TRADING THE RACES

The Member Handbook

Every tool, every number, explained

A complete guide to the platform — what each screen is for, what every column means, and how to build your own read of a race. Written to be printed and kept beside the screen.

Nothing in this handbook tells you what to bet. It tells you how to read what is in front of you, so the call is yours. That distinction is the whole design of the platform, and it runs through every page that follows.

Contents

Chapters 1 to 3 get you working today. The rest can wait for a quiet afternoon.

01

Getting started

What the platform is for, how to get your bearings in twenty minutes, and the short routine that turns a race card into a decision.

CHAPTER 1

Welcome — and what this platform is

Trading the Races is a race-day workspace. It gathers everything you would otherwise have open in nine browser tabs — live exchange prices, form, pace, connections, going, stewards, weather — and puts it on one screen so you can spend your time thinking about the race instead of hunting for the pieces.

The one idea worth understanding first

Most racing products sell you an answer. This one sells you the working.

Every screen here is built to show you *why* a number is what it is, and to let you disagree with it. The ratings sit next to the market price rather than replacing it. The builders do the arithmetic but never choose the runners. The models we have tested are published with their results — including, and especially, the ones that failed.

> THE LINE WORTH REMEMBERING
>
> **A tool shows you the reasoning and lets you overrule it. A tip asks you to trust it.**
> Everything in this handbook is the first kind.

What you get

COVERAGE	WHAT IT INCLUDES
Australia & NZ	Full race cards, live Betfair win and place prices on both sides, TAB fixed odds, our ratings and fair price, speed maps, trainer and jockey strike rates, going, rail, weather, scratchings, gear changes and steward mail
UK & Ireland	Full race cards with Racing Post-style form — Official Rating, RPR, Topspeed, course-and-distance records, spotlight comments — plus a bookmaker board comparing 20-plus books against the Betfair price
Tools	Quaddie Builder, Exotics Builder, Race Day Worksheet, AI Race Cards, research datasets as CSV

What it deliberately is not

It is not a tipping service. You will not find a daily selection to follow. We have tested a number of selection models properly and published what happened to each; several of them lost money and were retired. Chapter 17 covers that in full, because it is the most honest thing on the platform and it explains why the tools are built the way they are.

It is not financial advice. Racing involves risk and the platform makes no claim about what you will achieve using it.

Two things that will save you confusion later

Australia/NZ and the UK/Ireland are separate screens, not tabs. Members Live runs as two boards with their own web addresses. You switch with the link in the header, which opens the other region in a new tab so you can keep both on the go. Most people end up with one on each monitor.

The exchange is the reference price. Wherever you see a market price on this platform, it is the Betfair win price — the price you could back at. That single choice is what makes every number on the site comparable with every other one, and it is why results are settled the way they are. Chapter 13 explains it properly.

> **IF YOU ARE ON A RACE DAY PASS**
>
> Your pass unlocks the **entire** toolkit — exactly what a monthly member sees, for 48 hours from the moment you paid. Nothing is held back. Read Chapter 2, then Chapter 3, and you will be working properly inside half an hour.

CHAPTER 2

Your first twenty minutes

Do these six things in order. By the end you will know where everything lives and you will have worked one race properly, which is the only way any of this actually sticks.

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1. **Open Race Day HQ and read the welcome.**
   This is the page you land on when you log in, and it is where the platform is explained rather than where the day's data lives. It gives you a short first-week path, the whole guide library with a reading time on each item, and the record of what we have tested. Nothing on it changes race to race, so there is no hurry.

2. **Open "How to read a race card" once.**
   It sits on Race Day HQ and covers every cue on a card — the ratings, the price columns, the pace bar, the money — for AU/NZ and for UK/IRE. Ten minutes there saves a lot of squinting later.

3. **Open a race card and press the Speed map tab.**
   Do not look for a horse yet. Look at the *picture*. One runner clearly on top with a gap behind it is a very different race from four leaders bunched together. That single glance tells you more about how the race will be run than any rating.

4. **Work that race on Members Live.**
   Pick a race that jumps in about twenty minutes so there is a real market. Sort the field by `Rtg`, then by `BF`, and notice which runners move a long way between the two orders. Those are the horses where our read and the market's read disagree — the most interesting rows on the card.

5. **Press ↗ Monitor and look at the whole day.**
   The same day at one row per race, next to jump first. You are not looking for a bet here — you are looking for where the money and the movement are, so you know which race to open next. Click any row and the full card drops open underneath it. When you are ready, write one alert rule and leave it running; it will go quiet at first, which is it working.

6. **Pin two runners to the Worksheet.**
   Use the clipboard button on any runner and then `Pop out` the worksheet. Drag it to a second screen if you have one. That window is now watching those runners' prices for you while you get on with the next race.

> **ON A PHONE**
>
> The live race cards are wide by necessity — there is a lot on a row. Turn your phone sideways and the card lays out properly. If you would rather stay in portrait there is a "View in portrait anyway" link on the prompt, but landscape is genuinely better.

Where everything lives

SCREEN	USE IT FOR
Race Day HQ	Learning the platform. The guides, the race-card legend, and how we test
Late Mail	Starting the day. Conditions and rail, scratchings, gear changes, stewards. AU & NZ
Members Live · AU & NZ	Working an individual Australian or New Zealand race
Members Live · UK & IRE	The same for Britain and Ireland, with the full form block and the bookmaker board
Race Day Monitor	Watching the whole card at once, and alerts you write yourself
Quaddie Builder	Building a quaddie with the form read beside each leg
Exotics Builder	Every other exotic — trifecta, first four, quinella, exacta, doubles, trebles, multis
Race Day Worksheet	Watching a shortlist of runners across meetings, on a second screen
AI Race Cards	A written analysis of every race, printable
Testing Programme	What we have tested, what survived, what did not
Research Datasets	CSV downloads of the day's data

CHAPTER 3

The five-minute race routine

A repeatable order of operations for a single race. It works because it goes from the general to the specific — shape first, horses second, price last — which stops you falling in love with a runner before you understand the race it is in.

Minute one — the conditions

Track rating, rail position, weather. A Heavy 9 with the rail out ten metres is a different event from a Good 4 on the fence, and it changes which runners can win before you have looked at a single one of them. All four sit at the top of the Late Mail desk for the track you have selected, and the headline three are on the race-card header as well.

Minute two — the shape

Open the speed map. Ask three questions:

- **Who leads?** One clear leader usually gets an easy time in front.
- **Is the lead contested?** Two or three natural leaders drawn close together tend to burn each other off, which helps the runners settling behind them.
- **Who is out the back?** A backmarker needs the race to fall apart in front. If the tempo looks soft, they need a lot to go right.

Minute three — the contenders

Now open Members Live and sort by `Rtg`. The top four rated runners are highlighted for you as a shortlist. Treat it as exactly that — a place to start narrowing, not a set of selections. Read each one's last five starts, the barrier, and whether it has won at this course or over this trip.

