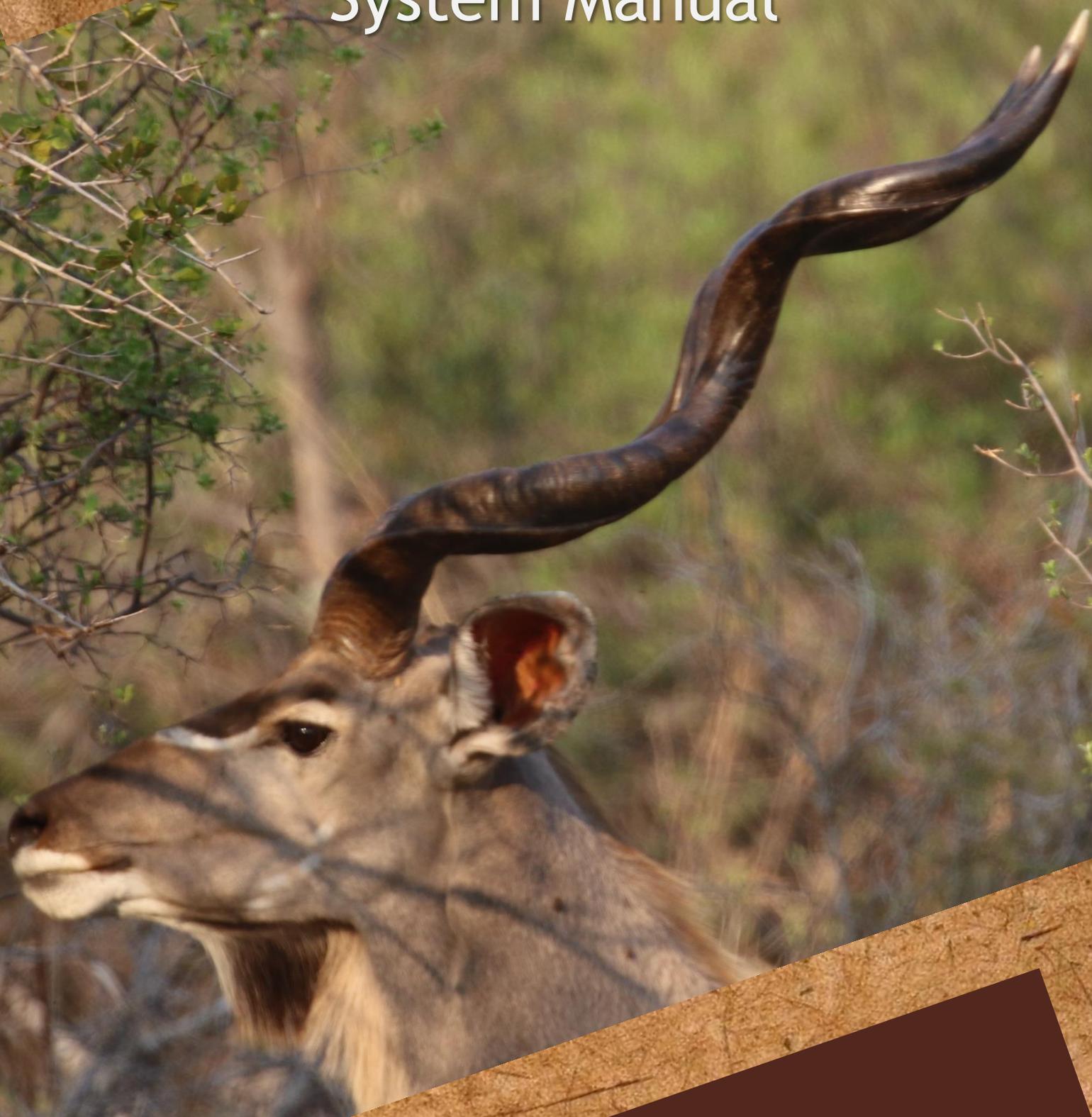


AGE RELATED

Trophy Measurement System Manual



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The Age-Related Trophy (ART) Measurement System was developed by the “Erongo Verzeichnis for African game animals” and remains the intellectual property of the “Erongo Verzeichnis for African game animals”, which is a registered trademark.



Age Related Measurement System

“Trophy hunting” is the one form of hunting which receives the most severe international criticism and is threatened by a general ban. The reasons for this are on the one side a wrong perception of what so-called trophy hunting is all about and on the other side some seriously harmful and detrimental practices and trends among so-called trophy hunters themselves. A thoughtful “repositioning of hunting”, as initiated by the Namibian Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism in the African Wildlife Stewardship Programme, is of paramount importance.

The terms “trophy hunting” and “hunting trophy” seem outdated and incorrect. What is questioned here is, if correctly applied and executed, in fact, the most selectively responsible form of hunting. The term “trophy hunting” should be replaced with “selective hunting”, while “hunting trophy” should be replaced with “memorabilia of the hunt”. These terms will be used throughout this feature.

Conservation-orientated hunters and other stakeholders are increasingly concerned that the constant removal of breeding males in their prime (or even at a younger age) has a severe effect on the gene pool of the hunted species. This does not only affect the trophy potential of the species in question but its entire genetic health. This genetically unsustainable trend is enhanced by a wrongly understood trophy cult and in particular by the measuring systems of existing record books for African game.

The ART Measurement System aims at creating incentives to hunt truly old animals past their prime and to discourage the hunting of immature animals altogether. It furthermore aims to underline the attraction and charisma of the often worn hunting memorabilia of old animals.

It appears very important to be proactive and implement a measuring system, which is based on scientifically tangible age criteria reflected in horns, tusks and other natural artefacts which selective hunters like to keep for aesthetic reasons or as a reminiscence of their hunts. By this, institutions like USFWS, the EU or other bodies engaging in importation of such products, as well as conservation institutions like IUCN and others are provided with non-detriment findings for selective hunting, and moreover, the hunting fraternity is provided with valid and irrefutable arguments to justify selective hunting as a very effective conservation tool.



Laminar/secondary and inward growth at the base of the horn in a past prime blue wildebeest.



Soft, grey, velvety base in immature springbok, though a very big trophy.

It must be emphasised that while the ART Measurement System concentrates on genetic sustainability of selective hunting, all regulated conservation hunting activities, including selective hunting, has to be subordinated to the overall sustainability of all hunting via responsible quota setting. It furthermore has to be emphasised that selective hunting is the form of hunting which, if applied correctly, has the lowest impact on the hunted species and delivers the highest financial outcome.

Horns and tusks, claws and fangs – the weapons and tools of wild animals.

