

GRAND SLAM CLUB/OVIS

Trophy Types Report



CAPRA SPECIES

Alpine Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra rupicapra*)

Location:

Indigenous Alpine chamois are found in the Alps of southeastern France, northern Italy, Switzerland, southwestern Germany, western Austria and Slovenia. They have also been introduced in a number of places in France, Italy, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is around 30 inches and generally weighs less than 100 pounds. Summer coat is light brown. Winter coat is very dark brown to black, contrasting sharply with white areas of head, throat and rump, and with a dark facial mask very pronounced. Status is abundant.

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*)

Location:

Free-ranging populations in Italy, and also in Switzerland, Austria and adjacent parts of France, Germany, and Slovenia. Once again numerous in some areas, with the largest population in Switzerland.

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is 30-34 inches and weighs about 225-275 pounds. Females are smaller. The Alpine ibex is a stocky animal, darker in color than other ibex. Males have a small beard and large, impressive horns that are shorter, thicker and straighter than those of other ibex. Females have very small horns and no beard.

Altay Ibex (*Capra sibirica sibirica*)

Location:

Predominantly in the Altay mountains of Mongolia. However, there is a small population over the border of Mongolia in Russia.

Description:

A large ibex, and is strong and agile. Color is variable, but generally in summer it is light brown with a darker dorsal stripe, and dark legs. Winter coat is darker and the dorsal stripe and dark coloring is a blackish brown. The male's horns are large and impressive with older animals horns curving dramatically near the end. Horns are relatively flat on the front surface and have well-defined cross ridges or knobs.

American Mountain Goat (*Oreamnos americanus*)

Location:

The high mountain ranges of northwestern North America, from southern Alaska southward through the Coast Mountains of British Columbia to the Cascades of Washington, and in the Rockies of British Columbia, Alberta, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. There are also limited populations in the Yukon, and in the Mackenzie Mountains of the Northwest Territories. Has been introduced on Kodiak, Baranof and Chichagof islands in Alaska; on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington; in northeastern Oregon; in several areas in Montana; in the Black Hills of South Dakota; and in several ranges in Colorado.

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is 35-40 inches and can weigh up to 300 pounds. Females are slightly smaller than males. 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.

Anatolian Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra asiatica*)

Location:

Northern and eastern parts of Anatolia (Asian Turkey).

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is around 30 inches and weighs less than 100 pounds. General color is dark brown to black. Underparts are pale, rump is white. Throat, lower jaw, and front of face are white, and there are dark stripes across the eyes to the muzzle. Horns are generally not as heavy and long as some of the other chamois subspecies.

Astor Markhor (*Capra falconeri falconeri*)

Location:

The Gilgit region of northern Pakistan on the slopes of Nanga parbat and along the Indus River and its tributaries, among them the Gilgit, Astor and Hunza rivers. Along both banks of the Indus from Jalkot upstream to about Tungas near Skardu. Along the Gilgit as far upstream as Gakuch. Along the Astor as far as the Parashing Valley. Along the Hunza as far as Chalt.

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is as much as 42 inches and weighs about 200-225 pounds. A large markhor. This is the typical race from which the species was first described. The coat is long and coarse in winter, though with very little underwool, and is much shorter in summer. The male's ruff is long and flowing. Typically, the horns of the Astor markhor flare very widely just above the base and have one to 1-1/2 twists, with the first turn being very large. They are massive and spectacular, though usually not as long as those of the Kashmir markhor. Most horns within the distribution range of the Astor markhor are of this type; however, horns of the Kashmir type with less flare and more twists are also seen.

Balkan Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*)

Location:

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).

Description:

Somewhat larger than the Alpine chamois, with longer horns.

Beceite Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica hispanica*)

Location:

Mountains of Beceite and Tortosa in northeastern Spain.

Description:

Generally, this is the largest of the Spanish ibex and typically, the horns are the widest as well. 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. While this is the typical Beceite horn conformation, other horn shapes may be found in this region and even in the same herd.

Bezoar Ibex (*Capra aegagrus aegagrus*)

Location:

Anatolia (Asian Turkey), northeastern Iraq, most of Iran and adjoining western Afghanistan. Also, in the eastern Caucasus (where it is said to be rare) and extreme southern Turkmenistan. Its range overlaps that of the east Caucasian tur in the Caucasus, although the tur is at higher elevations. Boundaries with the Sindh ibex to the east are unclear.

Description:

This goat generally weighs less than 200 pounds. The bezoar is a beautiful animal with its blackish-brown markings contrasting dramatically with the lighter body color. Summer coat is a lighter reddish-brown color. The chin beard is long and black. Callouses develop on the knees and sometimes on the chest. Males have large horns and there is a distinct front edge which forms a keel for some distance, above which are bold, sharp-edged, widely separated knobs.

Bukharan Markhor (*Capra falconeri heptneri*)

Location:

Formerly in most of the mountains along the north banks of the upper Amu Darya and Pyandzh rivers from Turkmenistan to Tajikistan. Now reduced to scattered populations in the Kugitang range of extreme eastern Turkmenistan and south-eastern Uzbekistan, in the area between the Pyandzh and Vakhsh rivers in southwestern Tajikistan, and in the northwestern part of the Darwaz Peninsula of northeastern Afghanistan near the Tajik border.

