Hamster racing

Hamster racing is a sport in which <u>hamsters</u> are placed in <u>hamster</u> wheels or <u>hamster balls</u> – often fitted to miniature racing vehicles – and raced down a straight 9 meter (30 ft) course. The hamster crossing the finish line in the shortest amount of time wins. According to a 2001 media report, the world-record time for this course setup is 38 seconds.^[1]

Events may feature as few as two hamsters or many teams of hamsters and human <u>pit crews</u>. Hamster balls may be simple spheres or feature many design modifications purported to increase the performance and style of the race vehicle.

In the United Kingdom, <u>gamblers</u> can place <u>bets</u> on the outcome of hamster races through onlinebookmakers.



Standard-length Professional Hamster Racing track, outfitted with camera for TV or online broadcast

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Professional racing

In 2001, an epidemic of <u>foot and mouth</u> disease caused the cancellation of some British <u>horse races</u> and other sporting events. To boost their lagging <u>bookmaking</u> incomes, betting agencies introduced and promoted the concept of professional hamster racing. Online bookmaker <u>Blue Square</u> organized the first hamster racing series, with the rodents racing in hamster dragsters. A series of qualifying rounds were held over a week, with a final race. The event was webcast live on the internet and generated significant media interest, including full-page articles in the <u>Daily Mail</u> and <u>Sun</u> newspapers, as well as live reports on <u>BBC London</u> and <u>Sky</u> News. This high level of media interest was in part due to the cancellation of horse racing at the time.

While largely confined to the United Kingdom, professional hamster racing has since made inroads in the United States and Asia.

Race hamsters are almost always divided into at least two race classes, which follow their <u>species</u> classifications: <u>dwarfs</u> and <u>Syrians</u>. They are also often divided into other race classes, such assovice, patterned and long-hair or short-hair

Not all hamster racing is done professionally or for betting purposes. <u>Amateur</u> hamster races are popular at <u>church</u> outings and frequently occur at hamster and <u>rodent</u> shows. Amateur races generally do not conform to the professional 9 meter (30 ft) track distance but may use shorter "<u>sprint</u>" tracks designed to make sure all hamsters finish in a reasonable time. Fast hamsters are capable of winning sprint races in just a fewseconds.

Recent sponsorship

In early 2007, <u>Petco</u> announced the return of biannual hamster races in all of its stores.^[2] The event is branded the "Petco Hamster Ball Derby" and takes place in late March and early September of each year. The 2006 races featured more than 14,000 amateur race hamsters and their owners in Petco stores across the country

Petco uses a nonstandard short 8-foot (2.4 m) track and hamsters run in common spherical balls rather than the elaborate "drag racers" that professional race hamsters often use (see MTV Sponsorship *infra*). Races usually only last a few seconds due to the length of the track. Winners receive various prizes such as gift cards, training equipment and hamster treats.

"Ham*Star," the winner of Petco's March 2007 San Diego Regional Hamster Ball Derby with her prizes

MTV

In May 2006 <u>MTV</u> began promotion of "HamTrak '06," a world tour of <u>professional</u> <u>hamster</u> racers featuring hamster teams sponsored by <u>The Sun</u>, <u>XFM</u>, <u>Pimp My Ride</u> and others.^[3]

The first HamTrak race, held on May 19, 2006 at the Hammywood Hills Rodent Raceway, was won by the <u>New Media Age</u> sponsored "Team Hot Rodent," powered by the eight-month-old female Syrian hamster Michelle Schuhamster. It was her 24th career win.

Handicapping

One issue that has limited the growth of professional hamster racing is the difficulty in <u>handicapping</u> or attempting to predict the winner, of a hamster racing contest. As with <u>horse racing</u>, the handicapping of hamsters relies on observations of the speed, pace, form, and class of the animal. However, while many bettors believe themselves to be good <u>horse</u> handicappers, few know what to look for in hamster handicapping as they are unfamiliar with the <u>species</u>. This means that the large population of horse racing bettors are often unwilling to migrate to hamster racing because to do so would require either placing uninformed, pure-<u>chance</u> <u>bets</u> or learning to judge and handicap an entirely new animal.

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