB)	Breeders Stallion Sta.	Singspiel (IRE)	Whitewater Affair (GB)	Machiavellian (USA)
8	Star King Man (USA)	Breeders Stallion Sta.	Kingmambo (USA)	Princesse Timide (USA)	Blushing Groom (FR)
9	Apollo Kingdom (USA)	HBA Monbetsu Stallion Sta.	Lemon Drop Kid (USA)	Bella Gatto (USA)	Storm Cat (USA)
10	Siberian Hawk (USA)	HBA Monbetsu Stallion Sta.	Spinning World (USA)	Misty Silver (USA)	Slew o' Gold (USA)
11	Admire Leon	Taiheiyo National Stud	Mr. Prospector (USA)	Oakmead (IRE)	Lomond (USA)
12	Samurai Heart	Yushun Stallion Sta.	Sunday Silence (USA)	Air Groove	Tony Bin (IRE)
13	Seeking the Dia (USA)	Yushun Stallion Sta.	Storm Cat (USA)	Seeking the Pearl (USA)	Seeking the Gold (USA)
14	Fasliyev (USA)	Yushun Stallion Sta.	Nureyev (USA)	Mr. P's Princess (USA)	Mr. Prospector (USA)
15	Koolinger	Yushun Stallion Sta.	Forty Niner (USA)	Kool Arrival (USA)	Relaunch (USA)
16	Sabmykaa (USA)	Arrow Stud	Sakura Bakushin O	My Katies	Sunday Silence (USA)
17	Sinister Minister (USA)	Arrow Stud	Old Trieste (USA)	Sweet Minister (USA)	The Prime Minister (USA)
18	Came Home (USA)	JBBA Shizunai Stallion Sta.	Gone West (USA)	Nice Assay (USA)	Clever Trick (USA)
19	Fourty Niners Son (USA)	Hidaka Stallion Sta.	Distorted Humor (USA)	Cindazanno (USA)	Alleged (USA)
20	Win Kluger	Hidaka Stallion Sta.	Taiki Shuttle (USA)	Invite (IRE)	Be My Guest (USA)
21	Taiki Baccarat (USA)	Hidaka Stallion Sta.	Southern Halo (USA)	Taiki Crystal (USA)	Miswaki (USA)
22	Nobo True (USA)	Hidaka Stallion Sta.	Broad Brush (USA)	Nastique (USA)	Naskra (USA)
23	Orewa Matteruze	East Stud Stallions	Sunday Silence (USA)	Curly Angel	Judge Angelucci (USA)
24	Grande Gloria	East Stud Stallions	Sunday Silence (USA)	Roamin Rachel (USA)	Mining (USA)
25	Statue of Liberty (USA)	East Stud Stallions	Storm Cat (USA)	Charming Lassie (USA)	Seattle Slew (USA)
26	Storm Fang (USA)	East Stud Stallions	Storm Cat (USA)	Hum Along (USA)	Fappiano (USA)
27	Roman Empire	East Stud Stallions	Sakura Laurel	Roma Station	Law Society (USA)
28	Meisho Bowler	East Stud Stallions	Taiki Shuttle (USA)	Nice Raise (USA)	Storm Cat (USA)
29	Utsumi Jordan	Saito Stud (Miyagi)	Trot Thunder	Chiyono Katsura	Mill George (USA)
30	Daiwa Raiders	To be decided	Sunday Silence (USA)	Dyna Idol	Northern Taste (CAN)

JBBA Breeding Information Department survey

2007 Japan Leading Sire Ranking (Top 20 / Flat Racing Only) --by Total Money Won

	Name	Runners	Starts	Winners	Wins	Total (¥)
1	Sunday Silence(USA)	292	1,876	103	194	3,985,088,000
2	Agnes Tachyon	268	1,366	135	210	2,797,557,000
3	Brian's Time(USA)	275	1,879	138	274	2,461,851,000
4	Dance in the Dark	364	2,769	148	265	2,420,762,000
5	Fuji Kiseki	306	1,889	126	223	2,220,571,000
6	French Deputy(USA)	224	1,333	102	168	2,071,348,000
7	Sakura Bakushin O	327	2,187	138	228	1,918,379,500
8	Special Week	286	1,990	142	256	1,852,654,500
9	El Condor Pasa(USA)	140	1,029	62	108	1,704,744,000
10	Kurofune(USA)	218	1,331	103	170	1,397,052,500
11	Admire Vega	245	1,643	86	151	1,256,333,000
12	Afleet(CAN)	232	1,714	121	232	1,213,064,500
13	Mayano Top Gun	242	1,933	104	193	1,180,097,000
14	King Halo	195	1,678	96	204	1,131,525,500
15	Grass Wonder(USA)	235	1,648	94	162	1,124,976,000
16	End Sweep(USA)	102	758	40	81	1,122,407,000
17	Taiki Shuttle(USA)	238	1,579	103	198	1,110,949,000
18	Opera House(GB)	170	1,669	68	132	1,009,276,000
19	Tanino Gimlet	139	794	50	81	992,337,000
20	White Muzzle(GB)	159	1,207	69	114	953,323,500

The above chart was extracted from Japan Bloodstock Information System.

