

METHOD A

(General method of measuring)

This measuring method is used for most African species with horns except for those where a special measuring method exists.

LENGTH OF HORN

Measurement is taken all along the front curve of the longest horn, starting at the lowest point on the forehead up to the tip of horn (A-B).

NB. Measurement is taken in a straight line along the top of the ridges of these horns with symmetrical ridges such as Waterbuck, Blesbuck, Impala etc. The measuring tape is therefore not pushed into the hollow curves in between the ridges. If the tip of a horn is broken or when it is worn round, the measurement is taken to a point at right angles to the highest part of such a tip. (See illustration D)

CIRCUMFERENCE AT BASE

Measurement is taken at right angles to the axis of the thickest horn, as close as possible to the skull (See illustration).

NB. Should the horn leave the skull at a sharp angle, this measurement will therefore not be an elliptical one. Don't necessarily follow the lower edge of the horn.

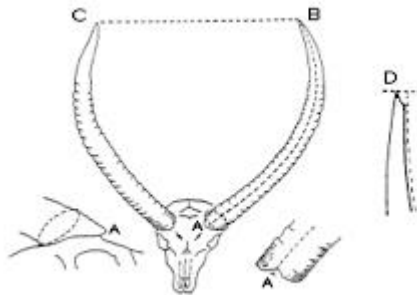
TIP TO TIP

Measurement is taken in a straight line between the tips of the two horns(C-B).

NB: Indicate by means of notation should on horn have been broken in such a way that it will affect this measurement.

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by the length of the longest horn only. In case of a tie, the thickness of the bases will come into play, thereafter the tip – tip measurement, thereafter the date the trophy was hunted and thereafter the owner in alphabetical order obtained with the oldest one first.



METHOD B

This measuring method is used for the GREATER KUDU, LESER KUDU and the MOUNTAIN NYALA, ELAND, BUSHBUCK AND SITATUNGA AND NYALA.

LENGTH OF HORN.

Measurement is taken from the point that the ridge of the horn forms on the forehead. Follow the ridge all along its highest level up to the point where the ridge fades out and from there in a straight line along the surface of the horn to the tip.

CIRCUMFERENCE AT BASE.

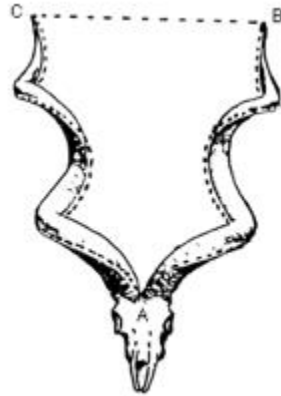
Measurement is taken in the same way as for Method A.

TIP TO TIP

Measurement is taken in the same way as for Method A

RANKING

Same as for Method A.



METHOD C

This measuring method is used for all Blue wildebeest and Buffalo horns.

GREATEST WIDTH OUTSIDE.

Measurement is taken between the widest outer curves of the two horns by using two squares on a flat surface (A-B).

LENGTH OF HORN.

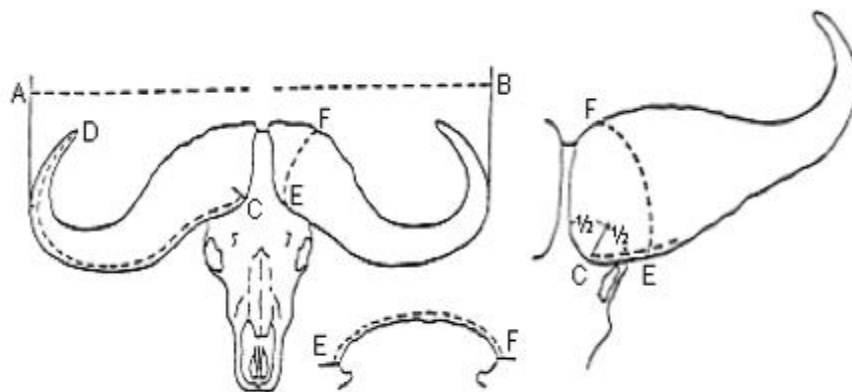
Measurement is taken by starting at a point which is established by splitting the corner in half which the boss forms on the forehead (See illustration), and following along the front curve of the longer horn up to the tip (C-D).

WIDTH OF BOSS.

