



## General Instructions for Taking and Recording Measurements for Rowland Ward's *Records of Big Game*.

1. Only trophies measured by Rowland Ward Official Measurers will be accepted for publication in *Rowland Ward's Records of Big Game*. Only a measurer may fill in the measurement information on the entry form, and the measurer that measures the trophy must be the person who signs the form. It is the responsibility of the trophy owner to transport the trophy to the measurer; please be considerate of the measurer's time. Measurers will not charge for their services and hunters/owners must not offer any form of compensation to a measurer for performing his duties. A trophy entry fee is charged by the publisher to cover the publication costs of the entries.

Measurers may not measure their own trophies if such a trophy falls in the Top 10, based on the entries of the latest edition of *RWRBG*. A measurer may not measure a Top-10 trophy where the measurer has an association with the hunter/owner of the trophy. Association shall include client, guide, outfitter, family member, booking agent, business associate, and so on. In other words, there may be absolutely no conflict of interest when measuring a Top-10 trophy for entry into the record book.

2. Before commencing a measurement, the measurer shall ask the owner if the trophy was previously scored by another Rowland Ward measurer. The measurer shall keep a copy of the filled-out and signed entry form. In rare instances the editors may ask the measurer for verification of the entry. The hunter or owner shall not ask a second measurer to re-measure the same animal unless he has sought permission from the editors. If a hunter feels that a measurer has measured an animal incorrectly, he/she must return to the measurer and express his concerns and state why he feels the animal deserves to be re-measured. In all cases, the measurer shall decide whether to do so. Seeking re-measurement of a trophy without permission may disqualify it for the book, but in any case, only the lowest-scoring total that was obtained by such activities will be accepted.
3. When submitting a trophy to the editors, it is assumed that such a trophy was legally hunted or legally acquired. The editors reserve the right to ask for official paperwork that shows the trophy was legally hunted or legally purchased. If such paperwork is not forthcoming in a timely manner, the animal will not be entered in the record book. No refunds of the entry fee will be given in such cases. Should the editors discover that a previously listed trophy was not legally hunted/obtained, such trophies shall be removed and, again, no refund will be issued.



4. For all horns, antlers, tusks, and skulls, a minimum period of 30 days must elapse between the time the trophy is shot and the trophy is measured. In that time frame the natural shrinkage of horns, tusks, and antlers is mainly complete. All rhinos must be measured after a 60-day drying period. Trophies may not be kept in any artificial conditions to prevent natural shrinkage during this period. As a special note, elephant tusks weighed in the field are not accepted for entry into the record book; the 30-day drying-out time applies here as well.
5. Each animal must be entered on a separate order form. Only the most recent entry forms, version 2016-10, may be used. These are downloadable from [rowlandward.com](http://rowlandward.com).
6. Acceptance by the editors of an entry form carries no guarantee of publication. Entry fees will not be refunded if information entered is false or incomplete and, thus, potentially causes a lot of extra work for the editors.
7. All measurements must be taken with a steel tape, steel cable, or steel calipers. For very small antlers and horns, a narrow strip of sturdy paper may be used to measure base circumferences. Method to employ: Wrap the paper strip around the base and mark with a pen where one side meets the other. Lay the paper on a flat surface and measure the distance indicated.

Measurements must be taken in inches (2.54cm), and weights must be recorded in English pounds (454 metric grams, or 0.454 kilo). Ivory is weighed in pounds; its weight should be recorded to the nearest pound. Weights falling at or above the half-pound mark are recorded at the next higher pound while weights falling below the half-pound mark are recorded at the next lower pound.

Measurements can be done in the metric system but must then be converted in accordance with a standard conversion table.

Horn and antler measurements are best taken with a steel cable. All fractions must be recorded as eighths:  $1/8$ ,  $2/8$ ,  $3/8$ ,  $4/8$ ,  $5/8$ ,  $6/8$ ,  $7/8$ . Do not record in quarters:  $1/4$ ,  $1/2$ , and  $3/4$  please; using quarter-of-an-inch measurements cause mistakes during data entry. The same holds true for skull measurements; enter these as sixteenths:  $1/16$ ,  $2/16$ ,  $3/16$ , etc.

Linear measurements should be taken as follows: Measure to the nearest eighth of an inch except for skull measurements, which should be taken to the nearest sixteenth of an inch; measurements of crocodiles are taken to the nearest quarter of an inch. Measurements falling at or above half the fractions indicated above are recorded at the next higher increment; measurements falling below the fractions indicated above are recorded at the next lower increment.



