



**Hunting Museum  
«Am Histfahrkrug»  
SCI Trophy**



Or.n	Nr	Room	ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
73	80	B 0.1.1	1134350	M36	Greenland Muskox	03/19/2009	Greenland, Kangerlussuaq	63 2/8"	137	B
74	229	B 0.1.2	1301582	M36	Greenland Muskox	03/21/2009	Greenland, Kangerlussuaq	R		Ph.e.
88	96	B 0.1.3	1121698	L08	White-lipped Peccary	05/08/2009	Argentina, Malbran	15 13/16"	28	G
226	92	B 0.1.4	1172947	M38	Collared Peccary or Javelina (free r.)	01/29/2016	Mexico, Sonora	14 12/16"	15	G
70	110	B 0.1.5	1119085	E17	Eurasian Brown Bear	10/29/2008	Romania, Gorasha	22 14/16"	50	S
71	111	B 0.1.6	1119082	E17	Eurasian Brown Bear	10/31/2008	Romania, Gorasha	21 11/16"	68	S
242	89	B 0.1.7	1172954	M21	Arctic Islands Caribou	10/23/2016	Nunavut, Cambridge Bay	265 6/8"	122	B
240	90	B 0.2.1	1172940	M18	Woodland Caribou (free range)	10/13/2016	Canada, Newfoundland,	227 6/8"	207	B
237	91	B 1.0.1	1172946	N86	Northwestern White-tailed Deer. n.t.	09/09/2016	Sask., Briercrest	385 5/8"	3	G
235	86	B 1.0.2	1172945	N55	Rocky Mountain Elk (typical)	09/09/2016	Sask., Briercrest	408 1/8"	130	G
133	143	B 1.0.3	1137327	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	04/24/2010	Spain, Leon	45 1/8"	145	S
B 35	B 35	B 1.1.1			Bengalian Tiger	07/03/2011	RSA			
...	145	B 1.1.2	1172922	E70	Japanese Sika Deer (Europe) (typ)	11/01/2011	Macedonia, Tikves Lake	100 1/8"	69	S
53	34	B 1.2.1	1113733	F038	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	07/07/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	80"	68	G
118	36	B 1.2.2	1123467	F127	Sing-sing Waterbuck	02/24/2010	Cameroon, Djibao	68 5/8"	95	B
149	215	B 1.2.3	1301562	F024	Bontebok	06/02/2011	RSA, NW Province	R		Ph.e.
122	12	B 1.3.1	1122794	F027	Central African Giant Eland	02/26/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	117 6/8"	133	B
113	16	B 1.3.2	1122791	F052	East African Greater Kudu	11/05/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	110"	172	B
46	18	B 1.3.3	1113725	F097	Common Nyala	07/03/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	68 4/8"	105	S
76	105	B 1.4.1	1172925	L28	Red Deer	05/01/2009	Argentina, Quehue	434 6/8"	26	G
141	78	B 1.4.2	1144759	M60	Polar Bear (dogsled)	04/26/2011	Nunavut, Resolute Bay	25 4/16"	34	S
109	45	B 1.4.3	1122789	F149	White-bearded Wildebeest	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Lolkisale	86 4/8"	21	G
20	212	B 1.4.4	1296909	F023	Blue Wildebeest	05/21/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
120	31	B 1.4.5	1122805	F146	Western Roan Antelope	02/25/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	66 6/8"	120	B
221	81	B 1.4.6	1172944	M32	American Mountain Goat (fr.r.)	11/19/2015	Alaska, Tracy Arm	28 2/8"	54	B
243	79	B 1.4.7	1172955	M37	Gray Wolf	10/22/2016	Nunavut, Cambridge Bay	15 6/16"	52	B
54	32	B 1.5.1	1113619	F009	Southern Roan Antelope	07/08/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	68 1/8"	120	B
51	206	B 1.5.2	1295425	F112	Common Sable Antelope	11/05/2008	R.S.A.	R		Ph.e.
102		B 1.5.3			Common Sable Antelope	06/27/09	Namibia			
19		B 1.6.1			Warthog	05/20/07	Namibia			
107	76	B 1.6.2	1122788	F138	Warthog	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Lolkisale	31 8/16"	178	B
42	168	B 1.6.3	1113731	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/12/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	24 13/16"	26	G
41	167	B 1.6.4	1113730	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/12/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	23 11/16"	39	G
39	165	B 1.6.5	1113728	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/11/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	21 14/16"	64	S
65	173	B 1.6.6	1119090	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	09/23/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	26 6/16"	13	G



Or.n	Nr	Room	ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
103	203	B 2.1	1301559	F054	African Elephant	06/29/2009	Namibia, Caprivi	R		Ph.e.
49	223	B 2.2	1301564	F067	Common Hippopotamus	07/05/2008	RSA, Limpopo Mabula	R		Ph.e.
56	9	B 2.3	1134354	F200	Southern White Rhinoceros	07/14/2008	R.S.A., Limpopo	82 3/8"	139	S
48	10	B 2.4	1113616	F028	Cape or Southern Buffalo	07/04/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	101 7/8"	255	B
100	4	B 2.5	1134353	F076	African Leopard	06/17/2009	Namibia, Windhoek	14 2/16"	75	B
	201	B 2.6	1295427	F080	African Lion	07/09/2008	R.S.A.	R		Ph.e.
		B 2.7			African Lion	07/05/11	RSA			
52	77	B 2.8	1113618	F156	Nile Crocodile	07/06/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	9 11	153	B
57	8	B 2.9	1134356	F224	Brown Hyena	07/14/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	15"	39	B
105	7	B 2.10	1122787	F158	Spotted Hyena	10/31/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	18"	33	S
85	94	B 2.11	1117797	L14	Puma or Cougar	05/04/2009	Argentina, Quehue	13 13/16"	31	G
117	6	B 2.12	1122795	F214	African Civet	02/23/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	9 11/16"	13	G
50	5	B 2.13	1113617	F208	Caracal	07/06/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	9 15/16"	25	G
	200	B 2.14	1305619	F232	Genet Cat (photo entry)	04/03/2013	Liberia, Monrovia	R		Ph.e.
	202	B 2.15	1305618	F214	African Civet	04/04/2013	Liberia, Monrovia	H		Ph.e.
	199	B 2.16	1301563	F232	Genet Cat (photo entry)	02/24/2012	Ghana, Central Region	R		Ph.e.
159	221	B 2.17	1302835	F005	Angolan Bush Duiker	08/24/2012	Zambia, Nchila Wildlife	R		Ph.e.
175	67	B 2.18	1144793	F049	East African Bush Duiker	02/20/2013	Ethiopia	12 2/16"	52	S
168	65	B 2.19	1137319	F119	Southern Bush Duiker	10/01/2012	Zambia, Kafue Flats	13 14/16"	54	G
153	73	B 2.20	1134365	F084	Maxwell Duiker	02/23/2012	Ghana	6 12/16"	22	S
124	68	B 2.21	1122797	F141	Western Bush Duiker	02/27/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	10 4/16"	65	B
228	66	B 2.22	1172931	F119	Southern Bush Duiker	04/08/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	14 6/16"	46	G
147	70	B 2.23	1134357	F101	Peters Duiker	06/26/2011	Cameroon, Boumba North	9 6/16"	87	B
218	71	B 2.24	1172949	F101	Peters Duiker	10/18/2015	Congo (K), Pokola	16 2/16"	28	G
125	218	B 2.25	1298428	F100	Sudan Oribi	02/27/2010	Cameroon	R		Ph.e.
160	219	B 2.26	1302834	F064	Central Oribi	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila	R		Ph.e.
126	72	B 2.27	1122798	F109	Red-flanked Duiker	02/28/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	9 2/16"	62	B
177	222	B 2.28	1305620	F014	Bay Duiker	04/05/2013	Liberia, Monrovia	R		Ph.e.
110	61	B 2.29	1122800	F128	Steenbok	11/02/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	12 2/16"	79	S
111	64	B 2.30	1122799	F073	Kirk Dik-dik	11/02/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	8 4/16"	59	B
170	63	B 2.31	1144773	F114	Salt Dik-dik	02/11/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	8 4/16"	36	S
158	75	B 2.32	1134363	F022	Blue Duiker	06/22/2011	Cameroon, Boumba South	4 12/16»	63	B
158	75	B 2.33	1137329	F022	Blue Duiker	08/24/2012	Zambia, Nchila	7 7/16"	21	G
206	60	B 2.34	1172932	F074	Klipspringer	04/05/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	12 2/16"	70	S
146	62	B 2.35	1134364	F209	Bates Pygmy Antelope	06/24/2011	Cameroon, Boumba North	5 7/16"	9	G
246	69	B 2.36	1195489	F153	Yellow-backed Duiker	04/04/2017	Cameroon, Boumba North	16 12/16"	48	S
152	220	B 2.37	1301561	F111	Royal Antelope	02/20/2012	Ghana, Central Region	R		Ph.e.
152	220	B 2.38	1301561	F111	Royal Antelope	02/20/2012	Ghana, Central Region	R		Ph.e.
		B 2.39			Zyrafte	04/01/2015	RSA			



# Greenland 2009



## Greenland Muskox

  
 SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
 SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
 This certificate to  
 Mechislav Klimovich  
 For taking a Greenland Muskox  
 with a Rifle measuring 63 2/8  
 On a hunt in Greenland on 03/19/2009  
 Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/19/09  
 Your entry currently ranks Number 137, a Bronze Medal  
 trophy

with a Rifle measuring 60  
 On a hunt in Greenland on 03/19/2009  
 Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/19/2009  
 Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Sometimes called white-faced muskox.  
**DESCRIPTION** Smaller in body and horns than the barren ground muskox, and tends to have a whiter face, saddle, and lower legs.  
**DISTRIBUTION** Naturally distributed throughout the Canadian arctic islands (except King William Island, whose muskoxen we treat as barren ground, and Baffin Island, which has no muskoxen), and on the northern and eastern coasts of Greenland. The natural distribution is essentially unchanged in modern times.





Argentina 2009

*White-lipped Peccary*

Tayassu pecari

*Pecarí labiado*, *Senso* (Sp), *Weissbartpekari* (G), *Pecari à lèvres blanches* (F). *Tayassu* is of Indian origin, meaning "gnawer of roots." "Peccary" is from the Tupi (Brazil) *pecari* for "an animal which makes many paths through the woods."

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 20-24 inches (51-61 cm). Weight 55-85 pounds (25-39 kg). Both sexes are similar in size. Considerably larger than collared peccary. General coloration is dark reddish-brown to grayish-black. The upper lips and lower jaw is white (hence the common name), as are the throat and rump.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:  
Mehislav Klimovich

For taking a *White-lipped Peccary*  
with a Rifle measuring 15 6/16

On a hunt in Argentina, Malbran on 05/08/2009

Measured by Luis Bertone on 02/06/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Silver Medal trophy



Mexico 2016

*Collared Peccary or Javelina*

*Jabalí de collar*, *Pecarí de collar* (Sp), *Halsbandpekari* (G), *Pecari à collier* (F). "Javelina" is from the Spanish *jabalí*, for wild boar. Sometimes incorrectly called pig or musk hog. *Tayassu* is of Indian origin, meaning "gnawer of roots." *Tajacu* is a native name in Brazil for this animal. "Peccary" is from the Tupi (Brazil) *pecari* for "an animal which makes many paths through the woods." DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 17-20 inches (43-51 cm). Weight 35-55 pounds (16-25 kg). Both sexes are similar in size.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Collared Peccary or Javelina  
with a Rifle measuring 14 12/16

On a hunt in Mexico, Sonora on 01/29/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/29/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 15, a Gold Medal trophy



Romania 2008

*Eurasian Brown Bear*

Ursus arctos arctos

DESCRIPTION (male) Head and body length 5-8 feet (1.5-2.4 m). Tail length 2-6 inches (5.1-15.2 cm). Shoulder height 35-43 inches (89-109 cm). Weight 220-660 pounds (100-300 kg). Females are about two-thirds as large as males. A good-sized, powerfully built bear with a distinct shoulder hump, a large head supported by a short, muscular neck, and a concave facial profile. Overall color can vary with individual bears from light grayish-yellow to very dark brown. Juveniles may have a conspicuous pale collar. The coat is long or not, depending on region and season.





Canada 2016

*Arctic Island Caribou*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Arctic Island Caribou

with a Rifle measuring 265 6/8

On a hunt in Nunavut, Cambridge Bay on 10/23/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/25/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 123, a Bronze Medal trophy

**Rangifer tarandus pearyi x groenlandicus**

Called Peary caribou in early editions of the Record Book (*but please see taxonomic notes below*). Named for U.S. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who was then believed to be the leader of the first expedition to reach the North Pole.

**DESCRIPTION** The smallest caribou. Mature bulls generally weigh 200-300 pounds (87-136 kg). Has the lightest coloration of any caribou, with the winter coat nearly all white, and the summer coat a much lighter shade of brown than in other caribou. The antler velvet is of a gray shade rather than the usual brown. The muzzle and ears are shorter than in other races, and the antlers are smaller and less developed, being spindly and rather straight instead of in the usual "C" shape.

**BEHAVIOR** Lives in fairly small herds. Tends to be fairly residential, migrating within a given range, but covering relatively short distances. The Banks Island and Queen Elizabeth herds are the principal ones.

**HABITAT** Tundra.

**DISTRIBUTION** The arctic islands of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, plus the Boothia Peninsula. Specifically, the arctic islands include Banks, Victoria, Prince of Wales and Somerset islands, plus all the islands lying north of the Parry Channel, which connects the Beaufort Sea with Baffin Bay.



Canada 2016

## Woodland Caribou



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Woodland Caribou

with a Rifle measuring 227 6/8

On a hunt in Canada, New Foundland on 10/13/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/15/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 107, a Bronze Medal trophy

## Rangifer tarandus caribou

The woodland caribou, as described here, is one of three regional caribou categories established for record-keeping by dividing the subspecies *caribou* into geographic groups based on antler size and shape.

These categories were established by the Boone & Crockett Club and have come to be accepted by hunters everywhere. (The two other regional categories are the mountain caribou and the Quebec-Labrador caribou. All three are classified as woodland caribou [*R. t. caribou*] by scientists.)

**DESCRIPTION** A medium-sized caribou, with mature bulls weighing 350-450 pounds (158-204 kg). Has the smallest antlers of any caribou other than those from the arctic islands, but they can be very handsome. Antlers tend to be divergent, with many tines but without much length. Coloration is generally darker than the Quebec-Labradors, although the neck and mane are white.

**BEHAVIOR** Fairly resident within a given area, but may migrate from summer to winter pastures. Herds tend to be small.

**HABITAT** Tundra and some forested regions.





B 1.0.1

Canada 2016

## Northwestern White-tailed Deer

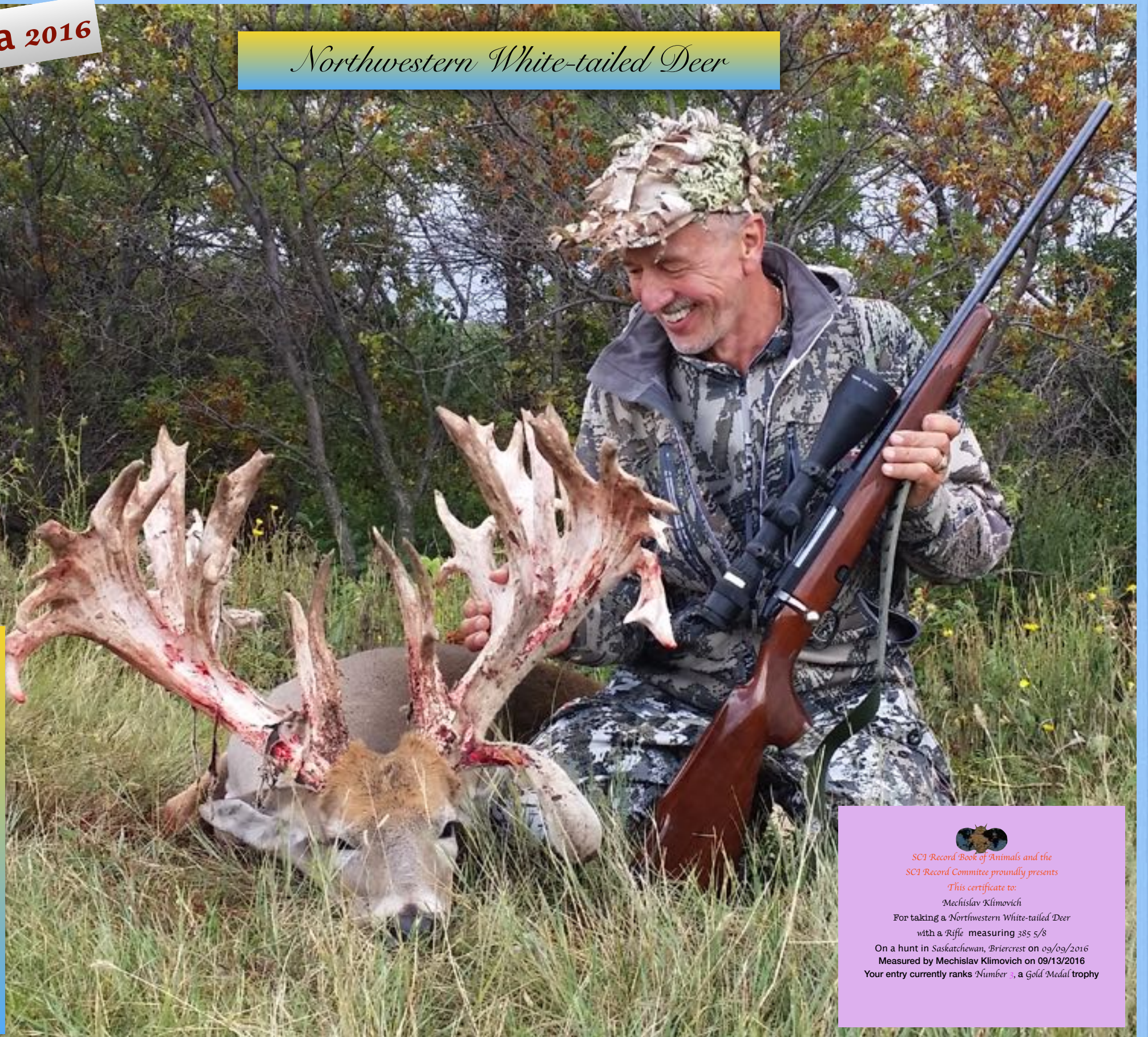
*Odocoileus virginianus* ssp.

**DESCRIPTION** A very large whitetail with a relatively pale coat and heavy, widespread antlers.

**DISTRIBUTION** Canada: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and southwestern Northwest Territories. United States: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, the extreme northeastern corner of California and the northwestern corner of Nevada.

**REMARKS** Many hunters think the northwestern whitetail grows the largest antlers; however, northeastern whitetail fans are likely to disagree.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** The SCI northwestern white-tailed deer category includes all or part of the following subspecies: all of the northwest whitetail (*ochrourus*), most of the Dakota whitetail (*dacotensis*) and the South Dakota population of the Kansas whitetail (*macrourus*).



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Northwestern White-tailed Deer

with a Rifle measuring 385 5/8

On a hunt in Saskatchewan, Briercrest on 09/09/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/13/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 3, a Gold Medal trophy



B 1.0.2

Canada 2016

## Rocky Mountain Elk

*ervus elaphus nelsoni*

**DESCRIPTION** Smaller than the Roosevelt elk, and somewhat lighter in weight than the Manitoba elk although similar in size. Bulls stand about five feet (1.5 m) at the shoulder and average 700 pounds (320 kg). Females average 500-525 pounds (225-240 kg). The antlers are generally longer and slimmer than those of Roosevelt elk, but have greater spread. The coloration is lighter, with less contrast than in Roosevelt elk.

**HABITAT** Summer range is in high mountain meadows and forests. In fall and winter, elk migrate downward in advance of deep winter snows to sheltered lowlands where forage is available.

**DISTRIBUTION** Canada: Rocky Mountain region of southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta. Introduced on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia (1929) and in southeastern Ontario (early 1930s). United States: Washington and Oregon east of Interstate 5; and in Idaho, western Montana, Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, northeastern Nevada, Utah, western Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Limited introductions have been made in the wild in southeastern Oregon, northeastern California, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and Florida. In addition, private herds have been established on fenced ranches in many places, and this is an increasing trend.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Rocky Mountain Elk (typical)  
with a Rifle measuring 408 1/8

On a hunt in Saskatchewan, Briercrest on 09/09/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/13/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 130, a Gold Medal trophy





Spane 2010

*European Roe Deer*

Corzo Europeo (Sp), Europaischer Rehwild (G), Chevreuil d'Europe (F). Also called western roe deer or common roe deer.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 25-36 inches (64-92 cm). Weight 44-81 pounds (20-37 kg). Largest animals are found in eastern part of the species range. Females are about 20 percent smaller than males.

The smallest and most elegant native deer in Europe. Coloration is rich reddish-brown in summer, with a gray face, white chin and black muzzle band. Rump patch is obscure. Winter coat is grayish-brown, with two white throat patches and a prominent white rump patch of erectile hairs that can expand under stress to form a large white disk. Tail is small and white, invisible against the rump. A few melanistic (blackish) roe deer occur in the Netherlands and northwestern Germany, but are rare elsewhere, as are other color variations such as black-faced, albino, black and white, and brown and white. Normal antlers of a mature buck consist of a main beam directed upward, with a lower forward tine and a higher rearward tine making three points to a side. (However, non-typical antlers with 4-5 points on a side are not uncommon.) Antlers have a very rough burr (coronet) around the base, and grow so closely together that the coronets usually touch in mature animals. The skull is broad, with a compressed muzzle. The female does not grow antlers, but occasionally will grow coronets without any antler growth. In winter, females grow a prominent anal tuft of long hair that may be mistaken for a tail.



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SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a European Roe Deer  
with a Rifle measuring 45 1/8

On a hunt in Spane, Leon on 04/24/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/25/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 144, a Silver Medal trophy



RSA 2011

*Bengalian Tiger*

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

presents

this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Bengalian Tiger

On a hunt in R.S.A., Limpopo on

*Panthera tigris tigris*  
*Tigre de Bengala* (Sp), *Bengal Tiger* (G),  
*Tigre du Bengale* (F). Also called Indian  
tiger.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Length, including  
tail, 8'10" to 10'2" (269-310 cm). Weight  
400-575 pounds (181-261 kg). The female is  
about one foot shorter and weighs 220-350  
pounds (100-159 kg).

A large, long-bodied, long-legged tiger.

Except for the cheek ruff, the coat is  
uniformly short and glossy. General color  
is rich orange or rufous-fawn, typically  
with 18-20 black stripes-often doubled-  
from shoulder to root of tail.

**DISTRIBUTION** Formerly from the Indus  
River valley in Pakistan to the Irrawaddy  
River valley in western Myanmar (Burma).  
Extinct in Pakistan by 1906, but still found  
in most of the rest of its geographical  
range; however, its actual distribution  
within this range is substantially lessened.

**STATUS** The 1993 census estimates a total  
of 4,500 Bengal tigers, with about 3,750 in  
India, 250 in Nepal, and the rest in  
Bhutan, Bangladesh, and western  
Myanmar (Burma).





Ciervo sika Japones (Sp).  
 DESCRIPTION (male)  
 Shoulder height about 31 inches (79 cm). Weight about 105 pounds (48 kg). Females are smaller. One of the smaller races of sika deer. Antlers as long as 28-3/8 inches (72.1 cm) have been recorded from Japan (Rowland Ward, 1913), though it is not known where in Japan. Antlers of 16-22 inches (40.6-55.9 cm) are more usual. The summer coat is reddish-brown with many white spots, changing to dark brown (which can appear black at a distance) without spots in winter. The sharply defined white rump patch is broken by a dark, narrow tail stripe.

DISTRIBUTION Free ranging in parts of Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Denmark, Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic, and perhaps elsewhere. Also kept in fenced game parks in many European countries.

REMARKS As stated earlier, we cannot be entirely certain of the racial

## Macedonia 2011

### Japanese Sika Deer



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
 SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
 This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Japanese Sika Deer  
 with a Rifle measuring 100 1/8

On a hunt in Macedonia, Tikves Lake on 11/01/2011  
 Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2011  
 Your entry currently ranks Number 29, a Silver Medal trophy





RSA 2009

## Common or Ringed Waterbuck



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Common or Ringed Waterbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 80

On a hunt in RSA, Mabula on 07/07/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/09/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 68 a Gold Medal trophy



### Tragelaphus angasi

**Nyala (Sp), Südlichernyala, Tieflandnyala (G), Nyala du sud (F), Njala (Af).** Also called southern nyala. Called simply "nyala" in southern Africa; however, we prefer "common nyala" so as not to confuse it with the mountain nyala of Ethiopia, a very different animal. "Nyala" is derived from the Zulu *inxala* for this animal. The specific name was given in 1848 by English naturalist Douglas Angas, its European discoverer, in honor of his father, George French Angas. At one time it was known as the Angas bushbuck.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 39-45 inches (100-115 cm). Weight 220-280 pounds (100-127 kg).

The male common nyala is a medium-sized antelope of striking appearance. It is slender, with a narrow but deep body, and a shaggy, slate-brown coat. Younger males have up to 14 vertical white stripes on each side, but in older animals these are reduced to three or four, or may even be absent.

There are white spots on hindquarters and cheeks, a white band on the lower neck, and a white facial chevron. A partially erectile dorsal crest of long hairs extends from the back of the head to the root of the tail-dark brown on the neck and white along the back. A very long, dark mane grows from throat to belly, and the hindquarters are fringed with long dark hairs. The tail is dark brown on top and white underneath. Lower legs are orange. Ears are large. Horns are grown by males only. They are dark with ivory tips, keeled in front and back, and spiral upward in a open curve of 1-1/2 to 2 turns.

Females are very different from males. They are much smaller, without horns, orange in color, with distinct white body stripes and no facial chevron. There is a short, dark dorsal crest, but no mane underneath. (A female common nyala is rather similar in appearance to a juvenile bongo.) Young nyala males are like females, gradually assuming adult coloration.



Cameroon 2010

*Sing-sing Waterbuck*

"Sing-sing" is from the Bambara *sine sine* for this animal. Also called **West African defassa waterbuck**.

**DESCRIPTION** The most distinct of the defassa group. Overall color is light reddish to grayish brown, with darker flanks that are sharply demarcated from the white rump patch. There is much less white on the face than in the East African defassa.

**DISTRIBUTION** Central African Republic, southern Chad, and from central and northern Cameroon westward to Senegal.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *annectens*, (C.A.R.), *tschadensis* (Chad), and *unctuosus* (Cameroon west to Senegal), with *unctuosus* Laurillard, 1842 having priority

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Sing-sing Waterbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 68 5/8

On a hunt in Cameroon on 02/24/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/25/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 95, a Bronze Medal trophy



RSA 2011

## Bontebok



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Bontebok

with a Rifle measuring 34 6/8

On a hunt in R.S.A., N.W. Province on 07/02/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/03/2012.

*Damaliscus dorcas dorcas*

*Bontebok (Sp), Buntbuck (G), Bontebok (F), Bontebok (Af).*  
The name "bontebok" was bestowed by early Dutch settlers near the Cape of Good Hope in allusion to the animal's many-colored coat.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 39-40 inches (99-102 cm).  
Weight 160-180 pounds (72-82 kg).

The bontebok is a medium-sized antelope, similar in shape to the tsessebe and topi, but smaller and with the back much less sloping. It is a handsome, strikingly patterned, richly colored animal. The overall color is a rich dark brown with an iridescent purplish sheen, turning silvery fawn on the shoulders and back. There is a conspicuous white facial blaze from the base of the horns to the nose-usually unbroken, but sometimes divided by a narrow brown band. The large white rump patch extends above the base of the tail. The belly, the lower legs to above the knees, and the upper part of the tail are white. The horns (both sexes) are rather small, heavily ringed and lyrate. They are black in color, with the rings rather widely spaced and completely encircling the horns. Females are similar, but smaller, and have thinner horns.



Cameroon 2010



## Central African Giant Eland

Cameroon 2010



*Taurotragus derbianus gigas*

**DESCRIPTION** Larger than the western giant eland, with longer horns, a duller overall color and fewer body stripes.

Specimens from Ubangi-Chari have the longest (and comparatively slimmest) horns and a blackish chestnut hair mat on the forehead. Those from Sudan have a reddish brown forehead mat.

**DISTRIBUTION** North of the equatorial rain forest in the forested savanna zone of eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, southern Chad, northern and eastern Central African Republic, and southwestern Sudan. A few may still be found in northeastern Congo (K).

**REMARKS** An outstanding game animal and one of the great trophies of Africa, ranking with bongo and mountain nyala. Because of its habitat, most hunting is by tracking on foot. One looks for fresh tracks at first light-from a vehicle if there are roads, or on foot if there are none. Once found, the tracks are followed as quickly as possible-often at a trot-because eland usually keep moving.

Tracking can take all day or longer, in debilitating heat. Care must be taken to prevent the eland from becoming aware of the pursuit, for, when alarmed, they are off without a backward look and will run for miles. It is sometimes possible to find an easy bull close to the vehicle; however, most Lord Derby eland are well-earned. One should allow two to three weeks for this hunt, and be physically fit.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *cameroonensis* (Cameroon), *congolanus* (Ubangi/Chari) and *gigas* (Bahr-el-Ghazal), with *gigas* Heuglin, 1863 having priority.



Tanzania 2009

*East African Greater Kudu*



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a East African Greater Kudu

with a Rifle measuring 110

On a hunt in Tanzania, Masailand on 11/05/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Entry currently ranks Number 100, a Bronze Medal trophy

*Tragelaphus  
strepsiceros bea*

**DESCRIPTION** The body and horns of the East African greater kudu are somewhat smaller than those of the southern subspecies, the body color is brighter and the stripes are more conspicuous. There usually are 6-8 vertical stripes on each side.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Imatong Mountains of southeastern Sudan, the Karamoja region of northeastern Uganda, in Kenya, and in Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *bea* (Kenya) and *frommi* (Tanzania), with *bea* Heller, 1913 having priority.



## Common Nyala



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Common Nyala

with a Rifle measuring 68 4/8

On a hunt in R.S.A., Mabula on 07/03/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.

Your entry currently ranks *Number 94*, a *Silver Medal*  
trophy

**Nyala (Sp), Südlichernyala, Tieflandnyala (G), Nyala du sud (F), Njala (Af).** Also called southern nyala. Called simply "nyala" in southern Africa; however, we prefer "common nyala" so as not to confuse it with the mountain nyala of Ethiopia, a very different animal. "Nyala" is derived from the Zulu *inxala* for this animal. The specific name was given it in 1848 by English naturalist Douglas Angas, its European discoverer, in honor of his father, George French Angas. At one time it was known as the Angas bushbuck.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 39-45 inches (100-115 cm). Weight 220-280 pounds (100-127 kg). The male common nyala is a medium-sized antelope of striking appearance. It is slender, with a narrow but deep body, and a shaggy, slate-brown coat. Younger males have up to 14 vertical white stripes on each side, but in older animals these are reduced to three or four, or may even be absent. There are white spots on hindquarters and cheeks, a white band on the lower neck, and a white facial chevron. A partially erectile dorsal crest of long hairs extends from the back of the head to the root of the tall-dark brown on the neck and white along the back. A very long, dark mane grows from throat to belly, and the hindquarters are fringed with long dark hairs. The tail is dark brown on top and white underneath. Lower legs are orange. Ears are large. Horns are grown by males only. They are dark with ivory tips, keeled in front and back, and spiral upward in a open curve of 1-1/2 to 2 turns.



Argentina 2009

*Red Deer*

Venado (Sp), Rothirsch (G), Cerf rouge, Cerf elaphe (F).

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Shoulder height about four feet (1.2 m). Weight 300-575 pounds (135-260 kg). Females are considerably smaller.

A large, stately deer, reddish-brown in summer, turning darker and grayer in winter. There is a faint dorsal stripe and a pale, yellowish rump patch that encloses the short, beige tail. The coat is coarse, and males grow a long, dense neck mane. In mature stags the antlers are large and heavy, with at least five points to a side, including the tip of the main beam. Typically, the first (brow) and second (bez) tines grow close together and are well separated from the third (trez) tine. The other tines are usually in a group near the beam tip, commonly forming a crown. Some outstanding antlers may have as many as 20 points in total, or even more. In red deer, the upper canine teeth develop as tusks, as in wapiti and sika deer.

The other tines are usually in a group near the beam tip, commonly forming a crown. Some outstanding antlers may have as many as 20 points in total, or even more. In red deer, the upper canine teeth develop as tusks, as in wapiti and sika deer.

DISTRIBUTION Free-ranging in a number of areas in Argentina and Chile, and to a limited extent in Peru. Also on private properties in Argentina and Uruguay.

REMARKS Red deer are native to Europe, northern Africa and the Middle East. Introduced in Argentina from Germany, France, Hungary and Austria beginning in 1902. By the 1970s, good numbers had been established in the wild in many areas. During the 1930s, red deer from Europe were introduced near the mouth of the San Juan River in Uruguay. Red deer from Argentina have been transplanted to several locations in Chile and Peru.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Red Deer

with a Rifle measuring 434 6/8

On a hunt in Argentina, Quehue on 05/01/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/02/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 26, a Gold Medal trophy



Canada 2011

## Polar Bear



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Polar Bear (dogsled)

with a Rifle measuring 25 4/16

On a hunt in Nunavut, Resolute Bay on 04/1426/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/1/2011

Your entry currently ranks Number 24, a Silver Medal  
trophy

*Oso blanco, Oso polar (Sp), Eisbär, Polarbär (G), Ours blanc, Ours polaire (F).* Also called white bear.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Head and body length 7-9 feet (2.1 to 2.7 m). Tail length 3-5 inches (7.6 to 12.7 cm). Shoulder height 4 to 4-1/2 feet (1.2 to 1.4 m). Weight 800-1,000 pounds (360-450 kg), sometimes considerably more. Females are about 25 percent smaller. Chromosome count is 74.

**BEHAVIOR** Solitary except when mating or sharing a large carcass such as a stranded whale. Mating season is from March till June, with implantation apparently delayed several months so that the cubs are born November to January while the mother is in her winter den. The female gives birth every 2-4 years, with a litter numbering 1-4, but averaging two. Cubs remain with the mother 2 to 2-1/2 years. Females are fully grown at five years, males at 10-11 years. Longevity in the wild is estimated at 25-30 years. A captive polar bear lived almost 35 years.

**HABITAT** The shores, islands and pack ice of the Arctic Ocean. Mature males often spend years out on the ice, while the pregnant females come ashore to den.

**DISTRIBUTION** Circumpolar in the Northern Hemisphere, occurring in Eurasia as well as North America. Has been recorded as far north as latitude 88°N and as far south as the Pribilof Islands, Newfoundland, the southern tip of Greenland, and Iceland. There are permanent populations in James Bay and the southern part of Hudson Bay. Still occupies most of its historic range.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Until a few years ago, five subspecies of polar bears were listed from North America, but most authorities now do not feel they are valid. Other subspecies from Svalbard and Siberia have been named by Russian scientists, but are not generally accepted. We do not separate subspecies for record keeping.



# *White-bearded Wildebeest*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich  
for taking a White-bearded Wildebeest

with a Rifle measuring 86 4/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Lolikale on 11/01/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Entry currently ranks Number 18, a Gold Medal trophy



Nu de barba blanca (Sp),  
Weissbartgnu (G).

**DESCRIPTION** The general color is a light grayish brown, typically paler and with darker stripes than in blue wildebeests. The beard is a dirty, yellowish white, and there are some white hairs in the mane. A white facial band below the eyes may be present in some individuals.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Kenya and northern Tanzania.



## Namibia 2007

## Blue Wildebeest

*Connochaetes taurinus taurinus*

*Nu azul* (Sp), *Streffengru* (G), *Grou bleu* (F), *Blowildebeest* (Af). Nearly everyone calls it "blue wildebeest," though it is not actually blue (but in some lights its color could be interpreted as bluish gray). Also called **black-bearded wildebeest**.

**DESCRIPTION** The general color is dark silvery gray with a brown tinge. The beard is black.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Angola, western Zambia, northern and eastern Namibia, most of Botswana, western and southern Zimbabwe, and parts of Mozambique south of the Zambezi.

Formerly widespread in South Africa north of the Orange and Vaal Rivers; however, they were shot out by early European settlers except for relic populations in northwestern Cape Province and northern and eastern Transvaal, and game reserves in northern Natal. But today they are widely re-established on private ranches in all parts of South Africa, so the extent of their distribution (though not their absolute numbers) probably exceeds what existed before Europeans arrived.



SCA Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCA Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Blue Wildebeest  
with a Rifle measuring 124

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/01/2007  
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/09/2009.

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy



B 1.4.5

Cameroon 2010

## Western Roan Antelope



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

For taking a Western Roan Antelope  
with a Rifle measuring 66 6/8

On a hunt in Cameroon, Garoua on 02/25/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klímovich on 02/25/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 25, a Bronze Medal trophy



*Hippotragus equinus*  
*koba*

**DESCRIPTION** General color is pale tawny, although specimens from West Africa tend to be reddish. The forehead is chestnut in both sexes.

**DISTRIBUTION** From Senegal eastward to Nigeria, northern Cameroon, southern Chad, and the Central African Republic.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *charicus* (eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and the C.A.R.) and *koba* (Senegal to western Nigeria), with *koba* Gray, 1872 having priority.



USA 2015

*American Mountain Goat*

*Cabra de las Rocosas* (Sp), *Schneeziege* (G), *Chèvre des Montagnes Rocheuses* (F). Also called Rocky Mountain goat, a poor name because the bulk of its population is found west of the Rocky Mountains. The name "mountain goat" is also misleading because, biologically, it is not a true goat; it is a member of the Rupicaprini tribe-the goat-antelopes-whose members are more primitive than true goats. They include the chamois of Europe and the Middle East, and the serows and gorals of Asia. Scientists believe the American mountain goat originated in Asia and migrated to North America over the Bering land bridge about 600,000 years ago.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 35-40 inches (90-100 cm). Weight 150-300 pounds (70-135 kg). Females are about 15 percent smaller than males.

A medium-sized animal with a short, slab-sided body, humped shoulders and a long, narrow head. The shaggy coat is white or yellowish-white (vanilla) in color, with long underwool, and longer guard hairs that form a stiff mane on the neck and rump, and pantaloons on the thighs. Both sexes have a beard. The legs are long and heavy, and the large hoofs have rubbery pads in the center for sure footing on rock. Black scent glands are located behind the horns in both sexes.

