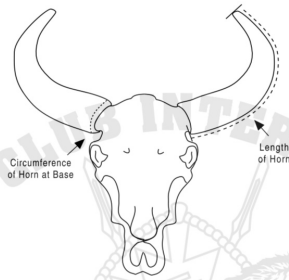


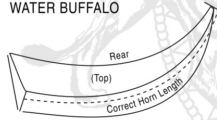
Method 3

For most wild cattle. Includes gaur, gayal, banteng, yak, water buffalo, tamaraw, anoa and bison.

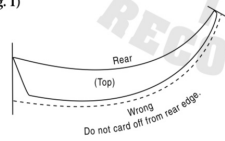


With these animals, be careful to measure only hard, black horn that will not boil away. Do not measure green horn, gristle or skin. When measuring a mounted head, be careful not to measure fiberglass or other taxidermic material.

WATER BUFFALO



(Fig. 1)

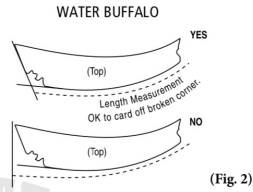


I. LENGTH OF HORN (Fig. 1)

Measure the length of each horn on its outer curve. Follow the most pronounced part of the outer curve from the base of the horn to the tip, and keep parallel to the hairlike grain of the horn material. Do not deviate from the direction of the grain; it must be followed carefully the full length of the horn.

Most species have round horns that grow out from the sides of the head and then upward and inward in a simple curve so that the line of measurement is obvious. Yak and kouprey horns are similar, except that the tips turn backward to form a multiple curve; with these horns the direction of the grain must be followed carefully and the cable should be used. It may be easiest to begin the measurement at the horn tip and follow the grain along the outer curve until the base is encountered. Another way is to locate the outer curve at midpoint, then follow the grain each way to the base and the tip. It may be helpful to mark the line of the measurement with a pencil or piece of chalk before starting.

Water buffalo have horns that are triangular in cross section and grow outward and backward in a simple curve. Here, the measurement is taken on the frontal edge of the horn, just under the intersection of the top and frontal surfaces. Please note that the length measurement is to be of the frontal edge only; it is not permissible to card off the angled base from its rear edge, which usually extends farther inward than the frontal edge. If the front corner of the horn base is broken, it is permissible to card it off and begin the measurement at the point where the cards intersect. If the horn tip is broken so that its far end is not on the line of measurement, it should also be carded off (see General Instruction 25); do not measure across the flattened end of a broken horn tip (Fig. 2).

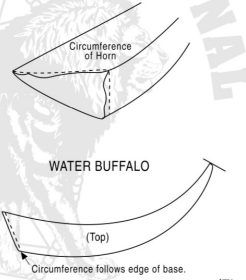


(Fig. 2)

II. CIRCUMFERENCE OF HORN AT BASE

(Fig. 3)

Measure the circumference of each horn at its base, or as close to the base as possible while holding the tape tightly in a continuous loop and keeping it above any scallops or malformations. Keep the tape on or above hard, black horn material at all times--not on green horn, gristle, bone, or taxidermic material. The measurement should be at the same angle as the base of the horn; it need not be at a right angle. Do not press the tape down into indentations. Do not "walk" the tape around the edge of an irregularly shaped base.



(Fig. 3)

III. TOTAL SCORE

Total all measurements. When measuring in inches, record fractions in 1/8ths of an inch. Record metric measurements to 0.1 cm.