

Changes and Clarifications When Measuring

FAIR CHASE STATEMENT NOTARIZATION REQUIREMENT CHANGED

THE RECORDS COMMITTEE RECENTLY RULED THAT THE HUNTER'S SIGNATURE ON THE FAIR CHASE STATEMENT NO LONGER NEEDS TO BE NOTARIZED BY A NOTARY PUBLIC. AS OF SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1995, A BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB OFFICIAL MEASURER CAN WITNESS A HUNTER'S SIGNATURE, IN LIEU OF A NOTARY PUBLIC.

Once an official measurer has scored a trophy that makes the minimum score, he/she should give the trophy owner an opportunity to read the Fair Chase Statement on the back of the score chart. Once the hunter is satisfied that he/she understands and meets all aspects of the Fair Chase Statement as defined by the Club, the official measure can witness his/her signature. The official measurer must see the hunter sign the Fair Chase Statement, or it is unacceptable.

The notary public will still be required and accepted in cases where trophy owners have no contact with an official measurer. For example, measurers frequently do not meet trophy owners when they're scoring trophies for big buck contests, or when a friend, taxidermist, etc., delivers a trophy to a measurer for the hunter. Canadian trophy owners can still have their signature witnessed by an employee of a fish and game department, in lieu of the notary signature.

The Records Committee feels that this change should increase the number of trophies being entered in the Awards Programs because it was determined that probably half of the trophies scored by official measurers are

not being submitted for entry due to the expense and delays associated with locating a notary in many areas. This change will facilitate trophy entry procedures for trophy owners because official measurers, if they so desire, can collect the entry materials from the hunter and forward them to the Club's office.

CARIBOU MEASUREMENTS

The Records Committee also clarified measuring instruc-

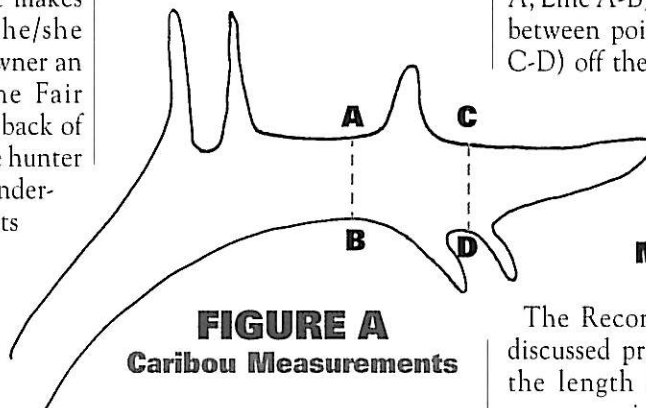


FIGURE A
Caribou Measurements

tions for taking the length measurements of the two longest top palm points on caribou, as well as the width of the top palm. Basically, the score chart provides spaces for the lengths of the longest and second longest top palm points. The committee pointed out that it is implied, though not stated, that these two points must be upward projecting points off the top edge of the top palm. Points that project from the bottom or sides of the top palm, as well as those that are

points off other top palm points cannot be scored as one of the longest two top palm points.

Also, the caribou score chart states that, "The width of the top palm is measured from midpoint of lower rear edge of main beam to midpoint of a dip between points, at widest part of the palm". Again, the Records Committee wants to emphasize that it is implied, though not stated, that the width of the top palm must be taken between two points off the top edge of the top palm (Figure A, Line A-B). It cannot be taken between points (Figure A, Line C-D) off the bottom edge of the

top palm, even if this may be the widest part of the top palm.

MOOSE PALM LENGTH

The Records Committee also discussed problems with taking the length of palm in certain moose specimens with twisted or crooked palms. The length of palm, "... is taken in

contact with the surface along the underside of the palm..." and may be measured "...across an open bay..." so long as the measurement is parallel to the inner edge. However, the committee ruled that the length should never pass over open space (Line A-B) on the inside edge of the palm as illustrated in Figure B. The length of this moose palm is taken from point C to D as illustrated in Figure B.

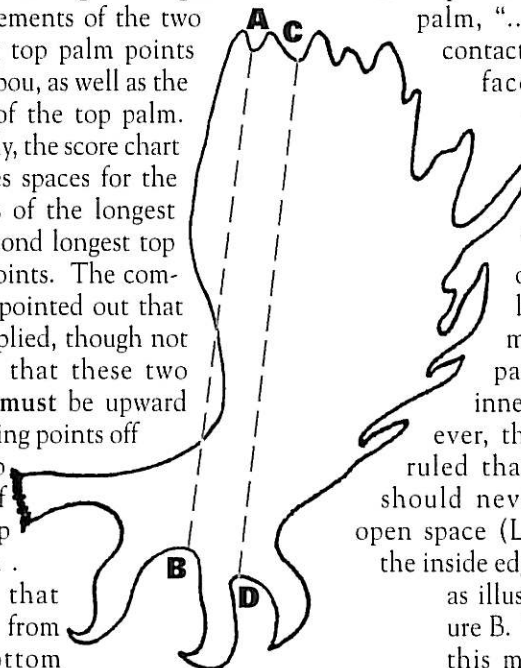


FIGURE B
Moose Palm Length



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