Field measurements of lengths of crocodiles should be taken at the time and place of the kill and should be attested to by the professional hunter or a witness, and the hunter.

8. Every trophy entry form must show the exact locality where the trophy was bagged. Examples include the name of a nearby river, mountain range, or village. Also acceptable is the name of the hunting concession or its block number. The name of the country must always be given, and the place where the trophy was taken must be tied in with a geographical place name readily identifiable on Google or a standard map of the country. Only if the above cannot be ascertained, a location based on the compass quadrant system, e.g. southwestern Sudan, is acceptable. Incomplete measurement forms will be rejected.
9. In case the tip of a horn or antler has worn unevenly or the base of a horn is uneven, making it difficult to determine the starting or end point, a piece of carton or wood may be used to establish a straight edge. This straight edge is used to establish the end point. This is referred to as “carding off.” This straight edge must always be at a 90-degree angle to the axis of the horn. See individual methods for more details on carding off.
10. No measurements will be accepted for damaged and repaired trophies unless the measurer is absolutely certain that such repairs have not added to the measurements. In all cases, repaired trophies must be noted on the entry forms. Special care must be taken with split skulls, and the measurer must be completely satisfied that the splitting of the skull did not increase any dimension.
11. When recording an abnormal, malformed, perceivably unbalanced, or freakish set of antlers, teeth, tusks or horns, all official measurers should refer the trophy to the editors for a decision, along with appropriate guiding data and photographs. All such trophies must be noted on the entry form and must be reported to the editors at the time of submission. Examples include hippos with no upper incisors, roe deer with exceptionally thick skulls, or deer with grossly malformed antlers (double bases) because of injury or disease, etc. With swine especially, the upper incisors must be present in the normal place and in normal shape for a measurement of the lower tusks to be acceptable.
12. Antlers in velvet of any deer species, which includes caribou and moose, will not be accepted.
13. Official scorers shall never measure live animals under any circumstances.
14. All measurements submitted shall be for the left or right antler, tusk, and horn of the animal. Thus, when standing behind an animal, the measurer looks at the left and right antlers of said animal and when standing in front of the animal the animal’s right antler



is at the person's left side and vice-versa. The data filled in on the entry form will reflect this.

15. Only completely clean skulls will be measured. No partially cleaned skulls, skulls with flesh, fat, and pieces of hide will be measured.
16. The minimum dimensions listed for the acceptance of trophies for entry into the record book may be modified at any time at the discretion of the editors.
17. The Rowland Ward record book is published every four years; the next edition is due to be published on 1 November 2018. Normally entries are accepted up to six months before the publication deadline. Please send in your entries early, for should there be any omissions, mistakes, or unclear data on entries submitted right before the deadline, your trophy's entry will likely miss the next edition of the book.
18. Ordering a certificate, a plaque, or other Rowland Ward products may be done on the entry form, which is downloadable from [rowlandward.com](http://rowlandward.com). An order for a certificate and or plaque can only be accepted with a paid entry for the record book, unless the animal was previously recorded. Certificates are available digitally as well as in paper.
19. New categories will be considered for native game animals. New categories shall comply with the Rowland Ward Ltd.'s Guiding Principles. The editors will keep both scientific and hunter's traditional categorizing of species and subspecies in mind when making decisions. The editors of Rowland Ward will also consider categories for non-native game if they adhere to the rules laid out here, Rowland Ward Ltd.'s Guiding Principles, and if they comply with the following: (1) There must be at least five approved entries before a category is opened; (2) No non-native dangerous game animals will be accepted; (3) Non-native game animals submitted for entry must come from a self-sustaining breeding population.
20. All entries submitted and paid for can be considered as accepted and will be published in the next edition as long as (1) the minimum as posted on [rowlandward.com](http://rowlandward.com) is equaled or surpassed and (2) if you have completed the entry form completely.
21. Should an animal be remeasured for whatever reason, please clearly state so on the entry form in the comment section. Reasons for re-measurement can only be (1) a method was changed and you are submitting the same trophy under a new method (2) the trophy is already listed but the name of the owner has changed (3) a second measurement for a top 10 trophy. All other trophies should be new measurements.
22. Clear, focused side- and front-view photographs should accompany an entry form in the following instances: (1) all Top-10 entries; (2) all duikers; (3) dwarf buffaloes; (4) Angola or back faced impalas; (5) all small or pygmy antelopes; (6) bonteboks (back of the horns, front facial and rump photo); (7) Robert's, Bright's, and Peter's gazelles (side and



front facial and rump photo; (8) white-eared kobs. All such photos shall be “in the field” photos. Digital photos must be a minimum of 300DPI (12 dots per mm) or 2100 x 1500 pixels.

