



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

World Trophy



AFRICA

Líberia p.4

Ghana p.8

Cameroon p.12

Congo p.32

Namibia p.36

SAR p.56

Zambia p.90

Tanzania p.103

Zanzibar p.122

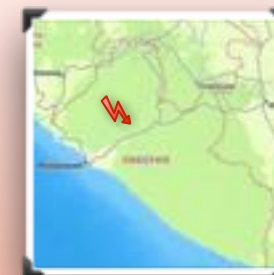
Uganda p.126

Ethiopia p.132



SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
221	5	B 2.29	4/4/13	Liberia		Bay duiker	3 7/8	Ph.e.
199	6	B 2.14	4/5/13	Liberia		Blanchet Genet	5 5/16	Ph.e.
201	7	B 2.15	4/6/13	Liberia		Palm Civet	4 15/16	Ph.e.

Liberia 2013



B 2.28



Bay Duiker

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

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 20-22 inches (51-56 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 slimmer heads, narrower dorsal stripes, and less extensive black markings.



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This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich

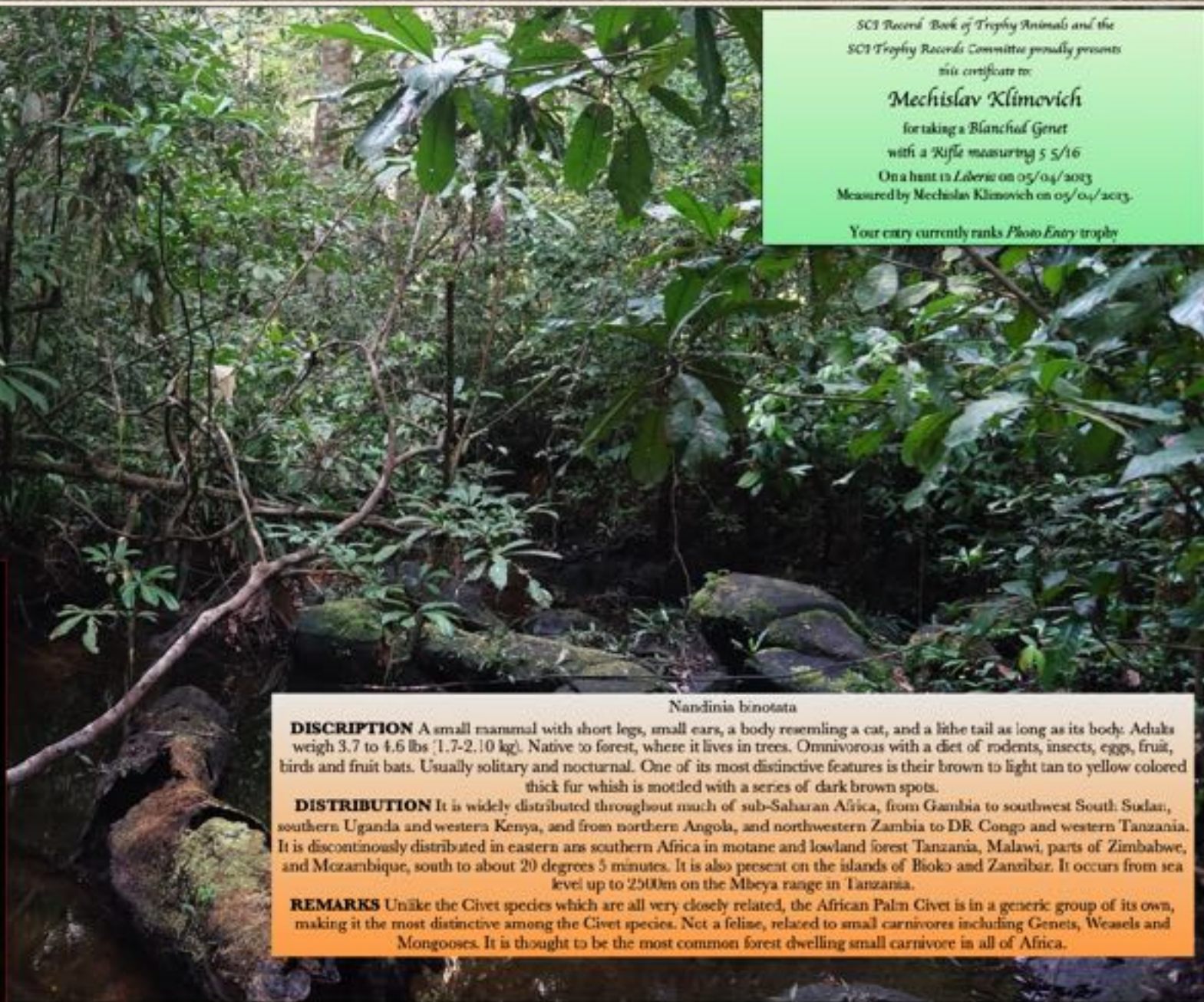
For taking a Bay Duiker

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

B 2.14



Blanchet Genet



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
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this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimevich

for taking a *Blanchet Genet*

with a Rifle measuring 5 5/16

On a hunt in Liberia on 05/04/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimevich on 05/04/2013.

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy

Nandinia binotata

DESCRIPTION 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.

B 2.15



Palm Civet



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this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a Palm Civet

with a Rifle measuring 4 11/16

On a hunt in Liberia on 04/06/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klímovich on 04/06/2013.

Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy

Civett glioneus (F), *Atilaia civet* (M). Often called "civet cat," which is incorrect because it is a viverrid, not a felid, and only distantly related to the cat. 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 (cd) = 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 spooned 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 26 years.

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
219	9	B 2.38	2/18/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Royal ant.		
219	9	B 2.39	2/20/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Royal ant.		Ph.e.
74	10	B 2.22	2/23/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Maxwell duiker	6 12/16	Silver
198	11	B 2.16	2/24/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Spotted Genet		Ph.e.

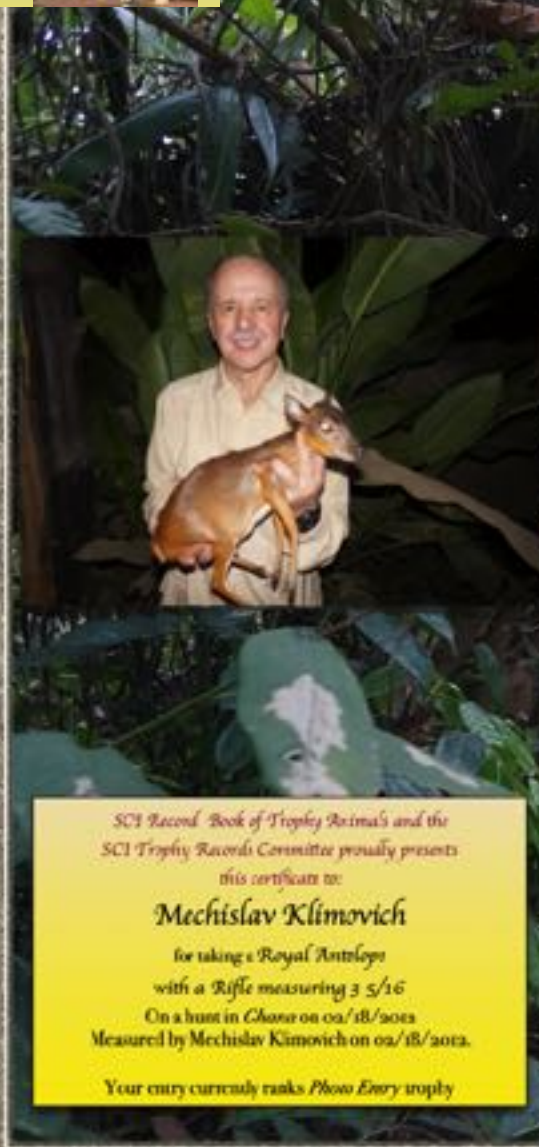
Ghana 2012



B 2.37-38



Royal Antelope



SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
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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 roose (Sp), Kleinstebüchse (G), Antelope royale (F). At the time of its discovery by Europeans in 1704, this animal was reportedly called "king of the hares" by natives, hence the name royal antelope. Local hunters in Liberia refer to it as "jackrabbits," or "tricky-jack."

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height: 18 inches (20 cm). Weight 4-5 pounds (1.8 to 2.7 kg). The royal antelope is the smallest hoofed mammal in Africa and, except for the Asian chevrotina or mouse deer, in the world. It is a tiny, delicate antelope with a hunched back, 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 Dahomey 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 meat 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 snares or traps.

TAXONOMIC NOTES No subspecies are recognized.

B 2.20



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
17-25 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
hoofy 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 *libanensis*
(Libania), where the female is hornless.

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Mechislav Klimevich

for taking a Maxwell Duiker

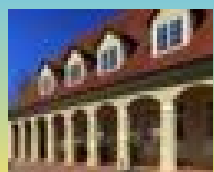
with a Rifle measuring 6 1/2/16

On a hunt in Ghana on 02/23/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/23/2012.

Your entry currently ranks **Number 16**, a Silver Medal trophy

B 2.16



Spotted Genet

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
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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*



SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
6	13	B 2.12	2/23/10	Cameroon	Garoua	African civet	9 11/16	Gold
37	14	B 1.2.2	2/24/10	Cameroon	Djibao	Sing-sing Waterbuck	68 5/8	Bronze
25	15	A 31	2/25/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Harnessed Bushbuck	28	Bronze
32	16	B 1.4.6	2/25/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Western Roan Antelope	66 6/8	Bronze
43	17		2/25/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Nigerian Bohor Reedbuck	17 7/8	Silver
12	18	B 1.3.1	2/26/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Central African Giant Eland	117 6/8	Bronze
48	19		2/27/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Western Hartebeest	66 4/8	Silver
69	20	B 2.21	2/27/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Western Bushduiker	10 4/16	Bronze
217	21	B 2.25	2/27/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Sudan Oribi	11.5	Ph.e.
73	22	B 2.27	2/28/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Red- flanked Duiker	9 2/16	Bronze
210	23	A 14	3/2/10	Cameroon	Garoua	West African Kob	40.5	Ph.e.

Cameroon 2010





The first night hunting
and a great result.....

Top Ten!!!!



African Civet

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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.

B 1.2.2



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



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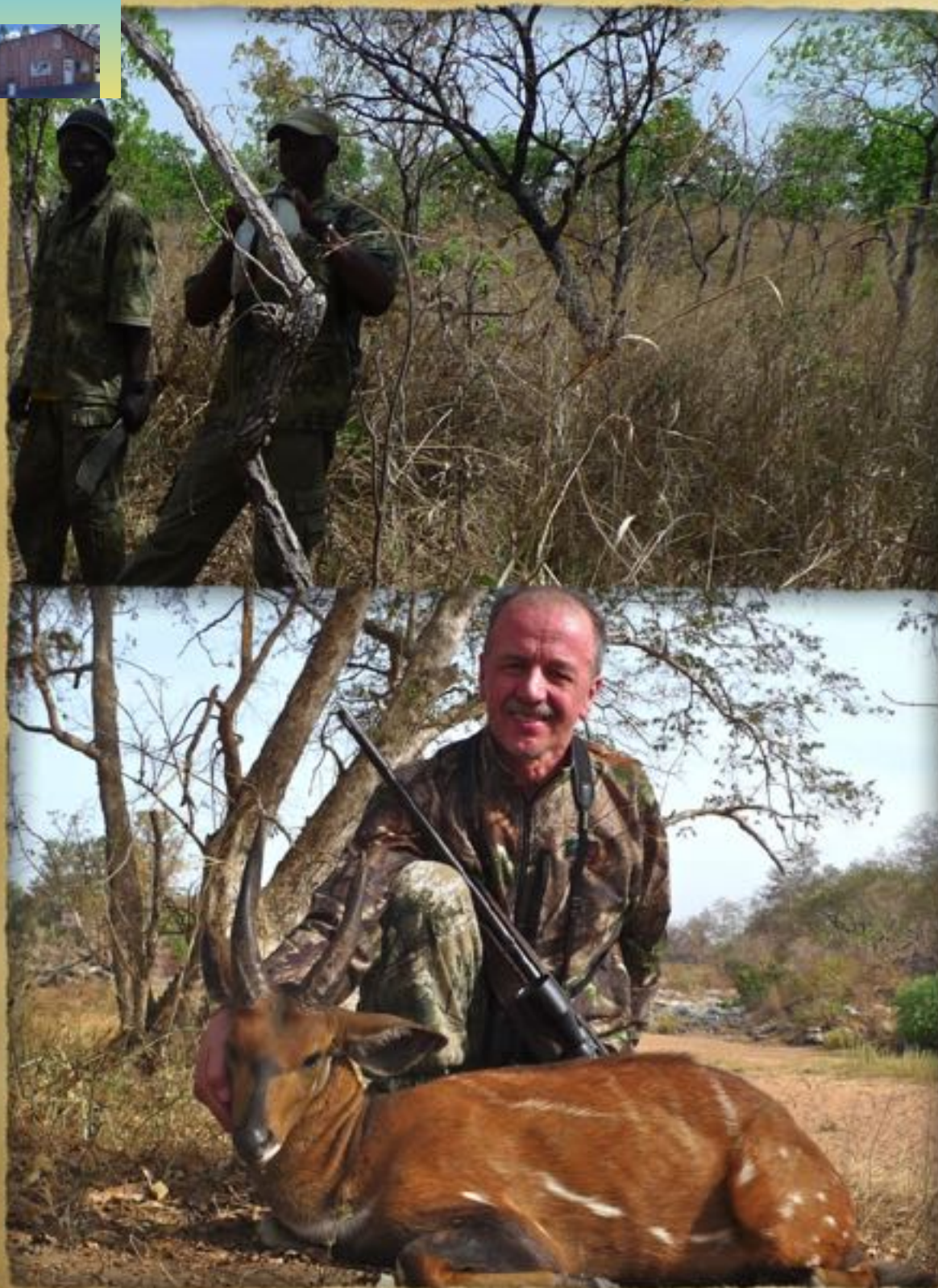
For taking a Sing-sing Waterbuck
with a Rifle measuring 68 5/8

On a hunt in Cameroon on 02/24/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/25/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 25 a Bronze Medal trophy

A 31



Harnessed Bushbuck

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
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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.

B 1.4.5



Western Roan Antelope



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This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

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 Klimovich 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.

Nigerian Bohor Reedbuck

SCJ Record Book of Animals and the
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This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Nigerian Bohor Reedbuck
with a Rifle measuring 17 7/8

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

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/27/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 48, a Silver Medal trophy

*Redunca redunca
nigeriensis*

DESCRIPTION

The Nigerian bohor reedbuck is larger than the nagor reedbuck, with longer horns and a dark stripe on front of the forelegs.

DISTRIBUTION

Nigeria, northern Cameroon, southern Chad, the Central African Republic, and the adjacent northern edge of Congo (K).

B 1.3.1



Central African Giant Eland



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.

Western Hartebeest

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This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Western Hartebeest
with a Rifle measuring 10 4/16

On a hunt in Cameroon, Garoua on 02/27/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 02/29/2010

Your entry currently ranks Number 125 a Silver Medal trophy

Alcelaphus buselaphus major

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 48-54 inches
(122-137 cm).

The western hartebeest is a relatively large hartebeest with a high frontal pedicel. General color is a dull sandy brown, with the front of the legs darker, and a distinctive white line between the eyes. The horns (both sexes) are thick, massive and U-shaped when viewed from the front. They grow upward, outward and slightly backward, then upward and forward, and finally bend sharply backward.

DISTRIBUTION From Senegal eastward to northern Cameroon.

B 2.21



Western Bush Duiker

SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
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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 1, 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.

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



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



B 2.27



Red-flanked Duiker



SCI Record Book of Animals and the
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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.

B

A 14



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).

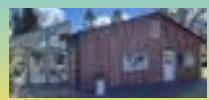
TAXONOMIC NOTES *kob* (Senegal east to northwestern Nigeria), *loderi*
(southeastern Nigeria and southern Cameroon), *riparia* (Ivory Coast, Ghana,
Togo, Benin and southwestern Nigeria)

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
203	25	A 16	6/19/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Central Africa Bongo	65 2/8	Ph.e.
1	26	A 37	6/20/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Forest Elephant	60	Top ten
75	27	B 2.29	6/22/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker	4 12/16	Bronze
			6/22/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker		
			6/23/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker		
			6/23/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker		
63	28	B 2.36	6/24/11	Cameroon	Boumba North	Bates Pygmi Antelope	5 7/16	Top ten
71	29	B 2.23	6/26/11	Cameroon	Boumba North	Peters Duiker	9 6/16	Bronze
			6/26/11	Cameroon	Boumba North	Peters Duiker		
70	30	B 2.37	04.03.2017	Cameroon	Boumba S	Yellow-backed Duiker	16 3/4	Silver

Cameroon 2010



A 16



Central Africa 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

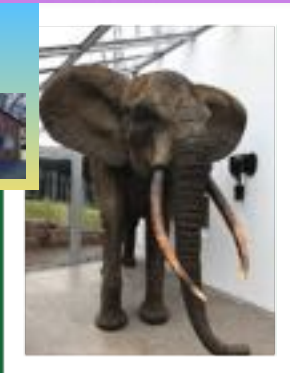
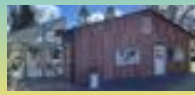
DESCRIPTION The western bongo is the typical form as described in the species text above.

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.

A 37



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 thinner, straighter
tusks that are directed downward. In
overlap areas, many degrees of
hybridization can be observed.

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 *46*, 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

B 2.35



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.

Bates Pigmy Antelope



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



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.

B 2.37



Yellow-backed Duiker



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 45, 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.

Dwarf Forest Buffalo

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Dwarf Forest Buffalo
with a Rifle measuring 41
On a hunt in Cameroon on 04/07/2017
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/09/2017
Your entry currently ranks Number 1 a Bronze Medal trophy

Bufalo enano (Sp),
Waldbüffel, *Rotbüffel* (G),
Buffle nain (F). Also called
red forest buffalo.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder
height 40-45 inches
(100-115 cm). Weight
550-700 lbs (250-320 kg).

The dwarf forest buffalo is
the smallest, most lightly
built African buffalo. Most
are reddish or light tan in
color, but old bulls may be
dark brown. The face is
narrower and straighter than
in savanna buffalos, and the
ears have a heavy fringe of
hairs. The small horns are
set apart without frontal
bosses and curve outward,
backward and slightly
upward. They do not sweep
down as they do in most
savanna races, thus the ears
are not hidden from view.

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
23	33	.....	10/13/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Forest Sitstunga	53 3/4	Bronze
72	34	B 2.24	10/18/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Peters Duiker	16 1/8	Gold
	35		10/16/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Gray-cheeked Mangabey		

Congo 2015



Forest Sitatunga



Tragelaphus spekei
gratus

DESCRIPTION Basic coloration in the male varies from grayish brown to chocolate brown, with much variation in the white markings. Some individuals will exhibit the full complement of white facial markings, vertical white body stripes, white dorsal stripe, white neck bands, and white spots on the hips, while others will show little or no white except on the face, and others will have intermediate characteristics. The female is reddish to reddish brown. The coat is shorter than in other sitatunga subspecies



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 112, a Bronze Medal trophy

B 2.24



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



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.

Gray Checked Mangabey



SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
59	37	D 3	5/16/07	Namibia	Gobabis	White Springbok	31 2/8	Bronze
213	38	D 2	5/16/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Blesbok	41	Ph.e.
206	39	D 7	5/16/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Kalahari Gemsbok	85	Ph.e.
216	40	D 4	5/17/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Kalahari Springbok	30	Ph.e.
45	41	D 10	5/17/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Black wildebeest	79	Silver
51	42	D 1	5/18/07	Namibia	Gobabis	White blesbok	40 7/8	Bronze
13	43	D 9	5/19/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Cape Eland	86 7/8	Bronze
212	44	D 6	5/19/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Cape or Red hartebeest	55	Ph.e.
15	45	D 8	5/20/07	Namibia	Gobabis	S. Greater Kudu	124 5/8	Bronze
244	46	B 1.6.3	5/20/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Warthog	15	
211	47	B 1.4.3	5/21/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Blue wildebeest	124	Ph.e.

Namibia 2007





D3



White Springbok

Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi

DESCRIPTION The white blesbok is a breed, not a subspecies. It is actually a very pale color phase-seldom, if ever, pure white-that is produced by selective breeding on private ranches. Except for color, it is identical to the ordinary blesbok, with horns of equal size.

DISTRIBUTION Private ranches in South Africa



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 2/3

On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/15/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 69, a Silver Medal trophy

D 2



Blesbok



Blesbok (Sp), Blesbok (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, Gobabis on 05/16/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy

D7



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.

D4



Kalahari 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



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



D 1



White Blesbok



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.

SCA Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
SCA 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, Gobabo on 05/11/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2007

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, Bronze Medal trophy

D 9



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 05/09/2007
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

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

D 6



Cape or Red Hartebeest



Alcelaphus buselaphus caama

Bubalo 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

D 8



Southern Greater Kudu

Tragelaphus strepsiceros strepsiceros

DESCRIPTION This subspecies is the largest and darkest (grayest) in color and has the longest horns. There are 8-12 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*, *torricornis*, *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 05/30/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/19/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, Bronze Medal trophy

D 13



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 4-5, 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.

B 1.4.4



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

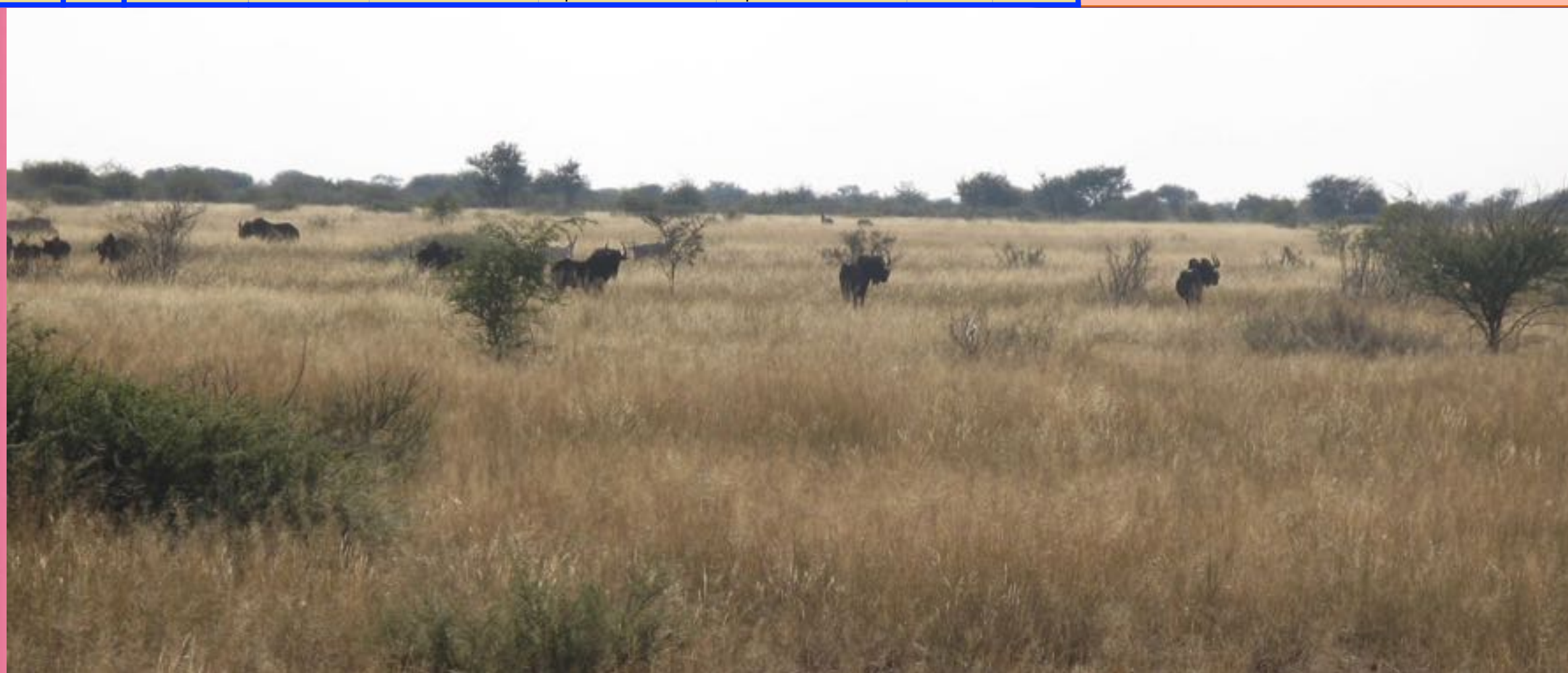
On a hunt in Namibia, Gobabis on 05/10/2007
Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/10/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Photo Entry trophy

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
4	49	B 2.5	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Leopard	14 2/16	Bronze
246	50	B 2.40	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Baboon		
	51	B 1.6.1	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Warthog		Bronze
	51	B 1.6.2	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Warthog		Silver
	52	B 2.42	6/21/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Zebra		
258	53	A 35	6/27/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Buffalo		He мep.
247	54	B 1.5.3	6/27/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Sable		He мep.
202	55	B 2.1	6/29/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Elephant	77 1/2	Ph.e.



Namibia 2009



B 2.5



• 40 minutes after landing in Namibia



SC1 Record Book of Animals and the
SC1 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, Vindhoeck on 06/17/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 06/17/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 25, 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.



Baboon





Warthog

B 1.6.1-2



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.



Zebra



A 35



Buffalo



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

This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Buffalo

On a hunt in Namibia, Caprivi on 06/27/2009

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



B 1.5.3



Common Sable Antelope

Hippotragus niger niger

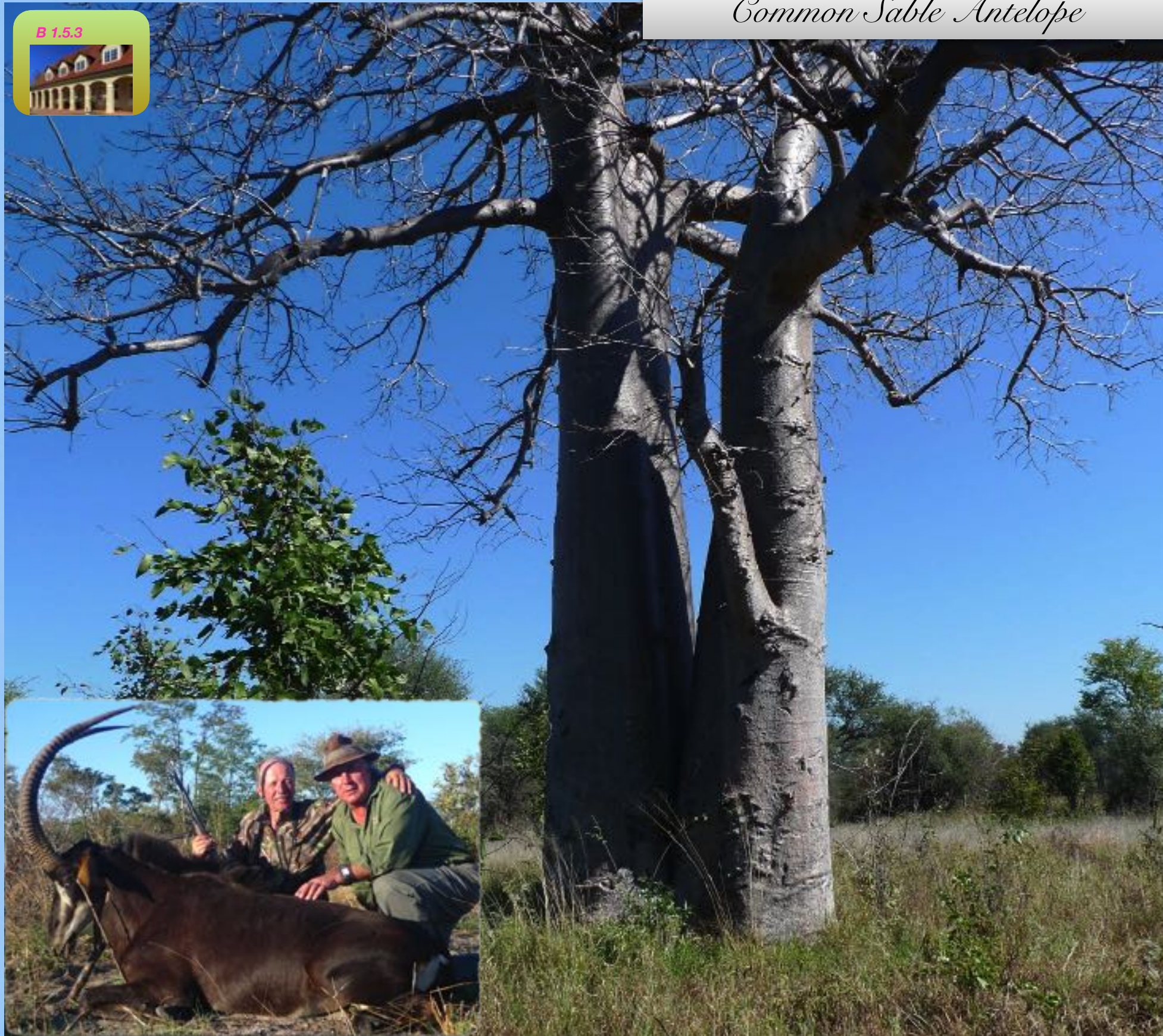
DESCRIPTION Larger than the other subspecies of sable. Adult males are glossy black, with a face that is largely white except for a wide black blaze from forehead to nose and a black stripe from eye to muzzle. Adult females south of the Zambezi River also turn blackish, though they tend to be lighter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





le 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 (150-240 cm). Weight 2,000-5,500 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.

draw 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 Klimovich

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

SCI Nr		Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
215	57	K 5	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Southern Impala		Ph.e.
50	58	D 5	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Tsesebe	41 7/8	Bronze
19	59	B 1.3.3	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Common Nyala	68 4/8	Silver
41	60	D 12	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Reedbuck-Common	21 4/8	Bronze
10	61	B 2.4	7/4/08	RSA	Mabula 1	Cape of S. Buffalo	101 7/8	Bronze
222	62	B 2.2	7/5/08	RSA	Mabula	Common Hippopotamus		Ph.e.
5	63	B 2.13	7/5/08	RSA	Mabula	Caracal	9 15/16	Gold
205	64	B 1.5.2	7/6/08	RSA	Mabula	Common Sable Antelope		Ph.e.
78	65	B 2.8	7/6/08	RSA	Mabula	Nile Crocodile	9 11	Bronze
35	66	B 1.2.1	7/7/08	RSA	Mabula	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	80	Gold
33	67	B 1.5.1	7/8/08	RSA	Mabula	S. Roan Antelope	68 1/8	Bronze
200	68	B 2.6	7/9/08	RSA	xx	Lion		Ph.e.
9	69	B 2.3	7/14/08	RSA	Limpopo	S. White Rhinoceros	82 3/8	Silver
8	70	B 2.9	7/14/08	RSA	Mabula	Brown Hyena	15	Silver

RSA 2008



Aepyceros melampus melampus

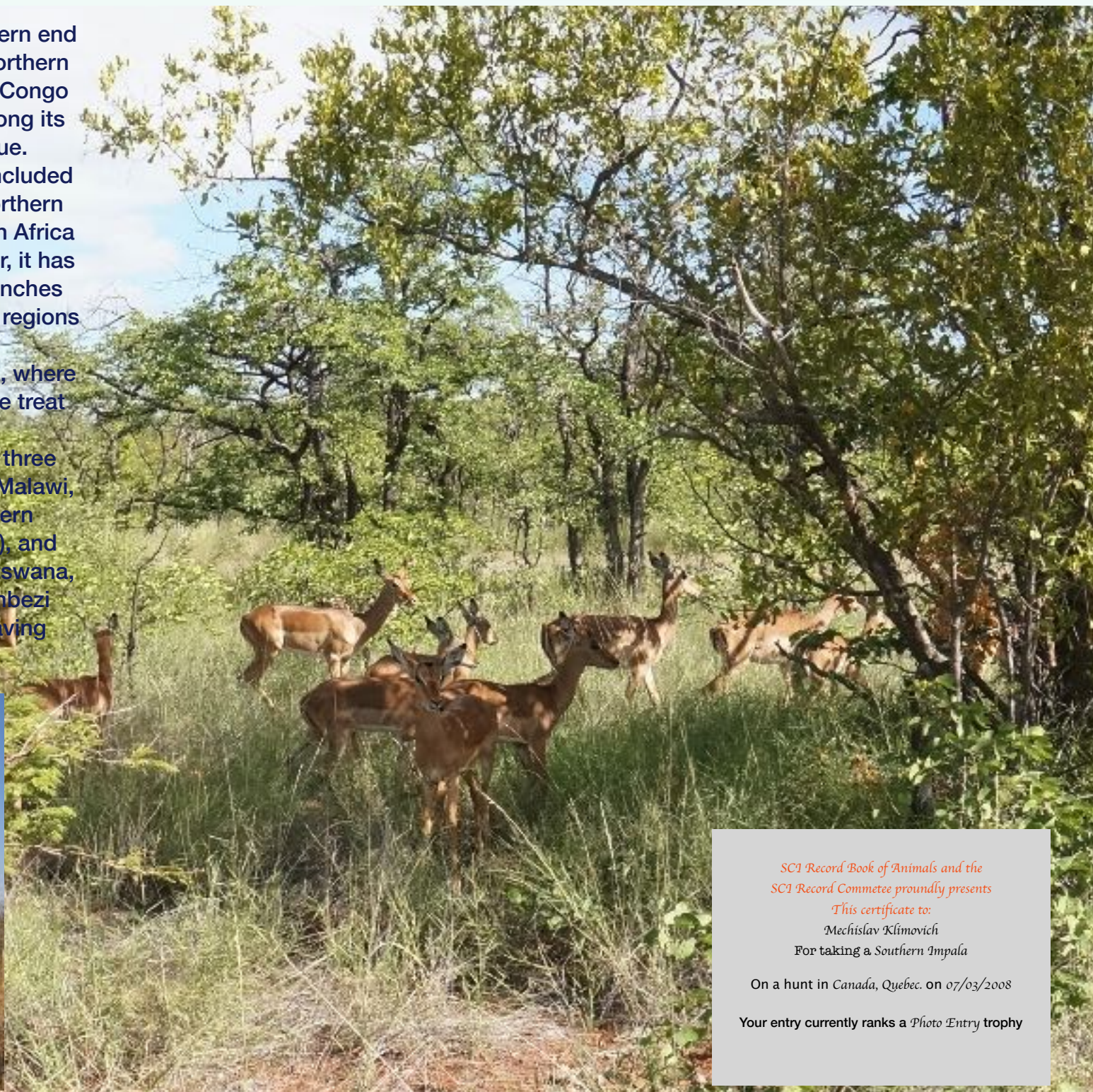
DESCRIPTION The southern impala is smaller and duller in color than the East African impala, and has shorter, slimmer horns that usually are not more than 12 inches (30 cm) apart at the tips.

