

Now you can also visualise whether you lose birds in tossing or at which race point or in tossing etc. You can assess which round is your best producing round; you can also give your birds a rating if they are in the top 10 percent of the clocked birds, also top 10 percent back to your loft. I prefer to assess at loft level first and then worry about the next level from there; after all you are trying to sort out your own stock birds first. The position of your loft can also be a factor in your club positions, so assess your birds against themselves before worrying about comparing to others, but do not lose sight of the competition or otherwise you may end up too far behind to ever catch up.

You give no points for any birds lost in training; you can give 1 point for every 100km race point (therefore 200km = 2 points and so on), you can then give bonus points for birds which are in the top 10% back to your loft, maybe 0.1 thus not over inflating value in your birds. You could also give bonus points if you consider the race to be more difficult, eg strong wind, rain etc.

Thus if **Pair A** loses all youngsters before first race they have no Points. I am not saying that this is the only system, once again I am suggesting fanciers look at different aspects of our sport and try to maybe study and understand our birds better. So if **Pair A** has youngsters fly quite well throughout the season, there points will accrue better than pairs with poor performances by offspring.

Example No. 1

Pair A	Toss	Race 1	Race 2	Race 3	Race 4	Race 5	Race 6	Race 7	Race 8	Race 9	Race 10
Sq 1			H		X						
Sq 2		H		TZ		T		H		T	
Sq 3			H		H		X				
Sq 4	X										
Sq 5			X								
Sq 6		H		HZ		H		H		X	

Race 1 & 2 = 100km, Race 3 & 4 = 200km, Race 5 & 6 = 300km,
 Race 7 & 8 = 400km, Race 9 & 10 = 500km
 X = Lost

T = Top 10% (back to Loft)

H = Home

Z = Hard race.

Therefore points for this pair are as follows

Pair A	Toss	Race 1	Race 2	Race 3	Race 4	Race 5	Race 6	Race 7	Race 8	Race 9	Race 10	Total
Sq 1			1		0							1
Sq 2		1		2.2		3		4		5.1		15.3
Sq 3			1		2		0					3
Sq 4	0											0
Sq 5			0									0
Sq 6		1		2.1		3		4		0		10.1
											Total	29.4

Example No. 2

Pair B	Toss	Race 1	Race 2	Race 3	Race 4	Race 5	Race 6	Race 7	Race 8	Race 9	Race 10
Sq 1		H		H		H		X			
Sq 2	X										
Sq 3		H			H		H		X		
Sq 4	X										
Sq 5			H		H		H		H		H
Sq 6			H	H		H		H		H	

Therefore points for this pair are as follows

Pair B	Toss	Race 1	Race 2	Race 3	Race 4	Race 5	Race 6	Race 7	Race 8	Race 9	Race 10	Total
Sq 1		1		2		3		4				10
Sq 2	0											0
Sq 3		1			2		3		0			6
Sq 4	0											0
Sq 5			1		2		3		4		5	15
Sq 6			1	2		3		4		5		15
											Total	46

Therefore, Pair B had consistent birds and scored more points, even though they lost 2 youngsters before the 1st race. The 4 remaining youngsters flew very well. It is up to the individual fancier to work out systems and actually have some sort way of assessing their birds, many fanciers do not really have any idea of what is good and what is not.

The best possible score is for each youngster to fly each distance and get 15 points, therefore $15 \times 6 = 90$ points.

So you now consider this:

Super Pair = 80 – 90

Great Pair = 70 – 79

Good Pair = 40 – 69

Average Pair = 20 – 39

Below Average = 10 - 19

Useless Pair = 0 – 9

What you then do is add the figures each year for each cock and hen and after a period of years you should be able to quickly view your best producing pairs and have the proof of this as well based on performance of their young.

Once again this is only my system that I am developing and maybe it will even change further as you need to evolve and seek ways to improve or you will die out like the dinosaurs. This system can also be used to grade your race birds! So you grade both stock and race birds and at the end should end up with better birds all round.

Once again I must say, these are ideas, how you use them is up to you!

Yours in the Sport,

Barry Trewin