Both males and females grow short, sharp, black horns. The horns of the female are slimmer, straighter, and less divergent at the tips than those of the male, and can be longer as well.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a American Mountain Goat  
with a Rifle measuring 28 2/8

On a hunt in Alaska, Tracy Arm on 11/19/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/21/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 14, a Bronze Medal trophy



*Lobo* (Sp), *Wolf* (G), *Loup* (F). Also called wolf, common wolf, timber wolf, or tundra wolf. We use the name gray wolf (instead of just "wolf") in order to differentiate this animal from the red wolf of North America, which is a different species, and the maned wolf of South America and the extinct Falkland Island wolf, which are not actually wolves.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Head and body length 40-60 inches (100-150 cm). Tail length 14-22 inches (35-56 cm). Shoulder height 26-32 inches (66-81 cm). Weight 80-120 pounds (35-55 kg), occasionally much more. Females are about 20 percent smaller.

Chromosome count is 78.

**BEHAVIOR** An intelligent, social animal, living in family groups or packs that sometimes include more than one family, or other individuals besides the family. There is a dominant pair, with the male the pack leader. Pack members hunt together, cooperating to run down and kill prey animals that are typically larger than themselves. Principal prey includes deer, elk, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bison and muskox, domestic sheep and cattle, and also beaver, rabbit and various rodents. The size of a wolf pack often relates to the size of prey animals in the area, as more wolves are required to bring down larger animals. Packs are territorial, with their boundaries marked and defended against other packs. Size of home range depends on the amount of prey available. Packs that depend on migrating caribou will migrate along with them. A wolf can run 25 mph (40 km/h) for a mile or two, but can lope 10-12 mph (16-19 km/h) more or less indefinitely when chasing prey. Swims well. Eyesight is excellent, hearing good, sense of smell superb. Has several vocalizations, each with a particular significance. Mating season is late winter or early spring, with the pups (range is 1-11, but usually six) born two months later in an underground den. Wolves mate for life. Life expectancy is 10-16 years in the wild, up to 20 years in captivity.



Canada 2015

## Arctic Wolf



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Gray Wolf

with a Rifle measuring 15 6/16

On a hunt in Nunavut, Cambridge Bay on 11/19/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/22/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Bronze Medal trophy



## Southern Roan Antelope

*Hippotragus equinus equinus*

**DESCRIPTION** The general color is a grayish roan, with the forehead black in both sexes. Roan from north-central Angola have been described as redder than other specimens.

**DISTRIBUTION** Extreme southern Congo (B) near the mouth of the Congo River, southern Congo (K), Angola, Zambia, northern and central Malawi, far northern and northeastern Namibia including the Caprivi Strip, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, parts of Northern Transvaal in South Africa, and western Tete Province in Mozambique. Roan also have been introduced on private ranches in other parts of Namibia and South Africa.

At one time roan were also found in southern Malawi, North West Province in South Africa, Swaziland, and parts of southern Mozambique; however, they have been extinct in these areas for years.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southern Roan Antelope with a Rifle  
measuring 68 1/8

On a hunt in RSA, Mabula on 07/08/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/10/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 122, a Bronze Medal trophy



*Common Sable Antelope*



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Common Sable Antelope

with a Rifle measuring 40

On a hunt in RSA, Mabula on 11/05/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/55/2008

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



**Hippotragus niger niger**

**DESCRIPTION** Larger than the other subspecies of sable.

Adult males are glossy black, with a face that is largely white except for a wide black blaze from forehead to nose and a black stripe from eye to muzzle.

Adult females south of the Zambezi River also turn blackish, though they tend to be lighter than males. Females north of the Zambezi tend to be reddish brown rather than black.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southeastern Angola; Zambia except in the far west; southeastern Katanga Province in Congo (K); Malawi; western and central Tanzania; Mozambique; the Caprivi Strip in Namibia; northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, and the northern Transvaal in South Africa.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *niger* (the so-called black sable from south of the Zambezi River) and *kirki* (north of the Zambezi and west of the range of the Roosevelt sable). The name *niger* Harris, 1838 has priority.



Turkey 2014

## Common Sable Antelope



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Persian Goitered Gazelle  
with a Rifle measuring 40

On a hunt in Turkey, Sanliurfa on 10/14/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/15/2014

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



*Hippotragus niger niger*

**DESCRIPTION** Larger than the other subspecies of sable. Adult males are glossy black, with a face that is largely white except for a wide black blaze from forehead to nose and a black stripe from eye to muzzle. Adult females south of the Zambezi River also turn blackish, though they tend to be lighter than males. Females north of the Zambezi tend to be reddish brown rather than black.

### DISTRIBUTION

Southeastern Angola; Zambia except in the far west; southeastern Katanga Province in Congo (K); Malawi; western and central Tanzania; Mozambique; the Caprivi Strip in Namibia; northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, and the northern Transvaal in South Africa.

### TAXONOMIC NOTES

Includes *niger* (the so-called black sable from south of the Zambezi River) and *kirki* (north of the Zambezi and west of the range of the Roosevelt sable). The name *niger* Harris, 1838 has priority.



Namibia 2009

## Warthog



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Warthog  
with a Rifle measuring 32

On a hunt in *Namibia, Windhoek* on 06/17/2009  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/26/2012.

Your entry currently ranks a *Silver Medal* trophy

Your entry currently ranks a *Bronze Medal* trophy

*Facocero* (Sp), *Warzenschwein* (G), *Phacochère* (F), *Vlakvark* (Af). Generic name is from the Greek *phakos* (wart) and *khoiros* (pig or hog). Aethiopicus is for the Ethiopian Region, which includes sub-Saharan Africa.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 25-33 inches (64-84 cm).  
Weight 110-250 pounds (50-115 kg).

The warthog is an ugly pig with a huge head, a long body and well-developed tusks. The upper tusks form a semicircle outward, upward and inward. The lower tusks wear against the base of the upper tusks, honing sharp cutting edges. The skin is almost hairless except for a long, thin mane of coarse hairs on the neck and back. The natural skin color is gray, but may appear red or yellow because of the animal's habit of wallowing in mud. Males have prominent "warts"-which are skin growths with no bony support or obvious function-on the sides of the head and beneath the eyes. The tail is long and thin, hairless except for the terminal tuft, and is carried upright with the tufted tip hanging over when the warthog runs. Females are similar to males, but smaller, without prominent warts, and with smaller tusks.

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious, living in bands of 4-6, though sometimes as many as 40, consisting of established groups of females and young, or temporary groups of young males. Adult males are usually solitary. Males join the females briefly during the mating season and engage other males in ritualized battles in which injuries are rare. Mating seasons are clearly defined and vary with the region. After 5-1/2 to 6 months gestation, 2-3 piglets are born (litter size ranges from 1-8). Warthogs are sexually mature at 18-20 months, and have lived as long as 18 years in captivity.

Normally diurnal unless heavily hunted. Active morning and afternoon, resting at midday and at night. Utilizes holes-either natural ones or aardvark holes-for refuge, sleeping, and to rear young. Usually enters a hole by backing in. Eats mainly grass, but also fruit, bark, bulbs, roots, small animals and carrion. Avoids cultivation, thus normally is not detrimental to agriculture. Likes water for drinking and bathing but can do without it if need be. Senses of smell and hearing are acute, eyesight is rather poor. Top running speed is 35 mpg (55 km/h). Normally inoffensive, but will defend itself bravely and can inflict severe wounds with the small, sharp lower tusks. The longer upper tusks are used in digging.

**HABITAT** Savanna and open forest.



## Turkey 2008

## EURASIAN WILD BOAR

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Eurasian Wild Boar  
with a Rifle measuring 21 1/4/16

On a hunt in Turkey, Kastamonu on 06/11/2008  
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 06/15/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 44, a Silver Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 67, a Bronze Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 72, a Gold Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 22, a Gold Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 21, a Gold Medal trophy

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Eurasian Wild Boar  
with a Rifle measuring 24 1/16

On a hunt in Turkey, Kastamonu on 09/21/2008  
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/17/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 22, a Gold Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 7, a Bronze Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 43, a Silver Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 7, a Gold Medal trophy

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Eurasian Wild Boar  
with a Rifle measuring 22 2/16

On a hunt in Turkey, Kastamonu on 05/28/2009  
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/31/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 44, a Silver Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 48, a Silver Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 92, a Bronze Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 45, a Silver Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 44, a Silver Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 46, a Silver Medal trophy

Wildschwein (G), Sanglier (F).  
Although a boar is actually a  
male pig or hog, the term is  
widely used as a common name  
for the species. Scientific name  
is from the Latin sus (pig) and  
scrofa (breeding sow). This is  
believed to be the ancestor of  
the domestic pig.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height  
30-43 inches (55-110 cm).  
Weight 150-400 pounds (68-180  
kg), sometimes more.





Namibia 2009

*Elefante Africano (Sp), Afrikanischer Elefant (G), Eléphant d'Afrique (F), Afrikaans olifant (Af).* "Elephant" is from the Greek *elaphus*, the Latin *elephantus*, for this animal.

**DESCRIPTION** Bush elephant: (male) Shoulder height 10-13 feet (300-400 cm). Weight 9,000-13,000 pounds (4,000-6,000 kg). (female) Shoulder height 8-11 feet (240-340 cm). Weight 5,000-8,000 pounds (2,200-3,500 kg). Forest elephant: (male) Shoulder height 5-1/2 to 9 feet (170-280 cm). Weight 2,600-8,000 pounds (1,200-3,500 kg). (female) Shoulder height 5-8 feet (160-240 cm). Weight 2,000-6,500 pounds (900-3,000 kg).

The African elephant is larger than the Asian elephant (the one normally found in zoos and circuses), with much larger ears, a more convex forehead, a more sloping back so that the shoulders are the highest point of the animal, 21 pairs of ribs (instead of 19), a maximum of 26 vertebrae in the tail (instead of 33), and two prehensile projections at the tip of the trunk (instead of one).

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious, with cows and calves always in family herds consisting of mothers, daughters and sisters. Bulls are often in bachelor groups, and old bulls are sometimes solitary. Most breeding seems to take place during the rainy season, though it may occur year-round. There is normally a single calf born after a gestation period of about 22 months. Newborn calves can stand in a half-hour, and travel with the herd in two days. Females are sexually mature at 14, and may bear 4-5 calves in a lifetime. Life expectancy is 50-70 years.

**HABITAT** From subdesert to rain forest, at altitudes from sea level to 12,000 feet (3,650 m), and sometimes even to 15,000 feet (4,570 m). Seldom found very far from water.

**DISTRIBUTION** Widespread throughout Africa from south of the Sahara to northern Namibia, northern Botswana and northeastern Transvaal in South Africa. The forest elephant lives in the rain forest of western and central Africa; the bush elephant is found in the rest of the range. Undetected and unscathed if no shootable bull is found-can be the finest sport in Africa or, for that matter, in the world.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** As many as 25 subspecies of African elephants have been proposed; however, most authorities accept only two: bush elephant (*L. a. africana*) and forest elephant (*L. a. cyclotis*). At one time they were considered separate species; however, they interbreed where their ranges overlap, and many degrees of hybridization can be observed in these areas.

## African Elephant

• the last shoot...



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klímovich**

for taking a *Elephant*  
with a Rifle measuring 77 1/2

On a hunt in *Namibia, Caprivi* on 06/29/2009  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/26/2012.

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy



RSA 2008

*Common Hippopotamus*

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

this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a Common Hippopotamus

with a Rifle measuring 45 7/8

On a hunt in R.S.A., Mabula on 07/05/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.



Hippopotamus amphibius  
*Hipopotamo* (Sp), *Nilpferd*, *Grossflussspferd* (G),  
*Hippopotame* (F), *Seekoei* (Af). Also called river  
hippopotamus. "Hippopotamus" is from the  
Greek *hippos* (horse) and *potamos* (river), or  
river-horse.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 55-60 inches  
(140-152 cm). Weight 3,000-6,000 pounds  
(1,350-2,700 kg).

The common hippopotamus is an enormous,  
barrel-shaped, semi-aquatic animal, with short  
legs and almost hairless skin. The head is huge  
with a mouth that can open to more than 90  
degrees. The canine teeth are well developed,  
forming tusks that are formidable weapons. The  
nostrils and eyes are on top of the head so that  
when the animal is in the water only the muzzle,  
eyes and ears need be visible. The skin is thick,  
dark and glandular, and sometimes exudes  
drops of moisture that contain red pigment,  
from which arose the supposition that hippos  
sweat blood. Females are similar to males,  
though somewhat smaller.

**BEHAVIOR** Highly gregarious, living in herds of  
up to 30, though sometimes in much larger  
herds. Males may be alone. Larger herds consist  
mainly of females and young. Adult males  
compete for control of herds and territories,  
engaging in lengthy, vicious fights-the principal  
weapons being their teeth-that often result in  
serious injury or death. Breeding occurs year-  
round, but with seasonal peaks in some areas.  
Usually one calf (rarely twins) is born 7-1/2 to 8  
months later. The female will mate again two  
weeks after weaning the previous calf. Sexually  
mature at 3-4 years, but does not breed until 6-7  
years. Longevity in the wild may be 40 years, in  
captivity as much as 54 years.



*Southern White Rhinoceros*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southern White Rhinoceros

with a Rifle measuring 82 3/8

On a hunt in RSA, Limpopo on 07/14/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/15/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 115, a Silver Medal  
trophy

## SAR 2008

**Ceratotherium simum simum**

**DISTRIBUTION** Reserves and private ranches in South Africa and Namibia; reintroduced in parts of Zimbabwe; now being introduced in other countries.

**STATUS** This subspecies is listed on Appendix II of CITES (1975). Nearly exterminated by the early part of this century, it has been brought back to healthy population levels in what is a classic example of good game conservation and management. Its numbers are increasing and it is considered safe.

**REMARKS** Surplus animals may be hunted by permit in South Africa and Namibia. The usual methods are by encounter or tracking. As the black rhino is no longer huntable, the southern white rhino has taken its place as one of the "big five" of dangerous African game. On properties where it is free-ranging and regularly hunted, it is a wary and elusive game animal that can be a challenge for a hunter on foot.

Recently, SCI has been accepting entries of darted (tranquilized and revived) southern white rhinos. These are animals that needed to be immobilized in order to be relocated, or as part of a scientific study. It is more difficult and demanding to dart a rhino than it is to shoot it with a rifle. Great care must be taken to assure that the rhino is not harmed, and that no member of the darting team is injured or killed by this potentially dangerous animal. For a fee (which covers the cost of the procedure, the presence of a veterinarian, and a hefty insurance premium on the rhino's life), sportsmen are allowed to take part in these non-lethal hunts and to fire the dart gun. All darting hunts to date have taken place in South Africa.





**RSA 2008**

**B 2.4**



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking Cape of Southern Buffalo  
with a Rifle measuring 101 7/8

On a hunt in RSA, Mabula on 07/04/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/04/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 305, a Bronze Medal trophy

**SAR 2008**

## *Cape of Southern Buffalo*

**Syncerus caffer caffer**

**Bufalo del Cabo (Sp), Kaffernbüffel, Schwarzbüffel (G), Buffle du Cap, Buffle noir (F).** The common name "Cape buffalo" is misleading, because this subspecies is native to many parts of Africa besides the Cape of Good Hope region (where it is extinct); however, that is what most people call it.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 60-65 inches (150-165 cm). Weight 1,400-1,800 lbs (650-800 kg).

The Cape buffalo is the largest and darkest (black, or nearly so) of the African buffaloes. Its heavy horns curve outward and downward from massive bosses to well below skull level, then circle upward, inward and slightly backward.

**DISTRIBUTION** Savanna areas in Kenya, southern Somalia, Uganda except in the northwest, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania; all of Angola except for the far northwest; Katanga Province in southeastern Congo (K); Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, and northeastern Transvaal in South Africa. Has been reintroduced on private ranches in other parts of South Africa.





# Namibia 2009



• 40 minutes after landing in Namibia



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking African Leopard

with a Rifle measuring 14 2/16

On a hunt in Namibia, Windhoek on 06/17/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 06/17/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 15, a Bronze Medal trophy

## Panthera pardus pardus

**DESCRIPTION** Length, including tail, 5-1/2 to 7-1/2 feet (170-230 cm), occasionally more. Shoulder height 20-30 inches (51-76 cm). Weight (*male*) 80-160 pounds (36-73 kg), sometimes considerably more; (*female*) 60-130 pounds (27-59 kg). The female normally has four pairs of teats.

A large cat with a long body and comparatively short legs. Its dense yellowish coat is marked with numerous black spots grouped in rosettes. The tail is long and spotted, with black bands near the tip. There are five toes (including dewclaws) on the front feet, four on the hind feet, all with sharp, curved, retractile claws. Melanistic (black) individuals can occur in otherwise normal litters, especially in moist, dense forests; however, they are rare. Females are smaller and more lightly built than males, but are otherwise similar.

**BEHAVIOR** Leopards are normally solitary except when mating. They are territorial, with the range of the male including the range of one or two females. Territories are marked and defended against other leopards of the same sex. Breeding takes place throughout the year, with the female giving birth every year or two. The usual litter is 2-3 cubs (range is 1-6) who remain with the mother for 18-24 months and reach sexual maturity and full size at about three years. Longevity in the wild 10-15 years, in captivity usually 12-15 years, but sometimes as much as 20 years.

Usually nocturnal, resting by day on a tree branch or in cover. Entirely carnivorous, preying on small to medium-sized animals such as gazelles, impala, duikers, pigs, baboons, monkeys and domestic livestock. Also takes birds, rodents and rabbits, and will eat carrion. A very small percentage of leopards become man-eaters. Drinks daily when water is available, but can subsist for long periods on moisture obtained from prey animals.

Wary and secretive, with exceptional hearing, very good eyesight and a good sense of smell. Normally moves about in a slow, silent walk, but can run briefly at more than 37 mph (60 km/h). Reportedly able to leap 20 feet (6m) horizontally and 10 feet (3m) vertically. A very agile tree-climber, able to descend head first, and a good swimmer.

**HABITAT** Nearly all types from rain forest to subdesert, and from low plains to high mountains.





## African Lion

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a African Lion

with a Rifle measuring 21 1/8

On a hunt in R.S.A. on 07/09/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.



### Panthera leo leo

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Length, including tail, 8-1/2 to 10 feet (260-305 cm), occasionally more. Shoulder height 40-48 inches (100-120 cm). Weight 350-500 pounds (160-225 kg), sometimes more. **(female)** Head and body length, including tail, 7-9 feet (215-275 cm). Shoulder height 38-42 inches (97-107 cm). Weight 265-375 pounds (120-170 kg). The female normally has two pairs of teats, but some individuals have been recorded with three pairs.

The lion is the largest cat in Africa and, among the world's cats, is second in size only to the tiger. The smooth short coat is usually tawny beige in color, but can vary from light gray to dark reddish brown. The end of the tail has a black tuft, and there are black markings on the backs of the ears. There are five toes (including dewclaws) on the front feet, four on the hind feet, all with sharp, curved, retractile claws. The male usually has a mane of long hairs on its head, shoulders and chest, but there is much variation, with some individuals having magnificent manes and others being nearly bald, and the color varying from blond to black. Besides being considerably smaller than males, females are more lightly built and lack a mane.

**BEHAVIOR** Lions are the most social of all cats and usually are found in family groups, or prides, consisting of related females and their young plus one or more adult males. Adult males often form small bachelor groups. Seldom solitary. Each group has a large home range. Not territorial. Breeding takes place throughout the year, although in any one pride the females tend to deliver offspring at about the same time. A female normally gives birth every 18-26 months, with 3-4 cubs the usual number (the range is 1-6). Cubs are sexually mature at 3-4 years, but continue to grow until about age six. Longevity in the wild: males about 12 years, but up to 16 years, females 15-16 years, but up to 18 years; in captivity average 13 years, but as much as 25-30 years.

Lions spend most of the time resting and sleeping, averaging 20 or more hours of inactivity a day. Activity may occur at any hour, but their hunts take place mainly at twilight and night. Lions are entirely carnivorous, their usual prey consisting of warthogs, antelopes and zebras in the 100-650-pound range (45-300 kg), though larger species such as buffalo and giraffe are also taken. Will eat carrion. An individual lion can eat as much as 80-90 pounds (36-41 kg) of meat at one meal, and is estimated to require 10-20 large prey animals per year. May prey on cattle and other livestock, and some lions become man-eaters, creating havoc when they do. Drinks daily when water is available, but can subsist without water for long periods by obtaining moisture from its prey.

Sense of smell is good, hearing and eyesight are excellent. Its voice is the well-known roar, which is heard mainly at night and is audible for miles. Able to run 40 mph (65 km/h) for a short distance. A poor tree-climber.



## African Lion



### *Panthera leo leo*

#### DESCRIPTION (*male*)

Length, including tail, 8-1/2 to 10 feet (260-305 cm), occasionally more.

Shoulder height 40-48 inches (100-120 cm).

Weight 350-500 pounds (160-225 kg), sometimes more. (*female*) Head and body length, including tail, 7-9 feet (215-275 cm).

Shoulder height 38-42 inches (97-107 cm). Weight 265-375 pounds (120-170 kg). The female normally has two pairs of teats, but some individuals have been recorded with three pairs.

The lion is the largest cat in Africa and, among the world's cats, is second in size only to the tiger. The smooth short coat is usually tawny beige in color, but can vary from light gray to dark reddish brown. The end of the tail has a black tuft, and there are black markings on the backs of the ears. There are five toes (including dewclaws) on the front feet, four on the hind feet, all with sharp, curved, retractile claws. The male usually has a mane of long hairs on its head, shoulders and chest, but there is much variation, with some individuals having magnificent manes and others being nearly bald, and the color varying from blond to black. Besides being considerably smaller than males, females are more lightly built and lack a mane.





RSA 2008

*Nile Crocodile*

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

this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Nile Crocodile

with a Rifle measuring 9 11

On a hunt in R.S.A., Mabula on 07/06/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 22, a Bronze Medal trophy

**Crocodylus niloticus**

**DESCRIPTION** The Nile crocodile is by far the largest in Africa, averaging 11-1/2 feet (3.5 m) in length, very occasionally to around 16-1/2 feet (5 m), and sometimes even more.

**BEHAVIOR** Spends much of the day basking in the sun at water's edge in order to maintain its preferred body temperature of 75 degrees F. (25 degrees C.). When overheated, it seeks shade or partly submerges. Returns to the water at dusk, for early evening is its most active period. Eats mainly fish, though large adults routinely capture antelopes and domestic animals that come to drink, even animals as large as Cape buffalo. Birds are frequently eaten, as are snails, small mammals and sometimes humans. Does not require large quantities of food. The Nile crocodile is a hole-nesting species, in which the female lays its eggs in holes excavated by its hind legs, and tends to return to the same hole each year. The male and female cooperate in protecting their young for six to eight weeks after hatching.



RSA 2008

B 2.9

## Brown Hyæna



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Brown Hyæna

with a Rifle measuring 15

On a hunt in RSA, Mabula on 07/14/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/15/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 15, a Bronze Medal trophy



**Parahyaena brunnea**  
**Hiena parda (Sp), Braune Hyäne**  
**(G), Hyène brune<em> (F),**  
**Strandjüt, Strandwolf (Af).**

**DESCRIPTION** Length,  
including tail, 50-64 inches  
(127-163 cm). Shoulder height  
25-34 inches (64-86 cm). Weight  
80-105 pounds (36-48 kg). Males  
are usually slightly larger than  
females.

Intermediate in size between  
the spotted and striped hyenas.  
The muzzle is comparatively  
short. The ears are long and  
extremely pointed. The coarse,  
very shaggy coat is dark brown  
in color except for a tawny-  
white mantle on the neck and  
shoulders. The head is gray.  
The lower legs and feet are gray  
with dark brown stripes. Tail is  
short and bushy. Genitalia are  
normal, unlike those of the  
spotted hyena.



## Spotted Hyena



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Spotted Hyena

with a Rifle measuring 41 1/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Masailand on 10/31/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Entry currently ranks Number *91*, a Silver Medal trophy

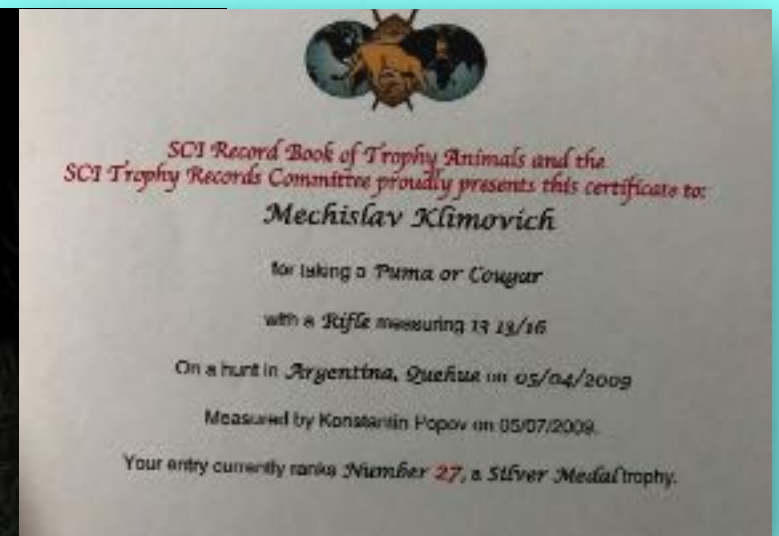
Hiena con manchas (Sp), Fleckenhyäne (G), Hyène tachetée (F), Gavlekte hiëna (Af).

**DESCRIPTION** Length, including tail, 4 to 6-1/2 feet (120-200 cm). Shoulder height 28-35 inches (70-90 cm). Weight 100-175 pounds (45-80 kg). Females are about 10 percent larger and heavier than males.

The largest member of the hyena family, very powerfully built, with a massive head, rounded ears and a very sloping back. The jaws are exceptionally powerful in proportion to body size. The coat is normally quite short, although it grows longer in colder mountain regions. It varies in color from dirty yellow to dull gray, and is covered with dark brown, rounded spots. There is no mane or only a slight one. The tail has a brushy black tip. The external genitalia of the female so closely resemble those of the male that it is difficult to determine the sexes. The clitoris looks like a penis, is located in the same position, and is capable of elongation and erection. In addition, the female has two sacs filled with fibrous tissue that look very much like a scrotum and are located in the same place. This resemblance has caused the popular misconception that the animal is hermaphroditic.



Puma or Cougar



Puma concolor

*Puma* (Sp), *Puma* (G), *Puma* (F). Concolor, which is Latin for "of the same color," is in reference to its plain coloration. Called puma throughout South America, the name cougar being used only in Canada and the United States. Called léon locally.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** South American pumas are 6-7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 m) in length, including 26-32 inches (66-81 cm) of tail. Shoulder height 25-28 inches (64-71 cm). Weight about 120 pounds (55 kg). The female is roughly two-thirds the size of the male. As with most mammals (but unlike jaguars), the smallest pumas are found near the equator, increasing in size to the north and south.

The puma is the second largest cat in the Western Hemisphere. South American specimens are somewhat smaller and lighter in color than those in North America, and are considerably smaller than South American jaguars. They are long and slim, with a long muscular neck and a remarkably small head for such a large cat. The tail is long and cylindrical. The color ranges from buff to tawny, with the underparts white.





### *African Civet*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a African Civet

with a Rifle measuring 9 11/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Garoua on 02/23/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/21/2010.

Entry currently ranks *Number 9, Gold Medal* trophy

*Afrika-Zibetkatze* (G), *Civette africaine* (F), *Afrikaanse siwet* (Af). Often called "civet cat," which is incorrect because it is a viverrid, not a felid, and only distantly related to the cats. It is actually very unlike a cat in appearance and habits.

**DESCRIPTION** Head and body length 27-35 inches (69-89 cm). Tail 18 inches (46 cm). Weight 15-44 lbs (7-20 kg), average 26 lbs (12 kg). Females usually are somewhat heavier than males. Dental formula  $13/3, c1/1, pm4/4, m2/2 (x2) = 40$ .

The African civet is much larger than any other viverrid. There is a great deal of individual variation in color pattern, with no two animals exactly alike, but, in general, the lower legs are black, there is a black band across the face, the nose is black with white around it and the forehead is gray. The ears are whitish inside, black at the base outside, and have white tips. The body has a distinct pattern of black spots and stripes on a grayish or whitish background. The long, bushy tail has broad black bands and a black tip. The coat is long and coarse, especially on the upper parts where it can be erected to form a spectacular crest from forehead to tail when threatened. The legs are short, the head elongated, the muzzle pointed, and the ears small and rounded. All feet have five toes and hairy soles.



## Caracal

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a Caracal

with a Rifle measuring 9 15/16

On a hunt in R.S.A. Mabula on 07/06/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.

Entry currently ranks *Number 9*, a Gold Medal trophy



*Caracal* (Sp). *Karacal*, *Wüstenluchs* (G), *Caracal* (F), *Rooikat* (Af). "Caracal" is derived from the Turkish *karahkulak*, or black ear. Sometimes called "caracal lynx," which is incorrect because it is not a lynx and is actually very different from the lynxes.

**DESCRIPTION** Head and body length 24-36 inches (61-91 cm), average 30 inches (76 cm). Tail 9-12 inches (23-30 cm). Shoulder height 15-20 inches (38-51 cm). Weight (male) 32-42 lbs (15-19 kg). Females weigh 8-10 percent less. Unlike most cats, caracals usually have 28 teeth (i3/3, c1/1, pm2/2, m1/1), but some individuals exhibit pm3/2 for a total of 30. The female normally has two pairs of teats.

The caracal is the largest of the small African cats. It has a long, slender, uniformly colored body with a comparatively short, tapering tail and long, tufted ears. The short, thick coat varies from grayish to reddish-brown, with white on chin, throat and underparts, and a black line from eye to nose. Coloration tends to be lighter in arid regions and darker where there is more rain. Black (melanistic) individuals are occasionally seen. The hind legs are longer than the forelegs, so that the animal appears to be tilted forward. The caracal's ears are its most distinctive feature, being long, narrow and pointed, black on the outside, and topped with 1-3/4 inch (45 mm) tufts of black hair.



Liberia 2013

B 2.14

Blanched Genet

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Blanched Genet  
with a Rifle measuring 5 5/16

On a hunt in Liberia on 05/04/2013  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/04/2013.

Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy



*Nandinia binotata*

**DISCRIPTION** A small mammal with short legs, small ears, a body resembling a cat, and a lithe tail as long as its body. Adults weigh 3.7 to 4.6 lbs (1.7-2.10 kg). Native to forest, where it lives in trees. Omnivorous with a diet of rodents, insects, eggs, fruit, birds and fruit bats. Usually solitary and nocturnal. One of its most distinctive features is their brown to light tan to yellow colored thick fur which is mottled with a series of dark brown spots.

**DISTRIBUTION** It is widely distributed throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, from Gambia to southwest South Sudan, southern Uganda and western Kenya, and from northern Angola, and northwestern Zambia to DR Congo and western Tanzania. It is discontinuously distributed in eastern and southern Africa in montane and lowland forest Tanzania, Malawi, parts of Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, south to about 20 degrees 5 minutes. It is also present on the islands of Bioko and Zanzibar. It occurs from sea level up to 2500m on the Mbeya range in Tanzania.

**REMARKS** Unlike the Civet species which are all very closely related, the African Palm Civet is in a generic group of its own, making it the most distinctive among the Civet species. Not a feline, related to small carnivores including Genets, Weasels and Mongooses. It is thought to be the most common forest dwelling small carnivore in all of Africa.



Liberia 2013

B 2.15

# Palm Civet



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:  
**Mechislav Klimovich**  
for taking a Palm Civet  
with a Rifle measuring 4 11/16  
On a hunt in Liberia on 04/06/2013  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/06/2013.  
Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy

*Civettus zibethus* (F.), *Africaivus civet* (M). Often called "civet cat," which is incorrect because it is a viverrid, not a feline, and only distantly related to the cats. It is actually very unlike a cat in appearance and habits.

**DESCRIPTION** Head and body length 27-35 inches (69-89 cm). Tail - 8 inches (46 cm). Weight 15-44 lbs (7-20 kg), average 26 lbs (12 kg). Females usually are somewhat heavier than males. Dental formula: 13/3, c1/1, pm4/4, m2/2 (x2) = 40.

The African civet is much larger than any other viverrid. There is a great deal of individual variation in color pattern, with no two animals exactly alike, but, in general, the lower legs are black, there is a black band across the face, the nose is black with white around it and the forehead is gray. The ears are whitish inside, black at the base outside, and have white tips. The body has a distinct pattern of black spots and stripes on a grayish or whitish background. The long, bushy tail has broad black bands and a black tip. The coat is long and coarse, especially on the upper parts where it can be erected to form a spectacular crest from forehead to tail when threatened. The legs are short, the head elongated, the muzzle pointed, and the ears small and rounded. All feet have five toes and hairy soles.

There are large scent glands under the tail that contain an oily substance used in making perfume. This substance, known as "civet," can be squeezed out without harming the animal, thus captive African civets have supplied musk to the perfume industry for thousands of years. The trade in civet musk continues to this day, especially from Ethiopia, even though it has been largely replaced now by synthetics.

**BEHAVIOR** Usually solitary, although family groups of an adult and one or more young have been observed. Believed to be territorial, with boundaries well-marked by scent glands. Mostly silent, communicating more with scent glands than with vocalization. Mating is believed to take place throughout the year. There may be as many as 2-3 litters in a year, usually with 2-3 young (range is 1-4) per litter after a gestation period of 60-72 days. Sexual maturity is attained at about one year. Longevity in the wild unknown, in captivity as much as 25 years.



B 2.16

Ghana 2012

Spotted Genet

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:  
**Mechislav Klimovich**  
for taking a Spotted Genet  
with a Rifle measuring 4 10/16  
On a hunt in Ghana on 02/24/2012  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/24/2012.  
Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy





B 2.17

Zambia 2012

## Angolan Bush Duiker

*Sylvicapra grimmia splendidula*

**DESCRIPTION** More brightly colored than the southern bush duiker, with the upperparts a bright reddish gray and the underparts white. Duikers from the area between the Luando and Quanza rivers in north-central Angola are said to have light-colored eye rings.

**DISTRIBUTION** Angola, southwestern Congo (K), and the savanna areas of Gabon and Congo (B).



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Angolan Bush Duiker  
with a Rifle measuring 9 4/16

On a hunt in Zambia, Nchila on 09/24/2012  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.



B 2.18

Ethiopia 2013

*East African Bush Duiker*

*East African Bush Duiker (Sylvicapra gamma gamma)*

The East African bush duiker includes a number of local races from considerably different habitats and climates, so there is a good deal of variation in color. However, in much of the region its general color is yellowish gray through bright tawny, with a little black speckling. The black nose stripe is more pronounced in the western part of the distribution range. The coat is longer and shaggier at higher elevations. Horns are somewhat shorter than in the southern bush duiker.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Sudan and western Ethiopia; northeastern and eastern Congo (K) from the Sudan border southward to about Lake Tanganyika; Uganda; southern and western Kenya; and southern Somalia; Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** includes *abyssinicus* (Ethiopia), *altavalli* (higher parts of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya), *deserti* (eastern and northeastern Kenya, southern Somalia), *jobellarum* (higher parts of Mt. Elgon), *lutea* (probably Sudan east of the Nile, Uganda east of the Albert Nile), *nyansae* (northeastern Tanzania, southwestern and western Kenya), *roosevelti* (southern Sudan probably west of the Nile, northwestern Uganda west of the Albert Nile, and northeastern Congo [K]), and *ovirensis* (Rwanda, Burundi, adjacent parts of Congo [K] and Tanzania), with *abyssinicus* Thomas, 1892 having priority.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a East African Bush Duiker  
with a Rifle measuring 12.2/16

On a hunt in Ethiopia on 02/20/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/15/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 45, a Silver Medal trophy



*Southern Bush Duiker*

Zambia 2012

*Sylvicapra grimmia grimmia***DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 23-25 inches (58-64 cm). Weight 33-46 pounds (15-21 kg).

The southern bush duiker has the largest body and by far the longest horns of any bush duiker. The general color is a pale grayish brown, grizzled with black. The grizzled effect is caused by the alternate yellowish and blackish brown color banding of the individual hairs. The lower parts are colored like the back, except that the chin, the insides of the upper legs, and the underside of the tail are whitish. The face is reddish with a dark brown nose stripe. The ears are long, with narrow pointed tips, and the head is long and narrow.

**DISTRIBUTION** South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and Katanga Province in southeastern Congo (K).

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes seven named races: *burchelli*, *caffra*, *grimmia*, *orbicularis*, *shirensis*, *steinhardti*, and *transvaalensis*, with *grimmia* Linnaeus, 1758 having priority.

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klimovich*

for taking a Southern Bush Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 13 14/16

On a hunt in Zambia, Kafue Flats on 10/01/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.

Your entry currently ranks *Number 53*, a Gold Medal trophy



Ghana 2012

Maxwell Duiker



Duiker (de Maxwell) (Sp. Maxwellduiker) (G). Céphalophe de Maxwell (F). Named after a Col. Charles Maxwell.  
*DESCRIPTION* Shoulder height 15-16 inches (38-40 cm). Weight 17-20 pounds (8-9 kg). The Maxwell duiker is rather similar to the blue duiker, but is about twice as heavy, with a more uniform mouse-gray color and somewhat larger horns. The buttocks and legs are the same color as the body, but the underparts are paler. The forehead is dark brown, contrasting with the whitish streak that runs above the eye from horn base to muzzle. The bushy tail is colored like the body on top and white underneath. The head tail is very short, or absent. Like the blue duiker, the openings of the facial glands are curved, there are pedal glands between the hoofs, but no inguinal (groin) glands. Both sexes grow horns except in the subspecies *filamentosus* (Linné), where the female is hornless.

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
 SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
 this certificate to:  
 Mechislav Klimovich  
 for taking a Maxwell Duiker  
 with a Rifle measuring 6 1/2/16  
 On a hunt in Ghana on 02/23/2012  
 Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/23/2012.  
 Your entry currently ranks Number 10, a Silver Medal trophy



B 2.21

Cameroon 2010



### *Western Bush Duiker*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Western Bush Duiker  
with a Rifle measuring 10 4/16

On a hunt in *Cameroon, Garoua* on 02/27/2010  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/21/2010.

Entry currently ranks *Number 10*, a *Bronze Medal*



#### **Sylvicapra grimmia coronata**

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 17-18 inches (43-46 cm).

**Weight** 25-30 pounds (11-14 kg).

The smallest bush duiker, with the smallest horns and relatively small ears. The general color is gray with a yellowish or yellowish orange tinge, faintly speckled with black or brown. The dark nose stripe extends to the forehead.

**DISTRIBUTION** Bush and savanna woodland from Senegal eastward through West Africa to southern Chad, the Central African Republic, and the northern edge of Congo (K) adjacent to the C.A.R.



*Southern Bush Duiker*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southern Bush Duiker  
with a Rifle measuring 14 6/16

On a hunt in RSA, Limpopo on 04/08/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/10/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 46, a Gold Medal trophy

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height  
23-25 inches (58-64 cm).  
Weight 33-46 pounds (15-21  
kg).