Minute four — the connections

Check the trainer and jockey strike rates on the rows you like, and the trainer/jockey combo. **Read the run count before the percentage, every single time.** A 25% strike from twelve rides is three wins and could easily be luck. A 17% from nine hundred rides is a fact about the rider. Chapter 15 goes into why this matters more than almost anything else on the card.

Minute five — the price

Only now look at the market. Put our fair price (`TTR$`) next to the live exchange price (`BF`) and see where they disagree.

> HOW TO USE A GAP BETWEEN OUR PRICE AND THE MARKET'S
>
> **A gap is a question, not an answer.** It means our model and the market are reading the race differently, and the useful next move is to work out *why* — the barrier, the pace, the going, a jockey booking, a gear change. Sometimes the reason is obvious and the market is right. Sometimes you will decide it isn't. Either way you have learned something about the race, which a bare signal would never have taught you.

Two extra checks worth building into the habit. Look at `Vol` — the money already matched — because a $3.00 with $40,000 behind it is a far more reliable number than a $3.00 with $200 behind it. And glance at `Mkt` to see whether the price has been firming or drifting through the day.

> **BEFORE YOU COMMIT**
>
> Check the scratchings one last time. A single late scratching changes the pace map, the barriers either side of it, the field size — and, if you are on an exotic, the number of combinations you are actually holding.

02

The tools

Seven screens, each built for a different job. This part explains what each one is for, what it shows, and the details that are not obvious from looking at it.

- 04 — Race Day HQ, and the Late Mail
- 05 — Members Live
- 06 — The Race Day Monitor
- 07 — The Bookmaker Board
- 08 — The builders
- 09 — The Race Day Worksheet
- 10 — AI Race Cards

CHAPTER 4

Race Day HQ, and the Late Mail

Two screens with two jobs. Race Day HQ is where the platform is explained — it is the page you land on, and it is the one to read first. The Late Mail desk is the day's context: what has changed since the fields were declared.

Race Day HQ — what is on it

SECTION	WHAT IT GIVES YOU
`Welcome`	A short note from Glen, addressed to you, and a way to get hold of him
`Start with these three`	The first-week path — what to open, what to read, and what to ignore for now
`The guides`	Everything we have written, in one grid with a reading time on each: the platform guides, this handbook, and the racing lessons
`How to read a race card`	The full legend for every cue, rating, price column and pace bar — with an AU/NZ and a UK/IRE version
`Models Overview`	What each model does and how it is built
`How we test`	The Testing Programme and the sample-size lesson — the honest record, including the models we cut
`Why the exchange`	Where BSP comes from and why the place market pays what it pays
`The tools`	Tiles to everywhere else, each saying what the tool is *for*

THERE IS DELIBERATELY NO LIVE DATA ON THIS PAGE

Race Day HQ used to be the day's data desk. It was changed in August 2026 because a page that is trying to teach you something should not also be flashing prices at you — the moment one panel is live, the teaching becomes decoration around it. Everything that moves now lives on Members Live, the Monitor, or the Late Mail desk.

The Late Mail desk

Australian and New Zealand meetings only, one at a time from a track selector. Four things, all of which can change between the morning fields and the jump:

PANEL	WHAT IT GIVES YOU
`Weather & conditions`	Conditions, temperature, wind direction and speed, track rating, rail position
`Scratchings`	Who has come out, by race
`Gear changes`	Blinkers on, tongue-tie off, first-time gear — by race
`Steward reports`	Official stewards notices, by race

TWO THINGS PEOPLE MISS

The scratchings, gear changes and steward panels start closed. They have a count in the header — if it says a number greater than zero, there is something in there worth a look. Click the header to open.

The quickest way in is not the menu. Every AU and NZ race card header carries a chip with the temperature, the track rating and the rail. That chip is a link — click it and the Late Mail desk opens in a new tab. It is exactly where you are standing when you want to know whether the rail has moved.

WHY AU AND NZ ONLY

The steward notes come from the Australian stewards' own feeds and the scratchings from Punting Form. There is no British or Irish equivalent behind this page. On a UK or Irish card the going, the draw bias and the non-runners are on the race card itself.

Speed maps and strike rates moved

Both used to have their own panel on Race Day HQ. They were removed in August 2026 because they were duplicates rather than extras: the speed map is a tab on every race card, and the trainer, jockey and combo strike rates sit on every runner row. Both are closer to where you use them. Chapter 14 covers pace, chapter 15 covers strike rates.

CHAPTER 5

Members Live

Where you work an individual race. Every runner, our read and the live market side by side, updating continuously.

Two boards, two addresses

Australia and New Zealand run on one page; the United Kingdom and Ireland on another. There are no region tabs — the pill in the header opens the other region in a new tab. Keep both open if you follow both.

How often it updates

WHAT	HOW OFTEN
Prices — TAB, Betfair back and lay, place, volume	`every 2 seconds`
The full card — fields, scratchings, results	`every 15 seconds`
Speed map and strike rates	`every 5 minutes`

The header shows a countdown to the next full refresh and the time of the last one, plus a manual refresh button if you want it now.

> **A WORD ON PRICE LATENCY**
>
> Prices here come from the exchange via our own feed and are refreshed continuously, but **they are not a substitute for a dedicated trading terminal in the final seconds before a jump.** If you are trading the last thirty seconds of a market, do it in software built for that. Use this screen for the analysis and the decision.

What is on every runner

Who it is — saddlecloth, silks, name, barrier, jockey and trainer, and the last five starts.

Our read — the TTR rating out of 100 and our fair price.

The market — fixed odds, Betfair back and lay on the win market, both sides of the place market, weight of money, and total matched.

The cues — a star for an elite jockey, a green name for a rider in form, a snowflake for a cold stable, a flame for a hot trainer-and-jockey combination. These are shorthand for numbers already on the row, put there so you can scan a field in seconds.

Things worth knowing

- **The column headings sort.** Tap `Rtg`, `TAB`, `BF` or `Vol` to re-order the field. Sorting by rating then by price and watching what moves is the fastest way to find the interesting runners.
- **The top four rated are shown as a shortlist** under each pre-race field. It is labelled as a starting point, not a tip, and that is exactly how it is meant.

- **Tap the chart icon** on any runner for its full price and money movement through the day.
- **"How to read a race card"** covers every cue in detail, for both AU/NZ and UK/IRE. It moved to Race Day HQ in August 2026, when Members Live was cut back to the cards, their charts and the market movers.
- **Market Movers** shows what has firmed and drifted, with an on/off switch that remembers your preference on that device.
- **Show last 24 hours** brings back races that have already run — useful in the evening, or if you are looking at an overseas card that has finished.
- **Once a race runs**, the card lists the finishing order with each runner's position and the price it settled at.

Working across two monitors

Any race, any form card and any Betfair chart can be lifted out of the page into its own window and dragged onto a second screen.

