CIC Handbook for the Evaluation and Measurement of Hunting Trophies

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

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1. Copyright information

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1.2 Boone & Crockett Club (B&C)

For the evaluation of trophies from North American game that can be hunted, the copyrighted B&C measurement system will be fully applied. Interested parties can find further details about the Boone & Crockett Club and the B&C measurement system on the website of the Club. The CIC and B&C have reworked a 1977 agreement and signed it in 2012. The agreement includes the fact that as before, the CIC will implement the evaluation parameters and regulations of the Boone & Crockett Club for North American game. In addition, both organisations have agreed that in the future, interested Certified CIC measurers can be trained as official B&C measurers and that in collaboration with B&C, the CIC can offer the relevant training courses in Europe. An entry in the “B&C Records of North American Big Game” can only be made if the respective trophies are measured by official B&C evaluators.

Copyright of use for Boone and Crockett Club’s materials

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1.3 Rowland Ward (RW)

On March 1st 2011, RW, the oldest trophy record book (first edition in 1892), and the CIC, the oldest global hunting organisation (founded in 1928), agreed to cooperate on the measurement of trophies from African game. As a ressult, horn length and base circumferences are generally used as measurement parameters (exceptions include African buffalo, and white-tailed gnu).

Using RW, it was also agreed that trophies evaluated according to the CIC formulas can be registered for “Rowland Ward’s Records of Big Game”. The agreement includes all trophies from roe deer (*Capreolus ssp.*), fallow deer (*Dama dama*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus ssp.*), European mouflon (*Ovis aries musimon*), European and North-east Asian moose (*Alces alces* & *Alces americanus ssp.*), Eurasian reindeer (*Rangifer ssp.*), Eurasian wild boar (*Sus scrofa ssp.*) and other European game species, which were hunted within their natural European and Eurasian distribution areas and score at least bronze medal level.

Owners of such a trophy can always fill out an application for registration in accordance with the rules and regulations of “Rowland Ward Publications Pty Ltd”,by using the official Rowland Ward registration form. The measurement details are taken from the official CIC measurement sheet and, in addition, the measurement sheet should accompany the RW registration form.

The cost per registered trophy is €20. RW will include all accepted trophies in its database and its publications. RW as well as the CIC reserve the right, at their sole discretion,

to reject trophy entries without entering into further correspondence with the owner of the trophy.

Contact Rowland Ward

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fig. 1-A: Partner logos

2. Structure of the Handbook

2.1 Format

The handbook is provided in an electronic form (PDF) on the Trophy Evaluation Database (TED). From there, each chapter can be downloaded and printed as needed. In this way, changes to individual chapters can be made simply by removing and replacing the respective pages. The pages to be replaced will appear within the framework of an update issued by the CIC. This also applies to the addition of evaluation sheets not included in the current release.

All of the pages are marked in the footer with the month and year of publishing (fig. 2-A). A list of all chapters, with information on the date of the latest version, is provided on the CIC website. In the event of any alterations, the CIC will notify the users through the website.

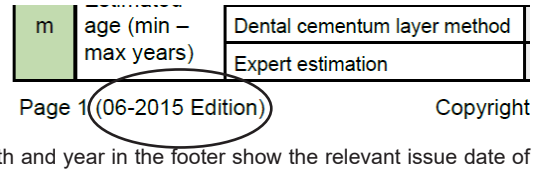


fig. 2-A: The month and year in the footer show the relevant issue date of the measurement sheets for each chapter.

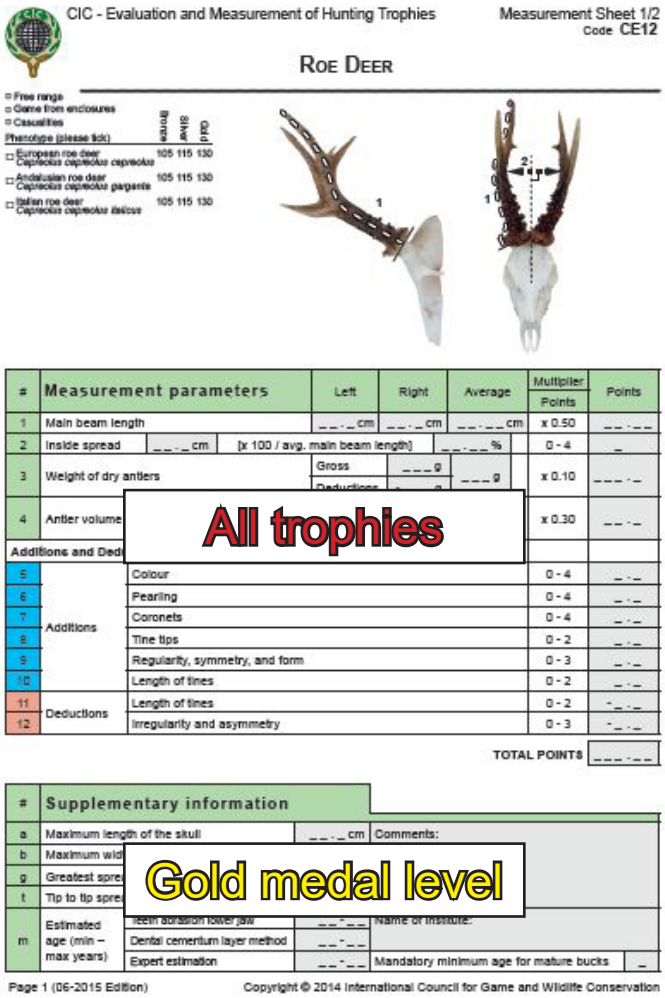
2.2 Measurement sheet

This first sheet is unique to the type of species being measured.

2.2.1 Title and code of the chapter

Each chapter consists of a title, which is related to the phenotype list on the first page of the measurement sheet, and can be found in the table of contents according to a 4-digit code. The code serves as a means of identification for the evaluation method. It is structured around five groups of trophy types: Bovidae (BV), Caprinae (CA), Cervidae (CE),

Measurement Sheet, Side 1/2



Measurement Sheet, Side 2/2

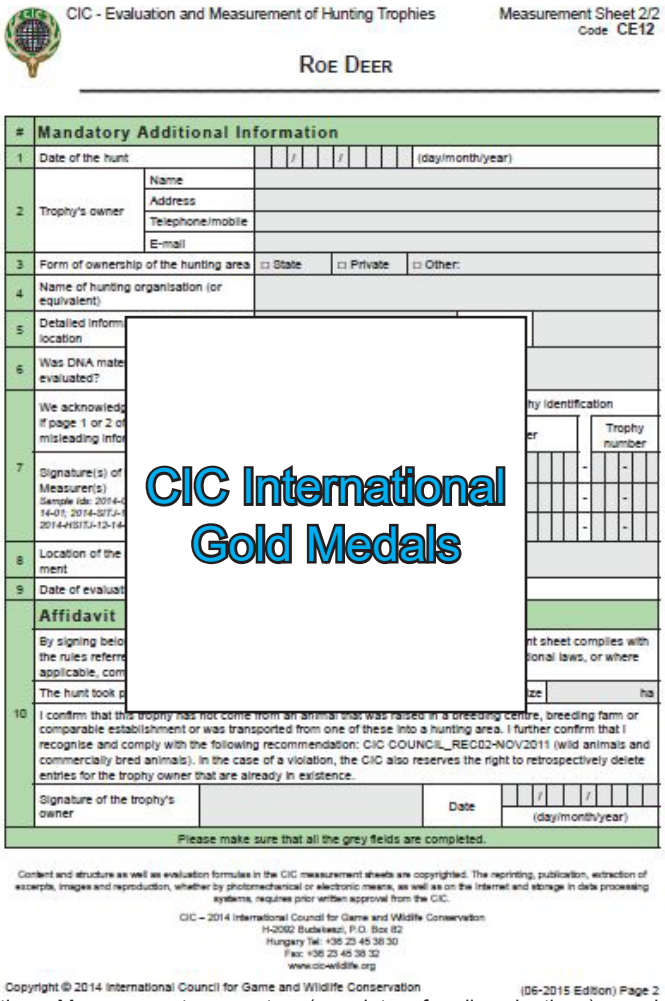


fig. 2-B: Example layout of the measurement sheets. The sheets have three sections: Measurement parameters (mandatory for all evaluations), supplementary information (required for gold medal level trophies, strongly encouraged for all evaluations), and mandatory additional information (required for CIC International Gold Medal applications, useful for all evaluations).

Antelope (AN), and Skulls and Tusks (ST). These groups are then divided further into species specific measurement methods which are indicated by two digits that follow the two alphabetical characters (i.e. BV01, BV02, CA01, etc.). The code for a specific species can be looked up in the index. Several game species, subspecies, or phenotypes are often summarized in one chapter if the same evaluation methods are applied. This code is mainly used for administrative purposes.

Each chapter consists of a two-sided measurement sheet and subsequent measurement instructions (fig. 2-B & fig. 2-C). The evaluation form with the “measurement parameters” and the “supplementary information” is located on side 1 of the measurement sheet. The “mandatory additional information” is located on side 2 of the measurement sheet.

On the measurement sheets (fig. 2-B):

+ “Measurement parameters” must be completed for all trophy evaluations (side 1/2)

+ “Supplementary information” must be completed for trophies at the gold medal level with the exception of wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and Chinese Water Deer (*Hydropetes inermis*) and Moose (*Alces alces*). However, it is highly encouraged for all evaluations as it provides valuable information for population characteristic research (side 1/2)

+ “Mandatory additional information” is obligatory to be completed for CIC International Gold Medal trophy applications, but is useful for all evaluations (side 2/2)

Measurement Instructions

CIC - Evaluation and Measurement of Hunting Trophies Measurement Instructions

Roe Deer

Species description and ranges of distribution

The European roe deer, *Capreolus capreolus capreolus*, has a wide distribution area in the western Palaearctic region (fig. 3-A). From southern Scandinavia to the Iberian Peninsula and from the east in the European part of the Russian Federation up to the principal chain of the Caucasus Mountains. Within this vast area of distribution, significant morphological variations naturally occur, which Lehmann and Sägesser (1986) described as 16 subspecies of Western Europe. Sempéré, Sokolov, and Danilkin (1996) mention 23 subspecies for the whole distribution area, including Turkey and northern Iraq. In the Caucasus Mountains, the distribution area of the Siberian roe deer *Capreolus capreolus pygargus* begins (Pallas, 1771). European roe deer are mainly found on the southern slopes and the Siberian roe deer are found on the northern slopes of this mountain range. Hybrids between the two species are rare and they are not capable of reproduction.

