NOVEMBER 1987

THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

THE SHEEPHERDER

SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

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Volunteers do the work

SOMETHING NEW HAS HAPPENED

By George Taylorson

Changes occur constantly. Sometimes for the best and sometimes for the worst. Hopefully this change will be for the better.

For many years the Department of Fish and Game have been responsible for the waterhole projects with the assistance of the Sheep Society. The Department of Fish and Game would purchase, and transport the equipment as well as provide for some of the labor and supervision of the project.

Recently there have been a lot of cut-backs in the Department of Fish and Game and one area that has been hit hard are those personnel that worked on the waterhole projects. At times there would be five or more Department of Fish and Game people assigned to Sheep projects. This year the people assigned have been cut-back to about 1 1/2 persons. This has put a lot of strain on the waterhole projects as it seems there is more work than ever to do and fewer man hours by Department of Fish and Game available. Recognizing the problem, representatives from The Safari Club, Southern Council of Clubs, and the Sheep Society met with the head of the Department of Fish and Game Long Beach office, Fred Worthly. The problem was discussed and additional personnel were requested of the Department of Fish and Game. The Department of Fish and Game stated that there were no additional funds available for this request.

After much discussion a plan and solution was suggested for the future. In that the Sheep Society is the primary organization involved and responsible for the waterhole projects, Mr. Worthly suggested that the full responsibility of the construction and maintenance of the projects be turned over to the Sheep Society. The Department of Fish and Game would still continue to work closely with the Sheep Society, but mainly in an administrative role. Department of Fish and Game would assist with equipment when possible and would continue to be involved with the selection of sites. If and when personnel can be spared, they will try to attend as many projects as possible, but the construction will now be the main responsibility of the Sheep Society.

There are still some details to be worked out, but when everything is finalized it will place a much greater responsibility on the Sheep Society for maintaining and improving the Bighorn Sheep population in the State of California.

What does this mean for each and every member of the Society? First, it means we will need a greater personnel involvement by each person. Some of you who haven't gone out on these projects need to dust off the old camping gear and place the dates on your calendar.

Secondly, we are going to need donations of heavy equipment such as 4-wheel drive trucks, etc.

Thirdly, we need financial donations for helicopter time and for equipment to be placed in the field.

In order to make this adventure and new responsibility work, we need the help of everyone. Tell your friends and encourage them to join the Society. Invite them to a project. Remember, we are doing this for The Bighorn Sheep.

1987 SHEEPHUNTER CLINIC

By Steve Hill

Plans for the first Bighorn Sheep Hunt Clinic are well underway as of this writing. The Society's Clinic Committee and the Department of Fish and Game have agreed to an agenda which will present an excellent overview of sheep hunting techniques and regulations. This mandatory clinic will be attended by 9 bighorn hunters and many of their guides on November 6 and 8 at Camp Cady, East of Barstow California.

Plans include an all day instruction session on Saturday and a field trip to the tab hunting areas for hunter familiarization.

Classroom topics include hunting techniques, regulations, safety, shooting, optics, history of the Society and field

estimation of trophy potential. Volunteer presentors include SCBS members, noted authors on hunting, Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society Members along with Department of Fish and Game and BLM employees.

Your Society committee will be preparing meals for all attendees who wish to donate a minimal sum. In addition the Society and other volunteers have recently accomplished a much needed facelift to the "Big House" at Camp Cady, in preparation for the clinic. Over 50 man days have been volunteered to fix up the facilities. Attendance has been set at approximately 40 people including the clinic committee, hunters and guides and designated state and federal employees.

Although the committee wishes it had the right to invite the public, we do not due to space limitations. We hope you will all respect the department's directive as to clinic attendance.

The Society is very pleased to have been included in this historic first California hunter clinic. The committee is dedicated to helping the state present a quality training and information program. We feel this goal will be accomplished to our credit and that of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep.