2008 Thoroughbred Sales in Japan (Schedule)

Date	Sale	Horses Offered	Location	Sale Holder
May 12 (Mon)	Kyushu Sale	Yrlgs & 2-Y-O	JRA Miyazaki Yearling Training Farm	Kagoshima Prefecture Breeders' Association
May 19 (Mon)	Chiba Thoroughbred Sale	Yrlgs & 2-Y-O	Funabashi Racecourse	Chiba Ryoso Agricultural Cooperative Association
May 26 (Mon)	Hokkaido Training Sale	2-Y-O	JRA Sapporo Racecourse	Hidaka, Iburi & Tokachi Breeders' Associations
May 27 (Tue)	Hidaka Training Sale	2-Y-O	JRA Hidaka Yearling Training Farm	Hidaka Higashi Agricultural Cooperative Association
July 8 (Tue)	Hachinohe Sale	Yrlgs	Hachinohe Sales Complex	Aomori Prefecture Breeders' Association
July 14 (Mon)	Select Sale	Yrlgs	Northern Horse Park	Japan Racing Horse Association
July 15 (Tue) 16 (Wed)		Foals		
July 22 (Tue)	Hokkaido Selection Sale	Yrlgs	Hokkaido Sales Complex	Hidaka, Iburi & Tokachi Breeders' Associations
July 23 (Wed)		Foals		
August 18 (Mon) 22 (Fri)	Hokkaido Summer Sale	Yrlgs	Hokkaido Sales Complex	Hidaka, Iburi & Tokachi Breeders' Associations
October 13 (Mon)	Hokkaido Autumn Sale	Foals	Hokkaido Sales Complex	Hidaka, Iburi & Tokachi Breeders' Associations
October 14 (Tue) 17 (Fri)		Yrlgs		

* Dates are subject to change.

*This chart was provided by JBBA.

Recycling Polytrack-type Surface Materials

Takumi Mori Facilities Engineering Division JRA Equine Research Institute

The eagerly-awaited new Polytrack training track opened on November 16th of last year at the Miho Training Center. I think that you may be aware that racehorses that trained on this track are already winning races.

This refurbishing involved an extension outside the turf track and cannot be said to be wide enough, but the track (photo 1) is 1,860 meters in circumference and does enable a full workout.

Originally developed in England 25 years ago and having gone through several evolutions, it is now used on tracks worldwide, and as such, this new,

Photo 1



artificial riding surface that is being closely watched by trainers, jockeys, and track administrators throughout the racing world.

Before getting into the main topic, I would like to touch upon the somewhat vague expression “Polytrack-type track.”

The Polytrack-type riding surface originated in what is known as “Eurotrack,” a riding surface that now only exists in a few places worldwide, which was made of chopped up undersea cables mixed with sand. It is somewhat amazing that this surface has continued in use for nearly 25 years.

Next, the material that was developed after a series of improvements in the early 1990s was given the name “Polytrack” at that time. As with its predecessor, undersea cable was used, but was a mixture of only the colorful wire casings recovered from copper wire and silica sand at a ratio of around 4:6. The oil content of undersea cable exhibits superb cushioning and gripping qualities. It has also been introduced at some private farms in Japan and JRA also adopted it experimentally at the Miho and Ritto training centers in 1996.

The latest “New Polytrack” is a product that later resulted from manufacturing-oriented enhancements that would preserve performance while maintaining a balance between raw materials and product demand as

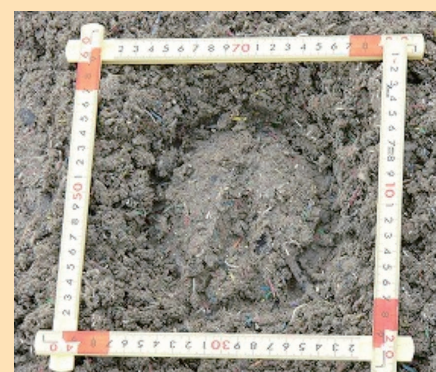


Photo 2

Polytrack riding surfaces became more widespread. This was in part a result of raw material supply shortfalls due to cutbacks in undersea cable recycling programs in the country where it was manufactured, the U.K. They succeeded in preserving its cushioning and gripping characteristics by increasing the ratio of silica sand to Polytrack from 60 to 80%, adding new components, as well as wax, and reducing the amount of wire casings from 40 to 20% (photo 2).

