

FIELD EVALUATION FOR BOONE AND CROCKETT SCORE

ALASKA YUKON AND CANADA MOOSE

BY CRAIG BODDINGTON

Of all the living members of the deer family, moose have the greatest amount of antler material. They also show great variation in size, with the smallest racks coming from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and the largest from Alaska, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. A records book sized Shiras moose would not be even a desirable trophy in Alaska.

Although the widest spread antlers are sought in all categories for the records, strong development of antler palmation in both length and width is even more desirable. Many Shiras moose show only a single spike brow point on each antler, rather than a well-developed

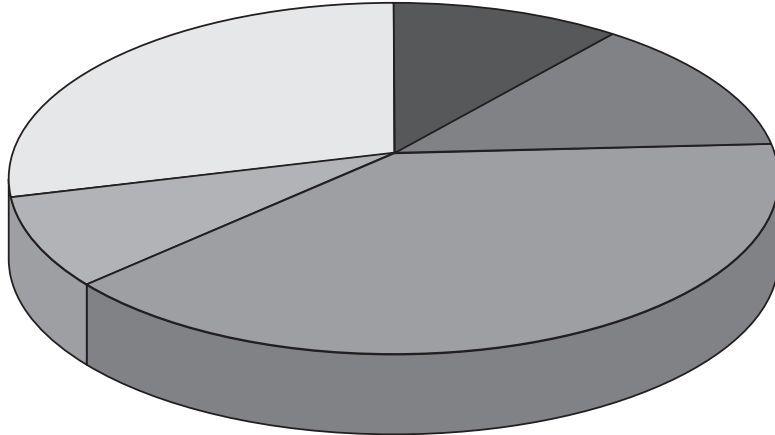
brow palm. This is undesirable since the length-of-palm is measured to a notch between brow points. The single spike brow dictates that the length of palm measurement must be ended at the edge of the main palm, obviously losing some potential that would have been fulfilled if the brow were palmate or even forked. High-scoring Canada or Alaska-Yukon moose have three or more brow points, on broad, well-developed brow palms that increase the length-of-palm measurement. This feature, along with broad main palms, markedly improves the score potential.

Although an Alaska-Yukon moose may have 15 or more points on each antler, not all projections

count as points, especially if they are blunt in shape. One cannot accurately count the antler points on most trophy moose when the animal is in the field, so evaluation must generally be made on the basis of the amount of palm material present and the greatest spread.

Big trophy moose of all three classes tend to have the main palms lying flat to produce a wide spread, whereas smaller antlers are more apt to show cup-shaped palms and a narrow spread. The ear tips of a mature bull when laid flat are roughly 30 inches wide, with ears themselves being 9 – 10 inches. A bull with an extra ear length on either side would, then

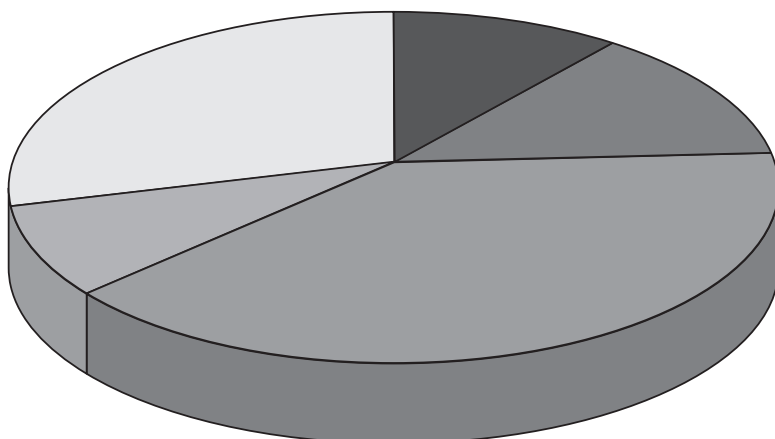
CANADA MOOSE



- Number of Normal Points
- Palm Width
- Palm Length
- Circumference of Beam at Smallest Place
- Greatest Spread

Average	Canada Moose	% Of Score
11.32	Number of Normal Points	11%
13.31	Palm Width	13%
39.19	Palm Length	39%
7.32	Circumference of Beam at Smallest Place	8%
57.61	Greatest Spread	29%
Average Final Score		200.14

ALASKA YUKON MOOSE



Average	Alaska Yukon Moose	% Of Score
12.07	Number of Normal Points	11%
15.58	Palm Width	14%
44.50	Palm Length	39%
7.73	Circumference of Beam at Smallest Place	7%
66.86	Greatest Spread	29%
Average Final Score		226.69

be approximately a bull with a 50 inch spread.