Your committee is as follows:

Chairman: Steve Hill

Members: Don Jones
George Kerr
Bill Parrack
Glenn Sudmeier
Britt Wilson

BE INVOLVED - ATTEND A WORK PROJECT

We need all the volunteers we can get. If you plan to attend, call Leilani Park at the Department of Fish and Game and she will send you maps and instructions. (213) 590-5158

DATE	PLACE
Jan. 16-17 1988	Azusa Borrego Install Fence
Feb. 6-7	Old Woman Mountains (Rebuild Big Game Guzzler Dinner Provided)
March 12-13 19-20 (Back-up date in case of bad weather)	San Gabriel Sheep Census

April 6, 7, 8	Needles, California Desert Bighorn Convention Contact Dr. Lutz 794-7680 for info.
April 9-10	Marble Mountains (Big Game Guzzler Installation)
May 14-15	Old Dad Peak Fun Trip - Observe Bighorn Sheep
June 4-5	Old Dad Peak - (Repair Project)
July 1, 2, 3, 4	E. Mojave Census

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AREA CAPTAINS MEETING

April 23	Place to be announced.
Sept. 17	Place to be announced.

- -

March 26 Bighorn Sheep Auction - All Day

DR. KIPLINGER REPORTS ON HIS ADOPTED BIG GAME GUZZLER

I examined Big Game Guzzler SB18 in the Marble Mountains on July 11, 1987. I approached the Big Game Guzzler from the East side of the Marble Mountains beginning near Chambliss Pass going up the wash to the Big Game Guzzler. I had attempted to go in through the Iron Hat Mine Road but was not able to because of large boulders in the wash. There was one set of tire tracks entering the wash and they appeared to be approximately 3 to 8 weeks old. At no time was there any evidence of burro sign seen in the wash or near the guzzler. One covey of quail were observed at the junction of Cut Wash and the wash that flows from the area of the Big Game Guzzler. I was able to drive within 2 1/2 miles of the guzzler. Walking in, there were numerous fresh sheep tracks in the lower wash. These tracks became more numerous as the guzzler was approached. One sheep was observed along the Southwest canyon wall in the canyon just left of the Big Game Guzzler. The sheep was standing in the shadows of a small cave like area approximately 200 yards from the top of the ridge at about 26 hundred feet above sea level. He was approximately 800 yards from the gap through which the old mining road traverses the Marble Mountains. I observed him at approximately 12 noon. I observed this sheep for approximately 30 minutes but was unable to

determine his age. He kept his head in the shadow as if snoozing while standing on all fours. It appeared that he was approximately 1/2 curl ram. The distance was quite great and even with a 25 power spotting scope I could not determine more detail.

On returning from the Big Game Guzzler the sheep was no longer in the same area and I was unable to relocate him. No other sheep were seen on this trip. There were multiple beds along the South wall of the rocky ridge above the guzzler and East of the guzzler. There were also a very large number of beds along the canyon wall in the wash the guzzler occupies. Numerous fresh sheep droppings were observed. I installed a transect on the hillside just East and down the wash from the guzzler. Enclosed is a drawing of the installation. There was very heavy sheep use in this area and I am not certain that this transect will be of much benefit due to the large number of sheep pellet groups in the area. These were cleaned from the area of the transect prior to my leaving. The guzzler was then inspected and the tank adjacent to the drinker was approximately 50 percent full. The other 2 tanks were approximately 75 percent full. I leveled the guzzler but then decided to leave the main valve open to allow continued leveling of the 3 tanks. There were a large number of dead bees in the drinker and the drinker was then cleaned. The float was inspected and was found to be in working order. There were no leaks in the guzzler. The guzzler tanks and apron appeared to be in good order. No other work was needed to be done and I left the area at approximately 3:30 p.m.

EDITORS NOTE: If you would like to adopt a big game guzzler, just give The Bighorn Sheep Society a call at (818) 794-7680.