The horns and tusks of game animals are not trophies to the animals themselves. Quite contrary, they are weapons (and to a lesser extent, tools) designed to serve a very distinct purpose. This purpose is mainly to enable the carrier to fight for dominance within the same species; largely for mating rights or territories related to mating rights. To a lesser extent, these horns and tusks are used to defend the individual or the herd against enemies and, in tusk-carrying species, for digging and debarking of trees.

The growth and development of horns and tusks of the animals into a fully functional weapon and tool is closely related to the physical development of the animal into sexual maturity and full physical capacity in reaching the prime stage of the animals' life. The physical development of ungulates into sexual maturity to some extent depends on field conditions and availability of fodder. In the same way, life expectancy varies with fluctuating rainfall cycles towards the end of an animal's life.

Therefore it appears more sensible to identify age classes, rather than to work on actual age in years. These age classes are "immature", "prime" and "past prime". Once the stage of "prime" is reached, the outward growth of horns and tusks largely comes to an end. Now the horns and tusks have developed into the weapons they were designed to be. From now on only limited secondary growth takes place, which can easily be differentiated from the primary growth, in particular in the case of the horns.



Secondary and inward growth, as well as heavy wear in very old oryx bull, the arrow indicating stage when prime was reached.



Laminar growth at tusk base in old warthog.



Large nerve cavity in immature warthog tusk (left); small nerve cavity, twisting and laminar growth at base in old warthog (right).

Secondary and inward growth in impala past the prime.



This article was first published in HuntiNamibia 2019.

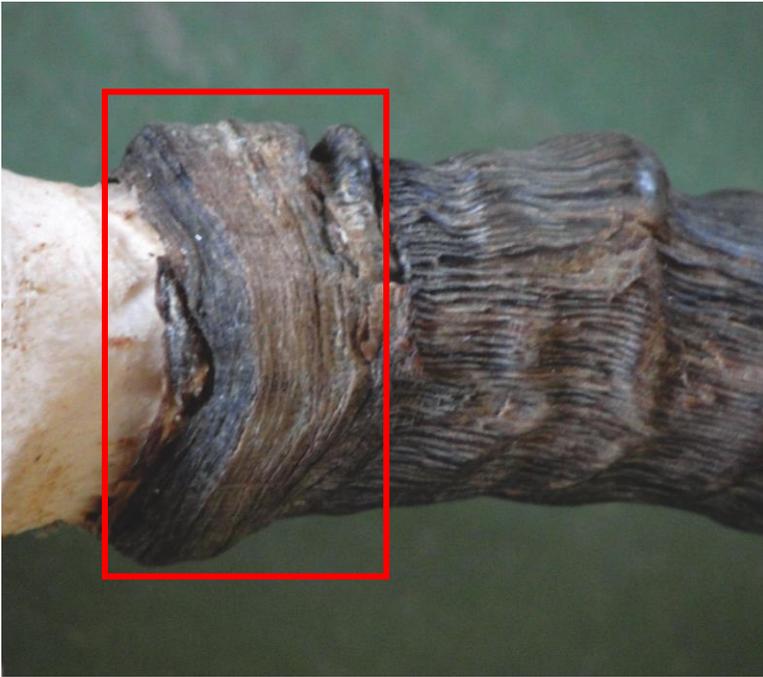
HUNTiNAMIBIA

Aims and Objectives of the Age-Related Trophy Measurement System:

- To strongly **discourage the hunting of immature** animals
- To **target animals past their prime** to ensure genetic sustainability of trophy hunting (selective hunting)
- To show that hunting can very well be **conservation**
- To **provide a tool** within a **management plan** towards non-detriment or even enhancement findings for importing authorities
- To enhance the trophies (specimens) by **way of aging animals**



AGEING



When aging the animal, please take note:

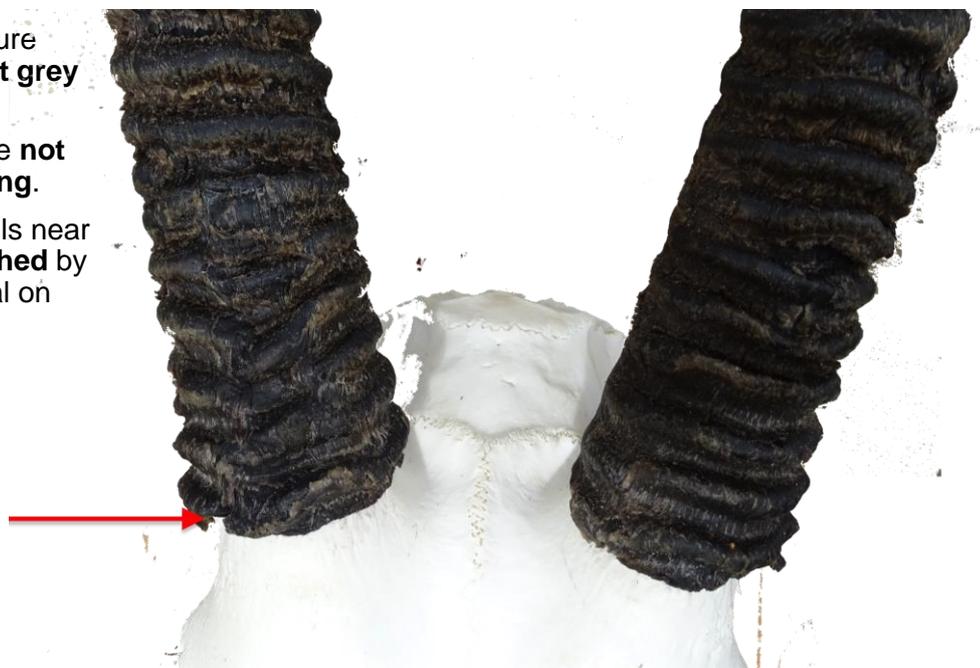
- Use age **class**, not age in years
- These age classes are “immature”, “**prime**” and “**past prime**”.
- “**prime**” - outward growth of horns and tusks largely comes to an end - horns & tusks developed into weapons
- From now - limited **secondary growth** takes places, which can easily be differentiated from the primary growth, in particular in case of the horns.

a) Horned animals (Family Bovidae)

- **Shape & Thickness** of horns **depends on the genetic make-up** of an animal and not on age. (Kudu & Springbuck example.)
- The **pointed tips** of the horns are the first to appear in the young animals. Youngest horn cells - always found at the base of the horns. This fact is the **base for age determination** of Bovidae species

