Introduction

The previous edition of this book "LINEAGE OF THOROUGHBRED" carried the tree diagrams of dam lineages covering all the winners of GI races held for the priod from January 2013 to June 2017, which ones were foaled in and after 2001.

Close to 460 GI races are held a year in the world. Therefore, to update the tree diagrams continuously adding the new GI winners is steady work, so that it was planned that this 3rd edition would be covering the winners of the GI races held in and after 2010 and the 4th or 5th edition would cover all the GI winners foaled this century.

Nevertheless, I decided that all of them should be referred to in this 3rd edition and therefore all the GI winners foaled in and after 2001 are covered here, provided that the GI races concerned were those held by the end of 2020.

The total of GI winners covered in this 3rd edtion is approximately 4500, which are accompanying materials of the scientific editorial on the importance of dam lineage as stated below. Taking it into account, the subtitle of this edition is named "DISCOVER MATERNAL POWER."

Meanwhile, the tree diagrams of sire lineages are not carried in this edition although they were in the 1st and 2nd editions. The reason is that the total pages of the dam lineages have multiplied and I concluded that the scientific pursuit in light of the thoroughbred's abilities requires the discussion about "Sire" but does not require that about "Sire Lineage," the details of which are mentioned below.

The tree diagrams in this book are the fruits of my hard work and I sincerely hope that the world's breeders will well make use of them. For instance, I wish each breeder adds his or her own mare to the tree diagram and he or she watches how many GI winners are around the mare and what kinds of GI winners are there. Looking at the tree diagram with such a viewpoint and scrutinizing the characters of the GI winners within the close relatives, any tips for the choice of sire to be mated with the mare may be given.

Incidentally, I call myself "the second-class scientist." Considering my current scientific knowledge, calling me "scientist" sounds conceited, but calling me so truly makes my research mind more developed.

The reason to so inspire me is that the world's racing circles are surrounded by many pseudoscientific theories about pedigrees, so I cannot overlook them because I am a scientist, though a humble one.

"Why is the extreme inbreeding truly risky?"

You may fully understand the reason if you well studied the "high-school" science (biology), but regrettably it may be the fact that only a handful of horsemen understand it in the racing circles of each country.

"Why can the bay or chestnut be foaled even if both of its parents are the grey?"

The whole racing circles are lacking in the thinking with the word "why?" Understanding the inheritance mechanism of foaling the non-grey with both grey parents means also understanding the absolute principle of inheritance, i.e. "Mendel's laws." If the breeders understand it, it further means that they have gained the knowledge that can be applied to the examination of the mating of their own mares.

On the other hand, when having discussions with the first-class scientists, I think they tend to solely discuss the deep sciences of their own field ignoring the "basics" so that they just want to feel self-satisfied.

Under the circumstances, the mission of the second-class scientist is to mediate between the