Lorenzini and Lovari (2006) divide the European roe deer into three major populations:

1. The south-western population is found on the Iberian Peninsula, with a northern and a southern sub-grouping. The Andalusian deer was described by Meunier (1983) as *C. c. garganta*. In contrast to the red summer coat that occurs in the rest of the populations in Europe, it has a consistently grey summer coat and a considerably larger light-coloured tail patch. Although this subspecies is no longer recognised in the biological sense, several scientific studies have confirmed that the winter and summer colouring of the coat, the smaller body size and the short, broad skull suggest that the roe deer population in Cadiz and Malaga can be viewed as a regional phenotype. Since 2010, the CIC has recognised these as a separate trophy category. The population occurring further north in Spain is categorised as *Capreolus c. capreolus*.
2. The second largest roe deer population group is spread over the rest of southern and eastern Europe. Within this roe deer population group is *Capreolus c. italicus*; found from central Italy to the south, it is described as a separate subspecies and recognised by the CIC as a separate trophy category. The remaining occurrences of this population group fall under *Capreolus c. capreolus*.
3. The third group has a distribution area in central and northern Europe and is categorised under *Capreolus c. capreolus*.

fig. 3-A: Distribution area of *Capreolus capreolus ssp.* Source: IUCN

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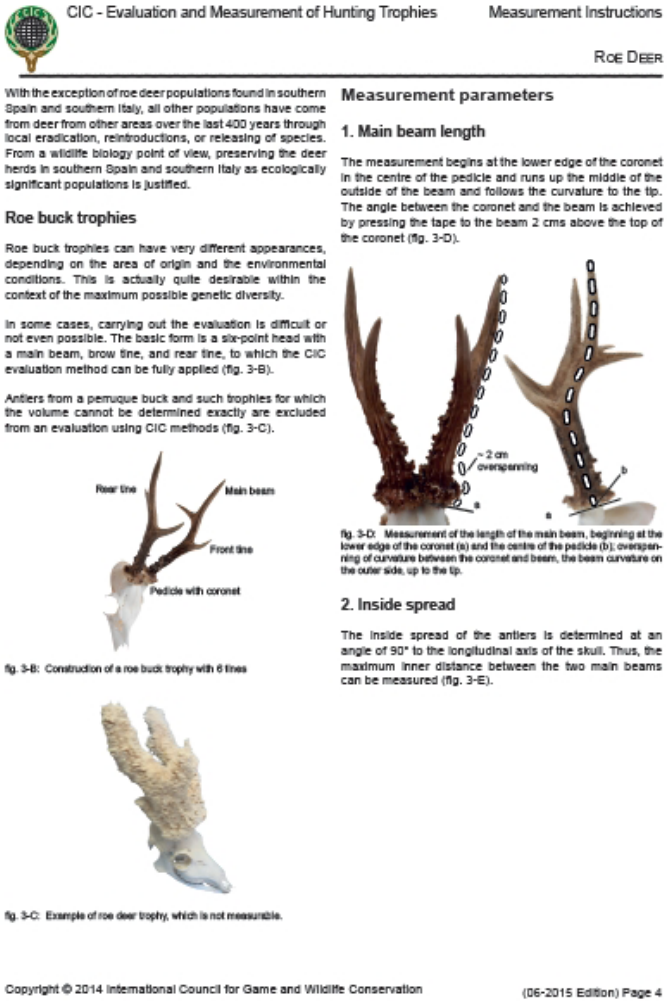

CIC - Evaluation and Measurement of Hunting Trophies Measurement Instructions

Roe Deer

With the exception of roe deer populations found in southern Spain and southern Italy, all other populations have come from deer from other areas over the last 400 years through local eradication, reintroductions, or releasing of species. From a wildlife biology point of view, preserving the deer herds in southern Spain and southern Italy as ecologically significant populations is justified.

Roe buck trophies

Roe buck trophies can have very different appearances, depending on the area of origin and the environmental conditions. This is actually quite desirable within the context of the maximum possible genetic diversity.

In some cases, carrying out the evaluation is difficult or not even possible. The basic form is a six-point head with a main beam, brow tine, and rear tine, to which the CIC evaluation method can be fully applied (fig. 3-B).

Antlers from a pemuque buck and such trophies for which the volume cannot be determined exactly are excluded from an evaluation using CIC methods (fig. 3-C).

fig. 3-B: Construction of a roe buck trophy with 6 tines

fig. 3-C: Example of roe deer trophy, which is not measurable.

Measurement parameters

1. Main beam length

The measurement begins at the lower edge of the coronet in the centre of the pedicle and runs up the middle of the outside of the beam and follows the curvature to the tip. The angle between the coronet and the beam is achieved by pressing the tape to the beam 2 cms above the top of the coronet (fig. 3-D).

fig. 3-D: Measurement of the length of the main beam, beginning at the lower edge of the coronet (a) and the centre of the pedicle (b); overspanning of curvature between the coronet and beam, the beam curvature on the outer side, up to the tip.

2. Inside spread

The inside spread of the antlers is determined at an angle of 90° to the longitudinal axis of the skull. Thus, the maximum inner distance between the two main beams can be measured (fig. 3-E).

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fig. 2-C: The species description, range of distribution, trophy description, selected distribution maps, and detailed measurement instructions can be found following the two measurement sheets.

Measurement Sheet

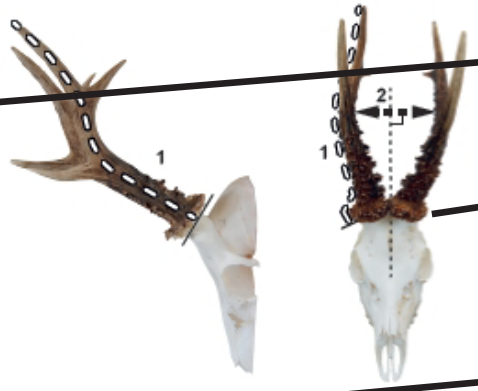
CIC - Evaluation and Measurement of Hunting Trophies

Measurement Sheet 1/2
Code **CE12**

Roe Deer

☐ Free range
☐ Game from enclosures
☐ Casualities

Phenotype (please tick)	Bronze	Silver	Gold
☐ European roe deer *Capreolus capreolus capreolus*	105	115	130
☐ Andalusian roe deer *Capreolus capreolus garganta*	105	115	130
☐ Italian roe deer *Capreolus capreolus italicus*	105	115	130



#	Measurement parameters		Left	Right	Average	Multiplier / Points	Points
1	Main beam length		__.__ cm	__.__ cm	__.__ cm	x 0.50	__.__
2	Inside spread __.__ cm	[x 100 / avg. main beam length]			__.__ %	0 - 4	_
3	Weight of dry antlers		Gross ___ g		___ g	x 0.10	___.__
			Deductions -___ g				
4	Antler volume	Gross weight	___ g		___ cm³	x 0.20	__.__
		Submerged weight	- ___ g				
	Additions and Deductions						
5	Additions	Colour				0 - 4	_.__
6		Pearling				0 - 4	_.__
7		Coronets				0 - 4	_.__
8		Tine tips				0 - 2	_.__
9		Regularity, symmetry, and form				0 - 3	_.__
10		Length of tines				0 - 2	_.__
11	Deductions	Length of tines				0 - 2	-_.__
12		Irregularity and asymmetry				0 - 3	-_.__

TOTAL POINTS ___.__

#	Supplementary information			
a	Maximum length of the skull	__.__ cm	Comments:	
b	Maximum width of the skull	__.__ cm		
g	Greatest spread	___.__ cm		
t	Tip to tip spread	___.__ cm		
m	Estimated age (min – max years)	Teeth abrasion lower jaw	__-__	Name of institute:
		Dental cementum layer method	__-__	
		Expert estimation	__-__	Mandatory minimum age for mature bucks _

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Measurement method

Trophy acquisition conditions

Phenotype list and medal categories

Visual representation of trophy with measurement lines

List of measurement parameters with their associated point values and formulas

Additions and deductions (if applicable)

Supplementary information (list can vary based on the chapter)

fig. 2-D: Measurement sheet page 1, measurement parameters

2.2.2 Trophy acquisition conditions

This section must be completed for all evaluations. It indicates under which conditions the trophy was obtained which fall under the following three categories.

Free range

This was game hunting in the wild. Please note that only trophies acquired under this condition are eligible for the CIC International Gold Medal.

Enclosed game

This is for trophies which were acquired from a hunt within a fenced/enclosed area. Enclosed game must be identified as such. Trophies from game hunted in these conditions cannot receive a CIC International Gold Medal.

Casualties

If the trophy is recovered from a casualty (non-hunted game) it should be identified as such. Trophies recovered from a casualty are also eligible for the CIC International Gold Medal, if they are free range casualties.

2.2.3 Phenotype list

If a chapter only applies to one species of game, then no choice can be made in the phenotype list, though the box should still be checked. Typically, trophies from many game species, subspecies, or phenotypes are measured using the same parameters and formulas and can therefore be found listed on the same measurement sheet. In this case, it is essential that the box for the evaluated phenotype always be marked.

In the phenotype list, it is further worth noting that in species of game where both genders have horns, or for the skulls of carnivores, separate fields are also provided for gender selection.

The information regarding which phenotypes the trophy relates to should be provided by the hunter or the hunting area manager (i.e. in the case of the ambiguities of hybrid forms between sika and red deer) in order to ensure that the correct phenotype is evaluated. Should the hunter or the measurer have doubts or uncertainties about the phenotypes, this must be indicated on the sheet. Hybrids are not measured by CIC.

2.2.4 Medal categories

Next to each phenotype specification, the corresponding point categories for bronze, silver, and gold medals are listed. Regarding the specified points, be aware that these are generally given for metric measurements. Point categories provided with imperial system evaluations already reflect the conversion from metric to imperial. For B&C and RW, the respective record limit benchmarks are provided. The CIC recognizes the ‘awards’ limit as that of a CIC International Gold Medal.

For the conversion of imperial to metric values, multiply by 2.54; for a conversion from metric to imperial, divide by 2.54.

Please note: When evaluating, if counting takes place (e.g. number of tines), this value cannot be converted (e.g. 5 tines are 5 tines whether in the metric or imperial system).

If in the phenotype list the term “T E B” instead of a minimum number of points is found, this stands as a reminder that for the moment, point limits do not exist for this phenotype. The responsibility for the determination of point limits lies with the CIC Trophy Evaluation Board.

2.2.5 Measurement line legend

The illustrations are used to support the evaluation. All graphics are also provided with standardized measurement lines (fig. 2-E). The numbers and letters found in the image refer to the corresponding measurement parameters on the evaluation form.