Field judging spread on moose, or other big game has been made a bit easier with a new rangefinder developed by Leupold. Their RX-4 Boone and Crockett® Edition rangefinder has a built in trophy scale that you can preset to a desired width. When ranging at any distance you can bracket a bull's rack between the scales to give you an accurate spread reading. This rangefinder is valuable anytime,

but especially when hunting in 50-inch minimum restricted areas.

Even though moose can often be studied carefully in the field, and an experienced guide may make reasonable estimate of the greatest spread, it is very difficult to estimate the scores accurately at a distance. This is because the length, width, and symmetry of the palms are all hard to judge when seen from the side. A frontal view, with the animal's head down and antlers nearly vertical,

gives a much better chance for accurate evaluation, but may not be available under field conditions.

Typically, younger bulls will feature long and distinguishable points, but with narrower spreads and shorter palms. As bulls age they tend to add in number of points that will be shorter and less recognizable having given way to wider and taller palms. As a rule, palm width and length pile up B&C points.

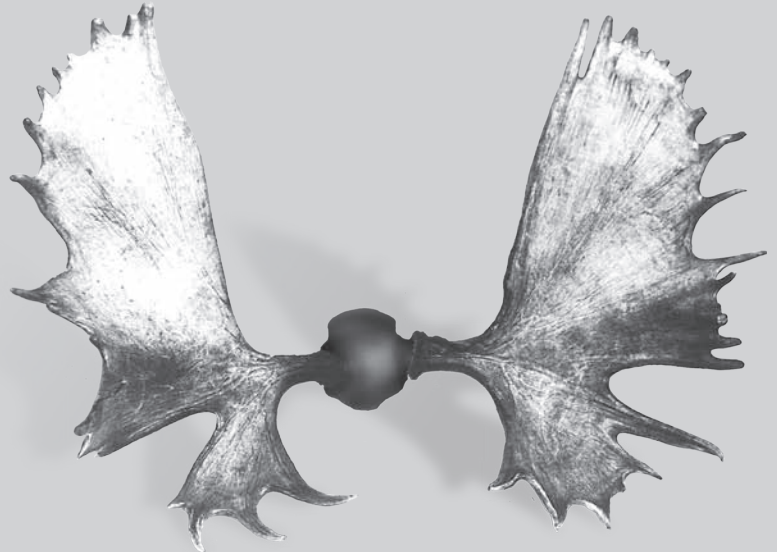
MAXIMUM VS. MINIMUM

A COMPARISON OF TWO RECORDS-BOOK CANADA MOOSE

WORLD'S RECORD CANADA MOOSE SCORE: 242

TROPHY ANALYSIS

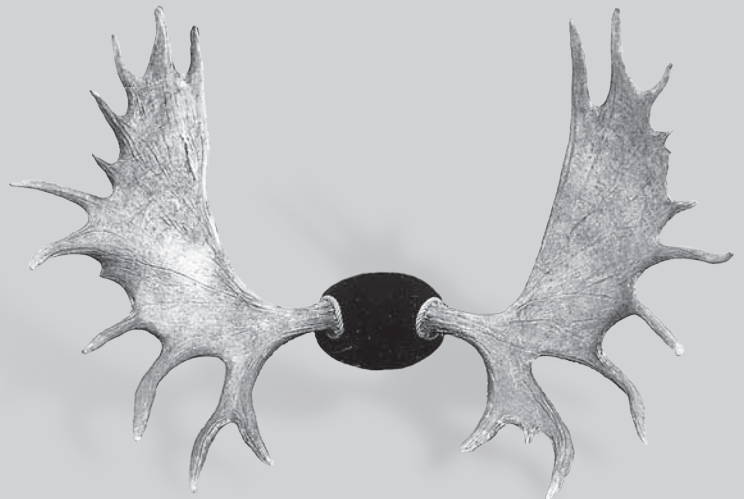
- 15x16 point frame
- Spread over 63 inches
- Width of palm averaging 22 inches
- Length of palm – 44-5/8 and 45 inches