MOVING?
PLEASE PRINT YOUR NEW ADDRESS BELOW:

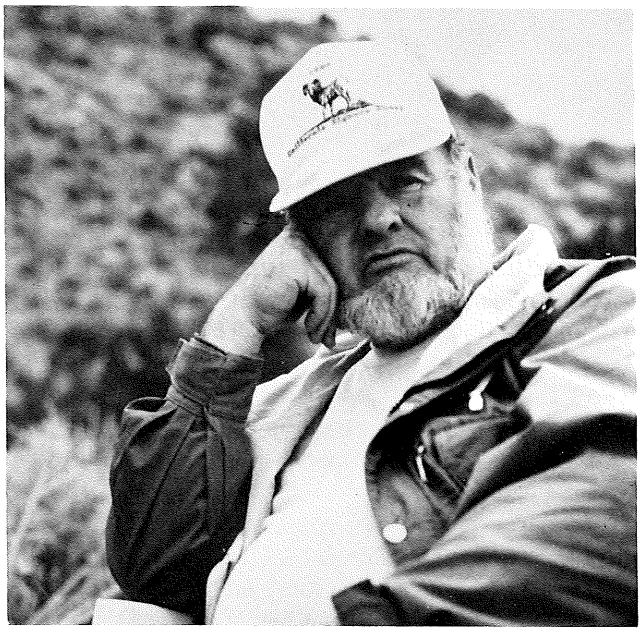
Address _____

City _____State_____Zip-_____

CLIP THIS FORM AND ADDRESS LABEL. SEND TO:

4139 Big Tujunga Canyon Road
Tujunga, CA 91042

(Please allow four weeks advance notice)



Dick Weaver of DFG relaxes

DICK WEAVER OF FISH AND GAME GIVES YEARLY REPORT

For the third year the Legislature appropriated $200,000 of Environmental License Plate money to the Department for bighorn work. Most of this funding is expended through contracts with several laboratories, universities and for helicopter service. Two trappings for transplanting efforts were successful. All animals handled either for reintroduction or serology sampling were marked (ear tags in both ears and/or marking collars) for later identification. Animals were released in the Argus Range, Inyo County and San Rafael Peak, Ventura County.

The Department made helicopter counts and took blood samples from bighorn in 16 mountain ranges. Volunteers and cooperating agencies also made waterhole and ground counts. The statewide estimate of California bighorn population was revised to 4,784.

The cooperative agreement with the Bighorn Research Institute was continued for the purpose of lamb mortality investigations.

OBJECTIVES:

To compile and analyze data, to update the statewide inventory and to coordinate field activities and graduate studies on bighorn sheep. To coordinate reintroduction efforts and assist in the development of Bighorn Herd (mountain range) Management Plans.

PROCEDURE:

The statewide status of bighorn populations was monitored through aerial surveys conducted by the Department and other counts made by cooperators. Data on the prevalence of disease and other related problems were compiled.

FINDINGS:

On January 1, 1986 a statutory change regarding bighorn sheep management became effective. The law mandates that management plans be developed for each bighorn population (mountain range) and permits hunting of not more than 15 percent of the mature rams in two mountain ranges located in San Bernardino County. The statute will be in effect for the next five years. Regulations were adopted by the Fish and Game Commission consistent with the enabling legislation (copy attached).

A. Counts - Department of Fish and Game personnel conducted helicopter surveys of 16 mountain ranges and obtained blood samples. Three additional mountain ranges are now counted annually by air because they are more intensely managed including trapping for relocation and/or hunted.

Volunteers, under Department of Fish and Game direction, made waterhole counts at selected sources in three mountain ranges. Volunteers, under state park direction, made waterhole counts in the northern portion of Anza Borrego State Park. The Bighorn Research Institute made semiannual helicopter counts in the Santa Rosa Mountains and also in two areas of Anza Borrego State Park.

The revised bighorn population estimated by mountain range is attached. The overall population is essentially unchanged. Some mountain ranges were revised downward and others upward based on updated information.

