

Note: If you have any problems or questions before or after you leave on your adventure of a lifetime call me (732-449-5950) and I will be able to help you. This page contains instructions and detailed information to help you field-prepare your specimen and insure a successful mount. NOTE: Before you begin, determine the type of mount you want. If you are unsure, proceed for a life-size mount.

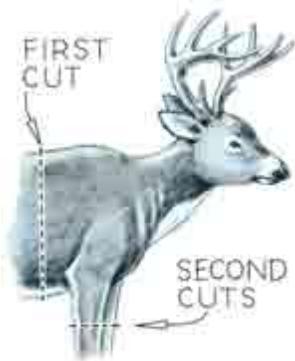
If any of you guys and gals that are going hunting and are thinking of getting it mounted please take a small tape measure with you. Who ever will mount your game would love to have the four (4) measurements so they can order the right size form, they are:

1. From the end of the nose, to the inside corner of the eye.
2. From the end of the nose to the base of the tail.
3. The circumference at the belly.
4. And the last measurement would be the circumference of the neck behind the ears.

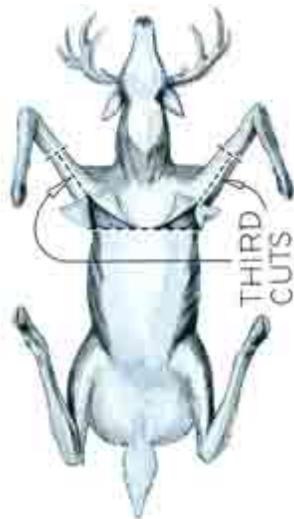
MAMMALS

SHOUDER MOUNT

1. Cut the skin around the middle of the animal.



2. Then ring the legs and cut up the back side of the legs
3. Cut along the back side of the front legs to incision A. and cut off the legs at the knee.



4. Roll the skin down the neck and leave about 2 in. of meat, then severe neck and you are done with the capping part



NOTE: Do not cut into the brisket area. Cut the skin plenty long - we can cut off any extra.

LIFESIZE MOUNT

1. (Incision A) Beginning at mid-chest cut a straight line down the belly, stopping a few inches from the anal opening. Avoid cutting through the penis and scrotum.
2. (Incision B) From the heel of the pad of the rear foot, following the back of the leg, make a cut to where incision A ended. Repeat on opposite leg.
3. (Incision C) Following inside the front leg, from the middle of the pad, to the middle of the chest, make the final incision. Repeat on opposite leg.

RUG MOUNT

Use the same skinning procedures as for a life-size mount except:

- Continue incision A to the anal opening.
- Connect incision B to A at the anal opening.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Notes

- All trophies must be properly skinned & salted or frozen immediately to inhibit bacteria growth.
- Measurements of your trophy are helpful (nose to eye, nose to tail, and circumference of belly).
- All incisions should be made as straight as possible.
- Make all incisions from under the skin up through the hair to avoid cutting the hair. After all incisions are made pull and cut the skin loose from the carcass.
- Remove the skin from the carcass to the base of the skull.
- Sever the neck meat from the base of the skull.
- Sever the tailbone from the carcass, leaving it inside the skin.

At this point the skin is now ready to be frozen, with the head, tail, paws/hoofs inside. If a freezer is not available, see Fleshing and Salting.

Skin the Paw/Hoof

The paws/hoof must be skinned out to the last knuckle of each toe, leaving the claw/hoof connected

to the skin.

Skin the Head

Do this by carefully cutting the skin away from the skull.

- The ear butts must be cut off very close to the skull.
- Be especially careful not to cut the skin around the eyes and tear duct areas.
- The lip skin should be cut very close to the gums.
- Leave some nose cartilage on the skin and you will be finished skinning.

The skin is now ready to be frozen or, if a freezer is not available., see Fleshing and Salting.

Skin the Tail

- Make an incision on the bottom side of the tail.
- PUSH the skin from the bone - DO NOT PULL THE SKIN OFF.

Removing Antlers

- Skin the head first.
- Saw through the back of the skull through the eye sockets.
- Remove all flesh, membrane, etc. and allow it to dry.
- The horns are then ready to ship to us.
- If your antlers/horns are in velvet, Contact Us for further instruction.

Fleshing and Salting

A temporary way of preserving your trophy is by fleshing and salting the skin. This process should not be done unless you are sure of what you are doing.

- The entire skin must have all fat, flesh, and membrane removed from it.
- The ears must be turned inside out - separating the cartilage from the back ear skin.
- Eyes and lips must also be turned, removing all flesh.
- Rub generous amounts of non-iodized granulated salt (available at farm feed stores) into the flesh side of the skin. It is very important in this step to not miss any areas.
- Roll the skin up overnight allowing it to drain.
- The next day, shake off the old salt and apply new salt.
- When no more moisture is present (approximately one week), the skin can be shipped to us.

NOTE: Do not use rock salt. The salt will remove moisture from the skin so be prepared for this mess also, do not salt and then freeze this could ruin your skin.

FREEZING YOUR TROPHY when capping or skinning can not be done.

Once any trophy is taken it must be frozen immediately. Place your trophy in a plastic bag and allow it to freeze until frozen completely through. Your trophy is then ready to ship.

BIRDS

Birds are best frozen whole. Birds can be frozen with their head tucked under one wing. Try to remove any blood before you freeze the bird. Put something absorbent in the mouth so fluids do not leak on to the plumage. With a Turkey an incision can be made from the end of the breast to the vent and then remove the guts, this will allow the taxidermist to save the meat for you if it is brought in fresh. If available, on smaller birds, slip the bird into the leg of a nylon stocking headfirst. This will keep all the feathers in a natural position. If this is not possible, Contact Us for other instruction, just don't bend or break the feather shafts. In my shop if you shoot a migratory bird I need your hunting license number, any some info for the federal paper work.

FISH

Fish are best frozen whole and damp.

NOTE: There is a growing interest in catch-and-release fishing. Because of this Wildlife Taxidermy by Richard G. Santomauro is offering beautiful Reproduction Fish Mounts. All we need to know is a length and girth measurement and you can release your fish alive, for someone else to enjoy!

SMALL MAMMALS

Small mammals can be frozen whole (fox or smaller). Larger mammals should be first skinned. (See Skinning Instructions)