However, as it later became impossible to obtain wire casings, “Ecotrack” was developed as a completely new material that possessed nearly the same performance as New Polytrack. Rubber chips from tires and carpet waste fiber were used in place of wire casings and mixed with wax and silica sand. It was given this name because it is ecological



Photo 3

due to the many recycled materials used in this fashion. It is also economical, due to the low cost of the raw materials used. Moreover, only this product could be manufactured when the company had entered the American market and it was thusly called the “new generation” Polytrack at that time (photo 3).

The New Polytrack and Ecotrack that evolved in this way, following the birth of the original Polytrack and are known as “Polytrack type” because three varieties of materials that now exist simultaneously. No particular distinction is made between them in Europe and the U.S.

I said earlier that JRA had adopted Polytrack at both training centers in 1996, but 10 years have elapsed until its full introduction this year. Naturally, it was not as if we were just seeing how things were going during that time, as we conduct various research into the surface.

This laboratory provided a report in 1997 on its satisfactory characteristics and utility. Further, after Lingfield Park installed a new Polytrack race track Takahashi (JRA) authored a report in 2002, on its superior safety features, based on evaluations of the characteristics of the equine physique. The following year, Mizuno (JRA) produced a similar study.

However, Japan was in the midst of systematically drawing up new laws related to waste products and recycling at the time. Laws and regulations for Ibaraki Prefecture, where the Miho Training Center is located, covering waste disposal, water pollution prevention, special measures for lake water quality conservation, soil contamination countermeasures, dioxin countermeasures, and offensive odor control laws, as well as general pollution prevention ordinances were

now applicable. The track that was to be installed, was subject to these laws. All of the petroleum-based constituents mixed into New Polytrack that were considered to have an effect on water quality, designated toxic substances, dioxins, and designated offensive odors, had to be subject to studies, which would clearly have to be passed with flying colors, for the re-introduction into the local water system, or the surrounding communities would not allow these materials by law to be installed for a large training track.

At that point, JRA’s Motohashi conducted a survey of the environmental impact of Polytrack materials and his findings reported verification that the materials were safe in terms of environmental effects.

1. Environmental impact survey

Survey implementation was based on five water extraction items (shown in table 1) hypothesizing track effluent during times of precipitation and controlled substance content, based on racing regulations.

As a result, only in the water quality survey did suspended matter (a water clarity guideline) exceed effluent

standards in the Kasumigaura watershed downstream from the Miho Training Center (table 2). This standard is extremely strict and, almost the same as current Kasumigaura water quality conditions, which is more than 10 times national effluent standards.

However, the new Polytrack effluent data extracted from the end of the training center drainage system was sufficiently within standards, leading to the additional understanding that the types of drainage systems needed to clean up woodchip tracks would not be needed.

2. Study of waste disposal methods

Under current waste disposal laws, Polytrack, which contains petrochemical-based materials, would be treated as industrial waste and, as such, final disposal must be possible when disposing of it. That is, when its life cycle is completed and the need to dispose of it arises large amounts of industrial waste would have to be stored at the track if off-track disposal were not feasible.

At that point, we hypothesized disposing of an entire track and implemented a follow-up survey on waste channels. In accordance with the control

水質調査結果
(ニューポリトラック・ウッドチップ比較)

(mg / L)

項目	ニューポリトラック 新材 水抽出液	ウッドチップ 新材 水抽出液	霞ヶ浦流域に おける 排水基準
P H	7.8	6.5	5.8-8.6
B O D	1.1	48.5	10
C O D	3.3	299	10
浮遊物質	25	212	15
銅	0.06	-	1
機	0.05	0.6	1

Table 1

①環境に与える影響
調査項目および結果

調査項目	試験試料	検査項目数	基準超過数	
(1) 水	質	水抽出液	43	1
(2) 特定有害物質	水抽出液	26	全て基準値以下	
(3) ダイオキシン類濃度	新材	1	基準値以下	
	水抽出液	1	基準値以下	
(4) 環境ホルモン	新材	3	基準値なし	
	水抽出液	3	基準値なし	
(5) 特定悪臭物質	現場排水	4	全て基準値以下	
(6) 禁止薬物検査	新材	—	陰性	

Table 2

manifest for industrial waste, although the amount declined when incinerated at an intermediate processing facility (photo 4) in Ibaraki Prefecture, we were able to ascertain that it is a socially safe material because disposal can be appropriately concluded by transporting it to a final processing facility (photo 5) in Fukushima Prefecture and burying it in a landfill site.

