

# Teaching Wildlife and Training Teams

Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association of Texas

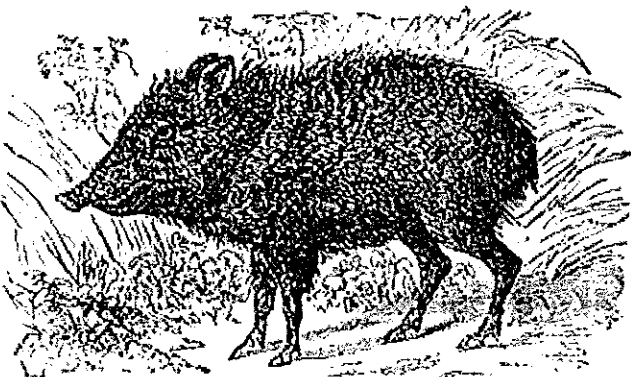
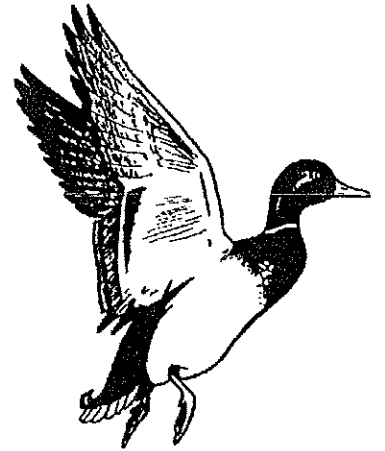
Waco, Texas 2015

Room - Texas South 118

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# Texas Wildlife and Recreation Management

Form #: 710TX-5

Team Name \_\_\_\_\_

Team Number

0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

Code

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

Last Name	First Name
A	A
B	B
C	C
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G
H	H
I	I
J	J
K	K
L	L
M	M
N	N
O	O
P	P
Q	Q
R	R
S	S
T	T
U	U
V	V
W	W
X	X
Y	Y
Z	Z

Part 1: Plant Identification					Part 2: Pref Plants												
ID	Number	Plant Identification Digits			ID	Species			None								
		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>		1	2	3									
A		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	A	Y	Y	Y	N
B		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	B	Y	Y	Y	N
C		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	C	Y	Y	Y	N
D		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	D	Y	Y	Y	N
E		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	E	Y	Y	Y	N
F		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	F	Y	Y	Y	N
G		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	G	Y	Y	Y	N
H		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	H	Y	Y	Y	N
I		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	I	Y	Y	Y	N
J		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	J	Y	Y	Y	N
K		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	K	Y	Y	Y	N
L		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	L	Y	Y	Y	N
M		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	M	Y	Y	Y	N
N		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	N	Y	Y	Y	N
O		1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	O	Y	Y	Y	N
		2	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9					

**Part 3: Biological Facts**

1	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
2	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
3	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
4	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
5	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
6	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
7	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
8	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
9	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
10	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
11	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
12	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
13	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
14	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
15	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
16	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
17	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
18	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
19	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
20	A/T	B/F	C	D	E

**Part 4: Habitat Evaluation**

Species 1

Food A D

Cover A D

Water A D

Species 2

Food A D

Cover A D

Water A D

Species 3

Food A D

Cover A D

Water A D

A = Adequate  
D = Deficient

**Part 5: Habitat Management**

Apply this practice?	Species	None		
1	2	3		
Animal Damage	Y	Y	Y	N
Population Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Brush Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Cropland Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Food Plots	Y	Y	Y	N
Grazing Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Prescribed Burning	Y	Y	Y	N
Provide and Manage Water	Y	Y	Y	N
Range Planting	Y	Y	Y	N
Disking	Y	Y	Y	N
Overseeding Legumes	Y	Y	Y	N
Thin Timber	Y	Y	Y	N
Retain Large Hardwoods	Y	Y	Y	N
Streamside Management Zones	Y	Y	Y	N
Playa Lake Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Cover & Windbreaks	Y	Y	Y	N
Residue Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Deaden Hardwoods	Y	Y	Y	N
Control Invasive Species	Y	Y	Y	N
Manage Open Areas	Y	Y	Y	N
Manage Overgrazing	Y	Y	Y	N
Manage Unweeded Sites	Y	Y	Y	N

**Part 6: Fish & Game Laws**

1	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
2	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
3	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
4	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
5	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
6	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
7	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
8	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
9	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
10	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
11	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
12	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
13	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
14	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
15	A/T	B/F	C	D	E

**Part 7: Safety**

1	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
2	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
3	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
4	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
5	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
6	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
7	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
8	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
9	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
10	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
11	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
12	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
13	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
14	A/S	B/U	C	D	E
15	A/S	B/U	C	D	E

S = Safe  
U = Unsafe

**Part 8: Techniques**

1	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
2	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
3	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
4	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
5	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
6	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
7	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
8	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
9	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
10	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
11	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
12	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
13	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
14	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
15	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
16	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
17	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
18	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
19	A/T	B/F	C	D	E
20	A/T	B/F	C	D	E

--Construct Firebreaks / Access Roads  
 --Leave Unmowed Strips  
 --Clear Cut Patches in Timber

### Region I (Area I)

101. Agarito	148. Johnsongrass	189. Snow-on-the-mountair (Snow-on-the-prairie)
103. Annual broomweed	149. Juniper	191. Sumac - Flameleaf
104. Annual sunflower	151. Lambs-quarters	192. Sumac - Littleleaf
107. Barnyard grass	153. Little bluestem	193. Sumac - Skunkbush
113. Blue grama	156. Lotebush	194. Switchgrass
115. Broomsedge bluestem	158. Maximilian sunflower	195. Tallow weed (Plantain)
116. Buffalo-bur	159. Menzelia	196. Tasajillo
117. Bullnettle	160. Mistletoe	198. Texas wintergrass
119. Bumelia (Chittimwood)	161. Mountain mahogany	200. Vetch
120. Bundleflower	164. Old-man's beard	201. Vine mesquite
122. Catclaw sensitive briar	165. Partridge pea	203. Western ragweed
123. Cattail	168. Plains bristlegrass	204. Western soapberry
124. Cottonwood	169. Plum	206. Wildrye
125. Croton	172. Prickly pear	207. Wolfberry
126. Dayflower	177. Rescuegrass	
131. Elbowbush	180. Ryegrass	
132. Elm	181. Sand dropseed	
133. Engelmann daisy	182. Sand sage	
134. Ephedra	180. Sand shinoak (Shinnery)	
135. Four-wing saltbush	186. Sida	
136. Globe mallow	187. Sideoats grama	
138. Grapes	188. Smartweed	
142. Hackberry		
145. Honey mesquite		

### Region II (Areas II & VII)

101. Agarito	146. Honeysuckle	189. Snow-on-the-mountair (Snow-on-the-prairie)
103. Annual broomweed	148. Johnsongrass	191. Sumac - Flameleaf
104. Annual sunflower	149. Juniper	192. Sumac - Littleleaf
112. Blackjack oak	150. Kleingrass	193. Sumac - Skunkbush
115. Broomsedge bluestem	153. Little bluestem	194. Switchgrass
116. Buffalo-bur	154. Live oak	195. Tallow weed (Plantain)
117. Bullnettle	156. Lotebush	196. Tasajillo
119. Bumelia (Chittimwood)	158. Maximilian sunflower	198. Texas wintergrass
120. Bundleflower	160. Mistletoe	200. Vetch
121. Bush sunflower	162. Mulberry	201. Vine mesquite
122. Catclaw sensitive briar	166. Pecan	203. Western Ragweed
123. Cattail	167. Persimmon	204. Western soapberry
124. Cottonwood	168. Plains bristlegrass	206. Wildrye
125. Croton	169. Plum	207. Wolfberry
131. Elbowbush	170. Post oak	
132. Elm	171. Prickly ash (Hercules club)	
133. Engelmann daisy	172. Prickly pear	
134. Ephedra	174. Redbud	
135. Four-wing saltbush	177. Rescuegrass	
136. Globe mallow	183. Sand shinoak (Shinnery)	
138. Grapes	186. Sida	
142. Hackberry	187. Sideoats grama	
145. Honey mesquite		

