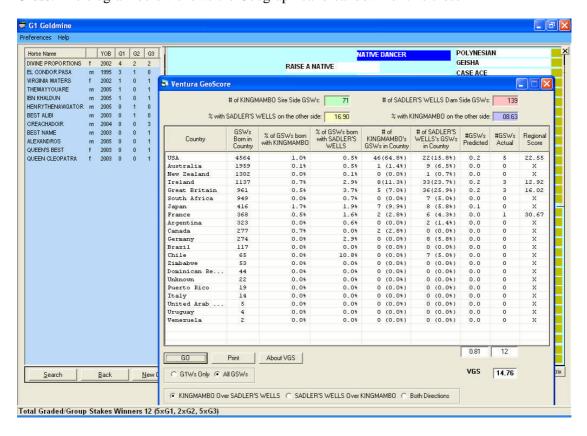
The KING, SADLER's and SHIRLEY

Leo Tsatsaronis, April 2008

The emergence of Shuttle stallions and the ease of transporting horses across the world has seen the emergence of Global Super Crosses where a pedigree cross produces superior racehorses in multiple regions rather than the regional crosses that we have been accustomed to in the previous 20-30 years.

KINGMAMBO over mares with SADLER'S WELLS has produced 12 GSWs [Graded Stakes Winners] in 4 different countries with a VGS of a whopping 14.7. This means that this cross produces GSWs over 14 times faster than statistically expected. This is an emerging *Super Cross*. The diagram below shows the Geographical breakdown of this cross



The diagram shows that KINGMAMBO over SADLER'S WELLS *should* have produced less than one GSW worldwide yet has *actually* produced 12 GSWs in 4 different countries.

A well known *Super Cross* is SADLER'S WELLS over mares with SHIRLEY HEIGHTS. This has produced 46 GSWs with a **VGS of 2.2** which is very high given the volume of GSWs produced.

So......if SADLER'S has an affinity with SHIRLEY.....and KINGMAMBO has an affinity with SADLER'S.....would KINGMAMBO have an affinity with SHIRLEY?

KINGMAMBO over mares with SHIRLEY HEIGHTS has produced 6 GSWs with a VGS of 4.6. Given that these two sirelines do not naturally exist in the same country, this is a very high result. To summarise

Kingmambo x Sadler's Wells 12 GSWs VGS 14.7 Kingmambo x Shirley Heights 6 GSWs VGS 4.6

KINGMAMBO of course is a superior sire and one could argue that at US\$300k a serve, he only saw the very best SADLER'S and SHIRLEY mares. If a cross is indeed a Super Cross, then it should be extendable and apply to sons and grandsons.

KING'S BEST is KINGMAMBO's best sire son in Europe. It is fair to say he has been a solid stallion but has not achieved the heights expected of him when first retired, *but*, look at his results with mares carrying SADLER'S or SHIRLEY:

King's Best x Sadler's Wells 4 GSWs VGS 12 King's Best x Shirley Heights 3 GSWs VGS 3.9

So KING'S BEST with both is showing the same success rate as his sire KINGMAMBO which tends to indicate that

there <u>is</u> an extendable affinity that is being passed along. An important aspect of this analysis is that these crosses can be applied in most countries of the world so it's a practical Super Cross that can be planned for.

Footnote: DUBAI DESTINATION produced his first G1 winner last year. What do think you'll find in the dam?

Leo Tsatsaronis

Bio

Leo Tsatsaronis is the designer and architect of the G1 Goldmine pedigree software. Leo is a successful hobby breeder and uses G1 Goldmine to research suitable stallions for his own mares. Leo can be contacted on Leo. Tsatsaronis@G1Goldmine.com.

What is the VGS?

VGS stands for Ventura Geo Score named after it's inventor Michael Ventura. The VGS measures the impact of crossing two ancestors (for instance Green Desert and Shirley Heights), by comparing how many Graded Stakes Winners (GSWs) the cross should have got compared to how many it actually did get.

But how do we determine how many GSWs a cross "should" have got?

G1 Goldmine reports that in GB there are 34 GSWs descended of GREEN DESERT.

G1 Goldmine also reports that in GB, SHIRLEY HEIGHTS is in 5.6% of all GSWs on the dam side i.e. 1 in 20 GSWs in GB have SHIRLEY HEIGHTS somewhere in the dams.

Therefore the number of GREEN DESERT descended GSWs that **should** have SHIRLEY HEIGHTS on the other side is 5.6% of GREEN DESERT's 34 GSWs is 1.9. In GB, this cross has **actually** produced 4 GSWs. Dividing the actual into the predicted (4 / 1.9) gives us a VGS for GB of **2.09**.

This means that the GREEN DESERT over SHIRLEY HEIGHTS cross is producing GSWs over 2 times faster than statistically predicted in GB. Applying this logic by geographic region provides a geographical analysis and using a weighted average formula, we can calculate an overall world-wide score.

When the number of GSWs predicted for a cross is equal to the number of GSWs it actually gets, the cross will get a score of 1.00. A cross that outperforms how well it ought to have done has a score over 1.00, and if it underperforms how well it ought to have done it gets a score under 1.00.