Measurement of the wider boss is taken of the wider boss at its widest point by starting at the furthestmost outer point at the edge of the boss and following over the curve of the boss up to the front edge (See illustration). Measurement is taken at a right angle to the axis of the horn at that point (E-F).

RANKING.

Ranking in the list is determined by the outside width or span, followed by other criteria as in method A.



METHOD D

This measuring method is used for the BLACK WILDEBEEST or WHITE-TAILED GNU.

LENGTH OF HORN

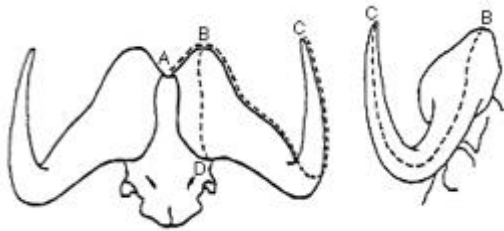
Measurements is taken by starting at a point on top of the head where the horn and skin meet and follow a curve over the highest point of the boss and continue all along the outside silhouette of the longer horn up to the tip (A-B-C).

WIDTH OF BOSS.

Measurement is taken from the lowest point at bottom of base over the boss up to the highest on top. (D-B) Measurement is not necessarily taken parallel with axis of skull or in right angles with horn.

TIP TO TIP

Measurement is taken in the same way as for method A.



METHOD E

This measurement method is used for the Fallow Deer.

LENGTH OF ANTLERS

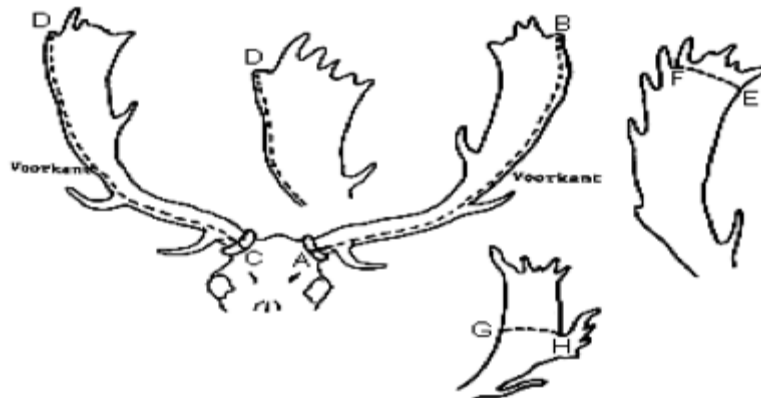
Measurements is taken of both antlers starting on the front where the antler and skull meet at the bottom of the burr, all along the front of each antler up to the front of each antler up to the tops (A-B & C-D) . NB: If a tip should be broken, the measurement is taken up to the point where the break starts on the front curve (see illustration).

WIDTH OF PALMS

Measurement is taken at the widest point of both palms at right angle to the axis. Start at the front edge and follow the outer cure of the palm up to the rear edge between two points (E-F & G-H).

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by dividing the total obtained by adding the lengths of both antlers and widths of both palms together, by two.



METHOD F

This measuring method is used for cat skulls

LENTH OF SKULL

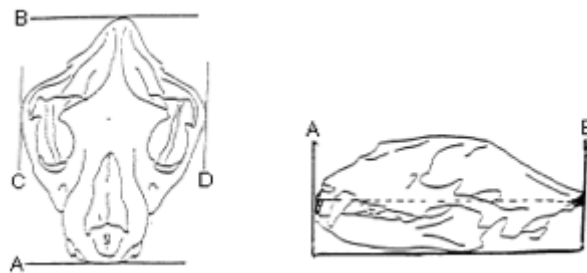
Measurement is taken of the full length of the skull by using two carpenter squares on a smooth surface (A-B).

WIDTH OF SKULL

Measurement is taken of the widest part of the skull in the same way as for length (C-D)

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by the total of both measurements.



METHOD G

This measuring method is used for elephant tusks.

