

SASQUATCH QUANTIFICATION

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The objective of this paper is to simply quantify what we know about *a sasquatch* and compare it to a human and a gorilla. The words “a sasquatch” are in italics because we only have proper images of one sasquatch on record for determining statistics. Nevertheless, for our purposes one is enough, given it appears representative of the species.

The calculations on this sasquatch and equivalent human that I have used were performed by Jeff Glickman, a forensic scientist (*Toward a Resolution of the Bigfoot Phenomenon*, 1998). I believe the credibility is beyond question. We naturally have proper information and images on normal humans and gorillas, so a reasonable comparison can be made.

It is important to note that what is presented is not associated with inter-membral calculations. I am simply comparing the size/length of the head, limbs and feet for the three species mentioned. I am aware that there are considerable differences in the configuration of the hands and feet of these species, but have no way of taking this into account. One needs to evaluate this on a subjective basis (see chart on the right).

We now know that DNA is the “blueprint” for creating an organism. Evolution is the architect and a blueprint (called a template) is created to achieve a specific goal. Obviously, DNA has tolerances, so while two or more organism of the same type/species might differ in appearance their DNA does not change. The question I pose in this paper is whether or not there is enough difference between a sasquatch and a human to result in different DNA. For certain, the difference was enough for the chimpanzee and the gorilla, our closest “relatives” so to speak.

Scientifically, we don’t know a lot about sasquatch. Other than footprints, essentially all we have to create a viable comparison with humans is the proportions of the sasquatch head, arms, legs and feet.

The results I provide indicate significant

similarities and differences, which are summarized as follows:

1. The sasquatch and a human share a 66% similarity as to the size of head, arms, legs and feet. There is a 34% difference.
2. The sasquatch and a gorilla share a 95% similarity as to the size of head, arms, legs and feet. There is a 5% difference.
3. The gorilla and a human share a 69% similarity as to the size of head, arms, legs and feet. There is a 31% difference.

CONCLUSION: In this context the sasquatch is much closer to a gorilla than to a human. Although marginal, a human is closer to a gorilla than to a sasquatch.

I have pointed out in previous papers that DNA does not differentiate human beings who are significantly different in physical appearance. I used the example of a pygmy and Andre the Giant. Nevertheless the PROPORTIONS of their heads, limbs and feet to their body height would be the same, or very close; obviously too close to result in a DNA difference.

Certainly, if this analysis provides additional insights as to the question of sasquatch “nature” (human or non-human) then a good question might be why in the last nearly 20 years has it not been done before? My first and hopeful answer is, we just never thought of it. My next thought is that this type of analysis is somewhat tiresome and certain software/expertise is needed; as a result nobody got around to it. My last thought is that what I present is not scientifically justified.

Whatever the case, here are the facts as I have determined. In the past, witness testimony as to the “humanness” of sasquatch put me in the “it’s human” camp. Now I am somewhat less comfortable with this stand.

US National Library of Medicine

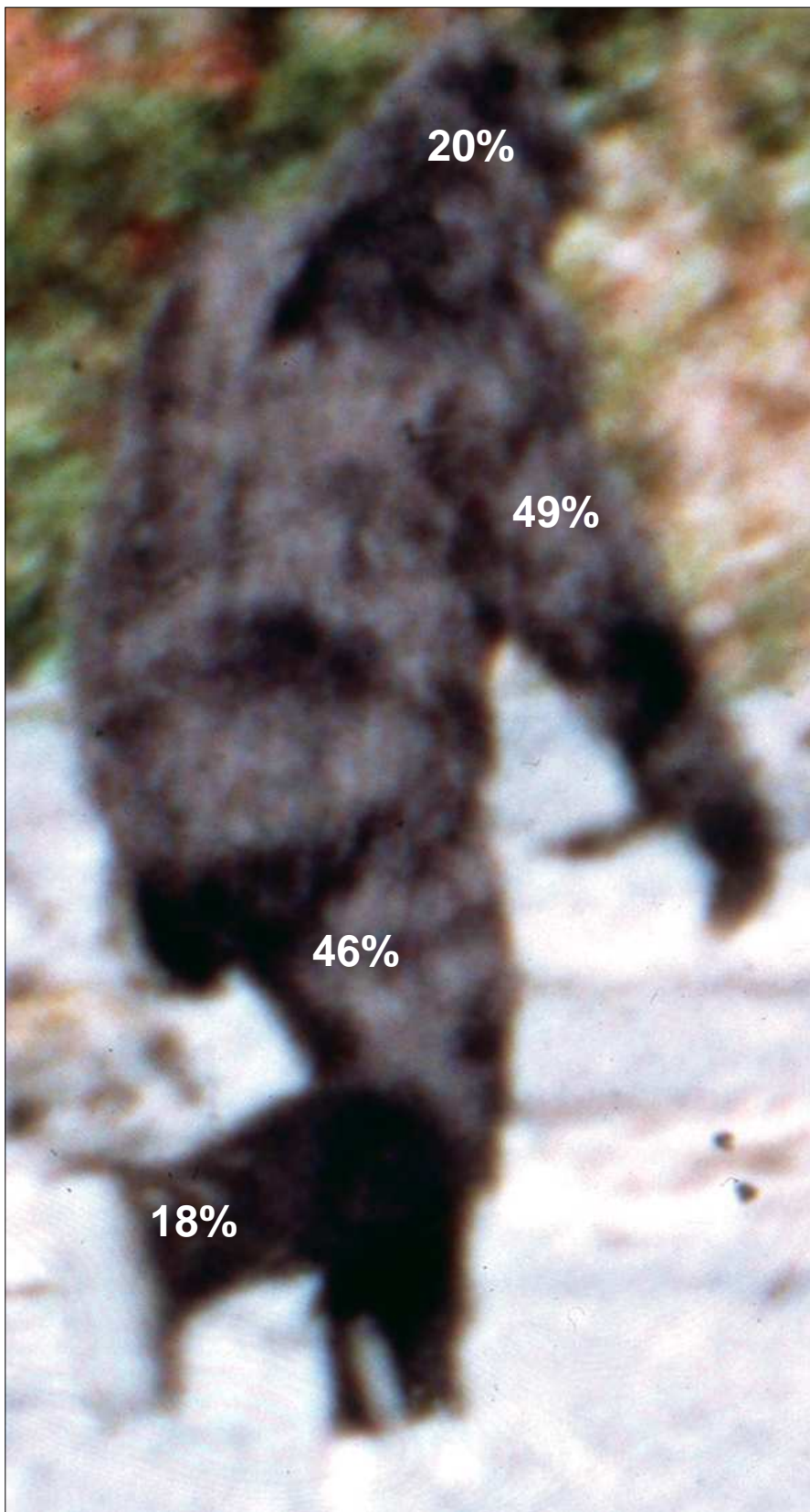
The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases, and more than 99 percent of those bases are the same in all people. The order, or sequence, of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism, similar to the way in which letters of the alphabet appear in a certain order to form words and sentences.

