

Klipspringer

*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents*

this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

*for taking a Klipspringer
with a Rifle measuring 12 2/16*

*On a hunt in R.S.A., Limpopo on 04/05/2015
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/10/2016.*

Entry currently ranks Number ~~99~~, a Silver Medal trophy



Antelope saltarrocas (Sp), Klipspringer (G), Oréotrague (F), Klipspringer (Af). Klipspringer means rock-jumper in Afrikaans.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 20-23 inches (51-58 cm). Weight 35-40 pounds (16-18 kg).

The klipspringer is a small, compact antelope with a small, round head and a coat of coarse, pithy, brittle hairs. The legs are sturdy, and appear longer than they are because the animal actually walks on the tips of its blunt, cylindrical, rubbery hoofs. (Its coat and hoofs distinguish it from all other African antelopes.) The general color is yellowish olive sprinkled with gray, and the underparts are yellowish white. The tail is a mere stump. The horns are small, ringed at the base, and rise nearly vertically above the eyes with only a slight forward curve. They are grown by males only, except in the subspecies schillingsi (southern Kenya and most of Tanzania), whose females usually have well-developed horns. Females are a little larger than males and lack horns (except for schillingsi), but are otherwise similar.

BEHAVIOR Lives in pairs-possibly mating for life-or in small family groups. Territorial when breeding, which may be year-round in some regions or seasonal in others. Usually one young is born after about seven months gestation, and two births within a year are possible. Sexually mature at one year. Longevity as much as 15 years in captivity.

HABITAT Rocky areas of all kinds, from small hills to mountains as high as 13,000 feet (4,000 m).

DISTRIBUTION Widespread in suitable habitat throughout eastern and southern Africa, from the Red Sea Hills in Sudan to Namibia and South Africa. There is also an isolated population on the Jos Plateau in central Nigeria, and probably another in the Bongo Mountains in the northern Central African Republic, although this needs to be verified.