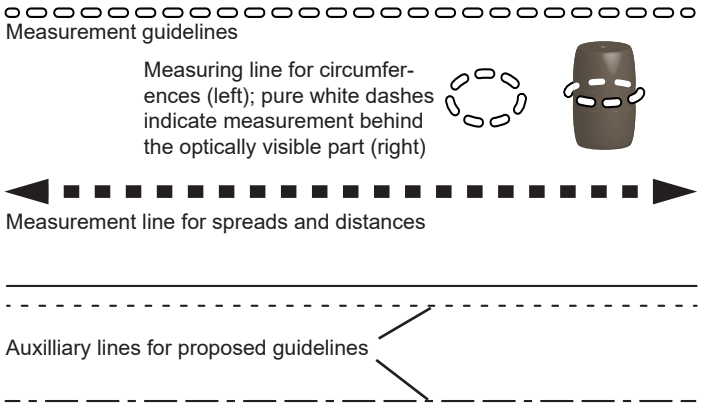


fig. 2-E: Legend for the measuring lines used

2.2.6 List of measurement parameters

Most of the measurement sheet consists of the individual **measurement parameters** as well as the **additions and deductions,** where applicable.

The evaluations and calculations performed are carried out row by row and column by column. The column labels and/or field information within the line gives the calculation method. However, it should be noted that the detailed descriptions for the calculations and evaluations can be found in the measurement instructions.

For fields that are added to non-existent columns, a different method of calculation in the column heading is taken into account. In instances of double column headings, pay attention to the correct calculation tools. If the column heading reads “Average or Sum”, by default the average calculation applies to all fields, which are located in the same column. For the total amount, this is additionally marked with the sigma sign – “∑”.

If the column heading reads “Multiplier or points”, values marked with “x” are multiplied with this factor (e.g. x 0.50). Where point margins are provided (for example, 0-5), points are to be awarded within those boundaries.

Green highlighted rows indicate the measurement parameters, blue rows indicate additions, and red rows indicate deductions.

Depending on whether a trophy is evaluated according to the CIC, Boone & Crockett, or Rowland Ward evaluation system, their individual guidelines must be observed. The use of B&C or RW evaluation systems are specified in the table headings (fig. 2-F).

Measurement parameters

Measurement parameters (inch)
(© Boone and Crockett Club)

fig. 2-F: Marking of different evaluation systems in the header of the evaluation forms. If only “Measurement parameters” is mentioned, then the metric CIC evaluation system is always used. Note: The B&C evaluation system is imperial and RW evaluation system is in metric and imperial.

2.3 Supplementary information

The “supplementary information” table is located on page 1 of the measurement sheet below the “measurement parameters” section.

Based on a decision by the CIC Executive Committee, the data in the supplementary information table is now mandatory for trophies that score at the gold medal level. However, the specification of this data is highly encouraged to be completed for all trophy evaluations. This information is very useful for research purposes in population management, dynamics, health, and general characteristics. The specification of this data is encouraged for all other trophies.

The additional values that are specified as part of the supplementary information are not included in the final score, however they are valuable data for long-term studies on the species.

Based on the trophy type, different data is to be specified (fig. 2-G). In order to achieve cross-chapter visibility, the specified values are uniformly assigned a lowercase letter:

a = maximum length of the skull

b = maximum width of the skull

g = greatest spread

t = tip to tip distance

w = weight of antlers

c = number of tines

m = estimated age (min-max years)

2.3.1 Maximum length of the skull (a)

This is always measured from above. The measurement is done in cms to an accuracy of 1 mm (except for carnivores, where the accuracy is 0.1 mm). The length and width measurements of the skull must be carried out at a right angle to the axis of the skull and at right angles to each other. The measurement (preferably done with measuring calipers) is carried out perpendicular to the main axis of the skull from the end of the nose bone to the end of the great occipital hole (Foramen magnum) (fig. 2-H). For the correct measurement of the length, the skull is set in an advanced position, so that the sagittal crest on the back of the head forms a horizontal line with the front part of the nose bone (ungulates) or teeth (carnivore). In the case of a broken skull, or if any of the required parts for the length measurement are missing, insofar as it is genuinely possible, the length should be measured by carefully pushing back the broken pieces to their original position. If the pieces are missing entirely, the length should only be measured up to the existing parts.

	Supplementary information:			
a	Maximum length of skull		_ _ . _ cm	Comments:
b	Maximum width of skull		_ _ . _ cm	
g	Greatest spread		_ _ _ . _ cm	
t	Tip to tip distance		_ _ _ . _ cm	
w	Weight of antlers		_ _ . _ kg	
c	Number of tines		_ _	
m	Estimated age (min - max years)	Teeth abrasion lower jaw	_ _ - _ _	Name of institute:
		Dental cementum layer method	_ _ - _ _	
		Annual rings	_ _ - _ _	
		Expert estimation	_ _ - _ _	

fig. 2-G: Sample table (with all possible data fields) of the measurement sheet page 1 for the supplementary information: Providing this information is mandatory for gold medal level trophies and is highly encouraged for all other evaluations.

2.3.2 Maximum width of the skull (b)

This is always measured from above. The measurement is done in cms to an accuracy of 1 mm (except for carnivores, where the accuracy is 0.1 mm). The measurement is carried out with measuring calipers perpendicular to the main axis of the skull at the points lying widest apart from each other at the external cheek-bone (fig. 2-H). Sometimes the cheek bone is broken and if this is the case, the width, insofar as it is genuinely possible, should be measured by carefully pushing back the cheek-bone into its original position. If the pieces are missing entirely, the width should only be measured up to the existing parts.

2.3.3 Greatest spread (g)

The greatest spread is measured at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the skull at the measuring points that are furthest apart from the main beams or tines, or at the measuring points that are furthest apart (when measuring horns). For example, it is possible that one or both of the measuring points fall on the side of an antler rather than at the end of a tine. (fig. 2-I and 2-J)

2.3.4 Tip to tip distance (t)

For the measurement of the distance from one tip to the other tip, it is taken between the tips of the main beam or between the tips of the horns. The respective measuring point is the center of the tip. The measuring line has no defined angle. Where there are broken or damaged tips, this is always measured from the middle points of the tine ends.

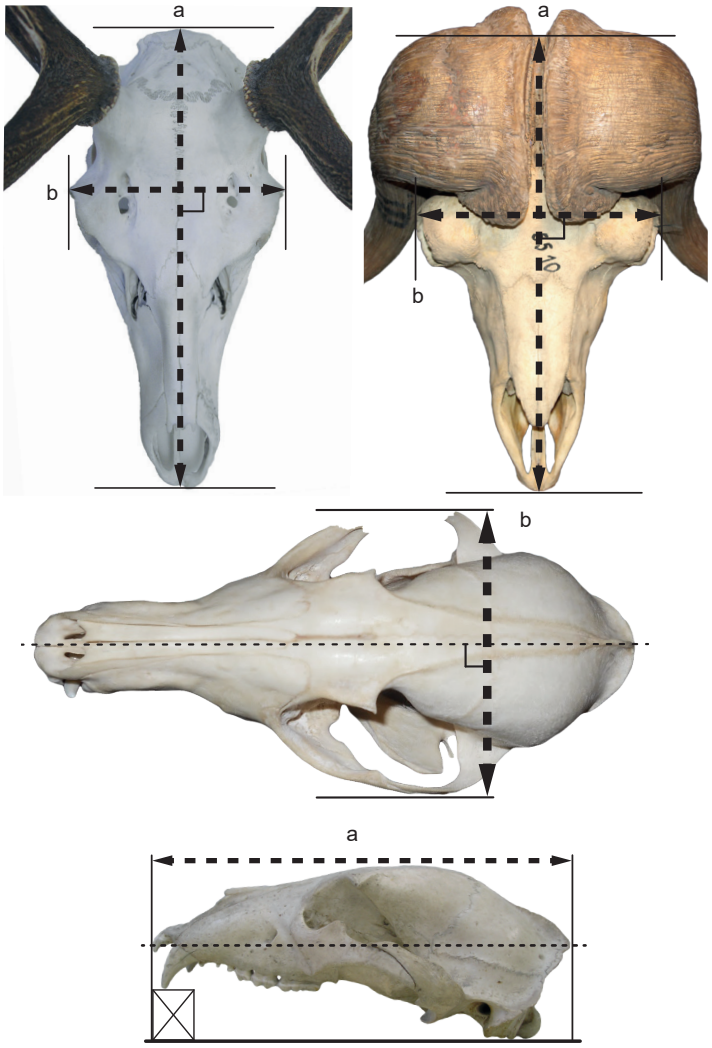


fig. 2-H: Measurement of the maximum length (a), as well as the maximum width (b) of different skulls. The bottom picture demonstrates the use of a support to level the skull for the length measurement.

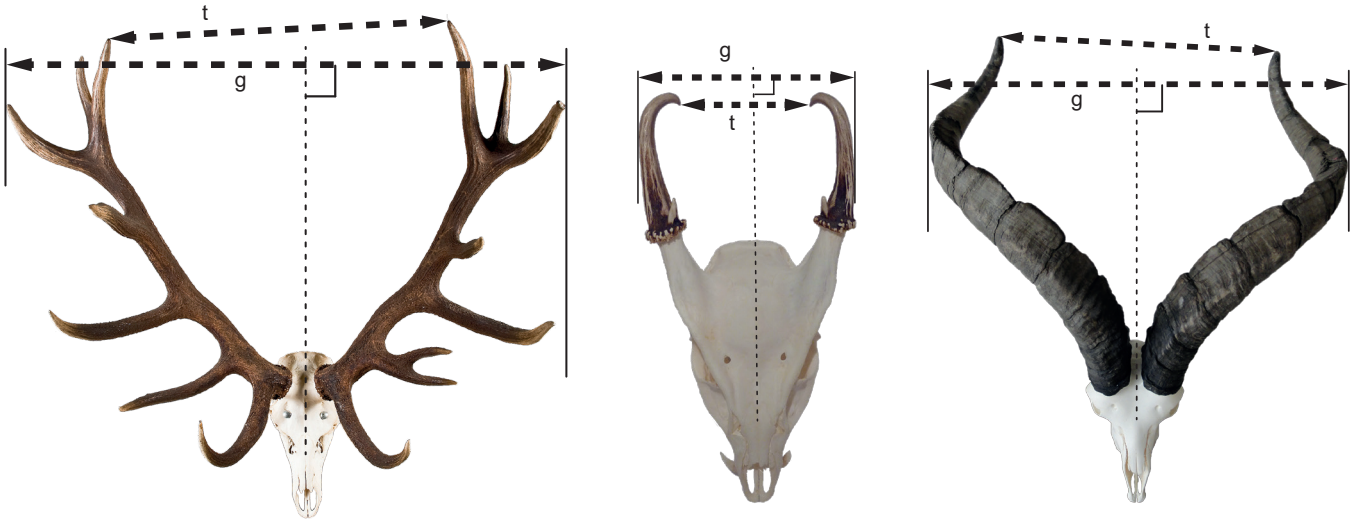


fig. 2-I: Measurement of the greatest spread (g) and the tip to tip distance (t).

