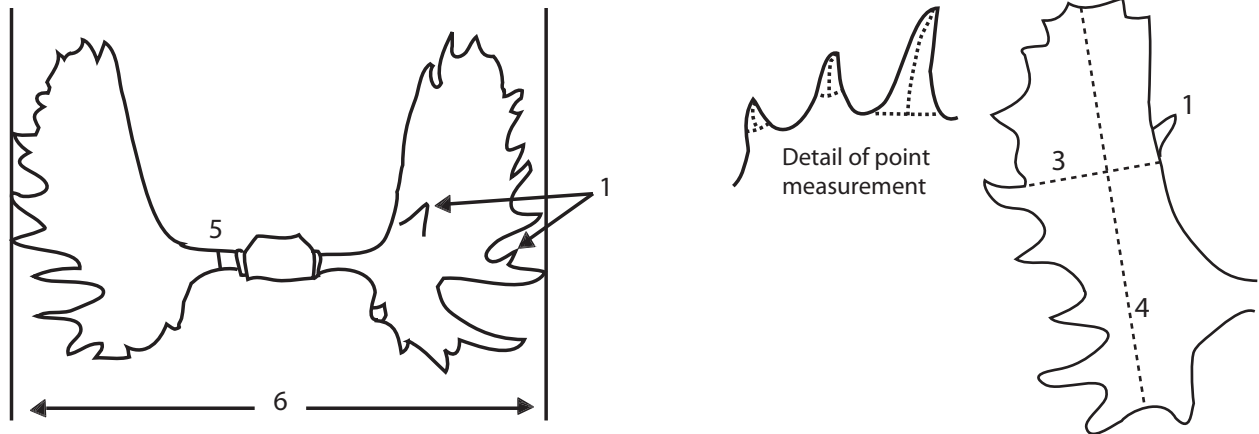


Mountain Hunter Record Book

Instructions for Measuring All Moose



Instructions

Measurements must be made with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide steel measuring tape to the nearest one eighth of an inch. Enter the Fractional figure in eighths, without reduction. All points, including abnormal points, will be included in the final score. For antlers measured in velvet, deduct 2% from the final score. See page 6 for conversion chart.

1. **Abnormal Points on one or both antlers:** Abnormal points are those projections originating from normal points or from the upper or lower palm surface, or from the inner edge of palm. Abnormal points must be at least one inch long, with length exceeding width at one inch or more length.
2. **Normal Points:** Normal points originate from the outer edge of palm. To be counted a point, a projection must be at least one inch long, with the length exceeding width at one inch or more of length. It is important to determine whether or not each projection qualifies as a point.
3. **Width of Palm** is taken in contact with the under surface of the palm, at a right angle to the inner edge of the palm. The line of measurement should begin and end at the midpoint of the palm edge, which gives credit for the desirable character of palm thickness.
4. **Length of Palm** including brow palm is taken in contact with the surface along the underside of the palm, **parallel** to the inner edge, from dips between points at the top to dips between points (if present) at the bottom. If a bay is present, measure across the open bay if the proper line of measurement, parallel to **inner edge**, follows this path. The line of measurement should begin and end at the midpoint of the palm edge, which gives credit for the desirable character of palm thickness.
5. **Circumference** of beam at the smallest place is taken as illustrated.
6. **Greatest Spread** is measured between perpendiculars in a straight line at a right angle to the center line of the skull.



