



First, we would write down the weight of the boar (in pounds). Next, we would measure the circumference of each tusk at the base and add both tusk circumferences together. Last, we would add the length of each bottom tusk together (in inches) and multiply that number by 50. By adding these three numbers together we come up with the **WWT** score. It's that simple! For the boar we just scored, the formula should look like this:

$$\begin{aligned} W + C + (T \times 50) &= \mathbf{WWT} \text{ Score} \\ 310 + 4 + (4 \times 50) &= \mathbf{WWT} \text{ Score} \\ 310 + 4 + 200 &= 514 \end{aligned}$$

This boar scored a 514. Now to classify the boar into the “Tusk” or “Weight” category, just look at which score was greater before you added the two together. This particular boar obviously had a greater W score so his final score would be 514W. This places the boar in the “Weight” category. The tusk circumference does not play a factor in whether the boar is placed in the “Tusk” or “Weight” category.

Let's score a boar that weighs 240 pounds but has a total of 5.5 inches of bottom tusk and a total of 6 inches of tusk circumference. Using the **WWT** formula we get:

$$240 + 6 + 275 = 521$$

This boar's greater score came from the tusk measurement, so his final score would be 521T.

The W and T classes allow for all boars to be ranked by their greater physical characteristics. It equalizes the differences in physical attributes caused by differences in genetics, environment, and nutrition. Much like Boone and Crockett uses typical and non-typical classes to separate genetic differences; the **WWT** system uses the “Weight” and “Tusk” classes to separate genetically different boars for fair ranking purposes. The circumference is figured into the equation to be used as a tie breaker in close scoring situations.

We will make a comparison to illustrate how two boars with the same **WWT** score differ from the W and T classes. Both of these hypothetical boars scored a 706, each in their respective class.