Significant findings follow:

1. There has been a continued decline in the populations of Peninsular bighorn. In the Santa Rosa Mountains, the situation is under investigation by the Bighorn Research Institute. In the Carrizo Canyon area of San Diego County, the prevalence of disease has been documented, although only a limited sample was obtained in the Vallecito Mountains from both the annual foot count and a helicopter count. Blood samples have not yet been collected from this area, but it would appear that the virus/pneumonia syndrome is present throughout the range of Peninsular bighorn.

2. Annual or semiannual counts made in the San Gabriel and Marble Mountains and Kelso/Old Dad Peaks indicated these areas are sustaining a high density of bighorn and continue to provide animals for translocation.

3. The Turtle Mountains were surveyed again this year confirming the healthy lamb/ewe ratio obtained last year. Plans are being developed to trap individuals for relocation from this population. Other ranges surveyed this year having populations that can be trapped for

reintroduction in the future include the Kingston, Clark and San Bernardino mountain ranges.

4. The Baxter herd of California bighorn has been a source of reintroduction stock in four projects. Annual ground surveys are conducted in this range. This population has remained static for the last two years which will delay any further trapping from this herd.

5. A team of investigators was sent in to make an intensive investigation of the reintroduced Wheeler Ridge herd because information on the status of this new herd was limited to infrequent observation on the winter ranges. A minimum of 34 animals were classified. Lamb and yearling were present in the population indicating that this reintroduction has been successful.

B. Studies:

1. The lamb mortality study being conducted for the Department by the Bighorn Research Institute continues in the Santa Rosa Mountains of Riverside County. Sick lambs have been captured within the Anza Borrego State Park San Diego County where the same high lamb mortality problem exists. Sick lambs that have recovered and raised to breeding age have been released to the range. Vaccination trials have been conducted with these captive animals.

2. The contract with University of California, Los Angeles to investigate the impacts of cattle grazing on bighorn sheep is continuing. The main effort is being made in the Old Woman Mountains to collect demographic data on a population with exposure to livestock diseases. Of interest is the fact that the two radio collared ewes in this range each moved to adjacent ranges during the winter and returned. It is planned to collar some additional ewes in this range to assist in this study and to document any additional intermountain movement of ewes. The Marble Mountains are included in this study to represent a range with no livestock grazing. A spring ground-based survey resulted in a larger sample than a spring helicopter count and verified all ewes marked the previous year survived, thus validating mark recapture estimates. An effort will be made to mark a number of sheep in the Old Dad Peak population to be used as an additional population of low disease incidence in the ongoing study.

3. A separate study by a graduate student of the Carrizo Canyon San Diego population is underway. This is the area where recent serology sampling and capture of sick lambs has confirmed an existing disease problem. This

area has been the site of trespass cattle use on state park lands and bighorn habitat.

4. The Whipple Mountains follow-up study has been completed and masters thesis received. The reintroduction effort can be a success with approximately 120 animals on the range.

C. Serology

During population census, as well as capture and relocation efforts, bighorn blood samples were drawn and processed through several labs to determine the presence or evidence of exposure to disease of domestic and wild ruminants. Blood samples were obtained from 121 bighorn. To date, no mountain range has been free of all the viral disease of concern. This included: Parainfluenzq 3 (PI-3); epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD); bluetongue (BT); contagious ecthyma (CE); and respiratory syncita (RSV). To date, 103 California, 411 Nelson, and 17 peninsular bighorn (excluding those sampled by Bighorn Research Institute) blood samples have been taken. Of the mountain ranges sampled to date, 69 percent have titers indicating exposure to BT or EHD, diseases that have a gnat as a vector. Fifty-four (54) percent of the ranges indicate exposure to PI-3, a disease spread by direct contact. No exposure to PI-3, BTV or EHD has been detected in these mountain ranges: Kingstons, Piute, Clark, San Bernardino, Chuckwalla and Avawatz. Bighorn populations are doing well in these ranges except the Chuckwalla and the Avawatz. During two helicopter surveys, the greatest number of bighorn seen in the Chuckwalla is five. Blood samples have been taken from three. Only seven bighorn could be found in the Avawatz during seven hours of fight time. It appears that factors other than disease may be suppressing some bighorn populations.