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.

Southern Impala

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



Tsessebe



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

Mechislav Klimovich

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 8, 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.

B 1.3.3



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 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.



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 101, 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.

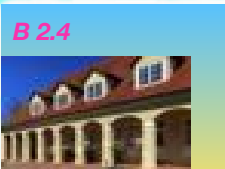
Largely nocturnal but also active by day in the dry season. Feeds almost entirely on grasses. Drinks water daily. Eyesight, hearing and sense of smell are all good. It runs with a rocking-horse gait, holding the tail upright to show the white underside. It is reluctant to enter or to cross water. Alarm 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 ...



Cape of Southern Buffalo



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 258, a Bronze Medal trophy



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.



Common Hippopotamus

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

Mechislav Klimovich

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, Grossflusssperd (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.

B 2.13



Caracal

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

Mechislav Klimovich

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 *Numbers*, a Gold Medal trophy



Caracal (Sp). **Karacal**, **Wüstenluchs** (G), **Caracal** (F), **Rooikat** (Af). "Caracal" is derived from the Turkish *karakulak*, 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.

B 1.5.2



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.



Nile Crocodile

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

this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a Nile Crocodile

with a Rifle measuring 9 11

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

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/15/2008.

Your entry currently ranks Number 11, 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.

B 1.2.1



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.

B 1.5.1



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



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.



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

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.



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



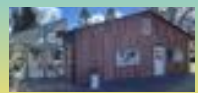
Parahyaena brunnea
Hiena parda (Sp), Braune Hyäne
(G), Hyène brune(F),
Strandjut, Strandwolf (Af).
DESCRIPTION Length,
including tail, 50-64 inches
(127-163 cm). Shoulder height
25-34 inches (64-86 cm). Weight
80-105 pounds (36-48 kg). Males
are usually slightly larger than
females.
Intermediate in size 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.

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
57	72	A 26	7/2/11	RSA	R W Province	Cooper springbok	34 1/8	Silver
214	73	B 1.2.3	7/2/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Bontebok	36 3/16	Ph.e.
250	74	B 1.2	7/3/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Bengalian Tiger		
58	75		7/3/11	RSA	R W Province	Black springbok	32 1/8	Bronze
44	76	A 5	7/4/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Southern Mountain Reedbuck	13	Silver
251	79	V 29	7/4/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Ground squirrel		
	77	B 2.44	7/4/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Zebra Hartmans		
260	78	B 2.7	7/5/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Lion		
252	79	V 30	7/5/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Mongoose		
197	80		7/5/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Yellow fox		Ph.e.

RSA 2011



A 26



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 61, a Silver Medal trophy

marsupialis

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



B 1.2.3



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.

B 1.1.1



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.

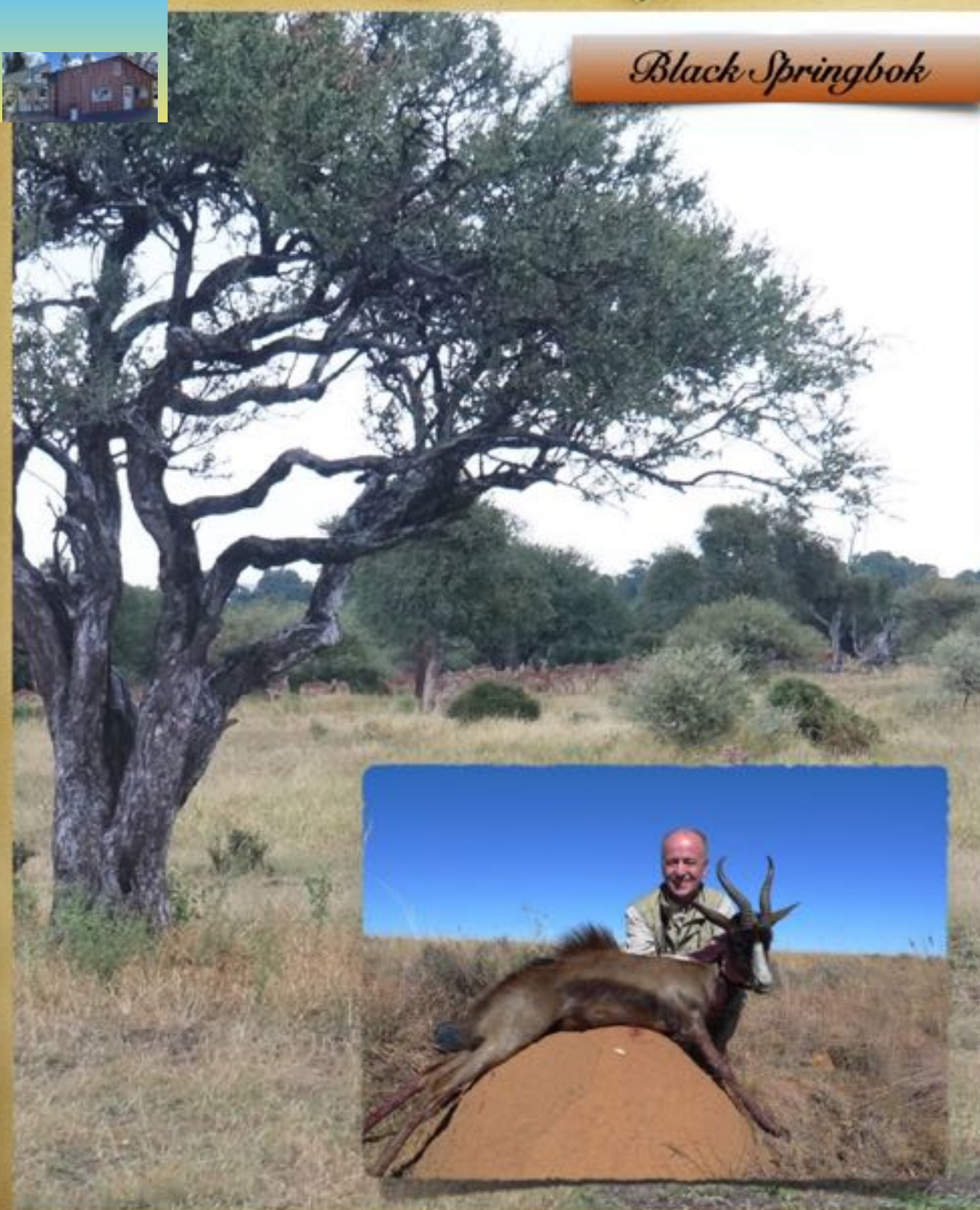
DISTRIBUTION Formerly from the Indus
River valley in Pakistan to the Irrawaddy
River valley in western Myanmar (Burma).
Extinct in Pakistan by 1906, but still found
in most of the rest of its geographical
range; however, its actual distribution
within this range is substantially lessened.

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).

A 11



Black Springbok



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

Mechislav Klimovich

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.

A 5



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.



A5



Zebra Hartmans





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.



V 29-30



Ground Squirrel & Mongoose



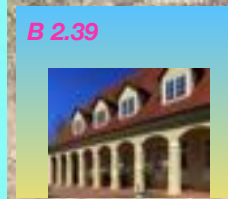
Yellow Fox



SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
253	82	B 2.39	4/1/15	RSA	Limpopo	Zyrraffe		
20	83	A 17	4/2/15	RSA	Limpopo	Common Nyala	70 1/4	Silver
61	84	B 2.34	4/5/15	RSA	Limpopo	Klipspringer	12 1/8	Silver
			4/5/15	RSA	Limpopo	Jackal		
			4/6/15	RSA	Limpopo	Porcupine		
16	85	A 27	4/6/15	RSA	Limpopo	S Greater Kudu	125 7/8	Silver
36	86	A 10	4/7/15	RSA	Limpopo	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	76	Silver
67	87	B 2. 22	4/8/15	RSA	Limpopo	S Bush Duiker	14 3/8	Gold
31	88	A 28	4/8/15	RSA	Limpopo	Limpopo Bushbuck	37 3/4	Bronze
34	89	A 9	4/9/15	RSA	Limpopo	Kalahari Gemsbok	83 1/8	Bronze

RSA 2015





Zyrafte

A 17



SCT Record Book of Animals and the
SCT 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 91, a Silver Medal trophy

Common Nyala

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 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.



B 2.34



Klipspringer

Antelope 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





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.





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.



B 2.22



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).



A28



A 28

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, steinhardtii, and transvaalensis, with grimmia Linnaeus, 1758 having priority

A 9



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 188, 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

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
76	91	B 2.33	8/24/12	Zambia	Nchila	Blue Duiker	7 7/16	Gold
220	92	B 2.17	8/24/12	Zambia		Angolian Bushduiker	9 4/16	Ph.e.
218	93	B 2.26	9/25/12	Zambia		Central Oribi	12 8/16	Bronze
40	94	A 15	9/25/12	Zambia		Puku	47 1/8	Bronze
208	95	A 21	9/25/12	Zambia		Angolan Defassa Waterbuck	57 5/8	Bronze
204	96	...	9/25/12	Zambia		Forest Sitatunga	44 0/8	Ph.e
49	97	A 19	9/26/12	Zambia		Licht. Hartebeest		Gold
21	98	A 20	9/28/12	Zambia	Bangweulu Swamp	Zambezi Sitatunga	71 5/8	Gold
39	99	A 23	9/28/12	Zambia		Black Lechwe	58 0/8	Bronze
30	100	A 34	10/1/12	Zambia	Kafue Flats	Chobe Bushbuck	41 0/8	Silver
66	101	B 2.19	10/1/12	Zambia	Kafue Flats	Southern Bushduiker	13 7/8	Gold
38	102	A 22	10/2/12	Zambia	Kafue Flats	Kafue Flats Lechwe	72 1/2	Bronze

Zambia 2012





Cephalophus monticola

Duiker azul (Sp), *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 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 15-20 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.

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 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 1*, a Gold Medal trophy





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 Angolian 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 2.26



Central Oribi

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, dorcass, gallarum, goslingi, hastata, kenyae, masakensis, montana, ourebi, quadrisca 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

A 15



Puku

Kobus vardonii

Gelofuss-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 poku, which was presumed to be its local name. He named it *Antelope vardonii*, 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 Discontinuously 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 *vardonii* (the species range in Angola, western Zambia, Botswana, and Congo [K]), and *senganus* (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

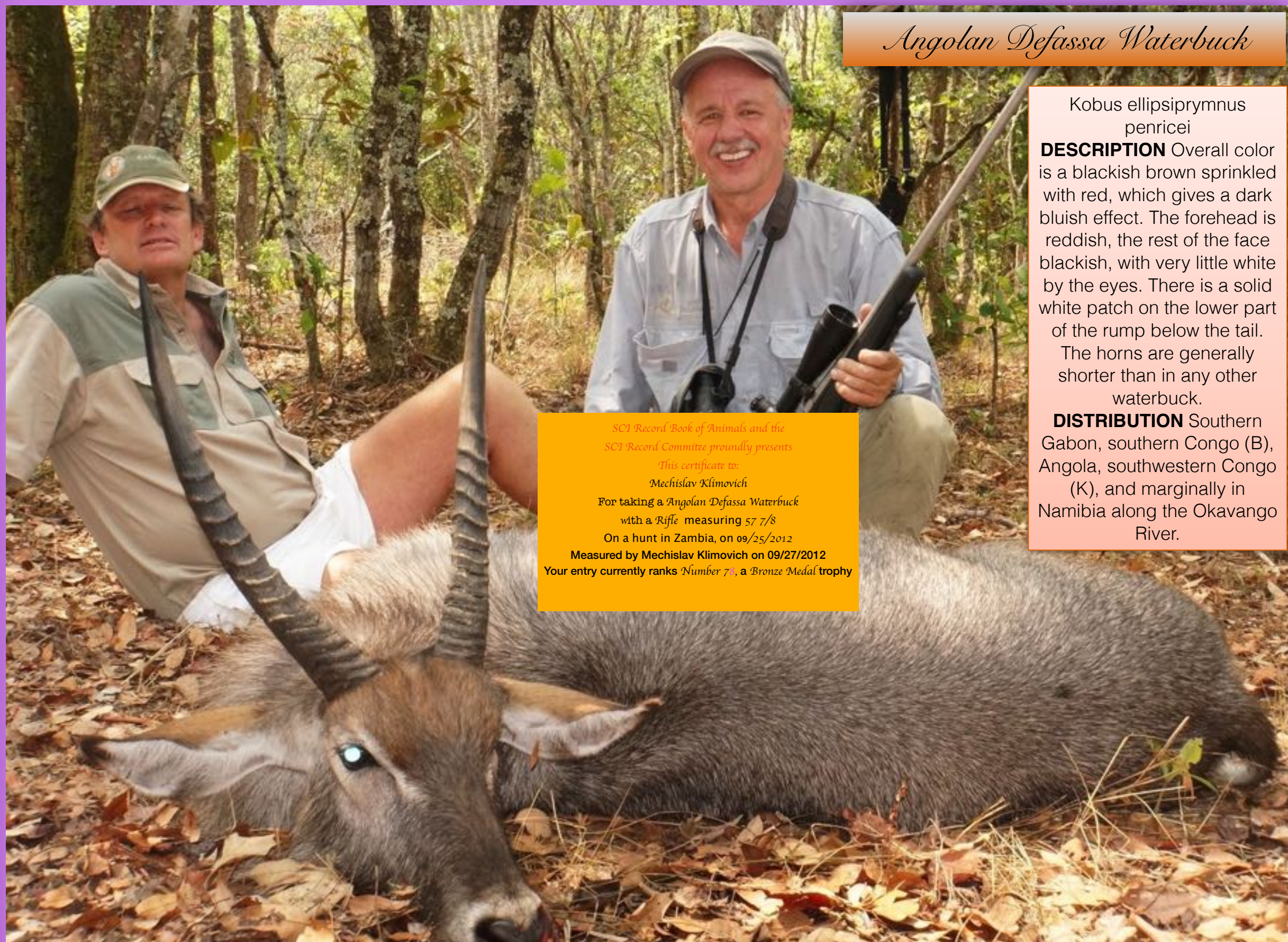
for taking a Puku

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*



Angolan Defassa Waterbuck

*Kobus ellipsiprymnus
penricei*

DESCRIPTION Overall color is a blackish brown sprinkled with red, which gives a dark bluish effect. The forehead is reddish, the rest of the face blackish, with very little white by the eyes. There is a solid white patch on the lower part of the rump below the tail.

The horns are generally shorter than in any other waterbuck.

DISTRIBUTION Southern Gabon, southern Congo (B), Angola, southwestern Congo (K), and marginally in Namibia along the Okavango River.

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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

*For taking a Angolan Defassa Waterbuck
with a Rifle measuring 57 7/8*

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

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 09/27/2012

Your entry currently ranks Number 78, a Bronze Medal trophy

Tragelaphus spekei
gratus

DESCRIPTION

Basic coloration in the male varies from grayish brown to chocolate brown, with much variation in the white markings. Some individuals will exhibit the full complement of white facial markings, vertical white body stripes, white dorsal stripe, white neck bands, and white spots on the hips, while others will show little or no white except on the face, and others will have intermediate characteristics. The female is reddish to reddish brown. The coat is shorter than in other sitatunga subspecies.

Forest Sitatunga



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Forest Sitatunga

On a hunt in Zambia on 25/01/2012

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

A 19



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 1, a Silver Medal trophy

Lichtenstein Hartebeest

Bubalo de Lichtenstein (Sp), *Konzi*, *Lichtensteins Kuhantilope* (G), *Bubale de Lichtenstein* (F), *Lichtenstein se hartbees* (Af). Named after German naturalist W. H. C. Lichtenstein (1788-1857), 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.



A 20



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*





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

A 34



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.



B 2.19



Southern Bush Duiker



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



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.*

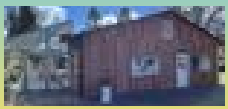
Your entry currently ranks Number 103, Bronze Medal

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
52	104	A 12	10/31/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	East Afr.Impala	62 2/8	Bronze
7	105	B 2.10	10/31/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Spotted Hyena	18	Silver
42	106	A 4	11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Eastern Bohor Reedbuck	17 4/8	Silver
77	107	B 1.6.2	11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Warthog	31 8/16	Bronze
196			11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Jackal		Ph.e.
46	108	B 1.4.4	11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Wildebeest White-bearded	86 4/8	Gold
	109	B 2.29	11/2/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Steenbok	12 2/16	Silver
65	110	B 2.30	11/2/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Kirk Dik-dik	8 4/16	Bronze
47	111		11/3/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Coke Hartbeest	54 7/8	Silver
17	112	B 1.3.2	11/5/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	E.A.Greater Kudu	110	Bronze
53	113	A 13	11/6/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Sout.Grant Gazelle	59 1/2	Bronze
29	114	A 30	11/6/09	Tanzania	Massailand	East Afr.Bushbuck	41 1/8	Gold
14	115	A 36	11/7/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	East Afr.Eland	83 6/8	Bronze
	116	B 2.41	11/10/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Zebra		

Tanzania 2009



A 12



East African Impala

SCJ Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
SCJ 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.



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), Fleckenhyaäne (G), Hyène tachetée (F), Gevlekte 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.



Eastern Bohor Reedbuck



SCJ Record Book of Animals and the
SCJ 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.

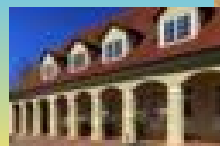
B 1.6.2



Watrhog



B 1.4.3



White-bearded Wildebeest

SCA Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
SCA 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.



Steenbok



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

this certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Steenbok

with a Rifle measuring 12 g/16

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

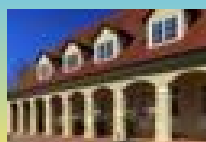
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/20/2010.

Your entry currently ranks Number 4, 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.



Kirk Dik-dik

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-Rüsselantilope
(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
Shebeli river, southern
Kenya, and northern and
central Tanzania.

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

B 1.6.2



Coke Hartebeest

Alcelaphus buselaphus cokei
 Named for a Col. Coke who shot one near Usagara, Tanzania, in 1880. This was the first complete specimen to reach Europe, and from it the subspecies was described for science. Called *kongoni* in Swahili, but many locals also apply this name to a number of larger antelopes.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 48-49 inches (122-124 cm).



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Coke Hartebeest
 with a Rifle measuring 54 7/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Lokisale on 11/03/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/05/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 100 a Silver Medal trophy



B 1.3.2



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 11/07/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 07/20/2010.

Entry currently ranks Number 69, 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.



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 10, a Bronze Medal trophy

Southern Grand Gazelle

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.

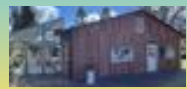
Differing somewhat from other southern Grants is the *serengetae* form of southern Kenya, in which the white rump patch is divided by a narrow brown stripe that reaches the root of the tail, and the horns diverge gradually and are not lyrate in shape. It is rather similar to the Peters gazelle in these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



A 30



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*,

A 36



East African Giant Eland



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 1, 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 rufous than
the Cape and Livingstone
eland, 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.

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 ± 12 months.

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
54	118	...	04.12.2017	Tanzania	Lake Natron	Roberts Gazelle	56 7/8	Bronze
56	119	...	04.12.17	Tanzania	Lake Natron	Thomson Gazelle	39 7/8	Gold
223	120		07.12.17	Tanzania		Giant Forest Hog		Ph.e.
254	121		09.19.18	Tanzania		Topi		Ph.e.

Tanzania
2017-18



Gazella granti robertsi

Named for F. Russel Roberts, who collected the specimens from which the race was described.

DESCRIPTION Similar to the southern Grant gazelle, except that the male's horns are not lyrate, but bend sharply outward at a point about one-third of their length from the base, so that the tips are very far apart, and the tips then bend either downward or backward.

Females have normal horns. Flank bands in females are either absent or very faint.

DISTRIBUTION In Tanzania, from Mwanza on Lake Victoria to the Serengeti Plains; and northward to the Loita Plains in Kenya.

Roberts Gazelle

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

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Roberts Gazelle
with a Rifle measuring 56 7/8

On a hunt in Tanzania, Lake Natron on 04/12/2017
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/15/2017
Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Bronze Medal trophy



Thomson Gazelle

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Thomson Gazelle
with a Rifle measuring 39 7/8
On a hunt in Tanzania, Lake Natron on 04/12/2017
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/15/2017
Your entry currently ranks Number 60, a Gold Medal trophy



Gazella thomsoni thomsoni

Gacela de Thomson (Sp), *Thomsongazelle* (G), *Gazelle de Thomson* (F). Called "Tommy" by nearly everyone. Named for explorer Joseph Thomson (1858-1895), its European discoverer.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 25-27 inches (63-69 cm). Weight 50-60 pounds (23-27 kg).

The Thomson gazelle is one of the handsomest gazelles, graceful and distinctively patterned. It is the most common gazelle in East Africa, well known to all visitors there. The upperparts are a deep sandy rufous, with a lighter flank band below, and below that a wide black band that is in immediate contact with the white underparts. The white rump is bordered by narrow black pygal stripes. The tail is all black. There is a chestnut blaze from the base of the horns to the muzzle, a white eye ring continuing as a stripe to the muzzle, and a reddish or blackish cheek stripe below the eye. The horns (both sexes) are fairly large for an animal this size, being nearly twice as long as the head. They are strongly ringed and often nearly straight, curving slightly backward for most of their length, with the tips bending a little forward and upward.

Females are similar, but notably smaller, and have much smaller horns.

Cerdo gigante de bosque (Sp),
Riesenwaldschwein (G),
Hylochère (F). Also called **forest hog**, which is not sufficiently definitive, as the bushpig and red river hog also live in forests. Named for soldier-naturalist Col. Richard Meinertzhagen (1878-1967), who was in East Africa from 1902 to 1905 and took the first specimen for science in 1904.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 38-43 inches (96-110 cm). Weight 400-600 pounds (180-275 kg).

Giant Forest Hog

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

This certificate to:

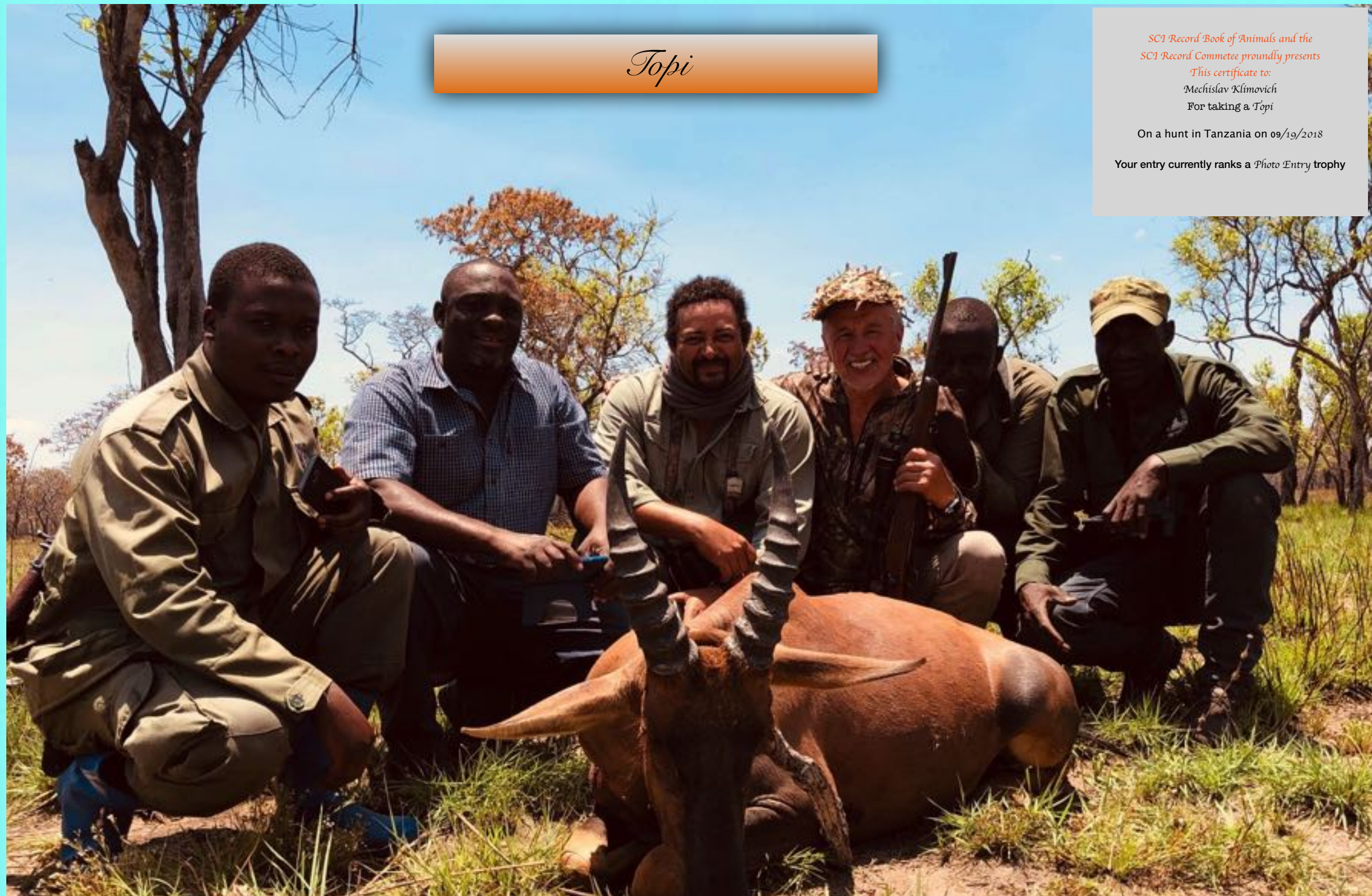
Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Giant Forest Hog

On a hunt in Tanzania on 07/12/2017

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy





Topi

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Topi

On a hunt in Tanzania on 09/19/2018

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

Topi (Sp), *Topi* (G), *Topi* (F). *Topi* is evidently a local name for this animal in parts of Kenya.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 48-50 inches (122-127 cm). Weight 250-270 pounds (113-122 kg).

The topi is the smallest of the topi group (topi, tiang and korrigum) and grows the smallest horns. It is darker and more richly colored than either the korrigum or tiang. Its general color is a rich reddish brown with a strong, iridescent purplish gloss. The purplish black patches on shoulders, hips and upper legs are darker and more extensive, extending down the front legs to form a garter above the knee. As in the tiang, the lower legs are bright tan, contrasting with the reddish body color. There is no dark stripe from the facial blaze through the eye. The horns (both sexes) are small, notably shorter and slimmer than in the korrigum or tiang.

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
264	123		16.10.21	Zanzibar		Aders Duiker		TT
265	124		18.10.21			Suni		TT
266	125		19.10.21			Elephant Shrew		

Zanzibar



Ader Duiker

TAXONOMIC NOTES Has been regarded by some as a race of Harvey red duiker (*Cephalophus haveyi*), by others as a race of Natal red duiker, but most authorities now consider it a distinct species. No subspecies are recognized.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height 12-13 inches (30-33 cm). Weight 15-20 lbs (7-8kg)

A very small duiker, distinguished by a broad white band across the hip and white mottling on the lower legs. The coat is very soft and silky. Its general color is light tawny red, becoming grayer on the neck. The head tuft is red, the underparts are white, there is a black and white spot just above the hoofs, and the tail has a white tip. The horns (both sexes) are so small they are concealed by the head

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

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Ader Duiker

with a Rifle measuring 7 6/16

On a hunt in Zanzibar, Mtende on 10/07/2021

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/09/2021

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Gold Medal trophy

Zanzibar Suni

Neotragus moschatus
moschatus

DISTRIBUTION This subspecies is endemic to the islands of Zanzibar, Chapani and Bawane, which lie off the northeastern coast of Tanzania.