However, we also learned that the disposal costs incurred would be about half the purchase price at the time of installation, so there would be a need to continue using it for a long period and not dispose of it to the fullest extent possible.

3. Extending the life cycle

Wax was remixed into the Polytrack materials at Ritto Training Center in 2003, seven years after installation. This is done overseas as well when deterioration (drying out and contamination) becomes marked, but due to meteorological conditions in Japan, where there

are long periods of high temperatures in summer, we adjusted the melting point of the wax that would be mixed in high to suppress the stickiness during this season. We took the materials back to the factory because we could not do the remixing as they do in tracks in other countries.

This is a simple refurbishing method, but it was not possible to eliminate the granular silica sand and foreign matter, so deterioration will become apparent and occur more quickly the next time.

At this point, our laboratory is studying refurbishing methods to remove these elements in deterioration and extend the life. The materials themselves are expensive, on top of which disposal costs are high, and there will also be a need to respond to environmental problems that

will doubtless become more severe from here on.

Moreover, since it is believed that the new Polytrack track will be the main training track several years from now, there is a need to be fully prepared for a decline in new Polytrack's performance, inevitably brought on by deterioration of the track materials. That is, we will need to establish methods that enable rapid refurbishing that does not change the track's condition and allows its continued usage for daily training without having to close it.

We are conducting ongoing research to be able to give advance warning about when refurbishing is needed, implementing annual surveys of these materials' secular changes and properties.



Photo 4



Photo 5

Japan's 2007 Equine Influenza Outbreak

**Dr. Toru Anzai, D.V.M., Ph.D.,
Equine Department, JRA**

On Wednesday, August 15, 2007, at 2 p.m., suspected cases of equine influenza (EI) were reported at the JRA Miho Training Center, JRA's group training facility for racehorses (photo 1). Shortly before, a Racehorse Hospital veterinarian had realized that a higher number of horses than in the average year had shown fevers and he conducted a virus test, using a commercially available diagnostic

kit for humans, Fujirebio's Espline Influenza A & B-N. The results confirmed a positive reaction. Samples were immediately sent to the Epizootic Research Center of JRA's Equine Research Institute for thorough analysis and genetic testing employing RT-PCR, which by 10 p.m. that evening, confirmed that it was EI.

We need to go back 37 years to find the last EI outbreak in Japan.



photo 1

At that time, in a two-month period from December of 1971, 6,782 horses came down with EI in Japan and during those two months, racing and equestrian events were canceled, primarily in eastern Japan. A report from that time on the epidemiological survey notes that the virus was introduced to Japan by a riding horse imported from overseas directly before the outbreak. It subsequently spread to riding and race horses within Japan. No EI outbreaks have been identified in Japan in the 36 years since.

Because the latest EI outbreak was confirmed nearly simultaneously at the two training centers and at three racecourses owned by JRA, races scheduled at those three racecourses for the weekend August the 18th and 19th, were canceled (photo 2). The number of infected horses at the training centers later declined rapidly and with additional results from virus testing done on a sampling of race horses not indicating clinical abnormalities and having a positive reaction ratio falling from 19.4% immediately after the outbreak to 3.1% eight days later, racing was resumed the following week, on the 25th and 26th. This was with the condition that horses could only be moved between the training centers and racecourses. Further, when no horses were deemed



photo 3

to be ill the following week and the positive virus test ratio among healthy horses was at 0.1%, the transport of horses inside and outside JRA facilities was resumed on September the 4th.

Along with restricting the movement of horses and people during this EI outbreak within JRA facilities, JRA also thoroughly disinfected stables,

tack, and vehicles. Moreover, virus tests with Espline Influenza A & B-N were conducted on all horses that were to be moved, except within JRA facilities,

and only horses that produced negative reactions were allowed to be transported (photo 3). Along with vaccinations, which I will discuss below, these far-reaching disease prevention efforts demonstrated a significant efficacy in suppressing EI on this occasion.

Almost all horses in Japan became ill during the 1971 EI outbreak because they had yet to be vaccinated. Vaccination of racehorses began immediately afterward and now all race horses are vaccinated semiannually from the spring of their first year (photo 4). The benefits of these vaccinations were a factor in keeping the infection rate to 10 to 20% during this outbreak and rapidly halting its spread. The results of genetic analyses subsequently revealed that the virus strain that spread in Japan this time was from the Florida sub-lineage of equine-2 influenza and the likelihood that it was introduced to Japan by an imported horse from the North America, or Europe, where this strain is prevalent, is thought to be quite high.