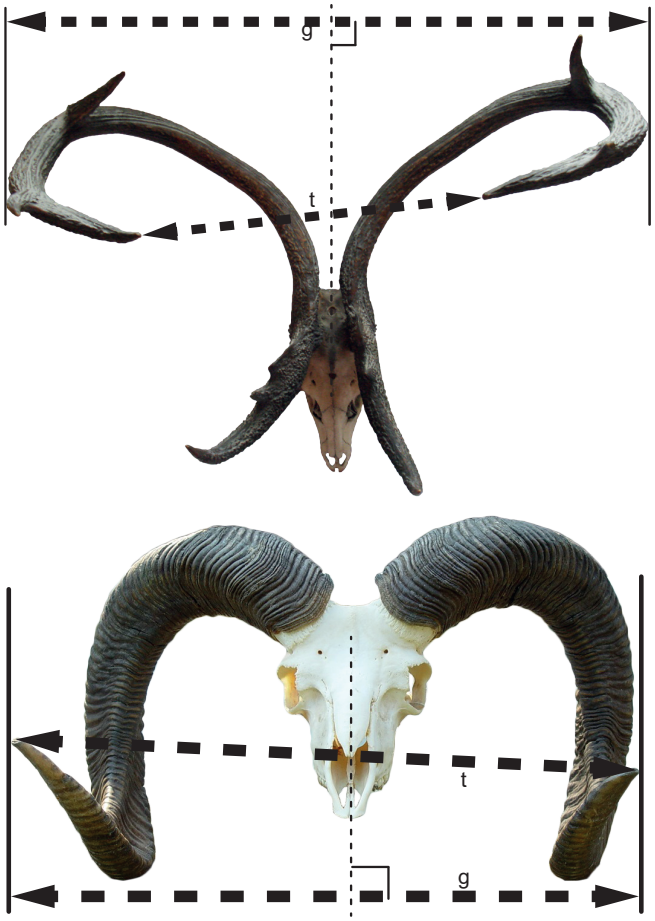


fig. 2-J: Additional examples of greatest spread (g) and tip to tip distance (t) measurements. Note: In the bottom picture, measurements (g) and (t) are done between the same locations, however the greatest spread is meas-ured perpendicular to the axis of the skull whereas the tip to tip distance is not.

2.3.5 Weight of antlers (w)

Measuring the weight of the trophy (skull and antlers) must be in compliance with a 30 day drying period after preparation and to a point when the moisture content of the skull and antlers does not exceed 15%.

2.3.6 Number of tines (c)

The total number of tines, provided they are deemed to be such, are counted (see the tine definition associated with the measurement method in use)

2.3.7 Estimated age (min - max years) (m)

The age should be determined as accurately as possible using at least one method. Since a precise age determination is often difficult, a range for a minimum and maximum age can also be specified. (Sample entry of an age range: “07-08” years)

Professional institutions can carry out an age estimate using “**tooth abrasion of the lower jaw”** or the “**dental cementum layer method”**, assuming that this method can be performed for the game species. In this case, the Institute shall be indicated.

For all species where a count of **“annual rings”** is possible on the horns, a corresponding field is available. In annual ring counting, it must be noted that only fully completed years should be evaluated (fig. 2-K).

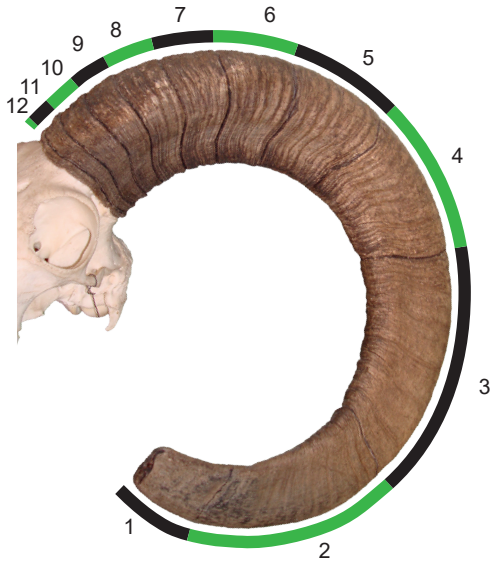


fig. 2-K: Annual ring count for species with horns (e.g.: mouflon): Given age of 11 years, since the last growth zone (current year) is not counted.

Other well-known methods to determine the age are left to the evaluators as experts themselves. The estimated age is therefore entered under **“Expert estimate”**.

Examples of some further possible age estimation methods: Brandt formula, wear of the teeth (wild boar), nasal septum method (roe deer), dropped beam set (red deer), etc.

Mandatory minimum age for red deer and roe deer:

An additional field to specify the minimum age of a mature deer can be found in the chapters on red deer and roe deer. This must be specified on the basis of the following CIC Executive Committee decision.

Range of age for red and roe deer

Determining the age of red and roe deer trophies, contributes to the ecologically based, meaningful management of deer populations. A distinction in young, middle-aged, and mature meets the requirements of the routine statistics to a sufficient extent. Determining age is particularly important in so-called

mature stags that as a rule, are hunted, or should be hunted at the height of their antler development or shortly after reaching this pinnacle.

Therefore, the Executive Committee of the CIC has decided to make an indication of the estimated or actual age compulsory for all red and roe deer trophies at the gold medal level. For stags at gold medal level, no official CIC points will be awarded without indicating an age. Deer without an indication of age will also, from this point on, no longer be accepted for a CIC International Gold Medal. (Source: Executive Committee of the CIC)

Retention of the lower jaw

With regard to obtaining the most precise age determination possible for deer species (red deer, fallow deer, sika deer, and roe deer), it is strongly suggested that the lower jaw bone of the trophy be submitted to the evaluator(s). To further verify that the lower jaw belongs to the trophy in consideration, it is recommended to not cut the upper jaw from the skull.

2.4 Comments

In this box, you can add any comments you would like to make based on the entire evaluation. For example:

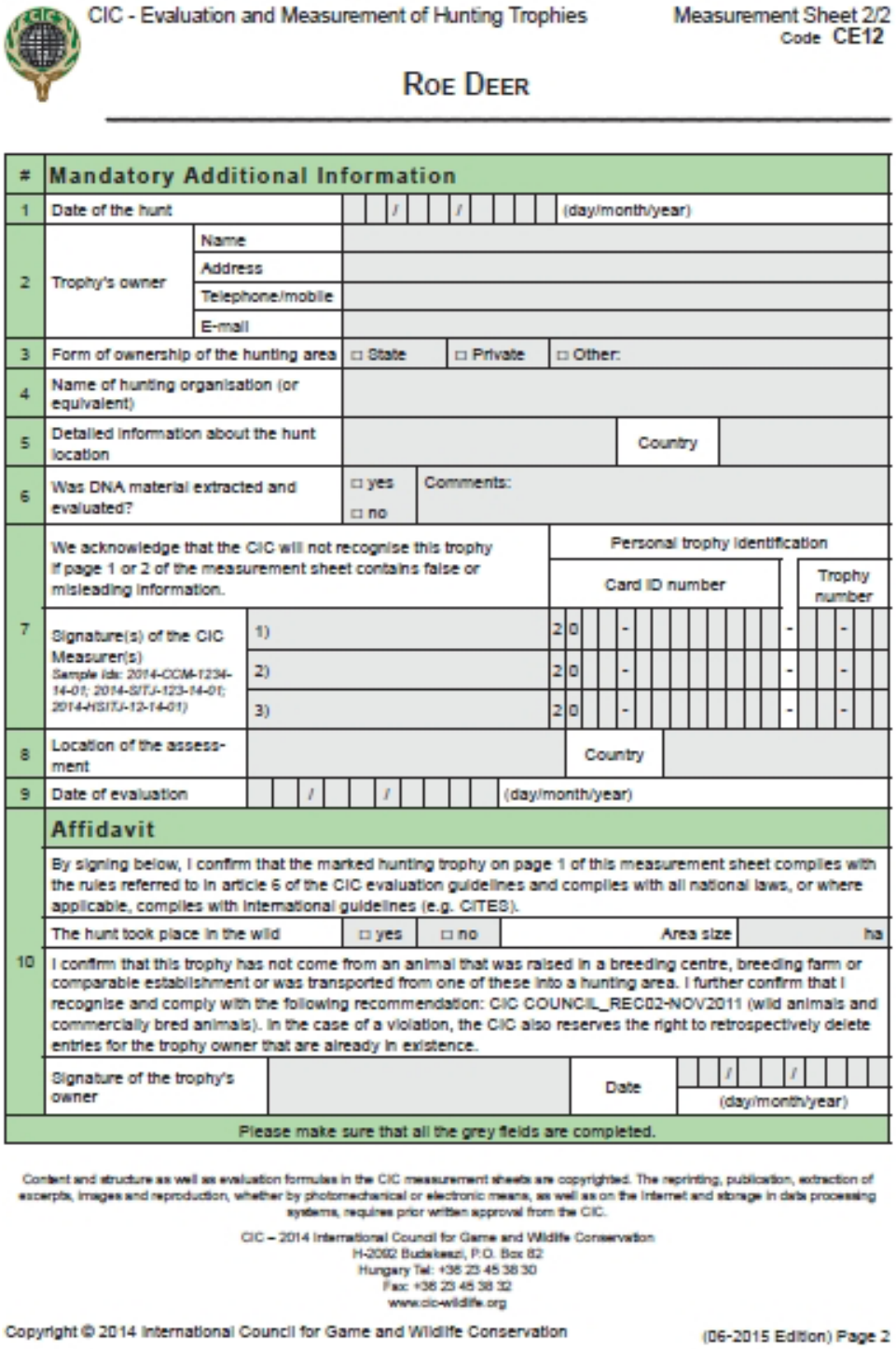
- Specify the age estimation method used in the case of an “expert estimate”

- Reference to photographic supplements: The CIC encourages photos to be submitted for all gold medal level trophies.

- Reference to accompanying notes: Further information, drawings and justifications to aid the evaluation should be attached as supplements.

2.4.1 Name of institute

Specify the institute(s), where the age estimation was carried out.