### Region III (Areas III & X)

101. Agarito	136. Globe mallow	171. Prickly ash (Hercules club)
102. American beautyberry	137. Granjeno	172. Prickly pear
103. Annual broomweed	138. Grapes	174. Redbud
104. Annual sunflower	139. Greenbriar	177. Rescuegrass
109. Blackbrush	140. Guajillo	180. Ryegrass
112. Blackjack oak	141. Guayacan	185. Sedges
115. Broomsedge bluestem	142. Hackberry	186. Sida
116. Buffalo-bur	144. Holly	187. Sideoats grama
117. Bullnettle	145. Honey mesquite	188. Smartweed
118. Bullrush	148. Johnsongrass	194. Switchgrass
119. Bumelia (Chittimwood)	149. Juniper	195. Tallow weed (Plantain)
120. Bundleflower	150. Kleingrass	196. Tasajillo
121. Bush sunflower	153. Little bluestem	197. Texas kidneywood
122. Catclaw sensitive briar	154. Live oak	198. Texas wintergrass
123. Cattail	156. Lotebush	200. Vetch
125. Croton	158. Maximilian sunflower	201. Vine mesquite
126. Dayflower	160. Mistletoe	202. Water oak
127. Dewberry/Blackberry	164. Old-man's beard	203. Western ragweed
129. Duck potato (Arrowhead)	165. Partridge pea	205. White oak
130. Duckweed	166. Pecan	206. Wildrye
132. Elm	167. Persimmon	207. Wolfberry
133. Engelmann daisy	168. Plains bristlegrass	208. Yaupon
134. Ephedra	169. Plumb	
135. Four-wing saltbush	170. Post oak	

### Region IV (Areas VI & IX)

102. American beautyberry	143. Hickory	176. Red maple
104. Annual sunflower	144. Holly	177. Rescuegrass
105. Ash	146. Honeysuckle	179. Rusty blackhaw
106. Bahiagrass	147. Jessamine	180. Ryegrass
108. Beech	148. Johnsongrass	184. Sassafras
110. Blackcherry	149. Juniper	188. Smartweed
111. Black-gum	152. Lespedeza	191. Sumac - Flameleaf
112. Blackjack oak	154. Live oak	194. Switchgrass
114. Blueberry (Sparkleberry)	155. Longleaf uniola	199. Vaseygrass
115. Broomsedge bluestem	157. Magnolia	200. Vetch
117. Bullnettle	160. Mistletoe	202. Water oak
119. Bumelia (Chittimwood)	162. Mulberry	203. Western ragweed
122. Catclaw sensitive briar	165. Partridge pea	205. White oak
123. Cattail	166. Pecan	206. Wildrye
124. Cottonwood	167. Persimmon	208. Yaupon
125. Croton	169. Plum	
127. Dewberry (Blackberry)	170. Post oak	
128. Dogwood	171. Prickly ash (Hercules club)	
130. Duckweed	172. Prickly pear	
132. Elm	173. Rattan (Alabama supplejack)	
138. Grapes	174. Redbud	
139. Greenbriar	175. Red oak	
142. Hackberry		

### Region V (Areas IV, V & VIII)

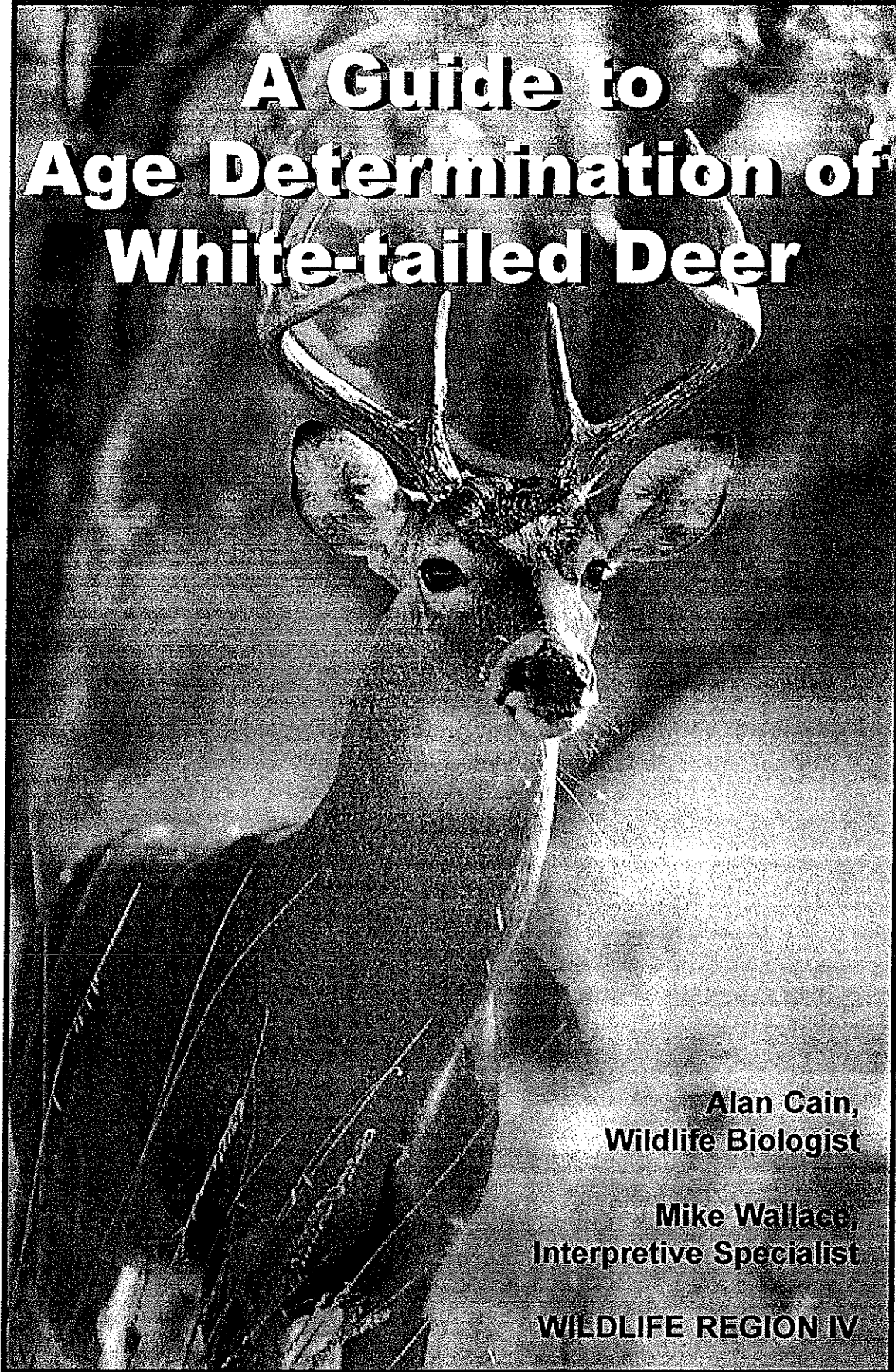
101. Agarito	145. Honey mesquite	180. Ryegrass
103. Annual broomweed	146. Honeysuckle	181. Sand dropseed
104. Annual sunflower	148. Johnsongrass	185. Sedges
112. Blackjack oak	149. Juniper	186. Sida
115. Broomsedge bluestem	150. Kleingrass	187. Sideoats grama
116. Buffalo-bur	151. Lambs-quarters	189. Snow-on-the-mountair (Snow-on-the-prairie)
119. Bumelia (Chittimwood)	153. Little bluestem	191. Sumac - Flameleaf
120. Bundleflower	154. Live oak	192. Sumac - Littleleaf
121. Bush sunflower	156. Lotebush	193. Sumac - Skunkbush
122. Catclaw sensitive briar	158. Maximilian sunflower	194. Switchgrass
124. Cottonwood	160. Mistletoe	195. Tallow weed (Plantain)
125. Croton	163. Nuttall peavine	196. Tasajillo
126. Dayflower	164. Old-man's beard	198. Texas wintergrass
127. Dewberry (Blackberry)	165. Partridge pea	200. Vetch
130. Duckweed	166. Pecan	201. Vine mesquite
131. Elbowbush	169. Plum	203. Western ragweed
132. Elm	170. Post oak	204. Western soapberry
133. Engelmann daisy	171. Prickly ash (Hercules club)	206. Wildrye
134. Ephedra	172. Prickly pear	207. Wolfberry
135. Four-winged saltbush	174. Redbud	
136. Globe mallow	175. Red oak	
138. Grapes	177. Rescuegrass	
139. Greenbriar	178. Rushes	
142. Hackberry		