- **A race.** Every race card header carries a `Pop out` button. The window shows the identical field table and keeps ticking on the same two-second live prices as the page it came from.
- **A form card or a Betfair chart.** Open one as usual and press `Pop out` in its header — or hold *shift* while clicking the form or chart icon on a runner row to skip straight to a window.
- **One window per item.** Two races can sit side by side on the second monitor, as can several form cards. Clicking the same race or runner again brings its existing window back to the front rather than opening a duplicate.
- **They remember where you put them.** Park a chart on the left-hand screen, close it, and the next chart you pop out opens there. Nothing is remembered between devices — it is per browser.

> **IF A WINDOW DOES NOT APPEAR**
>
> Your browser has blocked the pop-up. Allow pop-ups for the site and it will behave; until you do, the content opens in an ordinary new tab instead so you still get to it.

Light or dark

The header carries a `Light` / `Dark` button. It switches the dense data surfaces between a dark theme and a light one: these race cards, the odds board above them, the Race Day Monitor grid, and both builders. The button names where you are going rather than where you are, so it reads *Light* while the screen is dark.

The reason it exists is a working one rather than a cosmetic one. A worksheet gets printed, and a card gets read on a bright screen in daylight — and the answer is different on a laptop in the sun and on a second monitor in a dark room. So the choice is remembered **per device** rather than on your account, and the two are allowed to disagree.

- **Windows follow.** Anything you have already popped out switches at the same moment, so a race on the second screen cannot end up in the opposite theme to the page it came from.
- **Nothing else changes.** Every price, rating, margin and result is the same number in either theme. A scratched runner still reads struck out, a watched row still carries its tint, and profit and loss are still told apart by colour — the shades are restated for a light background rather than left to wash out.

- **It does not cover the whole site.** The marketing pages and your account screens stay as they are. This is deliberate: the theme covers the screens you work on, where there is a real argument for it, rather than being half-applied everywhere.

What is different on the UK & Ireland board

The UK/Ireland card carries a much fuller form block, because that data exists there and punters expect it: Official Rating, Racing Post Rating, Topspeed, the horse's form figures with days since its last run and any headgear, the trainer's last fourteen days, whether it has won at this course or over this trip, breeding and ownership, and a written spotlight comment. Above the cards sits the bookmaker board, which has a chapter of its own.

Fixed odds there are shown from one UK book rather than TAB, prices are decimal without a dollar sign, volumes are in pounds or euros, and times are shown in local time with the day and date.

CHAPTER 6

The Race Day Monitor

The whole day's card at one row per race, and alerts you write yourself for the moment something on it changes. It never places a bet.

Why it exists

A race card is thirty columns wide. That is the right shape for working one race and the wrong shape for watching thirty — on Members Live you scroll a stack of cards, and by the time you reach the bottom the top has moved. The Monitor is the other view of the same day: every race on one screen, next to jump first, with just enough of each to tell you which one is worth opening.

Open it with the `↗ Monitor` button in the Members Live header. It opens on whichever region you were already looking at, and it pops out to its own window — so an Australian card and a British one can sit on two screens at once.

The row

COLUMN	WHAT IT IS
`Jump`	Time to the off, and the track and race number
`Fld`	Runners not scratched, with a note of how many have come out
`Matched`	Win-market money matched across the whole field
`Book`	The back-side book percentage — near 100% is a tight, formed market
`Favourite`	The shortest-priced runner, and how far it has moved since the day's opening tick
`WOM`	Weight of money on the favourite: the back share of back plus lay
`TTR top-rated`	Our highest-rated runner in the race, and its price
`Mkt v TTR`	How the market sat against our figure on that runner
`Mover`	The biggest price move in the race

Click any row and the full field table opens underneath it — the same card as Members Live, on the same two-second prices, because it is literally the same card rather than a second copy of it. A race that has run stays on the board for twenty minutes rather than vanishing at the judge's call, because the row is how you check what just happened.

TWO COLUMNS THAT BEHAVE ODDLY ON PURPOSE

Book reads blank until *every* non-scratched runner is priced. A book is a sum of implied probabilities, so one missing runner understates it by exactly that runner's share — a partial book reads generous when what it really shows is a gap. A blank cell means the market has not filled in yet.

Mover ignores any runner that opened above $50. A $200 chance drifting to $400 has moved 100% and means nothing; left in, it would win "biggest mover" in nearly every race and quietly turn a steam detector into a longshot detector.

MKT V TTR IS DESCRIPTIVE

It reports how the market sat against our number on that runner and nothing more. It is not a value claim, not a suggestion and not a selection — the same footing as every other place our rating meets a price on this platform.

Find market

The sidebar down the left narrows the board. Type into the box to search by track, by race, or by one of the runners named on a row; or click meetings in the list to filter to just those, clicking more than one to combine them. Each meeting shows its race count and a countdown to its next jump, and carries a dot when one of your rules matches a race there.

- **It collapses to a rail** when you want the full width for the grid, and starts collapsed on a small screen. If a filter is still on, the rail carries a count — a forgotten filter behind a hidden sidebar would otherwise read as "no racing today".
- **The runner search has an honest limit.** The grid carries three named runners per race — the favourite, our top-rated and the mover — so that is what a runner search can see. It says so under the box rather than implying a search of the whole field.

Alerts — rules you write yourself

A rule is a subject plus one or more conditions. The subject is **the race**, **the market favourite**, **the TTR top-rated runner** or **the biggest mover**. The conditions test minutes to jump, field size, book percentage, money matched, scratchings, price, price move percentage, market-versus-TTR percentage, or weight of money.

So: "*When the TTR top-rated runner: price move % is at least 15.*" Or, with two conditions, "*When the race: minutes to jump is at most 5 AND book % is at most 105.*"

- **Every condition on a rule must be true at once.** There is deliberately no either/or — for that, write two rules. Mixed and/or needs brackets, and a small builder cannot express brackets honestly.
- **The alert tells you the value.** Not just "your rule fired" but "price move % is at least +15% (now +18.2%)". An alert you have to go and check defeats the purpose of having one.
- **Once per rule per race.** A condition that drops out and comes back does not alert again.
- **An unknown never passes.** If the board cannot yet answer a condition — the book is not complete, the exchange has not opened — the rule does not fire. An alert about a hole in the data arriving as a fact about the market is the fastest way to learn to ignore the panel.

WHY A NEW RULE GOES QUIET AT FIRST

A rule **arms silently**. Its first pass records what already matches and fires nothing; only a change *after* that counts as an event.

Without it, opening the board at three in the afternoon would fire every rule against every race that had been matching for hours — and writing your first rule mid-afternoon would be the loudest moment in the product. So the silence when you save a rule is the feature working. It fires on the next race that crosses the line you drew.

How it tells you

Per rule, pick any of: an on-screen message, a highlighted row on the grid, a sound, a desktop notification, or an email.

- **Sound and desktop notifications need one click to arm**, once per device. Browsers block both until you have interacted with the page, so there is an `Enable sound` button and the press itself is the interaction. That is browser policy rather than a fault — but until you press it, a tab left open all morning stays silent. The on-screen message and the alert list always work.
- **The chime is a two-note ping, not an alarm.** Most of what this reports is ordinary, and an alarm that usually means "something normal happened" is one people mute — including on the day it matters.