CIC - Evaluation and Measurement of Hunting Trophies

Measurement Sheet 2/2
Code CE12

ROE DEER

#	Mandatory Additional Information		
1	Date of the hunt	/ /	(day/month/year)
2	Trophy's owner	Name	
		Address	
		Telephone/mobile	
		E-mail	
3	Form of ownership of the hunting area	□ State	□ Private □ Other:
4	Name of hunting organisation (or equivalent)		
5	Detailed information about the hunt location		Country
6	Was DNA material extracted and evaluated?	□ yes □ no	Comments:
7	We acknowledge that the CIC will not recognise this trophy if page 1 or 2 of the measurement sheet contains false or misleading information.		Personal trophy identification: Card ID number / Trophy number
	Signature(s) of the CIC Measurer(s) Sample ids: 2014-CCM-1234-14-01; 2014-STJ-123-14-01; 2014-HSTJ-12-14-01)	1)	20 - -
		2)	20 - -
		3)	20 - -
8	Location of the assessment		Country
9	Date of evaluation	/ /	(day/month/year)
10	Affidavit		
	By signing below, I confirm that the marked hunting trophy on page 1 of this measurement sheet complies with the rules referred to in article 6 of the CIC evaluation guidelines and complies with all national laws, or where applicable, complies with international guidelines (e.g. CITES).		
	The hunt took place in the wild	□ yes □ no	Area size ha
	I confirm that this trophy has not come from an animal that was raised in a breeding centre, breeding farm or comparable establishment or was transported from one of these into a hunting area. I further confirm that I recognise and comply with the following recommendation: CIC COUNCIL_REC02-NOV2011 (wild animals and commercially bred animals). In the case of a violation, the CIC also reserves the right to retrospectively delete entries for the trophy owner that are already in existence.		
	Signature of the trophy's owner		Date / / (day/month/year)

Please make sure that all the grey fields are completed.

CIC – 2014 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
H-2092 Budakeszi, P.O. Box 82
Hungary Tel: +36 23 45 38 30
Fax: +36 23 45 38 32
www.cic-wildlife.org

fig. 2-L: Measurement sheet page 2, Mandatory Additional Information and Affidavit

2.5 Mandatory additional information

Page 2 of the measurement sheet is the form with the mandatory additional information about the owner of the trophy and the trophy evaluator. CIC International Gold Medal applications will only be accepted if this is fully completed and signed. This section, however, can be filled out for all evaluations as it contains useful information about the hunt location.

2.5.1 Required information

Specify the exact **date of the hunt**. The date is required to comply with the correct drying periods (CIC, B&C, and RW).

The **trophy's owner** must provide all contact information requested

Indication of the **form of ownership of the hunting area**.

Name of the hunting organisation.

Detailed information about the hunt location which must be identifiable with a geographical place names (place name, names of municipalities, landscape descriptions, area names, GPS position etc.) and be easily and clearly discerned on a conventional map of the country. The country is to be entered in a separate box.

If **DNA material was extracted and evaluated** for a more detailed determination of data, this is to be noted with any annotations (e.g.: details for evaluation, when and where this took place etc.).

Signatures of CIC measurers confirm the correctness of the information on the measurement sheet. Submission of the "personal trophy identification number" is mandatory. This number is composed of the STJ/CCM "card ID number" and the four-digit "trophy number".

The personal trophy identification number establishes the connection between the measurer (card ID number) and the measured trophy (trophy number) through the system. The personal trophy identification number also serves administrative purposes.

Specify the **location of the assessment** such as the place name, event, etc. Include the **country** in the specified field.

Specify the exact **date of the evaluation**.

2.5.2 Personal trophy identification number and international gold medal trophies

For CIC International Gold Medal trophies, the Certified CIC Measurer (CCM) or the Senior International Trophy Judge (STJ) should mark the trophy identification number with a permanent marker on the trophy (fig. 2-M).

The trophy identification number consists of their card ID number (e.g.: “2014-STJ-123”) followed by the four-digit number of the trophy, separated by a hyphen. This trophy number consists of two other figures. The first is the year of assessment (e.g. “14” for the year 2014) as shown. The second is used as a consecutive number for the evaluation numbering within this year (e.g. “01”). This consecutive number begins with the first evaluation in a new year with “01” at the front. The resulting code should look like this: “2014-STJ-123-14-01” (fig. 2-M).

fig. 2-M: Personal trophy identification number on the underside of a skull. The last 4 numbers show that this trophy was assessed in 2014 and that this was the first international gold medal trophy of STJ (with the number 2014-STJ-123) of that year.

It is only the “personal trophy identification number” of the first measurer on the signature list (under point 7 of the mandatory additional information) that is written on the trophy. It is irrelevant that each measurer has a different sequential trophy number - it depends upon the number of measurements they have personally conducted within the year.

The Certified CIC Measurer must independently record all the gold medal trophies they have personally measured in the Trophy Evaluation Database (TED).

Only after the successful evaluation of a trophy at an international trophy exhibition or at a trophy show, which was recognized by the CIC, are the results are considered to be final and can no longer be changed.

2.5.3 Affidavit

With the signing of the “Affidavit”, the trophy’s owner confirms that the hunt has taken place in accordance with the rules referred to in article 6 of the CIC evaluation policy as well as all relevant national and international regulations.

Furthermore, the trophy owner must confirm the hunt took place in the wild. The area size in hectares (ha) is to specified.

The owner of the trophy must also confirm that the trophy does not come from an animal from a breeding station (or similar system). It must further be confirmed that the following recommendation: CIC_COUNCIL_2_2011.REC01 (wild animals and commercially bred animals) is recognized and complied with.

3. Measurement system rules and instructions

The exact measurement methods applied can be found in the respective instruction manuals of each chapter. However methods and rules do exist which, depending on the measurement system, apply equally to all species of game and are to be observed. To avoid repetitions in the chapters, these are summarized in this introduction to the handbook.

Generally applicable rule for all measurement systems:

All measurements must only include in-tact elements of the trophy. Incomplete trophies must be measured as such.

3.1 Rules for CIC measurements

The CIC uses the metric system for all evaluations. The CIC ranks trophies based on medal categories for bronze, silver, and gold medals; however, the CIC does not issue medals for these trophies. The only medal the CIC awards is the CIC International Gold Medal which must be applied for and then approved by the CIC Trophy Evaluation Board.

3.1.1 General

Damaged or worn parts do not count as irregular and may not be scored with deductions. A trophy may, at the discretion of the measurer, be excluded from evaluation, when it is impos-sible to identify any parameter which should be evaluated as described in the Handbook. Trophies which are presented in a mounted fashion are ineligible for evaluation.

The self-measurement of trophies by CIC measurers is not permitted at any time.

Where a subjective assessment is required, measurers must take care not to penalise the trophy twice by reducing an Addition as well as increasing a Deduction.

3.1.2 Important time limits

All assessments of the trophies should be made at least 30 days after the preparation of the trophy.

3.1.3 General accuracy

In the measurement sheets, the blank spaces to be filled in precisely specify the degree of accuracy for the measurement and the units of measure to be applied to the form.

Values that are multiplied by a factor are to be specified to two decimal places.

tab. 1: General measuring accuracy – metric system

Measurement	Metric unit	Accuracy
Measurement	cm	1 mm
Measurement (Skulls of carnivores & beavers)	cm	0.1 mm
Weight	kg	10 g
	g	1 g
Volume	cm^3	1 cm^3

Additions and deductions are to be used in some CIC chapters for the evaluation of European species of game. While these are subjective points, every chapter includes additional guidance as to how they should be awarded (tab. 2).

tab. 2: Additions and Deductions

Assessment	Point determination	Scoring
Additions and Deductions	Assessment, supporting tables and images	Whole (1.0) and half points (0.5) are possible

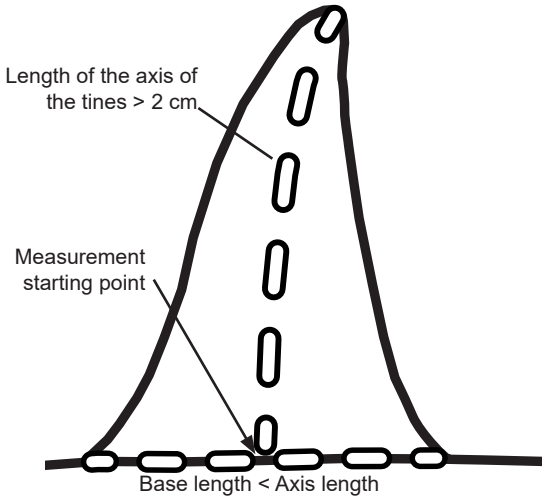


fig. 3-A: Definition of tines: The length must be greater than 2 cm (1 cm for roe and muntjac) and longer than the baseline.

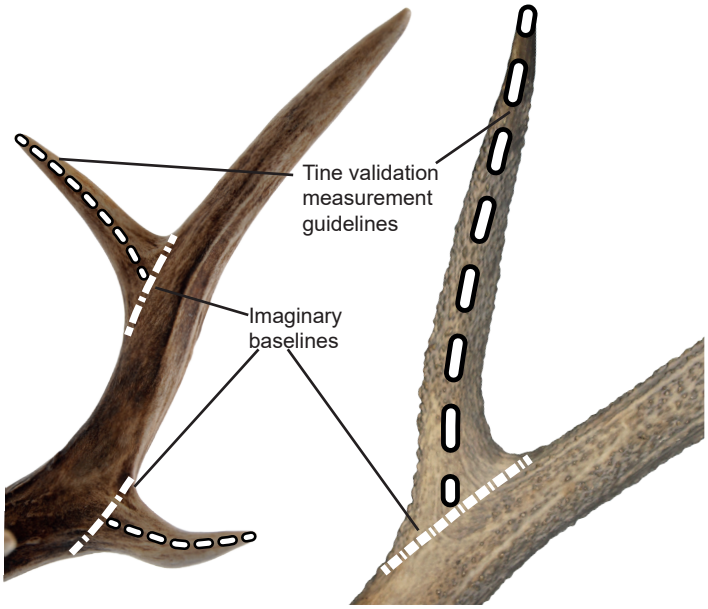


fig. 3-B: Determination of tines: The imaginary baselines on the outside of the antlers show the course of the beam without the presence of tines; (left) roe deer (right) red deer

3.1.4 Uniform definition of tines

This tine definition applies to all antlers (roe deer, red deer, fallow deer, sika deer, elks etc.) except for those where a different measurement method is specified (for example, Boone & Crockett Club):

A tine is each projection (or outgrowth in the form of a tine) that is at least 2 cm long (or 1 cm for roe deer and muntjac) with its length exceeding the length of the baseline. The length is measured from the intersection between the axis

of the tines and the center of the baseline to the tip of the tines. The measuring tape must run continuously along the center of the tine, without any changes of direction. The measurement is always carried out on the outer bend. The baseline is defined as an imaginary line, which follows the normal course of the antlers without the presence of these tines. Examples are given in figures A-B.