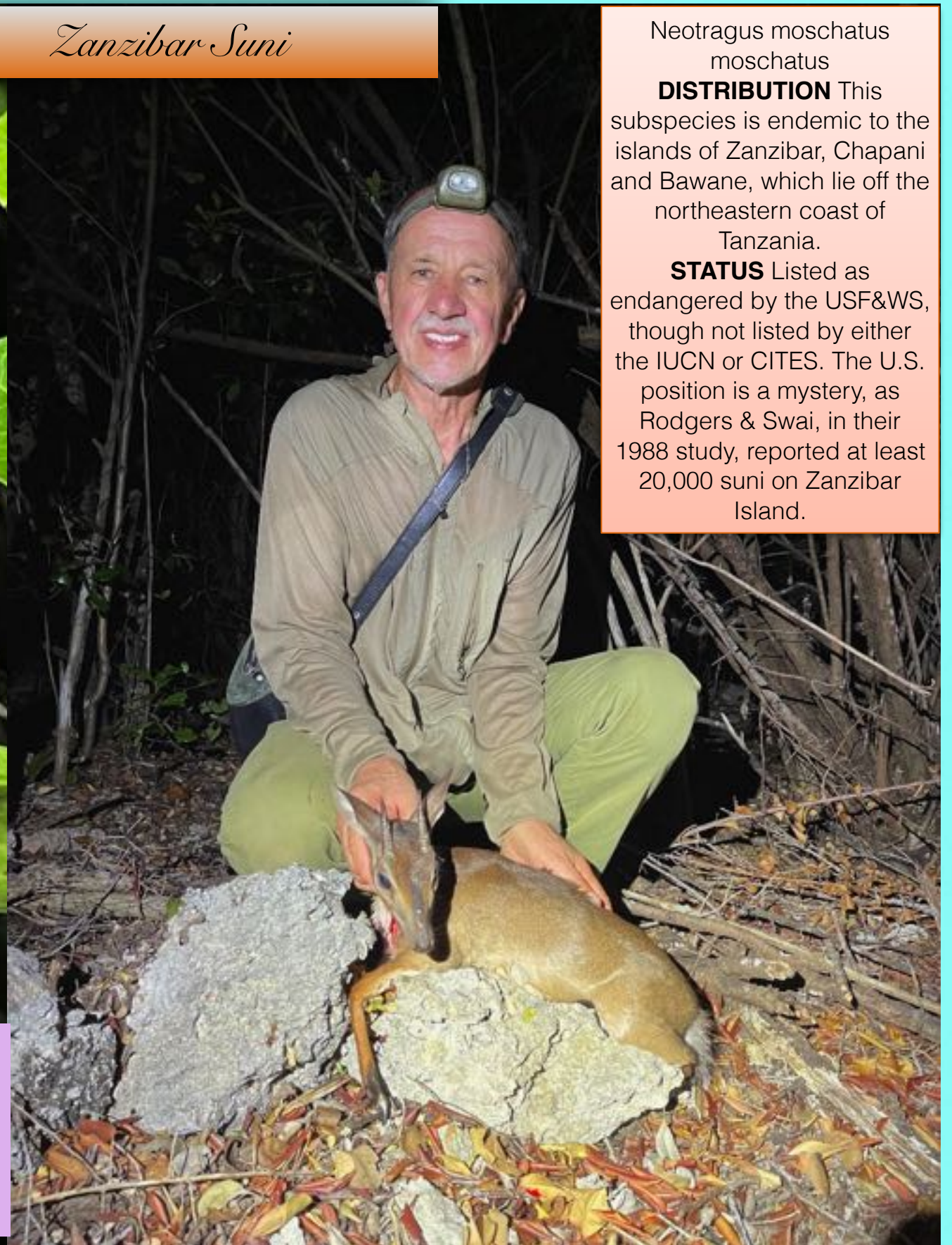
STATUS Listed as endangered by the USF&WS, though not listed by either the IUCN or CITES. The U.S. position is a mystery, as Rodgers & Swai, in their 1988 study, reported at least 20,000 suni on Zanzibar Island.



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

Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Zanzibar Suni
with a Rifle measuring

On a hunt in Zanzibar, Mtende on 10/10/2021
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/23/2021
Your entry currently ranks Number 4, a Gold Medal trophy



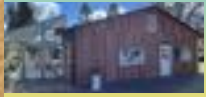
Elephant Skrew



SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
26	127	A 32	2/17/14	Uganda		Nile Bushbuck	39 7/8	Gold
	128		2/17/14	Uganda		Monkey		
22	129	A 18	2/19/14	Uganda		E African Sitatunga	70	Gold
27	127	A 33	2/21/14	Uganda	Nakaseke	Nile Bushbuck	43 3/4	Gold
209	130	....	2/22/14	Uganda	Aswa Locimk	Uganda Kob	47 7/8	Ph.e.
11	131	A.2	23/02/14	Uganda		Nile Buffalo	85 7/8	Bronze
	128	A 3	23/02/14	Uganda		Baboon		

Uganda 2014





(Thagelaphus scriptus bor)

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, 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.

Nile Bushbuck



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

Mechislav Klímovich

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 22, a Gold Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 23, a Gold Medal trophy

A3



Monkeys, Baboon &.....





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

East African Sitatunga

(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.



A7



Uganda Kob

Uganda Kob (*Cobe 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

A2



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 1, 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.

SCI Nr		Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
64	133	B 2.31	11.0213	Ethiopia	Awash	Salt dik-dik	8 1/4	Silver
60	134	A 1	11.02.13	Ethiopia	Awash	N Gerenuk	38	Gold
24	135	A 6	2/11/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Lesser Kudu	68 7/8	Silver
207	136	A 8	2/12/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Beisa Oryx		Ph.e.
55	137	A 25	18/02/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Sommering gazelle	44 1/4	Silver
68	138	B 2.18	20.02.13	Ethiopia	Awash	EA Bushduiker	12 2116	Silver
28	139	A 29	22/02/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Abyssinian Bushbuck	37 1/2	Top ten

Ethiopia 2013



18	140	04.18.21	Ethiopia	Damaro	Mountain Nyala	80 1/2	Bronze
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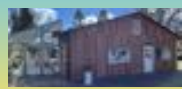
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DESCRIPTION The Salt dik-dik is somewhat larger than the other short-snouted races, but has slightly smaller horns. The overall color is drab. The Salt Dik-dikshouders, back and hindquarters are a grizzled tawny gray. The flanks are gray, the legs are sandy, and the underparts are white. The head tuft, back of ears, and face are rusty red.

A man wearing a camouflage jacket and a hat with a feather, smiling while holding a small antelope (possibly a kudu or similar) against a clear blue sky. The image is tilted slightly to the right.

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/14/2014.

A 1



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

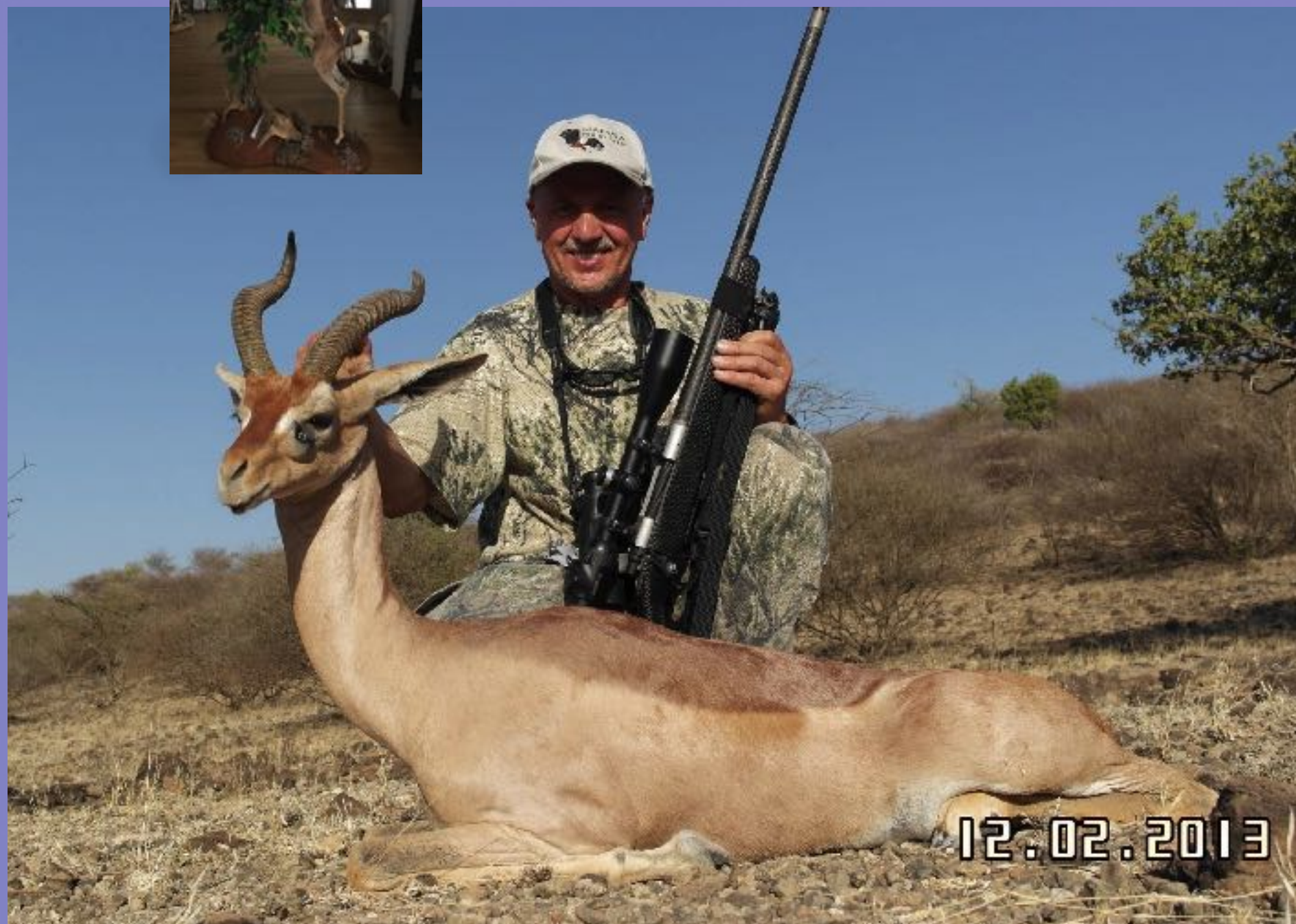
Your entry currently ranks Number 34, a Gold Medal trophy

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.



A 6



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 8



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.





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 Shebelle 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 Shebelle 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 2, a Silver Medal trophy

B 2.18



East African Bush Duiker

East African Bush Duiker (Sylvicapra grimmia abyssinica)

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), *altivallis* (higher parts of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya), *deserti* (eastern and northeastern Kenya, southern Somalia), *lebellianum* (higher parts of Mt. Elgon), *lutes* (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 *uvirensis* (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 12.2/15

On a hunt in Ethiopia on 02/20/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/15/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 25 a Silver Medal trophy

A 29



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 Shebelle drainages in the southeast.

TAXONOMIC NOTES Includes *decula* (northwestern Ethiopia), *fulvoochraceus* (Lake Tana), *multicolor* (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. Awarded on 02/22/2013
Measured by Gleb Ligachev on 11/23/2016.

Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Gold Medal trophy



Mountain Nyala

Tragelaphus buxtoni
Nyala de montaña
(Sp), *Bergnyala*,
Nördlichernyala (G),
Nyala de montagne (F).

The common name "mountain nyala" is an unfortunate choice, for this animal bears little resemblance to the common nyala of southeastern Africa. At one time called mountain bushbuck, although it appears to be more closely related to the greater kudu. In the Amharic language of Ethiopia its name is *yedega-agazen*, meaning "highland greater kudu," while that of the greater kudu is *yekola-agazen*, or "lowland greater kudu." The scientific name is in honor of Ivor Buxton, who took the type specimen in the Sahutu Mountains west of the Arussi Plateau in 1908. The mountain nyala was the last (in 1908) living ungulate in Africa to be "discovered" by Westerners, and almost the last anywhere.

DESCRIPTION

Shoulder height 47-53 inches (120-135 cm).

Weight 450-550 pounds (200-250 kg).

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Roberts Gazelle
with a Rifle measuring 56 7/8
On a hunt in Tanzania, Lake Natron on 04/12/2017
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/15/2017
Your entry currently ranks Number 1, a Bronze Medal trophy

OCEANIA

Australia p.142

New Zealand p.151



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
189	143	M 5	5/4/08	Australia	Darwin	Moluccan Rusa Deer	108 7/8	Bronze
187	144	M 6	5/4/08	Australia	Darwin	Sambar	133 7/8	Bronze
190	145	M 7	5/5/08	Australia	Darwin	Axis Deer	102 3/8	Bronze
			5/5/08	Australia	Darwin	Axis Deer		
241	146	M 2	5/5/08	Australia	Darwin	Banteng		Ph.e.
181	147	M 1	5/6/08	Australia	Darwin	Water Buffalo	96	Silver
188	148	M 4	5/7/08	Australia	Darwin	Javan Rusa Deer	140 2/8	Silver
191	149	M 29	5/7/08	Australia	Darwin	Feral Boar	16 8/16	Bronze
182	150	M 3	5/8/08	Australia	Darwin	Feral Ox	48 5/8	Bronze

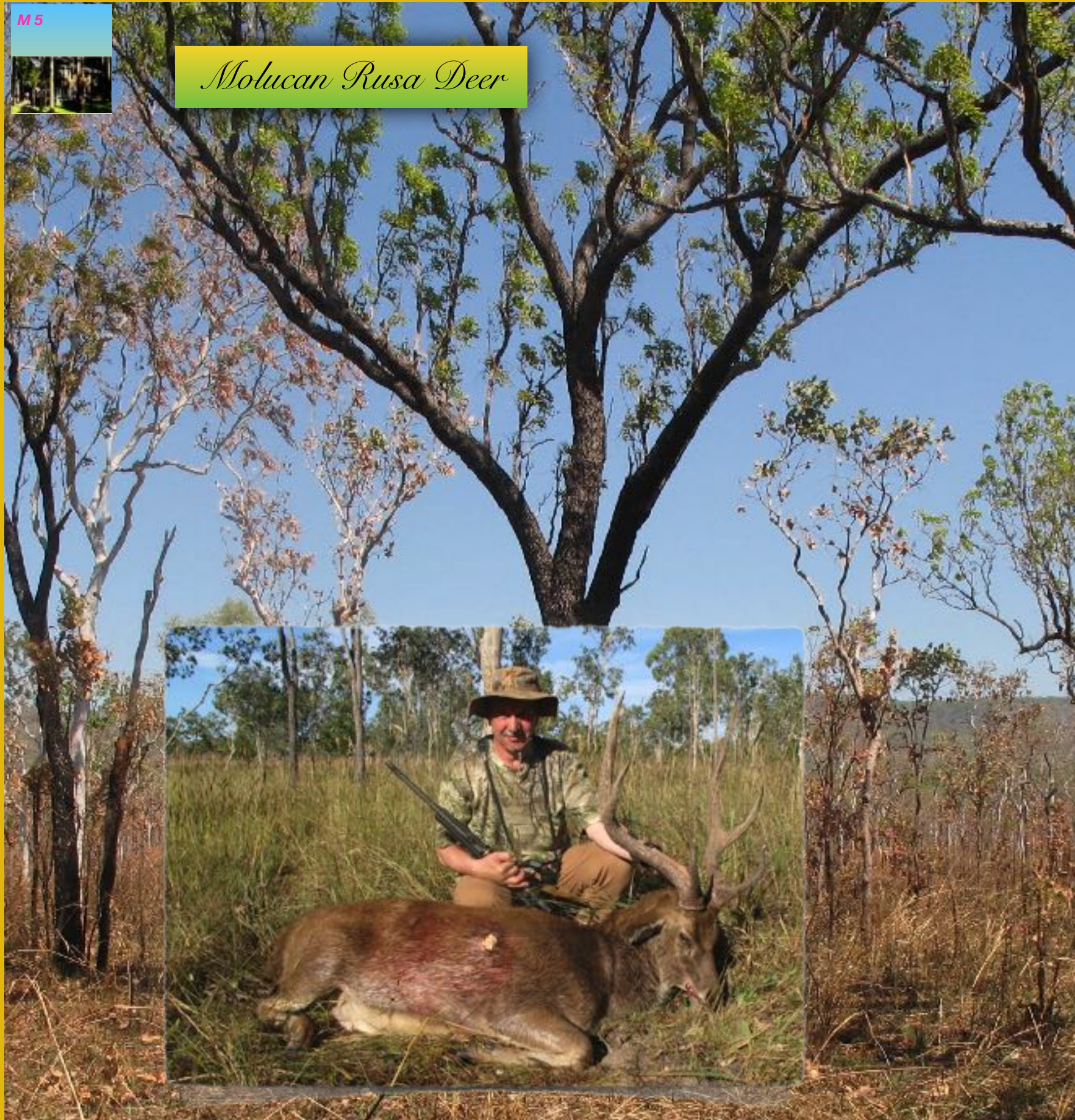
AUSTRALIA



M5



Molucan 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 rifle 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.

M 6



Sambar



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

Mechislav Klimovich

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).

M7



Axis Deer



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.



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.

M 1



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.

M 4



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 Tifle 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.





Feral Boar



Jabalí (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.





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 Huntible 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.

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
244	152	M 13	New Zealand	Queenstown	Fallow deer		Ph.e.
183	153	M 9	New Zealand	Queenstown	Chamois	23	Bronze
242	154	M 10	New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		Ph.e.
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
185	155	M 14	New Zealand	Queenstown	Red deer	363 7/8	Gold
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Rabbits		
243	156	M 11	New Zealand	Queenstown	Arapawa Sheep		Ph.e.
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Arapawa Sheep		
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Rabbits		
184	157	M 12	New Zealand	Queenstown	Him.Tahr	40.625	Silver
			New Zealand	Queenstown	Red deer		
186	158	M 16	New Zealand	Queenstown	Wapiti	354 4/8	Silver

New Zealand 2008



M 9



Fallow Deer

Dama dama Gamo (Sp), *Damhirsch* (G), *Daim* (F).

"Fallow" is from the Old English fealu, meaning a light yellowish-brown color. Sometimes called common fallow deer to distinguish it from the endangered Persian fallow deer (*D. mesopotamica*) of Iran.

DESCRIPTION (male) Shoulder height 36-43 inches (91-109 cm). Weight 140-220 pounds (64-100 kg), sometimes more. Females are smaller. Medium-sized, with more color variations than any other deer. The four principal ones are: (1) typical-summer coat of rich brown with 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 many intermediate color variations. 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.



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a European Fallow Deer

On a hunt in New Zealand 04/27/2008

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



M 9



Chamois



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Chamois

with a Rifle measuring 23

On a hunt in New Zealand on 04/28/2008

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 04/29/2008

Your entry currently ranks Number 10, a Bronze Medal trophy



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).

M 10



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.



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SC1 Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Feral Goat

On a hunt in New Zealand 04/27/2008

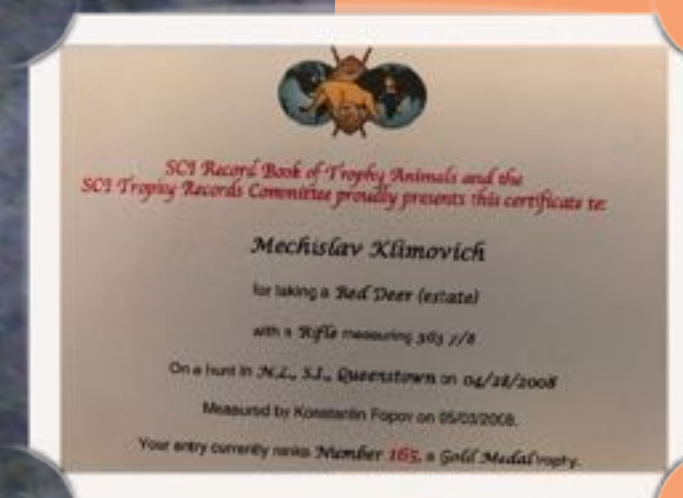
Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



M 14



Red Deer



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



M 11



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.



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Arapawa Sheep

On a hunt in New Zealand 04/27/2008

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

M 12



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.

M 16



Wapiti

Cervus elaphus ssp. Wapiti (Sp), Wapiti (G), Wapiti (F). DESCRIPTION Purebred wapiti bulls have a shoulder height of about 60 inches (152 cm), and weigh 600-900 pounds (272-408 kg). However, crossbreeding with red deer for many generations has reduced the body size of New Zealand's wapiti considerably. Females are a good deal smaller than males. The wapiti is the most magnificent deer in the South Pacific region and has the finest antlers.



NORTH AMERICA

GREENLAND p.160

CANADA p.162

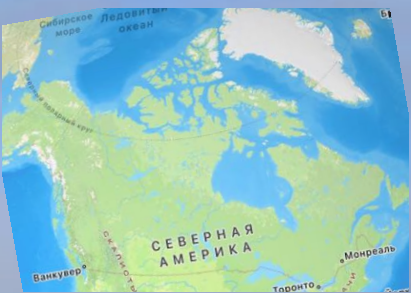
USA p.180

MEXICO p.193



Greenland

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
81	161	B 0.1.1	3/19/09	Greenland	Kangerlussak	Muskox	63 2/8	Bronze
228	161	B 0.1.2	3/21/09	Greenland	Kangerlussak	Muskox		Ph.e.



B 0.1.1-2



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

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

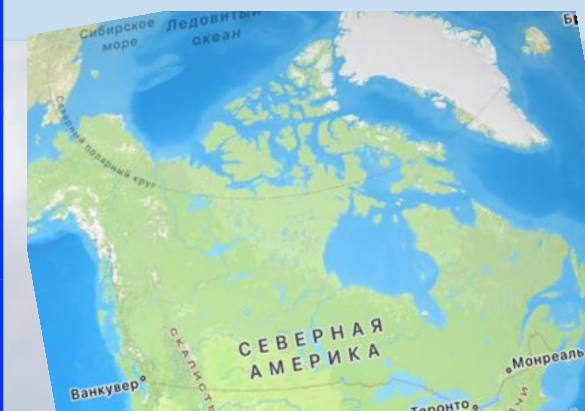
Sometimes called white-faced
muskox.

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.

SCI No	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
79	163	B 1.4.2	4/25/11	Canada	Resolute	Polar Bear	25 1/4	Silver
226	164	V 1	4/6/12	Canada	Telegraph	Black Bear		Ph.e.
83	165	V 5	8/29/13	Canada	NWT Mackenzie Mtns	Dall Sheep	147	Bronze
229	166	V 2	31/08/13	Canada		Mountain Caribou	288 1/2	Ph.e.
88	167	V 3	03/09/13	Canada	NWT Mackenzie Mtns	W C Moose	363 3/8	Bronze
225	168	M 25	9/21/14	Canada	Telegraph	Common Grizzly Bear		Ph.e.
84	169	V 12	8/13/16	Canada	BC	Stone Sheep	167 1/2	Gold
227	170	B 1.5.4	8/25/16	Canada	Nunavut	Coral Harbor Wallrus		Ph.e
231	171	...	9/9/16	Canada	SK	Rocky Mule Deer	119 3/4	Ph.e
87	172	B 1.0.2	9/9/16	Canada	SK	Rocky Mount Elk	408 1/8	Gold
193	173	V 26	9/10/16	Canada	SK	Am Bison	63 3/4	Silver
92	174	B 1.0.1	9/9/16	Canada	SK	NW Whitetail	385 5/8	TT
230	175	K 1	10/1/16	Canada	Quebec	Labrador Caribou	219 3/8	Ph.e
259	175	K 2	10/1/16	Canada	Quebec	Labrador Caribou		
91	176	B 0.2.1	10/13/16	Canada	N Foundland	Woodland Caribou	227 3/4	Bronze
89	177	V 32	10/15/16	Canada	N Foundland	E Canada Moose	235 1/8	Bronze
90	178	B 0.1.7	10/23/16	Canada	Nunavut	Arctic Island Caribou	265 3/4	Bronze
80	179	B 1.4.6	10/22/16	Canada	Nunavut	Gray Wolf	15 3/8	Bronze

CANADA



B 1.4.2



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 44, 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.



Continental Black Bear



SC1 Record Book of Animals and the
SC1 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



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.

V5



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.

Dall Sheep



V2



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.

*SC1 Record Book of Animals and the
SC1 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, NWT on 08/31/2013

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



V3



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.

M 25



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 (95 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





Ovis dalli stonei

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.

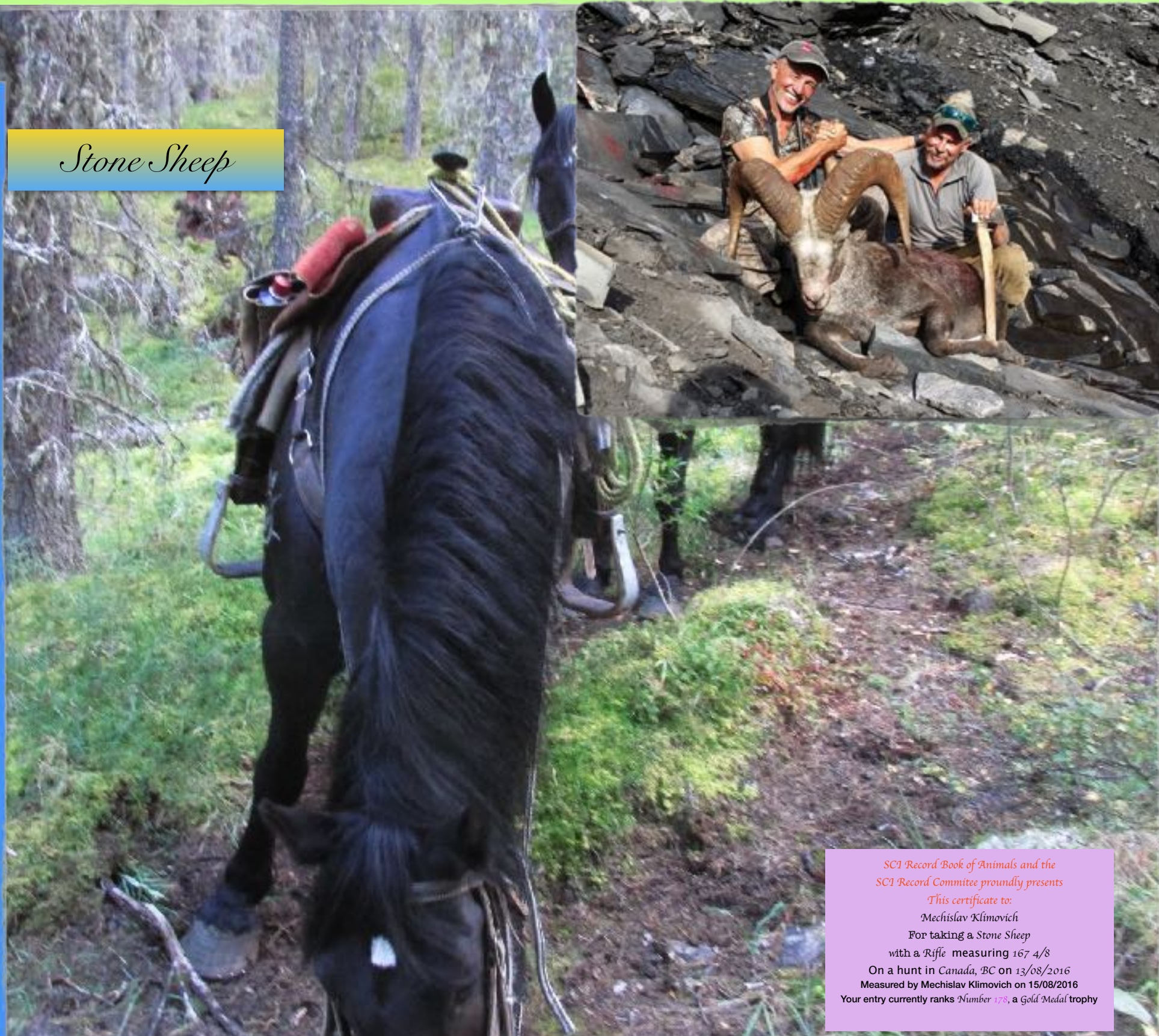
(Sheep that appear black at a distance actually have a brownish tinge at close range.) Sheep of various colors may be found in the same group. The head, and often the neck, are a lighter color than the body. The muzzle, belly, backs of legs, and rump are white. The tail is black, and is usually connected 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



SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI 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

B.1.4.5



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

This certificate to:

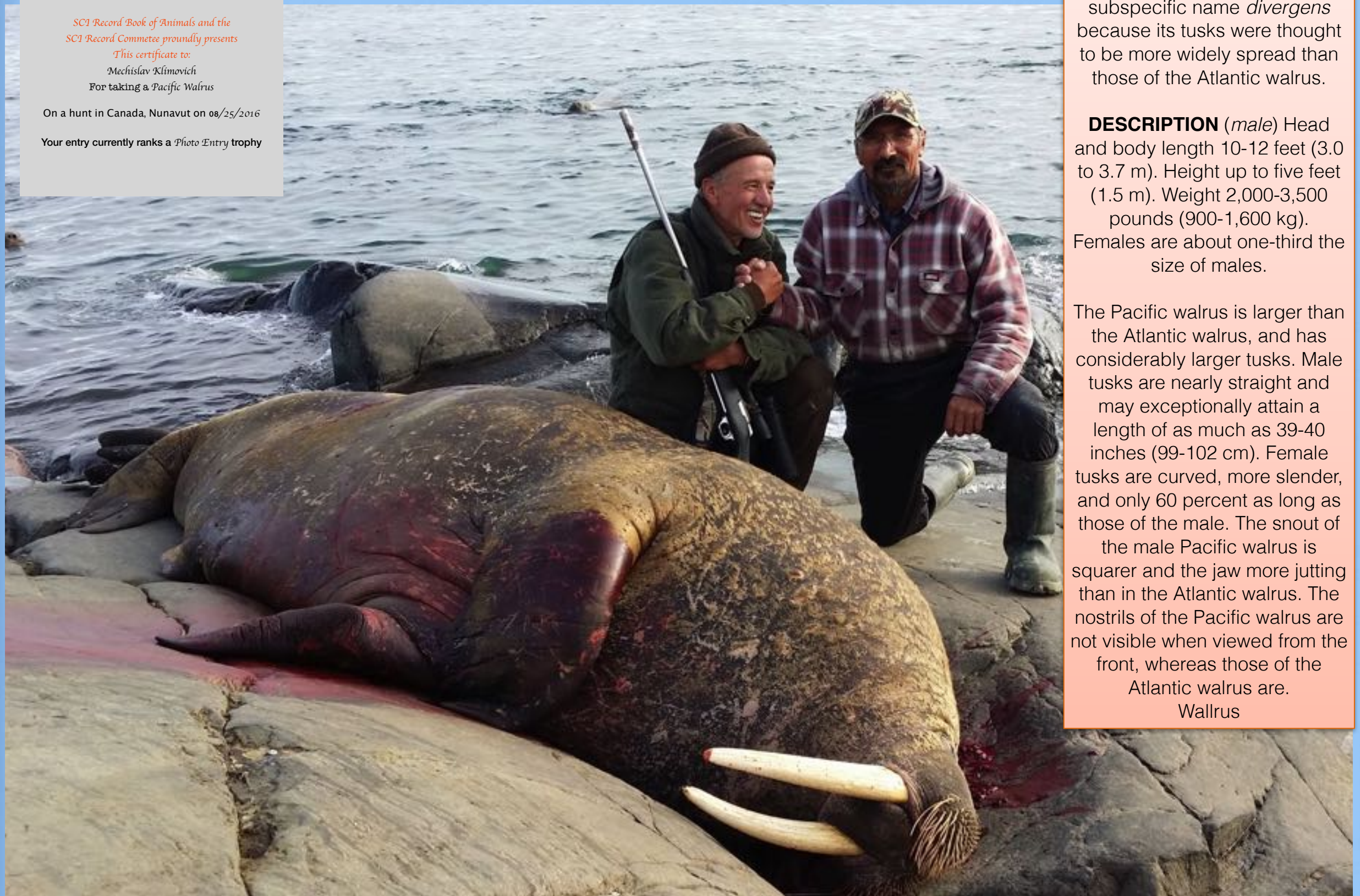
Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Pacific Walrus

On a hunt in Canada, Nunavut on 08/25/2016

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

Pacific Walrus



Pacific *Morsa del Pacifico* (Sp), *Pazifisches Walross* (G), *Morse Pacifique* (F). Given the subspecific name *divergens* because its tusks were thought to be more widely spread than those of the Atlantic walrus.

