



# TROPHY FIELD CARE GUIDE

WILDLIFE REVOLUTIONS

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### BY WILDLIFE REVOLUTIONS

Proper field care is essential to having a great taxidermy mount. By handling your animal properly in the field you can help prevent common issues like hair slippage, not enough cape, irreversible damage, or even worse, losing your cape to bacteria or heat damage. After the animal has been killed bacteria begins to immediately attack the cape. Warmer temperatures can also speed up the process, making it even more important to take care of your cape as soon as possible.

At Wildlife Revolutions we want you to have the best quality mount possible, and that all starts in the field. This guide covers the following proper field care techniques to help ensure your cape remains in pristine condition.

*\*First and foremost, always use extreme caution when handling animals. There are many diseases that can be transmitted from wild game to humans and it is important to take the proper steps to ensure your health and safety. Using rubber or latex gloves and thoroughly washing hands afterward will help protect you from diseases.*

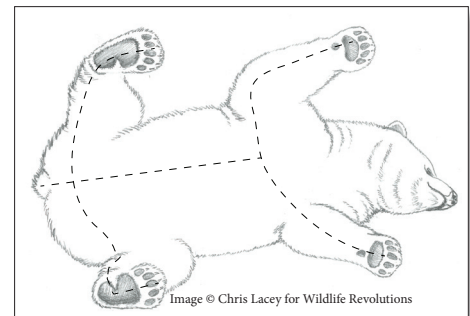
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## SKINNING LIFE-SIZE BIG GAME

The ventral and dorsal cuts are the two most popular skinning methods for large life size animals.

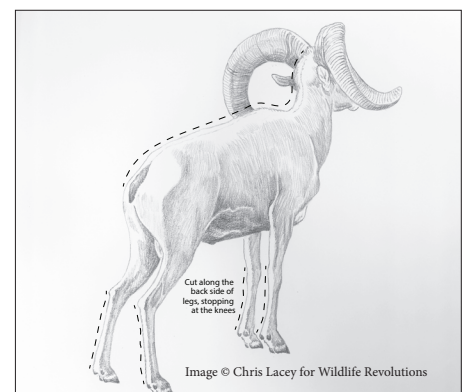
### ***The Ventral Cut***

The ventral cut is used for rug mounts and life-size mounts. Follow the diagram to make the cuts shown. Cut the feet and head free and pull the skin from the carcass. After the cape is removed it should be taken to Wildlife Revolutions or frozen as soon as possible.



### ***The Dorsal Cut***

The dorsal cut method is most commonly used with sheep and mountain goat and can be very difficult to do correctly if you have never done it before. If you would like more information on dorsal cuts prior to your hunt, please contact us and we'd be happy to give you additional tips and information.



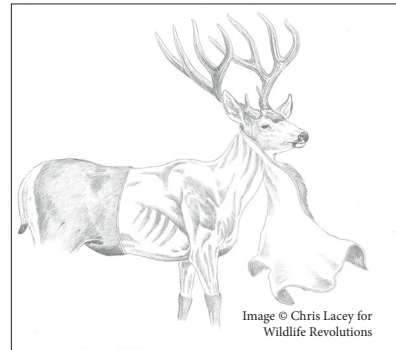
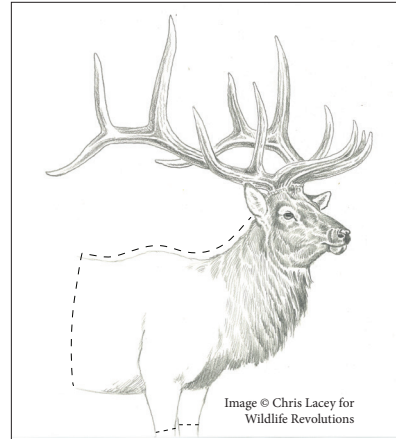
## CAPING FOR A SHOULDER MOUNT

Using a sharp knife, cut the hide circling the torso behind the shoulder at the midway point of the animal's body behind the front legs. From the cut on the torso, cut straight up the back of the neck stopping at the head/neck joint. Cut the skin around the legs just above the knees.

Skin the cape forward to expose the head/neck joint. Cut the head from the animal about 2-3 inches below the head/neck joint. After the cape is removed it should be taken to Wildlife Revolutions or frozen as soon as possible. We can cut excess hide during the taxidermy process, but we can't add what's not there.

### IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER:

- When caping out your trophy, it's important to never cut the neck or brisket. This will prevent irreversible damage to the cape.
- Wash off blood on the hide using water or snow as quickly as possible to prevent staining.
- Do not drag the animal. This will prevent hair slippage, cuts, and holes.



### QUICK TIPS

1. Remove the cape from the animal and cool it as quickly as possible. This is especially important with antelope. Bacteria will immediately begin to break down the cape. Warmer temperatures speed up the process, making it even more important to take care of your cape quickl
2. When in doubt, keep more than enough. As taxidermists, we continually receive capes that are too short. Always keep more than you think might be necessary and let us cut it shorter if needed. (The brisket is usually the area that is cut too short).
3. If you're not sure if you want to do a life size, pedestal or shoulder mount, keep the whole cape.
4. Don't salt your cape. Leave that up to us. Just keep it as cool as possible until you can drop it off.
5. Always provide the appropriate tags. Wildlife Revolutions cannot accept or work on any animals without appropriate tag information.

Contact us if you have any questions regarding field care.  
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