23. Entries may be sent to Rowland Ward Ltd., 15621 Chemical Lane, Huntington Beach, CA 92649, USA; however, digital submissions are preferred. Scan the entry form or use a PDF form that can be filled in online and submit to [info@rowlandward.com](mailto:info@rowlandward.com) .

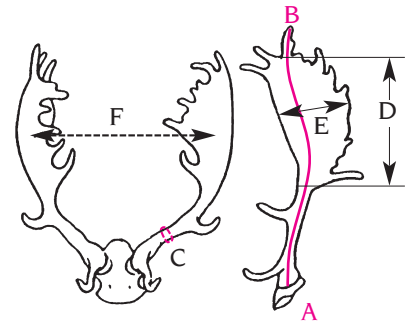


## Method 3

### For Fallow Deer

#### Rank on the length of the longest antler.

1. Measure the length of each antler on the outside curve from the lowest edge of the burr (coronet) to the tip of the main beam (A-B). Follow a natural curve near the centre of the palm. Don't press tape into the groove above the coronet.
2. Measure the circumference of each antler at the smallest point between the brow and second tine (C).
3. Measure the length of each palm along the outer curve from the point where the palm broadens to the furthest indentation between protuberances (D).
4. Measure the width of each palm along the outer curve at the widest place between protuberances, the measurement being taken at right angles to the axis of the palm (E).
5. Measure the widest inside span of the antler beams at right angles to the long axis of the skull (F).
6. Count the number of points of 1 inch (or 2.5 cm) or more in length.
7. Weigh the dry rack attached to the skull, however without lower jaw (optional).



Length of antler (A-B)	Right	Left
Circumf. of beam (C)	Right	Left
Length of palm (D)	Right	Left
Width of palm (E)	Right	Left
Inside span (F)		
Number of points		

Weight

Species \_\_\_\_\_ Date Shot \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Area \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I hunted or acquired this trophy in an ethical and lawful manner.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed area Yes  No  Size \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on this day \_\_\_\_\_ and that the data has been obtained in accordance with the instructions of Rowland Ward.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*The Directors of Rowland Ward Publications Ltd reserve the right to exclude any trophies from publication.*

15621 Chemical Ln., Ste. B, Huntington Beach, CA 92649 USA

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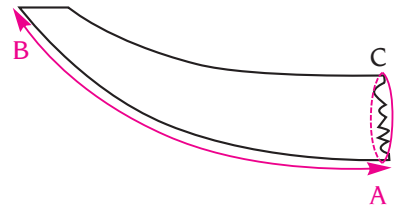


## Method 5

### For Pigs, Hippopotami and Peccaries

Rank on the length of the longest tusk.

1. Measure the length of the two longest tusks on the outer curve from the portion inside the gum to the tip (A-B). Do not card off.
2. Measure the circumference of each of the longest tusks at the largest place at right angles to the axis of the tusk (C).



[Carding off refers to the squaring off of either end of the tusk should a piece be missing or jagged. The result will be a measurement starting where the tusk **might** have been. Rowland Ward's policy is to measure only what exists so should the lower edge of the tusk be jagged or broken, the measurement must begin where the tusk begins.]

Length of tusk (A-B)	Right	Left
Circumference of tusk (C)	Right	Left

Species \_\_\_\_\_ Date Shot \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Area \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I hunted or acquired this trophy in an ethical and lawful manner.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed area Yes  No  Size \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on this day \_\_\_\_\_ and that the data has been obtained in accordance with the instructions of Rowland Ward.

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## Method 7

**For all species with unbranched and uncurled horns – the majority of antelopes, Brouet and Pudu**

Rank on the length of the longest horn.

1. Measure the length of the each horn on the front curve (in the centre of the horn) from the lowest edge of the base to the tip (A–B).
2. Measure the circumference of the base of each horn, at right angles to the axis of the horn (C).
3. Measure the spread, tip to tip (D–B).

N.B (i) In the case of the Chousingha or Four-Horned Antelope, measurements should be recorded in the following sequence:

Length of longest horn, rear; length of longest horn, fore; circumference of longest horn, rear; circumference of longest horn, fore; tip to tip, rear; tip to tip fore.

(ii) The basal pads of the Reedbuck must NOT be included in the measurement. Push down as far as possible to find the start of the horn.