### State

101. Agarito	138. Grapes	177. Rescuegrass
102. American beautyberry	139. Greenbriar	180. Ryegrass
103. Annual broomweed	142. Hackberry	186. Sida
104. Annual sunflower	145. Honey mesquite	187. Sideoats grama
112. Blackjack oak	146. Honeysuckle	188. Smartweed
115. Broomsedge bluestem	148. Johnsongrass	189. Snow-on-the-mountair (Snow-on-the-prairie)
116. Buffalo-bur	149. Juniper	191. Sumac - Flameleaf
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131. Elbowbush	169. Plum	206. Wildrye
132. Elm	170. Post oak	207. Wolfberry
133. Engelmann daisy	171. Prickly ash (Hercules club)	
134. Ephedra	172. Prickly pear	
135. Four-wing saltbush	174. Redbud	
136. Globe mallow		

**TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE**

**A Guide to  
Age Determination of  
White-tailed Deer**



**Alan Cain,  
Wildlife Biologist**

**Mike Wallace,  
Interpretive Specialist**

**WILDLIFE REGION IV**

# Age Determination of White-tailed Deer

Tooth wear and replacement is one of several methods for aging white-tailed deer. Texas Parks and Wildlife biologists have been using this deer aging technique to manage deer on ranches, wildlife management areas and by county since 1965. Although this method is not perfect, it has been used for the past 35 years in the successful management of deer herds in Texas. Deer are aged by examining the wear and replacement of the premolars and molars of the lower jaw. As a deer grows older, its teeth continue to wear. As the enamel begins to wear away, and exposes the dark dentine material, noticeable distinctions in tooth wear occur between each age class. Deer are aged in year and half increments, such as 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3  $\frac{1}{2}$ , etc., since fawns are born from late May through July and are not harvested until the fall hunting season.

Biologists, landowners or land managers may be interested in deer ages from a deer management standpoint. Age data provides information about deer herd characteristics, hunting or mortality pressure on a particular age class, and progress of the wildlife management program. Age data becomes a valuable piece of information when used with other data such as antler characteristics, dressed body weights or lactation in females. Deer herd trends can thus be monitored if enough data are collected over time. Often these trends can be related to a particular management style, climatic conditions or any other factors affecting deer. Dressed body weights, age and antler measurement data should be collected every year and from every deer harvested. Collecting partial data, only occasionally during a season, or every couple of years may result in land managers making uninformed decisions about deer management.

Aging deer using the wear and replacement method is not difficult, but it does require practice. When aging a deer, it is helpful to cut the skin along the edge of the jaw to allow better inspection of the teeth. Do not cut the skin if planning to mount the deer. Taxidermists will cape out the deer head and save the lower jaw if asked. A jaw spreader and small flashlight may also be used to prop open the jaw while examining the teeth, especially when the skin is not to be cut. Be sure to remove any food particles or debris to maintain a clear view of the teeth along the jaw. Inspect teeth on both sides of the jaw to confirm that wear is consistent. (See photo on back cover).



## Deer Teeth Parts

**Cusp:** a point or projection on a tooth

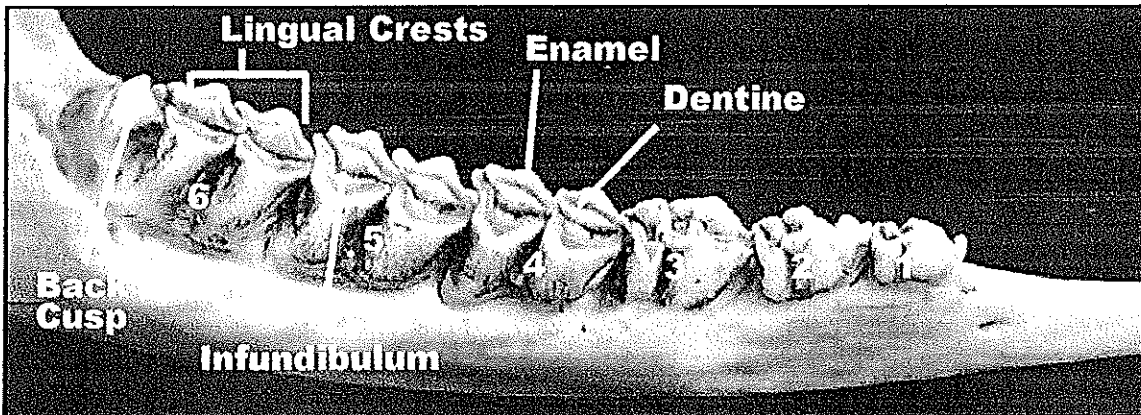
**Back Cusp:** very last cusp on tooth 6 on cheek-side of the jaw

**Lingual Crest:** tooth ridge adjacent to the tongue

**Enamel:** hard, white, outer coating of a tooth

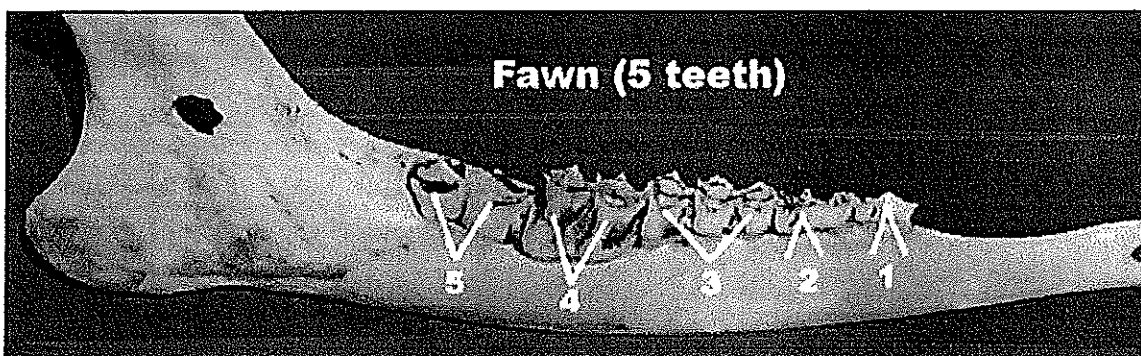
**Dentine:** soft inner core of a tooth, dark brown color