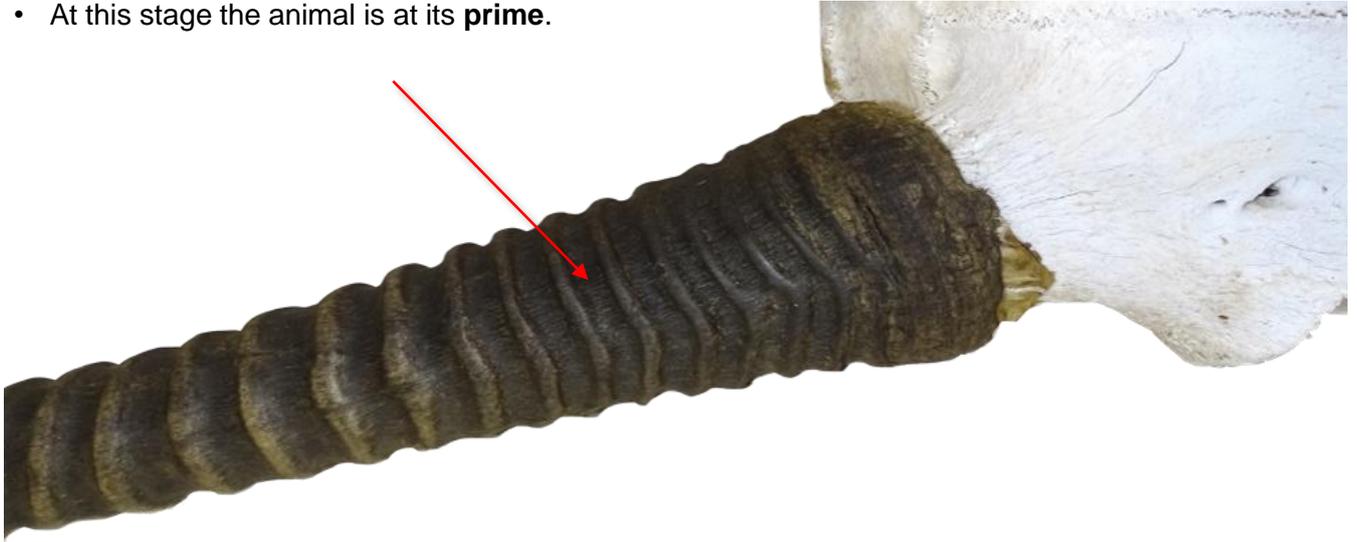
Immature:

- The new horn cells -at base during development, **are soft and velvety**
- The horn bases of immature animals thus **appear light grey and velvety**.
- At this stage the horns are **not suited for serious fighting**.
- At the same time horn cells near tip **harden and are polished** by horn rubbing of the animal on bushes and other objects



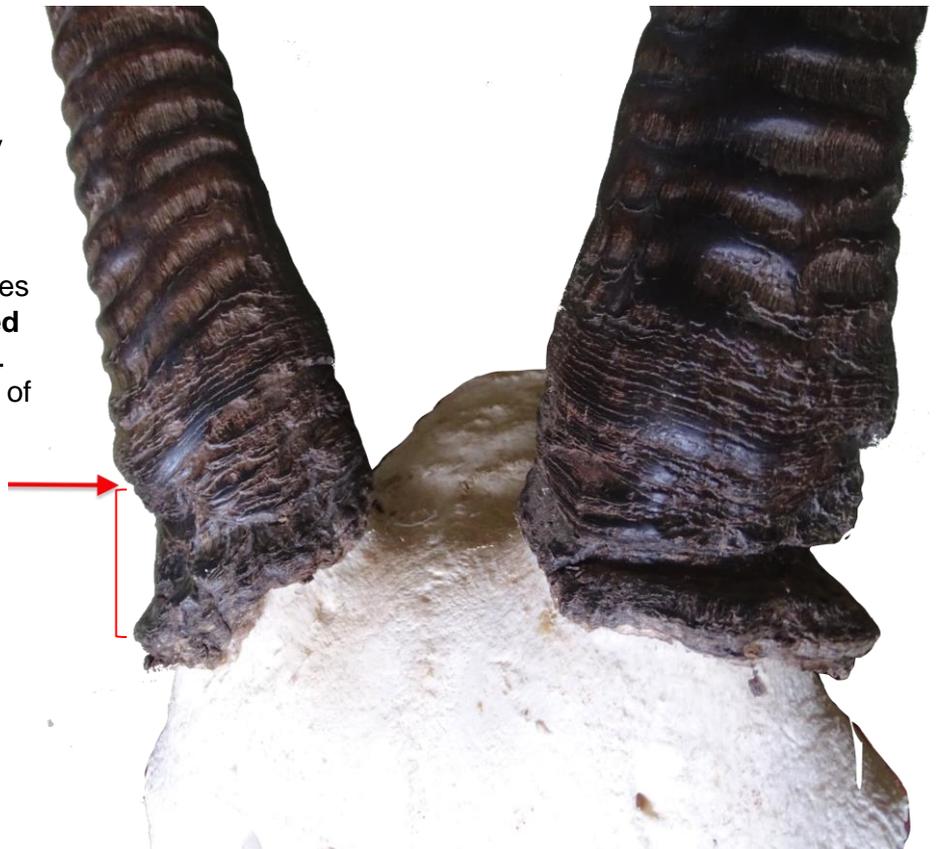
Fully developed & sexually mature (Prime):

- Primary growths stops
- Horn cells at base now **solid & strong**.
- Animals are very active in horn rubbing – **no more** remaining soft, velvety material.
- The entire horn now has a **hard, dark, smooth appearance**
- Physical maturity, solid, fully developed horns, enable it to successfully participate in dominance fights for territories or mating rights during the rut.
- At this stage the animal is at its **prime**.



Past Prime:

- From Fully Mature - only very limited secondary growth at horn base
- Although it differs in its appearance in different species – can **easily be differentiated** from the primary horn growth.
- **Features** related with ageing of the horn cells at the base are **discernible**, once again variable in appearance in different species. Now the animal is **past its prime**.



Primary Criteria (Decisive):

- Soft and velvety horn bases (**immature**),
- Completely solid horn bases without remains of velvety material (**prime**)
- Secondary growth at base, features related to old horn cells at base and discolouring of sections of the horns due to decrease in testosterone levels (**past prime**).
 - **age of horn cells, in particular at base (Bovidae)**
 - **hardening of horn-cell, in particular at base (Bovidae)**
 - **secondary growth at base (Bovidae)**
 - **flaking off of dead horn cells, in particular at base (Bovidae)**
 - **cracking and coarse breakage of dead horn cells (Bovidae)**
 - **secondary laminar growth (Bovidae)**
 - **growth 'rifts'/spurts (Bovidae)**
 - **inward growth at base (Bovidae)**
 - **discolouring of horns due to reduced testosterone levels (Bovidae)**
 - **prime ring and subsequent growth (Bovidae)**
 - **inspection of molars (Loxodonta)**
 - **tapering of tusks towards base (Loxodonta and Suidae)**
 - **development of prominent secondary laminar growth (Suidae)**
 - **twisting at base (Phacochoerus)**
 - **closure of nerve cavity (Loxodonta, Suidae, carnivore)**
 - **colour of canines (carnivore)**
 - **retraction of gum/development of "canine neck" (carnivore)**
 - **prominent bone ridge on skull (carnivore)**