Length of horn (A–B)	Right	Left
Circumf. of horn (C)	Right	Left
Tip to Tip (D–B)		

Basal pads present:  
Yes  No

Species \_\_\_\_\_ Date Shot \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Area \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I hunted or acquired this trophy in an ethical and lawful manner.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed area Yes  No  Size \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on this day \_\_\_\_\_ and that the data has been obtained in accordance with the instructions of Rowland Ward.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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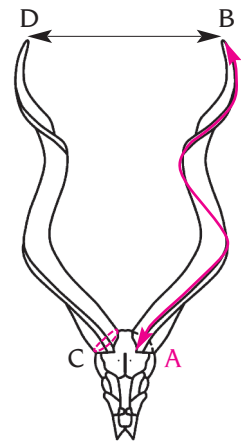


## Method 8

### For all spiral-horned antelope (Tragelaphus), Addax and Blackbuck

Rank on the length of the longest horn.

1. Measure the length of each horn around the spiral, keeping the tape on top of the spiral ridge, starting at the lowest point at the front of the base and proceeding to the tip (A-B). Where the spiral ridge ends near the tip, proceed to the tip and do not continue to spiral.
2. Measure the circumference of the base of each horn, at right angles to axis of the horn (C).
3. Measure the spread, tip to tip (D-B).



Length of horn (A-B)  
Circumf. of horn (C)  
Tip to Tip (D-B)

Right	Left
Right	Left

Species \_\_\_\_\_ Date Shot \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Area \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I hunted or acquired this trophy in an ethical and lawful manner.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed area Yes  No  Size \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on this day \_\_\_\_\_ and that the data has been obtained in accordance with the instructions of Rowland Ward.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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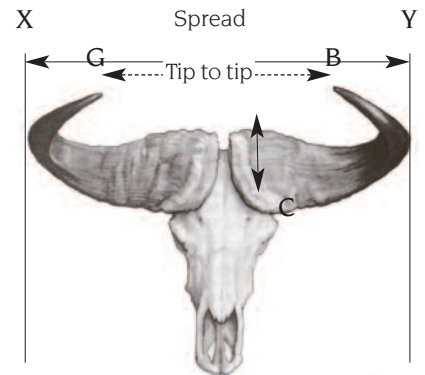
## Method 12

### For African Buffalo and Brindled Gnu or Wildebeest

#### Rank on the spread (X-Y).

1. Establish the outer limits of the horns using two right-angled forms. Measure the greatest spread in a straight line between the perpendiculars, at right angles to the axis of the horns (X-Y).
2. Measure the boss of each horn at the greatest width with calipers (C).
3. Measure the spread, tip to tip (G-B).

[In the future we will look to rank the entries using the sum of the spread and the bosses of each horn.]



Outside spread (X-Y)

Width of boss (C)

Tip to Tip (G-B)

Right	Left

Species \_\_\_\_\_

Date Shot \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Area \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I hunted or acquired this trophy in an ethical and lawful manner.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed area Yes  No  Size \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on this day \_\_\_\_\_ and that the data has been obtained in accordance with the instructions of Rowland Ward.

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## Method 13

### For Black Wildebeest (White-tailed Gnu)

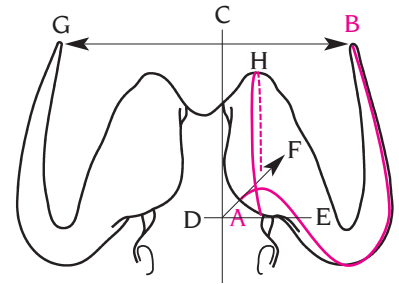
Rank on the length of the longest horn.

Use a carpenter's square to determine the right angle (CDE). The line (DE) is parallel to the centre line of the skull and will touch the boss (vertical). The line (DE) is at right angles to the axis of the skull and will touch the lowest point of the boss (horizontal).

1. Bisect the angle (CDE) at 45° in the direction of (F). The point where this line meets the boss (A) is the starting point for the length of each horn. Follow the grain of the horn over the ridge of the boss and then start to incline to the front of the horn, around the lowest point and up the front to the tip (A-B).

2. Measure the width of each boss beginning where the horn meets the skull in front and going over the highest point of the boss to end where the horn meets the skull at the back (H). This is NOT circumference measurement.

3. Measure the spread, tip to tip (G-B).



Length of horn (A-B)

Right	Left
Right	Left
Tip to Tip (G-B)	

Width of boss (H)

Tip to Tip (G-B)

Species Black Wildebeest

Date Shot \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Area \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I hunted or acquired this trophy in an ethical and lawful manner.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed area Yes  No  Size \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on this day \_\_\_\_\_ and that the data has been obtained in accordance with the instructions of Rowland Ward.

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