WEIGHTY OF EACH TUSK

LENGTH ON OUTSIDE CURVE OF EACH TUSK

CIRCUMFERENCE OF EACH TUSK AT BASE OF GUMS

RANKING

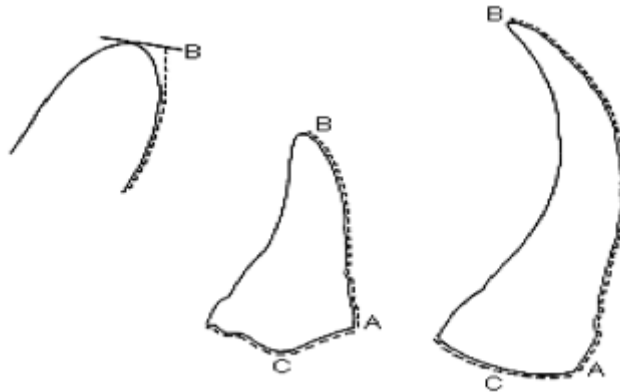
Ranking in the list is determined by the heaviest or only tusk.

METHOD H

This measuring method is used for RHINOCEROS horns.

LENTH OF HORNS

Measurement is taken by starting at the base of the font of horns where the skin and the horns meet all along the front curve of both horns up to the tips (A-B).



CIRCUMFERENCE OF HORNS

Measurement is taken by following the lower edge of horns exactly where the skin joins onto the horns (C). NB: This measurement is therefore not taken in the same way as the circumference measurement for method A.

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by length of front horn only.

METHOD I

This measuring method is used for CROCODILES.

LENGTH OF SKULL

Measurement is taken of the total length of the skull with lower jaw in position (with or without skin on the nose) by using two carpenter squares on a smooth surface.

WIDTH OF SKULL

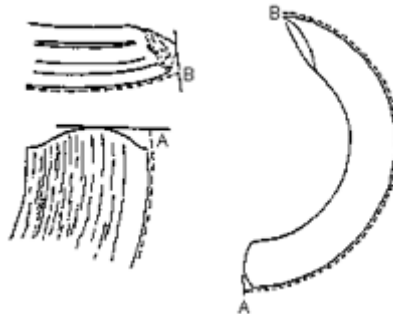
Measurement is taken of the widest part of the skull (with or without the skin) in the same way as for the length.

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by the total of both measurements.

METHOD J

This measuring method is used for WARTHOGS and GIANT FOREST HOG.



LENGTH OF TUSK

Measurement is taken along the outside curve of the total length of longest upper tusk (A-B). Start measuring at a point at right angles to the highest point of edge at the base of the tusk (see illustration). The same applies to worn-down or broken tips.

LENGTH OF TUSK PROTRUDING THE GUMS

Measurement is taken from the gums all along the outer curve of the longest upper tusk.

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by the length of the longest or only upper tusk.

METHOD K

This measuring method is used for BUSHPIG and hippopotamus.

LENGTH OF TUSK

Measurement is taken along the outer curve of the total length of the longest lower tusk.

LENGTH OF TUSK PROTRUDING GUMS.

Measurement is taken from the gums along the outer curve of the total length of the longest lower tusk up to the tip.

RANKING

Ranking in the list is determined by the length of longest lower tusk.

SPECIES, AND SUB-SPECIES

With this system the Nineteenth Edition of Rowland Ward's Records of Big Game is used as a basis for species, sub-species and their distribution with a few exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SPRINGBUCK (Common and Western)

For the purpose of this system there is no difference between these two. Both sub-species are grouped together as SPRINGBUCK with its distribution the total area of the two.

IMPALA (Southern and Black-faced or Angolan.)

The two sub-species will remain subject to the following conditions as far as the Angolan sub-specie is concerned.

a) The final decision for inclusion in the National list remains with the sub-committee of CHASA.

b) Together with the entry the following must be submitted:

- Clear colour photographs taken of the face of the animal from the front (portrait) as well as from the side (profile).
- Full details concerning the date hunted, exact location (name of farm, district and country) as well as the name and address of the owner on whose farm the trophy was taken.

LECHWE (Red & Kafue)

- a) Red Lechwe
- b) Kafue Lechwe
- c) Exotic Red Lechwe

DEFASSA WATERBUCK (Rhodesian and Angolan)

Only one sub-specie is recognized here viz. Rhodesian Deffasa Waterbuck. The distribution area consist of the total area for both sub-species.

ROAN ANTELOPE (Southern& Angolan)

Only one sub-specie are recognized viz. southern Roan Antelope. The distribution area consist of the total area for both sub-species.