**Infundibulum:** crescent-shaped depression in the central crown of a tooth between the enamel ridge or crest



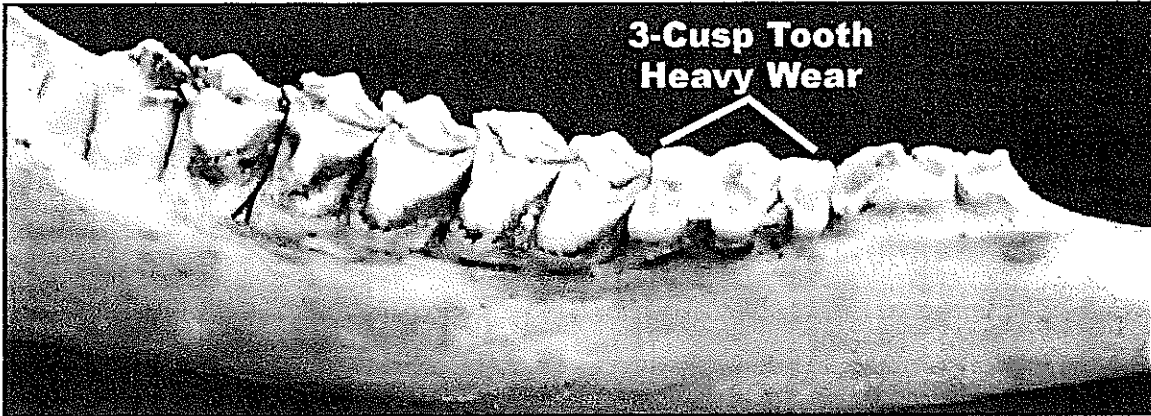
## Fawn (1/2 year)

Aging fawns should not be difficult. For more clarification, inspection of the lower jaw will indicate age. Fawns have 5 or less teeth present and the third premolar (tooth 3) has 3 cusps. Tooth 6 has not yet erupted. In younger fawns tooth 5 has not erupted and only 4 teeth will be visible.



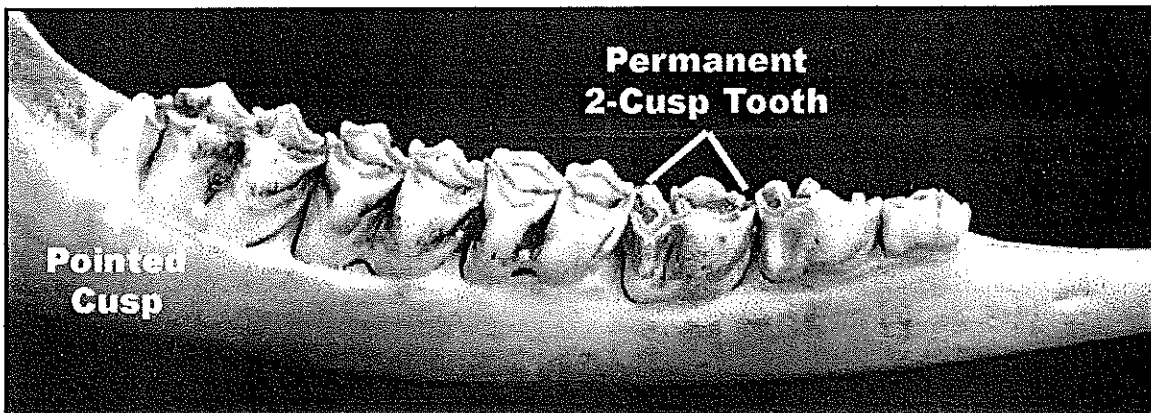
## 1 1/2 years

Tooth 3 (3rd premolar) has 3 cusps. Tooth 6 has erupted and is slightly visible just above the gum line.



## 2 1/2 years

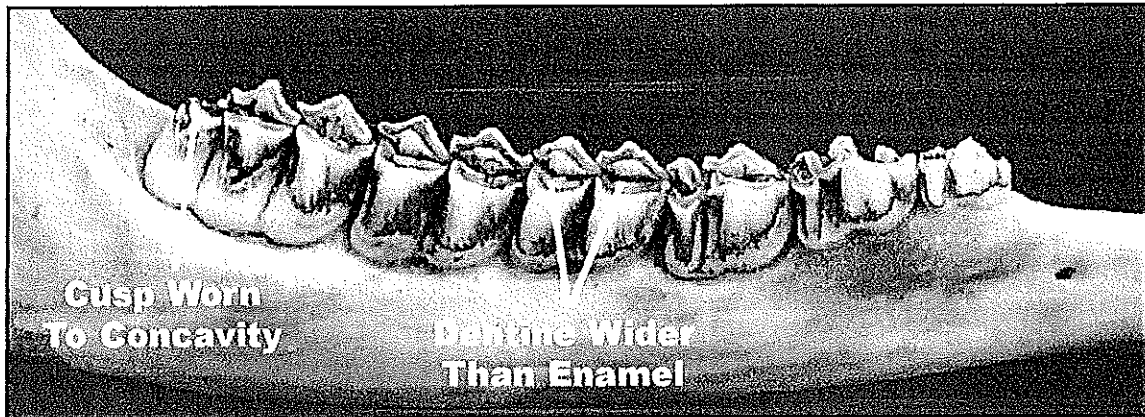
Lingual crest on all molars are sharp and pointed. Tooth 3 now has 2 cusps. Back cusp of tooth 6 is sharp and pointed. Enamel is wider than the dentine in tooth 4, 5 and 6.





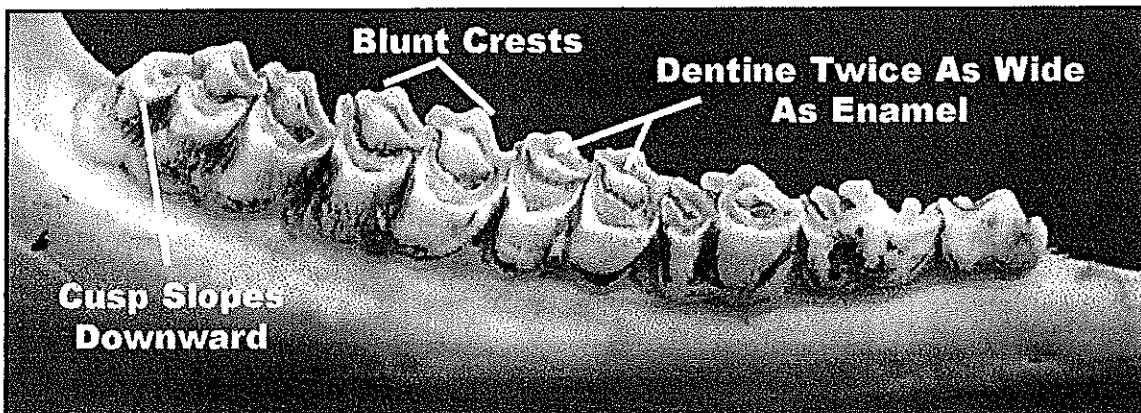
### 3 1/2 years

Lingual crest on tooth 4 is blunt. The dentine is as wide or wider than the enamel in tooth 4. The back cusp on tooth 6 is forming a concavity.