An investigation of a loss of several bighorn along the Coachella Canal adjacent to the Orocopia Mountains was inconclusive and the problem seemed to correct itself.

Anza Borrego Desert State Park removed 89 feral (unbranded) cattle from the park with the aid of helicopter and capture net gun. These are cattle that ranged into bighorn habitat and could not be removed by herding with horses. The Bighorn Research Institute cooperated and collected blood samples from 35 of the cows. A high percentage of the cattle had titers indicating exposure to (and possibly a source of disease in bighorn) PI-3, BT, EHD, and RSV. An effort will be made by State Parks to remove all the cattle.

D. Transplants

During FY 1986-87, two translocation efforts were made.

In September 1986, the Argus Range received 29 bighorn trapped from the Kelso/Old Dad Peak area. This is the fifth time in four years that animals have been trapped for reintroduction from this area. The population is being counted by air semiannually and remains at a high density. The sheep released in the Argus Mountains were not fitted with radio transmitters because of a possible conflict that the radio signals could have with activities on the adjacent Naval Weapons Center. The exact status of this release nine months later is unknown as there has been no aerial or ground census in the area.

In January 1987, 15 bighorn were trapped in Cattle Canyon of the San Gabriel Mountains and released near San Rafael Peak, Ventura County. This project was an augmentation of the release made in December 1985. After both releases, there were some mortalities. In every case, the collars were recovered. Often the cause of death could not be determined but included falls and mountain lion predation. Some of the carcasses had been scavenged on by bear. However, reproduction and survival has been good in both 1986 and 1987. Close air and ground monitoring is being conducted.

E. Status of Previous Transplants

1. Warner Mountains 1980. Forty-nine animals were seen during a June 1987 helicopter survey and the population estimate has been revised to 65 animals.

2. Whipple Mountains 1983, 1984, 1985. It is estimated that this population exceeds 100 animals. Ground monitoring, by a graduate student, has been concluded and a thesis has been received.

3. San Gabriel Mountains 1983. Even though this translocation of animals from Little Creek to a portion of range used historically is not monitored closely, it is known that animals are resident in the release area and reproduction and survival has occurred.

4. Eagle Crags 1983. Personnel of China Lake Naval Weapons Center are following this effort when opportunity to either fly or hike in this apart of bombing range is allowed. The total population is unknown, but it is estimated at approximately the number released. Plans are being made to augment this population with a release in Fall 1987.

5. Mt. Langly (Lubkin Creek) 1980-82. Only a few observations of this herd were made on the winter range of 1986-87. No radio collars are functioning from the released animals. Two rams were caught in March, fitted with radio transmitters and released in this area to assist in following this herd.

6. Wheeler Ridge 1979, 1980, 1986. Two of the collars put on rams and released in this area in 1986 are working and aid in finding the animals on winter range. However, sightings were infrequent and did not give an indication of the status of the herd. A team was sent into the area during the summer and after a great deal of climbing in very difficult terrain observed a minimum of 34 different animals and evidence of continued successful reproduction.

7. Lee Vining 1986. Twenty-seven bighorn, including seven lambs, were released in March 1986. The National Park Service is conducting a full time study of this reintroduction effort with a Ph.d. candidate. The present population totals 25 animals. Nine lambs were born during the 1986 April/May lambing period.

   In October, three ewes with two lambs moved from Lee Vining Canyon to Bloody Canyon about nine airline miles south and have remained. Radio telemetry information indicates that the adults are alive but the status of the two lambs (now yearlings) has not been determined.

   Confirmed mortalities in the first year following the reintroduction was 12 animals: seven adults, four lambs released with the transplant, one lamb born 1986. Seven deaths occurred during the first three weeks, a period of snowy weather. Five deaths between September 1986 and March 1987. Three of these have been attributed to predation. In addition to these confirmed losses, two lambs with the initial reintroduction and two lambs born in 1986 are presumed dead.