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Head and body length 10-12 feet (3.0 to 3.7 m). Height up to five feet (1.5 m). Weight 2,000-3,500 pounds (900-1,600 kg). Females are about one-third the size of males.

The Pacific walrus is larger than the Atlantic walrus, and has considerably larger tusks. Male tusks are nearly straight and may exceptionally attain a length of as much as 39-40 inches (99-102 cm). Female tusks are curved, more slender, and only 60 percent as long as those of the male. The snout of the male Pacific walrus is squarer and the jaw more jutting than in the Atlantic walrus. The nostrils of the Pacific walrus are not visible when viewed from the front, whereas those of the Atlantic walrus are.

Wallrus

Rocky Mountain Mule Deer



Venado mula de las Rocosas (Sp), *Maultierhirsch* (G), *Cerf mulet* (F). Called **mule deer** because of its large ears.

DESCRIPTION

The usual buck will stand 40-42 inches (102-107 cm) at the shoulder and weigh 175-200 pounds (80-90 kg), but weights of 300 pounds (135 kg) are not uncommon in some areas. The female is smaller.

*SC1 Record Book of Animals and the
SC1 Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:*

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Rocky Mountain Mule Deer

On a hunt in Canada, SKW on 09/09/2016

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

B.1.0.2



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





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.

American Bison



*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*

B 1.0.1



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 (*ochrochrous*), 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



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

B 0.2.1



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.





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.

Eastern Canada Moose



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

B 0.1.7



Arctic Island Caribou



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.



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 122, a Bronze Medal
trophy

B 1.4.7



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.

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

SCI Nr	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
234	181	...	11/24/14	USA	Montana	N W White-tailed Deer		Ph.e.
224	182	...	12/1/14	USA	Montana	Mountain Lion		Ph.e.
82	183	B 1.4.7	11/19/15	USA	Alaska	Am Mountain Goat	28 1/4	Bronze
233	184	...	11/25/15	USA	Alaska	Sitka Black tailed Deer	45 7/8	Ph.e
94	185	...	2/17/16	USA	Florida	Aligator	10 1/2	Bronze
	185		2/18/16	USA		Aligator		
	186		2/18/16	USA		Barbary Hog		
	186		2/18/16	USA		Barbary Hog		
86	187	A 38	9/01/16	USA	New Mexico	Pronghorn	73 3/8	Bronze
	188		11.10.2017	USA	Alaska	Brown Bear		Ph.e.
267	189			Hawaii		Spanish Goat		
268	190					Spanish Goat		
269	191					Black Hawaiian Sheep		
270	192					Corsikan Hybrid Sheep		

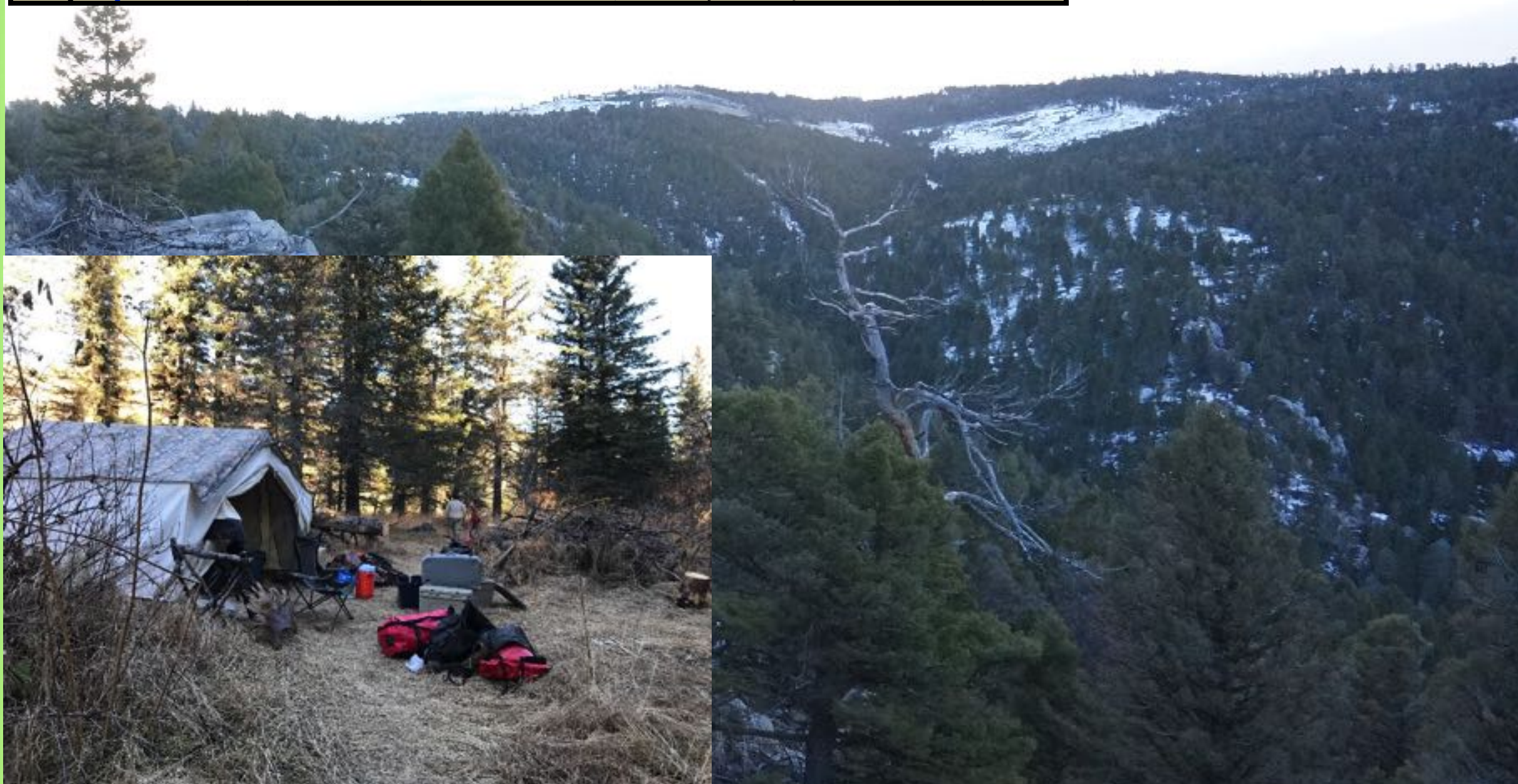
Alaska **USA**

Montana

Florida

New Mexico

Hawaií



Northeastern White-tailed Deer



Odocoileus virginianus ssp.

DESCRIPTION The largest whitetail in body size. The antlers are usually heavy.

DISTRIBUTION **Canada:** Southern Ontario, southern Quebec and the maritime provinces. **United States:** Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and the New England states.

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

Mechislav Klimovich

*For taking a Northeastern White-tailed Deer
On a hunt in USA, Montana on 11/24/2014*

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

Mountain Lion or Cougar

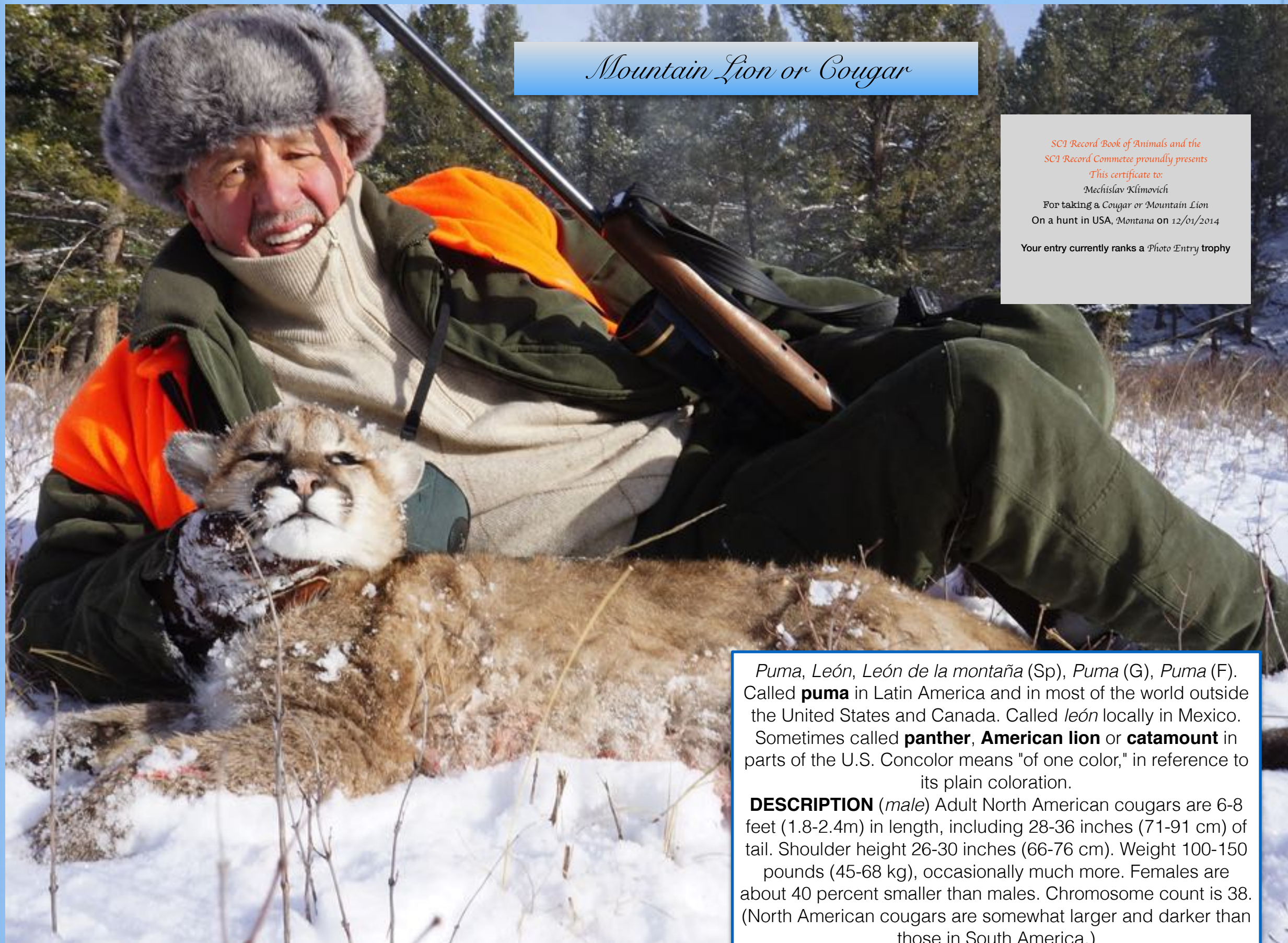
SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

For taking a Cougar or Mountain Lion
On a hunt in USA, Montana on 12/01/2014

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy



Puma, León, León de la montaña (Sp), *Puma* (G), *Puma* (F). Called **puma** in Latin America and in most of the world outside the United States and Canada. Called *león* locally in Mexico. Sometimes called **panther**, **American lion** or **catamount** in parts of the U.S. Concolor means "of one color," in reference to its plain coloration.

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Adult North American cougars are 6-8 feet (1.8-2.4m) in length, including 28-36 inches (71-91 cm) of tail. Shoulder height 26-30 inches (66-76 cm). Weight 100-150 pounds (45-68 kg), occasionally much more. Females are about 40 percent smaller than males. Chromosome count is 38. (North American cougars are somewhat larger and darker than those in South America.)

B 1.4.6



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

Sitka Black-tailed Deer

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klímovich
For taking a Sitka Black-tailed Deer
On a hunt in USA, Alaska on 11/25/2015

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

Venado cola negra de Sitka (Sp),
Sitka Schwartzwedelhirsch (G),
Cerf à queue noire de Sitka (F).

DESCRIPTION Slightly smaller
than the Columbia black-tailed
deer and with shorter legs. Fully
mature bucks weigh about 150
pounds (68 kg). The coat is
darker than in the Columbia race,
and has less red in it.

American Alligator

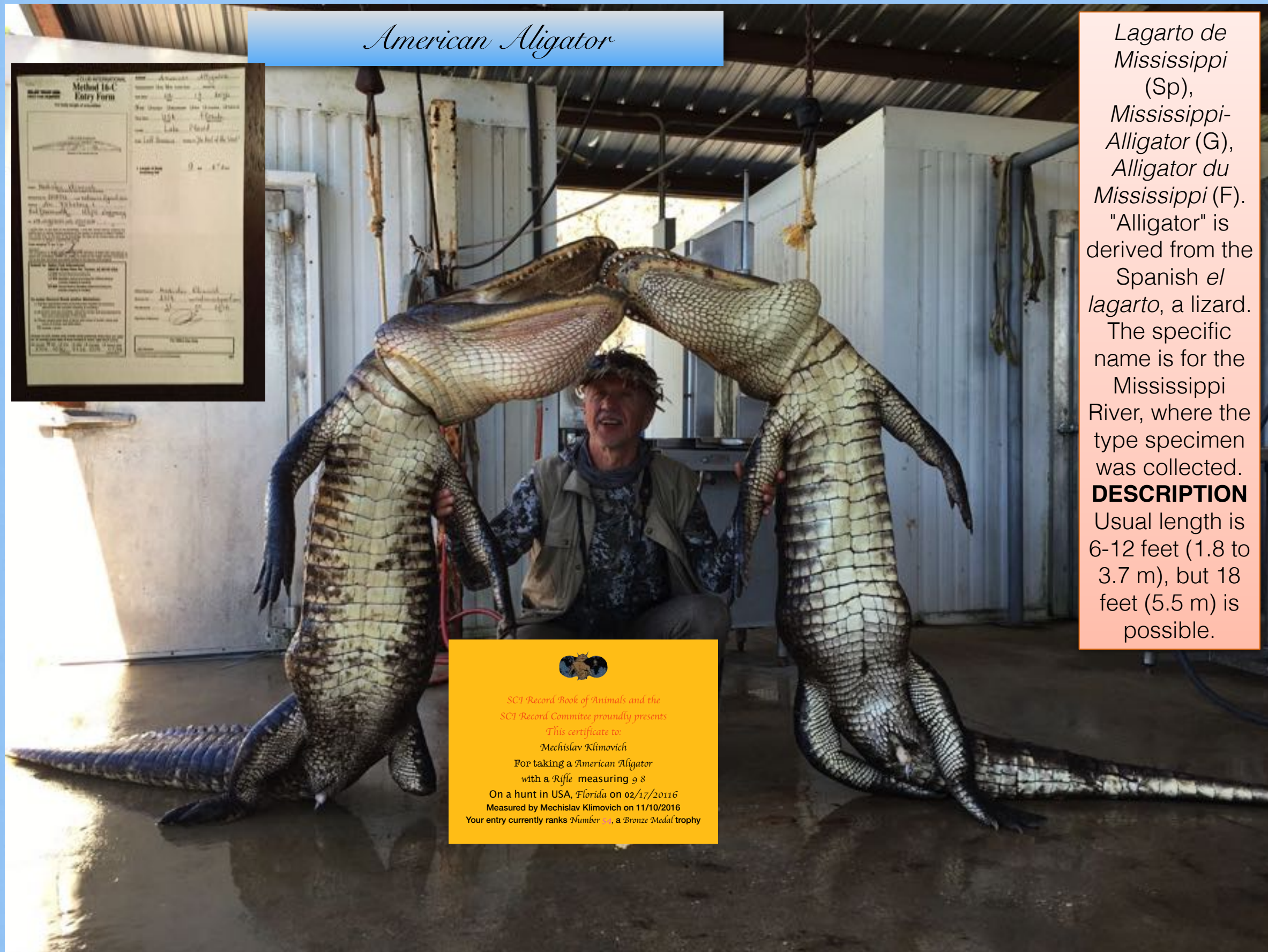
Lagarto de Mississippi (Sp),
Mississippi-Alligator (G),
Alligator du Mississippi (F).

"Alligator" is derived from the Spanish *el lagarto*, a lizard.

The specific name is for the Mississippi River, where the type specimen was collected.

DESCRIPTION

Usual length is 6-12 feet (1.8 to 3.7 m), but 18 feet (5.5 m) is possible.



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a American Alligator
with a Rifle measuring 9 8

On a hunt in USA, Florida on 02/17/2016

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/10/2016

Your entry currently ranks Number 54, a Bronze Medal trophy

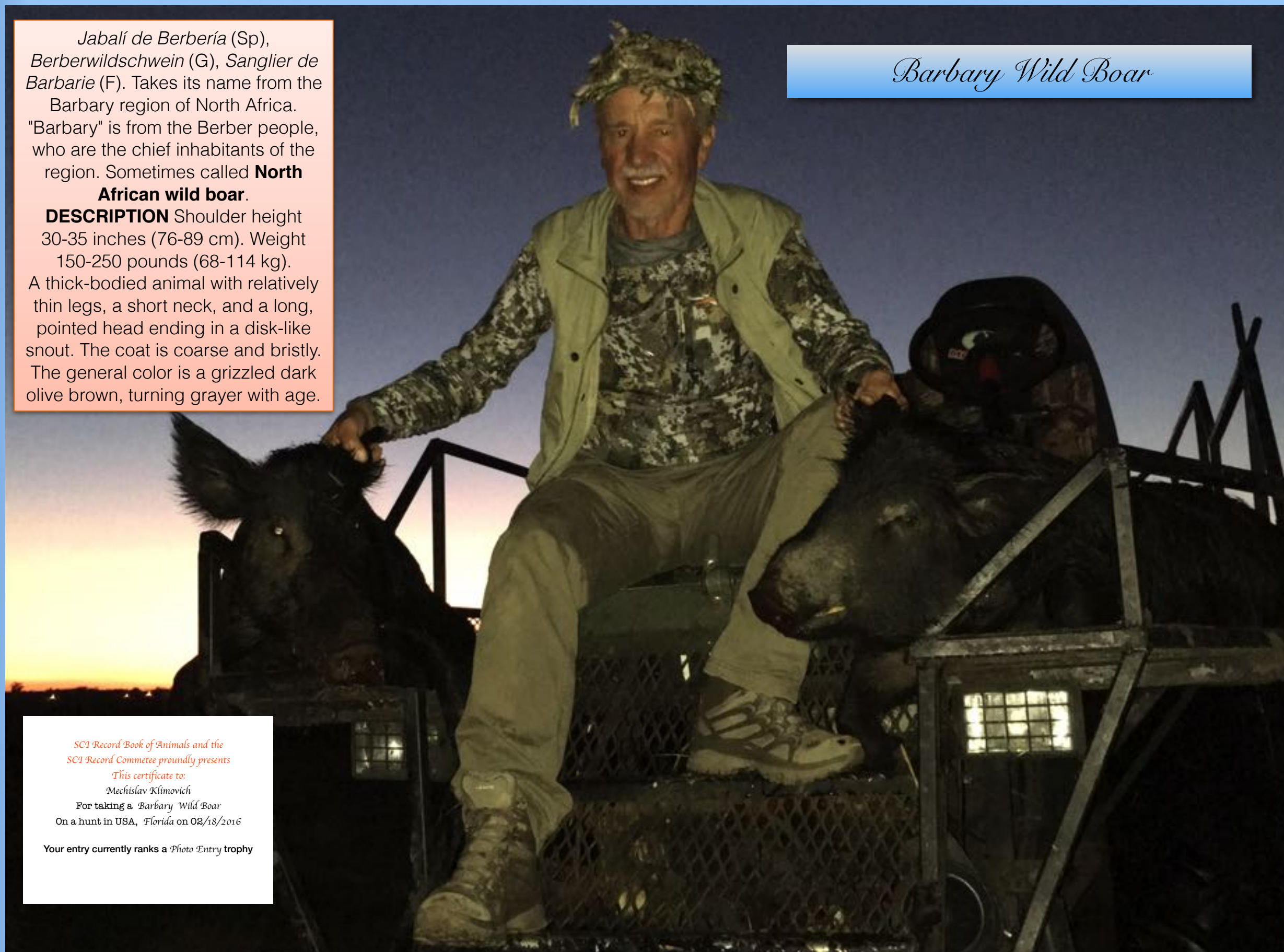
Jabalí de Berbería (Sp),
Berberwildschwein (G), *Sanglier de
 Barbarie* (F). Takes its name from the
 Barbary region of North Africa.

"Barbary" is from the Berber people,
 who are the chief inhabitants of the
 region. Sometimes called **North**

African wild boar.

DESCRIPTION Shoulder height
 30-35 inches (76-89 cm). Weight
 150-250 pounds (68-114 kg).
 A thick-bodied animal with relatively
 thin legs, a short neck, and a long,
 pointed head ending in a disk-like
 snout. The coat is coarse and bristly.
 The general color is a grizzled dark
 olive brown, turning grayer with age.

Barbary Wild Boar



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

This certificate to:

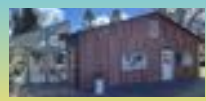
Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Barbary Wild Boar

On a hunt in USA, Florida on 02/18/2016

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

A 38



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

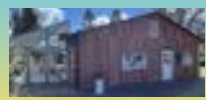


Berrendo (Sp), *Gabelhornantelope* (G), *Antilocapra Américaine* (F). Usually called **antelope** or **pronghorn antelope** in North America (or "goat" by locals), none of which is correct. The generic name *Antilocapra*, which means antelope-goat, is also a misnomer because the pronghorn is neither 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 $i0/3, c0/1, pm3/3, m3/3$ ($\times 2$) = 32.



Brown Bear



Spanish Goat



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

Spanish Goat



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 1, a Bronze Medal trophy

Corsikan Hybrid Sheep



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 24, a Bronze Medal trophy

Black Hawaiian Sheep



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

<i>SCI Nr.</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Trophy Room</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Trophy</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Medal</i>
	194		4/19/12	Mexico	Balam Campeche	Mancolon		
85	195	V 4	1/19/16	Mexico	Orlando	Desert Bighorn Sheep	174 5/8	Gold
232	196	...	1/20/16	Mexico		Desert Mule Deer	131 1/8	Ph.e
93	197	B 0.1.4	1/29/16	Mexico		Collared Peccary or Javelina	14 3/4	Gold

Mexico





Mancolon



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.

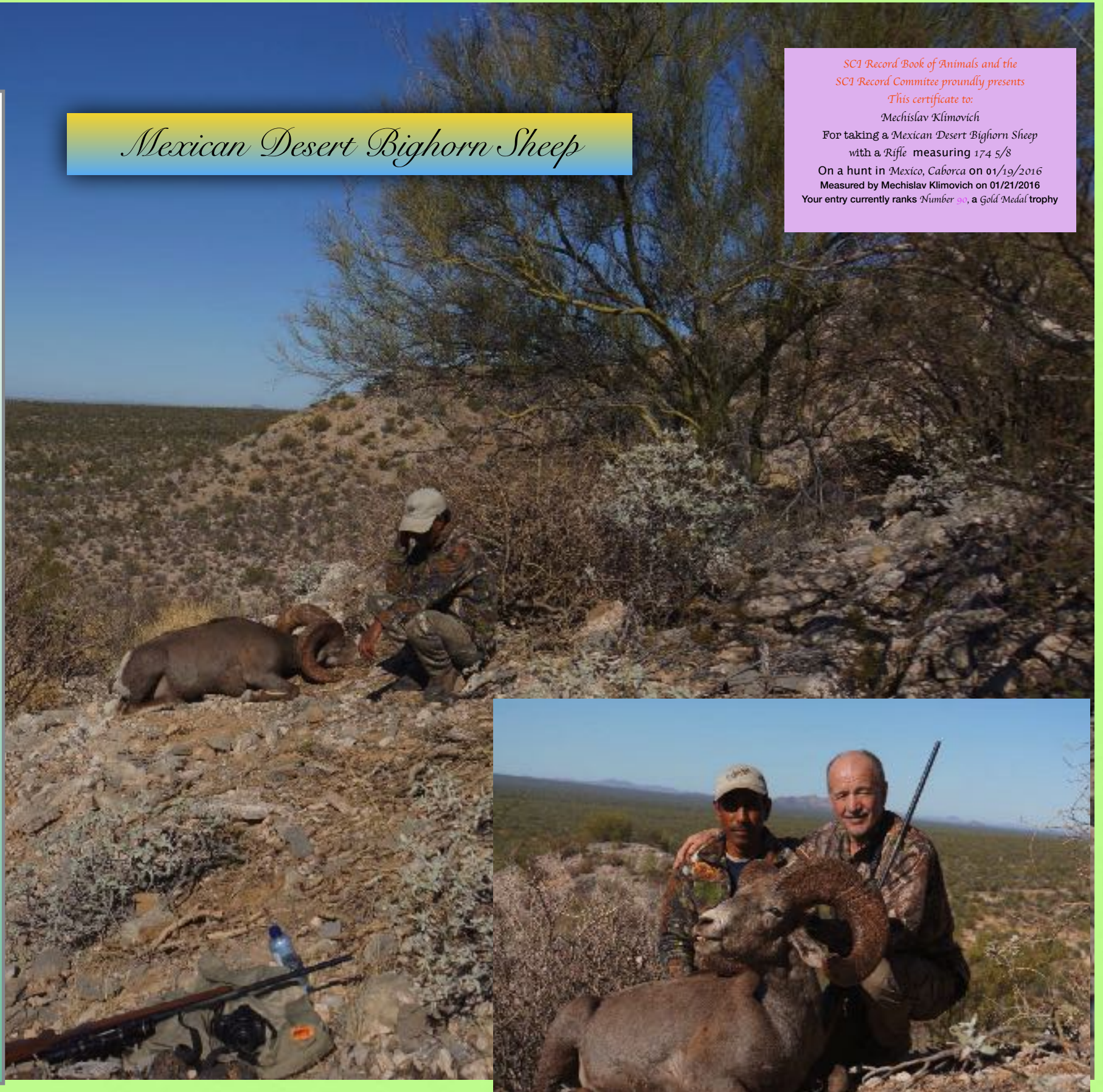
The Mexican desert bighorn sheep has a smooth coat of brittle guard hairs and short, gray, crimped fleece under fur.

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°C (50°F) in January to about 30°C (85°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.

Mexican Desert Bighorn Sheep



*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**

B 0.1.4



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.

Collared Peccary or Javelina



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

Desert Mule Deer

Buro, Venado mula del desierto (Sp), Maultierhirsch (G), Cerf mulet du desert (F).
DESCRIPTION The desert mule deer is similar to the Rocky Mountain mule deer, although slightly smaller, paler in color and with a smaller rump patch. The typical desert mule deer (*crooki* race) has a comparatively small forehead patch and a dark line running partway down its tail. The southern mule deer (*fuliginatus* race) is dark-colored with a dark line down its back and almost no white on the tail.



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

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA p.199



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	M
107	200	D 14	5/1/09	Argentina	Quehue	Axis Deer	130 1/8	Sil
106	201	B 1.4.1	5/1/09	Argentina	Quehue	Red Deer	434 3/4	Go
235	202	D 15	5/1/09	Argentina	Quehue	Water buffalo		Ph
104	203	D 33	5/2/09	Argentina	Quehue	Feral Boar	17 6/16	Br
105	204	V 9	5/2/09	Argentina	Quehue	Multi-horned Sheep	83 4/8	Sil
101	205	V 10	5/2/09	Argentina	Quehue	Feral Goat	79	Go
109		D 32	5/3/09	Argentina	Quehue	Feral Boar	20 15/16	Sil
100	206	K 6	5/3/09	Argentina	Quehue	Blackbuck	63 3/8	Go
103	207	...	5/4/09	Argentina	La Pampa	Hybrid sheep	125 5/8	Go
102	208	D 17	5/4/09	Argentina	Quehue	European Mouflon	105 1/2	Br
95	209	B 2.11	5/4/09	Argentina	Quehue	Puma or Cougar	13 13/16	Go
108	210	D 16	5/5/09	Argentina	La Pampa	Eur.Fallow Deer	162 4/8	Br
	211		5/7/09	Argentina	Corrientes	Caiman negro		He
	211		5/7/09	Argentina	Corrientes	Caiman grey		He
99	212	...	5/7/09	Argentina	Corrientes	Capibara	14 6/16	Bronze
97	213	B 0.1.3	5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	White-lipped Peccary	15 13/16	Gold
		....	5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	White-lipped Peccary	15 13/16	Silver
96	214	...	5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	Red Brocked Deer	12 7/16	Gold
			5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	Peccary colloed		He мep.
195	215		5/3/09	Argentina		Fox		Ph.e.

Argentina 2009



D 14



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.

B 1.4.1



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.

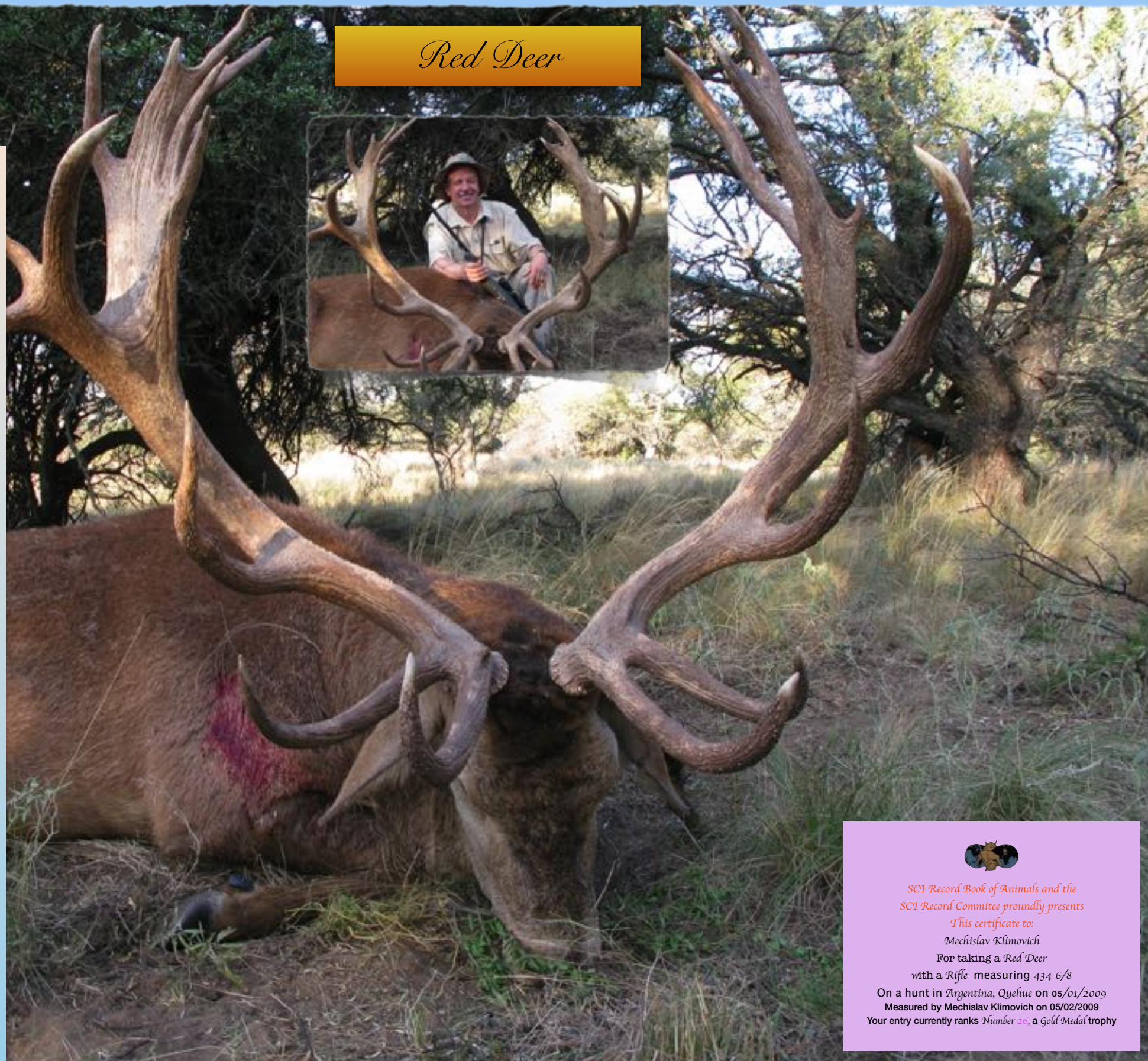
A large, stately deer, reddish-brown in summer, turning darker and grayer in winter. There is a faint dorsal stripe and a pale, yellowish rump patch that encloses the short, beige tail. The coat is coarse, and males grow a long, dense neck mane. In mature stags the antlers are large and heavy, with at 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.

