You have purchased a Cabela's Covenant riflescope equipped with the covenant reticle designed to take long distance shooting quickly by using MOA lines and dots, and take measurement of the target as well. A wide variety of ammunition can be accurately used with the help of crosshair and holdover lines.

**Second Focal Plane Used for Both TX4-16X44 and TX6-24X50**

TX4-16X44 and TX6-24X50 have second focal plane reticle. SFP reticles are located near the scope's eyepiece behind the image erecting and magnifying lenses, which means SFP reticle size does not have visual change when you adjust the magnification. When shooting with this SFP scope, the reticle subtensions are accurate at 16X for both models and designed for a 100 yards zero.

![TX4-16X44 and TX6-24X50 Reticle](image)

**First Focal Plane Used for both TX4-16X44 FFP and TX6-24X50 FFP**

TX4-16X44 FFP and TX6-24X50 FFP have first focal plane reticle. FFP reticles are located near the scope's objective. Reticle size and image increase/decrease always in same proportion when you adjust the magnification, which allows fast and easy drop compensations and range finding.
MOA Subtensions
The covenant reticle is based on minute-of-angle (MOA). MOA measurements are based on degrees and minutes: 360 degrees in a circle, 60 minutes in a degree for a total of 21600 minutes. These angular measurements are used to estimate range and correct for bullet trajectory drop in rifle scopes. 1 MOA will correspond to 1.05 inches at a 100 yard distance, 2.1 inches at 200 yards, 3.15 inches at 300 yards and so on.

Ranging
MOA measurements are very effective for ranging by using a simple formula as below.

\[
\frac{\text{Target Size (Inches) } \times 95.5}{\text{Measured MOAs}} = \text{Range (Yards)}
\]

To use this formula, the size of the target or nearby object inches is needed, then use either the vertical or horizontal MOA to scale how many MOA's a target is spanned. When all above is done, you can calculate the range and shoot.