CLOSE TO MINIMUM ENTRY CANADA MOOSE SCORE: 187-2/8

TROPHY ANALYSIS

- 11x11 point frame
- Spread over 54 inches
- Mass measuring 7-7/8 and 7-6/8 inches
- Width of palm averaging 12 inches
- Average length of palm – both over 36 inches



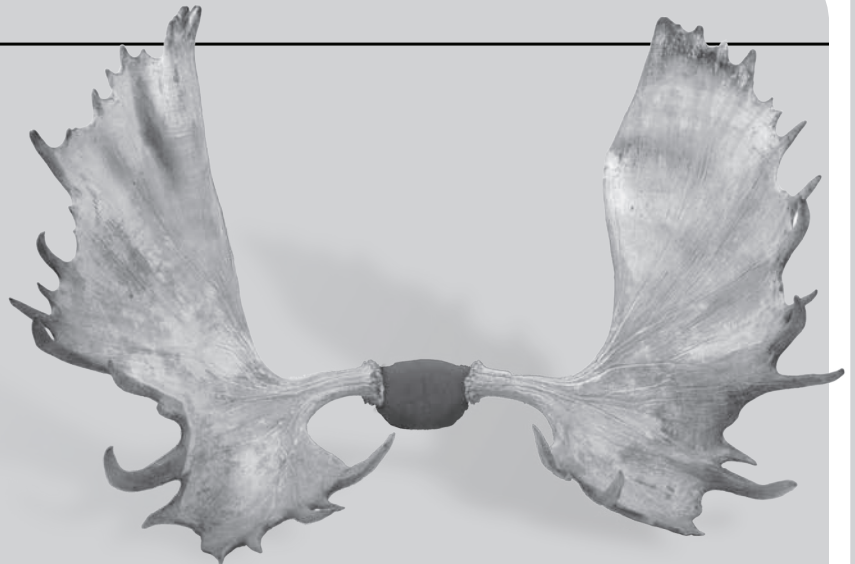
MAXIMUM VS. MINIMUM

**A COMPARISON OF TWO RECORDS-BOOK
ALASKA-YUKON MOOSE**

**WORLD'S RECORD
ALASKA-YUKON MOOSE
SCORE: 261-5/8**

TROPHY ANALYSIS

- 19x15 point frame
- Palms width averaging 22 inches and length averaging 54 inches
- Both circumferences over 8 inches
- Average spread measuring over 65 inches
- Only bull in the book over 260 points



**MINIMUM ENTRY
ALASKA-YUKON MOOSE
SCORE: 210**

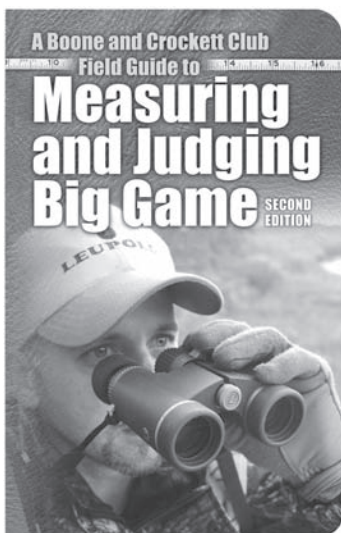
TROPHY ANALYSIS

- 12x14 point frame
- Above average spread over 66 inches
- Above average mass – both circumferences measuring 7-5/8 inches
- Average palms – both measure 14-1/8 inches wide and length averages just under 39 inches



RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB

Boone and Crockett Club Field Guide to Measuring and Judging Big Game, 2nd Edition



The definitive manual for anyone with a desire to learn the Boone and Crockett Club's world-famous big game measuring system is now available in this updated, convenient field guide that easily fits into backpacks.

Inside you will find detailed instructions on how to score each of the native North American big game categories recognized by the Club, including numerous illustrations to clearly demonstrate techniques for proper measurement. Also included in this field guide are techniques for evaluating and field judging the most popular species of North American big game.

