

Identifying a legal muskox

For more muskox hunting tips visit:
<http://hunt.alaska.gov>



Fig. 1

2-year-old bulls in spring



Fig. 2

2-year-old bull in spring (left)
 3-year-old bull in spring (right)



Fig. 3

3-year-old bull develops large
 horn boss by fall



Mature bull

Fig. 4



Mature cow

Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Bull muskox horn characteristics:

- Young bulls have larger horn mass than cows, but incomplete growth of a horn boss.
(Figs. 1 & 2)
- By fall, 3-year-old bulls have a thin, but developed horn boss.
(Fig. 3)
- Mature bulls (4-years-old and older) develop a thick horn boss at the base of each horn. **(Fig. 4)**
- All bulls have horns that are thicker and more massive than cows.
(Figs. 4 & 5)
- Black horn tips can be found on bulls.

Cow muskox horn characteristics:

- Cows do not have a horn boss at any age. Mature cows (4-years-old and older) have horn bases that are small, dark, and visible. **(Fig. 5)**
- Cow horn diameter is smaller and less massive than bulls. From a distance, the length of the hook may be similar to bull horns.
- Young cows have incomplete growth of horn bases and considerable white hair between the horns.
- Black horn tips can be found on cows.

How many animals do you see in Fig. 6?

- Know what is behind your target before you shoot.
- Muskox cluster together as herd animals making separate individuals hard to see.
- Calves, yearlings, and 2-year-olds often stand behind larger animals for protection.
- Take your time! The group will eventually disperse giving you a clear shot.

Trophy destruction required for Unit 22 & 23 subsistence hunts. See permit for details. →



Photos courtesy of:

Fig. 1, 3 & 4: Claudia Ihl
 Fig. 2: Peter Bente
 Fig. 5: Sue Steinacher
 Fig. 6: Patrick Jones