Meanwhile, EI infections were also confirmed among non-JRA horses. Fifteen associations other than JRA, conduct Thoroughbred racing in Japan and 25 days of racing events from August through September were canceled upon confirmation of EI outbreaks at 11 of these associations. Additional outbreaks were confirmed in racehorse breeding regions and riding facilities. The outbreaks in



photo 2



photo 4

breeding regions fortunately remained localized and small in scale, with few negative repercussions on auctions, or covering noted. However, several equestrian events, including the National Sports Festival, were canceled.

EI has currently gone quiet in Japan. However, this is not to say that it has been completely eradicated and small outbreaks are still being ascertained. In JRA's case as well, even into 2008 one EI outbreak each has been confirmed at the two training centers that care for roughly 2,000 Thoroughbreds, respectively. Although these were relatively small incidents, involving one and six infected horses in each instance, it is believed highly likely that horses brought into the facilities from elsewhere introduced the virus in both cases.

Horses that have been vaccinated often do not become ill even when infected, thanks to the effects of the vaccine. However, these kinds of asymptotically infected horses can play a large role in spreading disease because they shed the virus for a certain period following infection. How to eliminate these silent EI virus shedders and render Japan free of EI, remains an issue for the future.

2007 JRA GENERAL STATISTICS

Racecourses	10
Racing days	288
Races	3,453
2-Y-O flat	536
3-Y-O & up flat	2,785
Jump race	132
Overall runners	48,788
Different Horses Having Run	10514
Prize money	82,328,453,000
Added	68,117,220,000
Stakes Money	855,993,000
Distance Bonus	1,173,960,000
Home-bred Thoroughbred Bonus	4,645,970,000
Auction Horse Bonus	272,790,000
Consolation Prize	7,262,520,000
Attendance on course	7,532,111
Subscribers of telephone betting	2,986,829
ARS	46,509
A-PAT *	2,940,320
*A-PAT includes internet betting and telephone betting	
Turnover	¥2,759,138,078,900
on course	¥140,654,219,000
off course (including telephone betting)	¥2,618,483,859,900
Percentage on course vs. off course	5.1 : 94.9
Horses in training	8,315
Owners	2,346
Trainers	224
Jockeys	161
Training Assistants	1,157
Grooms	1,631

Japanese Principal Race Results

25th The February Stakes (GI)

Tokyo Racecourse, February 24, 2008
 Value of race: ¥184,440,000
 4-year-olds & Up, International, 1600m, Dirt Standard, Fine
 1:35:3 (Course record 1:34:7)
 16 runners
 Pari-mutuel handle: ¥24,059,552,400
 On-course 5.0%
 Off-course 95.0%
 February Stakes only: ¥14,430,208,100
 Attendance: 53,029
 1st: Vermilion (Yutaka Take, 57.0kg) db.h.6,
 El Condor Pasa – Scarlet Lady by Sunday Silence,
 O- Sunday Racing Co. Ltd. T- Sei Ishizaka B- Northern Farm,
 Winning money: ¥97,528,000
 2nd: Blue Concorde (Hideaki Miyuki, 57.0kg) b.h.8,
 Fusaichi Concorde – Ebisu Family by Brian's Time
 3rd: Wild Wonder (Yasunari Iwata, 57.0kg) db.h.6,
 Brian's Time – Waltz Dancer by Sunday Silence

38th The Takamatsunomiya Kinen (GI)

Chukyo Racecourse, March 30, 2008
 Value of race: ¥185,960,000
 4-year-olds & Up, International,
 1200m, Turf Firm, Drizzle
 1:07:1 (Course record 1:06:7)
 18 runners
 Pari-mutuel handle: ¥18,034,870,200
 On-course 4.0%
 Off-course 96.0%
 Takamatsunomiya Kinen only: ¥13,765,712,400
 Attendance: 37,566
 1st: Fine Grain (Hideaki Miyuki, 57.0kg) db.h.5,
 Fuji Kiseki – Mill Grain by Polish Precedent,
 O- Shadai Race H. T- Hiroyuki Nagahama B- Shadai Farm,
 Winning money: ¥98,822,000
 2nd: Kinshasa no Kiseki (Yasunari Iwata, 57.0kg) b.h.5,
 Fuji Kiseki – Keltshaan by Pleasant Colony
 3rd: Suzuka Phoenix (Yuichi Fukunaga, 57.0kg) ch.h.6,
 Sunday Silence – Rose of Suzuka by Fairy King



Japan Racing Journal Vol. 16 No. 2 Issue 91

The Japan Association for International Horse Racing

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