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.

Red Deer



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



alo acuático, *Búfalo Asiático de agua* (Sp), *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.

Water Buffalo



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

This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Water Buffalo

On a hunt in Canada, Quebec, on 05/12/2009

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

D 32-33



Feral Boar

Jabalí (Sp), *Wildschwein* (G), *Sanglier* (F). "Feral" implies a domestic animal or its descendant that is living in the wild, either having been released or escaped from confinement. Although a boar is actually a male pig or hog, the term is widely used as a common name for the species (Eurasian wild boar), and we use it here because females almost never grow tusks large enough to make the Record Book.



SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Feral Boar
with a Rifle measuring 20 15/16
On a hunt in Argentina, Quehúe on 05/03/2009
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/05/2009
Your entry currently ranks Number 100, a Silver Medal trophy

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI Record Committee proudly presents
This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Feral Boar
with a Rifle measuring 17 6/16
On a hunt in Argentina, Quehúe on 05/02/2009
Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/04/2009
Your entry currently ranks Number 25, a Bronze Medal trophy

V9



Multi-horned 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.



V 10



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.

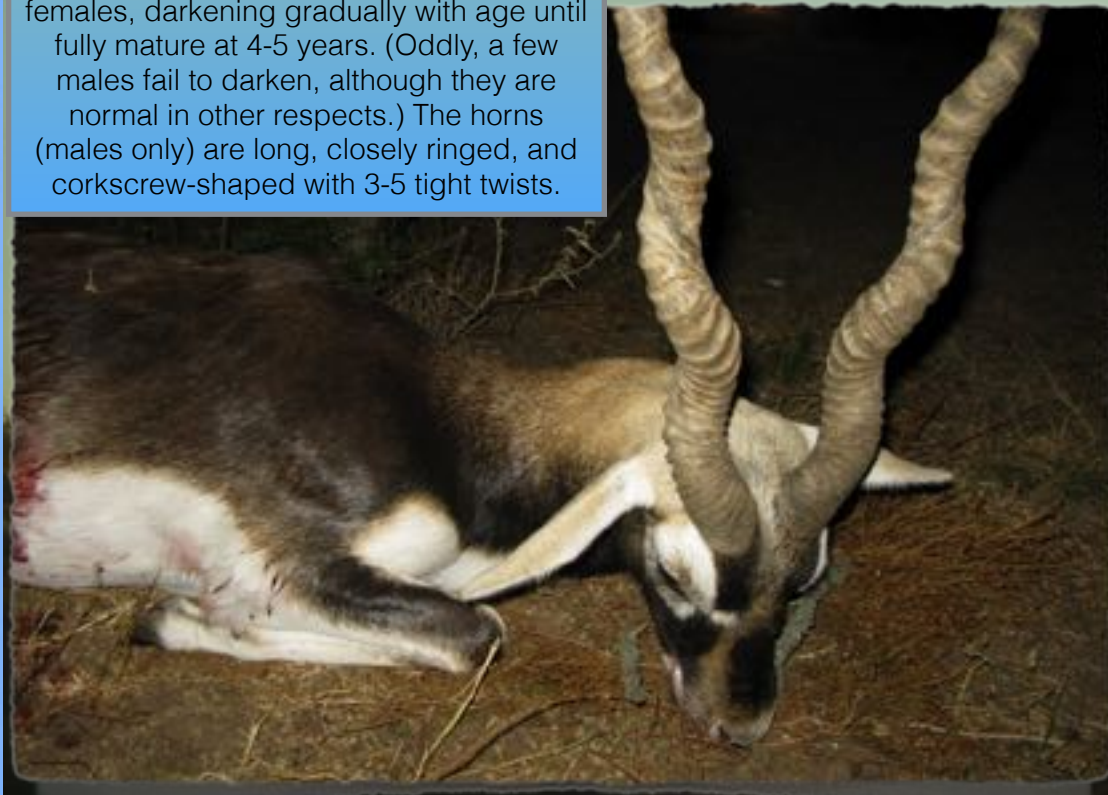




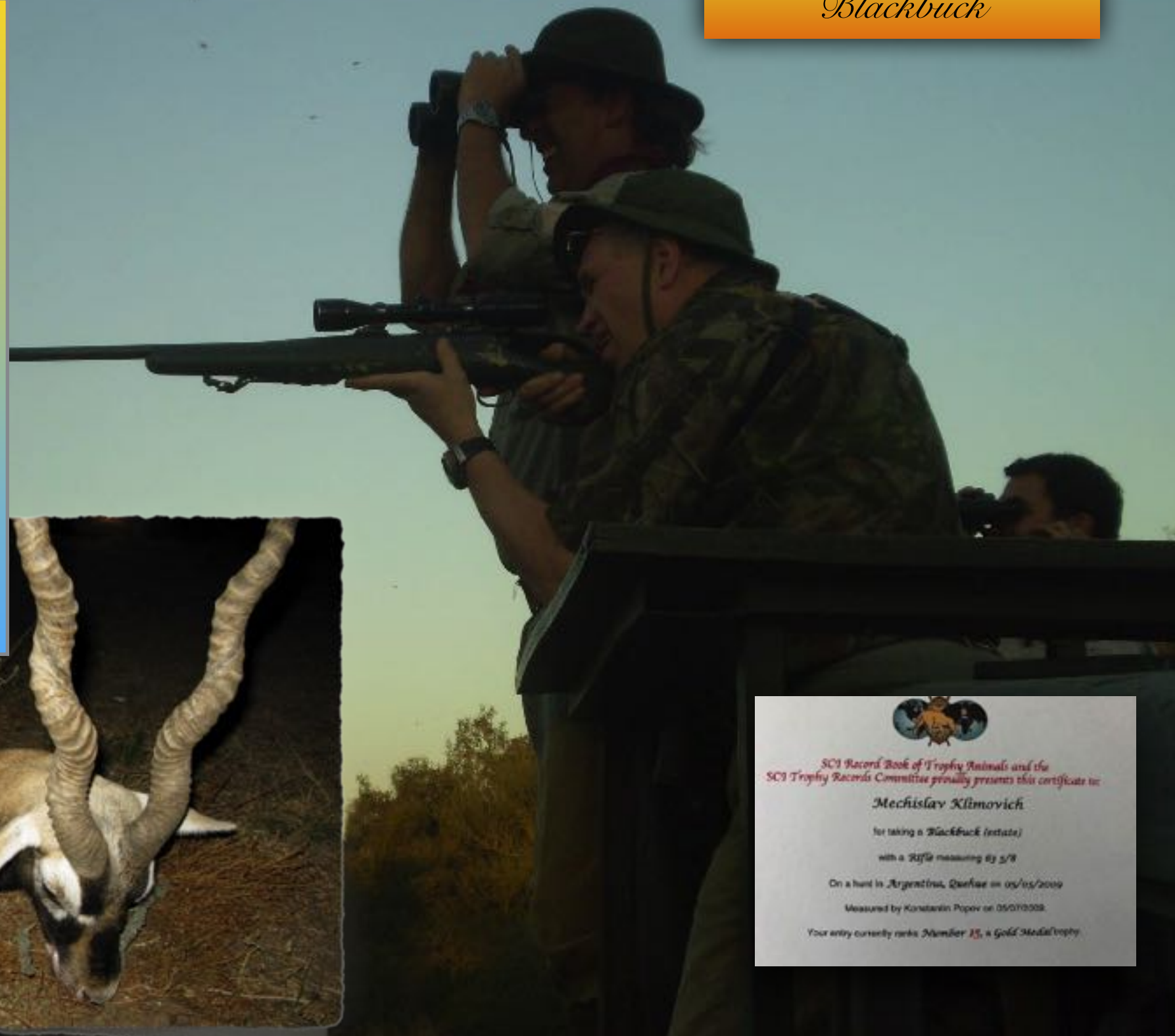
Antilope negro (Sp), Hirschziegenantilope (G), Antilope cervicapre (F). Also called Indian antelope.

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.



Blackbuck



V26



Hybrid Sheep

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.



D 17



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.

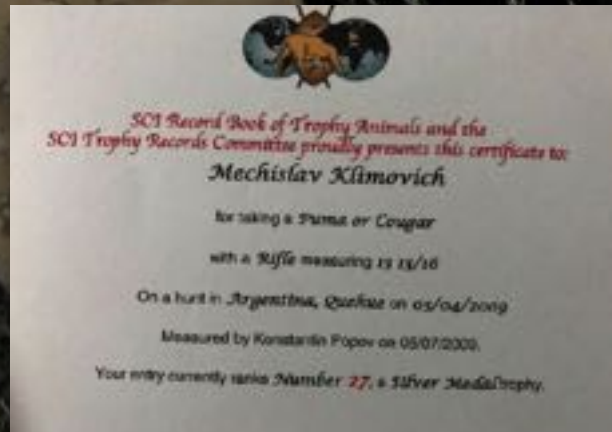
One of the world's smallest wild sheep, resembling a slim domestic sheep except that it has a normal coat of hair, any wool being concealed beneath it. Upper parts are reddish-brown with a pale (almost white) saddle patch in the winter coat. Underparts, rump, lower legs and muzzle are white. There is 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.



B 2.11



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 *león* 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.

D 16



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.



The Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) is the single largest living rodent. This species is found in Panama and South America. The use of the above scientific name rather than Hydrocheoridae is in keeping with the opinion of authorities who consider Hydrocheoridae of Capybara species to be located in parts of Panama, northwestern Venezuela, and western Columbia.

DESCRIPTION Head and body length is 100 - 130 cm the tail is vestigial, shoulder height is as much as 50 cm and the average weight is 27 - 29 kg. In captivity the females grow larger than the males averaging 61 kg. Their long coarse hair is so sparse that the skin is visible. The coloration is generally reddish brown to grayish brown on the upper parts. The underside of the Capybara is yellowish brown. Occasionally there is black coloration on the face and the outer side of the limbs and the rump. Mature males have a raised bare area on top of the snout containing enlarged sebaceous glands.

Caiman Negro



Capibara

The Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) is the single largest living rodent. This species is found in Panama and South America. The use of the above scientific name rather than Hydrocheoridae is in keeping with the opinion of authorities who consider Hydrocheoridae of Capybara species to be located in parts of Panama, northwestern Venezuela, and western Columbia.

DESCRIPTION Head and body length is 100 - 130 cm the tail is vestigial, shoulder height is as much as 50 cm and the average weight is 27 - 29 kg. In captivity the females grow larger than the males averaging 61 kg. Their long course hair is so sparse that the skin is visible. The coloration is generally reddish brown to grayish brown on the upper parts. The underside of the Capybara is yellowish brown. Occasionally there is black coloration on the face and the outer side of the limbs and the rump. Mature males have a raised bare area on top of the snout containing enlarged sebaceous glands.

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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Capibara

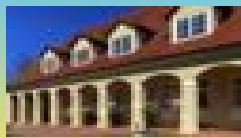
with a Rifle measuring 14 6/16

On a hunt in Argentina, Corrientes on 05/07/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/09/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 120 a Bronze Medal trophy

B 0.1.3



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:

Mechislav 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 29, a Silver Medal trophy



Red Brocked Deer

Temazate, Corzuela roja (Sp), Roter Mazama (G), Daguet rouge (F).

Called **forest deer** in Brazil.

"Mazama" is from *mazame*, a 16th century word for deer in Mexico.

Local names include *gazucho*, *venado colorado* (Argentina, Peru); *corzuela colorado* (Argentina); *guazu para*, *guazu pita*, *veado materio* and *veado pardu* (Brazil).

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Shoulder height as much as 30 inches (75 cm). Weight 60-75 pounds (27-34 kg), sometimes more (weights up to 140 pounds, or 64 kg, are reported in Suriname). Females are nearly as large as males.

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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Red Brocked Deer
with a Rifle measuring 12 7/16

On a hunt in Argentina, La Pampa on 05/05/2009

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 05/07/2009

Your entry currently ranks Number 128, a Gold Medal trophy



Fox

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

This certificate to:
Mechislav Klimovich
For taking a Fox

On a hunt in Argentina, La pampa
on 05/09/2009

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

EUROPE

Lithuania p.217

Poland p.221

Czech Republik p.225

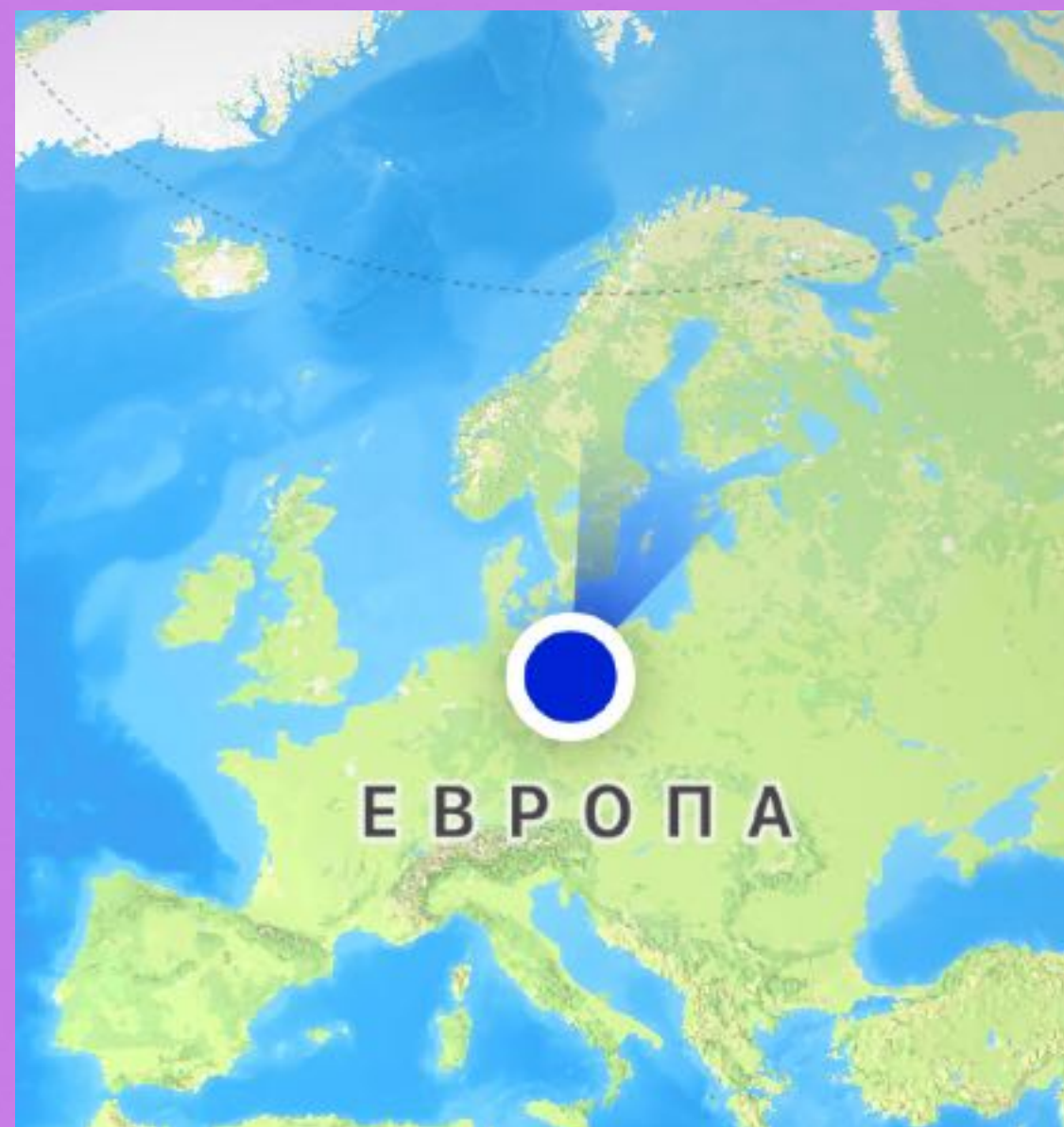
Germany p.229

Austria p.231

Romania p.235

Macedonia p.238

Spane p.246



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
127	218	D 18	10/5/06	Lietuva	Zežmariai	Eur Red Deer	225	Bronze
136	219	D 31	6/14/07	Lietuva	Zežmariai	Eur Roe Deer	42 1/8	Bronze
138	219	D 34	8/17/08	Lietuva	Kaunas	Eur Roe Deer	42 3/8	Bronze
139	219	D 35	8/19/08	Lietuva	Kaunas	Eur Roe Deer	49 6/8	Silver
151	220	D 38	5/8/10	Lietuva	Zežmariai	Wildboar	19 7/8	Silver

LITHUANIA



D 18



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*



D 20



European Roe Deer



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

for taking a European Roe Deer (typical)

with a Rifle measuring 42 3/8

On a hunt in Lithuania, Druskininkai on 08/17/2008

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/17/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number **154**, a Bronze Medal trophy.

imals and the
resents this certificate to:
ch

(typical)

On a hunt in Lithuania, Zvezdavai on 06/14/2007

Measured by Konstantin Popov on 07/16/2009.

Your entry currently ranks Number **156**, a Bronze Medal trophy.



Jabalí (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



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
137	222	D 26	5/21/08	Polska	Elk	Eur Roe Deer	41 1/8	Bronze
140	222	D 20	9/5/08	Polska	Olecko	Eur Roe Deer	37 5/8	Bronze
129	224	D 19	8/11/08	Polska	Olecko	Eur.Red Deer	223 1/8	Bronze
113	223	V 25	2/21/09	Polska	Borki	Eur.Bison	66 4/8	Top ten
142	222	D 21	6/4/09	Polska	Borki	Eur Roe Deer	38 1/8	Bronze
141	222	D 22	6/3/09	Polska	Borki	Eur Roe Deer	43 1/8	Bronze
130	224	D 36	9/25/09	Polska	Borki	Eur Red Deer	289 3/4	Bronze

POLAND



V 25



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.

V 25



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 slimmer 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's, then reintroduced from captive stock. Herds in Eastern Europe (Poland, Belarus, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, 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 (Bashkurov) 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.





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.

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
255	226	K 3	3/4/2017	Czech Rep		Manchurian Sika Deer		Gold
257	227		3/4/17			Eur Wild Cat		TT
256	228	V 31	3/11/17			Markhor		

**CHECH
REPUBLIC**



K3



Sika Deer

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



European Wildcat

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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a European Wildcat
with a Rifle measuring

On a hunt in Czech Republic on 03/04/20178

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/05/2017

Your entry currently ranks Number ., a Gold Medal trophy

Felis silvestris

DESCRIPTION (male)

Shoulder height 10-14 inches (25-35 cm) Weight average 11 pounds (5 Kg). Females are approx. 20 % smaller. The smaller of the two wild cats roaming in Europe (the other being the Lynx). Very thick hair, coloured yellowish-gray, whitish throat-patch, bellycream-coloured. Black stripes on forehead and neck become a clearly visible black stripe over the back, from which clearly visible black stripes develop that run into the body, there are also clearly visible black striped on the legs. Main differentiation from domestic cats is the bushy tail, with clearly visible black rings, ending in a bushy black tassel.

Markhor



Marjor (Sp), Schraubenzeige, Markhor (G), Markhor (F).

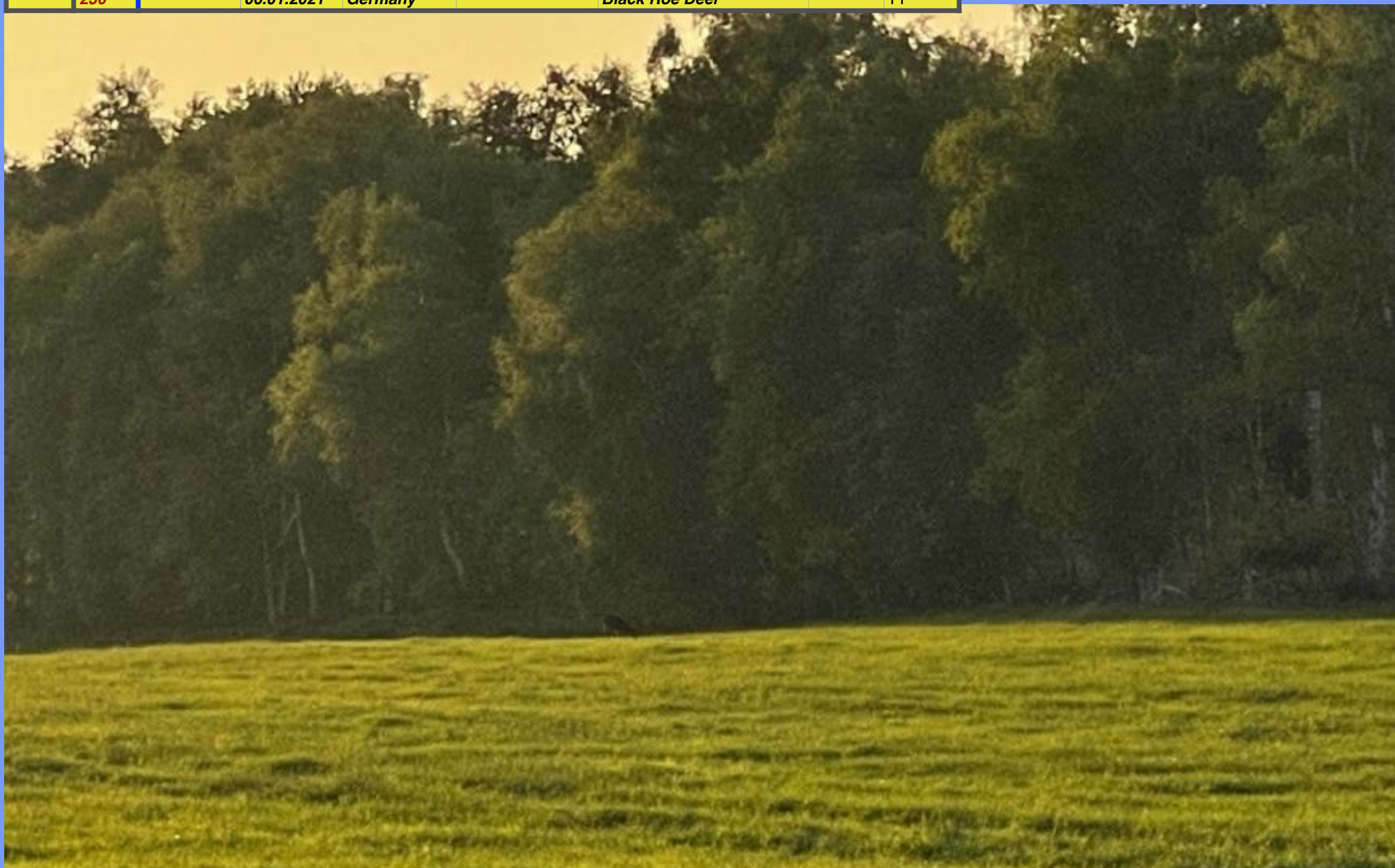
DESCRIPTION (*male*)

Shoulder height 34-40 inches (86-100 cm). Weight 150-200 pounds (68-91 kg), sometimes more.

The markhor has the most striking appearance of any wild goat, with its vertically spiraling horns and the long, shaggy hair on its neck and forequarters. It is a sturdy animal with thick legs and broad hoofs. The general coloration is reddish-brown in summer, turning gray in winter, with older males tending to be whitish, but there is much individual variation. There is a dark-brown dorsal stripe. Tail is black. Underparts and small rump patch are white. Males have a grayish-white ruff that contrasts with a large black beard. The spiral horns (both sexes) are laterally compressed, with sharp, strong keels in front and back. In its native Asian habitat, there is great regional variation in horn flare, tightness of spiral and body size. Females are smaller than males and are colored a light yellowish-brown in summer, becoming reddish-gray in winter. They grow very small horns with one to 1-1/2 twists near the tip.

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
	230		06.01.2021	Germany		Black Roe Deer		TT

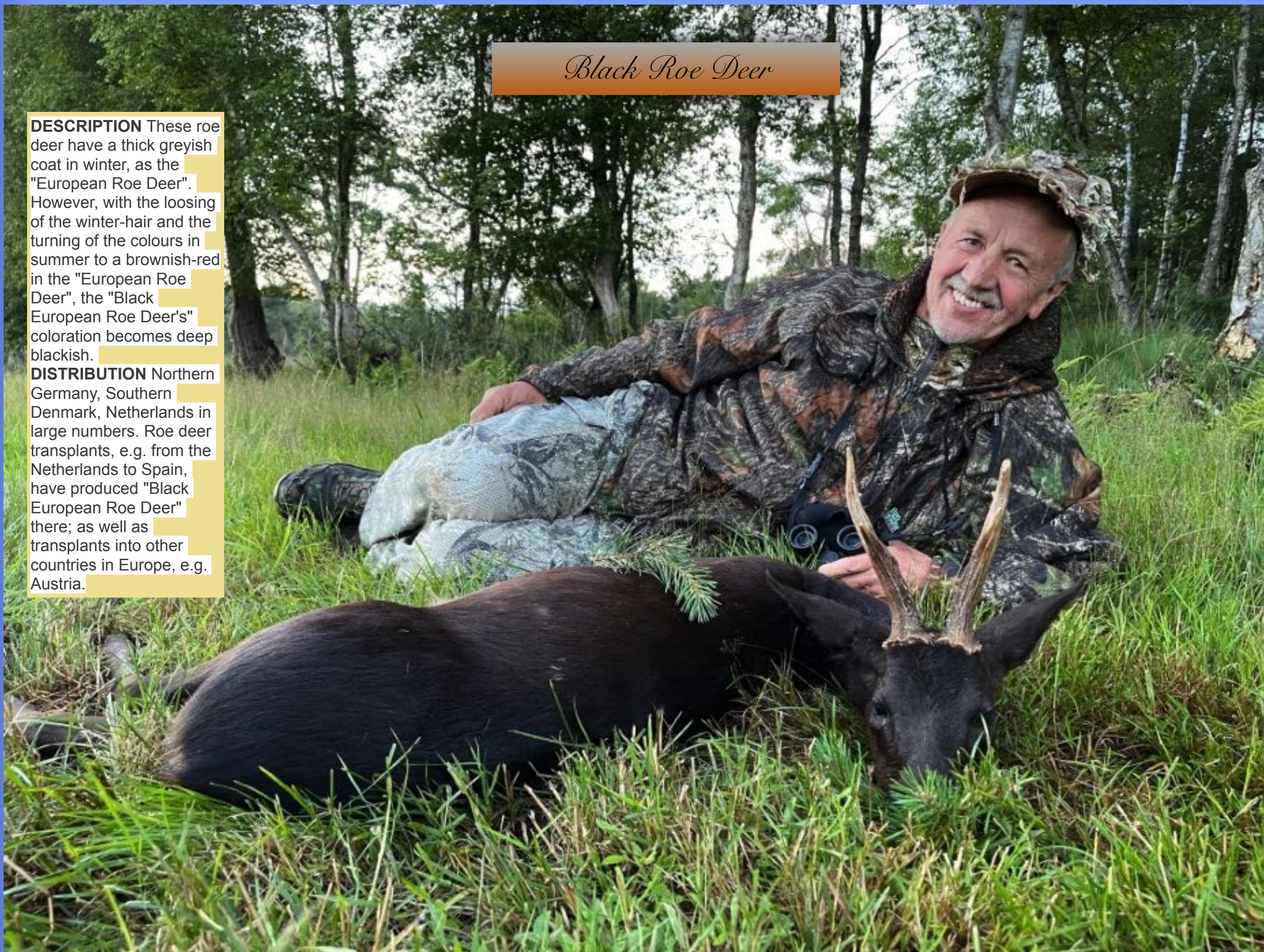
Germany



Black Roe Deer

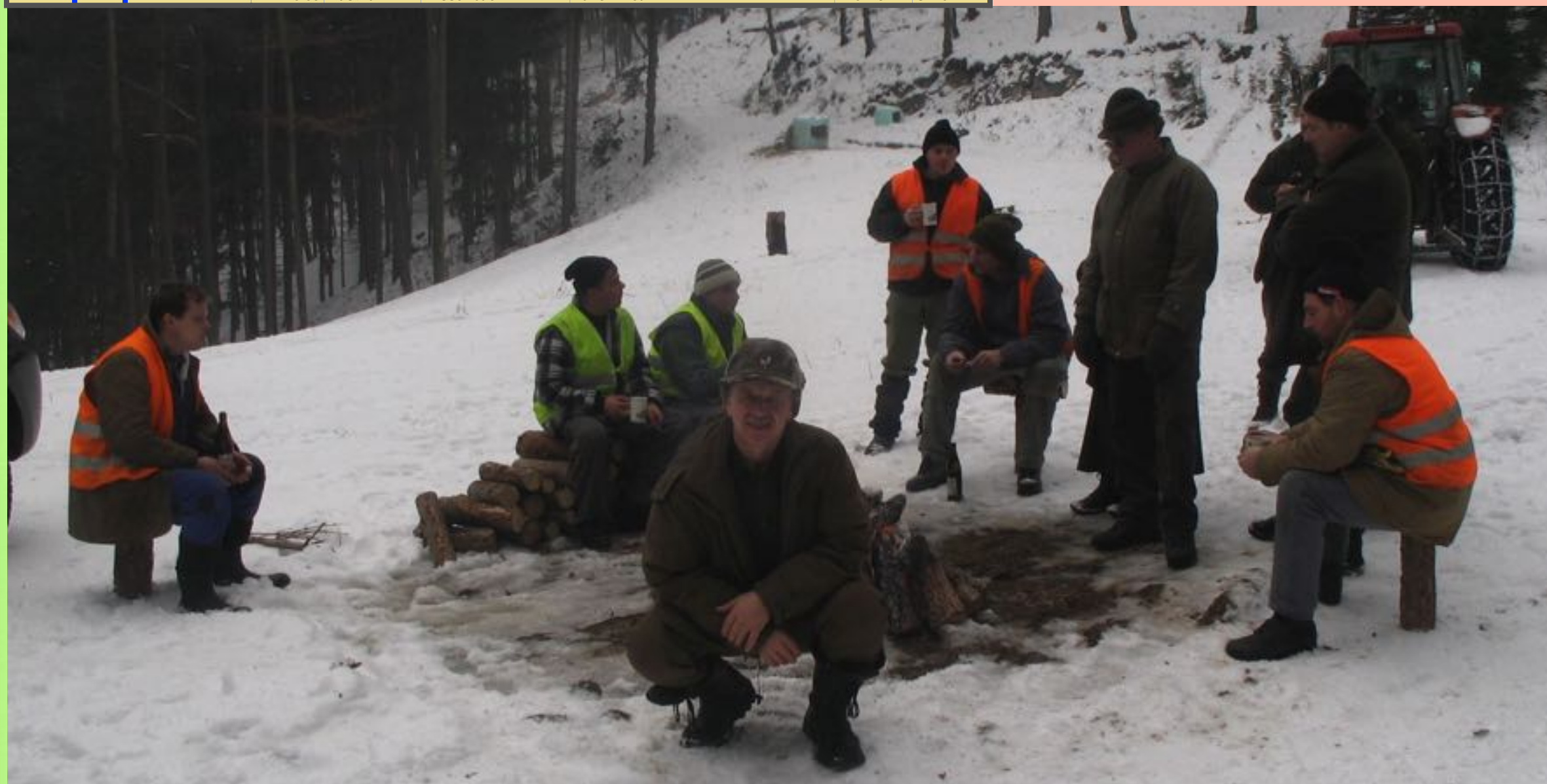
DESCRIPTION These roe deer have a thick greyish coat in winter, as the "European Roe Deer". However, with the losing of the winter-hair and the turning of the colours in summer to a brownish-red in the "European Roe Deer", the "Black European Roe Deer's" coloration becomes deep blackish.