The southern bush duiker has the largest body and by far the longest horns of any bush duiker. The general color is a pale grayish brown, grizzled with black. The grizzled effect is caused by the alternate yellowish and blackish brown color banding of the individual hairs. The lower parts are colored like the back, except that the chin, the insides of the upper legs, and the underside of the tail are whitish. The face is reddish with a dark brown nose stripe. The ears are long, with narrow pointed tips, and the head is long and narrow.

**DISTRIBUTION** South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and Katanga Province in southeastern Congo (K).





B 2.23



*Peters Duiker*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Peters Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 9 6/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Boumba North on 06/26/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/26/2012.

Entry currently ranks Number 1 Bronze Medal trophy

B 2.23

**Petersducker (G), Céphalophe de Peters (F).** Named for Wilhelm Peters, German naturalist and former director of the Berlin Museum.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height about 22 inches (56 cm). Weight 35-45 pounds (16-20 kg).

A medium-large duiker with a long, narrow muzzle. The hair on the nape of the neck is directed forward. The general color is yellowish brown in front, becoming reddish behind, with the underparts paler. A distinctive black dorsal band begins at the shoulders and extends to the rump, widening at the loins, and including the back surface of the hips and hind legs down to the hocks, as well as the top of the tail. The underside of the tip of the tail is white. The forehead and the head tuft (which is short) are orange brown, the side of the face is tan, and the lips, chin and throat are white. The legs are a little darker than the body. The horns (both sexes) are cone-shaped and thick and heavily ringed at the base. Females are similar to males, but are somewhat larger and have smaller horns.



Congo 2015



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Peters Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 16 2/16

On a hunt in Congo, Pokola on 10/18/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/20/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 28, a Gold Medal trophy

## Kongo 2015

### *Peters Duiker*

(*Duiker de Peters* (Sp), *Petersducker* (G),  
*Céphalophe de Peters* (F).

Named for Wilhelm Peters, German  
naturalist and former director of the Berlin  
Museum.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height about 22  
inches (56 cm). Weight 35-45 pounds (16-20  
kg).

A medium-large duiker with a long,  
narrow muzzle. The hair on the nape of the  
neck is directed forward. The general color  
is yellowish brown in front, becoming  
reddish behind, with the underparts paler. A  
distinctive black dorsal band begins at the  
shoulders and extends to the rump,  
widening at the loins, and including the  
back surface of the hips and hind legs  
down to the hocks, as well as the top of the  
tail. The underside of the tip of the tail is  
white. The forehead and the head tuft  
(which is short) are orange brown, the side  
of the face is tan, and the lips, chin and  
throat are white. The legs are a little darker  
than the body. The horns (both sexes) are  
cone-shaped and thick and heavily ringed  
at the base. Females are similar to males,  
but are somewhat larger and have smaller  
horns.

**HABITAT** High rain forest, and also in  
second-growth forest.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Cameroon,  
extreme southwestern Central African  
Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and  
Congo (B). The Peters duiker is found west  
of the Congo and Ubangi rivers, being  
replaced to the east by the Weyns duiker.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Some authorities  
consider the Weyns duiker (*weynsi*) to be a  
subspecies of Peters duiker, but we follow  
Groves & Grubb in treating each as a full  
species.





B 2.25

Ourebia ourebi ourebi

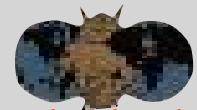
**DESCRIPTION** As in the species text above.

**DISTRIBUTION** The species range except for that of the Haggard oribi.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes 12 subspecies: *aequatoria*, *cottoni*, *dorcas*, *gallarum*, *goslingi*, *hastata*, *kenyae*, *masakensis*, *montana*, *ourebi*, *quadriscopa* and *rutila*, with *ourebi* Zimmermann, 1783 having priority.

## Sudan Oribi

Cameroon 2010



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking Sudan Oribi

On a hunt in Cameroon on 02/27/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/28/2010

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy







*Common Oribi*  
(*Ourebi ourebi*)

**DESCRIPTION** As in the species text above.

**DISTRIBUTION** The species range except for that of the Haggard oribi.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES**

Includes 12 subspecies: *aequatoria*, *cottoni*, *doreas*, *gallarum*, *goshing*, *hastata*, *kenyae*, *masakensis*, *montana*, *ourebi*, *quadriscopta* and *rutila*, with *ourebi* Zimmermann, 1783 having priority



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Central Oribi

On a hunt in Zambia, Nchila on 09/25/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/25/2012

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Cameroon 2010



## Red-flanked Duiker



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Red-flanked Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 9 2/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Garoua on 02/28/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/28/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 15, a Bronze Medal trophy

Duiker de flanco rojo (Sp), Rotflankenducker (G),  
Céphalophe à flancs roux (F).

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 18-19 inches (45-48 cm). Weight 25-30 pounds (11-14 kg). (Many authors report the shoulder height as 14 inches [356 mm], but this is incorrect for adult specimens.)

A rather slender, elegant duiker. The general color is bright orange red, with a broad bluish-gray stripe from nose to tail (lighter in the western race, darker in the eastern), widening on the back, and bluish gray lower legs. The head tuft is black. The ears are wide, and blackish on the back. The tail has a black tip. Chin, throat and belly are whitish or light orange. Skull is narrow, with the largest and deepest preorbital gland pits for its head size of any red-colored duiker.

Inguinal (groin) glands are present. The horns (in males only) are cone-shaped, ringed at the base, straight, and grow backward in the plane of the face. Females are similar to males, but slightly larger and without actual horns, although they may have small tubercles.

**BEHAVIOR** Red-flanked duikers inhabit more open country than other forest duikers, thus are more frequently seen. They live on the edge of the forest, hiding in dense cover, but emerging into openings to feed. They live singly or in pairs, and are most active during early morning and late afternoon, feeding on leaves and grass. They run in a bouncing manner with the head down. Alarm call is a shrill bark.

**HABITAT** Forest edges, gallery forest, and savanna thickets. Not in primary rain forest.

**DISTRIBUTION** Widely but locally distributed in West and Central Africa, specifically: southern Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, northern Sierra Leone, southern Mali, southern Burkina, northern Ivory Coast, northern and eastern Ghana, Togo, northern Benin, extreme southwestern Niger, southern and central Nigeria, central Cameroon, far southern Chad, most of the Central African Republic, southwestern Sudan, and extreme northeastern Congo (K). May still exist west of the Albert Nile in northwestern Uganda





Liberia 2013

B 2.29

## Bay Duiker

Duiquer bayo (Sp), Schwarzückenducker (G), Céphalophe bande dorsale noir, Céphalophe bai (F). Also called black-backed duiker.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 20-22 inches (51-55 cm).  
Weight 35-50 pounds (16-23 kg).

A medium-sized, heavily built duiker with a coarse coat and a somewhat porcine visage. The general color is bright chestnut red with lighter underparts, a sharply defined black dorsal band, a blackish midline on the belly, and brownish black legs. There is much individual variation in the extent of the black markings and in the intensity of the black coloration. The dorsal band usually begins at the top of the neck and ends at the tail, but in some specimens it extends from nose to tail with a break between the horns, and in others it may be indistinct or absent on neck and shoulders. In some individuals the black of the dorsal band spreads out on the lower back and rump, or may spread over the shoulders to connect with the legs. The tail is black with a pronounced white tuft. The head is brown, with a lighter stripe above the eyes. Lips and chin are white. Head tuft is absent or poorly developed. The muzzle is short and strongly tapered. Ears are brownish black on the back, whitish inside. Inguinal (groin) glands are present. Bay duikers are entirely dark at birth, the chestnut color and black markings developing after several months. The horns (both sexes) are round, slender spikes that are lightly ringed at the base and grow backward in the plane of the face. Females are larger than males, with slightly longer horns, a narrower dorsal stripe, and less extensive black markings.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Bay Duiker

On a hunt in Liberia, Monrovia on 04/05/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/05/2013

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Tanzania 2010

B 2 29

*Steenbok*



SCA Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCA Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Steenbok

with a Rifle measuring 12.2/16

On a hunt in Tanzania, Masailand on 11/02/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Silver Medal trophy

Entry currently ranks a Bronze Medal trophy

**Steinantelope (Sp), Steinböckchen (G), Steenbok, Raphicère champêtre (F), Steenbok (Af).** The common name is from the Afrikaans *steen*, referring to the animal's bricklike color. Sometimes called steinbok.  
**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 20-21 inches (51-53 cm). Weight about 24 pounds (11 kg).  
The steenbok is a small antelope, slim and elegant, with a short head, long legs and a short, smooth coat. The general color is a bright reddish fawn, tending toward brown in some individuals and gray in others. The underparts from chin to belly are white to yellowish white. There is a light-colored eye ring, a dark, wedge-shaped patch on the nose, and a dark, crescent-shaped patch on the crown. The ears are large and the tail is very short. There are no false hoofs. Horns (males only) are upright spikes, smooth and widely separated. Females are similar to males, although a little heavier and without horns.



B 2.30

## Kirk Dik-dik

Tanzania 2010

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

this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Kirk Dik-dik

with a Rifle measuring 8 4/16

On a hunt in Tanzania, Masailand on 11/02/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Entry currently ranks Number 61, a Bronze Medal trophy



*Dik-dik de Kirk (Sp), Kirk  
Dikdik, Zwerg-Rüsselantelope  
(G), Dik-dik de Kirk (F).*

Sometimes called Kirk long-  
snouted dik-dik. Named for  
Sir John Kirk, who sent the  
first specimens to the British  
Museum.

**DESCRIPTION** As in the  
species text above. The  
typical Kirk dik-dik is  
somewhat smaller than the  
Damara race.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern  
Somalia west of the Webi  
Shebelle river, southern  
Kenya, and northern and  
central Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes  
the forms *cavendishi*, *hindei*,  
*kirki*, *minor*, *nyikae* and  
*thomasi*, with *kirki* Günther,  
1880 having priority.



B 2.31

Ethiopia 2013

*Salt Dik-dik*

*(Dik-dik en Salt dik-dik) (Dik-dik en Salt dik-dik)*

Named for explorer Henry Salt, its European discoverer early in the 19th century.

**DESCRIPTION** The Salt dik-dik is somewhat larger than the other short-snouted races, but has slightly smaller horns. The overall color is drab. The Salt Dik-dik's shoulders, back and hindquarters are a grizzled tawny gray. The flanks are gray, the legs are sandy, and the underparts are white. The head tuft, back of ears, and face are rusty red.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Red Sea Hills of northeastern Sudan; Eritrea, including the coastal strip along the Red Sea; and a small area in the northern Danakil region of Ethiopia adjacent to Eritrea.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich  
for taking a Salt Dik-dik

with a Rifle measuring 8.4/16

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awash on 02/11/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/14/2014.

Your entry currently ranks Number 24, a Silver Medal trophy



B 2.32



### Blue Duiker

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Blue Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 4 12/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Boumba South on 06/22/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/26/2012.

Your entry currently ranks Number 66, Bronze Medal trophy

*Blauducker* (G), *Céphalophe bleu* (F), *Blouduiker* (Af). The blue duiker is not actually blue, but in some areas the coat takes on a faint bluish sheen when viewed in certain lights.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 11-13 inches (28-33 cm). Weight 8-10 pounds (3.5 to 4.5 kg).

The blue duiker is the smallest of all duikers, a very small, grayish antelope with a sleek coat and tiny horns. The general color varies regionally from slate gray to dark brown, with the legs the same color as the body, or sometimes tinged with red or reddish fawn. The underparts vary from pure white to slightly lighter than the upperparts. The buttocks are whitish, contrasting with the body color. The bushy tail is dark on top and white underneath. The head tuft is very short or absent. There is a light-colored streak above the eyes. As in the Maxwell duiker, the openings of the facial glands are curved, not



Zambia 2012

## Blue Duiker

*Duiker azul* (Sp), *Blauducker* (G), *Céphatophe bleu* (F), *Blonduiker* (Af). The blue duiker is not actually blue, but in some areas the coat takes on a faint bluish sheen when viewed in certain lights.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 11-13 inches (28-33 cm). Weight 8-10 pounds (3.5 to 4.5 kg).

The blue duiker is the smallest of all duikers, a very small, grayish antelope with a sleek coat and tiny horns. The general color varies regionally from slate gray to dark brown, with the legs the same color as the body, or sometimes tinged with red or reddish fawn. The underparts vary from pure white to slightly lighter than the upperparts. The buttocks are whitish, contrasting with the body color. The bushy tail is dark on top and white underneath. The head tuft is very short or absent. There is a light-colored streak above the eyes. As in the Maxwell duiker, the openings of the facial glands are curved, not straight as in other duikers. There are pedal glands between the hoofs, but no inguinal (groin) glands.

Both sexes have horns except in the subspecies *musculoides* (western Kenya) and *aequatorialis* (northern and northeastern Congo [K], extreme southern Sudan, Uganda, and northern and northwestern Tanzania) where females are hornless. The horns are very short, heavily ringed at the base, set at a slight angle above the plane of the face, and curved slightly forward and inward at the tips. Females are slightly larger than males and, in areas where they grow horns, their horns are smaller than those of the male.

The blue duiker may be distinguished from the Maxwell duiker by these characteristics: (1) It is about half as large, weighing 8-10 pounds (3.5 to 4.5 kg) as compared to 12-20 pounds (8-9 kg) for the Maxwell; (2) the rump area is whitish, whereas in the Maxwell it is the same color as the body; and (3) the pedal gland has a simple opening, whereas in the Maxwell the gland is in a subcircular sac at the end of a narrow canal.

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Blue Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 7 7/16

On a hunt in Zambia, Nchila on 09/24/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.

Your entry currently ranks Number 2, a Gold Medal trophy





RSA 2015

*Klipspringer*

*Antilope saltarocas* (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.



SCA Record Book of Animals and the  
 SCA Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:  
 Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Klipspringer  
 with a Rifle measuring 12 2/16

On a hunt in RSA, Limpopo on 04/05/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/05/2015  
 Your entry currently ranks Number 23, a Silver Medal trophy





*Bates Pigmy Antelope*

*Antilope enano* (Sp), *Batesböckchen* (G), *Antilope de Bates* (F). Also called **Bates dwarf antelope**. Named for George L. Bates (1883-1940), an amateur naturalist and farmer who settled in Cameroon.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 12-13 inches (30-33 cm).

Weight 12-14 pounds (5.4 to 6.4 kg).

The Bates pygmy antelope is a very small antelope with an arched back and slender legs. It is similar to the royal antelope, but twice as large. To a great extent, it is intermediate between the royal antelope and the suni. The general color of the western subspecies *batesi* is dark chestnut, with the back darker than the flanks, and the lower legs lighter. The throat and underparts are whitish or cream. The tail is uniformly dark brown except for a white tip, and is fairly long and bushy. Very small false hoofs are sometimes present, or replaced by a bare patch of skin. The horns (males only) are tiny, slightly roughened at the base, set well apart, and inclined backward in the plane of the face. Females are similar to males, but without horns.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Bates Pigmy Antelope

with a Rifle measuring 5 7/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Boumba North on 06/24/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 06/25/2011

Your entry currently ranks Number 9, a Gold Medal trophy





Cameroon 2015



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Yellow-backed Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 16 12/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Boumba North on 04/04/2017

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/05/2017

Your entry currently ranks Number 48, a Silver Medal  
trophy

Duiker de lomo amarillo (Sp),  
Gelbrückenducker (G),  
Céphalophe à dos jaune (F).

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height  
30-33 inches (76-84 cm). Weight  
100-150 pounds (45-68 kg).

The yellow-backed duiker is one of the three "giant" duikers, the others being the Jentink and the Abbott. It has long been considered the largest duiker; however, it is actually somewhat smaller than the Jentink, to which it is similar in its stocky build. The general color is a very dark brown. There is a long, triangular, yellowish patch of erectile hairs, variable in size, extending from the middle of the back to the rump. Sides of the face are light gray. The well-developed head tuft is reddish brown, mixed with black. Tail is short and thin, with a small black tuft. Inguinal (groin) glands are said to be absent in most populations. The horns (both sexes) are almost as long as in the Jentink. They are ridged for much of their length, and curve backward and downward slightly below the plane of the face. Females are similar to males, though somewhat larger and with smaller horns.



Ghana 2012

## Royal Antelope



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Royal Antelope

with a Rifle measuring 3 5/16

On a hunt in Ghana on 02/18/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/18/2012.

Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy

*Antelope real* (Sp), *Kleinstebockchen* (G), *Antelope royale* (F). At the time of its discovery by Europeans in 1794, this animal was reportedly called "king of the hares" by natives, hence the name royal antelope. Local hunters in Liberia refer to it as "jackrabbit," or "tricky-jack."

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 18 inches (21

cm). Weight 4-8 pounds (1.8 to 2.7 kg).

The royal antelope is the smallest hooved

mammal in Africa and, except for the Asian

chevrotains or mouse deer, in the world. It is a

slender, delicate antelope with a bushy head,

pencil-thin legs, and a constantly flicking tail. Its

coat is soft and sleek, golden brown in color,

paler on the lower sides, with the underparts,

throat and chest white. There is a brown collar

across the throat and a white patch above the

hoof on the front of each leg. The hind legs are

longer than the front legs and are tucked under

the body, which is an adaptation for fast running

and jumping through dense cover. The tail is

fairly long, reddish on top, with the tip and

underside white. There are no lateral horns.

rudimentary upper canine teeth are sometimes

present. The horns (males only) are tiny and

smooth, with sharp points. They are set widely

apart, and incline backward in the plane of the

face. Females are similar to males, but do not

grow horns.

BEHAVIOR Lives in pairs, possibly mating for

life. Births take place November-December, the

single young being weaned at about two months,

and sexually mature at about 18 months.

Longevity as much as six years in captivity.

Nocturnal. Feeds on leaves, fruit, some grasses,

and crops if available. Apparently it does not

require water. Hearing and sense of smell are

thought to be better than its eyesight. When

flushed, it bounds through the forest, jumping

over obstacles and covering as much as eight feet

(2.5 m) in one leap. The tail is generally carried

tight to the body.

HABITAT High rain forest.

DISTRIBUTION Dense forest from Guinea to

Ghana. East of the Doherty Gap the royal

antelope's ecological niche is occupied by the

Bates pygmy antelope.

REMARKS "Tricky-jack" is well named, for it is

very difficult to hunt. Even highly skilled

Liberian men; hunters have little success, as it

does not come to a call nor will it stand for a

light. Most of the few that are taken succumb to

snare or traps.

TAXONOMIC NOTES No subspecies are

recognized.



RSA 2015

*Zyrafte*





B 2.40

## *Zebra*





B 2.41

## Zebra Burchells



### Kaapse Bergkwagga *Equus zebra zebra*

EN

**Description** This animal is white with black stripes, which end in a horizontal line low down on the flanks, leaving the belly white. The stripes extend the full length of the legs to the hooves. Just behind the black nose there is an orange suffusion. The Cape Mountain Zebra can be distinguished from Plains Zebra by its dewlap and white belly. It also lacks the shadow stripes of Plains Zebra. Huttman's Mountain Zebra is more heavily built and the stripes on the buttocks are usually narrower than those of the Cape Mountain Zebra.

**Sexual dimorphism** Males are usually larger than females.

**Habitat** Restricted to mountainous areas with sufficient water for drinking and grazing.

**Habits** Cape Mountain Zebras are gregarious animals. Herds consist of a male, females and young animals. Other males are solitary or form bachelor herds. Members of the family group usually stay with the same herd for life. They are active early in the morning and in the late afternoon. They rest for the remainder of the day, but not necessarily in the shade. They are very fond of dust-baths. If a young male challenges an older one, it leads to a fight in which they bite and kick each other.

**Voice** A snort or a high-pitched alarm call when they are threatened.

**Breeding** A single foal is born any time of the year after a gestation period of  $\pm 12$  months.



## Persian Goitered Gazelle



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Persian Goitered Gazelle  
with a Rifle measuring 40

On a hunt in Turkey: Sandurfa on 10/14/2014  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/15/2014.

Your entry currently ranks Number 18, a Gold Medal trophy

*Gazella subgutturosa subgutturosa*

Gacela de bocio de Persia (Sp), Persischer Kropf-Gazelle (G), Gazelle à goitre de Perse (F). Also called **Persian gazelle**. Called abu in Iran; jeran, jairan, or dzheiran in Turkistan.

**DESCRIPTION** (male): Shoulder height 25-29 inches (64-74 cm). Weight 50-75 pounds (23-34 kg). Females are somewhat smaller. This is the typical goitered gazelle. The short summer coat is dark sandy fawn or sandy rufous; the longer, rougher winter coat is much paler. The flank band is indistinct, but the pygal stripes are somewhat pronounced. Underparts, inner legs and buttocks up to base of tail are white. Tail is long and black on the upper surface, dividing the white rump area. Facial markings are indistinct in adults, with the muzzle blaze fading into white with age and the dark lateral eye stripes incomplete. The horns of the male average 12-13 inches (30-33 cm) in length, although larger specimens have been recorded. Females are normally hornless.

**HABITAT** Favors higher elevations, below which it is replaced by the Kension gazelle (in Iran and Baluchistan).







Or.n	Nr	Room	ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
171	59	A 1	1144796	F093	Northern Gerenuk	02/11/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	38"	34	G
189	11	A 2	1144775	F090	Nile Buffalo	02/23/2014	Uganda, Aswa Lolim	85 7/8"	80	B
		A 3			Baboon					
106	41	A 4	1123468	F196	Eastern Bohor Reedbuck	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Lolkisale	17 4/8"	51	S
151	43	A 5	1134360	F197	Southern Mountain Reedbuck	07/04/2011	R.S.A., N.W. Province	13"	43	S
172	23	A 6	1144795	F077	Lesser Kudu	02/11/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	68 7/8"	100	S
		A 7			Uganda Kob					
174	208	A 8	1305679	F015	Beisa Oryx	02/12/2013	Awash, Ethiopia	R		Ph.e.
213	33	A 9	1172937	F060	Kalahari Gemsbok (R.S.A.,	04/09/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	83 1/8"	180	B
210	35	A 10	1172933	F038	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	04/07/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	76"	100	S
104	51	A 12	1122793	F051	East African Impala	10/31/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	62 2/8"	103	B
114	52	A 13	1122802	F121	Southern Grant Gazelle	11/06/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	59 4/8"	98	B
127	211	A 14	1302438	F228	West African Kob	03/02/2010	Cameroon	R		Ph.e.
161	39	A 15	1137322	F104	Puku	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila	47 5/8"	66	S
142	204	A 16	1301560	F140	Central Africa Bongo (C.A.R.	06/19/2011	Cameroon, Boumba South	R		Ph.e.
205	19	A 17	1172934	F097	Common Nyala	04/02/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	70 2/8"	91	S
187	21	A 18	1144777	F047	East African Sitatunga	02/19/2014	Uganda	70"	20	G
164	48	A 19	1144792	F078	Lichtenstein Hartebeest	09/30/2012	Zambia, Nchila	61"	91	S
165	20	A 20	1137321	F154	Zambezi Sitatunga	09/28/2012	Zambia, Bangweulu Swamp	71 5/8"	59	G
162	209	A 21	1302837	F006	Angolan Defassa Waterbuck	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila Wildlife	R		Ph.e.
		A 22			Kafue Flats Lechwe					
		A 23			Black Lechwe					
		A 24			Southern Impala					
174	54	A 25	1145736	F123	Soemmerring Gazelle	02/18/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	44 2/8"	45	S
148	56	A 26	1134362	F229	Copper Springbok	06/02/2011	R.S.A., N.W. Province	34 1/8"	61	S
209	16	A 27	1172936	F122	Southern Greater Kudu	04/06/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	125 7/8"	210	S
212	30	A 28	1172935	F079	Limpopo Bushbuck	04/08/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	37 6/8"	104	B
176	27	A 29	1172927	F002	Abyssinian Bushbuck	02/22/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	37 4/8"	7	G
115	28	A 30	1122790	F083	East African Bushbuck	11/06/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	41 3/8"	60	G
119	24	A 31	1122801	F065	Harnessed Bushbuck	02/25/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	28"	94	B
186	25	A 32	1144780	F091	Nile Bushbuck	02/17/2014	Uganda	39 7/8"	29	G
188	26	A 33	1172924	F091	Nile Bushbuck	02/21/2014	Uganda, Nakaseke	43 6/8"	12	G
167	29	A 34	1137317	F035	Chobe Bushbuck	10/01/2012	Zambia, Kafue Flats	41 1/8"	70	S
101		A 35			Buffalo	06/27.09	Namibia			
116	14	A 36	1122792	F050	East African Eland	11/07/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	83 6/8"	169	B
143	1	A 37	1144791	F235	Forest Elephant	06/21/2011	Cameroon, Boumba South	60	5	G
233	85	A 38	1172942	M33	Pronghorn	09/01/2016	USA NEW MEXICO	73 7/8"	180	B
139	130	A 40	1172871	E04	Iberian Red Deer	10/02/2010	Spain, Avila Mtns.	245"	204	S



Ethiopia 2013



## Northern Gerenuk



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Northern Gerenuk

with a Rifle measuring 38

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awash on 02/11/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/15/2013

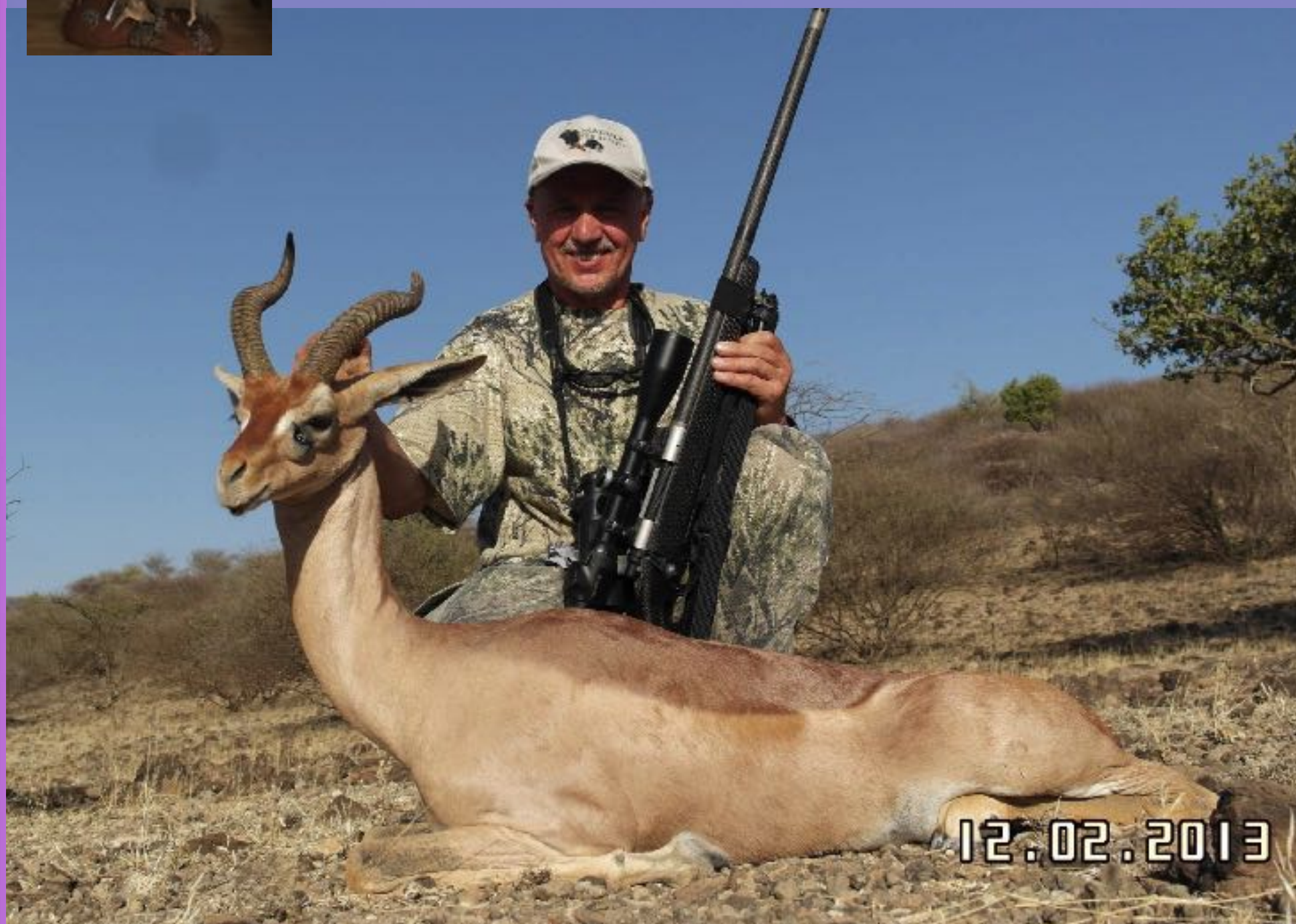
Your entry currently ranks Number 34, a Gold Medal trophy

### **Litocranius walleri sclateri**

**DESCRIPTION** Slightly larger than the southern gerenuk, with a somewhat longer neck.

The general color is slightly paler and less rufous, there is less contrast between the dark back and lighter flanks, and the white area on the back of the rump is smaller. The knee tufts are usually brown rather than black.

**DISTRIBUTION** The southern Danakil region of Ethiopia southeast of the Awash River and north of the Chercher Mountains; southern Djibouti; the Ogaden region of Ethiopia northeast of the Webi Shebeli River; and central and northern Somalia east of the Webi Shebeli River.





Uganda 2014

*Nile Buffalo*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Nile Buffalo

with a Rifle measuring 85 7/8

On a hunt in Uganda, Aswa Lolim on 02/23/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/25/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 10, a Bronze Medal trophy

**Bufalo del Nilo (Sp), Nile Büffel (G), Buffle equinoxial (F).** Also called northeastern buffalo or equinoxial buffalo.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 55 inches (140 cm). Weight 1,100-1,300 lbs (500-590 kg).

The Nile buffalo is larger and usually darker than the Central African savanna buffalo. It is somewhat smaller than the Cape buffalo and not as dark, being brownish rather than black. Its smaller, flatter horns do not curve down to the level of the skull, so that when the skull is placed on the floor the horns do not touch the floor.

**DISTRIBUTION** Savanna areas of southern Sudan, western and southwestern Ethiopia, northeastern Congo (K) adjacent to Sudan, and northwestern Uganda along the Albert Nile.

For convenience in record keeping, we use the eastern borders of the C.A.R. and Chad to separate the Nile buffalo from the Central African savanna buffalo to the west.





*Baboon &.....*



Tanzania 2009

## Eastern Bohor Reedbuck



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Eastern Bohor Reedbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 17 4/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Lolikisale on 11/01/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/03/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 11, a Silver Medal  
trophy



### **Redunca redunca wardi**

**DESCRIPTION** The eastern bohor reedbuck-at least in the northern portion of its range-is the most deeply colored of the bohor reedbucks, being quite reddish, with the black stripe on the forelegs well marked. The horns are large, with the tips hooked sharply forward and usually inward.

**DISTRIBUTION** The northeastern corner of Congo (K), Uganda, southern Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania.

The distribution range of the eastern bohor reedbuck overlaps that of the common reedbuck in parts of Tanzania. Both species have been seen side by side in several localities, but the bohor reedbuck tends to be dominant in areas of flood plains, open grasslands and reedbeds, while the common reedbuck dominates in the uplands and in grassy valleys and glades within Miombo woodlands, and to a lesser extent Brachystegia woodlands.



RSA 2011

*Southern Mountain Reedbuck*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southern Mountain Reedbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 13

On a hunt in RSA, N.W. Province on 07/04/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/05/2011

Your entry currently ranks Number 54 a Silver Medal trophy

*Redunca fulvorufula fulvorufula*

**DESCRIPTION** The southern mountain reedbuck is larger and somewhat redder in color than other mountain reedbuck, but is otherwise similar.

**DISTRIBUTION** Discontinuously in its specialized habitat in the eastern part of South Africa: the Transvaal except for the northeast and west; Natal; southern and eastern Orange Free State; and eastern Cape Province. There also are limited distributions in the Lobatsi area of southeastern Botswana and in the Lobombo Mountains of southwestern Mozambique.

In South Africa it is found as high as 8,000 feet (2,400 m) in the Drakensberg Mountains, on rocky hills in Zululand not far above sea level, and at all intermediate elevations.

Reports of its occurrence in northern Botswana and Zimbabwe have been discredited.







## Lesser Kudu



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Lesser Kudu

with a Rifle measuring 68 7/8

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awash on 02/11/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/12/2013

Your entry currently ranks Number 100, a Silver Medal trophy



**Pequeño kudu (Sp), Kleiner Kudu (G), Petit koudou (F).**  
**Imberbis** alludes to its lack of a beard as compared to a greater kudu.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 38-41 inches (96-104 cm).  
Weight 175-220 pounds (80-100 kg).

The lesser kudu is a graceful, slender, medium-sized antelope with long, spiraling horns. It has a straight back, large ears and a bushy tail. It is grayish brown in color (becoming bluish gray in older animals), with 11-13 well-defined white stripes on each side, an incomplete white chevron between the eyes, and white patches on throat and neck. Its short, brown mane continues as a white dorsal crest. Only the males have horns, and these are keeled, with 2-3 close spirals, and diverge only moderately. The female is slightly smaller, without horns, and is a rufous tan in color.



A 7

## Uganda Kob

Uganda Kob (*Cobus de Thomas* (F). Sometimes called Thomas kob)

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 35-36 inches. Weight 180-200 pounds (82-91 kg).

The Uganda kob is somewhat larger in body and horns than the western kob, but is similar in size to the white-eared kob. Overall color is a rich reddish. The leg markings are a deeper black than in the western kob. The white areas of the throat and face are more extensive and distinct than in the western kob, but less so than in the white-eared. Chin and muzzle are white, and there is a complete white ring around each eye. The back of the ears is buff, though the tips may be whitish.

**DISTRIBUTION** Northeastern Congo (K), western and northern Uganda, and southwestern Sudan west of the White Nile. Also in a narrow strip along the east bank of the White Nile in Sudan, from about the mouth of the Bahr-el-Ghazal southward to the Uganda border. Extinct in Kenya and Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *alurae* (northwestern Uganda, southern Sudan and northern Congo [K]), *neumannii* (western Uganda and northeastern Congo [K]), and *thomasi* (eastern Uganda, and formerly in western Kenya), with *thomasi* Sclater, 1896 having priority



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**  
for taking a Uganda Kob

On a hunt in Uganda on 11/10/2016

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy



Ethiopia 2013



## Beisa Oryx



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich  
For taking a Beisa Oryx

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awajon 02/12/2013

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

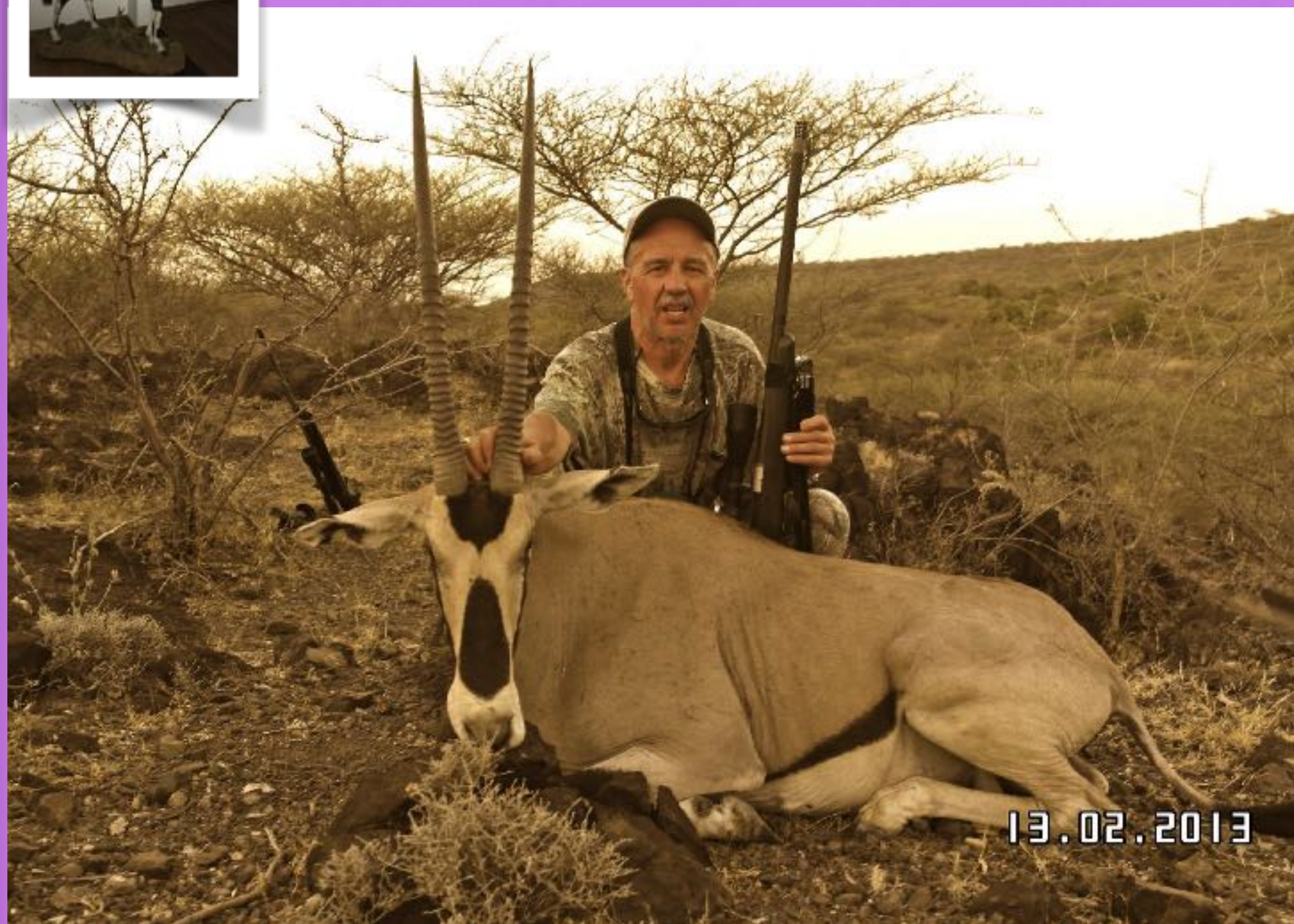
### Oryx beisa beisa

*Oryx beisa* (Sp), *Beisa-Spiessbok* (G), *Oryx beisa* (F). "Beisa" is said to be from the Amharic *beza* for this animal, or to be a misconception of the Somali *be'id* or *bi'id*. If the latter, it should have been "beida" rather than "beisa," but it is too late to change now.