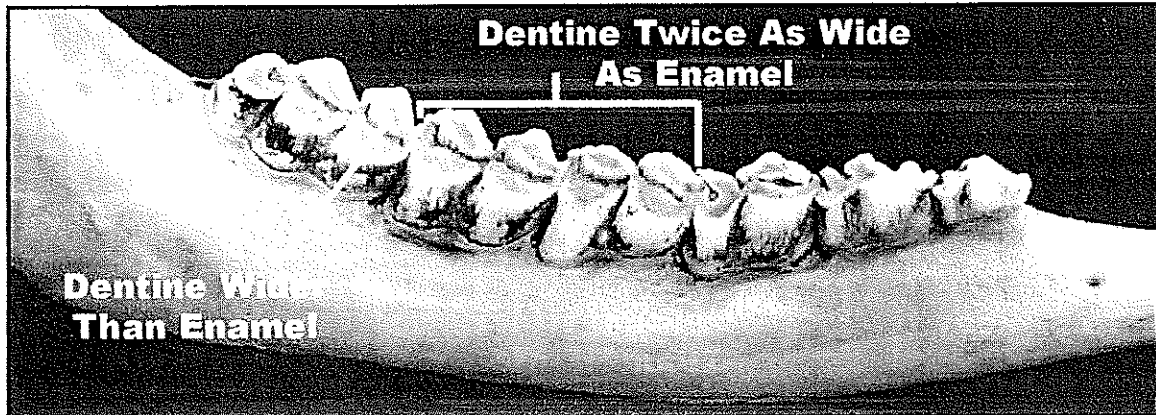
### 4 1/2 years

Lingual crest on tooth 4 are almost rounded off and lingual crest in tooth 5 are blunt. The dentine in tooth 4 is twice as wide as the enamel. The dentine in tooth 5 is wider than the enamel. The back cusp on tooth 6 is worn so badly that it slopes downward towards the cheek.



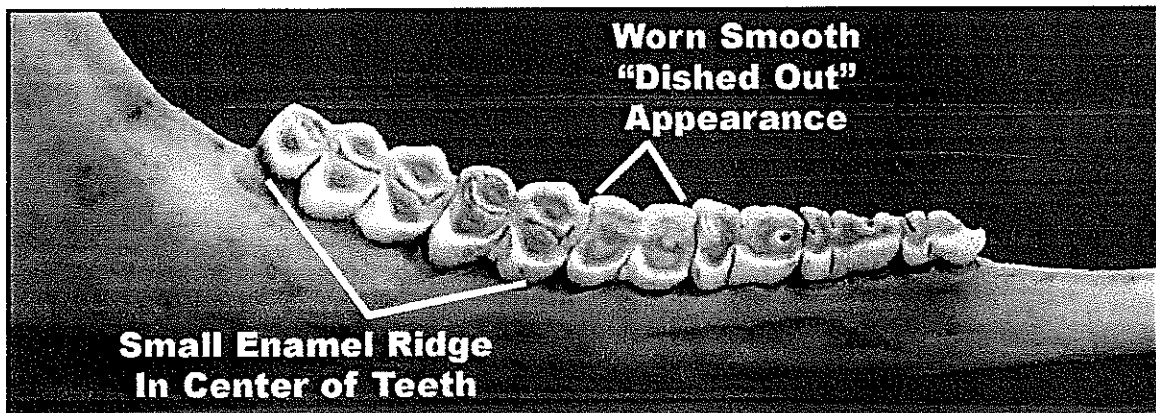
## 5 1/2 years

Lingual crest is worn away on tooth 4 and rounded in tooth 5. Lingual crest in tooth 6 is blunt. Dentine in tooth 6 is now wider than the enamel.



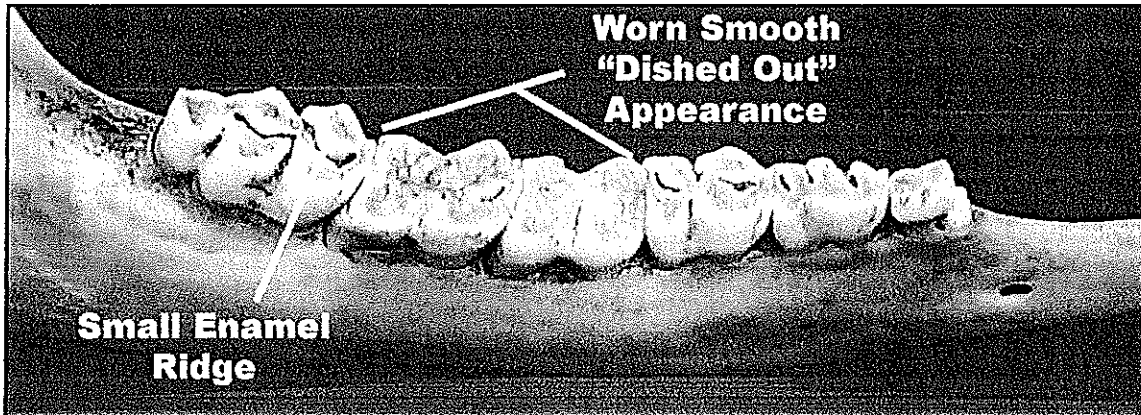
## 6 1/2 years

Tooth 4 is worn completely smooth; no enamel ridge should be visible in the center of tooth 4. Small enamel ridge will be present in center of tooth 5 and tooth 6. Lingual crest on tooth 5 is almost worn away and rounded in tooth 6.



## 7 1/2 years

Tooth 4 and tooth 5 are worn smooth; no enamel ridges are present in the center of these teeth. Lingual crest is gone from tooth 6. Infundibulum in tooth 6 is a narrow crescent shape.



## 8 1/2 years

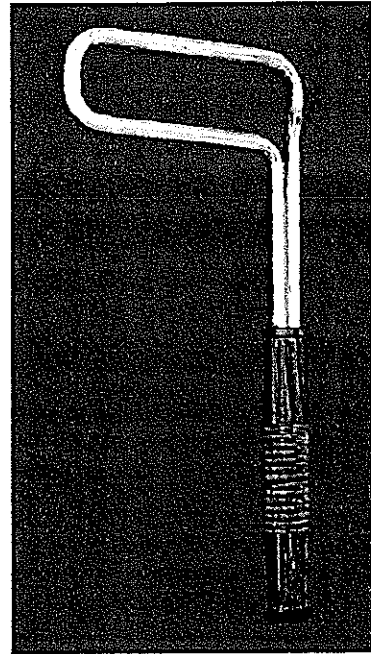
Tooth 4, 5 and 6 are completely dished out and no enamel ridges are showing in the center of these teeth.



A simple jaw spreader can be made from 1/4 inch rebar and welded into a similar shape as the above photo.

Insert jaw spreader into mouth as shown in photo. Be sure spreader is pushed completely through the mouth. Rotate jaw spreader downward as shown.

Teeth are now visible for inspection. A small light may be helpful for viewing teeth.



#### NOTICE

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I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that I have measured this trophy on \_\_\_\_\_

PRINT NAME

MM/DD/YYYY

at \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE/PROVINCE

and that these measurements and data are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, made in accordance with the instructions given.

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ B&C I.D. Number 

--	--	--	--

B&C OFFICIAL MEASURER

### BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB® INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING TYPICAL WHITETAIL AND COUES' DEER

All measurements must be made with a 1/4-inch wide flexible steel tape to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. (Note: A flexible steel cable can be used to measure points and main beams only.) Enter fractional figures in eighths, without reduction. Official measurements cannot be taken until the antlers have air dried at a habitable room temperature for at least 60 days after the animal was killed. The 60-day drying period for a trophy that has been frozen or boiled begins the day it is removed from the freezer, boiling pot, or submersion in any liquid.