8. Whipple Mountains 1983, 1984, 1985. These releases have been followed by a graduate student and the final thesis received. Evaluation results suggest that releasing these animals into a temporary wire enclosure was a mistake. No site attachment was established and animals from both wild and free ranging release have mingled and animals trapped from different mountain ranges did not remain segregated.

F. Plans

Legislation passed in 1986 mandates that bighorn management plans be developed for each bighorn herd. Two were produced (see attached) during the 1986-87 year. Revenue generated from hunting bighorn as allowed under this legislation will benefit bighorn including developing and revising existing plans. Where bighorn plans exist, they will be updated and include all the specific elements specified in the legislation.

The Bureau of Land Management requires habitat management plans prior to the reintroduction of bighorn sheep on public domain lands. The Department is cooperating in the development of these plans.

ANALYSIS:

Job objectives are being met. All reintroduced bighorn sheep in California appear at this time to have a good chance of establishing viable herds. Information on bighorn continues to be compiled from cooperating agencies, graduate students, volunteers and the Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Continue to coordinate the bighorn studies and surveys. Develop reintroduction plans to achieve the herd objectives.

ESTIMATED BIGHORN POPULATIONS
BY MOUNTAIN RANGE

Mountain Range		Current Estimate
MONO COUNTY		
White Mountains		100
INYO & MONO COUNTIES		
Sierra Nevada Range*		
Langly (reintroduced 1980)		40
Williamson		32
Baxter		193
Wheeler (reintroduced 1979)		40
Lee Vining (reintroduced 1986)		25
Sub-total (Sierra Nevada)	330	
INYO COUNTY		
Inyo Mountains		40
Last Chance Mountains)		85
Dry Mountains)		
Nopah Range		100
Coso Range		0
Slate Range		Transient
Nelson Range		0
Argus Range (reintroduced 1986)		25
Deep Springs		0
Death Valley and Vicinity		
Funeral Mountains		35
Black Mountains		70
Grapevine Mountains		50
Cottonwood Mountains		105
Panamint Mountains		144
Sub-total (Death Valley area)	404	

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY		
Avawatz Mountains		35
Cady Mountains		50
Castle Peaks, Hart Mt., Piute Range		25
Chemehuevi Mountains		20
Clark Mountain		150
Clipper Mountains		50
Granite Mountains (near Amboy)		40
Hackberry Mountain		60
Kelso Mountain-Old Dad Peak		250
Kingston Mountains		150
Marble Mountains		180
New York Mountains		30
Old Dad Mountains		5
Old Woman Mountains		70
Providence Mountains		50
Sacramento Mountains		60
San Bernardino Mountains		150
Sheephole Mountains		50
Turtle Mountains		110
Woods Mountain		25
Dead Mountains		50
Newberry		15
Whipple Mountains (reintroduced 7/83)		120
Eagle Crags (reintroduced 12/83)		25
Bullion Mountains		Transient
Bristol Mountains		Transient
Iron Mountains		Transient
Ivanpah Mountains		Transient
Mescal Range		Transient
Piute Mountains (south of 66)		Transient
Owlshead Mountains		Transient
Ship Mountains		Transient
Van Winkle Mountains		Transient
Vontrigger Hills		Transient
Granite Mountain (Fort Irwin)		0
Shadow Mountains		0
Stepladder Mountains		0
Rodman-Ord Mountain Area		0
SAN BERNARDINO & LOS ANGELES COUNTIES		
San Gabriel Mountain Range		700
RIVERSIDE COUNTY		
Joshua Tree National Monument and Vicinity		
Little San Bernardino Mountains		100
Queen Mountain Area		25
Eagle Mountains		45
Coxcomb Mountains		15
Pinto Mountains (east of Queen Mt.)		Transient
Sub-total (Joshua Tree National Monument and Vicinity)	185	