Description:

The horns are relatively straight and in the form of a bold, tight corkscrew. This subspecies is the one commonly seen in zoos and game parks worldwide.

Cantabrian Chamois (*Rupicapra pyrenaica parva*)

Location:

Cantabrian Mountains of northwestern Spain.

Description:

This is the smallest of the chamois with an adult male weighing less than 75 pounds. It also has the lightest coloration. The summer coat is reddish, turning brown in winter. Underparts are pale. Rump, throat, lower jaw and front of face are yellowish. Horns are considerably smaller on average than the Pyrenean chamois.

Carpathian Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra carpatica*)

Location:

Romania, in the Carpathian Mountains and Transylvania Alps.

Description:

The largest chamois with the longest horns.

Caucasian Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra caucasica*)

Location:

The Caucasus Mountains of Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, and also in the Lesser Caucasus of southwestern Georgia near the Turkish border.

Description:

Similar to the Alpine chamois but somewhat smaller, with relatively short, stout horns.

Chiltan Wild Goat (*Capra falconeri jerdoni* x *Capra aegagrus blythi*)

Location:

In the early 1970s there were four or five populations in the Chiltan, Murdar, Koh-i-Maran, and Koh-i-Gishk ranges south of Quetta, Pakistan. By 1975, uncontrolled hunting by locals had reduced these to one population of about 170 animals in what is now Hazarganji-Chiltan National Park. Given protection within the park, the numbers increased to 480 by 1990.

Description:

A naturally occurring hybrid between the Sulaiman Markhor and the Sindh Ibex. Characteristics from both animals can be found in any particular individual. As would be expected, there are some which have a distinct markhor look and others with an ibex look and anything in between. Permits have not been available for several years and since almost all remaining are in the park and protected, permits are not expected to be issued anytime in the foreseeable future.

Dagestan (Eastern) Tur (*Capra cylindricornis*)

Location:

Russia, Azerbaijan

Description:

This animal is not a sheep but a goat (ibex type). However, the horns resemble the blue sheep enough to have interested sheep hunters for a long time. The Ovis World Slam includes this tur for that reason, among others. It also counts toward the Capra World Slam.

Gobi Ibex (*Capra sibirica hagenbecki*)

Location:

Gobi desert of Mongolia and China

Description:

General color is light brown but dark markings including a dorsal stripe are not uncommon. The horns are usually shorter and slimmer than those of the Altay ibex, but the cross ridges are often larger and closer together.

Goral (*Naemorhedus goral*)

Location:

The southern side of the Himalayan Range from Kashmir and Punjab eastward to Bhutan.

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is 23-28 inches and weighs about 48-77 pounds. Somewhat resembles a serow, differing by its smaller size, shorter horns, lack of facial glands, and certain details of the skull. Stocky and goatlike in build, with strong, stout legs, a somewhat arched back and a concave facial profile. The hair is coarse and shaggy, overlying a short, woolly undercoat. In males, there is a slight crest of hairs along the back of the neck. The tail is short and bushy. Both sexes grow horns of similar length, but the female's are thinner.

Gredos Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica victoriae*)

Location:

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

Description:

After the Beceite ibex, the Gredos ibex is the next largest and has the next largest horns. The horns typically grow up, then out and around before eventually turning up. Horn thickness decreases progressively from dipping around 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.

Himalayan Ibex (*Capra sibirica hemalayanus*)

Location:

Both sides of the western Himalayas from Chitral in Pakistan, eastward to Leh and the upper Shyok River in Ladakh, and southeastward to the upper Sutlej River in northern India.

Description:

A big ibex of near 200 pounds. Coat is thick and woolly in winter, being shed in early summer. Color ranges from pale brown to dark brown, with a darker dorsal stripe.

Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*)

Location:

A narrow strip along the southern flanks of the Himalaya from about Banihal Pass in the Pir Panjal Range of northern India eastward to Bhutan. Penetrates the main Himalayan Range only in some of the large gorges.

Description:

This goat's shoulder height is 36-40 inches and weighs about 180-200 pounds, sometimes more. 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 color varies, but in most cases is a dark reddish-brown with a yellowish mane and a dark, sometimes indistinct, dorsal stripe. The face is always dark brown. The horns (both sexes) are short, stout, laterally compressed, keeled in front and curved backward to a tapered point.

Kabul Markhor (*Capra falconeri megaceros*)

Location:

Formerly from the vicinity of Kabul, Afghanistan, eastward to the Indus River south of Saidu, Pakistan, and southward in Pakistan to the Gumal River. Within this area the distribution was highly discontinuous, due partly to the erratic location of suitable cliffs and massifs and partly to local subsistence hunting and competition from domestic livestock. In 1978, it survived in Afghanistan only in the Kabul Gorge and the Kohi Safi area of Kapissa province, and in isolated pockets in between. As of 1987 in Pakistan, it was still found in the Safed Koh range, the areas near Mardan and Sheikh Buddin, and possibly between Pezu and the Gumal River.