Please note: Tine measurement methods for scoring purposes can differ from tine validation methods. For example, a tine may be validated by measuring along its axis but scored based on a measurement along its outer bend (see brow tine measurement of the red deer).

In case the length of a tine exceeds 2 cm (1 cm for roe deer and muntjac) with a baseline greater than the overall length of the tine, the measurer may come down 2 cm (1 cm for roe deer and muntjac) or more from the tip of the tine (following the axis of the tine on the outside) and find a location where the length exceeds the width, should one exist.

Once it is determined that a projection qualifies as a tine, it is measured from its tip to its naturally occurring baseline (fig. 3-C). Unless taken at the tine's natural baseline, the width must be taken perpendicular to the length when determining whether or not a projection qualifies as a tine.

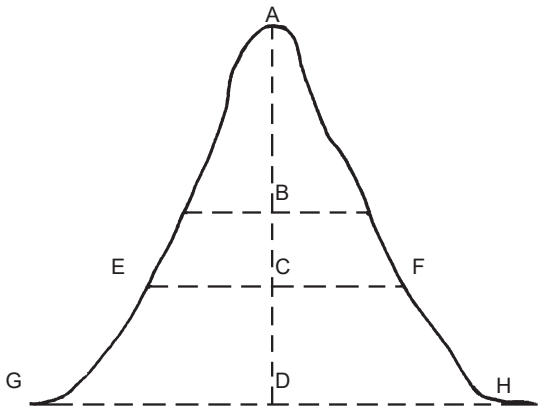


fig. 3-C: This is a tine. GH is longer than AD. Since AB is 2 cm, and AC is longer than EF is wide. The tine length AD is evaluated.

3.2 Rules for B&C measurements

Editorial note for the English version only:

The following text is based on the official Boone & Crockett publication, but to ensure consistent terminology throughout the Handbook the following glossary is applied:

B&C	CIC Handbook
Point	Tine
Webbing	Joint surface
Burr	Coronet

The next pages describe the special characteristics of the Boone & Crockett measurement method, which should be applied when the measurement sheet indicates the Boone & Crocket measurement method.

3.2.1 Important time limits

Official measurements cannot be taken until the antlers, horns, skulls, or tusks have air dried at normal room temperature for least 60 days after the animal was hunted.

If the trophy has been frozen prior to cleaning, as is often the case with skulls, the 60 day drying period begins once the cleaning process is complete. The drying process for trophies that have been boiled or freeze-dried starts the day they are removed from the boiling pot or freeze-drier, respectively.

In the case of found or collected trophies, the 60-day drying period also applies. If it is clear from the condition of the antlers, horns, skulls, or tusks that the trophy has dried for more than 60 days, it's not necessary to wait another 60 days from when it was found to evaluate it. However, it is necessary to submit the approximate date the animal died and mark on the top of the measurement sheet the "casualties" category. Trophy owners may be asked to provide a brief history for collected trophies or trophies of unknown origin to substantiate the approximate date of death.

3.2.2 B&C Score Recognition

Any big game animal whose final score meets the Awards (Aw) minimum and has been entered and accepted by the B&C Records Program is considered a B&C records-book animal. The All-time (At) minimum exists to limit the size of the trophy listing that appears in the Club's All-time book.

3.2.3 General accuracy

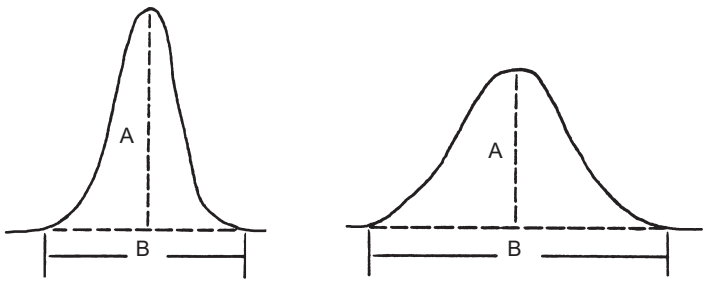
tab. 3: General measuring accuracy – imperial system - Boone and Crockett Club

Measurement	Imperial unit	Accuracy
Measurement	in	1/8″
Measurement Skulls of carnivores & beavers	in	1/16″

Each measurement carried out that does not fall on a 1/8 inch mark, is either rounded up or down to the closest 1/8 inch mark. If the rating falls exactly on a 1/16 inch mark, then it is rounded up to the next higher 1/8 inch mark. In terms of skull measurements, it is rounded to the nearest 1/16 mark. If a measurement falls exactly between two 1/16 marks, it is also rounded up. The only situation where the rounding rule is not applied, is when determining tine lengths. A projection must be at least an inch long in this measurement. Therefore, a 31/32 inch long projection is not a tine.

3.2.4 B&C definition of tines

To be counted as a tine, the projection must be at least one inch (2.54 cm) long, with the length exceeding width at one inch (2.54 cm) or more of length (fig. 3-D). Once it is established that a projection is a tine, its length is then taken from the tip to the baseline of the tine. The only exception to this rule is for caribou and reindeer for which the tine must be at least one-half inch (1.27 cm) long and longer than wide at length one-half inch (1.27 cm) or more.



This is a tine: A is longer than 1 inch and B is less than A.

This is not a tine: A is longer than 1 inch and B is longer than A.

fig. 3-D: Identification of tines

In some cases, the length of a point may exceed one inch (2.54 cm) and the width of the base is greater than the overall length of the tine. This may still be a tine as long as the measurer can come down one inch (2.54 cm) or more from the tip and find a location where length exceeds the width at that location. The same exception is applicable also here for caribou and reindeer for which this limit must be at least one-half inch (1.27 cm) instead of one inch (2.54 cm). Once it is determined that a projection qualifies as a point,

it is measured from its tip to its naturally occurring baseline (fig. 3-E).

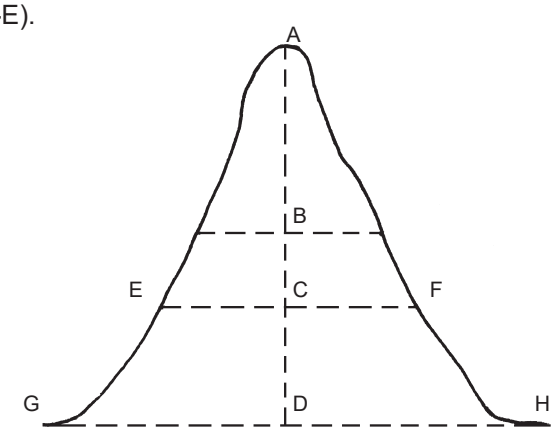


fig. 3-E: This is a tine. GH is longer than AD. Since AB is 1 inch (2.54 cm), and AC is longer than EF is wide. The tine length AD is evaluated.

Unless taken at the tine's natural baseline, the width must be taken perpendicular to the length when determining whether or not a projection qualifies as a tine (fig. 3-F).

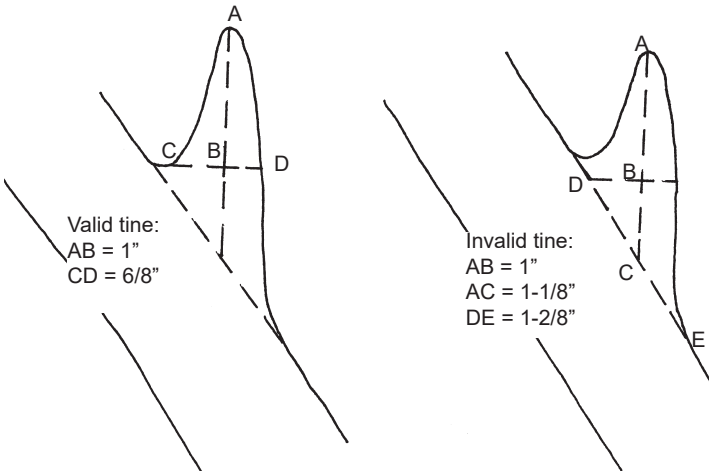


fig. 3-F: The correct angles of the width measurement

3.2.5 Special tine measurement methods

Although the methods and illustrations described below deal with unusual structures of tines as they occur in white-tailed deer, similar evaluation procedures should be applied for elk, mule deer and especially on Roosevelt's and tule elk crown tines.

Evaluation of palm tines

Occasionally, palms may occur on one or both antlers so that there is a noticeable "filling-in" between individual tines. If both antlers are like palms, establish the individual point baselines on the top edge of the palm, then measure points and circumferences in the usual manner (fig. 3-G). The trophy will receive additions for the symmetry of palm on both antlers via the increased circumference measurements. If only one antler is like a palm, draw the individual tine baselines along the main beam where it would be if there was no palm and then measure the individual tines to this line (fig. 3-G). In this case, the lack of symmetry caused by the palm will receive deductions by the circumference measurement differences, justifying the allowance for tine length "hidden" in the palm.

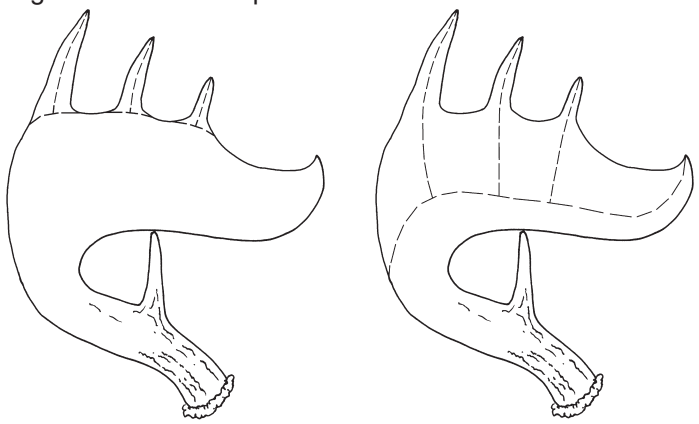


fig. 3-G: Correct tine base lines, when both antlers are palmated (left) and when the palm shape is only on one antler (right).

Tines with a common base

Common base tines present certain issues that need to be addressed when measuring a trophy. Simply stated, common base tines are tines that are joined at their bases and share some degree of joint surface between them. Frequently, it is difficult to determine if two tines are sharing a common base, or if one is a branch of the other. In order to be treated as common base tines, and not as a tine with a branch, the cross-section of the bases of both tines must be a clear figure-eight shape (fig. 3-H). Two tines with an oval-shaped base or with a base that is half oval and the remainder figure-eight shaped must be treated as a single tine with an abnormal branch tine (fig. 3-I). Both tines are normal only if they are matched with normal tines on the other antler and only if both tines are lined up on the outside edge of the beam (fig. 3-H).