**DESCRIPTION** The overall color of the beisa oryx is a sandy gray, with no black on rump or thighs. The black flank bands are wider than in the fringe-eared oryx, but narrower than in the gemsbok. The black facial stripes do not unite to form a muzzle band, thus the white stripes are continuous from above the eyes to the muzzle. Ears are rather large, and without a hair fringe. The horns are shorter and less divergent than the gemsbok's-similar to those of the fringe-eared oryx, but slimmer.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southeastern Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, northeastern Uganda, and in Kenya north of the Tana River. The Tana River forms the boundary between the beisa and fringe-eared oryxes.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Consists of *annectens* (central and northern Kenya, southern Ethiopia and perhaps into Somalia), *beisa* (Red Sea coast from northern Ethiopia south to Somalia), and *gallarum* (northeastern Uganda, southeastern Sudan and central Ethiopia), with *beisa* Ruppell, 1835 having priority. Differences among them are inconsequential and limits of distribution unclear.





RSA 2011

Kalahari Gemsbok (R.S.A.,

04/09/2015

R.S.A., Limpopo

83 1/8"

180 B

*Kalahari Gemsbok*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Kalahari Gemsbok

with a Rifle measuring 83 1/8

On a hunt in Turkey, Sanliurfa on 04/09/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/10/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 146, a Bronze Medal trophy



Orix gris (Sp), Südafrikanischer Spiessbok (G),  
Gemsbok (Sp), Gemsbok (Af).

**DESCRIPTION** The Kalahari gemsbok is a very handsome animal, the most strikingly marked of all oryx. Overall color is a pale fawn gray. There are black stripes on throat and spine, a wide black band on the flanks, and black rump patch and thighs. Black facial stripes join the black band that encircles the muzzle. The ears are rather large and rounded. The horns are very long (longest of this species) and diverge rather widely at the tips, although this feature varies with the individual. Females are similar to males, but smaller, with horns that are sometimes slightly curved and more parallel.

**DISTRIBUTION** Most of Namibia, the Kalahari region of Botswana, the extreme western tip of Zimbabwe, and South Africa. For record keeping purposes, we have separated those in Namibia from those in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and RSA.

The original South African distribution was in dry areas of the western Transvaal and in the Cape as far south as the Karoo; however, these populations were largely shot out by early European settlers. In recent years, gemsbok have been widely introduced and reintroduced in protected areas and on private ranches throughout South Africa wherever conditions are suitable. The Kalahari Gemsbok is also being raised throughout South Africa on private ranches.

**REMARKS** Nearly all gemsbok hunting in Namibia and South Africa is on private ranches. This does not necessarily mean these animals are easier to hunt than the unfenced gemsbok of Botswana-in fact, the opposite can be true. Ranch animals are often heavily hunted, whereas many gemsbok in the vast Kalahari may seldom, if ever, see a hunter and, as a result, may be easier to approach



## Common or Ringed Waterbuck

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a Common or Ringed Waterbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 76

On a hunt in R.S.A., Limpopo on 04/07/2015  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/10/2016.

Entry currently ranks Number 97, a Silver Medal trophy

Common or Ringed Waterbuck  
*Kobus ellipsiprymnus ellipsiprymnus*

Cobe à croissant (F), Ellipsenwasserbock (G), Antilope acuatico  
común (Sp). The name "common waterbuck" is misleading  
because

this subspecies is less numerous and much less extensively  
distributed than the defassa races; however, that is what most  
people call it. Ringed waterbuck would be a more accurately  
descriptive name.

**DESCRIPTION** The general color is grayish brown, lighter on  
the flanks and sometimes blackish on the back. There is a long,  
white stripe above and before the eyes, the end of the muzzle is  
white, and there is a white color under the throat. A conspicuous  
white ring on the rump encircles the tail; no other antelope has  
such a marking.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Webi Shebeli river valley in southeastern  
Ethiopia; the Juba and Webi Shebeli river valleys in Somalia;  
essentially east of the Rift Valley in Kenya and Tanzania; east of  
the Rift Valley in the middle Zambezi and Luangwa valleys in  
Zambia; Malawi; Mozambique; east of the Kwando River in the  
Caprivi Strip of Namibia; eastern and northern Botswana;  
Zimbabwe; and eastern and northern Transvaal in South Africa.  
Its distribution slightly overlaps that of the typical defassa along  
the Rift Valley in Kenya and Tanzania, and that of the Crawshay  
defassa in the Rift Valley in Zambia.





RSA 2011

*Black Springbok*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klímovich**

for taking a *Black Springbok*  
with a Rifle measuring 32 1/8

On a hunt in *R.S.A., N.W. Province* on 07/03/2011  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/26/2012.

Entry currently ranks *Number 1*, a *Bronze Medal* trophy

*Antidorcas marsupialis marsupialis*

**DESCRIPTION** The black springbok is not a subspecies, but a chocolate brown color phase of the South African springbok that was developed by selective breeding. It is similar in other respects.

**DISTRIBUTION** Private ranches in South Africa.  
The original population came from the farm Skietkuil, near Hutchinson in Cape Province.

**PLEASE NOTE** As they are a selective breed, black springboks come in various degrees of blackness. The Record Book accepts only those animals that are judged sufficiently black.



Tanzania 2009



### East African Impala

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a East African Impala  
with a Rifle measuring 62 2/8

On a hunt in *Tanzania, Masailand* on 10/01/2009  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Entry currently ranks *Number 100*, a *Bronze Medal* trophy

*Aepyceros melampus rendilis*

**DESCRIPTION** Larger than the southern and Angolan impalas, with a brighter body color, and horns that are longer and thicker, with the tips usually more widely spread.

**DISTRIBUTION** Kenya, Rwanda, two small areas in southwestern and northeastern Uganda, and Tanzania as far south as the Selous Reserve.

South of the Selous, there are no Impalas for 75-100 miles (120-160 km). This natural break separates the East African impalas of the Selous from the southern impalas (of the *Johnstoni* race) that are found just north of the Mozambique border.



## Southern Grand Gazelle

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southern Grand Gazelle  
with a Rifle measuring 59 4/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Massailand on 11/06/2009  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/07/2009  
Your entry currently ranks Number 1st, a Bronze Medal trophy



### Gazella granti granti

**DESCRIPTION** The southern Grant is the typical form. It has the longest horns of any Grant, or of any other gazelle, and typically they are widely spread. The general body color is light cinnamon or fawn. The flank band is faint, but the nose spot and pygal (rump) stripes are well-defined.

Differing somewhat from other southern Grants is the *serengetae* form of southern Kenya, in which the white rump patch is divided by a narrow brown stripe that reaches the root of the tail, and the horns diverge gradually and are not lyrate in shape. It is rather similar to the Peters gazelle in these respects.

**DISTRIBUTION** Northeastern and central Tanzania, and Kenya south of the equator. For convenience in record keeping, we follow Rowland Ward in using the equator to separate the southern Grant from the northern Grant. (This is a change from earlier editions.)

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *granti* (southern Dodoma, Tanzania), *roosevelti* (Athi Plains, Kenya) and *serengetae* (southern Kenya, near Taveta), with *granti* Brooke, 1872 having priority.



Cameroon 2010

*Western Kob*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Western African Kob

with a Rifle measuring 404/8

On a hunt in Cameroon, Garoua on 02/28/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/21/2010.

Entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy

*Cobe de Buffon* (F). Named after French naturalist the Comte de Buffon (1707-1788).

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 32-34 inches (81-86 cm). Weight about 150 pounds (68 kg).

As of 2003, we are recording measurements for two different categories of Buffon kob because of differences in horn size between specimens from Central Africa and West Africa. The Buffon kob (Central Africa), which is found in C.A.R., southern Chad, northwestern Congo (K) and northern Cameroon, has the larger horns and will continue to have a minimum score of 48. The Buffon kob (West Africa), which is found from Nigeria and southern Niger westward in the savanna zone to Senegal, has considerably smaller horns and no set minimum score, but rather at Editor's Discretion (E.D.).

**DISTRIBUTION** From Senegal eastward to southern Chad, and northwestern Congo (K).

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** *kob* (Senegal east to northwestern Nigeria), *loderi* (southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon), *riparia* (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin and southwestern Nigeria)



Zambia 2012

*Puku**Kobus vardoni*

Gelbfluss-Moorantilope (G), Puku (F), Poekoe (Af). Missionary and explorer Dr. David Livingstone, who first collected this species on the Zambezi River in Zambia about 1853, called it puku, which was presumed to be its local name. He named it *Antilope vardoni*, after British army officer Major Frank Vardon, who hunted with him in southern Africa. At one time it was called Vardon's kob.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 31-32 inches (79-81 cm). Weight 150-175 pounds (68-79 kg). The puku is a medium-sized antelope closely related to the kob. The back is straight, the tail short, the coat fairly long. Color is a bright golden yellow. Underparts are whitish, and there are whitish areas around the eyes, on the sides of the muzzle, and on the throat. No black markings on the legs. Horns (males only) are thick, short, lyrate and heavily ringed. The female is similar but somewhat smaller, has a brownish crown and no horns.

**BEHAVIOR** Similar to the kob. The puku is considered by some as intermediate between lechwe and kobs. Usually lives in small herds of up to 10, sometimes more, but after the breeding season females and young form larger herds of up to 50. Males are in small bachelor groups or are solitary. When breeding, males defend small territories in a common territorial ground or lek, similar to a kob. Diurnal. Mainly a grazer, but browses occasionally. Drinks water regularly.

**HABITAT** Open flats near rivers or swamps, never far from water.

**DISTRIBUTION** Discontinuous in northeastern Angola, Zambia, the Chobe region in Botswana, Katanga Province in Congo (K), southwestern Tanzania, and Malawi.

**REMARKS** Puku are usually not difficult to hunt; however, where heavily hunted they become wary and skittish.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *vardoni* (the species range in Angola, western Zambia, Botswana, and Congo [K]), and *sejanus* (the so-called Senga kob of southwestern Tanzania, Malawi, and the Luangwa Valley in Zambia). They are combined here.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Puku

with a Rifle measuring 47 5/8

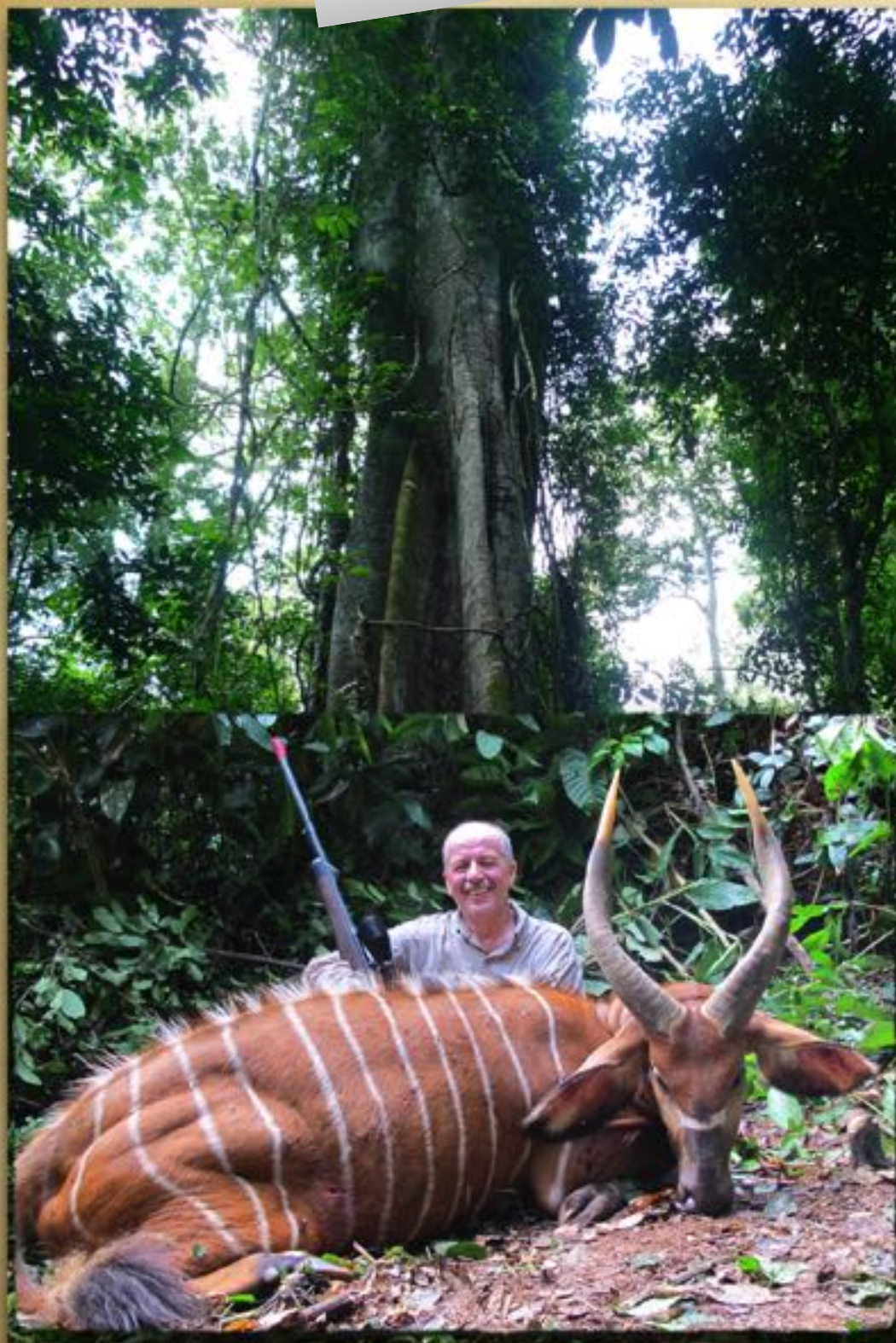
On a hunt in Zambia, Nchila on 09/25/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.

Your entry currently ranks Number 65, a Silver Medal



Cameroon 2011



### *Western Bongo*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Central Africa Bongo  
with a Rifle measuring 65 2/8

On a hunt in Cameroon, Boumba South on 06/19/2011  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 06/19/2011.

#### **Tragelaphus euryceros euryceros**

**DESCRIPTION** The western bongo is the typical form as described in the species text above.

**DISTRIBUTION** Occurs discontinuously in the western and eastern parts of the lowland forest zone along the equator and the north of it. The western population extend from Sierra Leone and probably parts of Guinea eastward to Togo. The eastern population extend from the Sanaga River in Cameroon eastward across the Central African Republic and northern Congo (K) to southwestern Sudan. The two populations are separated by a gap of about 700 miles (1,100 km).

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *albovirgatus* (Gabon), *cooperi* (Haut Uele), *euryceros* (West Africa) and *katanganus* (Katanga), with *euryceros* Ogilby, 1837 having priority.

Ansell suggests the western bongo could be split into two subspecies on geographical grounds, because of the large gap between its western and eastern distribution ranges. The western populations (Sierra Leone to Togo) would then be named *T. e. euryceros*, while those from the east (Sanaga River to Sudan) would be *T. e. albovirgatus*. We note this without comment.



RSA 2015

*Common Nyala*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Common Nyala  
with a Rifle measuring 70 2/8

On a hunt in RSA, Limpopo on 04/02/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/03/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 93, a Silver Medal trophy



*Nyala* (Sp), *Südlichernyala*, *Tieflandnyala* (G), *Nyala du sud* (F), *Njala* (Af). Also called southern nyala. Called simply "nyala" in southern Africa; however, we prefer "common nyala" so as not to confuse it with the mountain nyala of Ethiopia, a very different animal. "Nyala" is derived from the Zulu *inxala* for this animal. The specific name was given it in 1848 by English naturalist Douglas Angas, its European discoverer, in honor of his father, George French Angas. At one time it was known as the Angas bushbuck.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 39-45 inches (100-115 cm). Weight 220-280 pounds (100-127 kg).

The male common nyala is a medium-sized antelope of striking appearance. It is slender, with a narrow but deep body, and a shaggy, slate-brown coat. Younger males have up to 14 vertical white stripes on each side, but in older animals these are reduced to three or four, or may even be absent. There are white spots on hindquarters and cheeks, a white band on the lower neck, and a white facial chevron. A partially erectile dorsal crest of long hairs extends from the back of the head to the root of the tail-dark brown on the neck and white along the back. A very long, dark mane grows from throat to belly, and the hindquarters are fringed with long dark hairs. The tail is dark brown on top and white underneath. Lower legs are orange. Ears are large. Horns are grown by males only. They are dark with ivory tips, keeled in front and back, and spiral upward in an open curve of 1-1/2 to 2 turns.

Females are very different from males.

They are much smaller, without horns, orange in color, with distinct white body stripes and no facial chevron. There is a short, dark dorsal crest, but no mane underneath. (A female common nyala is rather similar in appearance to a juvenile bongo.) Young nyala males are like females, gradually assuming adult coloration.



Uganda 2014

*East African Sitatunga*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a East African Sitatunga  
with a Rifle measuring 70

On a hunt in Uganda on 02/19/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/20/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 20, a Gold Medal trophy



*(Tragelaphus spekei spekei)*

Has also been called northern sitatunga or Speke sitatunga, but we think "East African sitatunga" identifies it most accurately, because that is where it is found.

**DESCRIPTION** Grayish brown in color, with faint white stripes. May have white spots on the hindquarters. Females are a bright reddish brown.

**DISTRIBUTION** Swamps and marshes in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region of southern Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda and adjacent parts of Kivu Province in Congo (K), western Kenya and northwestern Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *spekei* (west of Lake Victoria), *typicus*, *ugallae* (Ugalla, Tanzania) and *wilhelmi* (Ruhuhuma Swamp, Rwanda), with *spekei* Sclater, 1864 having priority.



# Zambia 2012

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

For taking a *Lichtenstein Hartebeest*

with a Rifle measuring 61

On a hunt in Zambia, Nchila on 09/30/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klímovich on 09/30/2012

Your entry currently ranks Number 91, a Silver Medal trophy

## Lichtenstein Hartebeest

*Bubalo de Lichtenstein* (Sp), *Konzi*, *Lichtensteins Kuhantelope* (G), *Bubale de Lichtenstein* (F), *Lichtenstein se hartbees* (Af). Named after German naturalist W. H. C. Lichtenstein (1780-1857), at one time director of zoology at the Berlin Museum.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 47-48 inches (119-122 cm). Weight 280-320 pounds (127-145 kg).

The Lichtenstein hartebeest is a smaller hartebeest, with a very short and wide frontal pedicel, and horns that appear to have been crumpled into the shape of the letter S. The shoulders are higher than the hindquarters, so the back slopes downward. The upper body is reddish brown, the flanks a lighter tan, and the rump whitish. There is a dark stripe on the front of the legs. The horns (both sexes), are ringed, very wide and flattened at the base, and relatively short and thick throughout. They curve outward and upward, then sharply forward and inward at an angle of about 45 degrees, then finally backward, with the tips more or less parallel. Females are similar to males, but a little smaller and with smaller horns.

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious, living in small family herds of 5-10 with a dominant bull; however, the herd is led by a female in case of danger. Other males form small bachelor groups, and old bulls may be solitary. Males are territorial, maintaining their territories year-round, marking the boundaries by horning the earth and rubbing their preorbital glands on the ground, and fighting off other males. A single young is born July-August after eight months gestation. Lifespan may be up to 20 years.

Both diurnal and nocturnal, active much of the day and night, though resting in cover during the heat of the day. Feeds mainly on grasses, and drinks water daily. Sedentary in its habits. A very fast runner.

**HABITAT** Savanna (*Brachystegia*) woodland and grassland.

**DISTRIBUTION** Northeastern Angola, southeastern Congo (K), western and southern Tanzania, most of Zambia, parts of Malawi, locally in southeastern Zimbabwe, and northern and central Mozambique.

In South Africa, they formerly occurred in the northeastern Transvaal, but were shot out about 90-100 years ago. Recently reintroduced in Kruger National Park and on private land in the Transvaal.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Several biologists regard the Lichtenstein hartebeest as a subspecies of common hartebeest; however, we elect to follow the majority, who consider it a full species.





Zambia 2012

*Zambezi Sitatunga***Tragelaphus spekei  
selousi**

Sometimes called  
Selous sitatunga, after  
the hunter and explorer  
Frederick Courteney  
Selous, or southern  
sitatunga.

**DESCRIPTION** The coat  
is a uniformly drab  
brownish gray, without  
stripes and without  
spots on the  
hindquarters. Females  
are a darker brown.

**DISTRIBUTION**  
Swamps and marshes  
in southeastern  
Angola, the Caprivi  
Strip in Namibia,  
northern Botswana,  
southeastern Congo  
(K), Zambia northward  
to the south end of  
Lake Tanganyika and  
adjacent parts of  
Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES**  
Includes *inornatus*  
(northeastern Zambia)  
and *selousi* (Zambezi  
Valley), with *selousi*  
Rothschild, 1898  
having priority.

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Zambezi Sitatunga  
with a Rifle measuring 71 5/8

On a hunt in *Zambia, Bangweulu Swamp* on 09/28/2012  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.

Your entry currently ranks *Number 56, a Gold Medal trophy*





Zambia 2012

Angolan

Defassa Waterbuck

*Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa**Antelope acuatico defasa* (Sp), *Defassa-Wasserbock* (G), *Cobe defassa* (F). Defassa is the name for this animal in the Amharic language of Ethiopia.

**DESCRIPTION** In the western part of their range, the coat is short and thin, and the color is gray without any bright rufous tinge. In the eastern part of their range, the coat is long and shaggy and a bright reddish brown color. There is a good deal of white on the face before the eyes, and a wide, white band across the throat. There is a solid white patch on the lower part of the rump below the tail.

**DISTRIBUTION** Essentially west of the Great Rift Valley (and west of the common waterbuck) in Ethiopia, southern and eastern Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, northeastern Congo (K), Rwanda, Burundi, and northwestern Tanzania.

Its distribution slightly overlaps that of the common waterbuck along the Rift Valley in Kenya and Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *adolphi-riderici* (northeastern Tanzania west of the Rift Wall, and north into Kenya), *defassa* (central and southern Ethiopia), *harnieri* (northeastern Congo [K], Sudan, western Ethiopia, Uganda, western Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and northwestern Tanzania), and *tjaderi* (Laikipia Plateau in Kenya), and with *defassa* Ruppell, 1835 having priority.

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Angolan Defassa Waterbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 57 5/8

On a hunt in Zambia, Nchila on 09/25/2012  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy





*Kafue Flats Lechwe*

**Kobus leche  
kafuensis**

**DESCRIPTION**

Somewhat larger in body than the red lechwe, with considerably longer horns and a lighter overall color—actually a fulvous or tawny chestnut. The adult male has distinctive dark patches on its shoulders.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Kafue River Flats in Zambia.

**REMARKS** This race has by far the most spectacular horns of any common lechwe, and is well worth going after. The hunt is normally a one-day affair from Lusaka, with the approach made either at Lochinvar or Blue Lagoon. There is no cover whatever, so the hunter must be prepared for long shots, with shooting sticks advisable, and a good deal of wading.



*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:*

**Mechislav Klimovich**

*for taking a Kafue Flats Lechwe  
with a Rifle measuring 72 4/8*

*On a hunt in Zambia, Kafue Flats on 10/02/2012  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.*

*Your entry currently ranks Number 103, Bronze Medal*



Zambia 2012

Named for F. Smitheman, who was, perhaps, the first European to take one.

**DESCRIPTION** The black lechwe is not actually black, but old males may turn blackish brown on the back and sides. Females and younger males are a dark chestnut color that is somewhat darker than a red lechwe. The horns are shorter and thinner than in the other races.

**DISTRIBUTION** The area surrounding Lake Bangweulu in northeastern Zambia. At one time black lechwe were also found along the upper Chambeshi River in Zambia, but they no longer occur there.

**REMARKS** Depending on the water level, one may be able to bag a black lechwe from near the vehicle, or may have to wade. It is not uncommon to encounter large herds of hundreds, or even thousands of animals on completely dry ground. They will part for a vehicle, then close ranks behind it, partly obliterated by the dust cloud they have made. Under these conditions it is very difficult to judge horn size, especially as the difference between a respectable trophy and a superb one is slight.

## Black Lechwe



*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:*

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Black Lechwe  
with a Rifle measuring 59

On a hunt in *Zambia, Bangweulu Swamp* on 09/28/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.

Your entry currently ranks *Number 69*, a *Bronze Medal* trophy



RSA 2008

*Southern Impala*

SC1 Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SC1 Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a Southern Impala

with a Rifle measuring 27

On a hunt in R.S.A., Mabula on 07/03/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.

**Aepyceros melampus melampus**

**DESCRIPTION** The southern impala is smaller and duller in color than the East African impala, and has shorter, slimmer horns that usually are not more than 12 inches (30 cm) apart at the tips.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southeastern Angola, the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, eastern and northern Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, southeastern Congo (K), Malawi, the extreme south of Tanzania along its border with Mozambique, and Mozambique.

Also in South Africa, where its natural range included much of the Transvaal, northern Natal and northern Cape Province. It was largely shot out in South Africa many years ago by European settlers; however, it has now been widely re-established on private ranches and reserves, and has also been introduced in regions where it did not occur naturally.

Also introduced on private ranches in Namibia, where it was not indigenous.

(For record keeping, we treat all populations as indigenous.)

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** This category includes three listed subspecies: *johnstoni* (eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and extreme southern Tanzania), *katangae* (southeastern Congo [K]), and *melampus* (southeastern Angola, Namibia, Botswana, southwestern Zambia, and south of the Zambezi River), with *melampus* Lichtenstein, 1812 having priority.



## Soemmerring Gazelle

*Gazella soemmerringi berberana*

**DESCRIPTION** The Somali Soemmerring gazelle is the largest subspecies with the longest horns. It has the darkest facial blaze, being black or dark brown rather than reddish brown.

**DISTRIBUTION** Djibouti: Throughout. Ethiopia: The Awash Valley; the Ogaden region, including the Webi Shebelli valley; and near Dolo on the Genale River. Somalia: The far northwest near Djibouti; south of the north coastal (Guban) mountains from about Burao eastward; along the eastern (Indian Ocean) coast from about Ras Hafun almost to Mogadishu; and in the Webi Shebelli and Juba valleys.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *erlangeri* (Awash Valley in Ethiopia) and *berberana* (northern Somalia and the Ogaden region of Ethiopia), with *berberana* Matschie, 1893 having priority.

We follow Yalden, Largen & Koch (1984) in classifying *erlangeri* as a race of Somali Soemmerring (*berberana*) rather than of Sudan Soemmerring (*soemmerringi*).



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Soemmerring Gazelle  
with a Rifle measuring 44 2/8

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awash on 02/18/2013  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/27/2014.

Your entry currently ranks Number 25, a Silver Medal trophy



SAD  
RSA 2011



*Cooper Springbok*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Cooper Springbok  
with a Rifle measuring 34 1/8

On a hunt in RS,N.W.P on 06/02/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 06/04/2011

Your entry currently ranks Number 6, a Silver Medal trophy

#### Marsupials

**DESCRIPTION** The copper springbok is not a subspecies, but a color phase different from the black, white, and common springboks. It is marked similar to the common springbok with the diagonal dark brown body stripe from behind its lower front shoulder up to its flank.

The other body colors vary between specimens. Below the side stripe the body color can range between a dark shade of chocolate brown to a dark golden color. The body color above this stripe is a much darker copper color or darker tan than is present in the common springbok. The lower part of the hind-quarters is lighter copper or tan color than the other parts of the body and the legs are darker than the common springbok. The top, back and sides of the face are dark while the under parts of the jaw are lighter in color. A white blaze goes down the top of the nose from about eye level to the end of the nose. There is a small dark line along the top half of the back which marks the opening of the fan.

**DISTRIBUTION** Found on Private ranches throughout South Africa





*Southern Greater Kudu*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southern Greater Kudu

with a Rifle measuring 125 7/8

On a hunt in RSA, Limpopo on 04/06/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/07/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 218, a Silver Medal trophy

**Tragelaphus strepsiceros**  
**strepsiceros**

**DESCRIPTION** This subspecies is the largest and darkest (grayest) in color and has the longest horns. There are 9-12 vertical stripes on each side.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Angola, Zambia, southeastern Congo (K), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa except for southeastern Cape Province.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *capensis*, *excelsus*, *hamiltoni*, *koodoo*, *kudu*, *strepsiceros*, *torticornis*, *typicus* and *zambesiensis*, with *strepsiceros* Pallas, 1766 having priority.





B 2.22

## Southern Bush Duiker

*Tragelaphus scriptus roualeyni*

Named for hunter and author Roualeyn Gordon-Cumming, its European "discoverer in" 1850.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 28-30 inches (71-76 cm). Weight 100-120 pounds (41-55 kg).

A medium-sized bushbuck, brownish gray in color, without stripes and with fewer spots (sometimes very few) than the Chobe bushbuck.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Limpopo River drainage in eastern Botswana; the Limpopo and Sabi river drainages in southern and southeastern Zimbabwe; adjacent parts of southern Mozambique; and the Transvaal lowveld and northeastern Zululand in South Africa.



## Limpopo Bushbuck

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Southern Bush Duiker  
with a Rifle measuring 14 6/16

On a hunt in R.S.A., Limpopo on 04/08/2015  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/10/2016.

Entry currently ranks Number 45, a Gold Medal trophy

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Limpopo Bushbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 37 6/8

On a hunt in R.S.A., Limpopo on 04/08/2015  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/10/2016.

Entry currently ranks Number 100, a Bronze Medal trophy

*Sylvicapra grimmia grimmia*

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 23-25 inches (58-64 cm). Weight 33-46 pounds (15-21 kg).

The southern bush duiker has the largest body and by far the longest horns of any bush duiker. The general color is a pale grayish brown, grizzled with black. The grizzled effect is caused by the alternate yellowish and blackish brown color banding of the individual hairs. The lower parts are colored like the back, except that the chin, the insides of the upper legs, and the underside of the tail are whitish. The face is reddish with a dark brown nose stripe. The ears are long, with narrow pointed tips, and the head is long and narrow.

**DISTRIBUTION** South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and Katanga Province in southeastern Congo (K).

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes seven named races: burchelli, caffra, grimmia, orbicularis, shirensis, steinhardt, and transvaalensis, with grimmia Linnaeus, 1758 having priority



Ethiopia 2013

## Abyssinian Bushbuck

*(Tragelaphus scriptus decula)*

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 26-30 inches (66-76 cm).  
Weight 80-100 pounds (35-45 kg).

A smaller bushbuck, fawn-colored with a black dorsal crest. There usually is an upper horizontal white stripe and a lower row of spots, but sometimes these are diminished or lacking. The underparts are darker.

**DISTRIBUTION** Found throughout Ethiopia, with the exception of the Gambella region in the extreme west, the montane habitat of the Menelik bushbuck, and the Juba and Webi Shebell drainages in the southeast.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes decula (northwestern Ethiopia), fulvoochraceus (Lake Tana), mullicolor (Awash Valley) and nigrinotatus (north of Lake Chew Bahir), with decula Ruppell, 1835 having priority.

Bushbucks that are thought to be hybrids between the lowland Abyssinian and montane Menelik forms are known to occur in the Rift Valley and perhaps elsewhere. Any such hybrids entered for the Record Book will be considered individually.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Abyssinian Bushbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 37.4/8

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awash on 02/22/2013  
Measured by Gleb Ligachev on 02/23/2013.

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Gold Medal trophy.



*East African Bushbuck*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a East African Bushbuck  
with a Rifle measuring 41 3/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Massailand on 11/06/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/07/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 60, a Gold Medal trophy

**Tragelaphus scriptus delameri**

Has also been called Masai bushbuck; however, that name should be restricted to the *massaicus* race of northern Tanzania. The scientific name is for Lord Delamere (1870-1931), a political leader of British settlers in Kenya.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 28-36 inches (71-91 cm). Weight 100-140 pounds (45-63 kg).

A larger bushbuck, brown in color, with spots rather than stripes. There is considerable variation in color and markings from different parts of the distribution range, and also among individuals. Bushbucks from mountain forests in Kenya (*delameri*) are dark brown with indistinct white markings. Tanzanian animals (*massaicus*) are paler with distinct rows of white spots on flanks and scattered spots on hindquarters. Females are more brightly colored and have more distinct markings.

**DISTRIBUTION** Kenya, except in the northwest; southern Somalia extending into southeastern Ethiopia along the Juba and Webi Shebeli rivers; and Tanzania.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *brunneus* (west of Mt. Kenya), *delameri* (northwest of Mt. Kenya), *eldomae* (Mau Forest), *fasciatus* (Juba and Webi Shebeli valleys in southern Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia), *haywoodi* (Nyeri), *insularis*,





### *Harnessed Bushbuck*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klimovich*

for taking a Harnessed Bushbuck

with a Rifle measuring 28

On a hunt in Cameroon, Garoua on 02/25/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/26/2010.

Your entry currently ranks *Number 94*, a Bronze Medal trophy

### **Tragelaphus scriptus scriptus**

The common name is from the harness pattern of spots and stripes on the flanks. It is somewhat misleading, because both Nile and Chobe bushbucks have similar patterns.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 26-30 inches (66-76 cm). Weight 70-100 pounds (32-45 kg).

The smallest race of bushbuck, with the smallest horns. Body and horns are smaller in the western parts of its distribution range, increasing in size toward the east. The ground color is a chestnut red, with the harness pattern very pronounced.



Uganda 2014

A 32-33

*(Tragelaphus scriptus bor)*

*Nile Bushbuck*

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 27-36 inches (68-91 cm). Weight 80-140 pounds (35-63 kg).

Similar to the harnessed bushbuck, but larger, with a lighter ground color and some stripes broken up into rows of spots.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Sudan, the Gambella region of extreme western Ethiopia, the northeast corner of Congo (K) bordering Sudan and Uganda, and northwestern Kenya.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *barkeri*, *bor*, *cottoni*, *dianae*, *dodingae*, *heterochrous*, *laticeps*, *locorinae*, *makalae*, *meridionalis*, *sassae* and *simplex*, with *bor* Heuglin, 1877 having priority.

The giant or Barker bushbuck (*barkeri*) of the Imatong Mountains in southeastern Sudan is a much larger animal with longer horns and may deserve a separate classification for record-keeping purposes, but hunting it has been impossible for many years because of the ongoing civil war.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Nile Bushbuck

with a Rifle measuring 43 6/8

On a hunt in Uganda on 02/21/2014

Measured by Gleb Ligachov on 11/23/2016.

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Gold Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 23, a Gold Medal trophy



*Chobe Bushbuck*

*Tragelaphus scriptus  
ornatus*

Named for hunter and author Roualeyn Gordon-Cumming, its European "discoverer in" 1850.

**DESCRIPTION**

Shoulder height 28-30 inches (71-76 cm).

Weight 90-120 pounds (41-55 kg).

A medium-sized bushbuck, reddish brown in color, with considerable local and individual variation in the pattern of spots and stripes. Some animals resemble Nile or even harnessed bushbucks in the extent of the harness pattern, while others are drab with few spots.

**DISTRIBUTION** Angola; northeastern Namibia including the Caprivi Strip; northern Botswana; Zambia; Katanga Province in southeastern Congo (K); Malawi; the Zambezi River drainage in northern and northwestern Zimbabwe; and adjacent parts of northern Mozambique.

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a *Chobe Bushbuck*  
with a Rifle measuring 41 1/8

On a hunt in *Zambia, Kafue Flats* on 10/01/2012  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2012.





<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>06/27.09</i>	<i>Namibia</i>
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## East African Giant Eland

Tanzania 2009

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a East African Eland

with a Rifle measuring 83 6/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Masailand on 11/07/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Your entry currently ranks Number 40, a Bronze Medal trophy



### Taurotragus oryx pattersonianus

Also called Patterson eland  
after British Col. J. H.  
Patterson, who slew the  
notorious man-eating lions  
of Tsavo, Kenya.

**DESCRIPTION** Somewhat darker and more rufus than the Cape and Livingstone elands, with the females more brightly colored. The white body stripes are plainly visible. There is a dark band on the backs of the forelegs above the knees, and the backs of the pasterns are brownish black. Younger adult males have a dark, narrow forehead tuft flanked with orange, and an incomplete white chevron below the eyes. The white face markings disappear in older bulls as the narrow frontal tuft grows into a broad, long-haired bush. East African eland usually have smaller horns than Cape or Livingstone elands.



# Forest Elephant



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Forest Elephant

with a Rifle measuring 60

On a hunt in Ethiopia, Awash on 06/21/2011

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 06/25/2011

Your entry currently ranks Number 5, a Gold Medal trophy



*Elefante Africano (Sp), Afrikanischer Elefant (G),  
Eléphant d'Afrique (F), Afrikaans olifant (Af).*  
"Elephant" is from the Greek *elaphus*, the Latin  
*elephantus*, for this animal.

**DESCRIPTION** Bush elephant: (*male*) Shoulder  
height 10-13 feet (300-400 cm). Weight  
9,000-13,000 pounds (4,000-6,000 kg). (*female*)  
Shoulder height 8-11 feet (240-340 cm). Weight  
5,000-8,000 pounds (2,200-3,500 kg). Forest  
elephant: (*male*) Shoulder height 5-1/2 to 9 feet  
(170-280 cm). Weight 2,600-8,000 pounds  
(1,200-3,500 kg). (*female*) Shoulder height 5-8  
feet (160-240 cm). Weight 2,000-6,500 pounds  
(900-3,000 kg).

The African elephant is larger than the Asian  
elephant (the one normally found in zoos and  
circuses), with much larger ears, a more convex  
forehead, a more sloping back so that the  
shoulders are the highest point of the animal, 21  
pairs of ribs (instead of 19), a maximum of 26  
vertebrae in the tail (instead of 33), and two  
prehensile projections at the tip of the trunk  
(instead of one).

There are two recognizable types of African  
elephants, the bush elephant and the forest  
elephant. They are so unlike that they would be  
considered separate species if they did not  
hybridize where their ranges overlap. The bush,  
or savanna, elephant is the larger, with larger  
ears that are triangular in shape, a larger skull,  
and thick tusks that curve forward. The forest

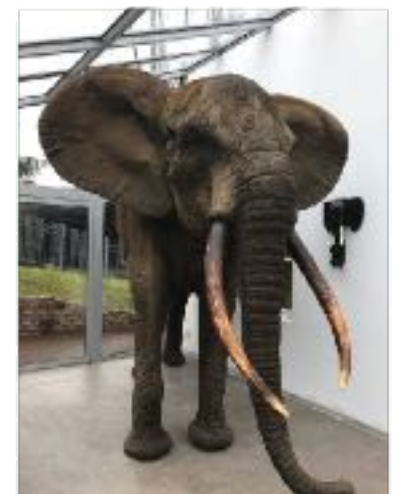
elephant is smaller, with smaller, more oval ears,  
a smaller skull, and tusks that are directed  
downward at an angle of 45 to 90 degrees.