- A. **Number of Points on Each Antler:** To be counted a point, the projection must be at least one inch long, with the length exceeding width at one inch or more of length. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam as illustrated. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point. **Point totals do not add into the final score.**
- B. **Tip to Tip Spread** is measured between tips of main beams. Tip to tip spread does not add into the final score.
- C. **Greatest Spread** is measured between perpendiculars at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest part, whether across main beams or points. **Greatest spread does not add into the final score.**
- D. **Inside Spread of Main Beams** is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again as the Spread Credit if it is less than or equal to the length of the longer main beam; if greater, enter longer main beam length for Spread Credit.
- E. **Total of Lengths of all Abnormal Points:** Abnormal Points are those non-typical in location (such as points originating from a point or from bottom or sides of main beam) or extra points beyond the normal pattern of points. Measure in usual manner and enter in appropriate blanks.
- F. **Length of Main Beam** is measured from the center of the lowest outside edge of burr over the outer side to the most distant point of the main beam. The point of beginning is that point on the burr where the center line along the outer side of the beam intersects the burr, then following generally the line of the illustration.
- G-1-2-3-4-5-6-7. **Length of Normal Points:** Normal points project from the top of the main beam. They are measured from nearest edge of main beam over outer curve to tip. Lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with the top edge of the beam on both sides of the point to determine the baseline for point measurements. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
- H-1-2-3-4. **Circumferences** are taken as detailed in illustration for each measurement. If brow point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and G-2. If G-4 is missing, take H-4 halfway between G-3 and tip of main beam.

### BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB® MATERIALS RELEASE FORM FOR ALL NON-HUNTER-TAKEN TROPHIES

I certify by my signature that the information I have provided on this form is accurate and correct. I also understand that all my entry materials, including photographs, as well as any additional photographs taken by Boone and Crockett (our representatives or agents) during Awards Programs or Judges Panels, or likenesses rendered from these photographs become the property of the Boone and Crockett Club and may be used to promote the Club, and its records-keeping activities.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Trophy Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

### BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB® ENTRY AFFIDAVIT FOR ALL HUNTER-TAKEN TROPHIES

For the purpose of entry into the Boone and Crockett Club's® records, North American big game harvested by the use of the following methods or under the following conditions are ineligible:

- I. Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for the purpose of pursuit and shooting;
- II. Herding or chasing with the aid of any motorized equipment;
- III. Use of electronic communication devices to guide hunters to game, artificial lighting, electronic light intensifying devices (night vision optics), sights with built-in electronic range-finding capabilities, thermal imaging equipment, electronic game calls or cameras/timers/ motion tracking devices that transmit images and other information to the hunter;
- IV. Confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fenced enclosures;
- V. Transplanted for the purpose of commercial shooting;
- VI. By the use of traps or pharmaceuticals;
- VII. While swimming, helpless in deep snow, or helpless in any other natural or artificial medium;
- VIII. On another hunter's license;
- IX. Not in full compliance with the game laws or regulations of the federal government or of any state, province, territory, or tribal council on reservations or tribal lands;

I certify that the trophy scored on this chart was not taken in violation of the conditions listed above. In signing this statement, I understand that if the information provided on this entry is found to be misrepresented or fraudulent in any respect, it will not be accepted into the Awards Program and 1) all of my prior entries are subject to deletion from future editions of **Records of North American Big Game 2) future entries may not be accepted.** I also certify by my signature that the information I have provided on this form is accurate and correct. I also understand that all my entry materials, including photographs, as well as any additional photographs taken by Boone and Crockett (our representatives or agents) during Awards Programs or Judges Panels, or likenesses rendered from these photographs become the property of the Boone and Crockett Club and may be used to promote the Club, and its records-keeping activities. I also agree to make my trophy available for DNA analysis if deemed necessary by the Club to determine the proper entry category.

FAIR CHASE, as defined by the Boone and Crockett Club®, is the ethical, sportsmanlike and lawful pursuit and taking of any free-ranging wild, native North American big game animal in a manner that does not give the hunter an improper advantage over such game animals.

The Boone and Crockett Club® may exclude the entry of any animal that it deems to have been taken in an unethical manner or under conditions deemed inappropriate by the Club.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Hunter: \_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE MUST BE WITNESSED BY AN OFFICIAL MEASURER OR A NOTARY PUBLIC.)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Notary or Official Measurer: \_\_\_\_\_



# TEXAS TRACKS

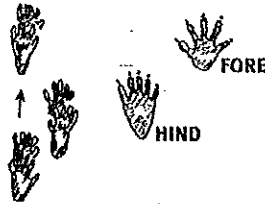
*Do you know them?*



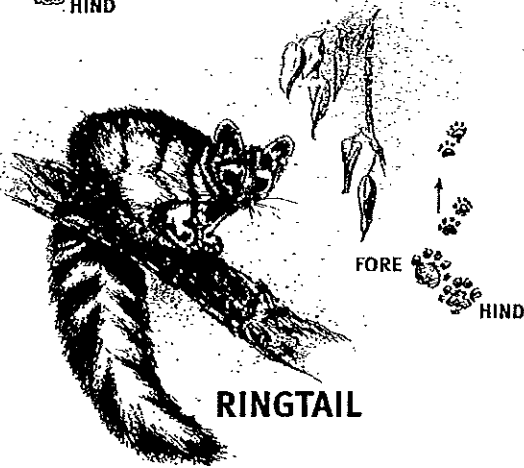
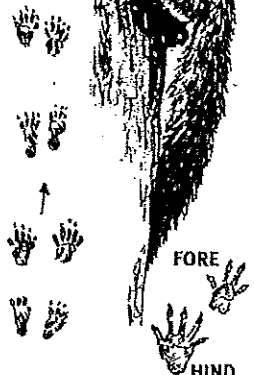
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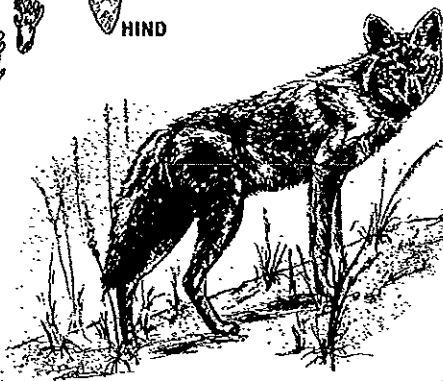
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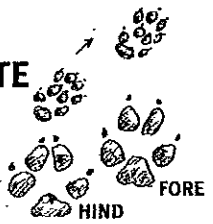
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**RINGTAIL**



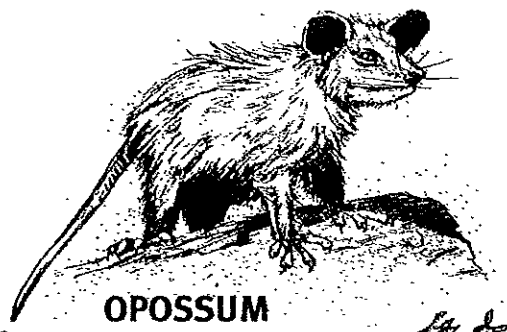
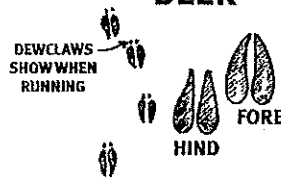
**COYOTE**