While you are away

Ticking `Email me` does two things at once: it emails you, and it has the rule watched on our servers so it fires with your browser shut. Two things to know about it, both stated on the rule itself rather than left to be discovered.

- **It is the while-you-are-away tier, not the sharper one.** The data behind it refreshes about once a minute, so a server-watched rule can never be as quick as the two-second board in front of you. Anyone who reads that the other way round is wrong in the direction that costs money.
- **It covers Australian and New Zealand racing today.** A UK or Irish rule is browser-only for now and says so. A rule that silently never fired while you were away would be indistinguishable from a very selective one, which is why it is written on the rule rather than buried here.

You are never told twice. Whichever watcher notices a crossing first records it; the other finds it already recorded and does nothing.

The feed, and the record

The list beside the board is a **working list for this session** and clears when you close the window — it says so on screen. The `History` tab is the kept record: every alert with its race, the value that tripped it, and whether a browser caught it live or the away-watch caught it while you were gone.

WHAT THE HISTORY DELIBERATELY DOES NOT CARRY

There is no profit-and-loss column, and there is not going to be one. "Your rule fired 43 times" is a record. "...and returned 12%" is a performance claim about a strategy, and it would change what this product is. What you did next is your business, not a claim we make.

The line under all of it

Nothing on the Monitor places a bet, and no rule type ever will. An alert is a notification that a condition *you* defined has occurred — your rule, your judgement, our plumbing. If you have used trading software that automates bets, this is deliberately the other half of that: the watching, the grid and the alert, without the automation.

CHAPTER 7

The Bookmaker Board

United Kingdom and Ireland only. Every runner is a row, every bookmaker is a column, and the point of it is to find the book that is out of line — not to form a view on the race.

How to read it in one sentence

THE TRICK

Scan for brightness, not for prices. Most books quote the same number, and that agreement is noise. The cells are shaded against par — the price most books are quoting — so a bright cell is a book longer than the field and a faded one is shorter. You are hunting the outliers, and they light up.

WHAT YOU SEE	WHAT IT MEANS
`Gold box`	The top price on that row
`Bright, bold`	Longer than most books are quoting
`Normal`	Sitting on par with everyone else
`Faded`	Shorter than par
`Cyan columns`	Exchanges. Shown for reference, at the far right
`·`	That book has not quoted this runner

The three columns beside the runner

Runner, **Best**, **BF** and **Over** stay frozen on the left while the rest of the board scrolls, so the comparison you are making is always on screen.

- **Best** — the longest price across the bookmakers, with the book named underneath. *Exchanges are deliberately excluded from this.* If Betfair counted as a "book", the board would keep telling you the exchange was the best price, which is true and useless. Excluding it makes the comparison mean something.
- **BF** — the live Betfair back price, as the benchmark.
- **Over** — how far the best book sits above the Betfair price. Green when it clears about 2%, red when it is negative. **This figure is before commission** — it answers "is a bookmaker longer than the exchange right now", not "what will I net".

The board percentage

In the race header you will see something like *best board 106.4%*. That is the book percentage if you took the best available price on every runner. A perfectly fair book is 100%. Because this figure takes the best price available anywhere on the board, it reads far lower than any single bookmaker’s own book — under about 105% is an unusually generous board, and it is coloured green at that point. The lower the number, the better the board is overall. Hover it and it will also tell you what Betfair reads.

Practical notes

- **Decimal or fractional** — the Dec/Frac toggle remembers your choice on that device. Prices that do not sit on the traditional fractional ladder (exchange prices, mostly) stay decimal rather than being forced into an invented fraction.
- **Inline it shows one meeting at a time**, chosen from the track strip with a countdown to each jump. **Pop out** opens a window showing every meeting stacked — that is the second-monitor version, and it reopens where you left it.
- **It refreshes on its own** — about every five minutes normally, speeding up to once a minute when the next race is inside fifteen minutes. The pop-out window refreshes every forty-five seconds.
- **It empties at the end of the card**, which is correct rather than broken. It fills again when tomorrow's cards load.

> **ALWAYS CHECK THE BOOK ITSELF**
>
> Board prices come from a racecard feed and can lag a fast-moving market. Treat the board as a shopping list telling you *where* to look, then confirm the price with the bookmaker before you bet.

CHAPTER 8

The builders

Two tools for building exotic tickets. Neither picks runners for you — you tick, they do the arithmetic and show you what it costs.

The arithmetic that catches everyone out

Combinations multiply. Four legs of 2 × 3 × 2 × 4 is 48 combinations, and adding one more runner to that last leg takes it to 60. This is why exotics get expensive so fast, and it is the single most useful thing the builders show you: the cost updates live as you tick, so you can see a ticket getting away from you before you have committed to it.

Flexi, properly explained

WHAT FLEXI ACTUALLY DOES

A flexi bet spreads a fixed budget across every combination instead of paying a full unit on each. A 48-combination ticket costs $48 at a dollar a combination. Put in $24 and you are on at 50% — you hold every combination, and you collect 50% of the dividend.

Flexi does not change your chance of winning. It changes the size of the collect. That is the whole idea, and it is what the percentage figure in the builder is telling you.

Quaddie Builder

One job, done thoroughly: the four quaddie legs at an Australian or New Zealand meeting.

- Each runner shows a form strength score, barrier, trainer, jockey, last five starts, a pace bar, and **both a TAB and a Betfair price** — the Betfair one purely as a visual comparison.
- **Dividend context** — where we have enough history for that track, it shows the median recent quaddie dividend and a projected collect for your ticket. That turns "48 combinations for $24" into something you can actually judge.
- **Flexi from a budget** — type what you want to spend and it tells you your percentage, and warns you when your budget already covers the whole ticket.
- **Print or Save** gives you a clean printable ticket.

Exotics Builder

Everything else, across nine bet types: Trifecta, First Four, Quinella, Exacta, SRM Place, Double, Treble, Quaddie and fixed-odds Multi. Australian and New Zealand meetings, priced off TAB.

BET FAMILY	HOW IT WORKS HERE
`Single-race tote`	Trifecta, first four, quinella, exacta. Tap runners to box them; use the star to pin a banker. Full or Flexi
`Multi-leg tote`	Double, treble, quaddie. Leg columns side by side, combinations are the legs multiplied
`SRM · Place`	One race, all selections to place. Shows the multiplier and the return if they all place. Flexi does not apply
`Fixed-odds Multi`	A bet slip spanning meetings, up to twelve legs, win or place per leg, with an each-way toggle. Combination multis — Yankees, Goliaths and the rest — are offered up to eight legs; above that the straight multi still prices

The form read — the members-only layer

This is what separates your view from the free preview:

- **Leg shape** — each leg is labelled *banker*, *moderate* or *open*, which tells you where to spend your combinations rather than which horse to back.
- **Runner tags** — B for a banker, $ for value, V for vulnerable.
- **Apply suggested read** — fills in a starting ticket from the form read and explains, runner by runner, why each one is there. Then change it. That is the point of it: it saves you the setup, not the thinking.
- **Per-runner form** — open the full record on any runner without leaving the builder.
- **Copy ticket** puts a formatted ticket on your clipboard.