Chuckwalla Mountains		10
Granite and Phalen Ranges		15
Orocopia Mountains and Mecca Hills		80
San Jacinto Mountains**		60
Maria Mountains		0
RIVERSIDE & SAN DIEGO COUNTIES		
Santa Rosa Mountains**		300
SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL COUNTIES**		
Anza Borrego and Vicinity		
Pinto/Inkopah drainage (So. of I-8, Imperial County)		20
Jacumba/Inkopah Mountains		30
Vallecity/Pinyon Mountains		40
Pinyon Range		35
San Ysidro Mountains/Coyote Creek		200
Sawtooth/Tierra Blanco Mountains		Transient
Coyote Mountains		Transient
Sub-total (Anza Borrego and Vicinity)	325	
IMPERIAL COUNTY		
Chocolate Mountains		120
Pichaco Peaks		40
Sub-total (Imperial County)	160	
MODOC COUNTY*		
Warner Mountains (reintroduced 3/80)		65
VENTURA COUNTY		
San Rafael Peak (reintroduced 12/85, 2/87)		30
TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION		4,784

CRANSTON DESERT PROTECTION ACT BAD FOR BIGHORN SHEEP

By Bob Campbell

People normally think that a park is a good, safe place for wild animals. Why is it then that wildlife conservationists oppose Senator Cranston's Desert Protection Act? For a good example, consider the recent history of bighorn sheep in California.

In the past 20 years the bighorn sheep population in California has grown from 3,700 to 4,800. This increase has resulted from construction of many desert water sources and from capture and relocations to start bighorn sheep in new places. These projects have come about through concerted action by the California Department of Fish and Game, the Bureau of Land Management, The Bighorn Sheep Society, and hardworking volunteers.

During the same period the bighorn sheep population of the Death Valley National Monument area has declined from about 1,000 to 400. In Joshua Tree National Monument, bighorn sheep have fluctuated between 100 and 200, currently about 150. Biologists think that Joshua Tree could support many times more sheep; their number is limited by the availability of water in dry years.

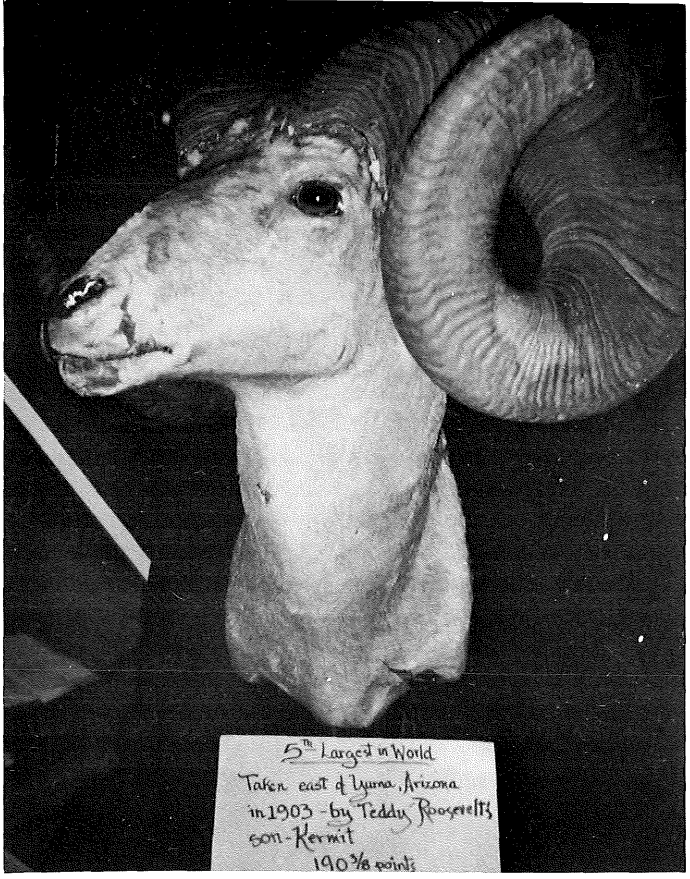
Why are bighorn sheep faring so poorly in the national monuments while at the same time increasing in the rest of the state? It is because of national park service policy: After extensive tampering with nature on the behalf of tourists, park service policy is to leave nature alone where wildlife are concerned. This policy of neglect has resulted in the stagnant or declining bighorn sheep populations in our existing desert parks.