Secondary Criteria (Additional):

- Secondary / additional ageing criteria considered as well.
- Related to field conditions and individual habits.
 - ossification of skull sutures
 - tooth wear
 - brooming, wear and breakage of horns/tusks

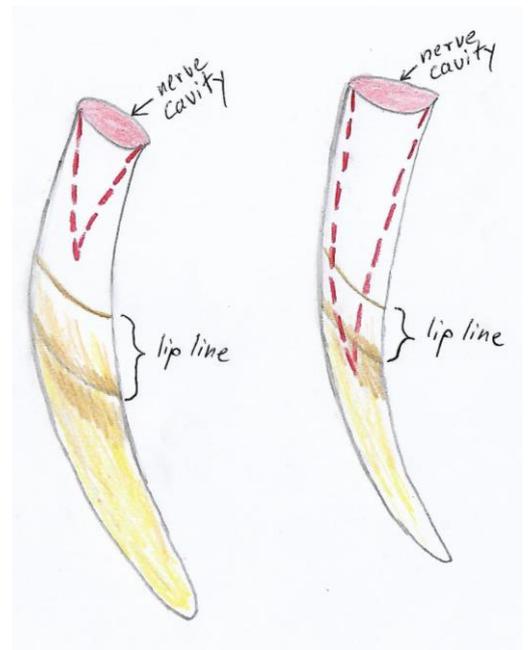


b) Tusked animals (Families Elephantidae, Suidae, Hippopotamidae)

- In principle, similar to the development of horns in Bovidae. In young animals there is **rapid growth of the tusks** until the animals reach full maturity. The tusks are **fed with nutrients and mineral** substances necessary for growth via the nerve through fine capillaries which pervade the tusks.
- During the “rapid growth phase” of the tusks in an **immature** animal the **nerve is very big and the circumference of the tusks is biggest at the base** with the entire tusk **tapering towards the tip**. It is at this age that the nerve extends beyond the lip line and as the ivory is not dense and hard yet, the tusk is not suited for serious fighting. Cracking or breakage of the ivory, which exposes the nerve, leads to infection of the nerve, which results in the tusk rotting out.
- As the animal reaches physical **maturity** the **base of the tusk starts to neck in and the tusk now tapers somewhat towards the base** as well. The capillaries in the tusk ossify, ivory becomes hard, dense and heavy and the nerve retracts, the nerve cavity now becoming filled with ivory as well. The nerve cavity ends within the bony tusk sockets inside the skull, which, together with the solidness of the ivory, gives much better protection to the nerve in serious fighting. Only now the tusk is fully functional as the weapon and tool it is designed for.
- In animals **past their prime** the circumference of the tusk is **biggest at the point where it leaves the skull** and the nerve is very short. It has to be kept in mind however that big, thick elephant tusks need a bigger nerve to feed the tusk during the growth phase and that such tusks always have a relatively big nerve, compared to thin tusks.
 - **Immature:** Elephant or warthog tusks, which have the biggest circumference at the base are related to a very big nerve, originating from an immature animal.
 - **Prime:** In warthog, which have a relatively short lifespan, tapering of tusks towards the base is a sign of an animal in its prime.
 - **Past Prime:** In warthog, past the prime tusks show lamellae growth at the base and finally a characteristic twist at the base, accompanied by a very small nerve cavity and drastic tapering towards the base.
- In elephants, which have a long lifespan, tapering of the tusk towards the base starts before the animal has reached full maturity around approximately 40-45 years of age. In elephants the lower jaw should be taken into consideration for ageing. If the Molar 5 (M5), has largely been replaced by the Molar 6 (M6), the elephant is in its prime. Elephants fully on the M6 showing wear, are past their prime.
- This development of tusks was confirmed for Elephant and warthog during the Erongo Verzeichnis workshops. It still has to be confirmed for other African pig species and for hippopotamus.



- The ART Measurement System is based on clearly discernible features formed during the stages of development of horns during the lifespan of Bovidae species and tusks of Elephantidae, Suidae, Hippopotamidae species into the fully functional tools they are designed to be by nature.
- This development is not dependent on the quality of the horn- or tusk substance, which might differ in individuals. The often-propagated ageing on tooth wear does not take into account the differing qualities of the tooth substance, which unquestionably exists. It is based on wear, the amount of which to a considerable extent is dependent on the quality of the tooth substance. Moreover the amount of tooth wear varies with terrain, nature of fodder and rainfall cycles.
- The ART Measurement System is therefore based on the more reliable ageing criteria during the stages “immature”, “prime” and “past prime”, which form the base for responsible selection in order as not to interfere with the genetic sustainability of the hunted species.



AGM Motion 2019: Age Related Trophy Measurement System

At the 2019 NAPHA AGM the motion was passed to implement the Age Related Trophy Measurement System (ART) as NAPHA's new measurement system for trophies for medal sales or for entry into the Top Ten.

NAPHA's current Top Ten will remain on record, however as from 1 September 2020 a new Top Ten and new medal measurements will be inaugurated.

In principle it can be said that ART is loosely based on the Rowland Ward System where only the longest horn is recorded. Measurements of most trophies as such are in line with current measuring methods; for some select species there are additional measurements (owing to extreme wear in some species) and the measuring methods for in particular buffalo and the wildebeest family have been adjusted to be able to allow only the longest horn to be recorded.

The “complicated” part of ART is determining the age of the animal/ trophy to class it into either Immature, Prime, or Past-prime.

Age Related Trophy Measurement System: Measuring Methods

Measuring Method 1: *Tragelaphus* species (kudu, nyalas, bushbuck, sitatunga, bongo, addax)

The (a) length, from the lowest point at the base, along the ridge, thus following the spiral, and (b) the circumference of both horns are measured and the measurements noted.

Only the longer horn is taken into account to establish the score. Of this horn the length and the circumference at the base, in centimetre accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP).

