Scorer's Signature	Address	State & Zip	Phone No
			1 -
Witness' Signature	Address	State & Zip	Phone No.
Date Scored://			

I certify that I have measured the above trophy and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my

All measurements must be made with a flexible 1/4 inch steel tape or cable to the nearest one-eighth (1/8) of an inch.

Whenever it is necessary to change directions of measurements, mark a control point and swing the tape at this point. To simplify, please enter fractional figures in eighths.

DO NOT use cable to measure circumferences, lengths only.

knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.

Official measurements cannot be taken for at least SIXTY (60) days after the animal was killed.

Please submit photographs. Photos of right, left and front views of antlers are <u>required</u>. A photo at kill site if possible.

Supplementary data measurements indicate conformation of the trophy. None of the figures in line A, B and C are to be included in the score. Evaluation of conformation is a matter of personal preference.

- A. Number of points on each antler. To be counted a point, a projection must be at least one inch long AND length must exceed the length of its base. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point.
- B. Greatest Spread is measured between perpendiculars at right angles to the center line of the skull at widest part whether across main beams or points.
- C. Tip to Tip Spread is measured between tips of Main Beam.
- D. Inside Spread of Main Beams is measured at right angles to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams.
- E. Total of lengths of all Abnormal Point. Abnormal points are generally considered to be those non-typical in shape or location.
- F. Length of Main Beams is measured from lowest outside edge of burr over outer curve to the most distant point of what is, or appears to be, the main beam. The point of beginning is that point on the burr where the center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr.
- G-1-2-3. Length of Normal Points. Normal points project from main beam. They are measured from nearest edge of beam over outer curve to tip. To determine nearest edge (top edge) of beam, lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with the top edge of the beam on both sides of the point. Draw a line along top edge of tape. This line will be base line from which point is measured.
- H-1-2-3. Circumferences. If first point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and second point.
- H-4. Circumference is taken half way between G-3 and beam tip. See illustration.