> **TWO CHECKS BEFORE ANY EXOTIC**
>
> **Tote pools pay a dividend set after the race.** Every projected figure is a guide based on past pools, not settled odds.
>
> **Check late scratchings.** One scratching reshapes a leg, changes your combination count and changes what you are actually holding — and on a quaddie the whole ticket must be in before the first leg jumps.

CHAPTER 9

The Race Day Worksheet

A pop-out window that watches a shortlist of runners for you across every meeting, so you are not clicking between race cards to check on a price.

How it works

1. **Pin runners**
   using the clipboard button on any runner on either Members Live board. You can hold up to sixty.
2. **Open the worksheet**
   from the launcher in the Members Live header. It opens as its own window.
3. **Drag it to a second screen.**
   It remembers the position and size and reopens there.

What each row gives you

The runner, its live exchange price, whether that price is firming or drifting, a countdown to the off, and our read. Click any row to expand it into the full form record and the price chart. Sort by jump time, by track or by the order you pinned them, and group by race if you prefer.

Things worth knowing

- Australian and New Zealand prices update every five seconds; UK and Irish prices, along with everything's status and results, update every minute.
- Once a runner's race is resulted it drops into a collapsed *Finished* section rather than cluttering the list.
- **It clears itself.** Runners drop off a few hours after their race, so you start each day with a clean sheet. There is a Clear all button if you want it sooner.

CHAPTER 10

AI Race Cards

A written analysis of every race on the day's cards, produced by machine from the same data you can see yourself. It does not give selections.

AI Race Cards

A written analysis of every race on the day's cards. Pick a region — this screen does have AU & NZ and UK & Ireland tabs — then a meeting and a race from the left-hand list.

Each analysis sets up the race, works through the genuine contenders strongest-first, notes where our figures and the market agree or clash, and finishes with a separate **Verdict**. There is a Print button that produces a clean page you can take away from the screen.

> **WRITTEN, NOT SPOKEN**
>
> An earlier version of this feature was a two-host audio segment. It was replaced with written analysis because a written read can be scanned, printed and re-read, and a spoken one cannot.
>
> In August 2026 the rest of the spoken material went the same way: the AI host who read a morning rundown, a live rundown on Members Live and the Quaddie walkthrough has been removed from every page. Nothing on the platform talks to you now. What that host used to summarise — the day's conditions, the late mail, the stable form — is all on the Late Mail desk as data you read yourself.

- **It never gives selections** and never names a bet. If it reads like a tip, it isn't one.
- It is generated from the same ratings, prices and form the race cards show you — there is no separate opinion behind it.

03

Reading the numbers

The reference section. Every column on both race cards, what the prices mean, and the three concepts — pace, strike rates and A/E — that do the most work once you understand them.

CHAPTER 11

The race card decoded — AU & NZ

Every column, left to right. Who the runner is on the left, our read in the middle, the live market on the right.

COLUMN	WHAT IT IS
`Rtg`	Our strength score for the runner on an **absolute** 0–100 scale — a rating means the same thing wherever it appears, so a weak maiden may have nothing above the 70s while a strong metro race carries several in the 90s. The spread between the top few tells you how competitive the race is before you have read a price. Read it as a ranking of contenders rather than as a probability. (UK & Ireland ratings run on their own scale and can exceed 100 — compare them with each other, not with the AU/NZ numbers)
`TTR$`	That rating turned into a price — what our model thinks the runner is worth before the market has its say
`TAB`	TAB fixed win price
`Plc`	TAB fixed place price
`BF`	Betfair win — the best price you can currently **back** at
`Lay`	Betfair win — the best price someone will let you **lay** at
`P.Bk / P.Ly`	The same two sides on Betfair's separate place market
`WOM`	Weight of money — the split of cash **waiting** to be matched, back versus lay
`Vol`	Money already matched on that runner, with its share of the race. The three most-backed runners are marked gold, silver and bronze
`PACE`	Predicted run style and where the runner is expected to settle
`T / J`	Trainer and jockey strike rates, and their combined record

Each runner also carries the owner's **silks** beside its name, and the race header shows the **class or conditions** — a BM78, a Group 1, a maiden — alongside the distance and the going, so you can see what grade of race you are reading before you read a single runner.

The badges and cues

CUE	MEANING
★	Elite jockey — a high career strike rate off a large number of rides
`green name`	Rider currently in form
❄	Cold stable — winning under about 8% of its runs
▯	Hot trainer-and-jockey combination
`▲@STATE`	The jockey's record specifically at tracks in this state. Riders travel, and a rider who dominates in one state can be ordinary elsewhere
`Last 5`	Recent finishing figures, most recent on the right. 1 is a win, 0 is out of the top nine, x or — is a spell

The Track Reference strip

Above the cards you will find coverage counts by country, state and track over the last 180 days. **It is a measure of how much settled data we hold for that track, not a measure of how the track performs.** It is there so you know how much weight the platform's track-level figures can carry.

CHAPTER 12

The race card decoded — UK & Ireland

The same layout, plus the fuller form block that British and Irish racing expects.

COLUMN	WHAT IT IS
`OR`	**Official Rating.** The handicapper's assessment of ability, in pounds — the number that sets the weight in a handicap. The useful reads are changes and context: a horse off a mark it has already won from, or one dropped several pounds after a bad run
`RPR`	**Racing Post Rating.** What the horse actually *achieved*, adjusted for weight and beaten margins. It moves with every run, so climbing figures mean a horse on the way up
`TS`	**Topspeed.** A pure speed figure from the time of the race against the going and the course standard. Answers "how fast, really?" rather than "how good?"
`SPEED`	That Topspeed figure ranked against today's field, with a star for the fastest
`Wt`	Weight carried, in stones and pounds
`T14`	The trainer's wins and runs over the last fourteen days. Is the yard in form right now?
`CD / C / D`	Course **and** distance winner / course winner / distance winner
`BF`	As a badge on the runner: beaten favourite last start. The market fancied it and it did not deliver — which can be an excuse or a warning
`Mkt`	How the exchange price has moved. Green ▼ firming, red ▲ drifting
`Bet365`	One UK fixed-price book, for a quick reference. The full comparison is the bookmaker board

Headgear

Beside the form figures you will see letters: `t` tongue-tie, `b` blinkers, `p` cheekpieces, `h` hood, `v` visor. **First-time headgear is a genuine change of tactics** and always worth a second look.

The course-and-distance block

The sharpest thing on the UK card: the trainer's and the jockey's record at *this* track over *this* trip, plus their combination — shown as wins over runs, strike rate, A/E and level-stake profit. Courses have characters and yards specialise. A trainer who is one from forty at a track is usually telling you something they learned the hard way.