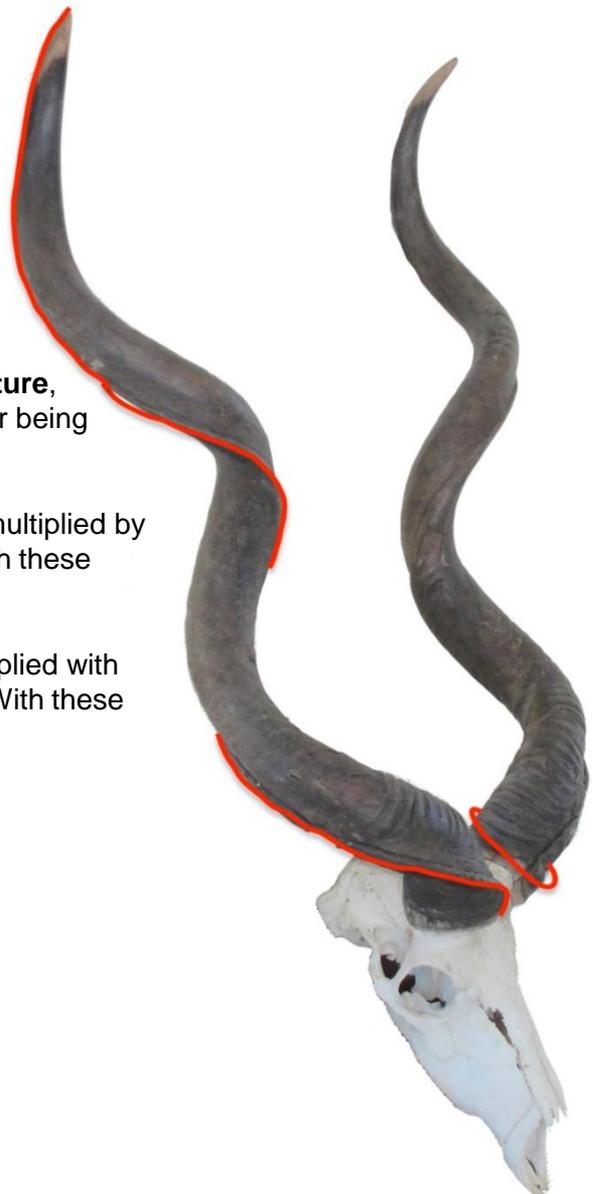
The age class is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score

Example

A kudu trophy (longer horn) measures 127 cm in length and the circumference at the base is 24,5 cm. This will give measuring points (MP) of 151,5.

1. If this kudu bull is classed into the age class **immature**,
2. the trophy is **disqualified** from receiving a medal or being entered into the Top Ten.
3. If the kudu is classed as **prime**, the MP would be multiplied by the age factor 1,0 giving a grand total of **151,5**. With these total MP it would receive a bronze medal.
4. If the kudu is aged as **past-prime** the MP are multiplied with the age factor 1,12 giving a grand total of **169,68**. With these total MP it would receive a gold medal.





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135
YEARS OF
EXCELLENCE

Measuring Method 2: Kobus, Redunca, Pelea, Damaliscus, Gazella, Aepyceros, Litocranus, Ammodorcas and Antidorcas species (waterbuck , reedbuck, rhebuck, topi and related, gazelles, impala, gerenuk, dibatag and springbok)

The (a) length, from the lowest point at the base, along the middle of the horn, following the curve to the tip, and (b) the circumference at base of both horns are measured and the measurements noted.

Only the longer horn is taken into account to establish the score. Of this horn the length and the circumference at the base, in centimetre accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP)

The age class is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score



Example

A springbok trophy (longer horn) measures 35,7 cm in length and 13 cm in circumference at the base, giving measuring points of 48,7.

1. If this springbok is classed into the age class **immature**, the trophy is **disqualified** from receiving a medal or being entered into the Top Ten.
2. If the springbok is classed as **prime**, the MP would be multiplied by the **age factor 1,0** giving a grand total of **48,7**. With these total MP it would receive a silver medal.
3. If the springbok is aged as **past-prime** the MP are multiplied with the **age factor 1,12** giving a grand total of **54,54**. With these total MP it would receive a gold medal.

Measuring Method 3: Oryx, Hippotragus and Addax species (Oryx, Roan, Sable)

The (a) length, from the lowest point at the base, along the middle of the horn, following the curve to the tip, and the (b) circumference at base of both horns are measured and the measurements noted

Only the longer horn is taken in account to establish the score. Of this horn an additional age related measurement is taken, namely the length of the “ornament ring-section” of the horn. To establish this the length from the lowest point of the horn, following the curve to the middle of the last prominent “ornament ring” is measured. For illustration the last ornament ring is indicated with a red arrow in the image

the length, the circumference at the base and the “ornament ring-section”, in centimeter accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP)

Now the age class is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score

Example

To demonstrate how this additional measurement shows with ART, we will be using two oryx trophies as examples.

One oryx bull (for arguments sake the bull on the right in the image) is classed as **prime**, and the measurements for the longer horn are:

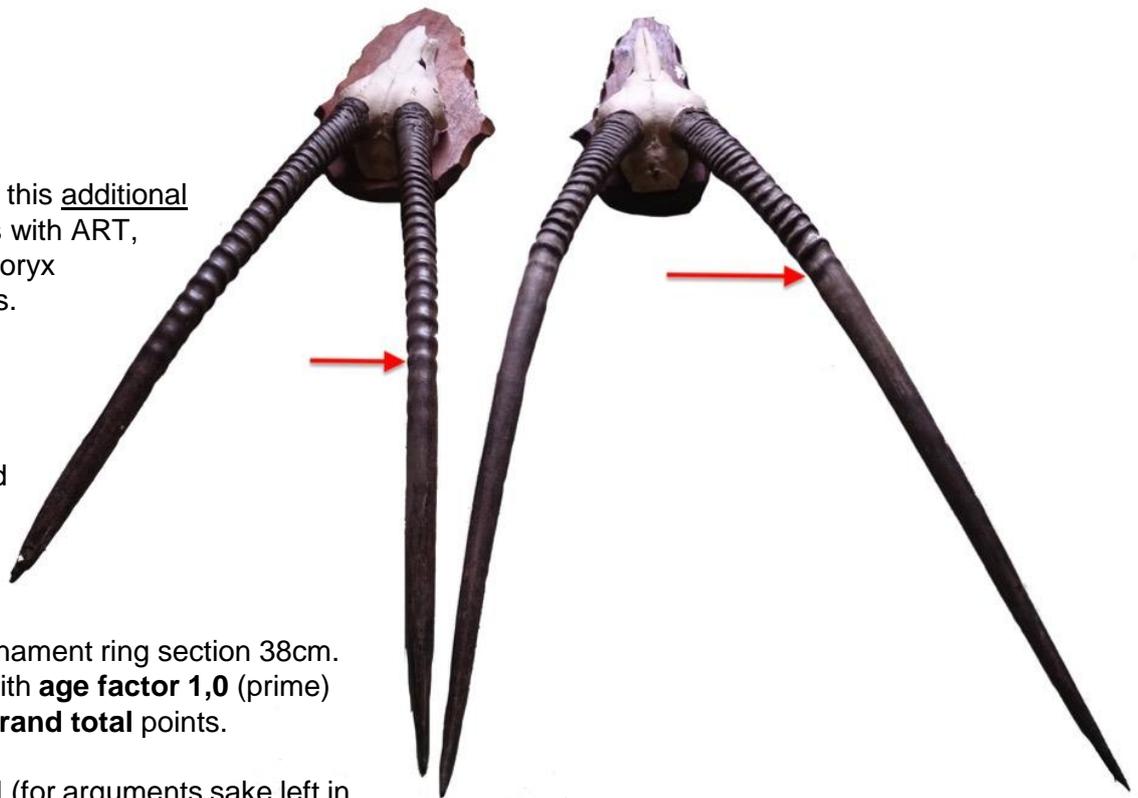
Length 96cm,
Base 19,5cm and ornament ring section 38cm.
Total MP = 153,5. With **age factor 1,0** (prime) it remains at **153,5 grand total** points.