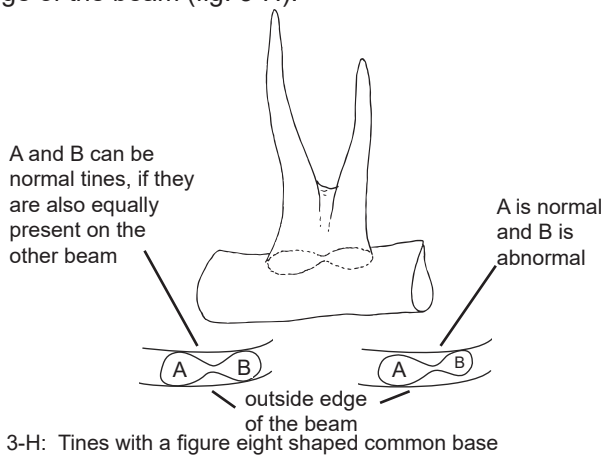


fig. 3-H: Tines with a figure eight shaped common base

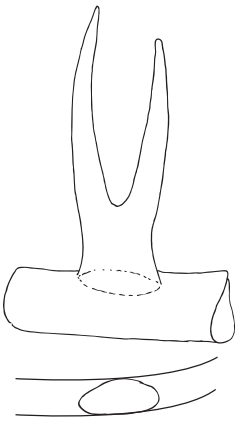


fig. 3-I: Tines with an oval-shaped common base

Common base and tines with joint surface differ. Joint surface is the filling-in with antler material of two clearly separate tines that are not joined together except by this joint surface. Common base tines are two separate tines joined together at the base that, as they merge together, share common tine material. While they are not the same, the measuring technique is similar. If the common base tines are found only on one antler, the tine lengths are measured from their tips to the main beam (fig. 3-J).

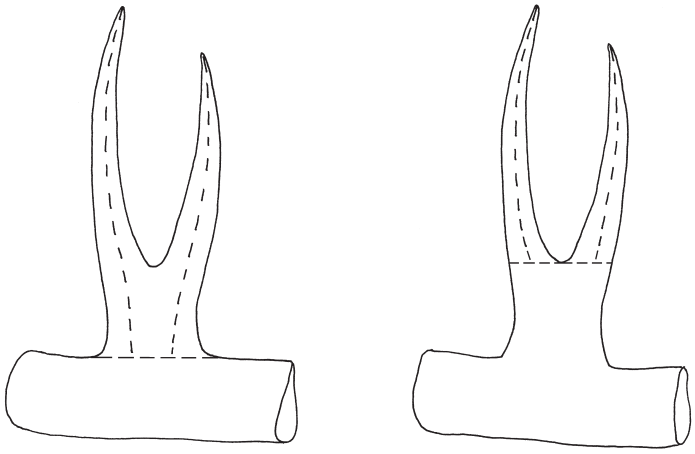


fig. 3-J: Measurement lines for tines with common base on only one antler (left) and for tines with matching common base on both antlers (right).

Please note that the Boone and Crockett Club assigns tine numbers for every antler type. These numbers with the corresponding figures are described in the game specific chapters. Fig. 3-K illustrates this system.

If the condition occurs at or before G-4 and involves normal tines, the corresponding circumference measurement will be inflated. This increase is compensated for by the corresponding increase in the difference column associated with the measurement of the opposite side circumference. If both sides of the antlers display common base normal tines that occur at or prior to G-4, it would be inappropriate to measure both tines to the beam and then to also record the inflated

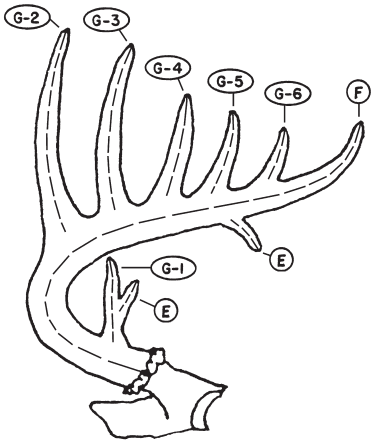


fig. 3-K: Typical pattern of mature whitetail deer antler

circumference measurement brought about by the shared tine material. As both sides now display the joint surface, no compensating deduction in the difference column would occur. Thus, if matched pair, common base tines occur on both antlers, the baseline for these tines is established by moving it parallel to the main beam upwards through the lowest part of the gap between the common base tines (fig. 3-J). The tines are then measured from their tips to their centers on this adjusted baseline.

Often the question of whether a tine is one, two, or more tines arises when a tine that forks into several tips occurs. Such cases are most common on brow tines but also are present on abnormal tine clusters. Some of these clustered tines display common base type structures; others are simply one tine with possible forks. The proper interpretation in such cases is that each projection, when measured from its tip to the bottom of the gap between them, must separately meet the Boone and Crockett tine definition.

Thus, for example, if a tine that splits into two tips arose from the beam, each tip when measured from its tip down to the bottom of the gap between the tips must individually qualify as a tine for this structure to be treated as having two separate tines. Otherwise, it would simply be measured as one tine (fig. 3-L). While this demonstrates the proper techniques to use when the projections in question share a common base, the same principle holds when one of the projections is a branch off the other (fig. 3-M). On this figure A-B and D-E are not two separate tines themselves because neither projection qualifies as a tine above the joint surface. However, the whole structure could be classified as a single tine only as long as it, measured from either tip to the base, qualifies as a tine. This structure is then measured only from A-C or D-F, whichever is longer. Fig. 3-M illustrates a situation, where the length of D-F is longer than A-C.

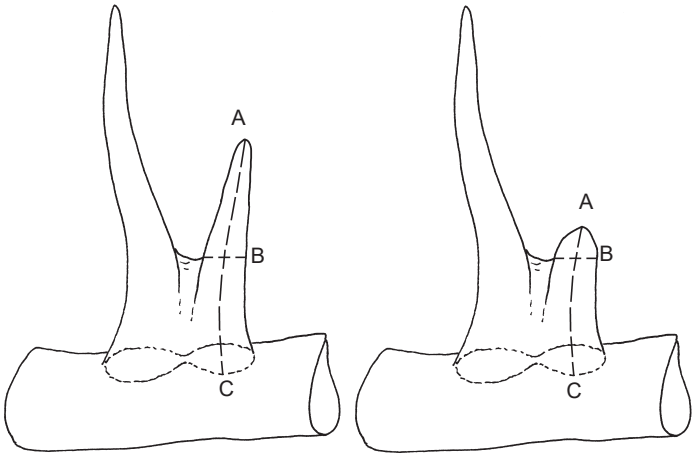


fig. 3-L: (left) A-C is a tine, because A-B meets the tine definition and (right) A-C is not a tine, because A-B doesn't meet the tine definition.

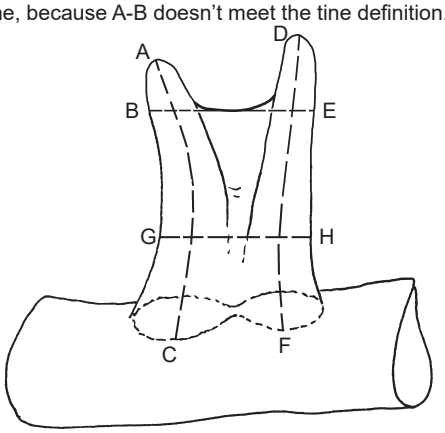


fig. 3-M: A-B and D-E are smaller than 1 inch (2.54 cm) and therefore, these are not two separate tines. D-F qualifies as a tine, because D-H is longer than 1 inch (2.54 cm) and longer than G-H.

Coronet tines

Coronet tines are those tines that develop directly as part of the coronet material. In order for these projections to qualify as a tine, the Boone & Crockett tine definition is applied also. A key step in determining whether or not a coronet projection is a qualifying tine is the establishment of the proper baseline. Since the coronet itself is part of the main beam, the measurer must treat the natural coronet shape as beam and exclude it when establishing the baseline. Fig. 3-N demonstrates the proper procedure for establishing a baseline for a coronet tine. Essentially, the line is drawn from coronet edge to coronet edge across the tine, not to the inside edge of the coronet. If the trophy is not mounted, the measurer can often find the base of the coronet by looking on the underside of the coronet to determine the end of coronet material.

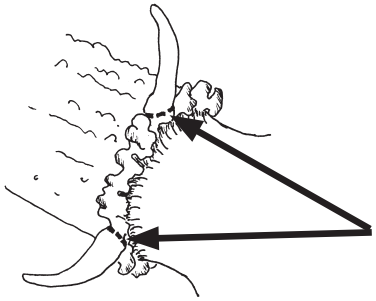


fig. 3-N: Correct baselines of coronet tines.

Tines in junctions

One other procedure to note concerns the measurement of abnormal tines or crown tines that project from the juncture of two tines. These tines are often joined in a web that reflects antler material not yet measured. If one simply draws a baseline from edge to edge across the tine, one is shorting the tine some of its true length. Thus, the measurer should project the natural curve of the antler as if the antler material in the junction were not present for the baseline for the length measurement in this situation (fig. 3-O). Often the measurer can determine a visual reference for this baseline by comparing it to the other antler.

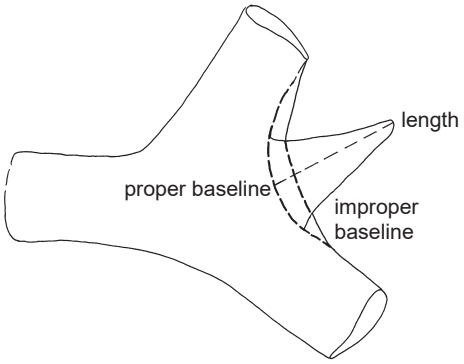


fig. 3-O: Correct identification of the baseline for tine measurement, when tines are in junctions.

3.3 Rules for RW measurements

Rowland Ward measurement system allows for the use of both metric and imperial measurements. The evaluation methods used in this Handbook are based on the 28th edition of their *Records of Big Game* publication.

3.3.1 Important time limits

Field measurements of lengths of crocodiles should be taken at the time and place of the hunt and should be attested to by the professional hunter, or a witness, and the hunter.

For all other measurements a minimum period of 30 days must elapse between the time the trophy is bagged and when the trophy is measured (or weighed), by which time the natural shrinkage of horns, tusks and antlers is mainly complete.

Elephant tusks weighed in the field are not acceptable, the 30 day drying-out time applies.