Description:

The Kabul markhor is larger in horn and body and has a longer neck ruff than most Sulaiman markhors. Its horns are intermediate between those of the Kashmir and Sulaiman races, forming a cline from the moderate flare of the former to the straight, tight twist of the latter. Typically, Kabul horns are straight, with up to three complete spiral turns in an open twist, however, Kashmir-type horns with a degree of flare are occasionally found within its distribution range as well. In colonial times it was customary to measure these horns in a straight line; however, SCI measures them around the curve along the keel that begins at the back of the base.

Kashmir Markhor (*Capra falconeri cashmiriensis*)

Location:

Afghanistan: Laghman Province and the Bashgul River area. Pakistan: Chitral District, along the Kunar River from Shogore to Arandu on the west bank and to Drosh on the east bank, and up its tributary the matuj River as far as Barenis; Dir District, along the upper Panjkora river; and Swat District on the cliffs east of Mankial. India: The Shamsberi, Kaj-i-Nag, and Pir Panjal ranges.

Description:

A large markhor with massive horns that usually are the longest of the species. The coat and ruff are similar to those of the Astor race. Typically, Kashmir markhor horns have slight to moderate flare with 2-3 spiral twists. Most horns within its distribution range are of this type; however, straighter horns of the kabul type have occurred in the Chitral District.

Kuban (Western) Tur (*Capra caucasica dinniki*)

Location:

Russia

Description:

The Western tur is generally accepted as any animal living west of Mt. El'brus in the Caucasus Mts.

Mid-Asian Ibex (*Capra sibirica alaiana*)

Location:

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

Description:

This subspecies can be the largest in size and grow the largest horns. Males can weigh well over 200 pounds. Its coloration is very different from that of the Altay and Gobi ibexes. In winter coat, most adult males are a cinnamon-brown color of varying intensity.

Mid-Caucasian Tur (*Capra caucasica caucasica*)

Location:

Russia

Description:

The Mid-Caucasian tur is considered to be found east of Mt. El'brus and west of the Republic of North Osetiya, solely within the Republic of Kabardino-Balkariya. This animal is a true naturally-occurring cross between the Dagestan (Eastern) and Kuban (Western) tur. The horns of some animals tend to look almost exactly like either the Eastern or Western tur, while most exhibit horn characteristics of both.

New Zealand Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)

Location:

New Zealand

Description:

See description for Alpine chamois.

New Zealand Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*)

Location:

The South Island of New Zealand. Tahr are found on private properties on both South and North islands.

Description:

See description for Himalayan tahr.

Nubian Ibex (*Capra nubiana*)

Location:

Found in the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt, and in Israel, southwestern Jordan, and the Arabian Peninsula. Formerly also in Lebanon and Syria, but no longer occurs there. Outside Asia, it is found in the Red Sea Hills of Egypt and Sudan, and in northern Eritrea.

Description:

Smaller and more lightly built than other true ibexes, and with more slender horns. Color is light brown with a dark dorsal stripe. Legs have conspicuous black-and-white markings. Beard is long and dark. The Nubian ibex is distinguished from Asian and Alpine ibexes by its narrower horns with their rounded outer edges. Asian specimens of Nubian ibex are somewhat smaller than those from Africa, and have shorter, thinner horns.

Pyrenean Chamois (*Rupicapra pyrenaica pyrenaica*)

Location:

Pyrenees Mountains of northeastern Spain and southern France

Description:

Larger and darker than the Cantabrian chamois, with longer, thicker horns.

Ronda Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica hispanica*)

Location:

Ronda Mountains in extreme southern Spain.

Description:

The smallest of the Spanish ibex with the smallest horns.

Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*)

Location:

The Himalayan region, central and southern China, Indochina, and Sumatra.

Description:

The Serow is a goat and resembles the Goral but much larger in body size. Females are about the same sizes as males, but appear less bulky in body and have slightly smaller horns. It is difficult to differentiate the sexes. It has a stout but rather long-legged build, a large head and a long face. The coat is coarse and shaggy. The upper parts are usually gray or black, shading into rusty red, with the mane varying from white to black and the underparts whitish.

Sindh Ibex (*Capra aegagrus blythi*)

Location:

Pakistan, Afghanistan and possibly a small portion in extreme southeastern Iran.

Description:

Very similar to the Bezoar ibex but considerably smaller with smaller horns as well.

Southeastern Spanish Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica hispanica*)

Location:

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

Description:

Similar to the Ronda ibex but usually having considerably large horns.

Sulaiman Markhor (*Capra falconeri jerdoni*)

Location:

Pakistan, south of the Gumal River, mainly in the Sulaiman range and the Torghar hills of the Toba-Kakar range (District Zhob), and in the Takatu Hills (District Quetta).

Description:

A smaller markhor with a comparatively short body. The horns are straight, forming two to three complete spiral turns that can have either a tight twist resembling a corkscrew or a more open twist. Mature Sulaiman markhor females have 6-7 inch horns showing one twist.