**BEHAVIOR**  
Elephants are always in family groups, and  
daughters stay with their mothers for life.  
Most breed in the rainy season.

There is a gestation period of 18 months.  
Calves can walk within a few hours of  
birth. The herd is led by a matriarch.

Life expectancy is 50-70 years.

Elephants feed during evening, night and  
morning. They rest during midday, and normally  
sleep standing up. An adult male will consume  
about 375 pounds (170 kg) of leaves, twigs





## Pronghorn



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Pronghorn

with a Rifle measuring 73 7/8

On a hunt in USA, New Mexico on 09/01/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/02/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 188, a Bronze Medal trophy



*Berrendo* (Sp), *Gabelhornantelope* (G), *Antilocapre Américaine* (F). Usually called **antelope** or **pronghorn antelope** in North America (or "goat" by locals), none of which is correct. The generic name *Antilocapra*, which means antelope-goat, is also a misnomer because the pronghorn is neither antelope nor goat in the accepted biological sense. It is the sole survivor of a large group of prehistoric spiral-horned and fork-horned ungulates that populated North America one to two million years ago. The pronghorn is a strictly North American animal. It was never in South America, and did not arrive from Asia across the land bridge that once stretched across the Bering Sea, as did most other North American game animals; it was already here.

Like the bovids, deer, chevrotains, musk deer and giraffes, the pronghorn is a ruminant or cud-chewer, a plant-eater with a four-chambered stomach, one of which (the rumen) stores undigested food that is later passed back into the mouth, where it is chewed and swallowed a second time.

(Ruminants are able to take in a large quantity of rough forage in a short time, then retire to a safe hiding place to chew it thoroughly.) The pronghorn has a gall bladder. Like other ruminants, it lacks upper incisor and canine teeth, biting off its food between the lower incisors, which project more or less forward, and a hard pad on the upper gum, then grinding the cud with the premolars and molars.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 35-40 inches (89-102 cm). Weight 100-140 pounds (45-64 kg). Females weigh about 20 percent less than males. Dental formula is  $i0/3, c0/1, pm3/3, m3/3 (x2) = 32$ .



*Iberian Red Deer*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Iberian Red Deer

with a Rifle measuring 245

On a hunt in Spaine, Avila Mnts on 10/02/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/04/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 204, a Silver Medal trophy



**Ciervo Hispánico (Sp), Spanischer Rothirsch (G), Cerf d'Espagne (F).**

**DESCRIPTION** A smaller race, with stags weighing 180-220 pounds (82-100 kg). Compared to the European red deer, the coat is not as thick and is somewhat lighter in color. Antlers are not as long or heavy, but are still very fine, sometimes with as many as 18-20 points (or even more) and a high incidence of crowning.

**HABITAT** Deciduous forest and bush in highland areas. Also flat, sandy scrubland in the Coto de Dona region of southwestern Spain.

**DISTRIBUTION** Spain. There is also a small population in southeastern Portugal.

**REMARKS** Spain is estimated to have 350,000 red deer, with hunting excellent. Most (about 35,000 a season) are taken during *monterías*, which are elaborate drives involving many beaters and dogs over prepared ground. This is the classic method, rich with tradition, that is favored by many Spanish hunters. However, opportunities for good trophies are better when individual stags are glassed and stalked, especially during the rut or "roar" in the second half of September.







Or.n	Nr	Room	ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
155	227	V 1	1302839	M04	Continental (Inland) Black Bear	06/04/2012	Canada, B.C.	R		Ph.e.
181	230	V 2	1305621	M17	Mountain Caribou	08/31/2013	N.W.T., MacKenzie Mtns.	R		Ph.e.
182	87	V 3	1144617	M22	Western Canada Moose	09/03/2013	N.W.T., Mackenzie Mtns.	363 3/8"	278	B
223	84	V 4	1172956	M27	Mexican Desert Bighorn Sheep fr.r.	01/19/2016	Mexico, Caborca	174 5/8"	90	G
180	82	V 5	1144615	M30	Dall Sheep (free range)	08/29/2013	N.W.T., Mackenzie Mtns.	147"	217	B
130	124	V 6	1172926	E21	Iberian Mouflon	04/22/2010	Spain, Linares de Mora	134 1/8"	25	G
15	119	V 7	1118734	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	117 2/8"	199	B
129	125	V 8	1145533	E22	Aoudad or Barbary Sheep	04/17/2010	Spain, El Tochee	118 3/8"	61	B
79	104	V 9	1117803	L31	Multi-horned Sheep	05/03/2009	Argentina, Quehue	83 4/8"	99	S
80	100	V 10	1117800	L13	Feral Goat (free range)	05/03/2009	Argentina, Quehue	79"	35	G
193	158	V 11	1172923	A129	Konya Mouflon	10/13/2014	Turkey, Konya	129 3/8"	11	G
231	83	V 12	1172941	M31	Stone Sheep (free range)	08/13/2016	Canada	167 4/8"	78	G
203	117	V 13	1172957	E27	Southeastern Spanish Ibex	02/17/2015	Spain, Sierra Nevada	63 5/8"	164	B
214	161	V 14	1172952	A51	Gobi Argali	09/06/2015	Mongolia, Dornogovi	213 3/8"	28	G
17	127	V 15	1119099	E05	European Red Deer	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	371 1/8"	78	G
131	115	V 16	1144789	E12	Gredos Ibex	04/20/2010	Spain, Avila	84 5/8"	82	G
128	116	V 17	1144790	E25	Beceite Ibex	04/16/2010	Spain, Linares de Mora	71 6/8"	151	B
14	131	V 18	1119094	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	215 6/8"	314	S
16	133	V 19	1119096	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	242"	175	G
215	157	V 20	1172951	A79	Mid-Asian Ibex	09/09/2015	Mongolia, Khovd	114"	85	S
198	3	V 21	1172868	E24	Hybrid Ibex (Europe) CL	11/04/2014	Macedonia, Karadzica	40 3/8"	19	G
199	2	V 22	1172869	E11	Racka Sheep	11/04/2014	Macedonia, Karadzica	63 1/8"	21	S
197	118	V 23	1147669	E50	Himalayan Tahr (Europe)	11/03/2014	Macedonia, Tikves Lake	23"	43	B
195	114	V 24	1172870	E44	Kri-Kri Ibex (non-indigenous)	11/01/2014	Macedonia	81 5/8"	9	G
72	112	V 25	1118594	E19	European Bison (Eastern)	02/21/2009	Poland, Borki	66 4/8"	5	G
196	113	V 27	1147672	E33	Balkan Chamois	11/02/2014	Macedonia, Karadzica	25 4/8"	36	S
		V 28								
B 36	B 36	V 29			Ground Squirrel	07/04/2011	RSA			
B 39	B 39	V 30			Mongoose	07/05/2011	RSA			
		V 31			Markhor	03/04/17	Czech Rep			
241	88	V 32	1172953	M25	Eastern Canada Moose	10/15/2016	Newfoundland, Cloud River	235 1/8"	180	B
236	194	V 33	1172866	N138	American Bison	09/10/2016	Sask., Briercrest	63 6/8"		Ph.e.



V 1

Canada 2012

## Continental Black Bear

Oso negro (Sp), Schwarzbär (G), Ours noir, Baribal (F). The American black bear has been divided into two subspecies; Continental (Inland) Black Bear and the Coastal (Pacific) Black Bear. The division was made because the Coastal Black Bear is, on average, bigger than the Continental (Inland) Black Bear. This is due to the rich and ubiquitous food source of fish, mostly salmon.

The American black bear is the only bear endemic to North America and has the largest population of any bear in the world.

**DESCRIPTION** (male) Head and body length 4-1/2 to 6 feet (1.4 to 1.8 m). Tail length 4-5 inches (10.2 to 12.7 cm). Shoulder height 28-37 inches (70-94 cm). Weight 200-300 pounds (90-135 kg), occasionally much more. In parts of the eastern United States where food is abundant, individuals have weighed 500 or even 600 pounds (227-272 kg). Females average about 20 percent smaller than males. Chromosome count is 74.

The smallest North American bear, its name refers to the most common color phase, which is a uniform black with a brown muzzle and often a splash of white on the chest. Other color phases, which usually occur in western parts of North America, vary through several shades of brown to a pale cinnamon. Several color phases can occur in the same geographic area or even in the same litter. The so-called glacier bear (given the subspecific name *emmonsii* by Dall in 1895) is a rare bluish-gray color phase that occurs only near Yakutat, Alaska, where it provides limited hunting opportunities. Rarest color phase is the all-white (but not albino) Kermode bear (named *kermodei* by Hornaday in 1905) found only on islands off the northwest coast of British Columbia and protected by law. These are now regarded as color phases only; neither *emmonsii* nor *kermodei* is considered a valid subspecies today.

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Continental Black Bear

with a Rifle measuring 40

On a hunt in Canada, B C on 06/04/2012

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy





Canada 2013

*Mountain Caribou*

Rangifer tarandus caribou

The mountain caribou is one of three regional caribou categories established for record-keeping by dividing the subspecies caribou into geographic groups based on antler size and shape.

These categories were established by the Boone & Crockett Club and have come to be accepted by hunters everywhere. (The other two regional categories are Quebec-Labrador caribou and woodland caribou. All three are classified as woodland caribou [*R. t. caribou*] by scientists.)

**DESCRIPTION** The largest-bodied caribou. Bulls stand 50-55 inches (127-140 cm) at the shoulder, and weigh as much as 600 pounds (272 kg). The color is a fairly dark chocolate-brown, with a lighter-colored throat mane that turns almost white in late season. Mountain caribou grow the heaviest antlers of the species, but tend not to have very wide spreads.

*SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klímovich*

*For taking a Continental Black Bear  
with a Rifle measuring 40*

*On a hunt in Canada, NWT on 08/31/2013*

*Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy*





## Western Canada Moose



Alce Canadense occidentalis (Sp), Kanada Elch (G), Elan du Canada (F).  
**DESCRIPTION** The second-largest of the world's moose, exceeded only by the Alaska-Yukon subspecies. Large bulls will measure 6-7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 m) at the top of the hump, and have been said to weigh as much as 1,500 pounds (680 kg), although this is probably excessive. The antlers are smaller and less massive than those of the Alaska-Yukon race. The general color is a rusty brown.  
**BEHAVIOR** Solitary except when mating, or a cow with her recent offspring, living by itself in a small home range. Not territorial. Mates in September and October, with bulls displaying and fighting for dominance and taking one female at a time. Bulls can be dangerous during the rut, and unarmed humans may be at risk. Calves are born in May and June, frequently twins, though often a single and occasionally triplets. Females can breed until about 18 years of age. Maximum longevity is 27 years.

A browser, depending on woody vegetation-notably willow, poplar, balsam, aspen and birch-eating leaves, twigs and bark. Feeds on aquatic vegetation by wading into lakes and streams, often submerging completely to feed on the bottom. Vision is poor, with stationary objects seemingly not recognized at all. Senses of smell and hearing are excellent. Active throughout the day, but with peaks at dawn and dark. Despite its ungainly appearance, the moose is nimble and surefooted. Able to cross swamps and quicksand where other animals would mire. Its normal gait is a quiet, careful walk, but can maintain a speed of 35 mph (56 km/h) for a considerable distance. Has great endurance, able to run up mountainsides or through deep snow or downed timber for miles. An excellent swimmer. Silent except during the rut, when sexes call to each other with grunts and moans. Principal predator is the wolf, with grizzly in a lesser role. As number of wolves are required to bring down a moose, healthy adults are often attacked; calves and sick or aged adults are not necessarily preferred prey.



Canada 2016

*Eastern Canada Moose**Alces alces americana*

Alce canadense oriental (Sp), Kanada Elch (G), Elan du Canada (F). Sometimes called black moose.

**DESCRIPTION** Slightly smaller than the western Canada moose, with significantly smaller antlers, and a darker, blackish-brown coloration and reduced saddle area.

**BEHAVIOR** Solitary except when mating, or a cow with her recent offspring, living by itself in a small home range. Not territorial. Mates in September and October, with bulls displaying and fighting for dominance and taking one female at a time. Bulls can be dangerous during the rut, and unarmed humans may be at risk. Calves are born in May and June, frequently twins, though often a single and occasionally triplets. Females can breed until about 18 years of age.

Maximum longevity is 27 years.

A browser, depending on woody vegetation— notably willow, poplar, balsam, aspen and birch—eating leaves, twigs and bark. Feeds on aquatic vegetation by wading into lakes and streams, often submerging completely to feed on the bottom. Vision is poor, with stationary objects seemingly not recognized at all. Senses of smell and hearing are excellent. Active throughout the day, but with peaks at dawn and dark. Despite its ungainly appearance, the moose is nimble and surefooted. Able to cross swamps and quicksand where other animals would mire. Its normal gait is a quiet, careful walk, but can maintain a speed of 35 mph (56 km/h) for a considerable distance. Has great endurance, able to run up mountainsides or through deep snow or downed timber for miles. An excellent swimmer. Silent except during the rut, when sexes call to each other with grunts and moans. Principal predator is the wolf, with grizzly in a lesser role. As number of wolves are required to bring down a moose, healthy adults are often attacked; calves and sick or aged adults are not necessarily preferred prey.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Eastern Canada Moose

with a Rifle measuring 236 1/8

On a hunt in Canada, New Foundland on 10/15/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/16/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 18, a Bronze Medal trophy



## Mexican Desert Bighorn Sheep

*Ovis canadensis mexicana*

**DESCRIPTION** Three subspecies or varieties of desert bighorn occur in Mexico. These subspecies are formally recognized by zoologists and have scientific validity. Their validity is based on anatomical differences and biographical considerations. All three subspecies in Mexico are based on specimens originally from Mexico and form the basis for recognized regional differences among them. The adult body weight of the male is 150-200 lbs. whereas the weight of the female is 100-125lbs. The body length of the adult is 50 to 62 inches and the height at the shoulder is 32-40 inches. The male's horns become a full curl by 7 to 8 years of age and have a spread of up to 33 inches and can weigh 30lbs. The female horns are smaller than the rams and never exceed half a curl.

The Mexican desert bighorn sheep has a smooth coat of brittle guard hairs and short, gray, crimped fleece under fur.

The fur is pale brown and pales in appearance than the bighorn sheep of the United States.

**HABITAT** All of the areas where they can be found are desert that consist of low, arid plains separated by barren, often detached mountains. Sometimes it is referred to as a tree desert because of the sizeable trees and treelike cacti. Temperatures range from about  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $50^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in January to about  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $85^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in July. The rainfall averages from a mere trace in the west to 25cm (10in.) in the east. Elevations range from sea level to merely 1500 m (5000 ft.). Characteristic plants are palo verdes, ironwood, mesquite, and the saguaro or giant cactus.

**Mexico 2016**

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Mexican Desert Bighorn Sheep  
with a Rifle measuring 174 5/8

On a hunt in Mexico, Caborca on 01/19/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 01/21/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 90, a Gold Medal trophy





Canada 2013

## Dall Sheep

*Carnero de Dall* (Sp), *Dallschaf*, *Alaska Schneeschaf* (G), *Mouflon du Dall* (F). Named in 1884 for American zoologist William H. Dall. Also called white sheep.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height about 38 inches (97 cm). Weight about 180 pounds (82 kg). Females are considerably smaller. Dall sheep are somewhat smaller and slimmer than Stone sheep.

The Dall sheep is pure white, with amber hoofs and horns. The horns are slimmer than in other North American sheep, more triangular in cross section and relatively longer. Horn conformation varies with the region, some ranges featuring sheep with tight curls, others with more flare; however, the typical mature Dall ram has horns that flare outward at the tips after making a full curl. Females have short, slender horns.

**HABITAT** Alpine country, including glacier edges, below permanent snow line. Essential elements are steep, rugged cliffs and rock outcroppings for escape from predators, and nearby meadows for feeding.

**DISTRIBUTION** Most of Alaska's mountain ranges; the extreme northwestern corner of British Columbia; the northern and western Yukon Territory; and the Mackenzie Mountains in the Northwest Territories.

**REMARKS** The elegant Dall ram is currently the least difficult and least expensive North American sheep to hunt, even though 27 percent of Alaska's sheep population is now totally protected in national parks and monuments. Dall sheep numbers are high and are stable throughout their range. Being white, they are easy to spot (except on snow), which is a distinct advantage when hunting them as compared with other sheep. Most hunts in Alaska are conducted on foot from fly-in camps, as there are only a few horse outfits in the state. All hunts in the Yukon and northwestern British Columbia are horse hunts, often for several species. The Northwest Territories offers horse hunts, and also riverboat hunts and strenuous backpack hunts. On horse hunts, the horses are used only on the approach, with the actual stalk made on foot.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *kenaiensis* (Kenai sheep) of Alaska's Kenai Peninsula, which Cowan regarded as a valid subspecies, while others disagree. It is smaller than other Dall sheep but otherwise identical.

The white Dall sheep and the larger gray-black Stone sheep intergrade in northwestern British Columbia and the central Yukon, with a great many color variations resulting. As it would be impossible to draw a line where Dall sheep end and Stone sheep begin, our rule for record-keeping purposes is that a Dall sheep may have no dark hairs whatever, except on the tail. Any sheep that is not pure white (other than the tail) will be treated as a Stone sheep. This follows long-established hunting tradition.





*Musmon, Mufló (Sp), Mufflon (G), Mouflon (F).*

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height 26-30 inches (66-76 cm). Weight 70-100 pounds (32-45 kg). Females are a little smaller.

One of the world's smallest wild sheep, resembling a slim domestic sheep except that it has a normal coat of hair, any wool being concealed beneath. Upper parts are reddish-brown with a pale (almost white) saddle patch in the winter coat. Underparts, rump, lower legs and muzzle are white. There is dark neck ruff but no bib. The horns usually grow in a tight circle, with the tips turned inward toward the face and broomed back to about a three-quarter curl. In a purebred European mouflon, the tip-to-tip spread should not be the widest spread. Females sometimes grow small horns, but usually do not.

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious. Females with young form year-round flocks; mature males have separate flocks. During the mating season in October-November, individual males join the females after battling for dominance. Lambs (usually one, sometimes twins) are born five months later. Females are sexually mature when less than one year old. Mainly a grazer, but browses to an extent. Feeds largely at night, resting by day in thick cover. Vision and hearing are excellent, sense of smell less so. A good runner. Alert and wary where hunted, and has good learning ability.

**Spaine 2010**

*Iberian Mouflon*



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Book Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a *Iberian Mouflon*

with a Rifle measuring 133 7/8

On a hunt in *Spain, Linares de Mora* on 04/22/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/22/2010

Your entry currently ranks **Number 18**, a Gold Medal trophy



Austria 2008

*Muflon, Musmon, Mufló (Sp), Mufflon (G),  
Mouflon (F).*

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Shoulder height 26-30 inches (66-76 cm). Weight 70-100 pounds (32-45 kg). Females are a little smaller.

One of the world's smallest wild sheep, resembling a slim domestic sheep except that it has a normal coat of hair, any wool being concealed beneath. Upper parts are reddish-brown with a pale (almost white) saddle patch in the winter coat. Underparts, rump, lower legs and muzzle are white. There is dark neck ruff but no bib. The horns usually grow in a tight circle, with the tips turned inward toward the face and broomed back to about a three-quarter curl. In a purebred European mouflon, the tip-to-tip spread should not be the widest spread. Females sometimes grow small horns, but usually do not.



Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/17/2009.  
Your entry currently ranks Number 160, a Silver Medal trophy.

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/17/2009.  
Your entry currently ranks Number 182, a Silver Medal trophy.





Spaine 2010

Arrui, Bé de Berbería (Sp), Mähnschaf (G), Mouflon à manchettes (F). "Aoudad" seems to be an anglicization of the Tunisian *udad* for this animal. "Barbary" is from the Berber (*Barbar* in Arabic) people of northwestern Africa.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 36-40 inches (91-102 cm). Weight 200-250 pounds (90-115 kg). Females are much smaller.

Biologically intermediate between a sheep and a goat, the aoudad is a strongly built animal with a short mane on neck and shoulders, and long, flowing hair on throat, chest, forelegs (where it forms pantaloons or chaps) and tail. Overall coloration is sandy brown with paler underparts. The thick, sheeplike horns (both sexes) are triangular in section and supracervical, which means they curve to form a semicircle above the neck. Females are lighter in color, and have much smaller horns and less hair.

**DISTRIBUTION** Introduced on several properties in Spain and elsewhere in Europe. The Sierra Espuña National Park in Spain has a free-ranging population of about 1,500.

**REMARKS** The aoudad is native to the desert mountains of the Sahara region of northern Africa. It is a superb game animal, exceptionally challenging when free-ranging and difficult even where fenced.

*Aoudad or Barbary Sheep*





Ovis aries

Also called four-horned sheep, or Jacob sheep (biblical).

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height about 34 inches (86 cm). Weight 100-125 pounds (45-57 kg).

A breed, or breeds, of short-tailed, woolly domestic sheep in which the male normally has four horns, though sometimes as many as five or six. The two upper horns are larger and can grow in almost any direction; the two lower horns are smaller and are usually mouflon-shaped. A great variety of horn configurations can occur, even in the same flock. Females are hornless in some areas, but may grow short, mouflon-shaped horns in other areas. Multi-horned sheep come in a variety of colors, including shades of black, brown, gray and white, and many individuals are piebald (spotted or blotched).

**DISTRIBUTION** Private properties in Argentina.

### *Multi-horned Sheep*



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to  
**Mechislav Klimovitch**

for taking a Multi-horned Sheep

with a X/LF measuring 43 4/8

On a hunt in Argentina, Quilmes on 04/09/2009

Measured by Alexander Popov on 04/10/2009

Your entry currently ranks Member 615 a Silver Medal trophy.



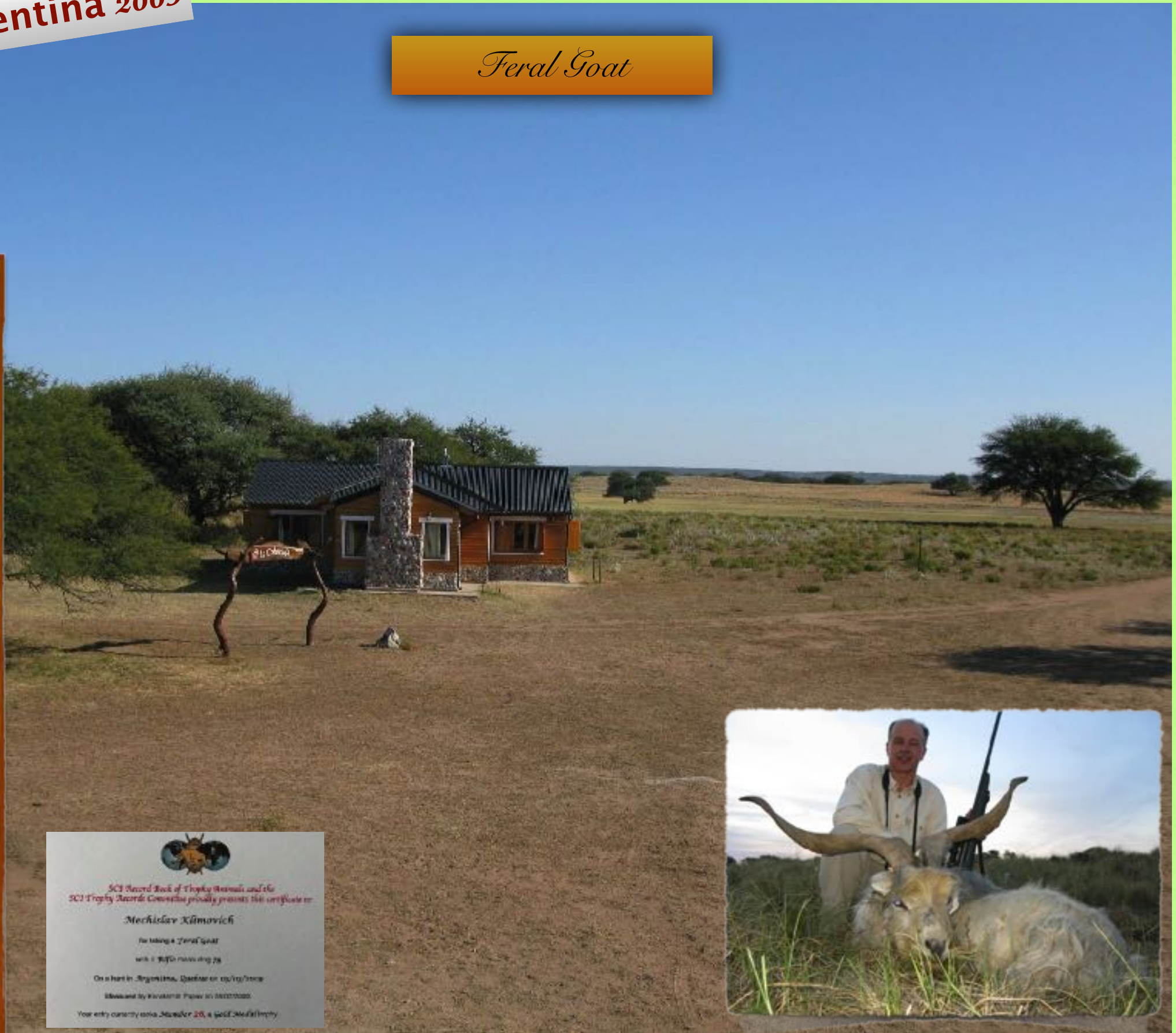
*Feral Goat*

Cabra cimarrón (Sp),  
Verwilderteziegen (G), Chèvre  
sauvage (F).

**DESCRIPTION** These are domestic goats living in the wild, either from releases or escapes from confinement. As a number of breeds are represented, there is a variety of colors, from reddish-yellow and reddish-gray to partly or all black, and partly or all white. Goats from the Juan Fernández Islands have a black dorsal stripe and a transverse shoulder stripe. The horns resemble horizontal corkscrews, rising somewhat from the top of the head, then sweeping sideways in a tight spiral of up to three turns. Horns are homonymous, which means that the right horn grows in a right-hand spiral, the left horn in a left-hand spiral.

**DISTRIBUTION** Locally, from Venezuela south to the southern tip of Argentina. Widespread in Chile.

**REMARKS** Domestic goats have been introduced throughout the world and have become feral in many places. The first goats in South America may have been put ashore in 1572 on the Juan Fernández Islands off the coast of Chile by the Spanish navigator of that name.





Turkey 2014

*Konya Mouflon*

*Ovis gmelini anatolica* Sometimes called central Anatolian mouflon. **DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height about 30 inches (76 cm), weight about 110 pounds (50 kg). Females are considerably smaller. Overall color is reddish-brown, with the chest and front of upper forelegs a darker brown. There is a narrow brown flank band and a grayish saddle patch. Underparts, rump patch, lower legs, muzzle, area around the eyes, and inside of ears are white. No bib. As in the Cyprian and Armenian mouflons, the horns are supracervical, curving above and behind the neck. Females are hornless.



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

*This certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klimovich*

*For taking a Konya Mouflon*

*with a Rifle measuring 129 3/8*

*On a hunt in Turkey, Konya on 10/13/2014*

*Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/15/2014*

*Your entry currently ranks Number 11, a Gold Medal trophy*



Canada, BC 2016

**Ovis dalli stoneli**

Named in 1897 for its scientific discoverer, Montana naturalist A.J. Stone.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height about 40 inches (102 cm). Weight 180-220 pounds (80-100 kg), exceptionally as much as 250 pounds (113 kg). Females are considerably smaller.

The Stone sheep has been aptly described by Geist as "a Dall sheep in evening dress." It is a handsome animal, differing from the Dall mainly by not being white. Individuals vary greatly in color and pattern, ranging from almost white in the north through shades of gray and brown to nearly black in southern areas.

(Sheep that appear black at a distance actually have a brownish tinge at close range.) Sheep of various colors may be found in the same group. The head, and often the neck, are a lighter color than the body. The muzzle, belly, backs of legs, and rump are white. The tail is black, and is usually connected by a dark band to the dark hairs of the back. Older rams sometimes have a dark band across, or partially across, the white belly. Horns are brown or dark amber and exhibit considerable variation in size and shape. The age rings are more clearly defined than in Dall or bighorn rams. Females have short, slim horns.

**HABITAT** Similar to that of Dall sheep.

**DISTRIBUTION** Northern British Columbia north of the Peace River, extending northward into the Yukon Territory, Alaska, and the Northwest Territories.

**REMARKS** Stone sheep hunts are more expensive than those for Dall sheep, and there are fewer licenses available. All hunts are conducted with horses, and can often be arranged to include other species as well. The famous Chadwick ram, taken near the Muskwa River in 1936 and considered by many sportsmen to be the finest North American big game trophy, is a Stone sheep.

*Stone Sheep*

SC1 Record Book of Animals and the  
SC1 Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Stone Sheep

with a Rifle measuring 167 4/8

On a hunt in Canada, BC on 13/08/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 15/08/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 178, a Gold Medal trophy



Spane 2015

*SE. Spanish Ibex***Capra pyrenaica hispanica**

The southeastern Spanish ibex is one of three categories established for record-keeping purposes by splitting Mediterranean ibex (subspecies *hispanica*) into geographical groups based on horn size and shape. (The other two are Beceite ibex and Ronda ibex.)

**DESCRIPTION** Smaller and lighter in color than the Beceite and Gredos types, but larger and darker than the Ronda type. Horn size and shape vary considerably from place to place, with those from the Sierra Nevada generally the largest. Horns from Tejada-Almijara tend to be the most distinctive, forming a circle with the tips growing toward the neck like those of a mouflon. The keel is smooth, making the horns almost round in cross-section.

**DISTRIBUTION** The mountains and reserves of Tejada, Almijara, Sierra Nevada, Lujar, Cazorla, and Muela de Cortes in southeastern Spain.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Southeastern Spanish Ibex  
with a Rifle measuring 63 5/8

On a hunt in Spain, Sierra Nevada on 02/17/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/19/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 104, a Bronze Medal trophy



## Mongolia 2015

*Gobi Argali*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Gobi Argali

with a Rifle measuring 213 3/8

On a hunt in Mongolia, Dornogovi on 09/06/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/07/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 28, a Gold Medal trophy

*Ovis ammon darwini*

*Argali del Gobi* (Sp), *Gobi Argali* (G), *Argali du Gobi* (F). Sometimes called Mongolian argali or Darwin argali. Subspecific name is after British naturalist Charles R. Darwin.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 41-46 inches (104-117 cm). Weight 300 pounds (135 kg) or more.

One of the largest argalis, with horns similar to those of an Altai argali, being nearly as massive but a little shorter. Upper parts are a variegated yellowish-brown; the flanks and front of thighs are a more uniform darker brown. The sides are buff, the rump patch light buff and diffuse, the tail with a brown center line, the belly whitish, and the muzzle, sides of face and upper throat a grizzled grayish-brown. This subspecies does not grow a neck ruff.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Gobi Desert in southern Mongolia and northern China.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes the named races *darwini* (southern Gobi), *dauricus*, *intermedia* (central Gobi), *kozlovi* (Ala Shan mountains), *mongolica* (Mongolia) and *przevalskii* (Saylyugem Range), with *darwini* Przewalski, 1883 having priority.



Austria 2008

*European Red Deer**Cervus elaphus hippelaphus*

**DESCRIPTION** The largest of all red deer, with the finest specimens as regards weight and quality of antlers coming from Poland, Hungary, Romania and the former Yugoslavia. Stags weighing 600-660 pounds (272-300 kg) have been taken, as have antlers with 20 or more points and weighing more than 22 pounds (10 kg) including the frontal bone, or 26 pounds (12 kg) on the cleaned skull. The antlers are usually darker than those from other red deer.

**DISTRIBUTION** Mainland Europe (except for Scandinavia and the Iberian Peninsula) as far east as the Crimean Peninsula and southern Russia. Also in England and Ireland, and in Scotland south of a line between Glasgow and Edinburgh. (The latter are classified as Scottish red deer by biologists, but are treated here as European red deer-the larger form-because of the possibility of hybridization.) European red deer have also been introduced in several hunting reserves in areas of European Russia where they are not native.

**REMARKS** For the most memorable experience, the sportsman should probably make his hunt in the mountains of eastern Europe during the roar. If all goes well, he could find himself surrounded by roaring stags that are some of the finest in the world, and see antlers that are unaffordable for most sportsmen.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes the *montanus* race from eastern Europe, which some authorities consider a separate subspecies, and *braueri* from Crimea, which some regard as intermediate between the European *hippelaphus* and the Mideastern *maral*.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a European Red Deer

with a Kill measuring 321 1/8

On a hunt in Austria, Miesenbach on 01/06/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 27/10/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 49, a Gold Medal trophy.





**Capra pyrenaica  
victoriae**

Sometimes called  
western Spanish ibex  
or Central Plateau  
ibex.

**DESCRIPTION** After  
the Beceite ibex, the  
Gredos ibex is the  
largest and darkest in  
color and has the  
largest horns.  
Typically, the horns  
are lyre-shaped with a  
pronounced curve and  
a spiral turn of more  
than 180 degrees.  
Horn thickness  
decreases  
progressively from the  
base to the very thin  
tip. While this is the  
typical Gredos horn  
conformation, other  
horn shapes may be  
found in this region  
and even in the same  
herd.

**DISTRIBUTION**  
Mountains in west-  
central Spain,  
especially the Gredos  
and Batuecas  
mountains.

*Gredos Ibex*



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Book Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Gredos Ibex

with a Talla measuring 84 5/8

On a hunt in Spain, Avila on 04/20/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/15/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 62, a Gold Medal trophy



Spane 2010

*Beceite Ibex*  
(*Pyrenaica hispanica*)

The Beceite ibex is one of three categories established for record-keeping purposes by splitting Mediterranean ibex (subspecies *hispanica*) into geographical groups based on horn size and shape. (The other two are southeastern Spanish ibex and Ronda ibex.)

**DESCRIPTION** This is the largest and darkest type with the largest horns. Typically, the horns are straighter than in Gredos ibex and have a spiral turn of less than 180 degrees. Horn thickness remains constant for half the length, then decreases toward the tip, which is not as thin as in the Gredos race. While this is the typical Beceite horn conformation, other horn shapes may be found in this region and even in the same herd.

**DISTRIBUTION** Mountains of Beceite and Tortosa in northeastern Spain.





V 18-19

Austria 2008

## European Fallow Deer



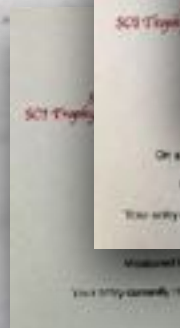
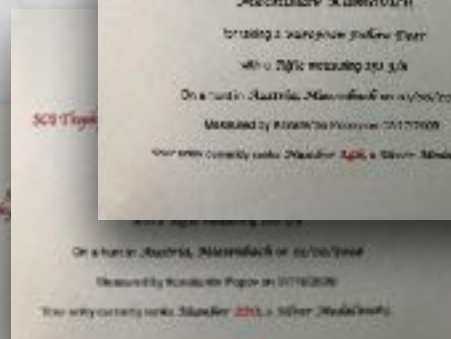
Gamo (Sp), Damhirsch, Damwild (G), Daim (F). "Fallow" is from the Old English *fealu*, a light yellowish-brown color.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height 36 inches (91 cm). Weight 140-200 pounds (64-91 kg). Females are smaller.

European fallow deer have more color variations than any other deer, the four principal ones being (1) common or spotted or brown--a summer coat of rich brown with many white spots and lighter underparts, changing to dark gray-brown in winter with spots barely visible; (2) menil--pale fawn with white spots; (3) white (but not albino); and (4) black--not actually black, but very dark brown. There are also many intermediate color variations. Lighter-colored males will have antler velvet that is gray, cream or pink, whereas dark-colored bucks have dark velvet. The antlers have brow and trez tines (bez tines are usually absent) and are well palmated at the top, with a number of tines coming off the rear edge of the palmation. Males have a prominent Adam's apple.

**DISTRIBUTION** Free-ranging in a number of areas in Peru, Chile and Argentina. Also on private properties in Argentina and Chile.

**REMARKS** Fossils reveal that fallow deer, or something very similar, lived in many parts of Europe during the Pleistocene, mostly (if not entirely) dying out during the last glaciation when most of Europe was covered by ice. Modern fallow deer are believed to have originated in the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, the island of Rhodes, and Anatolia (Asian Turkey), and to have been introduced (or reintroduced?) in many other parts of Europe by the Romans, or perhaps by the earlier Phoenicians. Fallow deer have also been introduced in many other places with the result that they now are found in the wild in 38 countries on six continents.





*Mid Asian Ibex*

Sometimes called Tian Shan ibex, although this describes only part of this animal's range.

**DESCRIPTION** This subspecies can be the largest in size and grow the largest horns. Males can weigh as much as 285 pounds (130 kg), or even more.

Its coloration is very different from that of the Siberian and Gobi ibexes. In winter coat, most adult males are a cinnamon-brown color of varying intensity, becoming browner and duller on the flanks, shoulders and thighs. There usually is a dark, well-developed dorsal stripe, and also a light-colored saddle patch that can vary in size, shape and location. A very dark flank band separates the brown flanks from the whitish belly. There is a distinct brown band on the front surface of the forelegs, a lighter one on the hind legs. The head is lighter than the flanks-actually somewhat grayish-and the beard is brown. However, there is a good deal of individual variation in color and markings. Some animals are darker or lighter, and some are a uniform light gray color. The dorsal stripe may be wide, narrow, or absent entirely. The saddle patch may be light or dark, large or small, on the neck or shoulder instead of the small of the back, absent entirely, or there may be more than one patch.

Females seldom if ever have a saddle patch.

**DISTRIBUTION** The Pamir, Alai, Transalai and Tian Shan mountains in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and China.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes the following races: *alaiana*, *almasyi*, *merzbacheri*, and *transalaiana*, with *alaiana* Noack, 1902 having priority.

*SCT Record Book of Animals and the  
SCT Record Committee proudly presents*

*This certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klimovich*

*For taking a Mid-Asian Ibex*

*with a Rifle measuring 114*

*On a hunt in Mongolia, Khovd on 09/09/2015*

*Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/10/2015*

*Your entry currently ranks Number 85, a Silver Medal trophy*





*Hybrid Ibex*

Cabra hibrida ( Sp. ); Ziegenmischling ( G );  
Chevre melangé ( F )

These ibex are a cross-breed between the "Kri-Kri Ibex" and a "Feral Goat". They live in the wild, many of these populations have been feral for centuries.

