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### NICKS AS SAI (SIRE LINE AFFINITY) VALUES

**SAI** values are generated by the computer program FirstCross 2.0 from CompuSire. They are not the traditional A/B/C/D/E letters assigned by Jack Werk and others, but reflect the same idea. To quote one of Jack Werk's partners, Roger Lyons, creator of CompuSire: "An SAI of 1.0 means that the cross is precisely as effective as it should be, relative to the total representation of the sire and broodmare sire lines in the population as a whole, meaning that the two lines really have no special affinity. An SAI of 1.25 is a reasonable minimum value for the range that can be considered favorable....One of the advantages of the SAI is that it can be applied to various combinations of ancestors in the sire and broodmare sire lines to indicate whether or not an affinity between the sire and dam is confirmed by a greater sire-line affinity further back. In the absence of a measurable affinity between the sire and broodmare sire, a favorable SAI that applies to crosses of ancestors of the sire and broodmare sire have decreasing credibility, relative to the distance removed."

The calculations are based on % unrestricted stakes winners within the last 12 years or so. They do not take into consideration crosses which have never been tried or crosses which have produced good runners, restricted stakes winners, or stakes-placed runners. They do not measure the biomechanics of the foal or predict the quality of care it will receive as a racehorse.

**SAI's of 1.25 or higher can be considered to be B or A nicks. The higher the number, the stronger the nick or affinity of sire and broodmare sire. The closer the number to the upper left corner of the 16-block grid, and the closer to the top line 1, the more important the nick.**

### DOSAGE PROFILE

A **Dosage Profile** is a series of 5 numbers created by Dr. Steven Roman representing the aptitudinal type contributions of certain influential sires (chefs-de-race) present in the first 4 generations of a horse's pedigree. The points contributed by these sires fall into 5 categories: Brilliant (speed), Intermediate, Classic, Solid, and Professional (stamina). The value of the number is influenced by the position of that sire in the pedigree: the first generation sire contributes double the points of the second generation sire, etc. The sire must be designated as a chef-de-race to contribute any points, however. A **Quality Rating (QR)** is a number designated by Jack Werk which reflects the number and types of chefs-de-race in the pedigree. The higher the number, the greater "quality" of the sires present. Stakes winners tend to average a quality rating of 6 or 7. The **Dosage Index (DI)** indicates the racing distance aptitude of the foal or ratio of speed to stamina. A low number indicates stamina/route, a high speed/sprint. Most Kentucky Derby winners have had DI values below 4.00. In theory, a number higher than 4.00 predicts that the racer would not be able to run the Derby distance of 1-1/4 miles. A perfect DI value in theory is 1.00. The **Center of Distribution (CD)**, said to be more precise than DI, is a number indicating the balance of speed and stamina in a pedigree relative to the midpoint on a scale of +2.00 for pure brilliant (speed) to -2.00 for pure professional (stamina). A CD value of 0 is theoretically perfect. The Kentucky Derby guideline places the desired number below 1.25.

### ANALYSIS BASIS

<b>Dosage:</b>	<b>Quality Rating (QR):</b>	<b>Sire Affinity Index:</b>	<b>Inbreeding:</b>
<b>DI less than 4.0</b> <b>CD under 1.25</b>	<b>5 plus – stakes winners</b> <b>average 6 or more</b>	<b>Value 1.25 or higher</b> <b>Number of crosses</b> <b>Position of crosses</b>	<b>Presence</b> <b>Siblings</b> <b>Dams</b>

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