The second oryx bull (for arguments sake left in image) is classed as **past-prime** with the measurements:
Length 74cm, Base 17,7cm and ornament ring section 48cm.

Total MP = 139,7. With **age factor 1,12** (past-prime) the grand total is **156,46**.

This shows that although the second bull would score less with conventional methods, it scores higher than the big bull in prime using the **Age Related Trophy Measurement System**.

The first bull in prime would receive a silver NAPHA medal, while the second bull that was past-prime would score high enough to receive a gold medal.



Measuring Method 4: Cephalophus, Sylvicapra, Neotragus and Nesotragus, Madoqua, Dorcatragus, Raphicerus, Ourebia, and Oreotragus species (duikers, pygmy antelope, dik dik, beira, steenbok and grysbok, oribi and klipspringer)

The (a) length, from the lowest point at the base, along the middle of the horn to the tip, and the (b) circumference of both horns are measured and the measurements noted.

Only the longest horn is taken into account. An additional age-related measurement is taken, namely the “sock-section” (indicated in blue in image); the above species show some secondary growth after reaching the prime stage of their life. The older the specimen, the longer the “sock-section”. To acknowledge this, ART incorporates this section as an additional measurement. To establish this the length of the “sock” from the lowest point of the horn upwards to the thickest point of the “zenith-area” (red arrow in image).



Thickest “zenith” point up to where additional age-related measurement is taken

The length, the circumference at the base and the “sock-section”, in centimeter accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP).

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score

Explanation:

Once the animal reaches the prime age-class the primary growth stops, i.e. the animal is at its peak (“zenith”). Thereafter a secondary growth occurs that can be clearly distinguished from the primary growth as the horn thins again after the peak. This secondary growth is referred to as the “sock section” and is a clear indication of a past-prime animal. Any animal that shows thinning below the “zenith”/ peak point, is classed as past-prime and will qualify for the 1,12 age factor.

Measuring Method 5: Loxodonta species (Elephants)

The weight of the heavier tusk in Kg with two decimal points gives the measuring points (MP)

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score

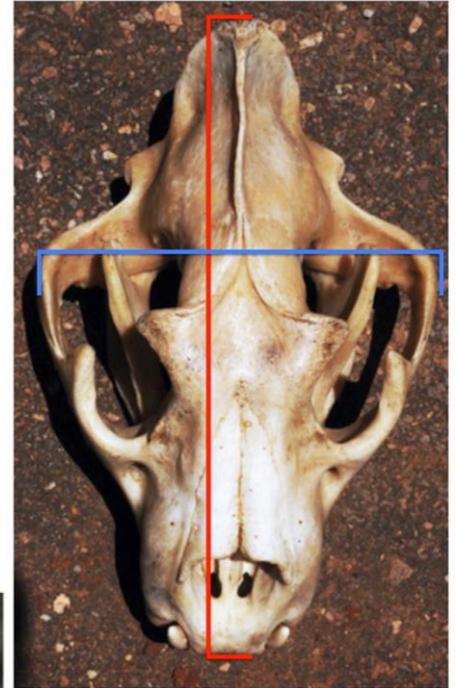
Measuring Method 6: Panthera, Acinonyx and Hyaena and Crocuta species (Large cats and hyena)

The length and width of the skull in centimeters to one decimal point are added to give the measuring points.

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score

Length (red) and width (blue) predator species



Primary ageing criteria in predator species



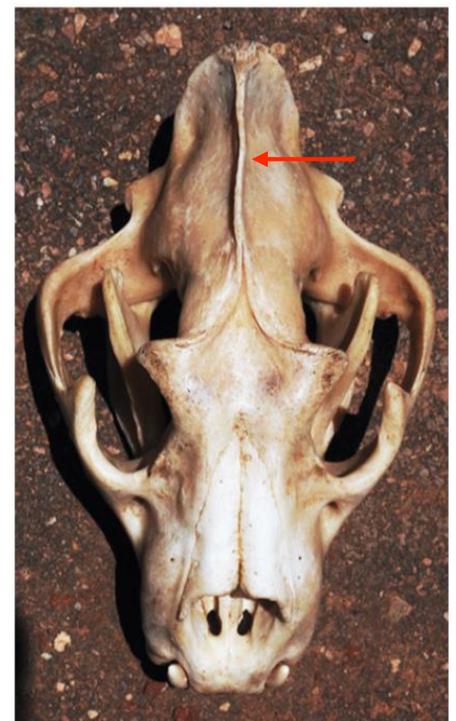
Top Photo:

Left: canine neck (retraction of gum) becomes visible in past-prime animal

Right: ridge on back of canine; no wear of ridge in immature, wear shows in prime, and ridge disappears/ worn down in past-prime

Colouration of teeth: in immature the teeth are still white whereas the colour darkens (becomes yellowish) in prime and past-prime

Right photos: bone ridge on posterior of skull; ridge becomes more prominent with progressing age of predator as neck muscles develop around skull and neck



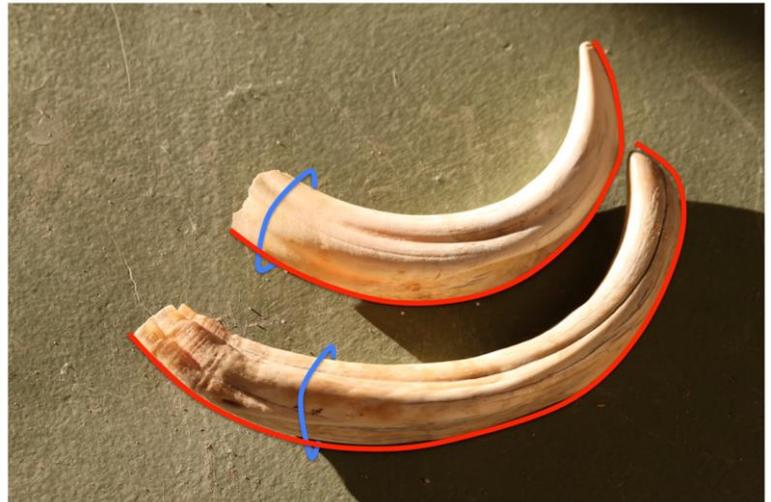
Measuring Method 7: Phacochoeros, Potamochoeros and Hylochoeros species (African wild pigs)

The length of the longer tusk and circumference at the thickest point in centimetres are added to give the measuring points

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score

Length (red) and circumference at thickest point (blue) of tusk in wild pig species



Measuring Method 8: Alcelaphus species (Hartebeest)

The (a) length, from the lowest point at the base, along the middle of the horn, following the curve to the tip, and (b) the circumference of both horns are measured and the measurements noted.