> **HOW TO USE OR, RPR AND TS TOGETHER**
>
> **OR** is the job it has been set. **RPR** is what it has achieved and which way it is trending. **TS** is raw speed for the trip. When all three point the same way you have a solid case. **When they contradict each other, you are looking at a race the evidence does not agree on** — which is worth knowing before you spend more time on it.

CHAPTER 13

Prices, the exchange and BSP

Every price on this platform is anchored to the exchange, so understanding how an exchange works is what makes the rest of the numbers readable.

An exchange is not a bookmaker

On Betfair every bet is between two people. One backs, the other lays. There is no bookmaker setting a margin — just two sides of a price and a queue of money on each. That is why the exchange price is the most honest number available: it is what the market as a whole will actually trade at right now.

Prices are decimal. **$4.00 returns $4 for every $1, including your stake** — so $4.00 is 3/1 in fractional terms.

Back and lay, and the spread

`BF` is the best price you can back at. `Lay` is the best price someone will let you lay at. The true price sits between them and the gap is the spread. **A wide gap means the market is thin** — few people trading, so the displayed price is less reliable. Check `Vol` alongside it.

Weight of money

WOM is the split of money *waiting* to be matched at the best back price versus the best lay price. A back-heavy split often precedes a price shortening. It is a live pressure gauge, not a forecast — it can flip in seconds, and it reads as a dash until the exchange market opens.

The place market quirk worth knowing

> **BETFAIR PLACE MARKETS NEVER REDUCE PLACES**
>
> Betfair fixes the number of places when the market *opens* and does not reduce it afterwards. A race declared with eight or more runners opens paying three places — and keeps paying three even if late scratchings drop the field below eight. Five to seven runners pays two places, and below five runners there is no place market at all.
>
> It is a quirk of how the market is formed, and it is worth knowing about when a race sitting on eight runners loses one late.

BSP — and why every test on this site settles on it

The Betfair Starting Price is the exchange's reconciled price at the moment the race jumps. Every runner gets one, it is published, and — this is the part that matters — it cannot be chosen after the fact.

Almost everything on the Testing Programme settles this way. Where a record settles on some other basis — the UK and Ireland race-analysis scoreboard uses industry starting price — that is stated alongside it.

WHY THIS IS THE HONEST WAY TO KEEP SCORE

If someone settles a record at "the best price available on the day", they are picking a number after they know the result. If they settle at a fixed price, they are quoting a price that may not have been there when you looked.

BSP is neither. It is one published number per runner that nobody can select — which is why a figure settled on it can be checked by anyone.

Note that exchange returns are quoted **net of commission**.

Reading a price move

The `Mkt` column shows how far a price has moved from its first tick. Firming means money has come for it; drifting means it has not. Neither is a signal on its own — plenty of drifters win — but a move against the run of the market is a reason to go back to the form and ask what other people might be seeing.

CHAPTER 14

Speed maps and pace

A speed map takes about ten seconds to read and reframes the whole race — it tells you how the race is likely to be run before you have looked at a single rating. That is why it is the first thing to open, not the last.

What the map answers

Not "who is fastest" but "**where will this race be run from**". Each runner is placed by where it is predicted to settle, based on its racing style and its barrier.

RUN STYLE	WHAT IT MEANS
`Leader`	Goes forward and looks for the front
`On pace`	Sits just off the leaders, in the first few
`Midfield`	Settles in the middle of the field
`Backmarker`	Drops out and finishes off

Read the shape, not the horse

THE TWO PICTURES THAT MATTER

One uncontested leader. Nobody else wants the front, so it gets to dictate the tempo, save petrol and kick when it likes.

Three or four leaders drawn together. They take each other on, the tempo is too fast, and they stop in the straight. This is the race where the backmarkers come into it.

Everything else — barrier, going, trip — is read *through* that picture, not separately from it.

Barriers only mean something in context

A wide gate over 1200m at a tight circuit is a serious problem. The same gate over 2000m, where there is time to cross, often is not. **Never read a barrier on its own** — read it with the map and the trip.

Going changes the map

Soft and heavy ground generally makes it harder to run down a leader, because closers cannot quicken through it the way they can on top of the ground. Check the track rating and rail position on the Late Mail desk before you decide a backmarker is well placed.

On the UK and Ireland cards there is no predicted-settle speed map; the equivalent tool is the `SPEED` bar, which ranks each runner's Topspeed figure against today's field.

CHAPTER 15

Trainers, jockeys and small samples

Strike rates are the most misread numbers in racing. Getting them right is mostly a matter of one habit.

THE HABIT

Read the run count before the percentage. Every time.

A 25% strike from twelve rides is three wins and could easily be luck. A 17% strike from nine hundred rides is a fact about the rider. The second number is far more useful than the first, even though the first looks better.

What the figures are

Career wins divided by career runs, shown with the run count in brackets. On the UK and Ireland board there is also a separate last-90-day figure, and where the sample allows the numbers are split by code — so a jumps card shows jumps figures rather than flat ones.

The trainer/jockey combination

This is the one worth your attention, and the reason is not statistical.

A booking is a decision. Stables have riders they use when they expect to win, and riders they use to fill a race. When a trainer and jockey's combined strike rate sits well above both of their individual rates — off a real sample — that is the stable telling you something about how it views this runner today. Those combinations are flagged for you.

The state split

On Australian and New Zealand cards you will see the jockey's record specifically at tracks in the state where today's meeting is being run. Track shapes, tempos and local riding styles differ enough that a rider who dominates in one state can be quite ordinary in another.

The trainer's last fourteen days

On UK and Irish cards, T14 answers one question: is the yard in form *right now*? Stables run in cycles — a yard going well tends to keep going well for a while, and a quiet yard tends to stay quiet. As always, read the run count first: 33% from three runners is noise.

Where the cues come from

The star, the green name, the snowflake and the flame are all shorthand for the numbers already on the row. They exist so you can scan a field of fourteen in a few seconds and then go and look properly at the three that stood out. **They are a filter, not a conclusion.**

CHAPTER 16

A/E — the number that can't be flattered

If you take one technical idea away from this handbook, make it this one. It is the metric we use to judge our own models, and once you understand it you will read every performance claim in racing differently.

The problem it solves

Strike rate is a misleading way to compare anything. Back only short-priced favourites and your strike rate will look wonderful. Back only outsiders and it will look terrible. Neither tells you whether you are any good — it only tells you what price range you chose.

How A/E works

1. **Count the winners you actually had.**
   That is the A — actual.
2. **Add up what the prices said you should have had.**
   A $4.00 chance is 0.25 of an expected winner. A $10.00 chance is 0.10. Add them up across every bet. That is the E — expected.
3. **Divide A by E.**
   That is A/E.