3.3.2 General accuracy

The evaluations can be made in centimeters or inches, weights in kilograms or pounds. Publications using both systems, takes place at the discretion of the editors. Any conversion of measurements and weights will be made in accordance with a standard conversion table.

tab. 4: General measuring accuracy – metric system - Rowland Ward

Measurement	Metric unit	Accuracy
Length, width, circumference	cm	1 mm
Length, width Skulls of carnivores	cm	0.1 mm
Field measurement of crocodiles	m	1 cm
Ivory weight*	kg	1/2 kg

* Weights exactly at or above the quarter-kilo border are rounded up to the next half kilogram; weights under the quarter-kilo border are rounded down to the nearest whole kilo.

* Weights exactly at or above the three quarter-kilo border are rounded up to the next whole kilogram; weights under the three quarter-kilo border are rounded down to the nearest half kilo.

tab. 5: General measuring accuracy – imperial system - Rowland Ward

Measurement	Imperial unit	Accuracy
Measurement	in	1/8″
Measurement Skulls of carnivores	in	1/16″
Crocodile measurements	in	1/4″
Ivory weight*	lb	lb

* If weighed in pounds, it is to be rounded to the nearest whole pound.

* Weights exactly at or above the half-pound border are rounded up to the next whole pound; weights under the half-pound border are rounded down to the nearest whole pound.

3.3.3 Specific information for RW

- Only trophies measured by Rowland Ward Official Measurers will be considered for publication. It is the responsibility of the trophy owner to transport the trophy to the measurer. A trophy entry fee is charged by the Editors to cover the publication costs of the entries.

- Acceptance by the Editors of an entry form for publication carries no guarantee of publication.

- All entries should be on a standard Rowland Ward entry form, or a reproduction thereof, except field measurements of crocodile length, which may be on regular stationery.

- Do not card off except where the tip is worn and then a straight edge must be used to establish the end point.

- A skull which is damaged, or a horn or antler trophy with a split skull, will not be accepted for entry unless a note is added to the entry form stating that the official measurer is satisfied that the damage, or splitting of the skull, did not increase any dimension.

- All official measurers, when recording an abnormal, malformed, appreciably unbalanced, or freakish set of antlers or horns, should refer the trophy to the Editors for a decision, with appropriate guiding data and photographs.

- Side and front view photographs should accompany an entry form whose measurement exceeds the first ten of that species in the current record book. All such trophies must be measured by two official measurers.

- All entries of which the subspecies is questionable should be submitted together with appropriate photographic material; for example, Peter's Gazelle entries must be accompanied by a photograph of the rump area.

- The minimum dimensions listed herein for acceptance of trophies for entry may be modified at any time at the discretion of the Editors.

4. Measurement instruments

Tools must be used according to the requirements of each measurement system (CIC, B&C, and RW).

4.1 CIC (metric)

- Flexible 5 mm wide steel or plastic tape measure with millimetre scale for length measurements
- Flexible round steel wire/tape measure for length measurements
- Metre stick/inch ruler, rulers, angle (spread, linear and angular measurements)
- Volume meter, clamp and steel or plastic tape with a ring for circumferences
- Calipers (spread, skull measurements)
- Calipers or vernier calipers (large/small for the measurement of spreads and skulls)
- Scales with a precision of 10 g and scales with an accuracy of 1 g for determining weight
- Hydrostatic scales for determining volume
- White chalk, adhesive tape, or something similar for determining the guidelines

Special measuring instruments for some game species:

- Goniometer for the bisection method, when measuring the tray tine of the red deer
- Chamois measuring utensils for height and spread of the horns
- Template for the wild boar tusk evaluation

fig. 4-A: Measuring instruments for trophy evaluations. From left to right: Scales, 5 mm measuring tape and roller tape, calipers, round steel cable

fig. 4-B: Plastic tape for (circumferential) measurements with rings

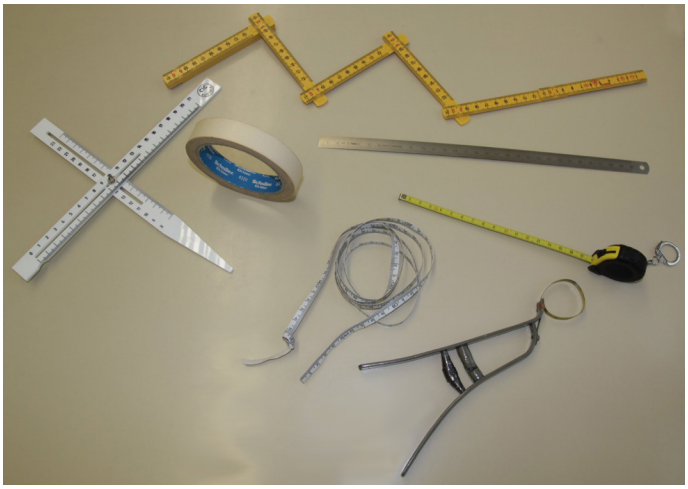


fig. 4-C: Measuring instruments: 1. Chamois measuring utensils, 2. Meter stick, 3. Tape, 4. Ruler (steel), 5. Flexible 5 mm plastic tape, 6. Roller tape, 7. Clamp for the circumference measurement

fig. 4-D: Clamp for the circumference measurement

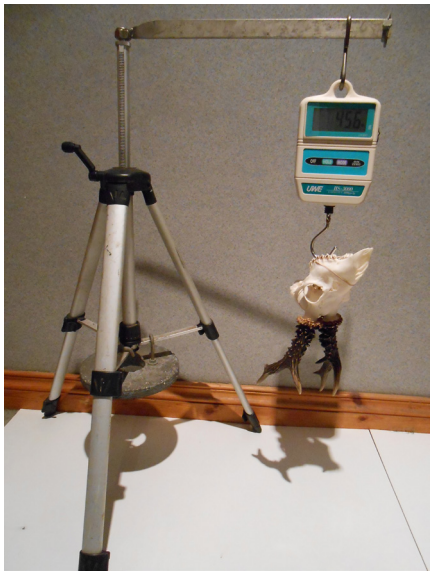


fig. 4-E: Set-up of a hydrostatic scale (without water tank)

fig. 4-F: Performing the bisection method with goniometer

4.2 Boone & Crockett Club (imperial)

A 1/4 inch (0.635 cm) wide flexible steel tape measure with a sixteenth inch classification is most commonly used for measurements. Therefore all required length and circumference measurements can be carried out. There is a method using a ring, which is useful for circumferences, and a method with a normal chopping end, which is useful for length. With a tape measure with rings, circumferences can be read at the 0 inches mark. With a chopping end, the reading should be taken at a higher value to facilitate measuring (e.g. at the 10-inch mark) in order to achieve the most accurate results. This additional value is then later removed. A round flexible steel cable and alligator clip can only be used for tines and main beam length measurements, e.g. instead of the 1/4-inch-wide tape measure (this cannot be used therefore for length measurements of tusks or horns, with the exception of the musk ox).

Two water wagons with clamps and a ruler with caliper (specially for inside spread) are useful for the spread measurements. Calipers are to be used for trophy measuring of the musk ox and the skull measurements from cats and bears.

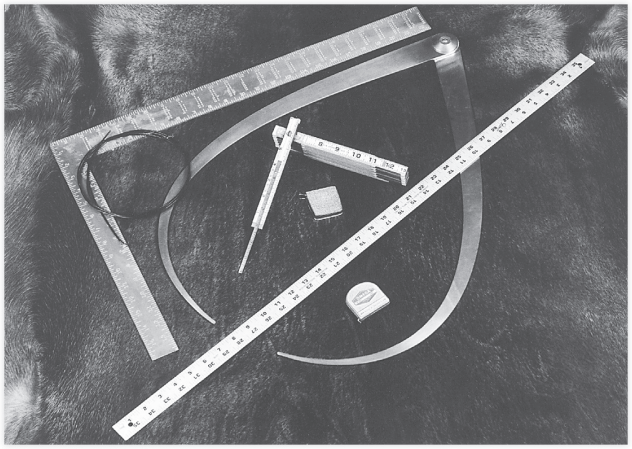


fig. 4-G: Measuring instruments (imperial) for evaluating trophies

4.3 Rowland Ward (metric/imperial)

All measurements should be made using steel tapes, steel cables or steel calipers, which have been approved by Rowland Ward.

5. Medals and certificates for trophies

In accordance with article 4 of the “CIC Rules and Regulations for the Measurement of Trophies”, the decision- making authority presiding over the granting of national bronze, silver, and gold medals, as well as the relevant documentation, was transferred to the competent national CIC delegations and/or national hunting federations. The CIC point values for each category can be found on the corresponding measurement sheets in this handbook. These point values are to be applied in all countries.

5.1 CIC International Gold Medal and certificate

At the international level, those who have a trophy that is at the gold medal level (or in the case of B&C and RW species, above the awards limit given on the measurement sheet) may submit an application for the CIC International Gold Medal, the only award which is given by the CIC itself. Once an application is approved, the trophy is awarded with a CIC gold medal and certificate (fig. 5-A and fig. 5-B).

For all CIC International Gold Medal applications, the following requirements must be satisfied:

- The trophy should be measured with a full skull (except for wild boar and Chinese water deer)

- Both pages of the evaluation form must be completely filled out and signed by the authorised CIC trophy evaluators, as well as the trophy owner, according to the requirements for CIC international gold medals should be in existence

- Photos, with shots from different angles, should accompany the completed evaluation sheets

- The trophy identification number has to be properly attached to the trophy in a waterproof manner

Once the application is approved by the CIC Trophy Evaluation Board, a fee of 150 euros is charged for the CIC International Gold Medal. The award is delivered to the trophy owner by mail.

5.2 The CIC Grand Prix

The CIC Grand Prix will be awarded only in exceptional cases and upon request by the respective national hunting federation or the national delegations. The CIC Grand Prix is a shield of honor and constitutes a very special trophy. A committee of at least three senior international trophy judges (STJ) of different nationalities must assess the circumstances of the hunt (ethics, tradition, sustainability,

fig. 5-A: CIC International Gold Medal

fig. 5-B: Illustration of a CIC gold medal certificate

degree of difficulty, etc.), the hunting and game management practices in the hunting area (sustainable management of game in accordance with CIC-defined principles, criteria, and indicators, involvement of local communities and populations) and last but not least, the trophy quality (CIC points; in addition, the age of the hunted animal is assessed carefully). This committee shall submit a detailed report on the state of affairs to the CIC Executive Committee (EC). The EC will then discuss this recommendation and decide upon the place and date of the presentation of the award should it be awarded.

The CIC Grand Prix is neither an award for a world record, nor is it an award for the hunter or holder of the trophy. The CIC Grand Prix will only be awarded to the national hunting federation, on whose territory the hunt took place.