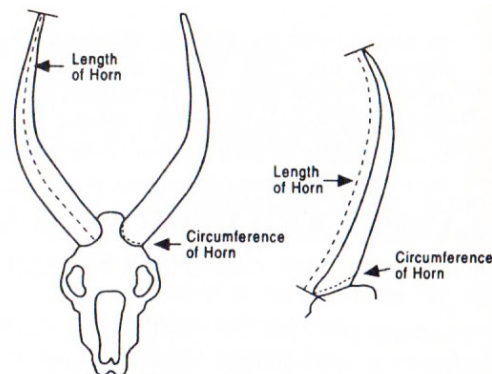


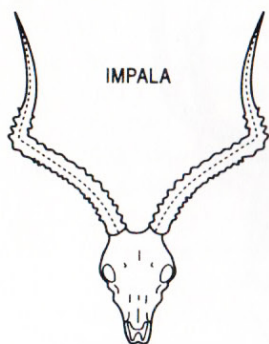
METHOD 1

For most animals
with simple horns.

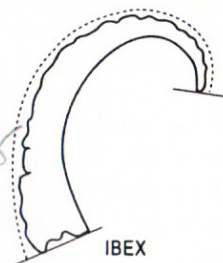


I. LENGTH OF HORN

Measure the length of each horn on its front surface. Follow the center of the front surface from the base of the horn to the tip, and keep parallel to the hairlike grain of the horn material. The front surface will always begin in front on the forehead, but in some horns its orientation will change as the horn twists and turns. The direction of the grain must be followed carefully for the full length of the measurement. In most species, the horns have rings, cross-ridges or knobs on the front surface, and the measurement should go across the tops of these protuberances where they are the largest, because that will be the center line of the front surface. It may help the measurer to trace the highest or largest part of these knobs, rings and/or cross ridges with a pencil or chalk before he attempts to measure with the cable. Keep the tape or cable tight; do not press it down into depressions.

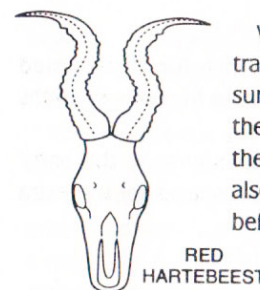
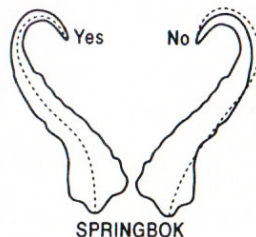


Begin the measurement at the lowest place on the front surface of the horn, which will normally be in the center. If the lowest place is not in the center, it should be carded off (see General Instructions 24). End the measurement at the horn tip. If the tip is broken so that its far end is not on the line of measurement, card it off in the same manner; do not measure across the flattened end of a broken horn tip.



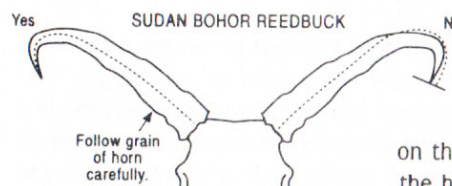
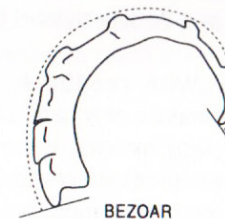
The cable should always be used to measure the length of horns that have multiple or compound curves, such as those of **hartebeest**, **impala** and **springbok**.

With **springbok**, keep the measurement on the front surface at all times, following the direction of the grain. Do not make the common mistake of beginning on the front surface, then crossing the grain to finish on the outer curve.



With **hartebeest**, the line of measurement may be difficult to trace because of how the horns turn and twist, and the front surface will not always face forward. It may be easiest to locate the correct line from the heavy tops of the rings at midlength, then follow the grain each way to the tip and the base. It may also help to mark the centerline of the horn with pencil or chalk before measuring.

With **bezoar ibex**, the measurement follows the sharp frontal keel of the horn, with the cable or tape pulled tightly across the high points, not pressed down into depressions.

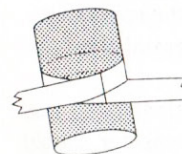


When measuring the widely spread, sharply curved horns of **Sudan bohor reed buck**, be careful to follow the direction of the grain. Keep the measurement on the front surface and over the largest part of the horn rings. This measurement usually will be on the inner curve of the horns.

II. CIRCUMFERENCE OF HORN

Measure the circumference of each horn at the base, or as close to the base (or hairline) as possible, while holding the tape tightly in a continuous loop. Keep the tape above (toward the horn tip) any scallops or natural irregularities in the edge of the base so that the tape is on horn material—not bone, hair or taxidermic material—at all times. This measurement should be at the same angle as the base of the horn; it need not be at a right angle to the axis of the horn. Keep the tape tight; do not press it down into depressions. Do not "walk" the tape around the edge of an irregularly shaped base.

When measuring circumferences of **ibex**, the knobs that grow on the frontal surface of the horn may or may not be present at the base. Our intention is to measure the circumference around the first knob that is present, whether it is at the base or has grown up just past the base. You are permitted to take this circumference by moving away from the hairline and up toward the horn tip until you encounter the first knob. Take the circumference around this knob. If the knob is above the base, it should be noted on the score sheet.



When measuring circumferences of very small horns, such as those of **four-horned antelope**, **duikers**, **dik-diks** and other **pygmy antelopes**, a more accurate measurement can often be obtained with a cloth or plastic sewing tape, or by wrapping a piece of paper around the horn base and marking the points of intersection. This is an exception to the normal rule requiring a steel tape or cable.

III. TOTAL SCORE

Total all measurements. Record fractions in 1/16ths of an inch for **four-horned antelope, duikers, dik-diks and other pygmy antelopes**. Record fractions in 1/8ths of an inch for all other animals.

With **four-horned antelope (chousingha)**, measure all four horns. As the entry form has spaces for only two horns, the measurer should create spaces for the extra pair. Be sure to label the front and rear horns.

With **reedbuck (all species)**: (1) Measure only hard, black horn. The softer pulpy material at the base of the horns is incipient or green horn that can boil away, and must not be included in the measurement. This was a 1987 change.

All previous **reedbuck** entries that have basal pulp included in the measurements must be remeasured and resubmitted on a new entry form (at no charge). The remeasurement box should be checked, the former score and entry number filled in if known. (2) Total horn lengths only. As of 1991, circumference measurements are no longer recorded. They should still be measured without pulp and recorded on the score sheet for reference only.