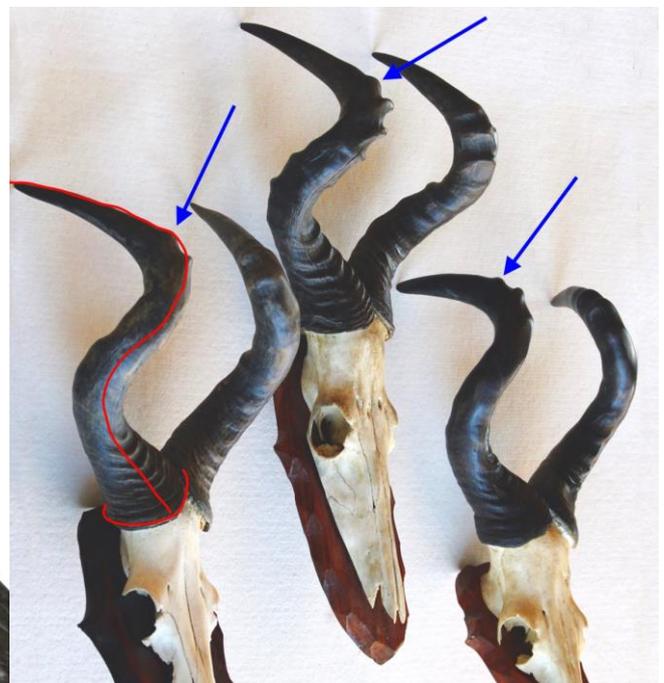
Only the longer horn is taken into account to establish the score. Of this horn an additional age related measurement is taken, namely the length of the “ornament ring-section” of the horn.

To establish this the length from the lowest point of the horn, following the curve to the middle of the last prominent “ornament ring” behind the sharp backward bend of the horn is measured (see below).

The length, the circumference at the base and the “ornament ring-section”, in centimeter accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP).



Last prominent “ornament” ring in *Alcelaphus* in the bend of the horn, up to where additional age-related measurement is taken.



The blue arrows indicate the last prominent ornament ring up to where the additional measurement is taken. Indicated in red is the measurement of length and circumference

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified;
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score;
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score.

Measuring Method 9: Taurotragus species (eland)

The (a) length, following the spiral, and (b) circumference of both horns are measured and the measurements noted.

Only the longer horn is taken into account to establish the score. Of this horn an additional age related measurement is taken, namely the length of the "twist-section" of the horn. The twist section is the section from the lowest point of the horn at the base along the ridge up to where the ridge merges completely with the horn ("disappears"). The working group found that the merging of the ridge with the horn is best determined by placing a steel cable over the tip of the horn and pushing the cable, always tightly surrounding the circumference, downwards, and as soon as light falls underneath a certain spot on the cable, the end of the "twist-section" is reached (merging of the ridge).

The length, the circumference at the base and the "twist-section", in centimeter accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP).

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score



On the left: circumference at base, and the end of the "twist" section where the ridge merges with the horn (up to where additional measurement is taken).

On the right: length of the horn following the ridge from the lowest point of the horn to the tip.

Measuring Method 10: Synceros species (buffalo)

Like with all other horned animals the actual horn growth is measured, rather than some subjective lines like spread, tip to tip, etc. The length of both horns and the breadth / width of the boss is measured and noted. To establish the score only the longer horn is taken into account.

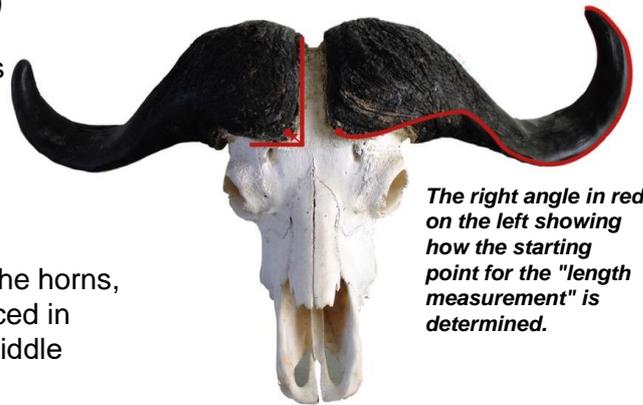
To establish the starting point for measuring the length of the horns, a right angle with a horizontal axis of 10cm in length is placed in such way that the vertical axis rests on the extension of "middle suture" of the skull between the horns. Without altering the alignment the right angle is now moved upwards and towards the horn until both legs touch the horn. Now the angle is bisected. Measurement starts at the point of intersection and follows the curve of the horn along the lower edge to the outside and from there to the tip.

The breadth of the boss at the broadest place in a straight line across the horn, following the arch is measured

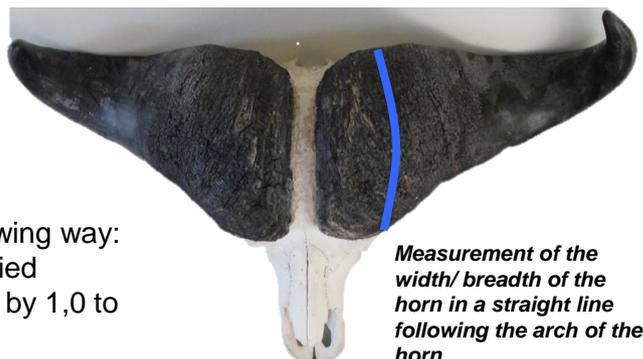
The two measurements are added to give the MP

Now the age is determined and comes to bearing the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score



The right angle in red on the left showing how the starting point for the "length measurement" is determined.



Measurement of the width/ breadth of the horn in a straight line following the arch of the horn.

Measuring Method 11: *Connochaetes* (Wildebeest)

The length and circumference (where width / breadth is measured in *Synceros* species) of both horns are measured and noted. To establish the score only the longer horn is taken into account.