DESCRIPTION ( male ) Shoulder height about 32 inches ( 81 cm ). Weight 100-140 pounds ( 45-64 kg ). Males grow a large, shaggy chin beard. Females are on average 20 % smaller. The Hybrid Ibex browses on leaves, twigs and weeds and is therefore a highly destructive feeder. Able to climb trees and feed in the branches. They are diurnal and all their senses are good. These are sturdy, powerful animals with an outer coat of long, coarse hair and an undercover of fine wool. The coloration is very specific for these animals: yellowish-clear tan body colour, with an distinctive "black cross" going from the front limbs across the center of the body towards the hind legs. Warning: "Hybrid Ibex" that show a different coloration or have more than two skin colors will be classified by SCI as "Feral Goat ( Europe )." The Hybrid Ibex have a distinctive horn formation: they rise upward and backward from the skull, then spread sideways in a tight homonymous spiral.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

*This certificate to:*

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Hybrid Ibex

with a Rifle measuring 40 3/8

On a hunt in Macedonia, Karadzica on 11/04/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/05/2012

Your entry currently ranks Number 19, a Gold Medal trophy



*Ovis aries stephisceros hungaricus*  
 Magyar racka juh (Hungarian);  
 also known as  
 Hortobágyer Zackelschaf  
 (German); Hortobágyi racka juh  
 (Hungarian); *ovis aries*  
*stephisceros hortobágyiensis*  
 (Latin); Racka Sheep or Puszta  
 Markhor (English).

DESCRIPTION (male) Shoulder  
 height approx. 27 inches (70  
 centimeters). Weight: 120 to 165  
 pounds (55 to 75 kilos). Females  
 are approx. 15 % smaller.

Historic evidence was found that  
 these sheep have accompanied,  
 in semi-domesticated form, the  
 Magyar tribes since the early  
 9th Century. It originates from  
 central Asia and was introduced  
 to mainland Europe via  
 Turkey. For many centuries it was  
 the traditional sheep of the lower  
 Hungarian flatlands.

In 1903 these sheep were near  
 extinction. A program was  
 developed to keep these sheep in  
 a semi-nomadic and wild state  
 and in the past 100 years their  
 numbers have recuperated  
 dramatically. The wool of these  
 sheep is rather hairy and animals  
 in different colorations are known,  
 predominantly however these  
 sheep are either black (20 % of  
 the known population) or  
 completely white.

Both sexes grow horns, with the  
 males growing these approx. 60  
 % larger than the females. An  
 adult male will have horns of  
 approx. 30 inches of  
 length (75-80 centimeters). The  
 horns rise upwards and then  
 obliquely from the skull in an  
 extremely tight corkscrew spiral.

## Racka Sheep

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
 SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
 This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Racka Sheep  
 with a Rifle measuring 63 1/8

On a hunt in Macedonia, Karadzica on 11/04/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/05/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 21, a Silver Medal trophy





Macedonia 2012

*Himalayan Tahr*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Himalayan Tahr

with a Rifle measuring 23

On a hunt in Macedonia, Tikves Lake on 11/03/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/05/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 25, a Bronze Medal trophy

*Hemitragus jemlahicus*

*Tar del Himalaya* (Sp), *Himalaya Tahr* (G), *Tahr de l'Himalaya* (F).

The English derivation of the Nepali name for this animal may be spelled "tahr" or "thar." Neither is "correct," but "tahr" is preferred by most English-language publications.

**DESCRIPTION** (male) Shoulder height 36-40 inches (140-155 cm). Weight 200-220 pounds (90-100 kg). A medium-sized, powerfully built animal with a full coat of hair and a shaggy mane around the neck and shoulders and extending to the knees. The overall coloration varies, but in most cases is a dark reddish-brown with a yellowish mane and a dark, sometimes indistinct, dorsal stripe. The horns (both sexes) are short, stout, laterally flattened, keeled in front and curved backward to a tapered point. The female is a good deal smaller than the male, lacks a mane and has smaller horns.

**DISTRIBUTION** Private properties in Austria.

**REMARKS** One of the three species of tahrs, all native to Asia, the Himalayan tahr is native to a narrow strip along the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Pakistan, India and Nepal, where it is an outstanding game animal



*Kri-kri Ibex*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Kri-Kri Ibex  
with a Rifle measuring 81 5/8

On a hunt in Macedonia on 11/01/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/02/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 8, a Gold Medal trophy

## Capra aegagrus

SCI designates the Kri-Kri's hunted on the Mediterranean Islands, mainly in Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, as "Indigenous." All other Kri-Kri hunted in Europe, namely in estates on the mainland are defined by SCI as "Non-Indigenous."

Bezoar (Sp), Bezoarziege, Pasang (G), Chèvre à bézoard, Pasang, Egagre (F).

Called wild goat by biologists, who consider it the ancestor of the domestic goat and not a true ibex; however, it is commonly called an ibex by hunters and local residents worldwide. DESCRIPTION The bezoar is a handsome, relatively slender animal with blackish-brown markings that contrast with the lighter overall color. Summer coat is reddish-brown, turning ashy gray in winter in adult males. Underparts and back of legs are white. The dark blackish areas include a dorsal stripe, shoulder stripes, flank stripes, front of legs, chest, tail, throat, face and beard. Callouses develop on the knees and sometimes on the chest. Males are characterized by large, scimitar-shaped, laterally compressed horns. The front edge is a sharp keel with a number of bold, sharp-edged, widely separated knobs. The female has short, slender horns and no beard; it is colored brownish-tan at all seasons, with a dark stripe from eye to muzzle.



## European Bison

*Bisonte Europeo* (Sp), *Wisent* (G), *Bison d'Europe* (F). Its closest relative is the American bison, a separate species.

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Shoulder height 6-6-1/2 feet (1.8 to 2.0 m). Weight 1,750-2,000 pounds (794-907 kg). Females are considerably smaller, weighing 1,100-1,300 pounds (499-590 kg).

The wisent is the largest European game animal. Both sexes have a high hump on the shoulders and a short, broad head that is carried low. The body is relatively narrow, especially in the hindquarters. There is a mane of coarse, woolly hair on shoulders and neck, a short beard and a tasseled tail. Color is a uniformly dark brown. Both sexes have short horns that curve out and up from the side of the head. Females have slender horns, a thinner neck and a smaller hump than males.

Compared with the North American bison, the wisent is a taller, longer-legged animal with weaker forequarters and stronger hindquarters, and it has straighter horns, a shorter mane and a longer, bushier tail.

BEHAVIOR Lives in herds of 10-30 led by an old bull. Old animals of both sexes are often solitary. Mates during August-September with one calf born the following May-June. Sexually mature at age 2-3. Females give birth every 1-2 years. Longevity in the wild about 20 years, in captivity as much as 40 years.

A woodland browser and grazer, feeding on leaves, buds, twigs, acorns and grasses. Usually travels at a walk, but can run well enough if necessary. Swims well. Sense of smell is very good, hearing good, eyesight not as good. Shy and difficult to approach in the wild.

HABITAT Deciduous forest with scattered open glades.

DISTRIBUTION Once widespread over much of Europe, it was exterminated in the wild in the 1920', then reintroduced from captive stock. Herds in Eastern Europe (Poland, Belarus, Russia, Estonia, Letonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria) it is believed to be purebred from the original captive stock. In Western Europe (all countries, except those named under the "Eastern Europe" geographical description) the origin of the "European Bison" is unknown of, with possibilities of interbreeding with Caucasian Bison and American Bison. SCI has therefore decided to split the "European Bison" category into an "Eastern" and a "Western" geographic description.

TAXONOMIC NOTES & STATUS Although a few biologists treat the European bison as a subspecies of North American bison, we follow the majority who regard it as a separate species. There were two subspecies: *bonasus*, which is the typical European bison, and *caucasicus*, the Caucasian or mountain bison, which was said to have even less pronounced forequarters than the European subspecies. Both were exterminated as wild animals, but *bonasus* survived in captivity and has been reintroduced in several areas in Europe, whereas *caucasicus* probably is extinct.

At the beginning of the 20th century, about 500 Caucasian bison survived in the Kuban district of the western Caucasus, where they were protected by the czars; however, it is believed they failed to survive the October revolution. One report (Bashkirov) states that what were probably the last three individuals were killed by herdsmen on Mt. Alous in the Caucasus in 1925-1926. Another report relates that the last member of this race, belonging to Hamburg animal dealer Karl Hagenbeck, died in 1925. Bison were reintroduced in the Caucasus beginning in 1940, but, unfortunately, they were probably of the European subspecies *bonasus* or just possibly a mixture of *bonasus* and *caucasicus*, if specimens of the latter race still existed. It is also rumored that American bison are included in the mix.





Argentina 2009

*Ovis aries*

These are domestic sheep living in the wild, either from escapes or releases from confinement. Sheep were domesticated in the eastern Mediterranean region about 10,000 - 11,000 years ago from a mouflon like animal, and have been breed selectively ever since. There are now more than 800 breeds and over 800 million domestic sheep. They have been transported throughout the world by humans, and have become feral in many areas.

DESCRIPTION (*male*) shoulder height 27 - 31 inches (68-78cm). Weight 100 - 175 pounds (45-79kg). Females are smaller. Chromosome number is 54, the same as in mouflons.

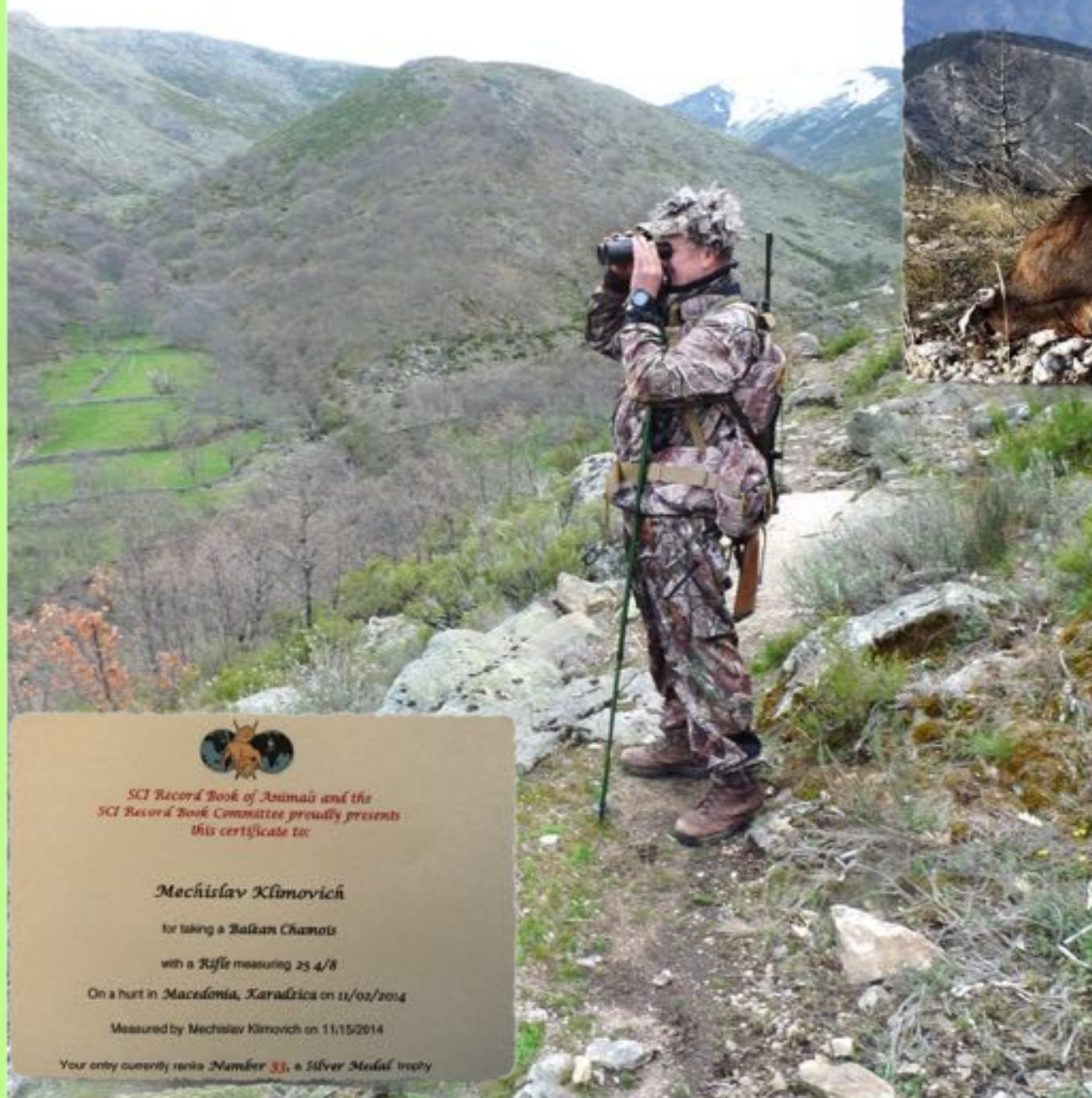
The coloration varies with the population and may be white, brown, and black and in some cases is multicolored in a variety of patterns. The coat is coarse hair or wool. Over time the feral hybrid sheep has been breed to remove the wool and have a sheep with hair.

Horns are grown by the males and some females. The male's horns are massive, with a broad frontal surface, and grow in outward spiral for one or two complete curls. Female horns, if present, are short, slim and goat like. HABITAT Rough pasture and scrub vegetation from sea level to over 6,500 feet.

DISTRIBUTION Huntatable populations throughout South America

*Hybrid Sheep*





### *Balkan Chamois*

**DESCRIPTION** Somewhat larger than the Alpine chamois, with longer horns.

**DISTRIBUTION** Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and various parts of the former Yugoslavia including Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Voivodina, Montenegro, Kosovo, and Macedonia (but not in Slovenia, which has only Alpine chamois).

Indigenous populations of balcanica are found in the central region of Bosnia & Herzegovina, and in southwestern Kosovo near the border with Albania. There have also been introductions of balcanica in parts of Bosnia & Herzegovina, and in parts of Croatia and Serbia where chamois had not previously occurred.

Some say that introductions of Alpine chamois (*R. r. rupicapra*) have been made in southeastern Montenegro and southwestern Kosovo close to Albania; however, others deny this. While recognizing the possibility of hybrids in these areas, we elect to treat all chamois in the former Yugoslavia (except Slovenia) as Balkan chamois and all populations as indigenous.

**STATUS** Numbers estimated at 29,000 (1981). Scarce in Greece, where it is heavily poached and subject to predation by feral dogs.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Book Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Balkan Chamois

with a Rifle measuring 25 4/8

On a hunt in Macedonia, Karadzica on 11/02/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/15/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 33, a Silver Medal trophy



*American Bison*

**Bison** *bison* *Bisonte Americano* (Sp), *Bison* (G), *Bison Nord-Américain* (F). Called buffalo by most North Americans, but it is not a true buffalo like those found in Asia and Africa. Scientists tell us its forebears reached North America from Asia by crossing the Bering land bridge during the Pleistocene, some two million years ago. The American bison, and its close relative the European bison, belong to the tribe Bovini, which includes the world's cattle, buffaloes and bisons.

**DESCRIPTION** After the walrus, the bison is the largest North American game animal. Large bulls can measure 5-6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m) at shoulder, and weigh 1,600-2,200 pounds (725-1,000 kg), occasionally as much as 3,000 pounds (1,350 kg). Females are much smaller, weighing about 900 pounds (400 kg) or less.

Both sexes have a large hump on the shoulders and a massive head that is carried low. The body is rather narrow in cross section, especially in the hindquarters. The head, neck, and forequarters are covered with thick, shaggy hair, and there is a short beard. The tail is short and tasseled. The summer coat is a pale yellowish-brown; the winter coat is dark brown, becoming almost black on the head and shoulders. Albinism occurs occasionally. (In the days of the plains Indians, an albino bison hide carried great spiritual significance.) Both sexes have short horns that curve out and up from the sides of the head. Females have slimmer horns, a thinner neck, and a smaller hump than males.

**BEHAVIOR** One of the world's most gregarious mammals. One 19th century herd was said to be 25 miles wide and 50 miles long (40 x 80 km), containing an estimated four million animals. Although zoologists view such figures with suspicion, it is nevertheless true that very large herds did exist. Bison feed almost exclusively on grasses and drink water regularly. Unlike other hoofed mammals, they will face into a storm because the heaviest part of their coat is in front. The usual gait is a plodding five mph (8 km/h), but able to gallop as fast as 30 mph (48 km/h) if necessary. A good swimmer. Eyesight is poor, hearing is good, sense of smell is very good. Mating occurs in the summer, with a single calf born the following spring. Life expectancy 20-25 years, occasionally as much as 40 years.

**HABITAT** Traditionally an inhabitant of grass prairies, but bison were also found in open forests and mountainous areas.

**DISTRIBUTION** Within recent historical times, bison were spread over the greater part of the North American continent from the Northwest Territories (and perhaps also Alaska and the Yukon) to northern Mexico, and from eastern Oregon to the Appalachians. Now found only in parks, refuges and private ranches in Canada and the United States.

*SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klimovich*

*For taking a American Bison  
with a Rifle measuring 63 3/8*

*On a hunt in Canada, Saskatchewan on 10/09/2016  
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 12/09/2016  
Your entry currently ranks Number , a Silver Medal trophy*









[illegible]



*Quebec Labrador Caribou*

Rangifer tarandus caribou

The Quebec-Labrador caribou is one of three regional caribou categories established for record-keeping by dividing the subspecies *caribou* into geographic groups based on antler size and shape. These categories were established by the Boone & Crockett Club and have come to be accepted by hunters everywhere. (The two other regional categories are mountain caribou and woodland caribou. All three are classified as woodland caribou [*R. t. caribou*] by scientists.)

**DESCRIPTION** A medium-sized caribou, with mature bulls averaging 350-450 pounds (158-204 kg). Antlers are frequently spectacular: although not particularly heavy, they usually have very wide spreads and long, forward-curving beams. Brow and bez tines are usually well palmated, and there is a high proportion of double shovels. Overall color is pale brown, with contrasting white neck and mane. A very handsome animal.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Labrador Caribou

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec, on 10/01/2016

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



RSA 2008

*Southern Impala**Aepyceros melampus melampus*

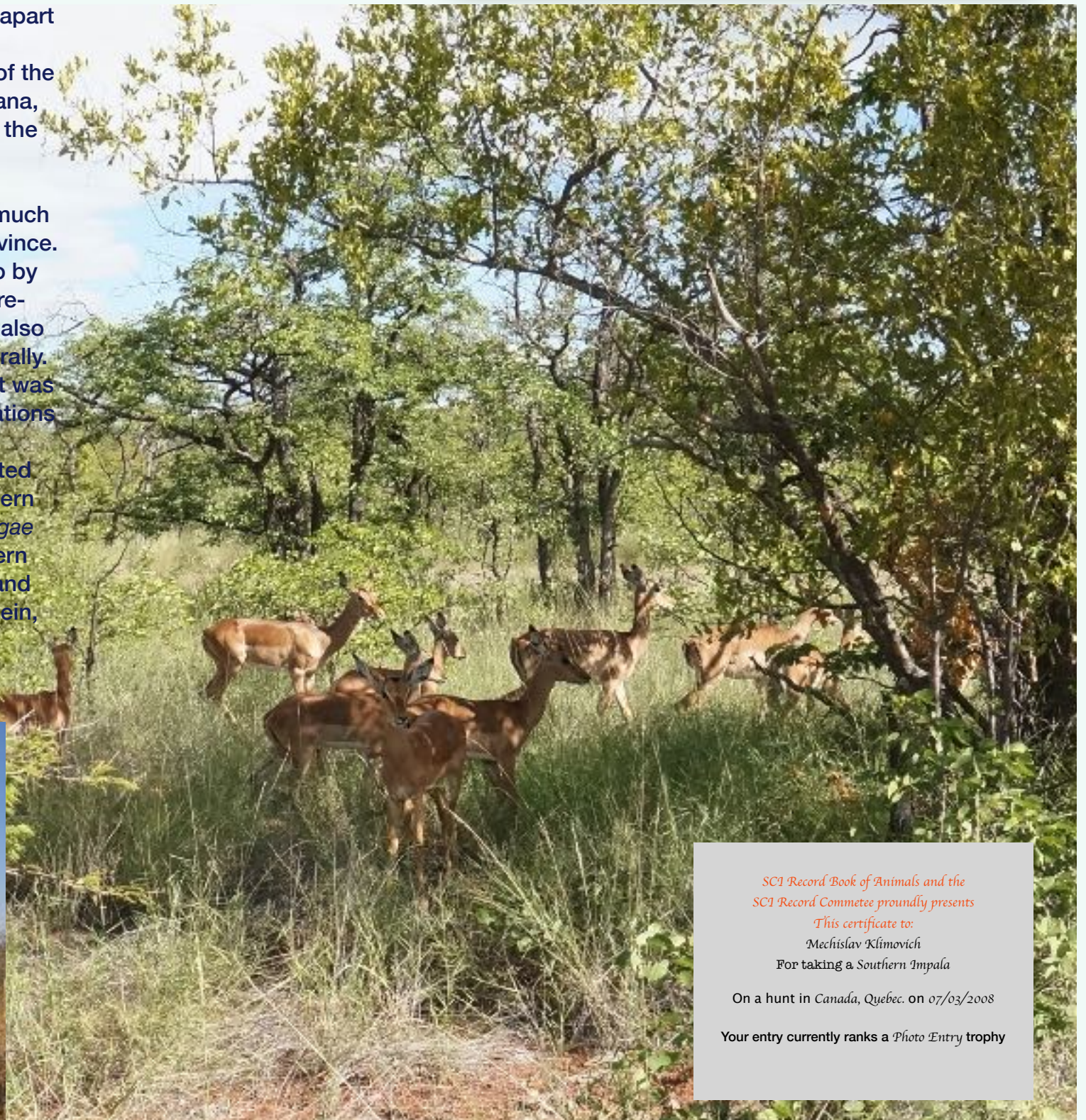
**DESCRIPTION** The southern impala is smaller and duller in color than the East African impala, and has shorter, slimmer horns that usually are not more than 12 inches (30 cm) apart at the tips.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southeastern Angola, the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, eastern and northern Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, southeastern Congo (K), Malawi, the extreme south of Tanzania along its border with Mozambique, and Mozambique.

Also in South Africa, where its natural range included much of the Transvaal, northern Natal and northern Cape Province.

It was largely shot out in South Africa many years ago by European settlers; however, it has now been widely re-established on private ranches and reserves, and has also been introduced in regions where it did not occur naturally. Also introduced on private ranches in Namibia, where it was not indigenous. (For record keeping, we treat all populations as indigenous.)

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** This category includes three listed subspecies: *johnstoni* (eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and extreme southern Tanzania), *katangae* (southeastern Congo [K]), and *melampus* (southeastern Angola, Namibia, Botswana, southwestern Zambia, and south of the Zambezi River), with *melampus* Lichtenstein, 1812 having priority.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:  
Mechislav Klimovich  
For taking a Southern Impala

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec, on 07/03/2008

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Check Rep 2017

Ciervo sika de Manchuria (Sp).

**DESCRIPTION** (male)

Shoulder height 38-43 inches (97-109 cm).

Weight up to 240-250 pounds (109-113 kg).

Females are smaller. The largest race of sika deer with the finest antlers.

Antlers of 36-1/4 inches (92.1 cm) have been recorded from Russia (Rowland Ward, 1979), and of 34-1/2 inches (87.6 cm) from Manchuria (Rowland Ward, 1906). The

summer coat is a rich chestnut-red with small white spots, turning deep brown on the body and bluish-black on the neck in winter, with the spots barely visible.

There may be a vague dorsal stripe, the white rump patch is bordered with black, and the upper surface of the tail is reddish with a dark stripe. The antler velvet is reddish.

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Manchurian Sika Deer

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec. on 03/04/2017

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Antilope negro (Sp),  
Hirschziegentilope (G), Antilope  
cervicapre (F). Also called Indian  
antelope.

DESCRIPTION (male) Shoulder height  
22-25 inches (56-64 cm). Weight  
75-110 pounds (34-50 kg), with an  
average of about 90 pounds (41 kg).  
Females are two-thirds the size of  
males.

A slender, graceful, very handsome  
antelope with contrasting dark and  
white coloration. Considered by many  
to be the most attractive and elegant of  
gazelles. One of the few antelopes  
where the sexes have different  
coloration. Mature males are a rich  
dark brown (sometimes almost black)  
above and on the outside of the legs,  
with the underparts, inside of legs, and  
area around the eyes a sharply  
contrasting white. Females are fawn  
and white. Young males are colored  
like females, darkening gradually with  
age until fully mature at 4-5 years.  
(Oddly, a few males fail to darken,  
although they are normal in other  
respects.) The horns (males only) are  
long, closely ringed, and corkscrew-  
shaped with 3-5 tight twists.

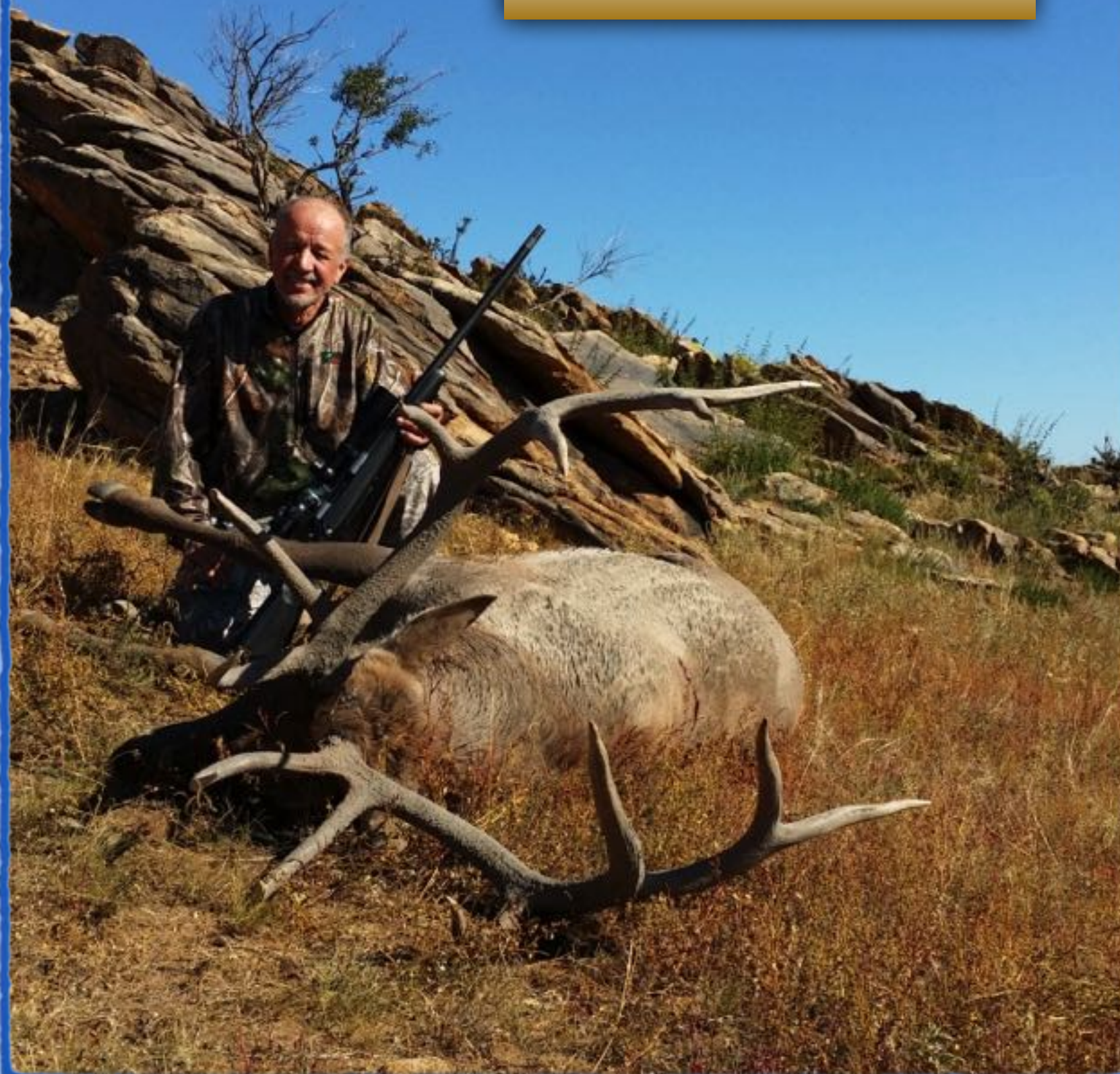
Argentina 2009

*Blackbuck*





Mongolia 2015

*Mideastern Red Deer or Maral*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Mideastern Red Deer or Maral

with a Rifle measuring 270 2/8

On a hunt in Mongolia Bayan Onjuul on 09/10/2015

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/10/2015

Your entry currently ranks Number 44, a Bronze Medal trophy

*Ciervo oriental, Maral (Sp), Ostlich Rothirsch, Maral (G), Cerf de l'orient, Cerf maral (F).* Called *maral* in Iran. Sometimes called Caucasian maral, Caspian red deer or Caspian noble deer. Some authorities believe the Farsi (Iran) name *maral* should be restricted to this subspecies, or to red deer in general; however, the name was long ago appropriated by Russians, Mongolians and others and applied to wapiti.

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Shoulder height up to 4-1/2 feet (1.4 m). Weight up to 600 pounds (270 kg).

A large deer with a stouter build and narrower skull than other red deer. Summer coat is reddish-brown with dark underparts. Winter coat is a dark slate gray with black underparts and much black on shoulders and thighs. Rump patch is small and poorly outlined, with the upper part darker than the lower. Antlers are large and massive, generally less complex than those of western races, and seldom with more than eight points to a side and often only six. A two-tined terminal fork, rather than a cup or crown, is relatively common, which perhaps is evidence of a transition toward the next race to the east, which is the Bactrian or Bukharan deer. In some heads the fourth tine is very large, with the fifth tine directly behind as in a wapiti. The largest antlers have come from the Caucasus, where they tend to have wide spreads and many tines. Antlers from Turkey and Iran usually are smaller; however, the longest of record, measuring 48-3/4 inches (123.8 cm) and carrying 14 points, were obtained in Anatolia (Asian Turkey) (*Rowland Ward*, 1927).

DISTRIBUTION Anatolia (Asian Turkey); the Caucasus region of Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan; northern Iran; and southwestern Turkmenistan







Or.n	Nr	Room	ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
14	50	D 1	1118595	F139	White Blesbok	05/18/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	40 7/8"	86	B
10	214	D 2	1296906	F018	Blesbok	05/16/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
9	58	D 3	1118596	F152	White Springbok	05/16/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	31 2/8"	83	B
12	217	D 4	1296905	F142	Kalahari Springbok	05/17/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
17	213	D 6	1296907	F031	Cape or Red Hartebeest	05/19/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
11	207	D 7	1296908	F226	Kalahari Gemsbok (Namibia)	05/16/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
18	15	D 8	1118597	F122	Southern Greater Kudu	05/20/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	124 5/8"	220	B
15	13	D 9	1119084	F032	Cape Eland	05/19/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	86 7/8"	180	B
13	44	D 10	1118598	F017	Black Wildebeest	05/17/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	79"	132	S
45	49	D 11	1113036	F115	Tsessebe	07/03/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	41 7/8"	90	B
47	40	D 12	1134359	F191	Common Reedbuck	07/03/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	21 4/8"	102	B
75	106	D 14	1117799	L38	Axis Deer (typical)	05/01/2009	Argentina, Quehue	130 1/8"	41	S
77	236	D 15	1296403	L34	Water Buffalo	05/02/2009	Argentina	R		Ph.e.
86	107	D 16	1117801	L29	European Fallow Deer	05/06/2009	Argentina, Quehue	162 4/8"	133	B
84	101	D 17	1117796	L30	European Mouflon	05/04/2009	Argentina, Quehue	105 4/8"	73	B
	126	D 18	1119098	E05	European Red Deer	10/05/2006	Lithuania, Zezmaviai	225"	335	B
61	128	D 19	1119097	E05	European Red Deer	08/11/2008	Poland, Olecko	223 1/8"	338	B
60	139	D 20	1119016	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	09/05/2008	Poland, Olecko	37 5/8"	203	B
99	140	D 22	1119091	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	06/03/2009	Poland, Borki	43 1/8"	161	B
19	134	D 23	1119100	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	232 3/8"	223	S
22	132	D 24	1119095	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	216 1/8"	311	S
21	120	D 25	1118735	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	120"	181	B
38	136	D 26	1119015	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	05/21/2008	Poland, Elk	41 1/8"	177	B
66	146	D 27	1119086	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/28/2008	Romania, Gorasha	20 6/16"	109	S
67	147	D 28	1119087	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/28/2008	Romania, Corasna	19 12/16"	118	S
68	148	D 29	1119088	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/28/2008	Romania, Corasna	20 12/16"	103	S
69	149	D 30	1119089	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/29/2008	Romania, Corasna	20 12/16"	103	S
23	135	D 31	1119014	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	06/14/2007	Lithuania, Zezmaviai	42 1/8"	169	B
81	108	D 32	1119083	L19	Feral Boar	05/02/2009	Argentina, La Pampa	17 6/16"	144	B
78	109	D 33	1117798	L19	Feral Boar	05/03/2009	Argentina, Quehue	20 15/16"	92	S
58	137	D 34	1119093	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	08/17/2008	Lithuania, Kaunas	42 3/8"	167	B
59	138	D 35	1119092	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	08/18/2008	Lithuania, Kaunas	49 6/8"	108	S
104a	129	D 36	1137328	E05	European Red Deer	05/13/2010	Poland, Borki	289 6/8"	238	B
18	122	D 40	1118737	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	112 1/8"	222	B
		D 41								
		D 42								
40	166	D 43	1113729	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/11/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	19 11/16"	92	B
20	121	D 44	1118736	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	127 7/8"	132	S
91	174	D 45	1117795	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/28/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 2/16"	60	S
63	170	D 46	1118730	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	09/21/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	15 12/16"	135	B
93	175	D 47	1118117	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/30/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	17 8/16"	117	B
94	177	D 48	1119011	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/30/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 2/16"	60	S
95	178	D 49	1119012	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/31/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 1/16"	61	S
96	179	D 50	1118733	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/31/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 2/16"	60	S



# Namibia 2007

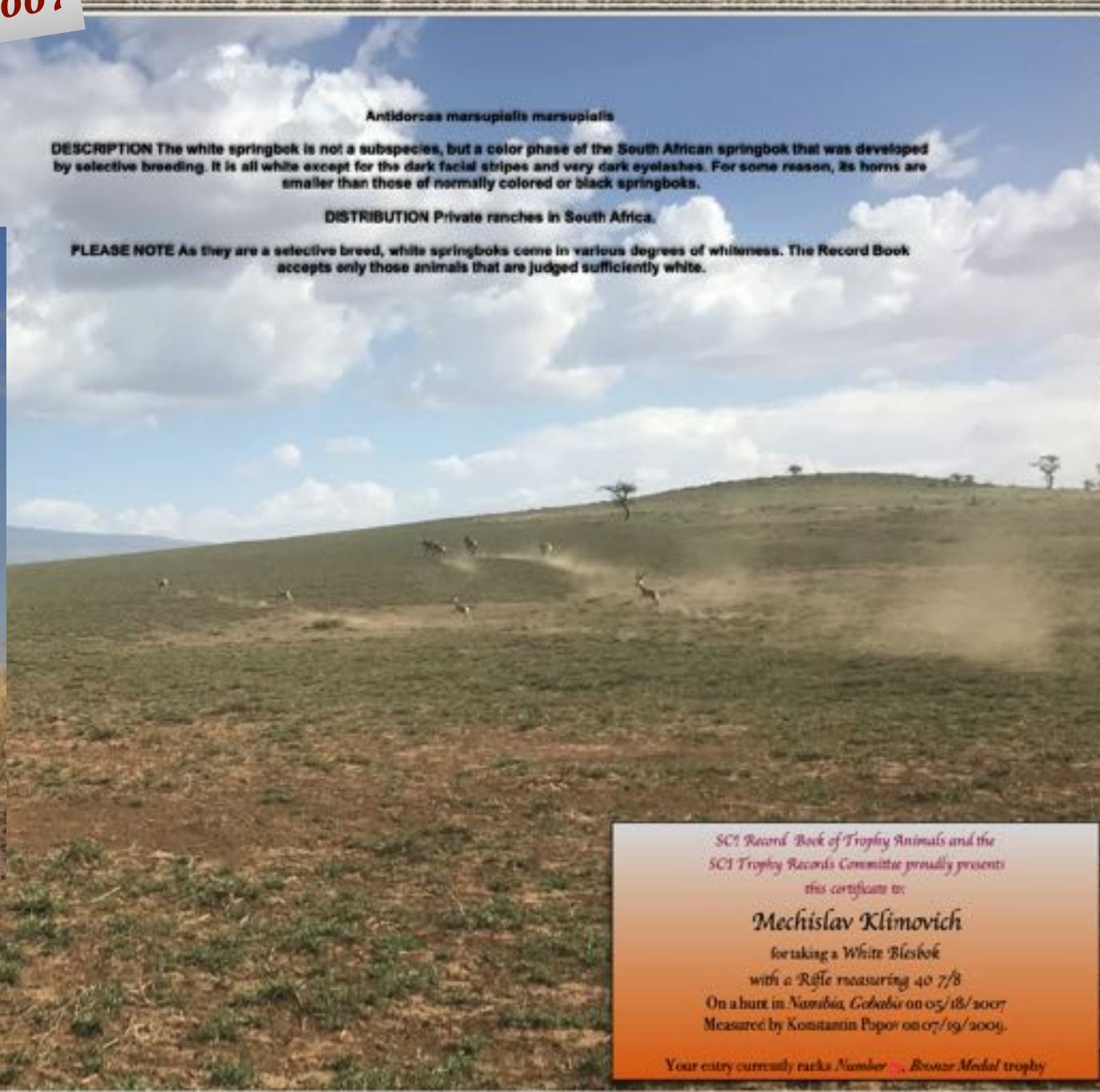
## White Springbok

*Antidorcas marsupialis marsupialis*

**DESCRIPTION** The white springbok is not a subspecies, but a color phase of the South African springbok that was developed by selective breeding. It is all white except for the dark facial stripes and very dark eyelashes. For some reason, its horns are smaller than those of normally colored or black springboks.

**DISTRIBUTION** Private ranches in South Africa.

**PLEASE NOTE** As they are a selective breed, white springboks come in various degrees of whiteness. The Record Book accepts only those animals that are judged sufficiently white.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a White Blesbok

with a Rifle measuring 40 7/8

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/18/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 1 Bronze Medal trophy



# Namibia 2007

## Blesbok



*Blesbok* (Sp), *Blessbuck* (G), *Blesbok* (F), *Blesbok* (Af). "Blesbok" refers to the white facial blaze, or *bles* in Afrikaans.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 37-38 inches (94-96 cm). Weight 133-140 pounds (59-64 kg).