Other important sections of the field guide include:

- A chapter on general measuring techniques for native North American big game
- Scoring instructions and scorecharts for all 38 categories of North American big game recognized by the Club
- Boundary descriptions for species such as elk, blacktail deer, grizzly and Alaska brown bear, whitetail, and caribou
- Table of the quarter locations for easy reference when measuring all big game categories with horns
- A chapter on understanding the dynamics of hunting and spotting optics.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO ORDER VISIT
WWW.BOONEANDCROCKETTCLUB.COM OR CALL 406-542-1888**

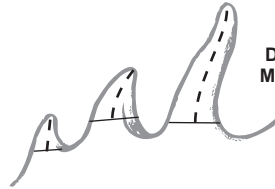
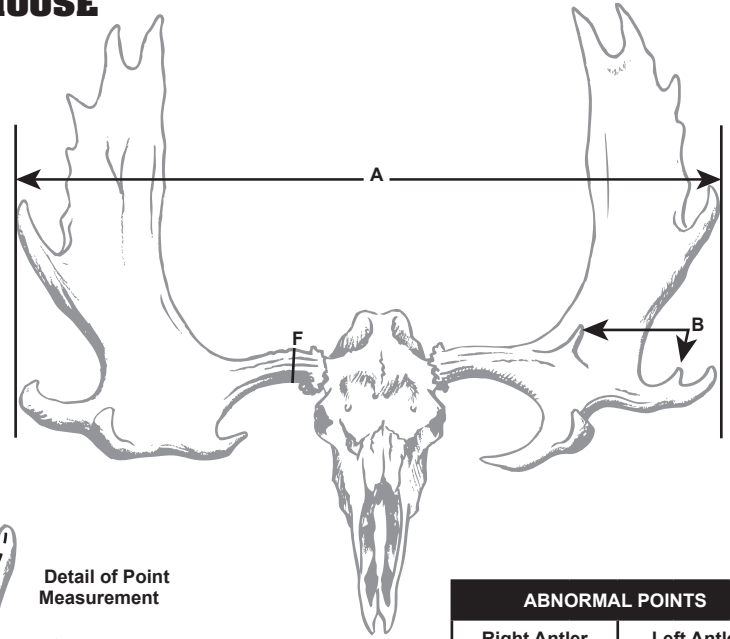
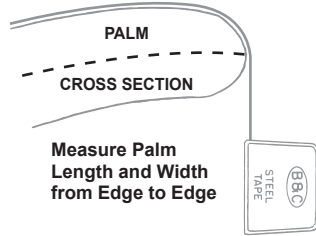
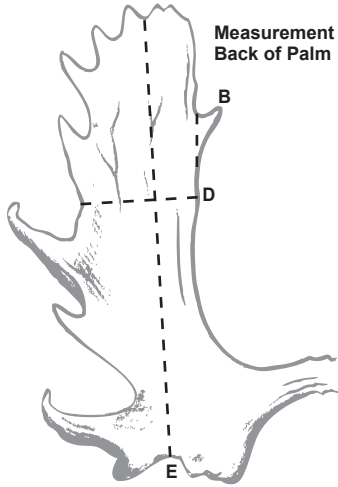


BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB®

OFFICIAL SCORING SYSTEM FOR NORTH AMERICAN BIG GAME TROPHIES

MOOSE

(CHECK ONE):	MINIMUM SCORES	
	AWARDS	ALL-TIME
	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada	185
<input type="checkbox"/> Alaska-Yukon	210	224
<input type="checkbox"/> Shiras	140	155



SEE OTHER SIDE FOR SCORING INSTRUCTIONS

A. Greatest Spread		NUMBER OF POINTS		
B. Number of Abnormal Points on Both Antlers		TOTAL TO B		
C. Number of Normal Points		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
D. Width of Palm		Right Antler	Left Antler	Difference
E. Length of Palm Including Brow Palm				
F. Circumference of Beam at Smallest Place				
TOTALS				

ABNORMAL POINTS	
Right Antler	Left Antler

ADD TOGETHER:	Greatest Spread	Exact Locality Where Killed:*		County:	State/Prov:
	Column 1	Hunter (Legal Name):		Date Killed:	
	Column 2	Trophy Owner (Legal Name):		Telephone #:	
Subtotal		Trophy Owner's Address:			
SUBTRACT:	Column 3	Trophy Owner's Email:		Guide's Name:	
FINAL SCORE		Remarks (Mention Any Abnormalities or Unique Qualities):			

I, _____, certify that I have measured this trophy on _____

PRINT NAME MM/DD/YYYY

at _____

STREET ADDRESS CITY STATE/PROVINCE

and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.