**SKUNK**



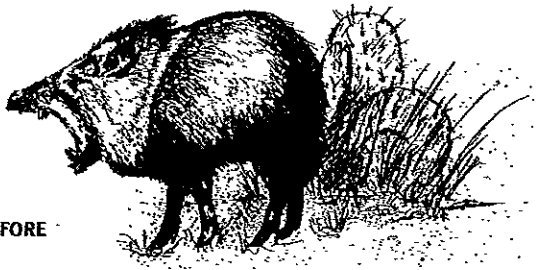
**WHITE-TAILED DEER**



**OPOSSUM**

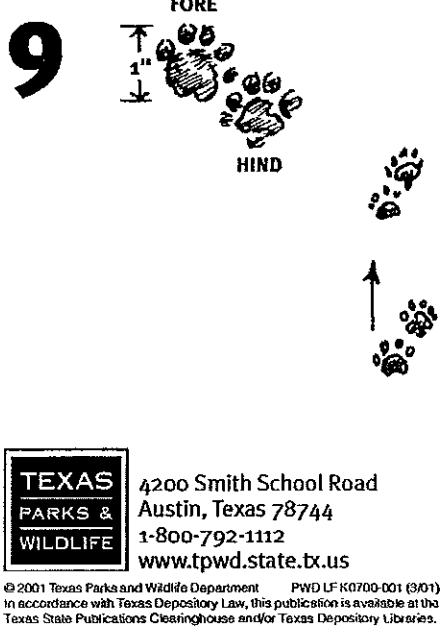
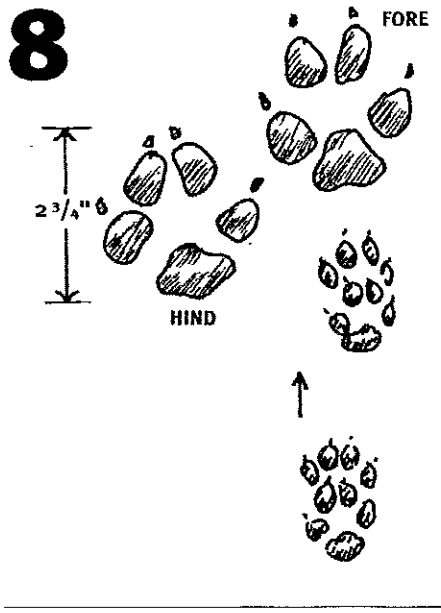
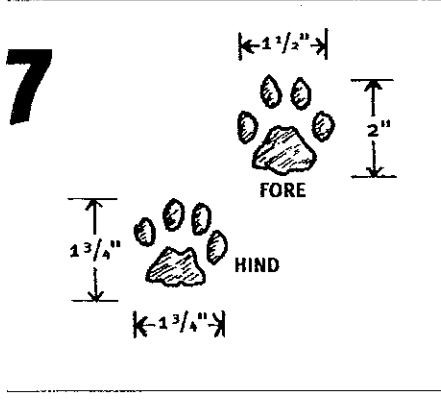
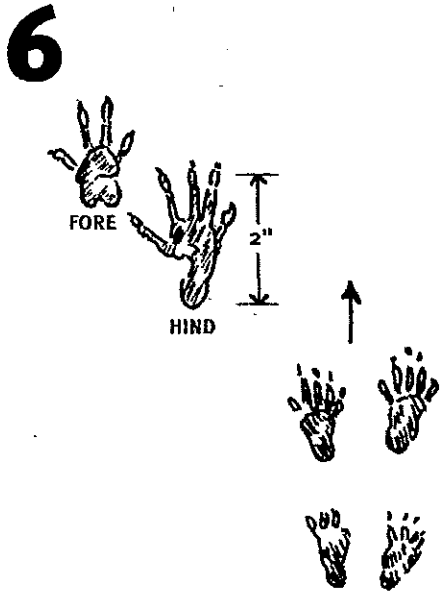
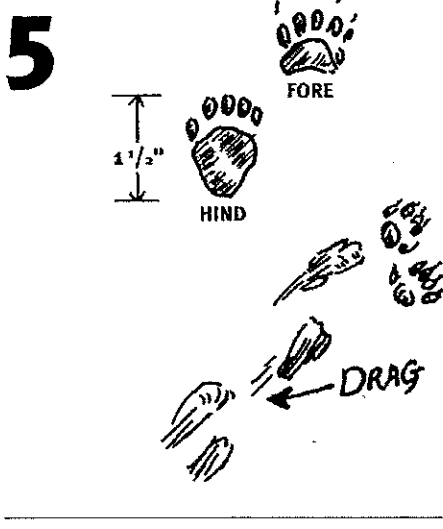
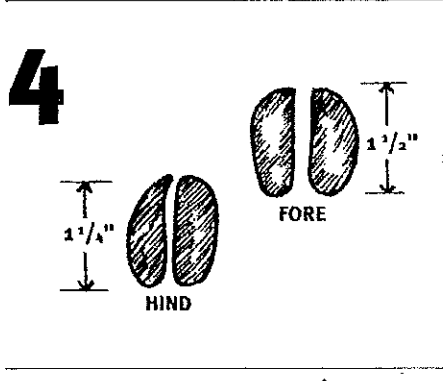
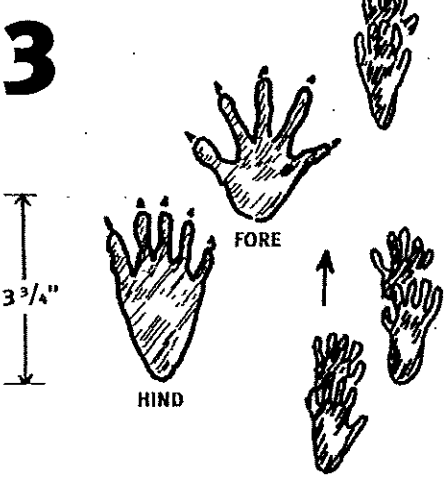
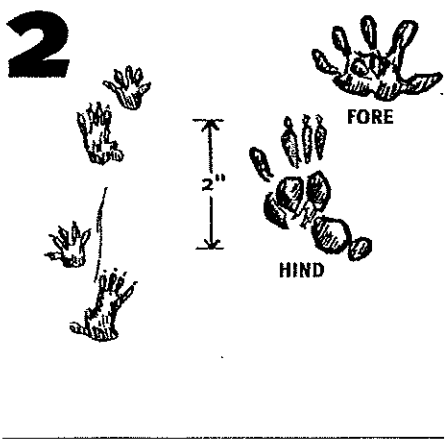
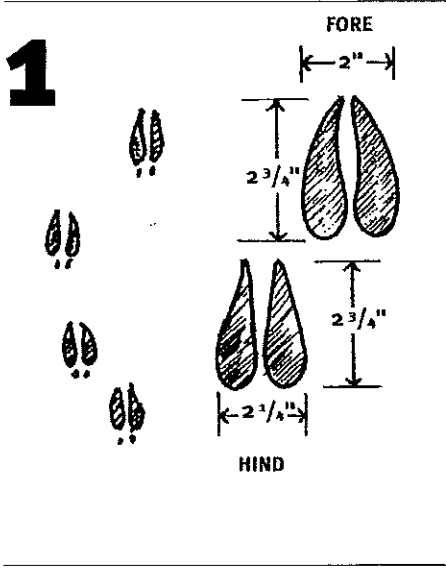


**COLLARED PECCARY (Javelina)**



# Can you identify these tracks?

You may know Texas wildlife, but do you know their tracks? Some like the rabbit and opossum are easily recognized. Others such as the coyote, collared peccary and bobcat may be confused with their domestic look-alikes the dog, pig and house cat. Tracks are easily followed in snow or loose sand. Prints made in soft mud are best for study. (Answers at the bottom of page.)



**TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE**  
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# Biological Facts

## Scientific Names:

- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Wild Turkey    | A. <i>Colinus virginianus</i>    |
| ___ 2. Bobwhite Quail | B. <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>    |
| ___ 3. Mourning Dove  | C. <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> |
| ___ 4. Gray Squirrel  | D. <i>Zenaida macroura</i>       |
| ___ 5. Fox Squirrel   | E. <i>Sciurus niger</i>          |
| ___ 6. Whitetail Deer | F. <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>   |

## Gestation / Incubation Period:

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| ___ 7. Squirrels      | A. 14 to 15 days |
| ___ 8. Bobwhite Quail | B. 23 days       |
| ___ 9. Whitetail Deer | C. 28 days       |
| ___ 10. Mourning Dove | D. 42-45 days    |
| ___ 11. Wild Turkey   | E. 200 days      |

12. \_\_\_?\_\_\_ must run or pedal to get into flight.

- A. diving ducks
- B. puddle ducks
- C. Pintails
- D. Greenwing Teal

13. \_\_\_?\_\_\_ are the least known ducks in North America.

- A. Canvasbacks
- B. Cinemon Teal
- C. Shoveler
- D. Whistling ducks

14. There are \_\_\_?\_\_\_ recognized races of Canada geese.

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 12

15. Canada geese range from the huge "giant" race reaching \_\_\_?\_\_\_ pounds to the cackling race weighing only \_\_\_?\_\_\_ pounds.

- A. 18.3 ; 2.7
- B. 12.5 ; 3.4
- C. 2.7 ; 18.3
- D. 3.4 ; 12.5

Game Laws Test

- \_B\_ 1.** It is lawful to use a silencer to hunt a bird or animal.
- A. True
  - B. False
- \_B\_ 2.** While hunting, fishing, or trapping, persons **\_?\_** years of age must carry on their person a driver's license or personal identification certificate issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety.
- A. 16
  - B. 17
  - C. 18
  - D. 21
- \_C\_ 3.** It is an offense Class **\_?\_** misdemeanor if a person while hunting kills or wounds a game bird or game animal and intentionally or knowingly fails to make a reasonable effort to retrieve the animal or bird and include it in the person's daily or seasonal bag limit.
- A. A
  - B. B
  - C. C
  - D. D
- \_B\_ 4.** Harassment of hunters, trappers, or anglers is punishable by a fine of \$200 to \$2,000 and / or **\_?\_** days in jail.
- A. 90
  - B. 180
  - C. 360
  - D. 720
- \_E\_ 5.** It is an offense for any person to enter property that is **\_?\_**.
- A. Fenced
  - B. Posted with a sign
  - C. Marked with purple paint
  - D. Both B & C
  - E. All of the above

\_B\_ 6. Hunter orange is required on public and private property.

- A. True
- B. False

\_A\_ 7. It is unlawful to possess a deer or any part of a deer that has been hit by a motor vehicle.

- A. True
- B. False

\_B\_ 8. State endorsements are sometimes called \_?\_.

- A. Licenses
- B. Stamps
- C. Tags
- D. None of the above

\_E\_ 9. It is unlawful to \_?\_.

- A. Hunt or fish without a valid license
- B. Use another person's license or tag to hunt or fish
- C. Let someone else hunt or fish with your license or tags
- D. Both A & B
- E. All of the above

\_C\_ 10. In fresh water, it is unlawful to fish with more than \_?\_ hooks on all devices combined.

- A. 10
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 150

\_B\_ 11. To measure a fish, you should place the fish on its side with the jaw open.

- A. True
- B. False

\_B\_ 12. It is lawful to use a game fish or a part there of as bait.

- A. True
- B. False

\_D\_ 13. Fishing by the use of hands only may be used to take \_?\_.

- A. Channel catfish
- B. Blue catfish
- C. Flathead catfish
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Wildlife Alliance for Youth**  
**State Wildlife and Recreation Management CDE**  
May 12, 2015  
Alazan WMA, Nacogdoches, Texas

**Question 6 – Fish & Game Laws**

Directions: Read each question carefully on this question sheet. Mark only on the scan sheet by filling in the bubble of the letter that corresponds to correct answer on this question sheet. Check your work to make sure all questions have been answered.

Resource: "2014-2015 Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD) Outdoor Annual Official Hunting & Fishing Regulations."

1. Law requires you to keep a harvested white-tailed deer's backstrap and \_\_\_\_\_ in an edible condition unless damaged, rotten, or infected at retrieval.
  - 1A. rib cage trimmings
  - 1B. neck trimmings
  - 1C. all 4 quarters (forequarters and hindquarters)
  - 1D. all of the above
  
2. The hunting license harvest log must be filled out immediately after tagging a pronghorn antelope.
  - 2A. True
  - 2B. False
  
3. It is an offense for any person to hunt property that is fenced, posted with a sign, or marked with \_\_\_\_\_ paint without express permission of the owner.
  - 3A. red
  - 3B. purple
  - 3C. blue
  - 3D. black
  
4. You are allowed to quarter a deer or antelope in a weekend camp **AND** tagging and proof-of-sex requirements no longer apply at that point.
  - 4A. True
  - 4B. False
  
5. Under Texas law, any one who is at least 21 years old does not have to have a hunting license or complete a hunter safety course to hunt feral hogs in Texas.
  - 5A. True
  - 5B. False
  
6. A fish caught in public water can be cleaned and filleted while \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6A. Still on the boat
  - 6B. still on the rock jetty
  - 6C. back on land
  - 6D. still on the pier
  - 6E. all of the above

-OVER-





**Wildlife Alliance for Youth**  
**State Wildlife and Recreation Management CDE**  
 May 12, 2015  
 Alazan WMA, Nacogdoches, Texas

**Scenario For Question 4 and Question 5**

The landowner of this property has removed all livestock from the ranch and is now working with a biologist to maintain and improve deer (species #1), turkey (species #2), and quail (species #3) habitat on areas like the flagged area from question 4.

The ranch is a mix of upland and bottomland areas, the uplands produce enough leaf litter fuel to burn, the bottomlands similar to the flagged area are always too green and wet to burn. He does not plan on bringing livestock back onto the property for at least 5 years. The biologist estimates that he has a 5:1 whitetail doe to buck ratio. There are very few turkeys and quail in the area and no open hunting season on them. Hogs are seen on a daily basis and rooting is evident.

There is a large river and associated creek/wetland system that flows year-round throughout the property. There are no areas more than a 1/2 mile from available water. The landowner's primary goal is to reduce competition from overly abundant and/or undesirable tree species to allow for more desirable shrubs, grasses, and forbs to grow.... While keeping the desirable species where possible and maintaining the area as native forestland. The manager is looking for guidance to improve or maintain overall habitat over the next 5 years for the species listed in the areas of his ranch that resemble the bottomland area that is flagged.

**Question 4 – Habitat Evaluation**

**Directions:** Evaluate the habitat in the designated area for the target species listed below. For Question 4, determine the year-round quality and quantity of food, cover, and water for each species and fill in the correct bubble (A) for Adequate, or (D) for Deficient for year-round food, cover and water that would support a population for each of the three species listed.

**Question 4 – Habitat Evaluation**

	Species #1	Species #2	Species #3
	Deer	Turkey	Quail
Food	A D	A D	A D
Cover	A D	A D	A D
Water	A D	A D	A D

**Question 5 – Habitat Management**

**Read the scenario above and from the list provided, select only those of the management practices needed to accomplish the goal for each species. Fill in the "N" bubble to the right of any practice not used. If the target species will require the management practice, fill in the "Y" under the species and beside the corresponding practice. Consider ONLY these practices.**

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Animal Damage         | Provide and Manage Water    |
| Population Management | Range Planting              |
| Brush Management      | Disking                     |
| Cropland Management   | Overseeding Legumes         |
| Food Plots            | Thin Timber                 |
| Grazing Management    | Retain Large Hardwoods      |
| Prescribed Burning    | Streamside Management Zones |

-More on back-