DISTRIBUTION Northern Germany, Southern Denmark, Netherlands in large numbers. Roe deer transplants, e.g. from the Netherlands to Spain, have produced "Black European Roe Deer" there; as well as transplants into other countries in Europe, e.g. Austria.



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
132	232	V 18	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	215 6/8	Silver
120	233	V 7	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	117 2/8	Bronze
			1/5/08	Austria	Missenbach	Wild Boar		
134	232	V 19	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	242	Gold
128	234	V 15	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Eur.Red Deer	371 1/8	Gold
			1/5/08	Austria	Missenbach	Wild Boar		
	233	D 40	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	112 1/8	Bronze
135	232	D 23	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	232 3/8	Silver
122	233	D 44	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	127 7/8	Silver
121	233	D 25	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	120	Bronze
133	232	D 24	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	216 1/8	Silver

AUSTRIA 2008



V 18-19



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.

V7



n, *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.

V 15



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

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a European Red Deer

with a Rifle measuring 373 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.



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*.



ROMANIA

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
147	235	D 27	10/28/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	20 6/16	Silver
148	235	D 28	10/28/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	19 12/16	Silver
149	235	D 29	10/28/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	20 12/16	Silver
150	235	D 30	10/29/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	20 12/16	Silver
11	236	B 0.1.5	10/29/08	Romania	Gorasha	Euras.Brown Bear	22 14/16	Silver
112	236	B 0.1.6	10/31/08	Romania	Gorasha	Euras.Brown Bear	21 11/16	Silver



B 0.1.5-6



European Wild Boar



B 0.1.5-6



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.



SCS Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
SCS Trophy Hunter's Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

Mechislav Kilmovitch

for taking a Eurasian Brown Bear

with a rifle measuring 11.41/10

On a hunt in Romania, Garasda on 08/30/2008

Measured by Kostas Papas on 07/17/2009

Measuring number is: Number 32, a Silver Medal



SCS Record Book of Trophy Animals and the
SCS Trophy Hunter's Committee proudly presents this certificate to:

Mechislav Kilmovitch

for taking a Eurasian Brown Bear

with a rifle measuring 20.14/10

On a hunt in Romania, Garasda on 08/28/2008

Measured by Kostas Papas on 07/15/2009

Measuring number is: Number 33, a Gold Medal trophy

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Roo	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
115	239	V 24	02/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Kri-Kri Ibex	81 5/8	Top ten
114	240	V 27	03/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Balkan Chamois	25 1/2	Silv
119	241	V 23	04/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Himalaian Tahr	23	Bronze
3	242	V21	05/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Hybrid Ibex	40 3/8	Gold
2	243	V22	05/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Racka Sheep	63 1/8	Siver
146	244	B 1.1	01/11/14	Macedonia	Tikves Lake	Jap Sika Deer	100 1/8	Silver
237	245	...	05/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Volf Grey		Ph.e.

MACEDONIA



V 24



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

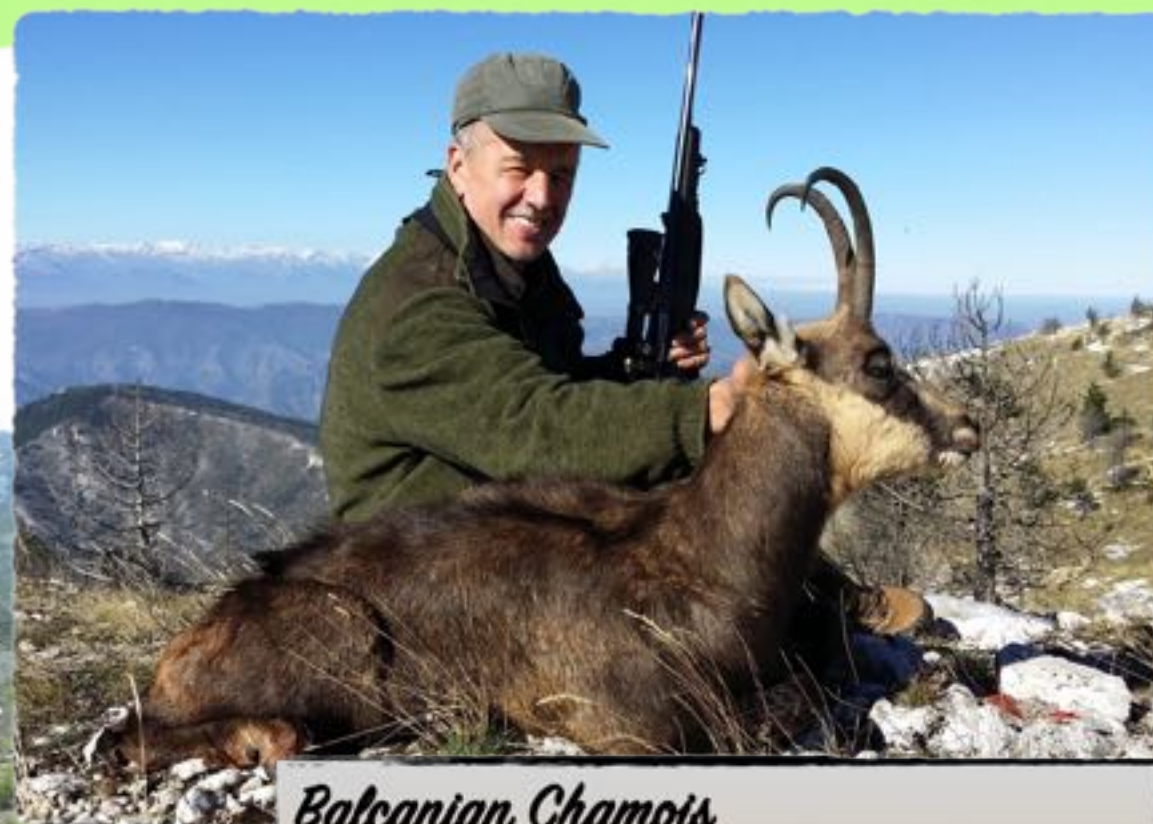
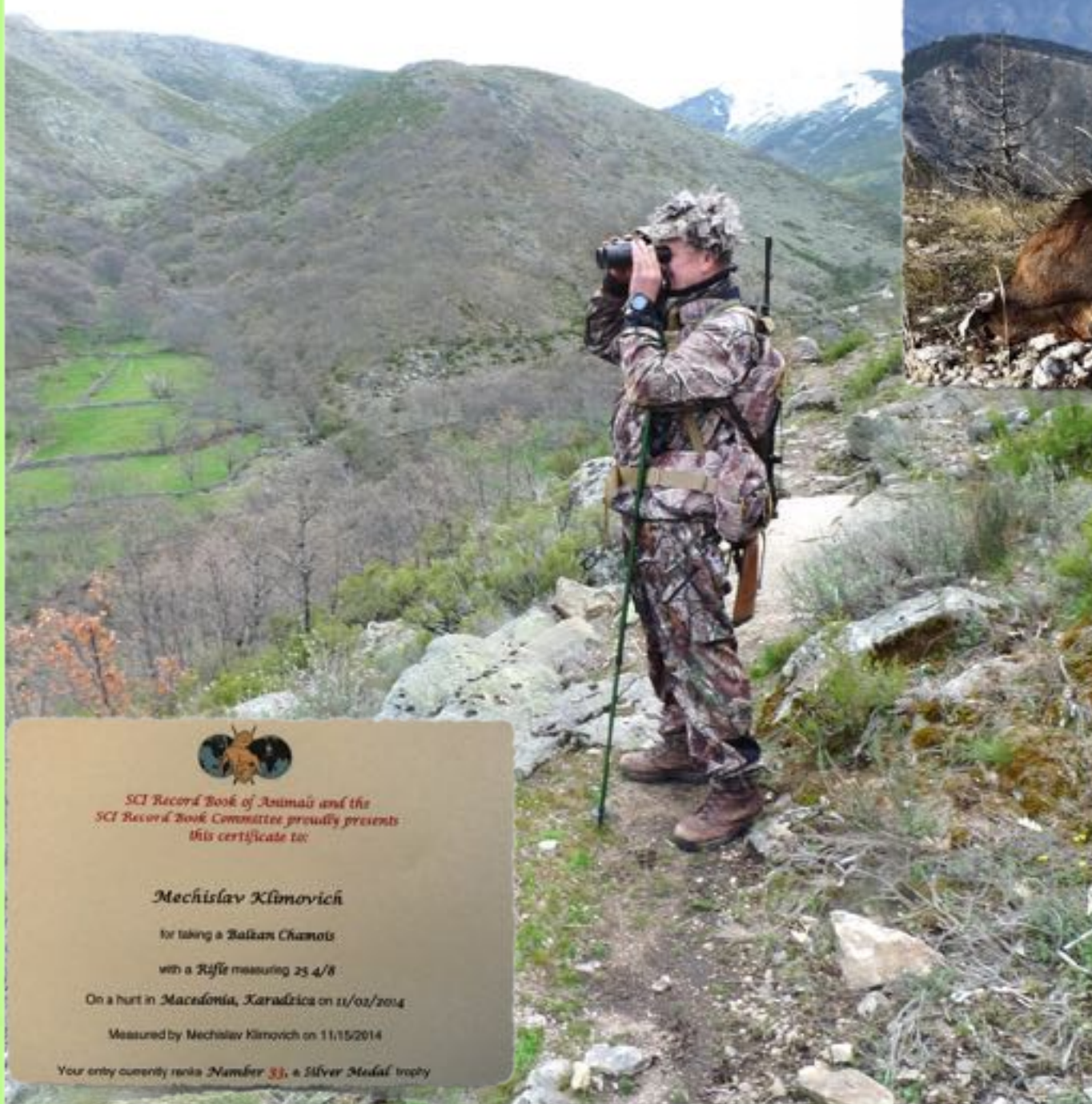
SCI designates the Kri-Kri's hunted on the Mediterranean Islands, mainly in Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, as "Indigenous." All other Kri-Kri hunted in Europe, namely in estates on the mainland are defined by SCI as "Non-Indigenous."

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.

V 27



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.

V 23



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 23, 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

V 21



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
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.

Hybrid Ibex



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

V 22



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

Ovis aries stepsiceros hungaricus
Magyar racka juh (Hungarian);
also known as
Hortobágyer Zackelschaf
(German); Hortobágyi racka juh
(Hungarian); *ovis aries*
strepsiceros hortobágyiensis
(Latin); Racka Sheep or Pusztá
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
Magyarian 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.



B 1.1.2



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

Japanese Sika Deer



SCJ Record Book of Animals and the
 SCJ 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 25, a Silver Medal trophy





Canis lupus Lobo (Sp), Wolf (G), Loup (F).

Also called wolf or common wolf. The name "gray wolf" is used to differentiate it from the red wolf of North America, which is a different species, and the maned wolf of South America and extinct Falkland Island wolf, which are not really wolves.

DESCRIPTION (male) Head and body length 3-5 feet (0.9-1.5 m). Tail length 13-20 inches (33-51 cm). Shoulder height 26-32 inches (66-81 cm). Weight 80-120 pounds (36-54 kg), sometimes considerably more. Females are about 20 percent smaller than males. The gray wolf is the largest wild member of the dog family and is the ancestor of the domestic dog. It resembles a large German shepherd dog, with its heavy frame, long legs, large feet and thick, bushy tail. The skull is especially large, with powerful jaws and large, well-developed, meat-eating teeth. Like most canids, it has 42 teeth (i3/3, c1/1, pm4/4, m2/3). The fur is moderately long and thick. The overall color varies from grayish-brown to yellowish-brown, and there may be a reddish tinge on the head, ears, shoulders and legs. Northern specimens tend to be large, gray and long-haired; southern ones are smaller, brown and short-haired.

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
117	247	V 17	4/16/10	Spane	Linares del Mora	Beseite Ibex	71 3/4	Bronze
126	248	V 8	4/17/10	Spane	El Tocher	Aoudad or Barbary Sheep	118 3/8	Bronze
125	249	V 6	4/17/10	Spane	El Tocher	Iberian Muflon	134 1/8	Gold
116	250	V 16	4/20/10	Spane	Avila	Gredos Ibex	84 5/8	Gold
239	251	...	4/22/10	Spane	Leon	Cantaberian Chamois	16.5	Ph.e.
144	252	D 42	4/24/10	Spane	Leon	Eur Roe Deer	45 1/8	Silver
131	253	A 40	10/29/10	Spane	Avila	Iberian Red Deer	245	Bronze
118	254	V 13	2/17/15	Spane		SE Spanisch Ibex	63 5/8	Bronze

SPANE



V 17



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.

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



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

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Beceite Ibex

with a Rifle measuring 71 5/8

On a hunt in Spain, Llanos de Mera on 04/26/2000

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/15/2004

Your entry currently ranks Number 132, a Bronze Medal trophy



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



V6



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.

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*

V 16



Gredos Ibex

**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.

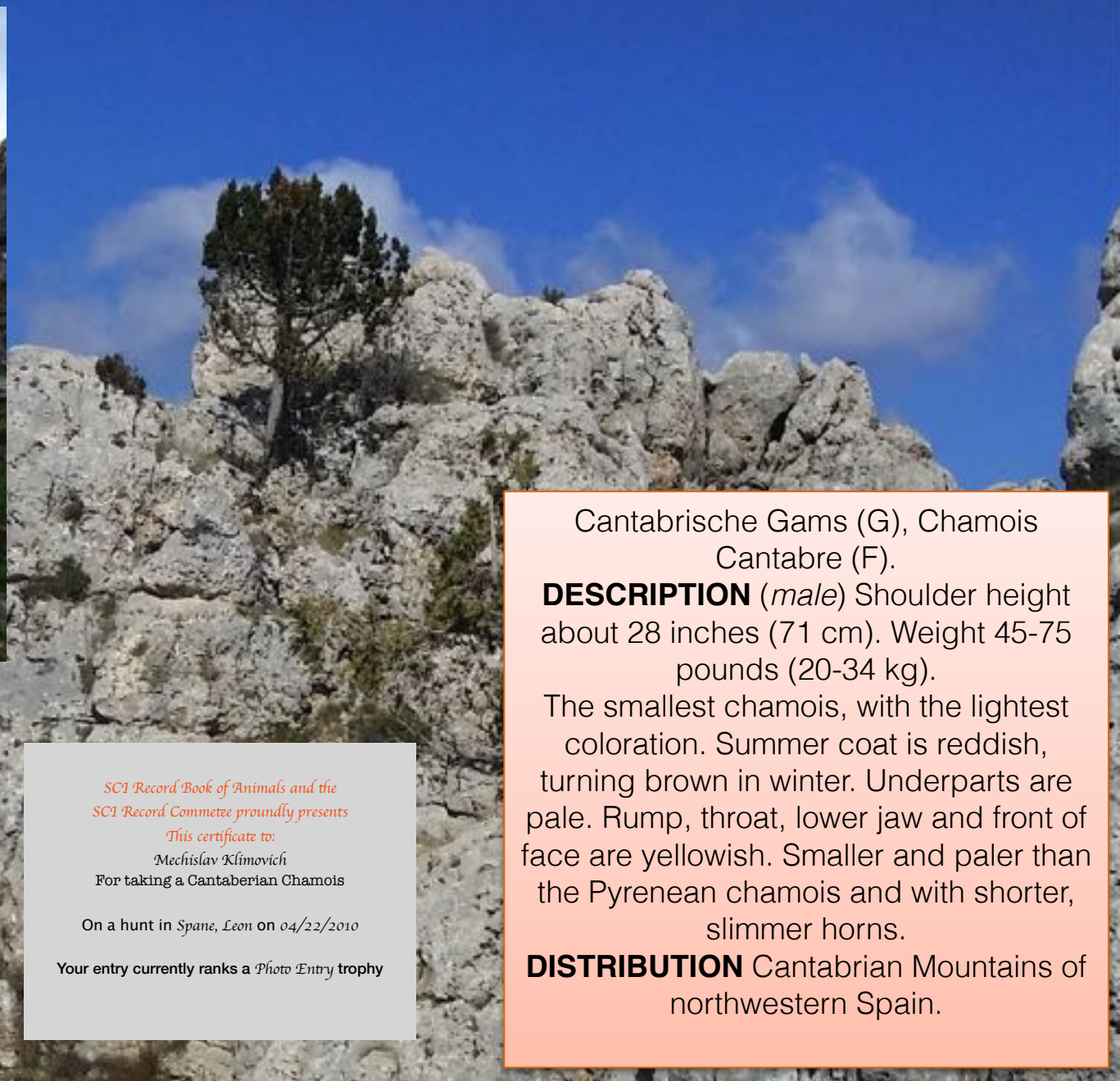
DISTRIBUTION
Mountains in west-
central Spain,
especially the Gredos
and Batuecas
mountains.



B 1.0.3



Cantabrian Chamois



Cantabrische Gams (G), Chamois
Cantabre (F).

DESCRIPTION (*male*) Shoulder height about 28 inches (71 cm). Weight 45-75 pounds (20-34 kg).

The smallest chamois, with the lightest coloration. Summer coat is reddish, turning brown in winter. Underparts are pale. Rump, throat, lower jaw and front of face are yellowish. Smaller and paler than the Pyrenean chamois and with shorter, slimmer horns.

DISTRIBUTION Cantabrian Mountains of northwestern Spain.

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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

For taking a Cantabrian Chamois

On a hunt in Spane, Leon on 04/22/2010

Your entry currently ranks a Photo Entry trophy

B 1.0.3



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.

SCI Record Book of Animals and the
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 45, a Silver Medal trophy



A 39



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 *monterias*, 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.

V 13



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 144, a Bronze Medal trophy

ASIA

Russia p.256

Mongolia p.262

Vietnam p.268

Pakistan p.271

Turkey p.275

UAE p.279



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
152	257	M 22	9/8/06	Russia	Kamchatka	Brown Bear	24 5/16	Bronze
164	258	M 21	8/26/10	Kamchatka	Tilichiki	Snow sheep	135 1/8	Bronze
163	259	M 20	8/29/10	Kamchatka	Palana	Snow sheep	143 7/8	Bronze
152	260	M 23	8/29/10	Kamchatka	Palana	Brown Bear	25 6/16	Silver
194	261	M 18	30/08/14	Russia	Orenburg	Eur Roe Deer	51 1/4	Bronze
145	261	B 45	30/08/14	Russia		Roe Dear	51 1/8	Silver

RUSSIA



M 22



Kamchatka Brown Bear

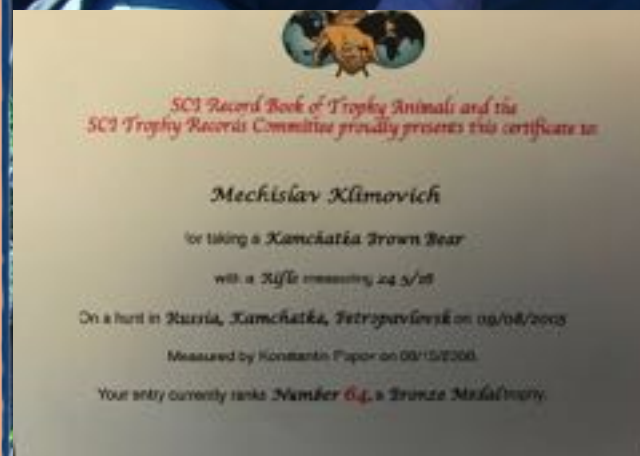
Also called far eastern brown bear.

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.



M 20



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 141 7/8

On a hunt in Russia, Kamchatka, Palana on 06/29/2010

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 11/21/2010.

Your entry currently ranks **Number 77**, a **Bronze Medalist**.



M 21



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



M 23



Kamchatka Brown Bear

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

M 13



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

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.

European Roe Deer



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
161	263	M 19	8/23/12	Mongolia	Alaanbaatar	Hangay Argali	192 1/4	Gold
156	264	M 27	8/24/12	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolian Gazelle	24 1/2	Bronze
162	265	V 14	9/6/15	Mongolia	Gobi	Gobi Argali	213 3/8	Gold
158	266	V 20	9/9/15	Mongolia	Altay	Mid-Asian Ibex	114	Silver
165	267	K 7	9/10/15	Mongolia		Mideastern Red Deer or Maral	292 1/8	Bronze

MONGOLIA



M 19



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 *hilt* measuring 322 2/8

On a hunt in: *Mongolia, Ulan Bator* on 08/27/2012

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 01/13/2014

Your entry currently ranks *Member 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.

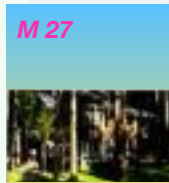
More precise boundaries are being studied, but have not been finalized as we go to press. For example, it has been proposed that 97°E longitude be used to separate the Altai argali on the west from the Hangay and Gobi argalis on the east, and that 45°N latitude be used to separate the Hangay argali on the north from the Gobi argali on the south. This is under consideration.

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.



M 27



Mongolian Gazelle



V 14



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.

V 20



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.

*SCI Record Book of Animals and the
SCI 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

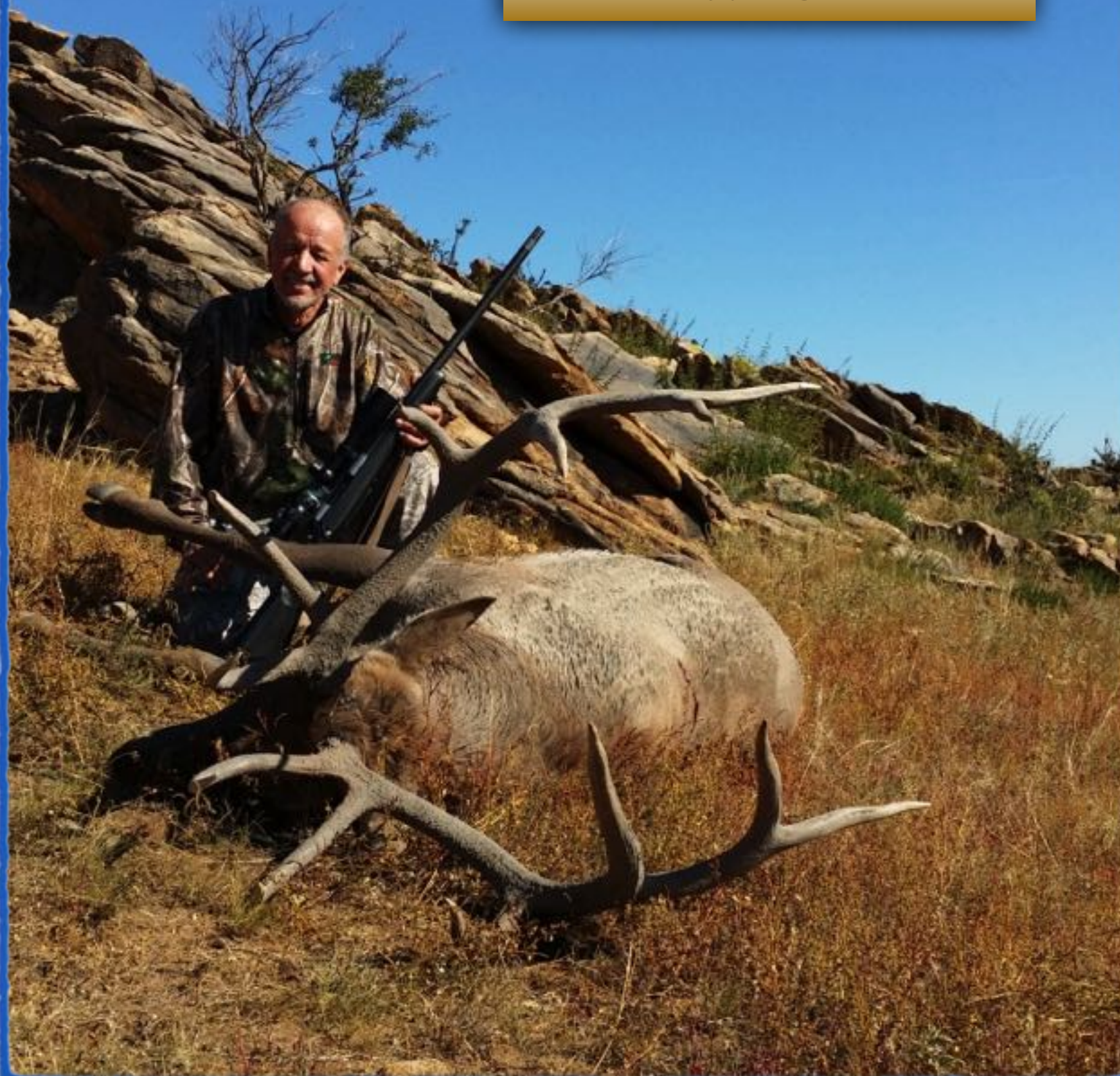
Your entry currently ranks Number 26, a Silver Medal trophy

Mid Asian Ibex





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

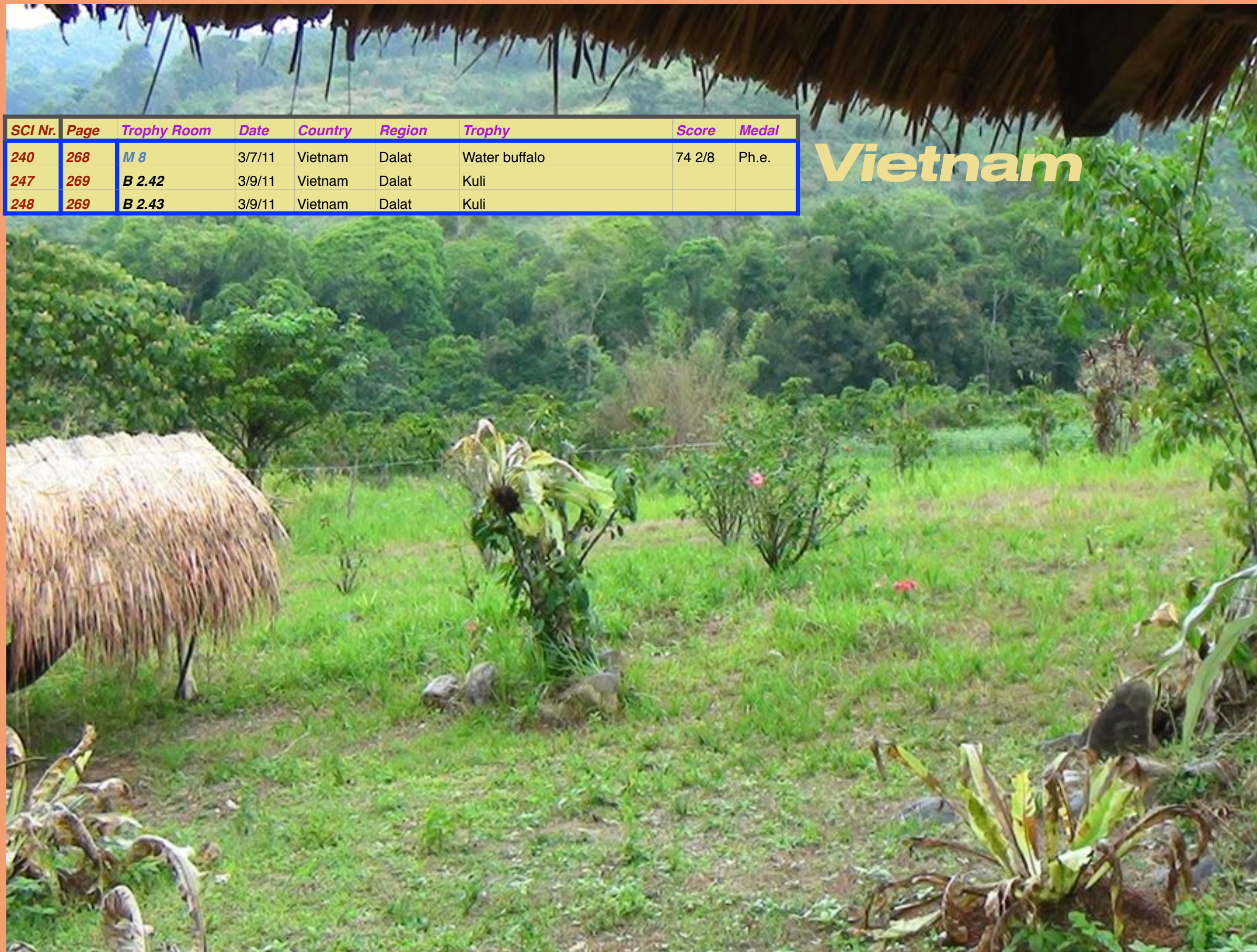
Your entry currently ranks Number 44, a Bronze Medal trophy

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



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
240	268	M 8	3/7/11	Vietnam	Dalat	Water buffalo	74 2/8	Ph.e.
247	269	B 2.42	3/9/11	Vietnam	Dalat	Kuli		
248	269	B 2.43	3/9/11	Vietnam	Dalat	Kuli		

M 8



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* (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).

M 8



Kuli



<i>SCI Nr.</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Trophy Room</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Trophy</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Medal</i>
160	272	M 17	12/14/13	Pakistan	Dureji	Blanford Urial	126 7/8	Gold
157	273	M 26	12/15/13	Pakistan	Dureji	Sindh Ibex	99 1/8	Gold
154	274	M 28	12/15/13	Pakistan		Indian Gazelle or Chinkara	29 1/4	Silver

PAKISTAN





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



M 26



Sindh Ibex

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 trophy

M 28



Indian Gazelle or Chinkara

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

Mechislav Klimovich

for taking a Indian Gazelle or Chinkara

with a Rifle measuring 29 2/8

On a hunt in Pakistan, Dargaji on 12/14/2013

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 03/19/2014

Your entry currently ranks Number 15, a Gold Medal trophy

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 Kienia gazelle. The female's horns are closer together than the male's, and thinner and straighter. Also in contrast with the Kienia 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.



SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
172	276	B 1.6.5	6/11/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	21 14/16	Silver
167	276	D 43	6/11/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	19 11/16	Bronze
168	276	B 1.6.4	6/12/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	23 11/16	Gold
169	276	B 1.6.3	6/12/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	24 13/16	Gold
170	276	D 41	6/13/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	23 12/16	Gold
166	276	B 1.6.5	9/21/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	24 1/16	Gold
171	276	D 46	9/21/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	15 12/16	Bronze
173	276	D 39	9/23/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	22 1/16	Silver
174	276	B 1.6.6	9/23/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	26 6/16	Top ten
175	276	D 45	5/28/09	Turkey	Kastamono	Euras.Wild Boar	22 2/16	Silver
177	276	D 37	5/30/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	21 14/16	Silver
176	276	D 47	5/30/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	17 8/16	Bronze
178	276	D 48	5/30/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	22 2/16	Silver
179	276	D 49	5/31/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	22 1/16	Silver
180	276	D 50	5/31/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	22 2/16	Silver
159	277	V 11	13/10/14	Turkey	Konya	Konya Mouflon	129 3/8	Gold
155	278	B 2.46	14/10/14	Turkey	Sanliurfa	Anatolian Urfa Gazelle	40	Gold

TURKEY



B 1.6.3-18



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 14/16

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 37, a Bronze Medal trophy

Your entry currently ranks Number 34, 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 09/01/2008

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 45, 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 05/08/2009

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 97, 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.



V 11



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

B 2.42



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, Sanliurfa 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

Gazela de bocio de Persia (Sp), *Persischer Kropf-Gazelle* (G), *Gazelle à goitre de l'Perse* (F). Also called **Persian gazelle**. Called alu in Iran; jeran, jairan, or dabeiran 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 12-15 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 Kermion gazelle (in Iran and Baluchistan).

SCI Nr.	Page	Trophy Roo	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
261	280		10.12.19	UAE		Arabian Oryx		TT
262	281		10.12.19			Arabian Mountain Gazelle		TT
263	282		10.11.19			Persian Goitered Gazelle		TT



Arabian Oryx

Oryx leucoryx Orix Arabe (Sp), Arabischer Spiessbock (G), Oryx de l'Arabie (F).

DESCRIPTION (male) Shoulder height about 35 inches (89 cm). Weight 145-165 pounds (66-75 kg). The smallest oryx and perhaps the most beautiful, with the white body color contrasting with the dark chocolate markings of the head, neck, legs and tip of tail. Its build is moderately heavy and there is a hump over the withers. The tail is long, with a bushy tip, and the hoofs are large and rounded as an adaptation for sandy terrain. The horns (both sexes) are long, straight and gradually divergent. Females are similar to males but somewhat smaller, and have slimmer and sometimes longer horns.



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Arabian Oryx

with a Rifle measuring

On a hunt in UAE on 10/12/2019

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/15/2019

Your entry currently ranks Number 4, a Gold Medal trophy

Gold:	24 3/8"	Gold (Bow):	28 7/8"
Silver:	0"	Silver (Bow):	0"
Bronze:	0"	Bronze (Bow):	0"

Arabian Mountain Gazelle



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

This certificate to:

Mechislav Klimovich

For taking a Arabian Mountain Gazelle
with a Rifle measuring

On a hunt in UAE on 10/12/2019

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/15/2019

Your entry currently ranks Number 4, a Gold Medal trophy

Persian Goitered Gazelle

Gacela de bocío de Persia (Sp),
Persischer Kropf-Gazelle (G),
Gazelle à goitre de l'Perse (F). Also
called **Persian gazelle**. Called ahu
in Iran; jeran, jairan, or dzheiran in
Turkestan.

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.

*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*

On a hunt in UAE on 10/12/2019

Measured by Mechislav Klimovich on 10/15/2019

Your entry currently ranks Number 4, a Gold Medal trophy

Hunting Museum «Am Histfahrkrug»

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
1	A 37	1144791	F235	Forest Elephant	06/21/2011	Cameroon, Boumba South	60	5	G
2	V 22	1172869	E11	Racka Sheep	11/04/2014	Macedonia, Karadzica	63 1/8"	21	S
3	V 21	1172868	E24	Hybrid Ibex (Europe) CL	11/04/2014	Macedonia, Karadzica	40 3/8"	19	G
4	B 2.5	1134353	F076	African Leopard	06/17/2009	Namibia, Windhoek	14 2/16"	75	B
5	B 2.13	1113617	F208	Caracal	07/06/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	9 15/16"	25	G
6	B 2.12	1122795	F214	African Civet	02/23/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	9 11/16"	13	G
7	B 2.10	1122787	F158	Spotted Hyena	10/31/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	18"	33	S
8	B 2.9	1134356	F224	Brown Hyena	07/14/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	15"	39	B
9	B 2.3	1134354	F200	Southern White Rhinoceros	07/14/2008	R.S.A., Limpopo	82 3/8"	139	S
10	B 2.4	1113616	F028	Cape or Southern Buffalo	07/04/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	101 7/8"	255	B
11	A 2	1144775	F090	Nile Buffalo	02/23/2014	Uganda, Aswa Lolim	85 7/8"	80	B
12	B 1.3.1	1122794	F027	Central African Giant Eland	02/26/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	117 6/8"	133	B
13	D 9	1119084	F032	Cape Eland	05/19/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	86 7/8"	180	B
14	A 36	1122792	F050	East African Eland	11/07/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	83 6/8"	169	B
15	D 8	1118597	F122	Southern Greater Kudu	05/20/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	124 5/8"	220	B
16	A 27	1172936	F122	Southern Greater Kudu	04/06/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	125 7/8"	210	S
17	B 1.3.2	1122791	F052	East African Greater Kudu	11/05/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	110"	172	B
18		1195490	F087	Mountain Nyala	04/18/2021	Ethiopia, Damaro	80 4/8"	125	B
19	B 1.3.3	1113725	F097	Common Nyala	07/03/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	68 4/8"	105	S
20	A 17	1172934	F097	Common Nyala	04/02/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	70 2/8"	91	S
21	A 20	1137321	F154	Zambezi Sitatunga	09/28/2012	Zambia, Bangweulu Swamp	71 5/8"	59	G
22	A 18	1144777	F047	East African Sitatunga	02/19/2014	Uganda	70"	20	G
23		1172948	F147	Forest Sitatunga	10/13/2015	Congo (K), Pokola	53 6/8"	82	B
24	A 6	1144795	F077	Lesser Kudu	02/11/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	68 7/8"	100	S
25	A 31	1122801	F065	Harnessed Bushbuck	02/25/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	28"	94	B
26	A 32	1144780	F091	Nile Bushbuck	02/17/2014	Uganda	39 7/8"	29	G
27	A 33	1172924	F091	Nile Bushbuck	02/21/2014	Uganda, Nakaseke	43 6/8"	12	G
28	A 29	1172927	F002	Abyssinian Bushbuck	02/22/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	37 4/8"	7	G
29	A 30	1122790	F083	East African Bushbuck	11/06/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	41 3/8"	60	G
30	A 34	1137317	F035	Chobe Bushbuck	10/01/2012	Zambia, Kafue Flats	41 1/8"	70	S

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
31	A 28	1172935	F079	Limpopo Bushbuck	04/08/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	37 6/8"	104	B
32	B 1.4.6	1122805	F146	Western Roan Antelope	02/25/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	66 6/8"	120	B
33	B 1.5.1	1113619	F009	Southern Roan Antelope	07/08/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	68 1/8"	120	B
34	A 9	1172937	F060	Kalahari Gemsbok (R.S.A.,	04/09/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	83 1/8"	180	B
35	B 1.2.1	1113733	F038	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	07/07/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	80"	68	G
36	A 10	1172933	F038	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	04/07/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	76"	100	S
37	B 1.2.2	1123467	F127	Sing-sing Waterbuck	02/24/2010	Cameroon, Djibao	68 5/8"	95	B
38	A 22	1137318	F071	Kafue Flats Lechwe	10/02/2012	Zambia, Kafue Flats	72 4/8"	103	B
39	A 23	1137320	F019	Black Lechwe	09/28/2012	Zambia, Bangweulu Swamp	59"	69	B
40	A 15	1137322	F104	Puku	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila	47 5/8"	66	S
41	D 12	1134359	F191	Common Reedbuck	07/03/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	21 4/8"	102	B
42	A 4	1123468	F196	Eastern Bohor Reedbuck	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Lolkisale	17 4/8"	51	S
43		1122796	F193	Nigerian Bohor Reedbuck	02/25/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	17 7/8"	38	S
44	A 5	1134360	F197	Southern Mountain Reedbuck	07/04/2011	R.S.A., N.W. Province	13"	43	S
45	D 10	1118598	F017	Black Wildebeest	05/17/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	79"	132	S
46	B 1.4.4	1122789	F149	White-bearded Wildebeest	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Lolkisale	86 4/8"	21	G
47		1122804	F036	Coke Hartebeest	11/03/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	54 7/8"	60	S
48		1122803	F143	Western Hartebeest	02/27/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	66 4/8"	65	S
49	A 19	1144792	F078	Lichtenstein Hartebeest	09/30/2012	Zambia, Nchila	61"	91	S
50	D 11	1113036	F115	Tsessebe	07/03/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	41 7/8"	90	B
51	D 1	1118595	F139	White Blesbok	05/18/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	40 7/8"	86	B
52	A 12	1122793	F051	East African Impala	10/31/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	62 2/8"	103	B
53	A 13	1122802	F121	Southern Grant Gazelle	11/06/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	59 4/8"	98	B
54		1181430	F110	Roberts Gazelle	12/01/2017	Tanzania, Lake Natron	56 7/8"	57	B
55	A 25	1145736	F123	Soemmerring Gazelle	02/18/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	44 2/8"	45	S
56		1181429	F133	Thomson Gazelle	12/01/2017	Tanzania, Lake Natron	39 7/8"	21	G
57	A 26	1134362	F229	Copper Springbok	06/02/2011	R.S.A., N.W. Province	34 1/8"	61	S
58		1134361	F021	Black Springbok	07/03/2011	R.S.A., N.W. Province	32 1/8"	87	B
59	D 3	1118596	F152	White Springbok	05/16/2007	Namibia, Gobabis	31 2/8"	83	B
60	A 1	1144796	F093	Northern Gerenuk	02/11/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	38"	34	G

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
61	B 2.34	1172932	F074	Klipspringer	04/05/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	12 2/16"	70	S
62	B 2.29	1122800	F128	Steenbok	11/02/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	12 2/16"	79	S
63	B 2.35	1134364	F209	Bates Pygmy Antelope	06/24/2011	Cameroon, Boumba North	5 7/16"	9	G
64	B 2.31	1144773	F114	Salt Dik-dik	02/11/2013	Ethiopia, Awash	8 4/16"	36	S
65	B 2.30	1122799	F073	Kirk Dik-dik	11/02/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	8 4/16"	59	B
66	B 2.19	1137319	F119	Southern Bush Duiker	10/01/2012	Zambia, Kafue Flats	13 14/16"	54	G
67	B 2.22	1172931	F119	Southern Bush Duiker	04/08/2015	R.S.A., Limpopo	14 6/16"	46	G
68	B 2.18	1144793	F049	East African Bush Duiker	02/20/2013	Ethiopia	12 2/16"	52	S
69	B 2.21	1122797	F141	Western Bush Duiker	02/27/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	10 4/16"	65	B
70	B 2.36	1195489	F153	Yellow-backed Duiker	04/04/2017	Cameroon, Boumba North	16 12/16"	48	S
71	B 2.23	1134357	F101	Peters Duiker	06/26/2011	Cameroon, Boumba North	9 6/16"	87	B
72	B 2.24	1172949	F101	Peters Duiker	10/18/2015	Congo (K), Pokola	16 2/16"	28	G
73	B 2.27	1122798	F109	Red-flanked Duiker	02/28/2010	Cameroon, Garoua	9 2/16"	62	B
74	B 2.20	1134365	F084	Maxwell Duiker	02/23/2012	Ghana	6 12/16"	22	S
75	B 2.32	1134363	F022	Blue Duiker	06/22/2011	Cameroon, Boumba South	4 12/16"	64	B
76	B 2.33	1137329	F022	Blue Duiker	08/24/2012	Zambia, Nchila	7 7/16"	21	G
77	B 1.6.2	1122788	F138	Warthog	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Lolkisale	31 8/16"	178	B
78	B 2.8	1113618	F156	Nile Crocodile	07/06/2008	R.S.A., Mabula	9 11	153	B
79	B 1.4.2	1144759	M60	Polar Bear (dogsled)	04/26/2011	Nunavut, Resolute Bay	25 4/16"	34	S
80	B 1.4.6	1172955	M37	Gray Wolf	10/22/2016	Nunavut, Cambridge Bay	15 6/16"	52	B
81	B 0.1.1	1134350	M36	Greenland Muskox	03/19/2009	Greenland, Kangerlussuaq	63 2/8"	139	B
82	B 1.4.7	1172944	M32	American Mountain Goat (fr.r.)	11/19/2015	Alaska, Tracy Arm	28 2/8"	54	B
83	V 5	1144615	M30	Dall Sheep (free range)	08/29/2013	N.W.T., Mackenzie Mtns.	147"	217	B
84	V 12	1172941	M31	Stone Sheep (free range)	08/13/2016	Canada	167 4/8"	78	G
85	V 4	1172956	M27	Mexican Desert Bighorn Sheep fr.r.	01/19/2016	Mexico, Caborca	174 5/8"	90	G
86	A 38	1172942	M33	Pronghorn	09/01/2016	USA NEW MEXICO	73 7/8"	180	B
87	B 1.0.2	1172945	N55	Rocky Mountain Elk (typical)	09/09/2016	Sask., Briercrest	408 1/8"	130	G
88	V 3	1144617	M22	Western Canada Moose	09/03/2013	N.W.T., Mackenzie Mtns.	363 3/8"	278	B
89	V 32	1172953	M25	Eastern Canada Moose	10/15/2016	Newfoundland, Cloud River	235 1/8"	180	B
90	B 0.1.7	1172954	M21	Arctic Islands Caribou	10/23/2016	Nunavut, Cambridge Bay	265 6/8"	122	B

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
91	B 0.2.1	1172940	M18	Woodland Caribou (free range)	10/13/2016	Canada, Newfoundland,	227 6/8"	207	B
92	B 1.0.1	1172946	N86	Northwestern White-tailed Deer. n.t.	09/09/2016	Sask., Briercrest	385 5/8"	3	G
93	B 0.1.4	1172947	M38	Collared Peccary or Javelina (free r.)	01/29/2016	Mexico, Sonora	14 12/16"	15	G
94		1172943	M82	American Alligator	02/17/2016	Florida, Lake Placid	10 1 1/2	89	B
95	B 2.11	1117797	L14	Puma or Cougar	05/04/2009	Argentina, Quehue	13 13/16"	31	G
96		1172921	L02	Red Brocket Deer (typical)	05/05/2009	Argentina, La Pampa	12 7/16"	16	G
97	B 0.1.3	1121698	L08	White-lipped Peccary	05/08/2009	Argentina, Malbran	15 13/16"	28	G
98		1121699	L08	White-lipped Peccary	05/08/2009	Argentina, Malbran	15 6/16"	35	S
99		1119740	L40	Capybara	05/08/2009	Argentina, Corrientes	14 6/16"	45	B
100	K 6	1117802	L35	Blackbuck	05/05/2009	Argentina, Quehue	63 3/8"	28	G
101	V 10	1117800	L13	Feral Goat (free range)	05/03/2009	Argentina, Quehue	79"	35	G
102	D 17	1117796	L30	European Mouflon	05/04/2009	Argentina, Quehue	105 4/8"	73	B
103		1118118	L27	Hybrid Sheep	05/04/2009	Argentina, La Pampa	125 5/8"	67	G
104		1119081	L27	Hybrid Sheep	05/04/2009	Argentina, Quehue	125 5/8"	67	G
105	V 9	1117803	L31	Multi-horned Sheep	05/03/2009	Argentina, Quehue	83 4/8"	99	S
106	B 1.4.1	1172925	L28	Red Deer	05/01/2009	Argentina, Quehue	434 6/8"	26	G
107	D 14	1117799	L38	Axis Deer (typical)	05/01/2009	Argentina, Quehue	130 1/8"	41	S
108	D 16	1117801	L29	European Fallow Deer	05/06/2009	Argentina, Quehue	162 4/8"	133	B
109	D 32	1119083	L19	Feral Boar	05/02/2009	Argentina, La Pampa	17 6/16"	144	B
110	D 33	1117798	L19	Feral Boar	05/03/2009	Argentina, Quehue	20 15/16"	92	S
111	B 0.1.5	1119085	E17	Eurasian Brown Bear	10/29/2008	Romania, Gorasha	22 14/16"	50	S
112	B 0.1.6	1119082	E17	Eurasian Brown Bear	10/31/2008	Romania, Gorasha	21 11/16"	68	S
113	V 25	1118594	E19	European Bison (Eastern)	02/21/2009	Poland, Borki	66 4/8"	5	G
114	V 27	1147672	E33	Balkan Chamois	11/02/2014	Macedonia, Karadzica	25 4/8"	36	S
115	V 24	1172870	E44	Kri-Kri Ibex (non-indigenous)	11/01/2014	Macedonia	81 5/8"	9	G
116	V 16	1144789	E12	Gredos Ibex	04/20/2010	Spain, Avila	84 5/8"	82	G
117	V 17	1144790	E25	Beceite Ibex	04/16/2010	Spain, Linares de Mora	71 6/8"	151	B
118	V 13	1172957	E27	Southeastern Spanish Ibex	02/17/2015	Spain, Sierra Nevada	63 5/8"	164	B
119	V 23	1147669	E50	Himalayan Tahr (Europe)	11/03/2014	Macedonia, Tikves Lake	23"	43	B
120	V 7	1118734	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	117 2/8"	199	B

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
121	D 25	1118735	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	120"	181	B
122	D 44	1118736	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	127 7/8"	132	S
123	D 40	1118737	E29	Central European Mouflon	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	112 1/8"	222	B
124		1145071	E21	Iberian Mouflon	04/22/2010	Spain, Linares de Mora	133 7/8"	27	G
125	V 6	1172926	E21	Iberian Mouflon	04/22/2010	Spain, Linares de Mora	134 1/8"	25	G
126	V 8	1145533	E22	Aoudad or Barbary Sheep	04/17/2010	Spain, El Tochee	118 3/8"	61	B
127	D 18	1119098	E05	European Red Deer	10/05/2006	Lithuania, Zezmaviai	225"	335	B
128	V 15	1119099	E05	European Red Deer	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	371 1/8"	78	G
129	D 19	1119097	E05	European Red Deer	08/11/2008	Poland, Olecko	223 1/8"	338	B
130	D 36	1137328	E05	European Red Deer	05/13/2010	Poland, Borki	289 6/8"	238	B
131	A 40	1172871	E04	Iberian Red Deer	10/02/2010	Spain, Avila Mtns.	245"	204	S
132	V 18	1119094	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	215 6/8"	314	S
133	D 24	1119095	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	216 1/8"	311	S
134	V 19	1119096	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	242"	175	G
135	D 23	1119100	E01	Fallow Deer (Europe)	01/06/2008	Austria, Miesenbach	232 3/8"	223	S
136	D 31	1119014	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	06/14/2007	Lithuania, Zezmaviai	42 1/8"	169	B
137	D 26	1119015	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	05/21/2008	Poland, Elk	41 1/8"	177	B
138	D 34	1119093	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	08/17/2008	Lithuania, Kaunas	42 3/8"	167	B
139	D 35	1119092	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	08/18/2008	Lithuania, Kaunas	49 6/8"	108	S
140	D 20	1119016	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	09/05/2008	Poland, Olecko	37 5/8"	203	B
141	D 22	1119091	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	06/03/2009	Poland, Borki	43 1/8"	161	B
142	D 25	1119013	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	06/03/2009	Poland	38 1/8"	200	B
143		1121700	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	08/09/2009	Hungary, Tuzser	57 7/8"	43	G
144	B 1.0.3	1137327	E02	European Roe Deer (typical)	04/24/2010	Spain, Leon	45 1/8"	145	S
145	B 2.45	1172938	E42	European Roe Deer (non-typical)	08/29/2014	Russia	51 2/8"	50	B
146	B 1.1.2	1172922	E70	Japanese Sika Deer (Europe) (typ)	11/01/2011	Macedonia, Tikves Lake	100 1/8"	69	S
147	D 27	1119086	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/28/2008	Romania, Gorasha	20 6/16"	109	S
148	D 28	1119087	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/28/2008	Romania, Corasna	19 12/16"	118	S
149	D 29	1119088	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/28/2008	Romania, Corasna	20 12/16"	103	S
150	D 30	1119089	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	10/29/2008	Romania, Corasna	20 12/16"	103	S

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
151	D 35	1137325	E20	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/08/2010	Lithuania, Zezmaviai	19 14/16"	116	S
152	M 22	1113727	A112	Kamchatka Brown Bear	09/08/2005	Russia, Kamchatka	24 5/16"	78	B
153	M 23	1126480	A112	Kamchatka Brown Bear	08/29/2010	Russia, Kamchatka, Palana	25 6/16"	61	S
154	M 28	1144788	A04	Indian Gazelle or Chinkara	12/14/2013	Pakistan, Dureji	29 2/8"	24	S
155	B 2.46	1147671	A07	Persian Goitered Gazelle	10/14/2014	Turkey, Sanliurfa	40"	20	G
156	M 27	1137326	A06	Mongolian Gazelle	08/24/2012	Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	24 4/8"	53	B
157	M 26	1144785	A61	Sindh Ibex	12/15/2013	Pakistan, Dureji	99 1/8"	31	G
158	V 12	1172951	A79	Mid-Asian Ibex	09/09/2015	Mongolia, Khovd	114"	85	S
159	V 11	1172923	A129	Konya Mouflon	10/13/2014	Turkey, Konya	129 3/8"	11	G
160	M 17	1144787	A63	Blanford Urial	12/14/2013	Pakistan, Dureji	126 7/8"	21	G
161	M 19	1144782	A131	Hangay Argali	08/27/2012	Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	192 2/8"	91	B
162	V 14	1172952	A51	Gobi Argali	09/06/2015	Mongolia, Dornogovi	213 3/8"	28	G
163	M 20	1126481	A99	Kamchatka Snow Sheep	08/29/2010	Russia, Kamchatka, Palana	143 7/8"	103	B
164	M 21	1126483	A222	Koryak Snow Sheep	08/26/2010	Russia, Tilichiki	135 1/8"	47	B
165	K 7	1172950	A23	Mideastern Red Deer or Maral	09/10/2015	Mongolia, Bayan Onjuul	270 2/8"	49	B
166	B 1.6.5	1113728	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/11/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	21 14/16"	64	S
167	D 43	1113729	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/11/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	19 11/16"	92	B
168	B 1.6.4	1113730	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/12/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	23 11/16"	39	G
169	B 1.6.3	1113731	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/12/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	24 13/16"	26	G
170	D 41	1113732	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	06/14/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	23 12/16"	38	G
171	D 46	1118730	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	09/21/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	15 12/16"	135	B
172	B 1.6.5	1118732	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	09/21/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	24 1/16"	35	G
173	D 39	1118731	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	09/23/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 1/16"	61	S
174	B 1.6.6	1119090	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	09/23/2008	Turkey, Kastamonu	26 6/16"	13	G
175	D 45	1117795	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/28/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 2/16"	60	S
176	D 47	1118117	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/30/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	17 8/16"	117	B
177	D 37	1117794	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/30/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	21 14/16"	64	S
178	D 48	1119011	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/30/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 2/16"	60	S
179	D 49	1119012	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/31/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 1/16"	61	S
180	D 50	1118733	A16	Eurasian Wild Boar	05/31/2009	Turkey, Kastamonu	22 2/16"	60	S

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
181	M 1	1113735	S01	Water Buffalo (free range)	05/05/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	96"	171 S	
182	M 3	1113734	S22	Feral Ox	05/07/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	48 5/8"	68 B	
183	M 9	1113736	S04	Chamois	04/26/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	23"	55 B	
184	M 12	1113737	S03	Himalayan Tahr (free range)	05/01/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	40 5/8"	67 S	
185	M 14	1113635	S31	Red Deer	04/28/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	363 7/8"	490 S	
186	M 16	1113636	S20	Wapiti (non-typical)	05/02/2008	N.Z., S.I., Queenstown	354 4/8"	108 S	
187	M 6	1113637	S34	Sambar (typical)	05/05/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	133 7/8"	96 B	
188	M 4	1113037	S36	Javan Rusa Deer (typical)	05/05/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	140 2/8"	119 S	
189	M 5	1113639	S38	Moluccan Rusa Deer (typical)	05/07/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	108 7/8"	87 B	
190	M 7	1113638	S40	Axis Deer (typical)	05/06/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	102 3/8"	74 B	
191	M 29	1113640	S06	Feral Boar	05/07/2008	Aust., N.T., Darwin	16 8/16"	112 B	
192		1195488	F046	Dwarf Forest Buffalo	04/17/2017	Cameroon, Boumba North	41"		Ph.e.
193	V 33	1172866	N138	American Bison	09/10/2016	Sask., Briercrest	63 6/8"		Ph.e.
194	M 30	1172939	A145	European Roe Deer (non-typical)	08/31/2014	Russia	51 1/8"		Ph.e.
195		1301555	L81	Fox (photo entry only)	05/08/2009	La Pampa, Argentina	R		Ph.e.
196		1301565	F230	Jackal (photo entry only)	11/01/2009	Tanzania, Masailand	R		Ph.e.
197		1301571	F236	Cape Fox (photo entry only)	07/05/2011	RSA, NW Province	R		Ph.e.
198	B 2.16	1301563	F232	Genet Cat (photo entry only)	02/24/2012	Ghana, Central Region	R		Ph.e.
199	B 2.14	1305619	F232	Genet Cat (photo entry only)	04/03/2013	Liberia, Monrovia	R		Ph.e.
200	B 2.6	1295427	F080	African Lion	07/09/2008	R.S.A.	R		Ph.e.
201	B 2.15	1305618	F214	African Civet	04/04/2013	Liberia, Monrovia	H		Ph.e.
202	B 2.1	1301559	F054	African Elephant	06/29/2009	Namibia, Caprivi	R		Ph.e.
203	A 16	1301560	F140	Central Africa Bongo (C.A.R.	06/19/2011	Cameroon, Boumba South	R		Ph.e.
204		1302836	F147	Forest Sitatunga	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila Wildlife	R		Ph.e.
205	B 1.5.2	1295425	F112	Common Sable Antelope	11/05/2008	R.S.A.	R		Ph.e.
206	D 7	1296908	F226	Kalahari Gemsbok (Namibia)	05/16/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
207	A 8	1305679	F015	Beisa Oryx	02/12/2013	Awash, Ethiopia	R		Ph.e.
208	A 21	1302837	F006	Angolan Defassa Waterbuck	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila Wildlife	R		Ph.e.

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
209		1305677	F136	Uganda Kob	02/22/2014	Aswa Locimk, Uganda	R		Ph.e.
210	A 14	1302438	F228	West African Kob	03/02/2010	Cameroon	R		Ph.e.
211	B 1.4.3	1296909	F023	Blue Wildebeest	05/21/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
212	D 6	1296907	F031	Cape or Red Hartebeest	05/19/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
213	D 2	1296906	F018	Blesbok	05/16/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
214	B 1.2.3	1301562	F024	Bontebok	06/02/2011	RSA, NW Province	R		Ph.e.
215	K 5	1295417	F126	Southern Impala	07/03/2008	R.S.A.	R		Ph.e.
216	D 4	1296905	F142	Kalahari Springbok	05/17/2007	Namibia	R		Ph.e.
217	B 2.25	1298428	F100	Sudan Oribi	02/27/2010	Cameroon	R		Ph.e.
218	B 2.26	1302834	F064	Central Oribi	09/25/2012	Zambia, Nchila	R		Ph.e.
219	B 2.37-38	1301561	F111	Royal Antelope	02/20/2012	Ghana, Central Region	R		Ph.e.
220	B 2.17	1302835	F005	Angolan Bush Duiker	08/24/2012	Zambia, Nchila Wildlife	R		Ph.e.
221	B 2.28	1305620	F014	Bay Duiker	04/05/2013	Liberia, Monrovia	R		Ph.e.
222	B 2.2	1301564	F067	Common Hippopotamus	07/05/2008	RSA, Limpopo Mabula	R		Ph.e.
223		1320600	F062	Giant Forest Hog	12/04/2017	Tanzania, Lukwati	R		Ph.e.
224		1306920	M41	Cougar or Mountain Lion	12/01/2014	Great Falls, Montana	R		Ph.e.
225	M 25	1306831	M01	Common Grizzly Bear	09/20/2014	B.C., Charlie Lake	R		Ph.e.
226	V 1	1302839	M04	Continental (Inland) Black Bear	06/04/2012	Canada, B.C.	R		Ph.e.
227	B 1.5.4	1316630	M40	Pacific Walrus	08/25/2016	Coral Harbor, Nunavut	R		Ph.e.
228	B 0.1.2	1301582	M36	Greenland Muskox	03/21/2009	Greenland, Kangerlussuaq	R		Ph.e.
229	V 2	1305621	M17	Mountain Caribou	08/31/2013	N.W.T., MacKenzie Mtns.	R		Ph.e.
230	K 1	1316685	M20	Quebec-Labrador Caribou	10/01/2016	Quebec	R		Ph.e.
231		1316620	N95	Rocky Mountain Mule Deer (typical)	09/09/2016	Sask., Briercrest	R		Ph.e.
232		1316683	M47	Desert Mule Deer (typical)(free r	01/20/2016	Sonora, Caborca	R		Ph.e.
233		1316629	M13	Sitka Black-tailed Deer (typical)	11/25/2015	Alaska, Admiralty Is.	R		Ph.e.
234		1306919	M49	Northwestern White-tailed Deer)	11/24/2014	Great Falls, Montana	R		Ph.e.
235	D 15	1296403	L34	Water Buffalo	05/02/2009	Argentina	R		Ph.e.
237		1306832	E39	Gray Wolf (Europe)	11/04/2014	Macedonia, Karadizco	R		Ph.e.
238		1296437	E77	European Red Fox (photo entry only)	06/03/2009	Poland	R		Ph.e.
239		1305774	E15	Cantabrian Chamois	04/22/2010	Leon, Spain	R		Ph.e.
240	M 8	1304389	A32	Water Buffalo	03/07/2011	Vietnam	R		Ph.e.