Witness: _____ Signature: _____

B&C OFFICIAL MEASURER

*Geographic location (lake, mountain, river, etc.) required for trophies taken in Canada and Alaska.	Boone and Crockett Club® Official Measurer I.D. Number			
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Mail To: Boone and Crockett Club ■ 250 Station Drive, Missoula, MT 59801 ■ (406) 542-1888 ■ www.booneandcrockettclub.com

No part of this scoring system may be altered in any way. No part of this score chart may be altered or copied without express written permission from the Boone and Crockett Club. A score chart is not authenticated until signed and dated by a certified Boone and Crockett Club Official Measurer. No scores are official Boone and Crockett scores until verified and the trophy is accepted by the Boone and Crockett Club. All trophy entries into the Boone and Crockett Club's Awards Programs are subject to verification.

PROTECT YOUR HUNTING HERITAGE

Join the Boone and Crockett Club and Help Promote Fair Chase Hunting!

The single-most critical element facing the future of hunting and our wildlife is the continued public acceptance of recreational hunting.

When hunting is viewed as a fair and ethical endeavor in support of science-based game management programs the voting majority (non-hunters) accept hunting. Join your fellow hunter-conservationists who believe that ethical sportsmanlike behavior is the only way to ensure a positive public image of hunters and hunting. Become a part of 120-year-old commitment to preserving our hunting heritage.



MISSION STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Boone and Crockett Club to promote the guardianship and provident management of big game and associated wildlife in North America and maintain the highest standards of fair chase and sportsmanship in all aspects of big game hunting, in order that this resource of all the people may survive and prosper in its natural habitats. Consistent with this objective, the Club supports the use and enjoyment of our wildlife heritage to the fullest extent by this and future generations.

By joining today you will receive:

- Four issues of Fair Chase, the official publication of the Boone and Crockett Club.
- A 20% discount on Club books.
- Access to exclusive areas of the Club's web site.
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TO SIGN UP FOR A ONE YEAR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP FOR \$35 CALL TOLL-FREE (888) 840-4868 OR JOIN ONLINE AT www.BooneandCrockettClub.com

BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB® INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING MOOSE

Measurements must be made with a 1/4-inch wide flexible steel tape to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. Enter fractional figures in eighths, without reduction. Official measurements cannot be taken until the antlers have air dried at a habitable room temperature for at least 60 days after the animal was killed. The 60-day drying period for a trophy that has been frozen or boiled begins the day it is removed from the freezer, boiling pot, or submersion in any liquid.

- Greatest Spread** is measured between perpendiculars in a straight line at a right angle to the center line of the skull.
- Number of Abnormal Points on 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 (see illustration). Abnormal points must be at least one inch long, with length exceeding width at one inch or more of length.
- Number of 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. Be sure to verify whether or not each projection qualifies as a point.
- Width of Palm** is taken in contact with the undersurface of the palm, at a right angle to the inner edge of the palm. The line of measurement should be taken from the inside edge of the palm to a dip between bumps or points at the widest outside edge of the palm. If there are no bumps or points, the width measurement is taken at the widest part of the palm. The line of measurement should begin at the midpoint of the inner edge of the palm and end at the midpoint of the edge of the palm between points or bumps, which gives credit for the desirable characteristic of palm thickness.
- Length of Palm**, including brow palm, is taken in contact with the undersurface of the palm, parallel to the inner edge, from dips between bumps or points at the top edge of the palm to dips between qualifying points (if present) on the brow palm. If a bay is present, measure across the open bay if the proper line of measurement is parallel to the inner edge and follows this path. The line of measurement should begin and end at the midpoint of the palm edges, which gives credit for the desirable characteristic of palm thickness.
- Circumference** of Beam at Smallest Place is taken as illustrated.