Genetics Home Reference
<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/primer/basics/dna>

HANDS AND FEET



SASQUATCH TEMPLATE - PERCENTAGE OF HEAD, ARMS, LEGS AND FEET TO BODY HEIGHT



HUMAN	GORILLA
14%	17-19% AV 18.03%
44%	49-54% AV 51.43%
53%	40-44% AV 42.24%
16%	19-21% AV 20%

SASQUATCH:
Based on a sasquatch walking height of 87.5 inches.

HEAD	20.0%
ARMS	49.1%
LEGS	45.7%
FEET	18.3%

HUMAN: Based on a human walking height of 87.5 inches

HEAD	14.3%
ARMS	44.0%
LEGS	53.0%
FEET	16.2%

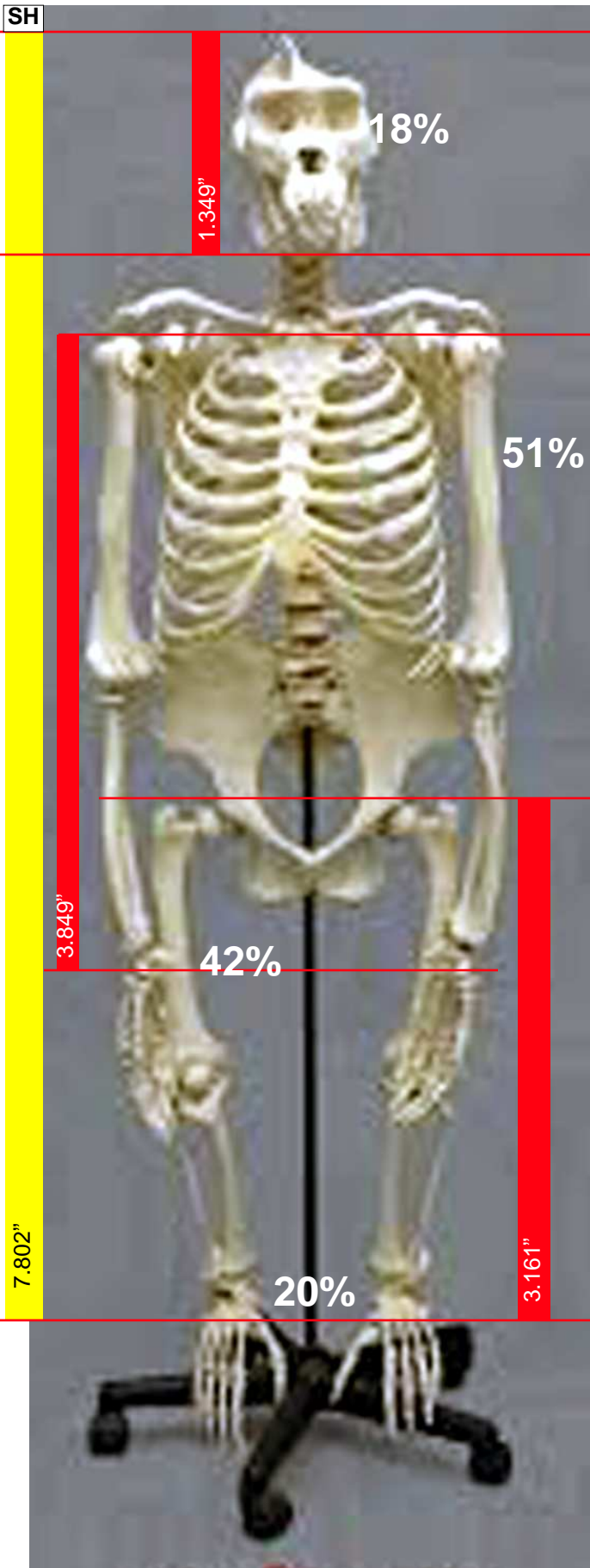
References – Sasquatch
Head: Murphy, KTS, p. 113 ($87.5/5 = 17.5$ ”; $17.5/87.5 = 20\%$
Arms: Glickman, p.14; 43” ($43/87.5 = 49.14\%$)
Legs: Glickman, p.40; 40” ($40/87.5 = 45.71\%$)
Feet: 16” - ($16/87.5 = 18.29\%$) True size used.

