### Detailed Scoring System

**CARIBOU**

**MINIMUM SCORE**
- Mountain 300
- Woodland 220
- Barren ground 325
- Central Canada 325
- Quebec-Labrador 325

**KIND OF CARIBOU** (check one)
- Mountain
- Woodland
- Barren ground
- Central Canada
- Quebec-Labrador

- IN VELVET

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### See Other Side for Instructions

#### Caribou Scoring Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Tip to Tip Spread</strong></td>
<td>Spread Credit</td>
<td>Right Antler</td>
<td>Left Antler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Greatest Spread</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C. Inside Spread of Main Beams</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. Number of Points on Each Antler Excluding Brows</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Points on Each Brow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E. Length of Main Beam</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F.1. Length of Brow Palm or First Point</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F.2. Length of Base or Second Point</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F.3. Length of Rear Point, If Present</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F.4. Length of Second Longest Top Point</strong></td>
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<td><strong>F.5. Length of Longest Top Point</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G.1. Width of Brow Palm</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G.2. Width of Top Palm</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>H.1. Circumference at Smallest Place Between Brow and Base Point</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>H.2. Circumference at Smallest Place Between Base and Rear Point</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>H.3. Circumference at Smallest Place Between Rear Point and First Top Point</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>H.4. Circumference at Smallest Place Between Two Longest Top Palm Points</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS**

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#### ADD:
- Column 1
- Column 2
- Column 3
- Subtotal

#### SUBTRACT Column 4
- Guide’s Name and Address:

#### FINAL SCORE
- Remarks: (Mention Any Abnormalities or Unique Qualities)
BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING CARIBOU

Measurements must be made with a flexible steel tape or steel cable and recorded to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. To simplify addition, please enter fractional figures in eighths and in proper fractions. Refer to P & Y Measurer’s Manual for a detailed description of measuring procedures.

A. Tip to Tip Spread is measured between tips of main beams.
B. Greatest Spread is measured between perpendiculars, at a right angle to the center line of the skull, at widest part whether across main beams or points.
C. Inside Spread of Main Beam is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again in “Spread Credit” column if it is less than or equal to the length of longer main beam. If greater, enter longer main beam length for Spread Credit.
D. Number of Points on each Antler. Part A: Number of Points excluding Brow. Part B: Number of Points on Brow. To be counted a point, a projection must be at least one-half inch long AND, at some location at least one-half inch from the tip, the length of the projection must exceed its width. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point. There are no “abnormal” points on Caribou.
E. Length of Main Beam is measured from the center of the lowest outside edge of burr over outer curve to the most distant point of the main beam. Begin measuring at the location on the burr where the center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr.
F. Length of Points. The lengths of these points are measured from the top edge of the main beam (baseline), over their outer curve, to their tip. To establish the appropriate baseline, lay a tape or (preferably) a cable on the top edge of the beam on each side of the point and draw a line under the cable to reflect the top edge of the beam as if the point was not present. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
F. Length of Top Points. The length of these points are measured from the tip of the point to the top of the beam, then at right angle (to the main beam) down to the midpoint of the LOWER EDGE of beam. The second longest Top Point cannot be a point branching off the longest Top Point; it must project from the main beam.
G. Width of Brow is measured in a straight line from top edge to lower edge, as illustrated, with measurement line at a right angle to main axis of brow.
G. Width of Top Palm is measured from midpoint of lower edge of main beam, to midpoint of a dip between points, at widest part of palm. The line of measurement begins and ends at midpoints of palm edges, which gives credit for palm thickness.
H. Circumferences. Circumferences are taken at the smallest place between corresponding points, as illustrated. If brow is missing, take H-1 at smallest place between burr and bez. If rear point is missing, take H-2 and H-3 measurements at smallest place between bez and first top point. Circumference measurements must be taken with a steel tape (a cable cannot be used for these measurements).

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

1. Original scoring form completed by an Official Measurer of the Pope & Young Club or the Boone & Crockett Club.
2. Completed Fair Chase Affidavit.
3. Three photos of antlers, horns, or skull (a view from the front side, a view from the left side and a view from the right side). A field photo is also requested, if possible.
4. $25.00 recording fee (made payable to the Pope and Young Club)

Drying Period: To be eligible for entry in the Pope & Young Records, a trophy must first have been stored under normal room temperature and humidity for at least 60 days after date of kill. No trophy will be considered which has been altered in any way from its natural state.