Propeller Wound Measurements

SL (Straight Length): Start numbering wounds anterior to posterior (head to tail) (Figure 1). For each wound, measure from end to end in a straight line using small straight calipers or straight flexible ruler.

Depth: Using the straight flexible ruler, insert the ruler into the wound until it cannot go any further. Measure the *maximum* depth found along each wound. If the wound goes through the entire turtle, the depth is the maximum body depth at the site of the wound (from the carapace to the plastron).

Distance: Measure the distance between each wound from the midline of each wound (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Straight Length Measurements

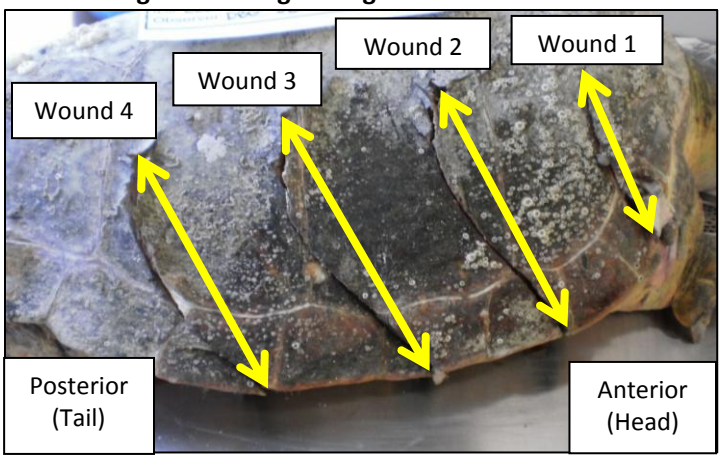
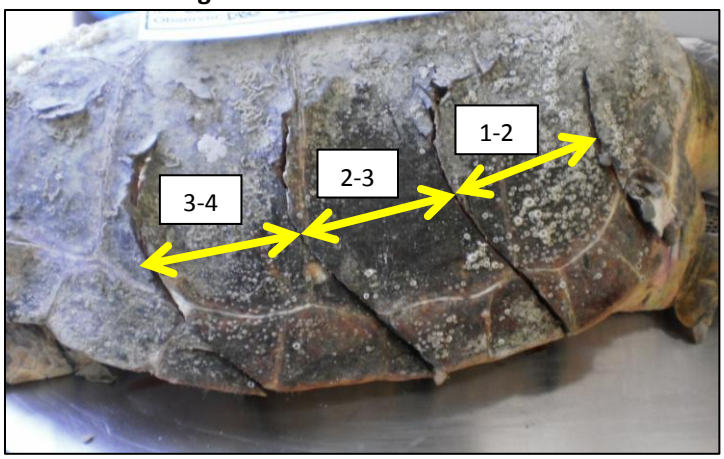


Figure 2: Distance Measurements



Skeg/Rudder Wound: This wound appears as a single slicing wound perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the parallel slicing wounds associated with the propeller. The skeg/rudder wound is generally found at or near the centerline of the prop wounds. See figure 3 for an illustration of a propeller and skeg on a motor.

SL: Measure the length of the skeg/rudder wound using the small straight calipers or straight flexible ruler (Figure 4).

Depth: Using the same method as the propeller wounds, insert the white flexible ruler into the wound and record the maximum depth found.

Figure 3: Propeller and Skeg Illustration

Figure 4: Skeg/Rudder Wound Straight Length Measurements