References – Human
Head: Standard ($87.5/7 = 12.5$ ” ($12.5/87.5 = 14.3\%$)
Arms: Glickman, p.15, 38.5” ($38.5/87.5 = 44\%$)
Legs: Glickman, p.16; 46.4” ($46.4/87.5 = 53.03\%$)
Feet: Murphy $11.75/71 = 16.5\%$; $87.5 \cdot .165 = 14.43$ ”; $14.43/87.5 = 16.18\%$

Gorilla

The gorilla measurements are based on a Bone Clones gorilla skeleton with a scale drawing used to approximate the foot size. The measurements provided show the percentages based on STANDING HEIGHT and WALKING HEIGHT. I have used an 8.5% (Krantz) maximum difference (i.e., Walking Height PLUS 8.5% equals Standing Height). The following page shows how the calculations were made.

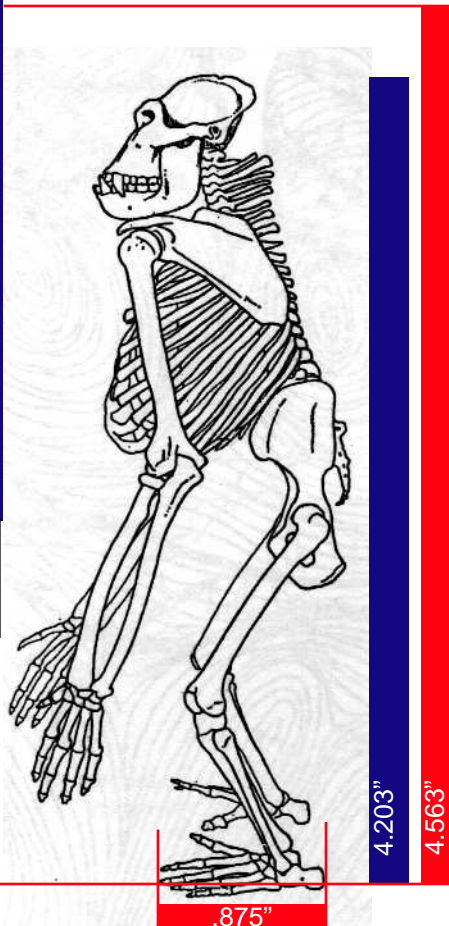
GORILLA MEASUREMENTS



SH HEAD: 17.29 to 18.76% AV 18.03%
 ARMS: 49.33 to 53.53% AV 51.43%
 LEGS: 40.52 to 43.96% AV 42.24%
 FEET: 19.18 to 20.82% AV 20.00%

SH = STANDING HEIGHT
WH = WALKING HEIGHT

The figures shown in the bars are the IMAGE measurements. The figures in the RED bars are divided by the figure in the YELLOW and BLUE bar to get the percentages. We therefore have a RANGE from the Standing Height to the Walking Height. I have shown the AVERAGE percentages rounded off in the large white percentage figures.



FOOT IS 19.18 to 20.82%

INDEX CONCEPT AND COMPARISON

A general (non-scientific) sasquatch, human and gorilla HEAD/LIMBS/FEET (HLF) index can be determined by multiplying the individual percentage figures. The sasquatch equates to 821598; the human 539574, and the gorilla 783123 (average). The difference between a human and a sasquatch is 282024, which is 34.33% of the sasquatch index. This indicates that if a human the same height and weight as a sasquatch were stood side by side, there would be a 33% difference in their general HLF appearance. The difference between sasquatch and gorilla is 4.68%, based on the averages for the gorilla. The difference between the gorilla and the human is 31.1%. IN THIS CONTEXT the sasquatch is much closer to a gorilla than to a human with the latter maintaining about an equal difference with each.

As the sasquatch, arms and legs measurements are effectively beyond human standards (Glickman), we might reason that sasquatch DNA would be different from human DNA. I believe head and feet size would also measure in the equation.

Witness sasquatch descriptions generally state: very tall, covered in hair, large head, long arms, short legs and big feet (based on prints). The net impression is "gorilla-like." The term "human-like" is mainly because sasquatch walk erect on two legs.