The blesbok is similar to the bontebok, except it is a little smaller, less richly colored, and has longer horns. The general color is reddish brown without the purplish gloss. The white facial blaze usually is divided by a narrow brown band just above the eyes. The rump patch is merely pale, not white, and does not extend around the base of the tail. The belly has much less white than a bontebok's, and the lower legs are mostly dark. The horns (both sexes) are similar to a bontebok's, but the rings are closer together, not as deep, do not encircle the horns, and are usually straw-colored-especially on the top of the rings. Females are similar, but smaller, and have thinner horns.



*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:*

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Blesbok

with a Rifle measuring 41

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabeb on 05/06/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy



Namibia 2007

## White Springbok

*Antidorcas marsupialis marsupialis*

**DESCRIPTION** The white springbok is not a subspecies, but a color phase of the South African springbok that was developed by selective breeding. It is all white except for the dark facial stripes and very dark eyelashes. For some reason, its horns are smaller than those of normally colored or black springboks.

**DISTRIBUTION** Private ranches in South Africa.

**PLEASE NOTE** As they are a selective breed, white springboks come in various degrees of whiteness. The Record Book accepts only those animals that are judged sufficiently white.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a White Springbok  
with a Rifle measuring 31 2/8

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/18/2007  
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 6, a Silver Medal trophy



*Springbok***Antidorcas marsupialis**

Springbok (Sp), Springbock (G), Springbok (F), Springbok (Af).

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 26-45 inches (65-90 cm). Weight 45-100 pounds (20-45 kg).

A medium-sized gazelle, handsomely patterned, with a long skinfold on top of its back. The color is reddish-fawn with white underparts, and there is a broad, chocolate flank band. The skinfold is normally closed, but when the animal is excited it opens to form a fan of stiff, white hairs. The head is white except for a narrow brown stripe from eye to muzzle. The almost perfectly lyrate horns (both sexes) are short, strong and ringed, with the tips usually hooking inward. Females are similar to males, but are smaller and have smaller, straighter horns.

**DISTRIBUTION** Private ranches in Texas and elsewhere.

**REMARKS** Native to southern Africa. Three subspecies are listed in Africa, but are not separated here.

**HYBRIDIZATION** The springbok is either known or believed to crossbreed, or to be the result of hybridization, when in a game ranch environment.



*SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klímovich  
For taking a Kalahari Springbok*

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec. on 05/17/2007

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Namibia 2007

Cape or Red Hartebeest

*Alcelaphus buselaphus caama*

*Bubale del Cabo* (Sp), *Kaama* (G), *Bubale caama* (F), *Rooihartbees* (Af). Most people call it Cape hartebeest, though red hartebeest probably is a better name, as its red color is unique among hartebeests and its range lies mainly outside the Cape region.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 48-50 inches (122-127 cm). Weight 330-350 pounds (150-160 kg).

The Cape hartebeest is a larger hartebeest with a long face and a high frontal pedicel. The general color is some shade of bright reddish brown. The forehead is black and there is a dark facial blaze that is interrupted by a lighter band between the eyes. There are blackish markings on back of neck, chin, shoulders, hips and legs, and a wide, yellowish-white patch on sides and lower part of the rump. The horns (both sexes) are thick and V-shaped when viewed from the front. They grow slightly out and back from the pedicel, then up and forward, and finally bend sharply backward.

**DISTRIBUTION** Much of Namibia, extending into southern Angola between the Cunene and Cubango rivers, and throughout the Kalahari region of Botswana. Vagrants occasionally wander into western Zimbabwe.

In South Africa it formerly occurred in the western Transvaal, in parts of the Orange Free State and Natal, and throughout Cape Province; however, it was exterminated by early European settlers except for a narrow strip in the Northern Cape near Botswana. Now widely reintroduced on government reserves and private ranches, especially in the drier regions. Once again a common species, with its numbers increasing.

**REMARKS** The Cape hartebeest is by far the most heavily hunted of the hartebeests, with most animals being taken from private ranches in Namibia and South Africa. Such ranch hunting is not necessarily easier or less sporting than hunting free-ranging animals from Botswana—in fact the opposite is likely to be true. Most ranch hartebeests are hunted regularly and are more likely to be wary and wild than those from the vast Kalahari, many of whom scarcely ever see a hunter.

*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:*

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Red Hartebeest

with a Rifle measuring 55

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/19/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy



## Kalahari Gemsbok

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents  
This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Kalahari Gemsbok

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec. on 05/16/2007

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



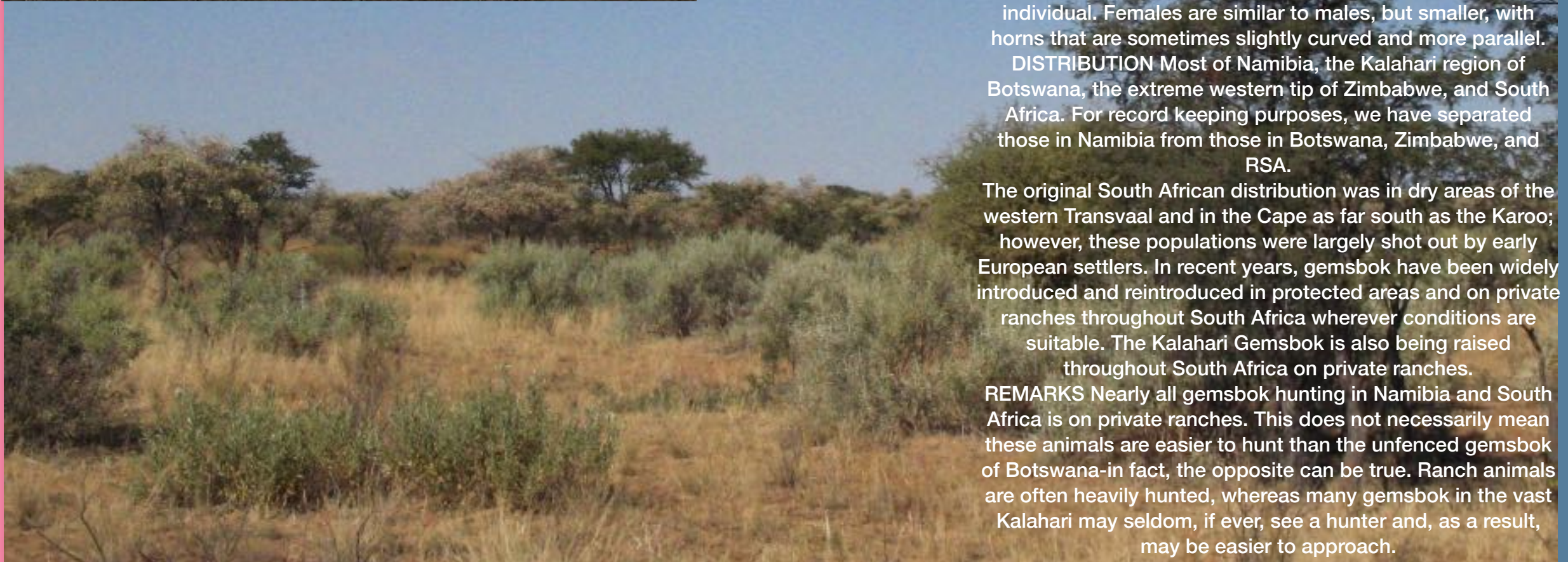
Orix gris (Sp), Südafrikanischer Spiessbok (G), Gemsbok (Sp),  
Gemsbok (Af).

**DESCRIPTION** The Kalahari gemsbok is a very handsome animal, the most strikingly marked of all oryx. Overall color is a pale fawn gray. There are black stripes on throat and spine, a wide black band on the flanks, and black rump patch and thighs. Black facial stripes join the black band that encircles the muzzle. The ears are rather large and rounded. The horns are very long (longest of this species) and diverge rather widely at the tips, although this feature varies with the individual. Females are similar to males, but smaller, with horns that are sometimes slightly curved and more parallel.

**DISTRIBUTION** Most of Namibia, the Kalahari region of Botswana, the extreme western tip of Zimbabwe, and South Africa. For record keeping purposes, we have separated those in Namibia from those in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and RSA.

The original South African distribution was in dry areas of the western Transvaal and in the Cape as far south as the Karoo; however, these populations were largely shot out by early European settlers. In recent years, gemsbok have been widely introduced and reintroduced in protected areas and on private ranches throughout South Africa wherever conditions are suitable. The Kalahari Gemsbok is also being raised throughout South Africa on private ranches.

**REMARKS** Nearly all gemsbok hunting in Namibia and South Africa is on private ranches. This does not necessarily mean these animals are easier to hunt than the unfenced gemsbok of Botswana-in fact, the opposite can be true. Ranch animals are often heavily hunted, whereas many gemsbok in the vast Kalahari may seldom, if ever, see a hunter and, as a result, may be easier to approach.





# Namibia 2007

## Southern Greater Kudu

*Tragelaphus strepsiceros strepsiceros*

**DESCRIPTION** This subspecies is the largest and darkest (grayest) in color and has the longest horns. There are 9-12 vertical stripes on each side.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Angola, Zambia, southeastern Congo (K), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa except for southeastern Cape Province.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *capensis*, *excelsus*, *hamiltoni*, *koodoo*, *kudu*, *strepsiceros*, *torticornis*, *typicus* and *zambesiensis*, with *strepsiceros* Pallas, 1766 having priority.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Southern Greater Kudu

with a Rifle measuring 124 5/8

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/20/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 100, Bronze Medal trophy



# Namibia 2007

## Cape Eland



### Taurotragus oryx oryx

**DESCRIPTION** The Cape eland's body color is a uniform, dull fawn. Adults lack body stripes, though juveniles may be lightly striped. Typically, this subspecies does not have white streaks below the eyes or dark bands behind the knees. The backs of the pasterns are whitish.

**DISTRIBUTION** Namibia, except in the far north and the Caprivi Strip; the Kalahari region in southern Botswana; South Africa; and the extreme south of Mozambique.

At one time elands were widely distributed throughout South Africa, even as far southwest as the present site of Cape Town, but they were mostly shot out by early European settlers. Probably the only natural populations existing today in South Africa are in northern Cape Province close to Botswana and in the northeastern Transvaal. However, they have been widely reintroduced on private ranches in South Africa so that their present distribution resembles what existed before Europeans arrived.

In Namibia, we designate as Cape eland all those found south of the game fence that extends from the Atlantic Ocean, south of Etosha Game Park, to Botswana.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes *alces*, *barbatus*, *canna*, *oreas*, *oryx* and *typicus* (all of South Africa), with *oryx* Pallas, 1766 having priority.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Cape Eland

with a Rifle measuring 86 7/8

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/19/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 22, a Bronze Medal trophy



*Nu negro* (Sp), *Weisschwanzgnu* (G), *Gnou à queue blanche* (F), *Swartwildebees* (Af). Also called white-tailed wildebeest or white-tailed gnu. The name "black wildebeest" is well established, though the animal is not really black. It does, however, appear black at a distance and is darker than its relative the common wildebeest. The name *wildebeest* was given it by early Dutch settlers in South Africa who regarded it as a wild ox. "Gnu" is a Hottentot word that describes its characteristic bellowing snort.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 45-47 inches (114-120 cm). Weight 350-400 pounds (160-180 kg).

The black wildebeest is a large, dark brown antelope of grotesque appearance. The shoulders are massive and somewhat higher than the slender hindquarters. The head is large, with a long face that is covered by a brush of stiff hairs pointing upward. There is a beard under the throat, a tuft of hairs between the front legs, and a stiff buff-and-black mane on the neck and shoulders. The tail is long and white, nearly reaching the ground. The horns (both sexes) form bosses, grow outward and downward, then bend forward and sharply upward. Females are similar to males, though a little smaller, and their horns are slimmer.

**REMARKS** As they live on open plains, black wildebeests are not hard to locate, but approaching them and determining sex and horn size may be difficult, especially in areas where they are regularly hunted. Often there is little cover, and long shots may be required.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** No subspecies are recognized.

## Black Wildebeest

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Black Wildebeest

with a Rifle measuring 132

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/17/2007

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/18/2007

Your entry currently ranks Number 132, a Silver Medal trophy





RSA 2008

*Tsessebe*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

Mechislav Kilmovich

for taking a Tsessebe

with a Rifle measuring 41 7/8

On a hunt in R.S.A., Mabula on 07/03/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/13/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 88, a Bronze Medal trophy

**Halbmondantelope (G), Sassaby (F), Tsessebe (Af).**  
Sometimes spelled "sassaby," but pronounced the same.  
"Tsessebe" is from the Tswana *tshesebe* for this animal.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 47-48 inches (119-122  
cm). Weight 300 pounds (140 kg).

The tsessebe is a medium-large antelope with its shoulders higher than its hindquarters, its back sloping downward. Overall color is a dark reddish brown with an iridescent purplish sheen. The front of the face is blackish. There are purplish black markings on the lower part of the shoulders and hips, on the outer side of the legs above the knees and hocks, and also forming a band on the inner side of the upper legs that is most extensive on the hind legs. (These dark markings are less extensive than in the topi group.) The lower legs are yellowish brown. The belly is reddish in front, becoming yellowish white in back. The tail is somewhat longer than in the topi group, and has a crest of long, dark hairs on the lower half. The horns (both sexes) are small, ringed except at the tips, and lunate or crescent-shaped when viewed from the front. Females are similar to males, though slightly smaller and with slimmer horns.



RSA 2008

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Common Reedbuck

with a Rifle measuring 21 4/8

On a hunt in RSA, Mabula on 07/03/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/05/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 100, a Bronze Medal trophy

## Common Reedbuck

*Redunca arundinum*

*Antilope de los canaverales* (Sp), *Grossriedbock* (G), *Cobe des roseaux* (F), *Rietbok* (Af).

Sometimes called southern reedbuck, which is misleading, because mountain redbucks are found equally far south.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 34-37 inches (86-94 cm). Weight 140-170 pounds (64-77 kg). The common reedbuck is a graceful, medium-sized antelope with a coarse coat that varies in coloring with the individual animal from dark brown to light buff. The underparts are white. The front legs have a dark stripe in front. The ears are broad and round. There is a black (sometimes whitish), hairless glandular patch below the ear in most populations, although it is sometimes poorly developed or missing altogether. The tail is short, thick and bushy with a white underside. The horns (males only) are rather short (but longer than in other redbucks), ringed, and evenly divergent; they curve gently and evenly backward, up and forward to sharp points without forming hooks. There is a rounded, pasty swelling at the base of the horns, which is incipient or "green" horn material. Females are a little smaller than males and do not grow horns, but are otherwise similar.

**BEHAVIOR** Usually solitary or in pairs, sometimes in small family groups. The male defends his territory, excluding other males but not fighting seriously enough to cause injury. Breeding takes place throughout the year, but with seasonal peaks; most births take place December-May. The single young stays with the mother until shortly before the birth of the next. Lifespan about 10 years.

Largely nocturnal but also active by day in the dry season. Feeds almost entirely on grasses. Drinks water daily. Eyesight, hearing and sense of smell are all good. It runs with a rocking-horse gait, holding the tail upright to show the white underside. It is reluctant to enter or to cross water. Alarm call is a shrill whistle.

**HABITAT** Tall grass and reedbeds near a water supply, at all elevations from sea level to high mountains. Scattered trees and bush are tolerated, but woodland and scrub are avoided.

**DISTRIBUTION** Southern Gabon, southern Congo (B), western and southern Congo (K), Zambia, Malawi, western and southern Tanzania, Angola, the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and northern and eastern South Africa. (Reports of its occurrence in Sudan are dismissed by all zoologists.)



• another night hunting ...





## Warthog

*Facocero* (Sp), *Warzenschwein* (G), *Phacochère* (F), *Vlakvark* (Af). Generic name is from the Greek *phakos* (wart) and *khoiros* (pig or hog). Aethiopicus is for the Ethiopian Region, which includes sub-Saharan Africa.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height 25-33 inches (64-84 cm). Weight 110-250 pounds (50-115 kg).

The warthog is an ugly pig with a huge head, a long body and well-developed tusks. The upper tusks form a semicircle outward, upward and inward. The lower tusks wear against the base of the upper tusks, honing sharp cutting edges. The skin is almost hairless except for a long, thin mane of coarse hairs on the neck and back. The natural skin color is gray, but may appear red or yellow because of the animal's habit of wallowing in mud. Males have prominent "warts"-which are skin growths with no bony support or obvious function-on the sides of the head and beneath the eyes. The tail is long and thin, hairless except for the terminal tuft, and is carried upright with the tufted tip hanging over when the warthog runs. Females are similar to males, but smaller, without prominent warts, and with smaller tusks.

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious, living in bands of 4-6, though sometimes as many as 40, consisting of established groups of females and young, or temporary groups of young males. Adult males are usually solitary. Males join the females briefly during the mating season and engage other males in ritualized battles in which injuries are rare. Mating seasons are clearly defined and vary with the region. After 5-1/2 to 6 months gestation, 2-3 piglets are born (litter size ranges from 1-8). Warthogs are sexually mature at 18-20 months, and have lived as long as 18 years in captivity.



Argentina 2009

*Axis Deer*

**Axis (Sp), Axishirsch (G), Cerf axis, Chital (F).** Also called spotted deer, or *chital* (India).

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 35-36 inches (89-91 cm). Weight 180-200 pounds (82-91 kg), sometimes more. The female is smaller.

A beautiful, medium-sized deer, slender and graceful. The coat is a bright reddish-fawn covered with permanent white spots, and has a dark dorsal stripe. The spots on the lower flanks are arranged in longitudinal rows. Underparts, underside of tail, lower legs and throat are white. The face is buff with a darker brown muzzle. The antlers are long and beautifully lyre-shaped, and typically have three points to a side—two tines plus the tip of the main beam. A very strong brow tine grows close to the burr and a comparatively weak inner top tine grows on the inside of the beam to form a forward-facing terminal fork. Occasional antlers will have additional tines, which are usually small and located near the junction of the brow tine and the main beam. Such additional tines are always non-typical.

**DISTRIBUTION** Free-ranging in a number of areas in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Also on private properties in Argentina and Uruguay.

**REMARKS** Native to India and Sri Lanka. Introduced from India to private land in La Pampa province in south-central Argentina in 1906. Subsequently introduced elsewhere in Argentina, where good numbers are now found in Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Neuquén, and Río Negro provinces. Introduced on private land near the mouth of the San Juan River in southwestern Uruguay in the 1930s. They are now established there in the wild, and also along the Negro River to the north. Also in Brazil, where free-ranging populations are found in several places.





Argentina 2009

*Búfalo acuático, Búfalo Asiático de agua (Sp), Wasserbüffel, Sumpfbüffel (G), Buffle d'eau, Buffle de l'Inde (F).* Also called Asian water buffalo or Indian buffalo. Some authorities distinguish between the domestic (including feral) water buffalo as *Bubalus bubalis* and the wild water buffalo as *B. arnee*, while others, including ourselves, do not differentiate. As it was the domestic form that was first described for science, the name *bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758 takes precedence.

**DESCRIPTION** A large, heavily built, oxlike animal with stout legs, large, splayed hoofs, a large head and a large, hairless muzzle. The ears are relatively small and lightly haired. The tail reaches to the hocks and ends in a small tuft. Coloration is normally black or gray with the lower legs a dirty white. The coat is moderately long, coarse and sparse, with the hairs directed forward from hindquarters to head. The horns (both sexes) are heavy at the base, triangular in section, flat on top with conspicuous wrinkles, and grow out from the sides of the head without forming a boss, in a variety of configurations. The horns of the female are rounder and slimmer than those of the male, but are sometimes considerably longer.

**DISTRIBUTION** Free-ranging on Marajó Island in the mouth of the Amazon River in Brazil, and in Corrientes province in northeastern Argentina (since 1900). Also on private ranches in Argentina. Several imports of domestic stock were made in Venezuela between 1935-1940; some of these escaped to the wild but are believed to have been killed off.

**REMARKS** Wild water buffaloes were once widespread in southern Asia, but have disappeared from most of their original range, occurring now only in parts of Nepal and northeastern India in greatly reduced numbers, and are listed as endangered. They were domesticated about 4,000 years ago and have been widely introduced outside their natural range. Today, at least 130 million are found throughout the world in warmer climates, both as domestic and feral animals. There are no biological differences between the wild and domestic varieties, as the genus does not interbreed with domestic cattle; however, the domestic water buffalo may be smaller and have smaller, more tightly curled horns. The water buffaloes introduced in South America are of the domestic type.

SC1 Record Book of Animals and the  
SC1 Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

For taking a Water Buffalo

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec, on 05/12/2009

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

## Water Buffalo





## European Fallow Deer

Gamo (Sp), Damhirsch, Damwild (G), Daim (F). "Fallow" is from the Old English *fealu*, a light yellowish-brown color.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 36 inches (91 cm). Weight 140-200 pounds (64-91 kg). Females are smaller.

European fallow deer have more color variations than any other deer, the four principal ones being: (1) common or spotted or brown—a summer coat of rich brown with many white spots and lighter underparts, changing to dark gray-brown in winter with spots barely visible; (2) menil—pale fawn with white spots; (3) white (but not albino); and (4) black—not actually black, but very dark brown.

There are also many intermediate color variations. Lighter-colored males will have antler velvet that is gray, cream or pink, whereas dark-colored bucks have dark velvet. The antlers have brow and trez tines (bez tines are usually absent) and are well palmated at the top, with a number of tines coming off the rear edge of the palmation. Males have a prominent Adam's apple.

**DISTRIBUTION** Free-ranging in a number of areas in Peru, Chile and Argentina. Also on private properties in Argentina and Chile.

**REMARKS** Fossils reveal that fallow deer, or something very similar, lived in many parts of Europe during the Pleistocene, mostly (if not entirely) dying out during the last glaciation when most of Europe was covered by ice.

Modern fallow deer are believed to have originated in the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, the island of Rhodes, and Anatolia (Asian Turkey), and to have been introduced (or reintroduced?) in many other parts of Europe by the Romans, or perhaps by the earlier Phoenicians. Fallow deer have also been introduced in many other places with the result that they now are found in the wild in 38 countries on six continents.

The first introductions in South America were probably in Chile in 1887, and then in Argentina shortly after 1900. Today, many thousands of fallow deer live in the wild in a number of areas in Argentina. Introductions were also made in Uruguay in the 1930s and in Peru in 1948.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Meckislav Kilmovich**

for taking a European Fallow Deer (estate)

with a Rifle measuring 15.7 L/8

On a hunt in Argentina, Quehué on 05/06/2009

Measured by Jose Oscar Calbio on 05/25/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 73 a Bronze Medal trophy.



Argentina 2009

*European Mouflon*

*Muflon*, *Musmon* (Sp),  
*Mufflon* (G), *Mouflon* (F).

DESCRIPTION (*male*)

Shoulder height 26-30 inches (66-76 cm). Weight 70-100 pounds (32-45 kg).

Females are a little smaller.

One of the world's smallest wild sheep, resembling a slim domestic sheep except that it has a normal coat of hair, any wool being concealed beneath it. Upper parts are reddish-brown with a pale (almost white) saddle patch in the winter coat. Underparts, rump, lower legs and muzzle are white. There is dark neck ruff but no bib. The horns usually grow in a tight circle, with the tips turned inward toward the face and broomed back to about a three-quarter curl. In a purebred European mouflon, the tip-to-tip spread should not be the widest spread. Females sometimes grow small horns, but usually are hornless.





Lithuania 2009



## European Red Deer

*Cervus elaphus hippelaphus*

**DESCRIPTION** The largest of all red deer, with the finest specimens as regards weight and quality of antlers coming from Poland, Hungary, Romania and the former Yugoslavia. Stags weighing 600-660 pounds (272-300 kg) have been taken, as have antlers with 20 or more points and weighing more than 22 pounds (10 kg) including the frontal bone, or 26 pounds (12 kg) on the cleaned skull. The antlers are usually darker than those from other red deer.

**DISTRIBUTION** Mainland Europe (except for Scandinavia and the Iberian Peninsula) as far east as the Crimean Peninsula and southern Russia. Also in England and Ireland, and in Scotland south of a line between Glasgow and Edinburgh. (The latter are classified as Scottish red deer by biologists, but are treated here as European red deer-the larger form-because of the possibility of hybridization.) European red deer have also been introduced in several hunting reserves in areas of European Russia where they are not native.

**REMARKS** For the most memorable experience, the sportsman should probably make his hunt in the mountains of eastern Europe during the roar. If all goes well, he could find himself surrounded by roaring stags that are some of the finest in the world, and see antlers that are unaffordable for most sportsmen.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes the *montanus* race from eastern Europe, which some authorities consider a separate subspecies, and *braueri* from Crimea, which some regard as intermediate between the European *hippelaphus* and the Mideastern *maral*





# Lithuania 2010

*Jabali* (Sp), *Wildschwein* (G), *Sanglier* (F). Although a boar is actually a male pig or hog, the term is widely used as a common name for the species.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height 30-47 inches (76-119 cm). Weight 150-400 pounds (68-181 kg), sometimes as much as 700 pounds (317 kg). Females are somewhat smaller than males and have much smaller tusks.

A medium-sized animal with a thick body, relatively thin legs, a short neck, and a long, pointed head ending in a disklike snout. Coat is dense, bristly hair, brownish-gray in color, sometimes with cheek whiskers and a neck mane. There are no facial warts. Each foot has four toes, the middle two supporting the body, the two lateral toes (false hoofs) higher up and not touching. Canine teeth are usually well-developed, forming tusks. Upper tusks grow outward and backward; the lower ones grow upward and backward, tending to make a circle. Tusks will usually wear against each other, honing sharp edges. Stomach is two-chambered and non-ruminating.

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious, living in family groups, though old boars may be solitary. When undisturbed, it is active morning and afternoon, resting midday and at night.

Becomes nocturnal when harassed. Eats all kinds of vegetable matter, also small animals and carrion. Sense of smell is very good, hearing good, eyesight only fair.

Wary and alert. A fast runner and strong swimmer. Its habitat is undergrowth and forest, at any altitude.

Requires water for drinking and wallowing.

**HABITAT** Woodland. Also agricultural areas with nearby cover.

**DISTRIBUTION** Most of Europe except the British Isles and Iceland. Not native to Scandinavia, but there are introduced animals in southern Norway and Sweden. For record-keeping purposes, all European populations are considered indigenous.

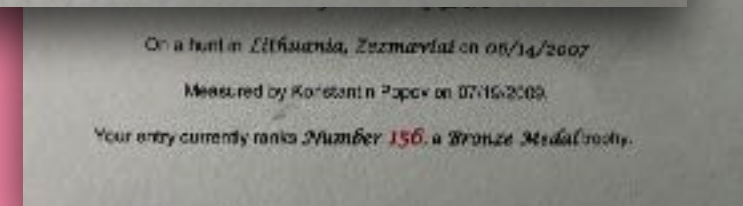
## E A Wild Boar





Lithuania 2008

European Roe Deer





Namibia 2009

# Warthogs

and *khoiros* (pig or hog).  
Aethiopicus is for the  
Ethiopian Region, which  
includes sub-Saharan



lower tusks wear against the base of the upper tusks, honing sharp cutting edges. The skin is almost hairless except for a long, thin mane of coarse hairs on the neck and back. The natural skin color is gray, but may appear red or yellow because of the animal's habit of wallowing in mud. Males have prominent "warts"-which are skin growths with no bony support or obvious function-on the sides of the head and beneath the eyes. The tail is long and thin, hairless except for the terminal tuft, and is carried upright with the tufted tip hanging over when the warthog runs. Females are similar to males, but smaller, without prominent warts, and with smaller tusks.

**BEHAVIOR** Gregarious, living in bands of 4-6, though sometimes as many as 40, consisting of established groups of females and young, or temporary groups of young males. Adult males are usually solitary. Males join the females briefly during the mating season and engage other males in ritualized battles in which injuries are rare. Mating seasons are clearly defined and vary with the region.

After 5-1/2 to 6 months gestation, 2-3 piglets are born (litter size ranges from 1-8). Warthogs are sexually mature at 18-20 months, and have lived as long as







# Moscow House



Or.n	Nr	Room	ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
34	180	M 1	1113735	S01	Water Buffalo (free range)	05/05/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	96"	171	S
33	243	M 2	1295443	S02	Banteng (free range)	05/05/2008	Australia	R		Ph.e.
37	181	M 3	1113734	S22	Feral Ox	05/07/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	48 5/8"	68	B
35	187	M 4	1113037	S36	Javan Rusa Deer (typical)	05/05/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	140 2/8"	119	S
30	188	M 5	1113639	S38	Moluccan Rusa Deer (typical)	05/07/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	108 7/8"	87	B
31	186	M 6	1113637	S34	Sambar (typical)	05/05/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	133 7/8"	96	B
32	189	M7	1113638	S40	Axis Deer (typical)	05/06/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	102 3/8"	74	B
140	242	M 8	1304389	A32	Water Buffalo	03/07/2011	Vietnam	R		Ph.e.
24	182	M 9	1113736	S04	Chamois	04/26/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	23"	55	B
17	244	M 10	1295421	S05	Feral Goat (free range)	04/26/2008	New Zealand	R		Ph.e.
27	245	M 11	1295442	S48	Arapawa Sheep	04/29/2008	New Zealand	R		Ph.e.
28	183	M 12	1113737	S03	Himalayan Tahr (free range)	05/01/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	40 5/8"	67	S
	195	M 13	1172939	A145	European Roe Deer (non-typical)	08/31/2014	Russia	51 1/8"		Ph.e.
26	184	M 14	1113635	S31	Red Deer	04/28/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	363 7/8"	490	S
		M 15								
29	185	M 16	1113636	S20	Wapiti (non-typical)	05/02/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	354 4/8"	108	S
183	159	M 17	1144787	A63	Blanford Urial	12/14/2013	Pakistan, Dureji	126 7/8"	21	G
156	160	M 19	1144782	A131	Hangay Argali	08/27/2012	Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	192 2/8"	91	B
	162	M 20	1126481	A99	Kamchatka Snow Sheep	08/29/2010	Russia, Kamchatka, Palana	143 7/8"	103	B
135	163	M 21	1126483	A222	Koryak Snow Sheep	08/26/2010	Russia, Tilichiki	135 1/8"	47	B
7	151	M 22	1113727	A112	Kamchatka Brown Bear	09/08/2005	Russia, Kamchatka	24 5/16"	78	B
137	152	M 23	1126480	A112	Kamchatka Brown Bear	08/29/2010	Russia, Kamchatka, Palana	25 6/16"	61	S
		M 24								
		M 25			Common Grizzly Bear		Canada, Quebec			
184	156	M 26	1144785	A61	Sindh Ibex	12/15/2013	Pakistan, Dureji	99 1/8"	31	G
157	155	M 27	1137326	A06	Mongolian Gazelle	08/24/2012	Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	24 4/8"	53	B
185	153	M 28	1144788	A04	Indian Gazelle or Chinkara	12/14/2013	Pakistan, Dureji	29 2/8"	24	S
36	190	M 29	1113640	S06	Feral Boar	05/07/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	16 8/16"	112	B



Australia 2008

## Water Buffalo



*Búfalo acuático, Búfalo Asiático de agua* (Sp), *Wasserbüffel, Sumpfbüffel* (G), *Buffle d'eau, Buffle de l'Inde* (F). Also called Asian water buffalo, or Indian buffalo. Scientific name is from the Greek *boubalos*, meaning buffalo. Some authorities distinguish between the domestic (including feral) water buffalo as *Bubalus bubalis* and the wild Asian water buffalo as *B. arnee*, while others, including ourselves, do not differentiate. As it was the domestic form that was first described for science, the name *bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758 takes precedence.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 48-60 inches (122-152 cm). Weight about 1,200 pounds (545 kg), sometimes considerably more. Females are smaller.

A large, heavily built buffalo with stout legs and large, splayed hoofs. The skull is relatively light, long and narrow, with a nearly straight profile. The muzzle is large and hairless. The tail reaches to the hocks and ends in a small tuft. The coarse, sparse hair is moderately long and directed forward from hindquarters to head. General color is black, but older animals tend to be gray or pinkish. Lower legs are a dirty white, and there is often a narrow white "V" on the throat. The horns (both sexes) are heavy at the base, triangular in cross section, flat on top with conspicuous wrinkles, and grow out from the sides of the head without forming a boss. Horns in Australia will vary from the typical type that curve back from the head in a semicircle, to "sweepers" that stretch straight out from the head with only the tips turning back. The latter can attain tip-to-tip spreads of as much as nine feet (2.74 m). Female horns often have wider spreads than those of males, but are light and thin, almost never equaling male horns in total score.





Australia 2008

*Banteng*

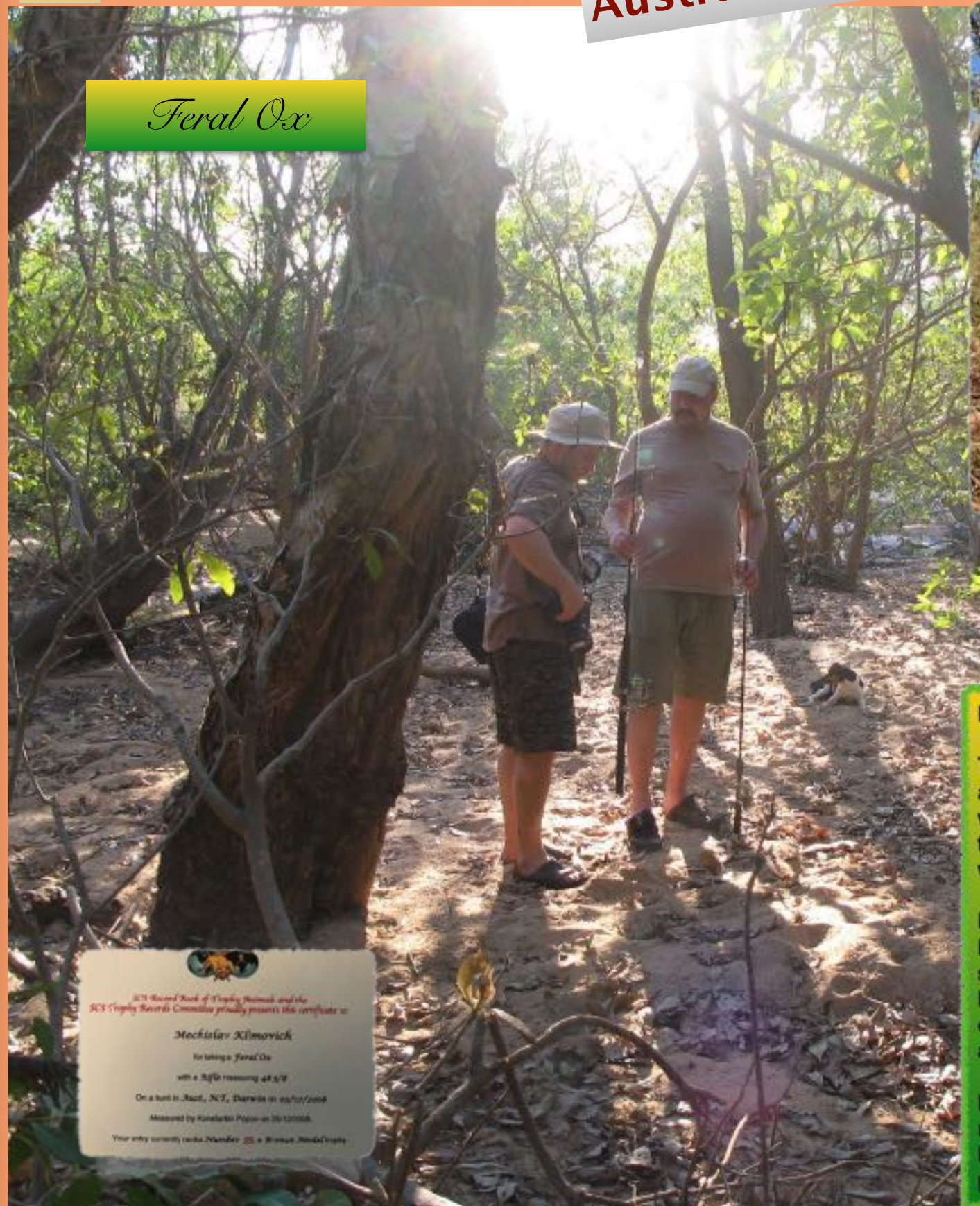
*Banteng* (Sp), *Banteng* (G), *Banting* (F). Sometimes spelled banting, bantang, or bantin. Called *tsaine* in Burmese, *bantin* in Malayan.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height 52 inches (132 cm). Weight about 1,100 pounds (500 kg). Females are smaller and slimmer than males.

The banteng is a good-sized ox, closely related to the gaur, but smaller and lighter, with a less developed dorsal ridge, relatively longer legs, a more elongated head and smaller ears. The tail is tufted and reaches below the hocks, and there is an imperfectly developed dewlap. Banteng found in Australia are handsome animals of the Javan type. Young bulls are reddish-brown until about age three, becoming blackish-brown or black when fully mature, the blackish coloration progressing from front to back. Very old bulls may turn gray. There is a large white rump patch that contrasts sharply with the color of the body. It extends to-but does not include-the root of the tail. The lower legs have white "stockings" from knee to hoof. The horns are relatively short and slim, round in cross section, more or less wrinkled near the base, but smooth for the rest of their length. They grow widely outward from the top of the head, then curve smoothly upward and somewhat forward to sharp tips. The horn bases in old bulls are connected by a hairless, gristly shield. Females are a chestnut-red color and have very small horns.



## Feral Ox

**Bos taurus x bos indicus**

The Feral Ox, (commonly referred to as scrub bulls or feral cattle), are thriving in the tropical northern Australia region. The cattle that were first brought to northern Australia had many characteristics that made them adaptable, not only to survive, but to thrive in this wilderness environment as a true wild species.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) weight 1200 to 1700 lbs with a head and body length of up to ten feet. The bulls are 58 to 65 inches at the shoulder and have large massive bodies with stout limbs. Horns, borne by both sexes are larger in males and are inserted far apart on the top of the skull by each extremity. The pointed sturdy horns average 14 to 17 inches in length.

**DISTRIBUTION** Hunttable populations are found spread across northern Australia from the Cape York Peninsula in the east to the Kimberly area of Western Australia. There are also limited scattered populations on the North Island of New Zealand.



Australia 2008

## Javan Rusa Deer



SCT Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCT Trophy Records Committee proudly present this certificate to

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for being a Javan Rusa Deer (typical/antler)

with a Tally measuring 140 1/8

On a hunt in Aust., NCT, Darwin on 05/05/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/12/2008.

Four entry currency coins Number 96, a Silver Medal trophy.

*Cervus timorensis russa***DESCRIPTION (male)**

Shoulder height 40-47 inches (102-120 cm). Weight 250-300 pounds (114-136 kg). Females are much smaller.