A/E READS	WHAT IT MEANS
`exactly 1.00`	Performed precisely as the prices predicted. No information the market didn't already have
`above 1.00`	Beat its prices
`below 1.00`	Did not beat its prices

> **WHY WE LEAN ON IT**
>
> **Because it cannot be flattered by price.** A/E already accounts for what the market thought, so it works the same whether you are looking at odds-on favourites or 50/1 outsiders — which is exactly when a strike rate stops working.
>
> It is also why **a model reading A/E around 1.00 is a model holding no information the market lacks**, no matter how good its profit column happens to look over a small sample. That finding retired one of our own models, and Chapter 17 tells that story.

Its plain-English companion

Next to A/E you will often see a level-stake profit figure — one unit on every runner in the sample. A/E tells you *whether* a record beat its prices; the level-stake figure tells you *by how much*, in money, at flat stakes. Read them together.

04

Testing, your account, and help

How we judge our own work and publish the results, what you can download, how billing works, and what to do when something on screen does not look right.

CHAPTER 17

The Testing Programme

The page most platforms would not publish. It sets out how we judge a model, and then lists the ones that failed. It is worth reading because it is also a guide to judging anybody else's claims.

The four questions we put to every model

01 — Real prices

Was every bet settled at a price you could actually have taken? We settle on Betfair Starting Price: one published number per runner, at the off, that nobody can hand-pick after the fact.

02 — Against a control

Did it beat simply backing the favourite? **A result that merely matches the favourite is not a result.**

> *One of our own boards read +27.7% for six days before the control caught it. The favourite control was reading +27.7% too — which did not mean the model was good, it meant the sample was broken: the settlement code was quietly discarding beaten picks instead of counting them as losses. We publish that because it is the clearest illustration of why a control matters, and because a figure nobody checked is not a result.*

03 — Big enough to mean anything

How many bets? At a 23% strike rate, *one standard error* on return across 850 bets is about six percentage points — and a conventional margin of error is roughly twice that. So a "+5%" across a few hundred bets is indistinguishable from luck.

> THE MOST USEFUL HABIT ON THIS PAGE
>
> **Ask for the number of bets before you look at the percentage.** Apply it to every performance claim you ever see, ours included.

04 — Out of sample

Did it hold up on data it had never seen? Anything can be tuned to look good backwards. We split every test, and a result that is strong in one half and negative in the other is noise wearing a verdict label.

What didn't survive

The page lists six retired models with the idea, what killed it, and the detail. Among them: a back-selection model that returned −34.2% across 999 settled bets; a machine-learned lay model that read A/E around 1.01, meaning it held no information the market lacked; a deep race-analysis model; a market-steam model; a form-place overlay; and a legacy back and place model.

The closing line of that section is the summary of all of it:

> *A good ranker is not a good pricer.*

Our model is reasonably good at telling you which runners are the contenders. It is worse than the market at telling you what they are worth — measured across roughly 44,000 runners, the market's probabilities scored better than ours (a Brier score of 0.0848 against 0.0936; lower is better). That is precisely why the platform shows you the rating and the market price side by side and lets you decide, rather than converting a ranking into a bet.

The shape problem — why there is no lay product

Separately from whether an edge exists, there is the question of whether a product is one anybody should hold. A lay book wins most of the time and loses badly when it loses: in one documented seven-week record, 92.5% of lays won, the average win was $16, and the average losing runner cost $472. Over $163,000 of liability was deployed to turn over $15,000.

THE DECISION

Watching roughly $1,000 of liability sit on one horse to win $50 is not something we are willing to ask a member to do — regardless of whether the edge is real. That is why the Lay Finder appears on the Testing Programme as an *exhibit*, with a warning that it is not a product and not something to follow.

The exhibit — reading it properly

The Lay Finder's settled record is published with rolling 30, 60, 90 and 180-day windows, Australia and New Zealand shown separately, a cumulative profit-and-loss chart, a breakdown by state, best and worst tracks, and an approximate turf-versus-synthetic split. Every card carries a reminder to read test 03 first, because at those bet counts the margin of error is wide.

Under test now

Two things are listed there: a form-based back read, which is in the lab, and work on exotic dividends, which is currently blocked on data — the capture pipeline is built but is not yet returning dividends. Neither has any member exposure and neither is a product. When something is being tested, it is listed there — not quietly running behind a screen you pay for.

CHAPTER 18

Research datasets

The day's data as CSV, so you can do your own work in a spreadsheet.

DOWNLOAD	WHAT IT IS
`Combined Ratings · AU & NZ`	The full field with our ratings for today's Australian and New Zealand racing
`Lay Finder rule set · AU`	Testing programme exhibit — today's Australian rows
`Lay Finder rule set · NZ`	The same for New Zealand
`ML lay model archive · AU`	Archived model, Australian rows
`ML lay model archive · NZ`	Archived model, New Zealand rows

Two categories, and the difference matters

Race data is the field and our ratings — the same information you see on screen, in a format you can sort and filter yourself.

Testing programme files are research artefacts from the models on the Testing Programme page, including retired ones. They are published as-is so the record can be checked. **They are not selections and should not be read as such.**

> **"NO ROWS YET TODAY"**
>
> Files cover the current Australian racing day and are built during the morning. If a download shows that message, the data for that set has not been generated yet — check back later in the day.

More datasets are planned — UK and Ireland form, speed maps and the exotics pools are next in line.

CHAPTER 19

Your membership, billing and the Race Day Pass

Three ways in, and everything you need to know about changing between them.

The options

PLAN	DETAIL
`Monthly`	**$49 a month, with a 7-day free trial.** Cancel any time. After the trial it continues at $49 a month until you cancel
`Yearly`	**$490 a year — two months free**, about $40.83 a month. **There is no free trial on the yearly plan**; the two months free is the deal. If you would rather look around first, start the monthly trial and switch whenever you like
`Race Day Pass`	**$12 for 48 hours** of the complete toolkit. No subscription, nothing recurring. Your 48 hours start the moment you pay

> **WHICH ONE SUITS YOU**
>
> The pass works out cheaper if you play a handful of race days a month. Past roughly four race days, the monthly membership costs less — and it never expires in the middle of a meeting.

Managing it

Everything lives on the `Subscription` page: your current plan, your next billing date, and your PayPal subscription reference.

- **Switching monthly to yearly** — there is a button for it on that page. **Use it rather than subscribing again**, because it changes your existing agreement rather than creating a second one. Signing up a second time would leave you paying for both.
- **Switching yearly back to monthly** — a quiet text link on the same page.
- **Cancelling** — a text link at the bottom. You keep full access until the end of the period you have already paid for. After that the member tools switch off, but **your account and login stay exactly as they are** and you can resubscribe at any time.

The Race Day Pass in detail

A pass unlocks the **entire** member toolkit — identical to what a subscriber sees. Members Live for both regions, Race Day HQ, both builders, the worksheet, the bookmaker board, speed maps, strike rates, stewards, weather, everything.

Buy it any time; the clock starts at payment, so it covers a full race day here or overseas. If you buy another pass while one is running, the time is added on.

