

MORPHOMETRIC DATA ---- LARGE AFRICAN PREDATORS

Date & time of activity	Date :	Time :			
Species	:	Sex :			
Physical location	:				
Grid Reference (GPS) WGS-84	:				
ID / Name / Code of specimen	:				
- Natural marks found	:				
- Artificial marks created	:				
Age (years, months, weeks)	(or a guesstimate)				
Body condition [use x]	Very GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	Very POOR
Coat condition [use x]	Very GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	Very POOR

BODY MEASUREMENTS (mm) [If inches are used, clearly indicate such items]

Body mass (kg) :					(estimated time lapsed since last meal = _____ hours)
Girth, chest :					Girth, abdominal :
Total length - head to tip of tail 1 :	Tail length 2 :		Tail circumference 3 :		
Head length (A ->B) 4 :	Head width 5 :		Rostrum width upper canines 6 :		
Legs/feet - length 7	LFront :	RFront :	LHind :	RHind :	
- circumference 8	LFront :	RFront :			
Paws - length (without claws)	LFront :	RFront :	LHind :	RHind :	
- width	LFront :	RFront :	LHind :	RHind :	
Canines - length 9	LUpper :	RUpper :	LLower :	RLower :	
- diameter (longer) 10	LUpper :	RUpper :	LLower :	RLower :	
- diameter (shorter) 11	LUpper :	RUpper :	LLower :	RLower :	
- Wear & Colour					
Testis - length	Left :	Right :			
- diameter [Ø]	Left :	Right :			
Reproductive stage (females)	Dry	Pregnant	Lactating	Pairs of teats :	
Offspring (number & age)	Female :	Male :	Sex not known :		
Mane - male lion 13 (length & extent of cover on body) [see footnote 13 below for items 1-8]	1 Top line	2 Between ears	3 Base of neck	4 Side(s) of neck	5 Breast bone
	6 Belly	7 Along top line	8 Covering of front limb/shoulder		
	a - mane stops before limb/shoulder :				
	p - mane extends backward over limb/shoulder :				
Photographic records (ID)					

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

Blood		Faeces	
Hair		Semen	
Milk / colostrum		Other tissue	

- 1 Along the curves: most anterior point of skull (A in 4) to end of tail vertebrae / Lions - to bony tip of tail, excluding distal tail tuft.
- 2 From proximal base of the tail to the end of the tail vertebrae / Lions - to bony tip of tail, excluding distal tail tuft.
- 3 Circumference of the tail at its proximal base end.
- 4 The direct line between A and B:
A - Prosthion (the most anterior point of the skull) / B - Inion (the most posterior point of the skull).
- 5 The distance between zygions: the most outer points of zygomatic arches.
- 6 The greatest breadth or width of the rostrum just above the upper canine alveoli.
- 7 Front leg - from the elbow to the tip of the longest digit (without claw).
Hind foot - from the heel to the tip of the longest digit (without claw).
- 8 At thickest proximal part of the front leg (below the elbow).
- 9 Length or height of canine from the unbroken tip to its base at the gum (Upper - maxillary canine / Lower - mandibular canine).
- 10 Anteroposterior (or longer) diameter of the canine at its base on the gum.
- 11 Mediolateral (or shorter) diameter of the canine at its base on the gum.
- 12 D - deciduous (milk) teeth / P - permanent teeth (indicate in each column if different).
- 13 1 Top line - dorsal line, halfway between head and shoulders; 2 Between ears - at point B of skull (see 4 above);
3 Base of neck - Ventral base of neck; 4 Sides of neck - either lateral side of the neck;
5 Breast bone - ventral spot on sternum between front legs; 6 Belly - ventral spot between two anterior teats;
7 Along top line - distance from B (back of skull) to the furthest point where growth of the mane stops along the back of the lion;
8 Covering of front limb/shoulder - distance from shoulder joint (between humerus and scapula) - anterior (a) or posterior (p)



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