To establish the starting point for measuring the length of the horns, similarly to the *Synceros* species, a right angle with a horizontal axis of 10cm in length is placed in such way that the vertical axis rests on the extension of the "middle suture" of the skull between the horns. Without altering the alignment the right angle is moved upwards and towards the horn until both legs touch the horn. Now the angle is dissected. Measurement starts at the point of intersection and follows the curve of the horn along the lower edge to the outside and from there to the tip.

The length and the circumference at the base of the longer horn, in centimeter accurate to one point after the comma, are added to establish the sum of measuring points (MP)

Now the age is determined and comes to bear in the following way:

- **Immature:** the trophy is disqualified
- **Prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,0 to establish the score
- **Past-prime:** the MP are multiplied by 1,12 to establish the score



Age Related Trophy Measurement System: Scoring

NAPHA is committed to providing the highest standards of excellence related to every aspect of your safari. It is important for Namibia to see you leave as a satisfied hunter.

The NAPHA medal program was established not only to acknowledge the hunter for animals hunted, but also as a source of revenue for NAPHA for various ongoing projects securing the future of hunting.

Please visit www.napha-namibia.com for current projects.

Hunters Support Education

Hunters Support Education' (HSE) is one of NAPHA's projects. Funds are invested in the education of rural youth. NAPHA supports an improved learning and living environment for our leaders of tomorrow. We target schools and hostels across Namibia, linked to NAPHA members.

Key objectives of 'HSE':

- Uplifting basic educational conditions;
- Creating a better life and future for our children;
- Increasing employment opportunities for graduates;
- Motivating teachers as they enable careers
- Promoting HSE and creating public awareness for further support

For every NAPHA Medal sold, a percentage is allocated towards this project. Any donation or contributions is highly appreciated.

The spectacular kudu and baobab portrait medals will honour the trophies you took in Namibia. These pleasing mementos of your Namibian hunting trip will let you reminisce back to those wonderful weeks spent on safari in Namibia, and will also honour the hunting area where the trophy came from.

The Medals

NAPHA medals are measured according to the Age Related Trophy (ART) Measurement System (2020), where the age of the animal is taken into account and only the longer horn or tusk and its circumference is taken for final measurement.

ART is the recording standard for the NAPHA medal system. Specific measurements are based on the previous NAPHA measurement system, readjusted for ART. Minimum requirement is the age-class "prime". The age-factor (x1.12) for past-prime trophies is integrated into the measurement.

Medals are available at the NAPHA office in Windhoek and through your NAPHA hunting professional. Medals can also be purchased retroactively for trophies previously taken in Namibia.



BRONZE MEDAL

Entry level medal.



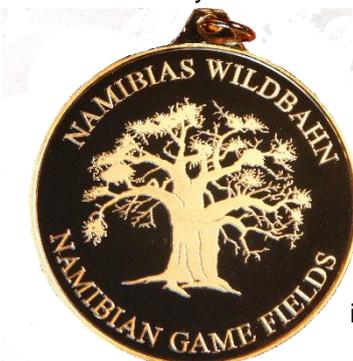
SILVER MEDAL

Measuring 5% above the Bronze medal.



GOLD MEDAL

Measuring 5% above the Silver medal.



GAME FIELDS MEDAL

With ART, NAPHA is also introducing this medal, awarded to trophies that measure 5% above NAPHA's Gold medal & stem from past-prime indigenous game species from freely breeding populations to counteract intensive breeding and breeding for out-sized trophies.



CONSERVATION MEDAL

This medal is awarded to trophies that are past prime and do not qualify for any other medal or stem from an animal that carries no real trophy (such as baboons, zebra etc.)

	Bronze	Silver	Gold	Game Field	Additional Measurement
Black Wildebeest	84.5	89	93	97.7	
Blesbok	47	49.5	52	54.6	
Blue Wildebeest	82	86	90	94.5	
Buffalo (Cape)	115.5	121	127	133.4	
Bushbuck	48.5	49.5	51	53.6	
Caracal	18	19	20	21.0	
Cheetah	29	31	33	34.7	
Crocodile	342	372	403	423.2	
Damara Dik-Dik	8.5	9	9.5	10.0	Yes
Duiker (Grey)	13.5	14	14.5	15.2	Yes
Eland (Cape)	152.5	160	168	176.4	Yes
Eland (Livingston)	155.5	163	171	179.6	Yes
Elephant	47.5	50	52.5	55.1	
Hippopotamus	121	127	133	139.7	
Hyaena (Brown)	33	35	37	38.9	
Hyaena (Spotted)	36	38	40	42.0	
Impala (Black faced)	60.5	63.5	66.5	69.8	
Impala (Common)	65	68.5	72	75.6	
Klipspringer	13.5	14	14.5	15.2	Yes
Kudu (Greater)	146	153.5	161	169.1	
Lechwe (Southern)	70	73.5	78	81.9	
Leopard	34	36	38	39.9	
Lion	55	58	61	64.1	
Nyala	82.5	84	85.5	89.8	
Oryx / Gemsbok	140	147	154	161.7	Yes
Red Hartebeest	110	116	122	128.1	Yes
Reedbok (Southern)	25	26.5	28	29.4	
Rhinoceros (Black)	135	142	149	156.5	
Rhinoceros (White)	169	178	187	196.4	
Roan Antelope	133	140	147	154.4	Yes
Sable Antelope	195	204.8	215	225.8	Yes
Sitatunga	72	76	80	84.0	
Springbok	46	48.5	51	53.6	
Steenbok	13.5	14	14.5	15.2	Yes
Tsessebe	48.5	51	53.5	56.2	
Warthog	34	36	38	39.9	
Waterbuck	84.5	89	93.5	98.2	

HOW DO I BECOME A NAPHA MEMBER

STEP 1:

Obtain your Membership Application Form at the NAPHA Office, or find it on our Website:

www.napha-namibia.com

STEP 2:

Determine your Membership category.

STEP 3:

Fill out the Form, and write a short Motivation as to why you want to become a NAPHA member.

STEP 4:

For Ordinary and Extraordinary Membership submit the following to

office@napha.com.na :

- A copy of your NTB registration
- A copy of your MEFT registration
- A copy of your ID

STEP 5:

Provide us with 1 Endorsement letter and 3 names and contact numbers within the Hunting industry that can motivate your Application.

www.napha-namibia.com

NOTE

We are happy to assist with Endorsement letters, and anything you might have trouble with

Contact us

T: +264 61 234 455

E: office@napha.com.na

P.O. Box 11291

Windhoek, Namibia

www.napha-namibia.com



NAPHA

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

FOR PEACE OF MIND – HUNT WITH A
NAPHA MEMBER

SUSTAINABLE TROPHY HUNTING IS APPLIED CONSERVATION
SINCE 1974