SCI Nr	Room	SCI ID#	Kind	Species Name	Date	Place Taken	Score	Rank	Calc Medal
241	M 2	1295443	S02	Banteng (free range)	05/05/2008	Australia	R		Ph.e.
242	M 10	1295421	S05	Feral Goat (free range)	04/26/2008	New Zealand	R		Ph.e.
243	M 11	1295442	S48	Arapawa Sheep	04/29/2008	New Zealand	R		Ph.e.
244	M 13	1295426	S44	European Fallow Deer	04/27/2008	New Zealand	R		Ph.e.
245	B 1.6.3			Warthog	05/20/07	Namibia			
246	B 2.40			Baboon	06/17/09	Namibia			
247	B 1.5.3			Sable Antelope	06/27/09	Namibia			
248	B 2.42			Kuli	03/09/2011	Vietnam			
249	B 2.43			Kuli	03/09/2011	Vietnam			
250	B 1.1.1			Bengalian Tiger	07/03/2011	RSA			
251	V 29			Ground Squirrel	07/04/2011	RSA			
252	V 30			Mongoose	07/05/2011	RSA			
253	B 2.39			Gyrafte	04/01/2015	RSA			
254				Topi	09/19/2018	Tanzania			
255	K 3			Manchurian Sika Deer	03/04/17	Czech Rep			
256	V 31			Markhor	03/04/17	Czech Rep			
257				Eur Wild Cat	03/04/17	Czech Rep			
258	A 35			Buffalo	06/27.09	Namibia			
259	K 2			Quebec Labrador Caribou	10/01/16	Canada			
260	B 2.7			African Lion	07/05/11	RSA			
261				White Oryx		UAE			
262				Gold Gazelle		UAE			
263				Persian Gazelle		UAE			
264				Aders Duiker		Zanzibar			
265				Suni		Zanzibar			
266				Elephant Skrew					
267				Spanish Goat		Hawaii			
268				Spanish Goat		Hawaii			
269				Black Hawaiian Sheep		Hawaii			
270				Corsican Hybrid Sheep		Hawaii			



Main House

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 Oribo	02/27/2010	Cameroon	R		Ph.e.
160	219	B 2.26	1302834	F064	Central Oribo	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			



African House

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



Victor House

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.



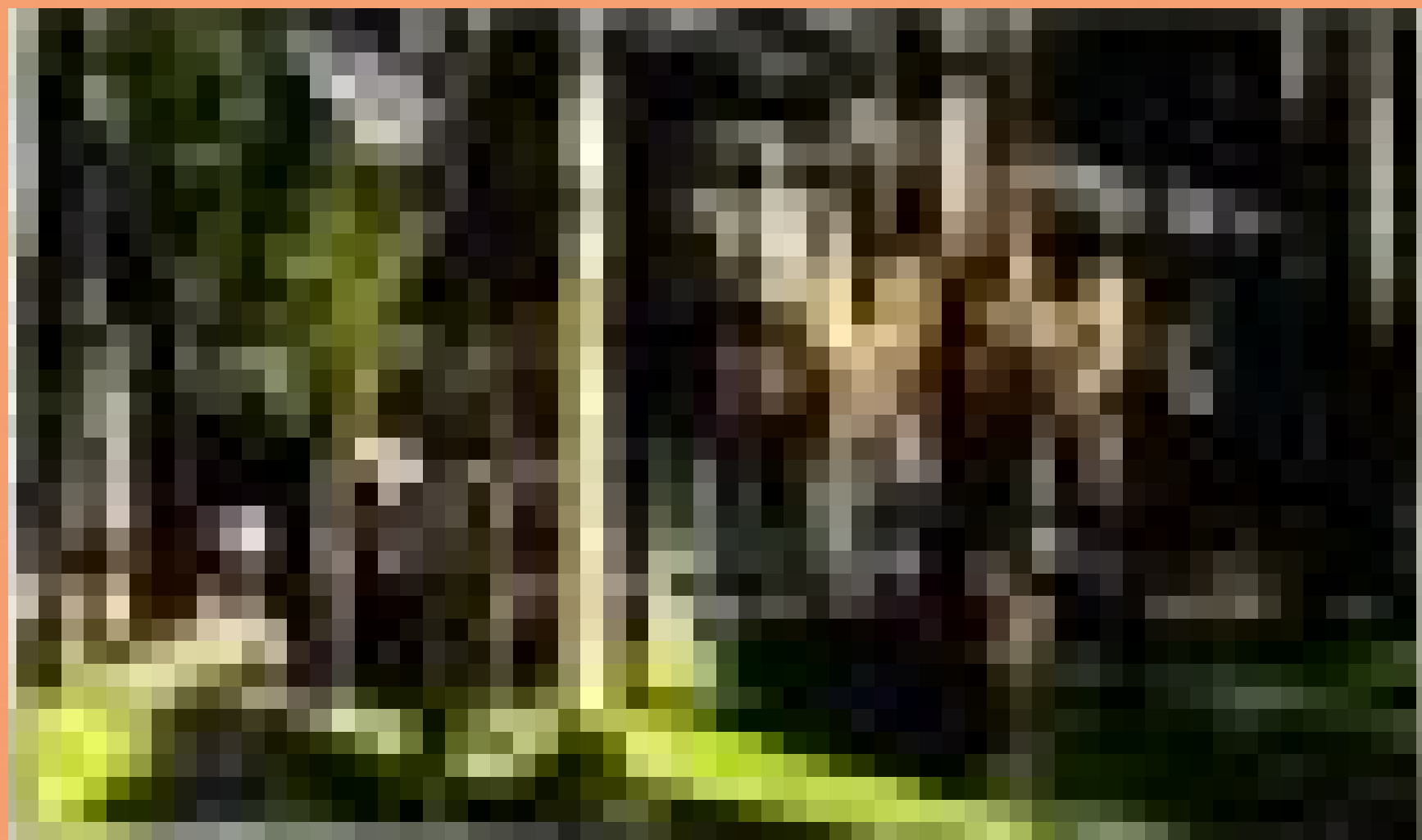
Kristina House

<i>Or.n</i>	<i>Nr</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>ID#</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Species Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place Taken</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Calc Medal</i>
238	231	K 1	1316685	M20	Quebec-Labrador Caribou	10/01/2016	Quebec	R		Ph.e.
		K 2			Quebec Labrador Caribou	10/01/16	Canada			
		K 3			Manchurian Sika Deer	03/04/17	Czech Rep			
44	216	K 5	1295417	F126	Southern Impala	07/03/2008	R.S.A.	R		Ph.e.
82	99	K 6	1117802	L35	Blackbuck	05/05/2009	Argentina, Quehue	63 3/8"	28	G
216	164	K 7	1172950	A23	Mideastern Red Deer or Maral	09/10/2015	Mongolia, Bayan Onjuul	270 2/8"	49	B



Druskininkai House

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, Zelmaviai	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, Zelmaviai	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



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

Trophy History

SCI Nr	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
152	M 22	9/8/06	Russia	Kamchatka	Brown Bear	24 5/16	Bronze
127	D 18	10/5/06	Lietuva	Zezeniaiai	Eur Red Deer	225	Bronze
59	D 3	5/16/07	Namibia	Gobabis	White Springbok	31 2/8	Bronze
213	D 2	5/16/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Blesbok	41	Ph.e.
206	D 7	5/16/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Kalahari Gemsbok	85	Ph.e.
216	D 4	5/17/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Kalahari Springbok	30	Ph.e.
45	D 10	5/17/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Black wildebeest	79	Silver
51	D 1	5/18/07	Namibia	Gobabis	White blesbok	40 7/8	Bronze
13	D 9	5/19/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Cape Eland	86 7/8	Bronze
		5/19/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Impala		
212	D 6	5/19/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Cape or Red hartebeest	55	Ph.e.
15	D 8	5/20/07	Namibia	Gobabis	S. Greater Kudu	124 5/8	Bronze
244	B 1.6.3	5/20/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Warthog	15	
211	B 1.4.3	5/21/07	Namibia	Gobabis	Blue wildebeest	124	Ph.e.
136	D 31	6/14/07	Lietuva	Zezeniaiai	Eur Roe Deer	42 1/8	Bronze
132	V 18	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	215 6/8	Silver
120	V 7	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	117 2/8	Bronze
		1/5/08	Austria	Missenbach	Wild Boar		
134	V 19	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	242	Gold
128	V 15	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Eur.Red Deer	371 1/8	Gold
		1/5/08	Austria	Missenbach	Wild Boar		
	D 40	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	112 1/8	Bronze
135	D 23	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	232 3/8	Silver
122	D 44	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	127 7/8	Silver
121	D 25	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	120	Bronze
133	D 24	1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Fallow Dear	216 1/8	Silver
		1/6/08	Austria	Missenbach	Central Eur.Mouflon	38	
244	M 13	4/27/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Fallow deer		Ph.e.
183	M 9	4/28/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Chamois	23	Bronze
242	M 10	4/28/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		Ph.e.
		4/28/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
		4/28/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
		4/28/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
		4/28/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Feral Goat		
185	M 14	4/29/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Red deer	363 7/8	Gold
		4/29/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Rabbits		
243	M 11	4/30/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Arapawa Sheep		Ph.e.
		4/30/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Arapawa Sheep		
		5/1/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Rabbits		
184	M 12	5/1/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Him. Tahr	40.625	Silver
		5/2/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Red deer		
186	M 16	5/2/08	New Zealand	Queenstown	Wapiti	354 4/8	Silver

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
189	M 5	5/4/08	Australia	Darwin	Moluccan Rusa Deer	108 7/8	Bronze
187	M 6	5/4/08	Australia	Darwin	Sambar	133 7/8	Bronze
190	M 7	5/5/08	Australia	Darwin	Axis Deer	102 3/8	Bronze
		5/5/08	Australia	Darwin	Axis Deer		
241	M 2	5/5/08	Australia	Darwin	Banteng		Ph.e.
181	M 1	5/6/08	Australia	Darwin	Water Buffalo	96	Silver
188	M 4	5/7/08	Australia	Darwin	Javan Rusa Deer	140 2/8	Silver
191	M 29	5/7/08	Australia	Darwin	Feral Boar	16 8/16	Bronze
182	M 3	5/8/08	Australia	Darwin	Feral Ox	48 5/8	Bronze
		5/8/08	Australia	Darwin	Feral Boar		
137	D 26	5/21/08	Polska	Elk	Eur Roe Deer	41 1/8	Bronze
172	B 1.6.5	6/11/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	21 14/16	Silver
167	D 43	6/11/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	19 11/16	Bronze
168	B 1.6.4	6/12/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	23 11/16	Gold
169	B 1.6.3	6/12/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	24 13/16	Gold
170	D 41	6/13/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	23 12/16	Gold
		6/13/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur Roe Dear		
215	K 5	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Impala		Ph.e.
50	D 5	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Tsesebe	41 7/8	Bronze
19	B 1.3.3	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Common Nyala	68 4/8	Silver
41	D 12	7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Reedbuck-Common	21 4/8	Bronze
		7/3/08	RSA	Mabula	Reedbuck-Common		
10	B 2.4	7/4/08	RSA	Mabula 1	Cape of S.Buffalo	101 7/8	Bronze
222	B 2.2	7/5/08	RSA	Mabula	Common Hippopotamus		Ph.e.
		7/5/08	RSA	Mabula	Zebra		
5	B 2.13	7/5/08	RSA	Mabula	Caracal	9 15/16	Gold
205	B 1.5.2	7/6/08	RSA	Mabula	Sable		Ph.e.
78	B 2.8	7/6/08	RSA	Mabula	Nile Crocodile	9 11	Bronze
		7/6/08	RSA	Mabula	Honey Badger		
35	B 1.2.1	7/7/08	RSA	Mabula	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	80	Gold
		7/7/08	RSA	Mabula	Warthog		
33	B 1.5.1	7/8/08	RSA	Mabula	S.Roan Antelope	68 1/8	Bronze
200	B 2.6	7/9/08	RSA	xx	Lion		Ph.e.
		7/12/08	RSA	Mabula	Warthog		
		7/13/08	RSA	Mabula	Jackal		
		7/13/08	RSA	Mabula	Honey Badger		
9	B 2.3	7/14/08	RSA	Limpopo	S.White Rhinoceros	82 3/8	Silver
8	B 2.9	7/14/08	RSA	Mabula	Brown Hyena	15	Silver

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
138	D 34	8/17/08	Lietuva	Kaunas	Eur Roe Deer	42 3/8	Bronze
139	D 35	8/19/08	Lietuva	Kaunas	Eur Roe Deer	49 6/8	Silver
140	D 20	9/5/08	Polska	Olecko	Eur Roe Deer	37 5/8	Bronze
129	D 19	8/11/08	Polska	Olecko	Eur.Red Deer	223 1/8	Bronze
166	B 1.6.5	9/21/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	24 1/16	Gold
171	D 46	9/21/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	15 12/16	Bronze
173	D 39	9/23/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	22 1/16	Silver
174	B 1.6.6	9/23/08	Turkey	Kastamono	Eur.Wild Boar	26 6/16	Top ten
147	D 27	10/28/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	20 6/16	Silver
148	D 28	10/28/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	19 12/16	Silver
149	D 29	10/28/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	20 12/16	Silver
150	D 30	10/29/08	Romania	Gorasha	Eur.Wild Boar	20 12/16	Silver
11	B 0.1.5	10/29/08	Romania	Gorasha	Euras.Brown Bear	22 14/16	Silver
112	B 0.1.6	10/31/08	Romania	Gorasha	Euras.Brown Bear	21 11/16	Silver
113	V 25	2/21/09	Polska	Borki	Eur.Bison	66 4/8	Top ten
81	B 0.1.1	3/19/09	Greenland	Kangerlussak	Muskox	63 2/8	Bronze
228	B 0.1.2	3/21/09	Greenland	Kangerlussak	Muskox		Ph.e.
107	D 14	5/1/09	Argentina	Quehue	Axis Deer	130 1/8	Silver
106	B 1.4.1	5/1/09	Argentina	Quehue	Red Deer	434 3/4	Gold
235	D 15	5/1/09	Argentina	Quehue	Water buffalo		Ph.e.
104	D 33	5/2/09	Argentina	Quehue	Feral Boar	17 6/16	Bronze
105	V 9	5/2/09	Argentina	Quehue	Multi-horned Sheep	83 4/8	Silver
101	V 10	5/2/09	Argentina	Quehue	Feral Goat	79	Gold
109	D 32	5/3/09	Argentina	Quehue	Feral Boar	20 15/16	Silver
100	K 6	5/3/09	Argentina	Quehue	Blackbuck	63 3/8	Gold
103	...	5/4/09	Argentina	La Pampa	Hybrid sheep	125 5/8	Gold
102	D 17	5/4/09	Argentina	Quehue	European muflon	105 1/2	Bronze
95	B 2.11	5/4/09	Argentina	Quehue	Puma	13 13/16	Gold
108	D 16	5/5/09	Argentina	La Pampa	Eur.Fallow Dear	162 4/8	Bronze
		5/7/09	Argentina	Corrientes	Caiman negro		He mep.
		5/7/09	Argentina	Corrientes	Caiman grey		He mep.
99	...	5/7/09	Argentina	Corrientes	Capibara	14 6/16	Bronze
97	B 0.1.3	5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	White-lipped Peccary	15 13/16	Gold
	....	5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	White-lipped Peccary	15 13/16	Silver
96	...	5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	Red Brocked Deer	12 7/16	Gold
		5/8/09	Argentina	Malbran	Peccary collored		He mep.
195		5/3/09	Argentina		Fox		Ph.e.
175	D 45	5/28/09	Turkey	Kastamono	Euras.Wild Boar	22 2/16	Silver
177	D 37	5/30/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	21 14/16	Silver
176	D 47	5/30/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	17 8/16	Bronze
178	D 48	5/30/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	22 2/16	Silver
179	D 49	5/31/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	22 1/16	Silver
180	D 50	5/31/09	Turkey	Kastamonu	Euras.Wild Boar	22 2/16	Silver
142	D 21	6/4/09	Polska	Borki	Eur Roe Deer	38 1/8	Bronze
141	D 22	6/3/09	Polska	Borki	Eur Roe Deer	43 1/8	Bronze

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
4	B 2.5	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Leopard	14 2/16	Bronze
246	B.40	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Baboon		
		6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Warthog		Bronze
	B 1.6.1	6/17/09	Namibia	Vindhoek	Warthog		Silver
		6/21/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Zebra		
258	A 35	6/27/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Buffalo		He mep.
247	B 1.5.3	6/27/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Sable		He mep.
202	B 2.1	6/29/09	Namibia	Caprivi	Elephant	77 1/2	Ph.e.
130	D 36	9/25/09	Polska	Borki	Eur Red Deer	289 3/4	Bronze
52	A 12	10/31/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	East Afr.Impala	62 2/8	Bronze
7	B 2.10	10/31/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Spotted Hyena	18	Silver
42	A 4	11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Eastern Bohor Reedbuck	17 4/8	Silver
77	B 1.6.2	11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Warthog	31 8/16	Bronze
196		11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Jackal		Ph.e.
46	B 1.4.4	11/1/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Wildebeest White-bear	86 4/8	Gold
	B 2.29	11/2/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Steenbok	12 2/16	Silver
65	B 2.30	11/2/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Kirk Dik-dik	8 4/16	Bronze
47		11/3/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Coke Hartebeest	54 7/8	Silver
		11/3/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Oryx		
17	B 1.3.2	11/5/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	E.A.Greater Kudu	110	Bronze
53	A 13	11/6/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Sout.Grant Gazelle	59 1/2	Bronze
29	A 30	11/6/09	Tanzania	Massailand	East Afr.Bushbuck	41 1/8	Gold
14	A 36	11/7/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	East Afr.Eland	83 6/8	Bronze
		11/9/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Lion		
	B 2.41	11/10/09	Tanzania	Lokisale	Zebra		
6	B 2.12	2/23/10	Cameroon	Garoua	African civet	9 11/16	Gold
37	B 1.2.2	2/24/10	Cameroon	Djibao	Sing-sing Waterbuck	68 5/8	Bronze
25	A 31	2/25/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Harnessed Bushbuck	28	Bronze
32	B 1.4.6	2/25/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Western Roan Antelope	66 6/8	Bronze
43		2/25/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Nigerian Bohor Reedbuck	17 7/8	Silver
12	B 1.3.1	2/26/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Central African Giant Eland	117 6/8	Bronze
48		2/27/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Western Hartebeest	66 4/8	Silver
69	B 2.21	2/27/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Western Bushduiker	10 4/16	Bronze
217	B 2.25	2/27/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Sudan Oribi	11.5	Ph.e.
73	B 2.27	2/28/10	Cameroon	Garoua	Red- flanked Duiker	9 2/16	Bronze
210	A 14	3/2/10	Cameroon	Garoua	West African Kob	40.5	Ph.e.
117	V 17	4/16/10	Spane	Linares del Mora	Beseite Ibex	71 3/4	Bronze
126	V 8	4/17/10	Spane	El Tocher	Aoudad or Barbary Sheep	118 3/8	Bronze
125	V 6	4/17/10	Spane	El Tocher	Iberian Muflon	134 1/8	Gold
116	V 16	4/20/10	Spane	Avila	Gredos Ibex	84 5/8	Gold
239	...	4/22/10	Spane	Leon	Cantaberian Chamois	16.5	Ph.e.
144	D 42	4/24/10	Spane	Leon	Eur Roe Deer	45 1/8	Silver
151	D 38	5/8/10	Lietuva	Zezeniai	Wildboar	19 7/8	Silver

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
164	M 21	8/26/10	Kamchatka	Tilichiki	Snow sheep	135 1/8	Bronze
163	M 20	8/29/10	Kamchatka	Palana	Snow sheep	143 7/8	Bronze
152	M 23	8/29/10	Kamchatka	Palana	Brown Bear	25 6/16	Silver
	D 36	5/13/10	Polska	Borki	Red Deer	289 3/4	Bronze
131	A 40	10/29/10	Spane	Avila	Iberian Red Deer	245	Bronze
		10/30/10	Spane	Vinjuelle	South-East Sheep		
240	M 8	3/7/11	Vietnam	Dalat	Water buffalo	74 2/8	Ph.e.
247	B 2.42	3/9/11	Vietnam	Dalat	Kuli		
248	B 2.43	3/9/11	Vietnam	Dalat	Kuli		
79	B 1.4.2	4/25/11	Canada	Resolute	Polar Bear	25 1/4	Silver
203	A 16	6/19/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Central Africa Bongo	65 2/8	Ph.e.
1	A 37	6/20/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Forest Elephant	60	Top ten
75	B 2.29	6/22/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker	4 12/16	Bronze
		6/22/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker		
		6/23/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker		
		6/23/11	Cameroon	Boumba South	Blue Duiker		
63	B 2.36	6/24/11	Cameroon	Boumba North	Pygmi ant. Batce	5 7/16	Top ten
71	B 2.23	6/26/11	Cameroon	Boumba North	Peters Duiker	9 6/16	Bronze
		6/26/11	Cameroon	Boumba North	Peters Duiker		
57	A 26	7/2/11	RSA	R W Province	Cooper springbok	34 1/8	Silver
214	B 1.2.3	7/2/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Bontebok	36 3/16	Ph.e.
250	B 1.2	7/3/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Bengalian Tiger		
58		7/3/11	RSA	R W Province	Black springbok	32 1/8	Bronze
44	A 5	7/4/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Southern Mountain Reedbuck	13	Silver
251	V 29	7/4/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Ground squirrel		
	B 2.44	7/4/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Zebra Hartmans		
260	B 2.7	7/5/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Lion		
252	V 30	7/5/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Mongoose		
197		7/5/11	RSA	Shuntana Safaris	Yellow fox		Ph.e.
219	B 2.38	2/18/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Royal ant.		
219	B 2.39	2/20/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Royal ant.		Ph.e.
		2/20/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Wild dog		
74	B 2.22	2/23/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Maxwell duiker	6 12/16	Silver
198	B 2.16	2/24/12	Ghana	Cape Coste	Spotted Genet		Ph.e.
		4/19/12	Mexico	Balam Campeche	Mancolon		
226	V 1	4/6/12	Canada	Telegraph	Black Bear		Ph.e.
161	M 19	8/23/12	Mongolia	Alaanbaatar	Hangay Argali	192 1/4	Gold
156	M 27	8/24/12	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolian Gazelle	24 1/2	Bronze

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
76	B 2.33	8/24/12	Zambia	Nchila	Blue Duiker	7 7/16	Gold
220	B 2.17	8/24/12	Zambia		Angolian Bushduiker	9 4/16	Ph.e.
218	B 2.26	9/25/12	Zambia		Central Oribi	12 8/16	Bronze
40	A 15	9/25/12	Zambia		Puku	47 1/8	Bronze
208	A 21	9/25/12	Zambia		Angolan Defassa Waterbuck	57 5/8	Bronze
204	...	9/25/12	Zambia		Forest Sitatunga	44 0/8	Ph.e
49	A 19	9/26/12	Zambia		Licht. Hartebeest		Gold
21	A 20	9/28/12	Zambia	Bangweulu Swamp	Zambezi Sitatunga	71 5/8	Gold
39	A 23	9/28/12	Zambia		Black Lechwe	58 0/8	Bronze
30	A 34	10/1/12	Zambia	Kafue Flats	Chobe Bushbuck	41 0/8	Silver
66	B 2.19	10/1/12	Zambia	Kafue Flats	Southern Bushduiker	13 7/8	Gold
38	A 22	10/2/12	Zambia	Kafue Flats	Kafue Flats Lechwe	72 1/2	Bronze
64	B 2.31	11.0213	Ethiopia	Awash	Salt dik-dik	8 1/4	Silver
60	A 1	11.02.13	Ethiopia	Awash	N Gerenuk	38	Gold
24	A 6	2/11/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Lesser Kudu	68 7/8	Silver
207	A 8	2/12/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Beisa Oryx		Ph.e.
55	A 25	18/02/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Sommering gazelle	44 1/4	Silver
68	B 2.18	20.o2.13	Ethiopia	Awash	EA Bushduiker	12 21/6	Silver
28	A 29	22/02/13	Ethiopia	Awash	Abyssinian Bushbuck	37 1/2	Top ten
221	B 2.29	4/4/13	Liberia		Bay duiker	3 7/8	Ph.e.
199	B 2.14	4/5/13	Liberia		Blanchet Genet	5 5/16	Ph.e.
201	B 2.15	4/6/13	Liberia		Palm Civet	4 15/16	Ph.e.
83	V 5	8/29/13	Canada	NWT Mackenzie Mtns	Dall Sheep	147	Bronze
229	V 2	31/08/13	Canada		Mountain Caribou	288 1/2	Ph.e.
88	V 3	03/09/13	Canada	NWT Mackenzie Mtns	W C Moose	363 3/8	Bronze
160	M 17	12/14/13	Pakistan	Dureji	Blanford Urial	126 7/8	Gold
157	M 26	12/15/13	Pakistan	Dureji	Sindh Ibex	99 1/8	Gold
154	M 28	12/15/13	Pakistan		Indian Gazelle or Chinkara	29 1/4	Silver
26	A 32	2/17/14	Uganda		Nile Bushbuck	39 7/8	Gold
		2/17/14	Uganda		Monkey		
22	A 18	2/19/14	Uganda		E African Sitatunga	70	Gold
27	A 33	2/21/14	Uganda	Nakaseke	Nile Bushbuck	43 3/4	Gold
209	....	2/22/14	Uganda	Aswa Locimk	Uganda Kob	47 7/8	Ph.e.
		2/22/14	Uganda		Monkey		
11	A.2	23/02/14	Uganda		Nile Buffalo	85 7/8	Bronze
	A 3	23/02/14	Uganda		Baboon		
194	M 18	30/08/14	Russia	Orenburg	Eur Roe Deer	51 1/4	Bronze
145	B 45	30/08/14	Russia		Roe Dear	51 1/8	Silver
225	M 25	9/21/14	Canada	Telegraph	Common Grizzly Bear		Ph.e.
159	V 11	13/10/14	Turkey	Konya	Konya Mouflon	129 3/8	Gold
155	B 2.46	14/10/14	Turkey	Sanliurfa	Anatolian Urfa Gazelle	40	Gold

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
115	V 24	02/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Kri-Kri Ibex	81 5/8	Top ten
114	V 27	03/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Balkan Chamois	25 1/2	Silv
119	V 23	04/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Himalaiaian Tahr	23	Bronze
3	V21	05/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Hybrid Ibex	40 3/8	Gold
2	V22	05/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Racka Sheep	63 1/8	Siver
146	B 1.1	01/11/14	Macedonia	Tikves Lake	Jap Sika Deer	100 1/8	Silver
237	...	05/11/14	Macedonia	Karadzica	Volf Grey		Ph.e.
234	...	11/24/14	USA	Montana	N W White-tailed Deer		Ph.e.
224	...	12/1/14	USA	Montana	Mountain Lion		Ph.e.
118	V 13	2/17/15	Spane		SE Spanisch Ibex	63 5/8	Bronze
253	B 2.39	4/1/15	RSA	Limpopo	Zyrafte		
20	A 17	4/2/15	RSA	Limpopo	Common Nyala	70 1/4	Silver
61	B 2.34	4/5/15	RSA	Limpopo	Klipspringer	12 1/8	Silver
		4/5/15	RSA	Limpopo	Jackal		
		4/6/15	RSA	Limpopo	Porcupine		
16	A 27	4/6/15	RSA	Limpopo	S Greater Kudu	125 7/8	Silver
36	A 10	4/7/15	RSA	Limpopo	Common or Ringed Waterbuck	76	Silver
67	B 2. 22	4/8/15	RSA	Limpopo	S Bush Duiker	14 3/8	Gold
31	A 28	4/8/15	RSA	Limpopo	Limpopo Bushbuck	37 3/4	Bronze
34	A 9	4/9/15	RSA	Limpopo	Kalahari Gemsbok	83 1/8	Bronze
		8/20/15	Canada	BC			
162	V 14	9/6/15	Mongolia	Gobi	Gobi Argali	213 3/8	Gold
158	V 20	9/9/15	Mongolia	Altay	Mid-Asian Ibex	114	Silver
165	K 7	9/10/15	Mongolia		Mideastern Red Deer or Maral	292 1/8	Bronze
23	.....	10/13/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Forest Sitstunga	53 3/4	Bronze
72	B 2.24	10/18/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Peters Duiker	16 1/8	Gold
	...	10/16/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Giant Forest Hog		
		10/16/15	Congo (K)	Pokola	Gray-cheeked Mangabey		
82	B 1.4.7	11/19/15	USA	Alaska	Am Mountain Goat	28 1/4	Bronze
233	...	11/25/15	USA	Alaska	Sitka Black tailed Deer	45 7/8	Ph.e
85	V 4	1/19/16	Mexico	Orlando	Desert Bighorn Sheep	174 5/8	Gold
232	...	1/20/16	Mexico		Desert Mule Deer	131 1/8	Ph.e
		1/20/16	Mexico		Mule Deer		
93	B 0.1.4	1/29/16	Mexico		Collared Peccary or Javelina	14 3/4	Gold
94	...	2/17/16	USA	Florida	Aligator	10 1/2	Bronze
		2/18/16	USA		Aligator		
		2/18/16	USA		Barbary Hog		
		2/18/16	USA		Barbary Hog		
84	V 12	8/13/16	Canada	BC	Stone Sheep	167 1/2	Gold
227	B 1.5.4	8/25/16	Canada	Nunavut	Coral Harbor Wallrus		Ph.e
86	A 38	9/01/16	USA	New Mexico	Pronghorn	73 3/8	Bronze

SCI Nr.	Trophy Room	Date	Country	Region	Trophy	Score	Medal
231	...	9/9/16	Canada	SK	Rocky Mule Deer	119 3/4	Ph.e
87	B 1.0.2	9/9/16	Canada	SK	Rocky Mount Elk	408 1/8	Gold
193	V 26	9/10/16	Canada	SK	Am Bison	63 3/4	Silver
92	B 1.0.1	9/9/16	Canada	SK	NW Whitetail	385 5/8	TT
230	K 1	10/1/16	Canada	Quebec	Labrador Caribou	219 3/8	Ph.e
259	K 2	10/1/16	Canada	Quebec	Labrador Caribou		
91	B 0.2.1	10/13/16	Canada	N Foundland	Woodland Caribou	227 3/4	Bronze
89	V 32	10/15/16	Canada	N Foundland	E Canada Moose	235 1/8	Bronze
90	B 0.1.7	10/23/16	Canada	Nunavut	Arctic Island Caribou	265 3/4	Bronze
80	B 1.4.6	10/22/16	Canada	Nunavut	Gray Wolf	15 3/8	Bronze
255	K 3	3/4/2017	Czech		Manchurian Sika Deer		Gold
257		3/4/17	Czech		Eur Wild Cat		TT
256	V 31	3/11/17	Czech		Markhor		
70	B 2.37	04.03.2017	Cameroon	Boumba S	Yellow-backed Duiker	16 3/4	Silver
192		04.07.2017			Forest Dwarf Buffalo		Bronze
		11.10.2017	USA	Alaska	Brown Bear		Ph.e.
54	...	04.12.2017	Tanzania	Lake Natron	Roberts Gazelle	56 7/8	Bronze
56	...	04.12.17	Tanzania	Lake Natron	Thomson Gazelle	39 7/8	Gold
223		07.12.17	Tanzania		Giant Forest Hog		Ph.e.
		01.19.18	Mexico	Sanora	Coues Deer		Bronze
		01.22.18			Collored Peccary or Javeline		Bronze
254		09.19.18	Tanzania		Topi		Ph.e.
261		10.12.19	UAE		White Oryx		TT
262		10.12.19			Gold Gazelle		TT
263		10.11.19			Persian Gazelle		TT
		06.01.2021	Germany		Black Roe Deer		TT
18	....	04.18.21	Ethiopia	Damaro	Mountain Nyala	80 1/2	Bronze
264		16.10.21	Zanzibar		Aders Duiker		TT
265		18.10.21			Suni		TT
266		19.10.21			Elephant Shrew		
267			Hawaii		Spanish Goat		
268					Spanish Goat		
269					Black Hawaiian Sheep		
270					Corsikan Hybrid Sheep		