CHAPTER 20

Troubleshooting

The things that look broken and usually are not, in the order people ask about them.

? My Monitor alert has not fired

If you have only just saved the rule, that is expected: a rule arms silently and fires on the next race that *crosses* your condition, not on the ones already matching. If it still has not fired later, check three things. The rule's own line tells you whether it is watched while you are away — a UK or Irish rule is browser-only today, so a shut tab means no alert. Sound and desktop notifications need the `Enable sound` / `Enable desktop` button pressed once on that device, or they do nothing. And a condition the board cannot yet answer — a book that is not complete, an exchange that has not opened — never passes, by design.

? The Monitor board looks empty

Check the **Find market** sidebar. If a track filter or a search is still on, the board says how many races are hidden and the collapsed rail carries a count. Clear it from the sidebar. Otherwise it is the region: the board is scoped to AU & NZ or UK & IRE, and switching region closes any race you had expanded because the two regions do not share a card.

? Light mode looks wrong on one panel

Tell us which panel. The theme covers the race cards, the odds board, the Monitor grid and both builders; the marketing and account pages are deliberately not themed, so a page outside that list staying dark is correct rather than broken. Your choice is stored per device, so a second computer will start dark until you switch it there too.

? A runner has no prices at all

Almost always a scratching — a scratched or removed runner has no market, so the price columns are empty. It can also mean the exchange market for that race has not opened yet; markets for later races often open only a few hours out. Check the scratchings panel on the Late Mail desk to confirm.

? No races are showing

Check which board you are on — Australia/NZ and the UK/Ireland are separate pages, and one is often empty while the other is busy. Use the region pill in the header. If both look empty, try *Show last 24 hrs*, which brings back races that have already run.

? The card is squashed on my phone

Turn the phone sideways. The race cards carry a lot per row and need the width. There is a "View in portrait anyway" option on the prompt if you prefer.

? The bookmaker board is empty

Two normal reasons. It covers **UK and Ireland only** — there is no equivalent board on the Australian cards. And it empties once the last race of the day has run, filling again when tomorrow's cards load.

? There is no ratings figure on this race

Not every field gets rated — some meetings fall outside our ratings coverage. The rest of the card, including live prices and form, works normally. On AI Race Cards you will see a message saying the field may not be rated.

? A CSV says "No rows yet today"

The file has not been generated yet. Datasets are built through the morning and cover the current Australian racing day.

? My worksheet is empty

Pin runners with the clipboard button on any runner on either Members Live board. Also note the worksheet clears itself — runners drop off a few hours after their race so you start each day fresh.

? Prices look slightly behind another screen I have open

Prices here refresh every two seconds from our own feed. A dedicated trading terminal holds a permanent connection to the exchange and will always be a little ahead in the final seconds before a jump. Use this platform for the analysis; if you are trading the last thirty seconds, use software built for that.

? I cancelled but I can still log in

That is correct. You keep full access to the end of the period you have already paid for, and after that your account and login remain — only the member tools switch off. You can resubscribe at any time and pick up where you left off.

? I want to switch to the yearly plan

Use the "Switch to yearly" button on the Subscription page rather than going through signup again. That button changes your existing agreement; signing up a second time would create a second subscription and you would be charged for both.

? Something still is not right

Email **trackspecservices@gmail.com** and tell us what you were looking at — the page, the track and race, and roughly when. Those three details are usually enough to find it straight away.

CHAPTER 21

Glossary

Every term used on the platform, in one place.

TERM	MEANING
A/E	Actual winners divided by the winners the prices predicted. 1.00 means it performed exactly as priced. Cannot be flattered by price — see Chapter 16
Alert (Monitor)	A notification that a condition you defined on the Race Day Monitor has occurred. Your rule, not our selection — it never places or suggests a bet
Away-watch	A Monitor rule watched on our servers so it fires with your browser shut. About a minute behind the live board, and currently AU & NZ only
Backmarker	A runner that settles at the rear and finishes off
Banker	A runner you are confident enough about to stand alone in an exotic leg
BF	The best available Betfair back price on the win market
Book %	The sum of the implied probabilities across a field. Near 100% is a tight, fully-formed market. Blank on the Monitor until every runner is priced, because a partial book reads generous when it is really a gap
BSP	Betfair Starting Price — the exchange's reconciled price at the jump. The settlement basis for almost everything on the Testing Programme
CD / C / D	Course and distance winner / course winner / distance winner
Combination	One possible outcome covered by an exotic ticket. Legs multiply together
Drift	A price lengthening. Shown as a red up arrow
Firm	A price shortening. Shown as a green down arrow
Flexi	Spreading a fixed budget across every combination. Changes the size of the collect, not the chance of winning
Going / track rating	How firm or soft the surface is
Headgear	t tongue-tie · b blinkers · p cheekpieces · h hood · v visor
Lay	Betting that a runner will not win — taking the other side
Liability	What a lay bet costs you if the runner wins
Mover	The biggest price move in a race, measured from the day's opening tick. Runners opening above $50 are excluded, or a drifting longshot would win the column every time
OR	Official Rating. The handicapper's assessment, in pounds

TERM	MEANING
`Par (odds board)`	The price most bookmakers are quoting. The board shades against it
`Rail position`	Where the running rail is set. Changes the effective distance and which runners are advantaged
`RPR`	Racing Post Rating — what a horse actually achieved in a race
`Rtg / TTR$`	Our strength score for a runner on a 0–100 scale, and that rating expressed as a price. Compare runners within a race
`Settle`	Where a runner is expected to be positioned early in the race
`Spread`	The gap between the back and lay prices. Wide means thin
`Strike rate`	Wins divided by runs. Always read with the run count
`T14`	A trainer's record over the last fourteen days
`Theme (light / dark)`	The Light / Dark button on Members Live, the Monitor and a popped-out race. It covers the race cards, the odds board, the Monitor grid and both builders, and is remembered per device
`Tote / dividend`	A pool bet where the payout is calculated after the race from the money in the pool
`TS / Topspeed`	A speed figure from race time against the going and the course standard
`Vol`	Money already matched on a runner on the exchange
`WOM`	Weight of money — cash waiting to be matched, back versus lay

One last thing

Everything in this handbook exists to do one job: put the reasoning in front of you so the decision stays yours.

That is a slower way to build a racing product than selling selections, and it is a harder one to market. But it is the only version of this we would be willing to keep doing for twenty years — and it means that on the day a model of ours fails, we can tell you about it on the same website we sell the tools on.

If something here is unclear, or you think a screen could explain itself better, tell us. Most of what is good about the platform started as someone saying that.

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The Member Handbook, version 1.2 — August 2026. The platform changes often; where this handbook and the screen disagree, the screen is right.

18+. Gamble responsibly. Trading the Races provides data and analysis, not betting advice, and makes no representation about results you may achieve. If gambling is causing you harm, free and confidential support is available in Australia on 1800 858 858 or at gamblinghelponline.org.au.