The largest race of rusa deer with the longest antlers. Males have a well-developed mane on neck and throat. The tail has a thick tuft. Summer coat is a dark, grizzled brown tinged with red. Throat, breast and underparts vary from dirty white to brownish gray, and there is a dark streak on the chest. Inner sides of buttocks and lower legs are dirty white. Chin, lips and inside of ears are whitish. Tail is yellow-brown on top and dirty white beneath, with a blackish tip. In winter, the coat turns grayish-brown with the lighter areas becoming a dirty yellowish-white, and often there is a brown band around the muzzle.





Australia 2008

*Moluccan Rusa Deer*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a Moluccan Rusa Deer (typical/estate)

with a Ruffle measuring 108 7/8

On a hunt in Aust., N.T., Darwin on 05/07/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/12/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 60, a Bronze Medal trophy.

**Cervus timorensis moluccensis**

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 38-40 inches (97-102 cm). Weight 140-200 pounds (64-91 kg). Females are considerably smaller.

Smaller than the Javan rusa, with a low, stout build and a relatively large, thick head. There is no tail tuft, and males lack a neck mane. The antlers are shorter, usually measuring less than 30 inches (76 cm), but often carry longer tines.

**DISTRIBUTION** Island of New Guinea (Irian Jaya, Indonesia): Wild Moluccan rusa occur mainly on the Vogelkop and Onin peninsulas in the far west, and near Merauke on the southern coast. Island of New Guinea (Papua New Guinea): Moluccan rusa from Merauke in Irian Jaya have spread eastward across the border to the Fly River, forming one of the largest rusa herds in the world. The main population is on the Bulla Plains near the Bensbach River. Australia: Wild Moluccan rusa occur on Northeast and North islands (near Groote Island) off the northeastern coast of the Northern Territory; on Prince of Wales Island and other nearby islands off the Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland; and in the Jacky Jacky Creek area on the Cape York Peninsula. Free-ranging Moluccan rusa are also found on Tynemouth Island off the coast of Queensland, northeast of Brisbane. There also are enclosed Moluccan rusa on some private properties in southeastern Queensland and eastern New South Wales.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** As these deer were introduced from elsewhere and historical records are incomplete, we cannot be entirely certain of their racial purity. However, from the information available, and the animals' physical characteristics, we think it is reasonable to treat them as Moluccan rusa (*C. t. moluccensis*) in the Record Book. For background information, please see Taxonomic Notes under the main Rusa Deer heading above.





Australia 2008

## Sambar



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klímovich*

for taking a Sambar (estate)

with a Rifle measuring 233 7/8

On a hunt in Aust., N.T., Darwin on 05/05/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/12/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 70, a Silver Medal trophy.



Sambar (Sp), Sambar (G), Cerf sambar (F).  
"Sambar" (sometimes spelled sambur or sambhur) is the Hindustani name for this animal. Confusingly, this animal is sometimes called rusa (please see rusa deer text).

**DESCRIPTION** (male) Shoulder height about 48 inches (122 cm). Weight about 400 pounds (181 kg), although some may be considerably larger. Females are smaller. A large, strongly built deer. The color varies with the individual animal from brown to grayish-brown, with older stags sometimes darker gray to almost black. The underparts, chin and rump are somewhat lighter. Females are lighter in color than males. The coat is coarse but not thick, and males have a small neck mane. The tail is short and bushy. The ears are large and rounded, and are shaded white on the inside. Both sexes have large preorbital glands, which apparently they are able to evert at will, causing them to appear to be nearly as large as the eyes. (In China, sambar are called "four-eyed deer.") The antlers are sturdy and well-formed, with the coronets heavily pearly. Typical antlers have three points to a side (main beam plus two tines). A long brow tine sprouts close to the burr and grows forward and upward. An inner top tine grows from the inside of the main beam to form the terminal fork. The main beam is considered to be the outer top point. The terminal fork is more-or-less forward-facing and has no fixed pattern--sometimes the outer top is longer, sometimes the inner, and sometimes they are even. An occasional head will have additional tines; such tines are always non-typical in sambar. The longest antlers recorded from New Zealand were taken near Foxton (North Island) prior to 1924 and measured just under 39-3/4 inches (100.9 cm).



Australia 2008

*Axis Deer*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klimovich*

for taking a *Axis Deer* (typical/estate)

with a Rifle measuring 302 1/8

On a hunt in *Asut, N.T., Darwin* on 05/06/2008

Measured by *Koestanin Popov* on 05/12/2008.

Your entry currently ranks *Number 58*, a *Bronze Medal* trophy.

*Axis* (Sp), *Axishirsch* (G), *Axis* (F).  
"Axis" is said to be the name given  
this animal by Roman scholar Pliny  
the Elder. Also called spotted deer.  
Called *chital* in India.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder  
height 31-35 inches (79-89 cm).  
Weight 150-200 pounds (68-91 kg).  
The female is smaller.

A beautiful medium-sized deer,  
slender and graceful. The coat is a  
bright reddish-fawn covered with  
permanent white spots, those on  
the lower flanks being arranged in  
longitudinal rows. There is a dark  
stripe along the spine. Underparts,  
underside of tail, lower legs and  
throat are white. The face is buff  
with a darker brown muzzle. Antlers  
are beautifully lyre-shaped, large in  
proportion to the body, and  
typically have three points to a side-  
the main beam plus two tines.

Occasional antlers will have  
additional tines, which are generally  
small and located near the junction  
of brow tine and main beam. Any  
such additional tines are non-  
typical.





## Water Buffalo



*Búfalo acuático, Búfalo Asiático de agua (Sp), Wasserbüffel, Sumpfbüffel (G), Buffle d'eau, Buffle de l'Inde (F).*  
Also called Asian water buffalo or Indian buffalo. Scientific name is from the Greek *boufalos* (buffalo). Some authorities distinguish between the domestic (including feral) water buffalo as *Bubalus bubalis* and the wild Asian water buffalo as *B. arnee*, while others, including ourselves, do not. As it was the domestic form that was first described for science, the name *bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758 takes precedence.

**DESCRIPTION** Head and body length 8-10 feet (2.4 to 3.0 m). Tail length 24-39 inches (60-100 cm). Shoulder height 59-75 inches (150-190 cm). Weight 1,550-2,650 pounds (700-1,200 kg).

A large, heavily built animal with stout legs and large, splayed hoofs. The skull is relatively light, long and narrow, and has a nearly straight profile. Muzzle is large and hairless. Ears are relatively small and not heavily haired. Tail reaches to the hocks and ends in a small tuft. General color is black or gray, with the lower legs a dirty white, and there often is a narrow white "V" on the throat. The coarse, sparse coat is moderately long and directed forward from hindquarters to head. The horns (both sexes) are heavy at the base, triangular in section, flat on top with conspicuous wrinkles, and grow out from the sides of the head without forming a boss. At one time two distinct types of horn curvature were recognized in wild water buffalos, and were given subspecific rank. In one, which was considered the typical race (*bubalis*), the horns formed a regular curve in the shape of a semicircle. In the other (*macroceros*) they were characterized by their great length, growing directly outward and turning up only near the tips. The long-horned buffaloes were found in Assam and Cooch-Bihar; however, they have apparently been extinct as wild animals for many years, and *macroceros* is no longer considered a valid subspecies in any case. The horns of females are rounder in cross-section and lighter than those of males, but may be considerably longer. The longest horn of record (Rowland Ward, 1913) is 70-1/2 inches (179.1 cm), the largest circumference (1909) 23 inches (58.4 cm), the greatest outside spread (1933) 93-1/2 inches (237.5 cm).



New Zealand 2008

*Chamois*

Rebeco (Sp), Gams, Gemse (G), Chamois (F). "Chamois" is a French word for wild goat. Even though the chamois is not a true goat, its scientific name is derived from the Latin *rupes* (cliff or rock) and *capra* (female goat). Until recently, all chamois were thought to belong to one species; however, scientists now recognize two: the common chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) of central Europe and the Middle East, and the western chamois (*R. pyrenaica*) of Spain, adjacent parts of France, and central Italy. The former is believed to be the species introduced in New Zealand.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height 28-31 inches (70-80 cm). Weight 65-110 pounds (30-50 kg). Females are somewhat smaller.

A graceful, agile mountain animal. The short summer coat is reddish or pale brown. The winter coat of long guard hairs over thick underfur is a dark shade of brown. The underparts are pale, the rump is white. Throat, lower jaw, front of face and inside of ears are white, and there is a dark mask from ear to muzzle. The hoofs have hard, sharp edges to utilize small rock projections, and rubbery soles to grip on slippery rock. Both sexes grow short, slim black horns that are round in cross section and hook sharply backward near the tips. The female's horns can be longer than the male's, but are slimmer and sometimes lack the hooks. The longest horns reported from New Zealand were those of a female, measuring 13-1/4 inches (33.7 cm).



New Zealand 2008

*Feral Goat*

Cabra cimarrón (Sp), Wildziege (G), Chèvre sauvage (F).

These are domestic goats living in the wild, either because of releases or escapes from confinement. Goats were first domesticated 8,000-9,000 years ago in southwestern Asia and are generally considered to be directly descended from the bezoar ibex or wild goat (*Capra aegagrus*). Domestic goats have been transported throughout the world by humans, and have become feral in many areas.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) Shoulder height 24-35 inches (60-90 cm), weight 66-150 pounds (30-68 kg). Females are somewhat smaller. As in all goats, the chromosome number is 60.

Goats are sturdy, powerful animals with an outer coat of coarse hair and an undercoat of fine wool. Many domestic breeds were introduced in the South Pacific region and have interbred where they have come in contact, producing a wide variety of colors, body sizes and horn configurations. The main coat color may be white, gray, brown, black, or any combination of these in every conceivable pattern. Adult males and some females grow a chin beard, which also varies widely in color. Horns (usually in both sexes) may be either scimitar-shaped or outwardly spiraling. The horns have ridges and annual growth rings.





New Zealand 2008

*Arapawa Sheep**Ovis aries*

The Arapawa (*Ovis aries*) sheep is a fascinating and beautiful breed of sheep found on the Arapawa Island in the Marlborough Sounds at the Northeast tip of the South Island of New Zealand. The Arapawa are a rather primitive looking sheep and are considered to be rare by some. The most probable origin for the Arapawa feral sheep is that they are escapees of a flock of mainly Merino origin, known to be introduced in 1867.

**DESCRIPTION** (*male*) weight averages 100 - 175 lbs (45 - 79 kg) the ewes are considerably smaller.

The Arapawa (*Ovis aries*) is considered to be a small sheep with an average height of 27 - 31 inches at the shoulder.

These animals are believed to be related to the Merino Sheep and are easily domesticated. The animal is a short tailed animal probably from the influence of the merino sheep and has a medium frame with narrow black faces, thin clean legs and small feet with hard hooves. The skin is black and the fleece is typically a deep reddish brown color. The facial coloration is typically black, but may exhibit some degree of white coloring on certain animals. The Arapawa (*Ovis aries*) are considered to be intelligent animals and are wary, quick on their feet and have a very nervous disposition. The rams grow impressive large open black horns and are typically browsers.

**DISTRIBUTION** huntable populations are found on the Arapawa Island in the Marlborough Sounds at the Northeast tip of the South Island; Pitt Island and in numerous private and feral herds throughout the South and North Islands of New Zealand.



M 12



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a *Himalayan Tahr*

with a Rifle measuring 40 5/8

On a hunt in N.Z., S.I., Queenstown on 05/01/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/03/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 63, a Silver Medal trophy.

## *Himalayan Tahr*



### **Hemitragus jemlahicus**

*Tar del Himalaya* (Sp), *Himalaya Tahr* (G), *Tahr de l'Himalaya* (F). The English derivation of the Nepali name for this animal may be spelled "tahr" or "thar." Neither is "correct," but "tahr" is preferred by most English-language publications.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 40-42 inches (102-107 cm). Weight 200-220 pounds (91-100 kg), sometimes more. The female is much smaller.

A medium-sized, powerfully built animal with a full coat of hair and a shaggy mane around the neck and shoulders and extending to the knees. The hairs of the mane may be as long as 10-12 inches (25-30 cm) in winter. Color is reddish-brown with a dark, sometimes indistinct, dorsal stripe and a yellowish or whitish mane. The face is dark brown, the legs a dark blackish-brown. The hoofs are specialized for negotiating steep terrain. Horns (both sexes) are short and stout, laterally compressed, keeled in front and curved backward to tapered points. Females lack a mane and have smaller horns.

**New Zealand 2008**



# New Zealand 2008



## Red Deer

SCI Trophy Records Committee provides this certificate to:  
 Mieczyslaw Klimovich  
 for taking a Red Deer (stags)  
 with a Trophy measuring 563 2/8  
 On a hunt in N.Z., S.I., Queenstown on 04/28/2008  
 Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/03/2008.  
 Your entry currently ranks #1067 a Gold Medal trophy.



Ciervo (Sp), Rothirsch (G), Cerf elaphe, Cerf rouge (F).  
**DESCRIPTION** (male) Shoulder height 45-56 inches (114-142 cm). Weight about 300-350 pounds (136-159 kg), sometimes considerably more. Females are much smaller. A large, handsome deer. The summer coat is a shiny reddish-brown, becoming duller, grayer and shaggier in winter. The underparts are dark brown to black. There is a large, straw-colored rump patch. A dark dorsal stripe is visible in summer but becomes indistinct in winter. Stags develop a neck mane during the rut. Like wapiti and sika, red deer grow upper canine teeth; they are smooth, round, comparatively large, and set alone on either side of the mouth. A good set of red deer antlers will have six points on each side for a total of 12. The first two tines (brow and bez) are close together and point forward; they are well separated from the third (trez) tine, which grows upward and outward. The other tines are in a group near the beam tip, often clustered in the form of a crown or cup. The longest antlers recorded in New Zealand were taken in South Westland (South Island) in 1949, and measured 50-1/2 inches (128.3 cm). The greatest number of points was 40, from a stag taken at Te Anau (South Island) in 1973. Australian heads are not as large as those from New Zealand. While heads with as many as 20 points have been shot in Australia, such trophies are very unusual.  
 B





New Zealand 2008



Wapiti



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klimovich*

for taking a Wapiti (non-typical)(estate)

with a Rifle measuring 354 4/8

On a hunt in N.Z., S.I., Queenstown on 05/02/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 05/03/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 50, a Silver Medal trophy.





Russia 2014

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

*This certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klimovich*

For taking European Roe Deer

On a hunt in Russia, Orenburg on 08/31/2014

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 08/31/2014

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

## European Roe Deer

Corzo Europeo (Sp), Europäischer Rehwild (G), Chevreuil d'Europe (F). Also called western roe deer or common roe deer.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height 25-36 inches (64-92 cm). Weight 44-81 pounds (20-37 kg). Largest animals are found in eastern part of the species range. Females are about 20 percent smaller than males.

The smallest and most elegant native deer in Europe. Coloration is rich reddish-brown in summer, with a gray face, white chin and black muzzle band. Rump patch is obscure. Winter coat is grayish-brown, with two white throat patches and a prominent white rump patch of erectile hairs that can expand under stress to form a large white disk. Tail is small and white, invisible against the rump. A few melanistic (blackish) roe deer occur in the Netherlands and northwestern Germany, but are rare elsewhere, as are other color variations such as black-faced, albino, black and white, and brown and white. Normal antlers of a mature buck consist of a main beam directed upward, with a lower forward tine and a higher rearward tine making three points to a side. (However, non-typical antlers with 4-5 points on a side are not uncommon.) Antlers have a very rough burr (coronet) around the base, and grow so closely together that the coronets usually touch in mature animals. The skull is broad, with a compressed muzzle. The female does not grow antlers, but occasionally will grow coronets without any antler growth. In winter, females grow a prominent anal tuft of long hair that may be mistaken for a tail.





*Blanford Urial*

*Urial de Blanford* (Sp), *Blanford Urialschaf* (G), *Urial de Blanford* (F). Also called Baluchistan urial. Local names are *gad* (or *ghad*). Named after British zoologist W. T. Branford.

**DESCRIPTION** Shoulder height up to 30 inches (76 cm). Weight up to 80-90 pounds (36-41 kg). Similar to the Afghan urial, but smaller, with a lesser bib and neck ruff and no distinct saddle patch.

**DISTRIBUTION** Pakistan, south of Quetta and west of the Indus River. May possibly extend into southeastern Iran. Boundaries with the Kerman hybrid sheep to the west are unclear.

**HABITAT** Arid hills.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Although listed as a subspecies by Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, many authorities continued to treat it as a synonym for Afghan urial. After field study in 1987, Valdez considered it sufficiently distinct to be recognized as a subspecies





Mongolia 2012

*Hangay Argali*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Book Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klimovich*

for taking a *Hangay Argali*

with a rifle measuring 212 2/8

On a hunt in Mongolia, Ulan Bataar on 08/27/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 01/13/2014

Your entry currently ranks **Number 74**, a **Bronze Medal** trophy

**Ovis ammon ssp.**

The Hangay argali category was established in 1997 for record-keeping purposes. It is not a recognized subspecies (at least not yet), but is a distinct population in Mongolia that is neither Altai nor Gobi, as it is located a good distance east of the Altai mountains and north of the Gobi mountains. Most rams to date have been taken on a 7,697-foot (2,346 m) mountain called Ūshigin Nuruu or Ōshgoglyn Ikh, depending on the map (both mean Ōshig Mountain), which is the southernmost part of the Hangay range. Ōshig Mountain is south of the town of Bayanteeg and north of Baruunbayan in South Hangay Province. Map coordinates are roughly 45° 30'N x 101° 30'E.

During the first half of the 1980s, many hunters took rams in this area, which was then advertised as the "mid Altai." They were told they were hunting Altai argalis that were a little smaller than those in the West Altai, but at lower prices. Then in the 1990s other hunters were taken to the same mountain to hunt what they were told were very large Gobi argalis at premium prices.

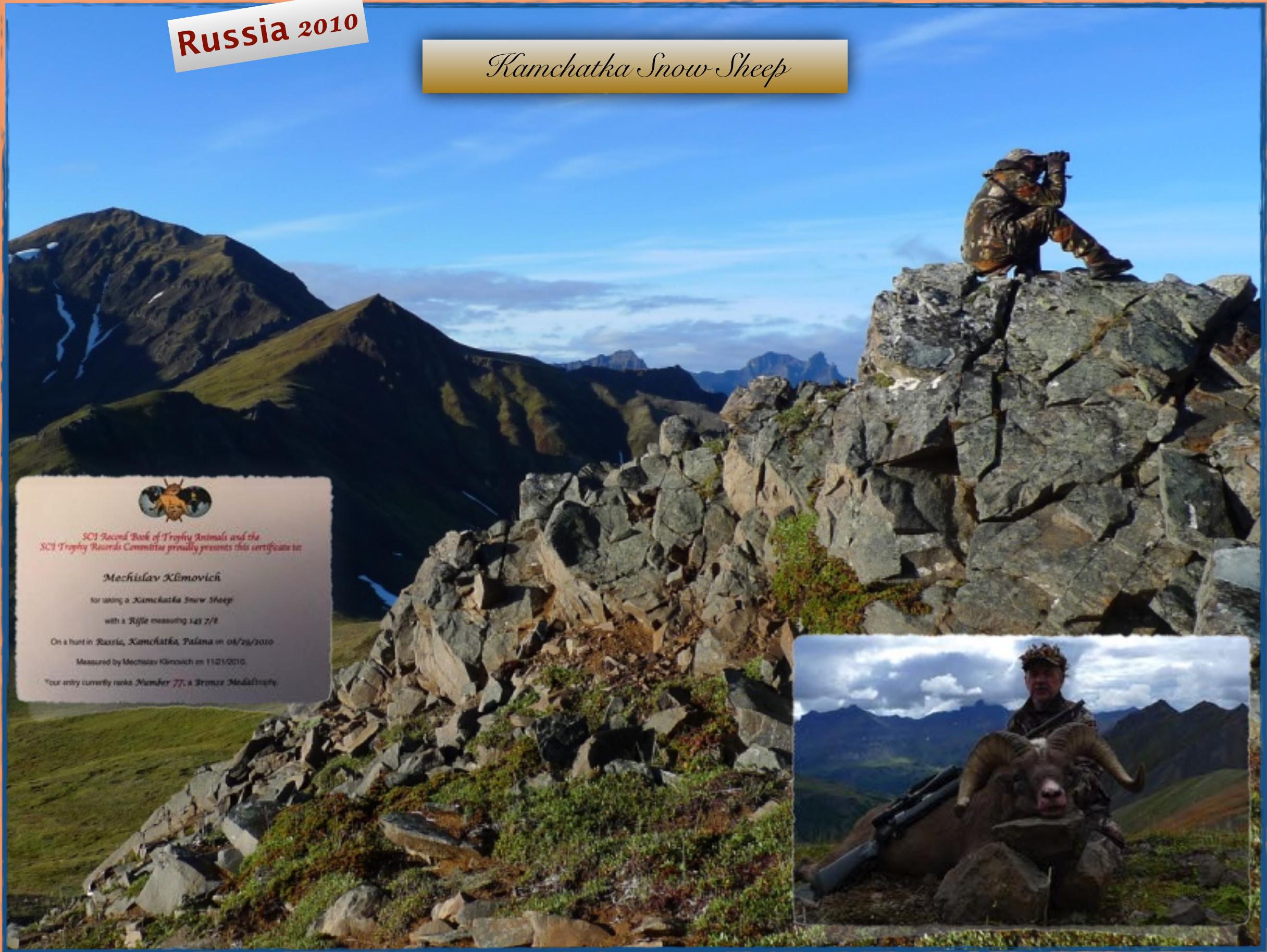
From a record-ke  
**DISTRIBUTION** The range of the Hangay argali includes not only Ōshig Mountain, but also the rest of the Hangay range to the north.

More precise boundaries are being studied, but have not been finalized as we go to press. For example, it has been proposed that 97°E longitude be used to separate the Altai argali on the west from the Hangay and Gobi argalis on the east, and that 45°N latitude be used to separate the Hangay argali on the north from the Gobi argali on the south. This is under consideration.



**Russia 2010**

*Kamchatka Snow Sheep*



*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:*

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for using a Kamchatka Snow Sheep

with a Rifle measuring 143 7/8

On a hunt in Russia, Kamchatka, Palana on 08/29/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/21/2010.

Your entry currently ranks **Number 77**, a **Bronze Medal trophy**.





Russia 2010

*Koryak Snow Sheep*

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovich**

for taking a *Koryak Snow Sheep*

with a Rifle measuring 235 1/8

On a hunt in Russia, Tikhikil on 08/25/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/21/2010.

Your entry currently ranks **Number 22, a Silver Medal trophy**

**Ovis nivicola koriakorum**

A dwarf form of the Kamchatka snow sheep, found further North in the Koryak Mountains in mainland Siberia, above the Kamchatka Peninsula.

**DESCRIPTION** Very similar in coloration to the Kamchatka snow sheep, but about 30% smaller, the white muzzle and rump patch are not as pronounced. This compact sheep has shorter legs in proportion to the body than its southern cousin. Individuals found at the northern extremity of the Koryak Range, exhibit characteristics of the Chukotsk snow sheep, which has a heavier, lighter coat, of soft, woolly hair.

**DISTRIBUTION** Koryak Mountains, North of 60° N, and East of the Penzhina River, South of the 64° N.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** First described by  
Tehernyavsk, 1962





Also called far eastern brown bear.

**DESCRIPTION** (adult male) Head and body length 6-8 feet (183-244 cm), tail length 6-1/2 to 8-1/2 inches (16.5 to 21.6 cm), shoulder height 50-53 inches (12.7 to 13.5 cm). Some verified weights are 704, 675 and 627 pounds (320, 308 and 285 kg).

As with the Alaska brown bear, the Kamchatka brown bear grows large because of its abundant and protein-rich diet of spawning salmon and other anadromous fish in the coastal rivers, and from the comparatively mild climate that permits a shorter period of hibernation. It is a very large, dark bear with a large, massive skull. The forehead is broad and rather steeply elevated over the relatively short nose. The coat is long, dense and soft. Its color varies from pale yellow to blackish-brown and dull black, but dark individuals predominate. The legs are usually the same color as the body. The claws are dark brown, sometimes with light yellowish streaks at the tips, and are up to four inches (100 mm) in length.

**DISTRIBUTION** Far eastern Siberia, where it is found on the Kamchatka Peninsula, Karaginskiy Island, and northward throughout the Koryak Autonomous District. Also in the coastal strip west of the Sea of Okhotsk and east of the coastal mountains as far south as Uda Bay. Also on the Shantar Islands and the northern and southern Kuril Islands, as well as Sakhalin Island.

**TAXONOMIC NOTES** Includes the races *beringianus* (Shantar Islands) and *piscator* (Kamchatka), with *beringianus* Middendorff, 1853 having priority.



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

*Mechislav Klimovich*

for taking a Kamchatka Brown Bear

with a Rifle measuring 24.5/18

On a hunt in Russia, Kamchatka, Petropavlovsk on 09/08/2005

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 09/15/2006

Your entry currently ranks Number 64, a Bronze Medal trophy.





*Kamchatka Brown Bear*

Russia 2010

Also called far eastern brown bear.

**DESCRIPTION** (adult male) Head and body length 6-8 feet (183-244 cm), tail length 6-1/2 to 8-1/2 inches (16.5 to 21.6 cm), shoulder height 50-53 inches (12.7 to 13.5 cm). Some verified weights are 704, 675 and 627 pounds (320, 308 and 285 kg).

As with the Alaska brown bear, the Kamchatka brown bear grows large because of its abundant and protein-rich diet of spawning salmon and other anadromous fish in the coastal rivers, and from the comparatively mild climate that permits a shorter period of hibernation. It is a very large, dark bear with a large, massive skull. The forehead is broad and rather steeply elevated over the relatively short nose. The coat is long, dense and soft. Its color varies from pale yellow to blackish-brown and dull black, but dark individuals predominate. The legs are usually the same color as the body. The claws are dark brown, sometimes with light yellowish streaks at the tips, and are up to four inches (100 mm) in length.



*SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the  
SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents this certificate to:*

*Mechislav Klimovich*

*for taking a Kamchatka Brown Bear*

*with a Rifle measuring 25.6/18*

*On a hunt in Russia, Kamchatka, Tolana on 08/26/2010*

*Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/21/2010*

*Your entry currently ranks Number 54, a Silver Medal trophy*



Canada 2009

## Common Grizzly Bear

*Oso plateado, Oso grizzly (Sp), Grizzlybär (G), Ours grizzly (F).* "Grizzly" is derived from the grizzled appearance of the white-tipped guard hairs in many individuals.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Head and body length 6-8 feet (1.8 to 2.4 m). Tail length 3-4 inches (7.6 to 10.2 cm). Shoulder height 3-4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m). Weight as much as 500-750 pounds (225-340 kg). Females are much smaller. Chromosome count is 74.

The grizzly is a powerfully built bear with long, thick hair that varies in color from dark brown to pale yellowish-brown. (The so-called Toklat grizzly from the Alaska Range is a striking pale golden color with chocolate-colored lower parts.) The body is massive and thick, with a prominent hump on the shoulders and a huge head supported by a short, muscular neck. The facial profile is concave. The front claws often exceed 3-3/4 inches (9.5 cm) in length, and are used primarily for digging and as weapons.

**BEHAVIOR** Except when mating, or in the case of a mother with cubs, grizzlies are solitary and unsociable. Males, especially, are great wanderers. Grizzlies mate from late May till the end of June. The female breeds every 2-3 years, with 1-4 cubs, but generally two, born in the den during January or February. She is a good mother and keeps the cubs with her for two years, or often longer. Full grown at 8-10 years, with a life expectancy of 25-30 years.

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Common Grizzly Bear

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec, on 05/12/2009

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy







Bezoar del Sindh (Sp), Sindh Bezoar (G), Chèvre à bézoard du Sindh (F). Also called Sindh wild goat. Named after the Sindh region of southern Pakistan. Subspecific name is for British zoologist E. Blyth.

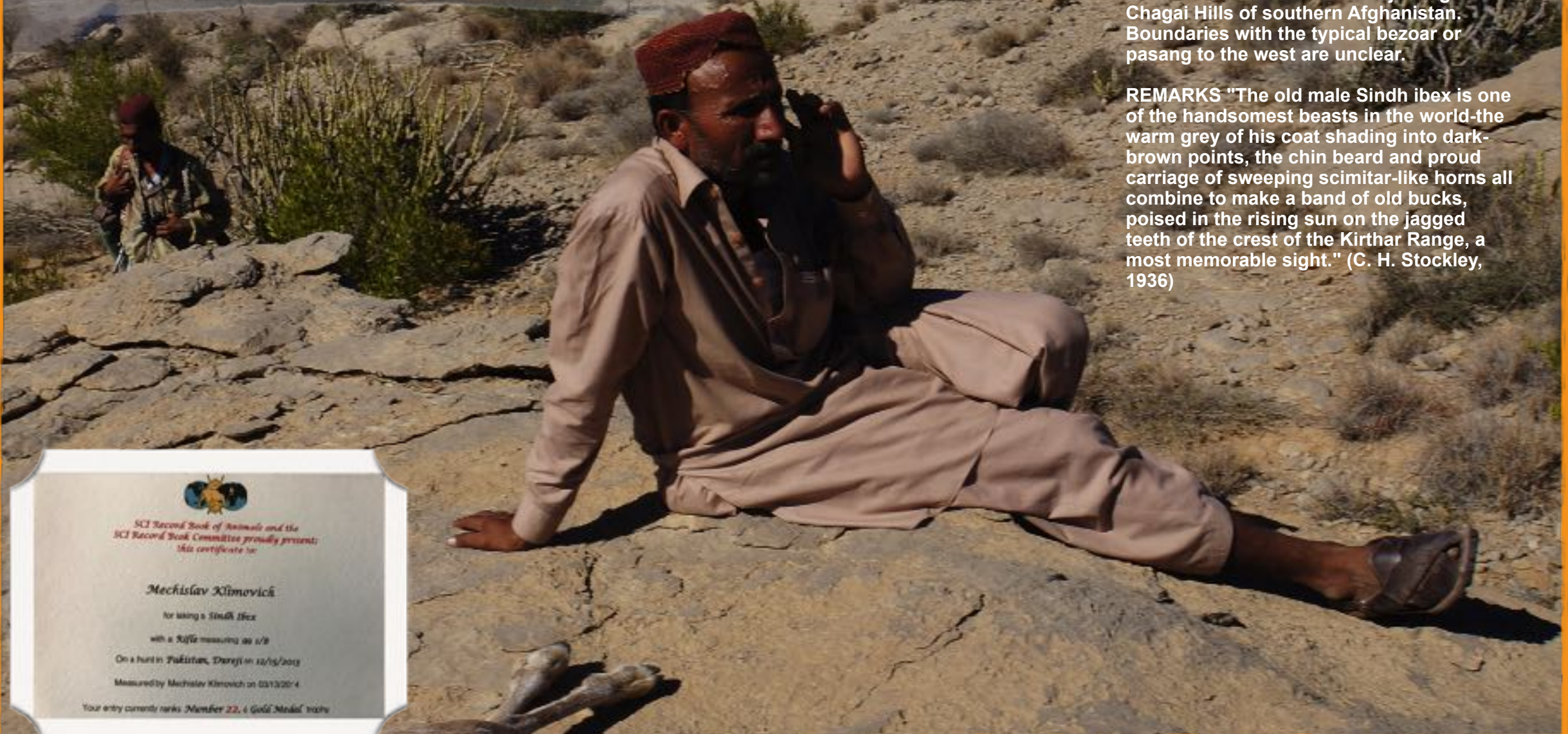
**DESCRIPTION** (male) Shoulder height 29-37 inches (74-95 cm). Weight 100-200 pounds (45-90 kg). Females are smaller.

Differs from the typical bezoar by being paler in color and somewhat smaller in size, and in having horns that are closer together at the tips and either without knobs on the front keel or with only a few small ones.

**HABITAT** Arid cliffs and mountains, from near sea level to 11,000 feet (3,350 m). Main requirement seems to be precipitous crags where it is safe from disturbance.

**DISTRIBUTION** West of the Indus River in southern Pakistan and the adjoining Chagai Hills of southern Afghanistan. Boundaries with the typical bezoar or pasang to the west are unclear.

**REMARKS** "The old male Sindh ibex is one of the handsomest beasts in the world-the warm grey of his coat shading into dark-brown points, the chin beard and proud carriage of sweeping scimitar-like horns all combine to make a band of old bucks, poised in the rising sun on the jagged teeth of the crest of the Kirthar Range, a most memorable sight." (C. H. Stockley, 1936)



  
 SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
 SCI Record Book Committee proudly presents:  
 this certificate to:

**Mechislav Klimovitch**

for taking a Sindh Ibex

with a Kiffle measuring 88 1/8

On a hunt in Pakistan, Dargaji on 12/09/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovitch on 03/13/2014

Your entry currently ranks: Member 22, 4 Gold Medal trophies



Gacela de Mongolia (Sp), Mongolische Gazelle (G), Gazelle du Mongolie (F). Called white-tailed gazelle or white gazelle in Mongolia, huang-yang (yellow sheep or goat) in China. Gutturosa is derived from the Latin guttur (throat) and osus (full of), in reference to the goiter-like swelling developed by males.

DESCRIPTION (male) Shoulder height about 30 inches (76 cm). Weight 90-110 pounds (41-50 kg). Females are somewhat smaller.

The Mongolian gazelle is intermediate in characteristics between the goitered gazelle on one hand and the Tibetan and Przewalski gazelles on the other. It is the largest Asian gazelle, with a rather stocky build and a short, stumpy tail. It differs from typical gazelles by the absence of flank bands, pygal (rump) stripes, and the usual gazelle facial markings. The summer coat is light buff in color, paling on the neck, flanks, hindquarters and legs. The chin, upper throat, belly and inside of legs are white. The stumpy tail is a dirty white except for a brownish patch on the middle of the upper surface. The rather large white rump patch extends above the base of tail, but is interrupted by a narrow line continuing the color of the back to the tail. The long muzzle is grayish-brown, reverting to buff on the forehead. Ears are buff at the base, paling to dirty white at the tips, and white inside. In winter, the coat becomes thick and close, its color more pinkish-buff and paler than in summer. The hindquarters turn almost white with a pinkish tinge, and the white rump patch is more sharply defined. As in the goitered gazelle, the male exhibits a swelling on the throat, especially during the breeding season, which is caused by inflation of the larynx. Interestingly, its "goiter" is considerably larger than that of the goitered gazelle. The ears are of moderate size and pointed. The skull is long and narrow with rather elongated, pointed nose bones. There are small facial glands, large inguinal (groin) glands, small foot glands, and rudimentary hair tufts on the knees that may signify glands. Uniquely among gazelles, the male has a glandular musk sac located in the abdomen. The horns (males only) are lightly but closely ringed. They are relatively short and somewhat weak, rising almost parallel at first, then bending backward and diverging rather sharply before turning slightly inward at the tips.

Its range overlaps that of the Hillier goitered gazelle in the Gobi Desert and Inner Mongolia. It can be distinguished from the goitered gazelle by its larger size, different coloration, much shorter tail, and differently shaped horns. Normally the two species occupy different terrain and keep to themselves; however, they are sometimes found together.

**Mongolia 2012**



*Mongolian Gazelle*

SCI Record Book of Animals and the  
SCI Record Book Committee proudly presents  
this certificate to:

**Mechislav Kilmovich**

for hunting a Mongolian Gazelle

with a rifle measuring 24 4/8

On a hunt in Mongolia, Ulan Bator on 08/24/2012

Measured by Mechislav Kilmovich on 10/02/2012

Your entry currently ranks Number 40, a Bronze Medal trophy





## Indian Gazelle or Chinkara

### *Gazella bennetti bennetti*

Gacela India, Chinkara (Sp), Indischer Gazelle (G), Gazelle de l'Inde (F). Chinkara is its Hindustani name. Inappropriately called ravine deer by many sportsmen during the colonial era.

**DESCRIPTION** (male) Shoulder height 23-26 inches (58-66 cm). Weight 40-60 pounds (18-27 kg). Females are about four inches (10 cm) shorter than males and considerably lighter in weight.

A graceful, elegant gazelle with a relatively long neck, legs and ears. The upperparts are a sandy reddish-brown, darkening slightly where they meet the white underparts. The chin, breast, belly and inside of legs are white. The tail is very dark brown, as are the knees. The bridge of the nose and forehead are brown, and brown stripes extend from the inner corner of the eyes to the nose. The horns (both sexes) exhibit many variations in shape, but most are quite straight and slightly divergent, with the tips curving a little forward and inward. They have 10-25 pronounced rings, and are well separated at the base in males—more so than in the Kenyon gazelle. The female's horns are closer together than the male's, and thinner and straighter. Also in contrast with the Kenyon gazelle, the females horns are less than half as long as the male's.

Of the three subspecies listed by Groves, the scientifically unnamed Salt Range form is the largest and grows the longest horns, but the females are relatively smaller than in other races. Its overall color has been described as a rich tobacco-brown. Horns average 10-3/4 to 12-1/4 inches (27-31 cm), with 15-5/8 inches (39.7 cm) the longest of record (Rowland Ward, 1906).

**DISTRIBUTION** From the Indus River valley of Pakistan eastward through the Ganges River valley in northern India, and southward to the Deccan Plateau in southern India.





Australia 2008

*Feral Boar*

*Jabali* (Sp), *Wildschwein* (G), *Sanglier* (F). Although a boar is actually a male pig or hog, the term is widely used as a common name for the species.

**DESCRIPTION (male)** Shoulder height as much as 38 inches (96 mm). Weight 180-220 pounds (82-100 kg), sometimes as much as 450 pounds (200 kg). Females are considerably smaller.

al pigs in Australia and New Zealand are descended from escaped or released domestic animals, and represent many breeds. There are two generally recognized types: The black ones ("razorbacks" or "Captain Cookers") are the result of earlier escapes or liberations, while the multicolored ones are of more recent farmyard origin. Although there is no record of true Eurasian wild boars ever being brought to these countries, razorbacks look very much like them.

They are more muscular than domestic pigs, with massive shoulders, smaller hindquarters, narrower backs, longer snouts, longer tusks and smaller, more erect ears. The coat is relatively long and coarse, with a neck mane and cheek whiskers often present. The black hairs may have lighter tips so as to give a grizzled effect. The tail is usually straight with a bushy tip, rather than curly as in domestic pigs. The multicolored pigs vary greatly in appearance, with individuals colored black, reddish, tan, white, or any combination thereof. Body type may be anything from the broad-backed, short-snouted, square-headed, drop-eared, curly-tailed domestic type to something approaching a razorback. The coat is short and not grizzled.

The canine teeth are developed as tusks in both sexes, those of the upper jaw ("grinders") curving upward to lie against, but inside, the straighter lower tusks ("tushes"). The tusks wear against each other, honing the edges sharp.