Some readers will have been privileged to see a desert bighorn sheep in the wild; I know the feeling. If you want to see one, your best bet is not in a park but in those desert mountains currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

DEAD MOUNTAINS WATERHOLE PROJECT A SUCCESS

By Don Jones

The May 16 and 17 project in the Dead Mountains turned out to be a very big success in many ways. We had only 44 people that made it to the project but we were able to complete it. The hike proved to be every bit as hard as indicated but the Lord helped us out with overcast skies and light rain until we reached the project site. Les Coombes had 200 lbs. of ice and cold drinks flown into the project site which really saved the day. The work was very hard as we had to cut two platforms into the hillside which could have only been done with the hardcore "Desert People" that showed up. We built a dam, ran 84 feet of 2 inch pipe to 2 tanks, and then piped in and fabricated the new flying saucer drinkers. Bruce Garlinger will be monitoring the new guzzler and he will keep us informed on sheep usage as he is now working for the Bureau of Reclamation on a contract to monitor it. For those people that helped build this guzzler I can only shake my head in unbelief at such dedication and say "Thank you very much."



BIGHORN BACKER BIDS $70,000 TO SHOOT A RAM

(Reprint from Palm Springs Paper)

A Palm Springs man who has contributed more than $500,000 for research into bighorn sheep, bid $70,000 at a Saturday auction in Irvine and won the right to shoot one for the first time in California since 1873.

After the bang of the auctioneer's gavel awarded him a hunter's permit to take a single ram, Bob Howard, 46, said, "I was just trying to build the bidding up and I got stuck."

But when pressed as to whether he would actually hunt a bighorn, Howard replied, "I bought a tag, didn't I?"

Jim DeForge of the Bighorn Research Institute of Palm Desert said Howard has contributed more than half a million dollars to his group to help preserve the bighorn.

The auction, sponsored by several organizations of hunters and conservationists, drew about 300 people from throughout the United States to the world headquarters of the Fluor Corp., a multinational construction company.

Outside, a small group of protesters demonstrated against the auction, carrying placards that denounced hunting.

"They are just raising money to increase the number of animals so they can have more animals to kill," said Steven Zack, a spokesman for the Coalition of Animal Rights.

Bidders included affluent sportsmen aiming for a piece of the cherished "Grand Slam." This is a hunter's prized collection of all four varieties of highly protected North American bighorn - desert, Rocky Mountain, Dall and Stone.

The auction, which has been raffling off different hunts as well as fur coats, was expected to raise more than $250,000, said Ben Robsen of the Society for the Preservation of Bighorn Sheep.

Howard's entire bid will go to the Department of Fish and Game for bighorn sheep research and management.

Shooting bighorns, along with antelope, elk and female deer, was banned in 1873 by the California Legislature when herds were depleted by market demand for meat, said Dick Weaver, a state bighorn sheep specialist. It was feared the animals faced extinction.

Today, California's bighorn herd numbers more than 4,700, a number deemed sufficient for a limited hunt by the state Fish and Game Commission, Weaver said.

Gov. George Deukmejian opened the way for the hunt last August when he took control of the bighorn herd away from a more protective legislature and turned it over to the commission. The commission, in turn, authorized a coalition of groups assembled by the Society for Conservation of Bighorn Sheep to hold an auction for a hunting tag allowing a single kill during a set 30-day period. All proceeds will go into the state's bighorn sheep conservation program.

Eight other single-kill permits, good for just two weeks, will be issued strictly to California residents through computerized random selection this fall. The deadline for application for these permits is August 14 and each permit recipient will pay a $200 fee.

Shooting a bighorn without a permit is punishable by a $10,000 fine and up to 10 years in prison, Weaver said.

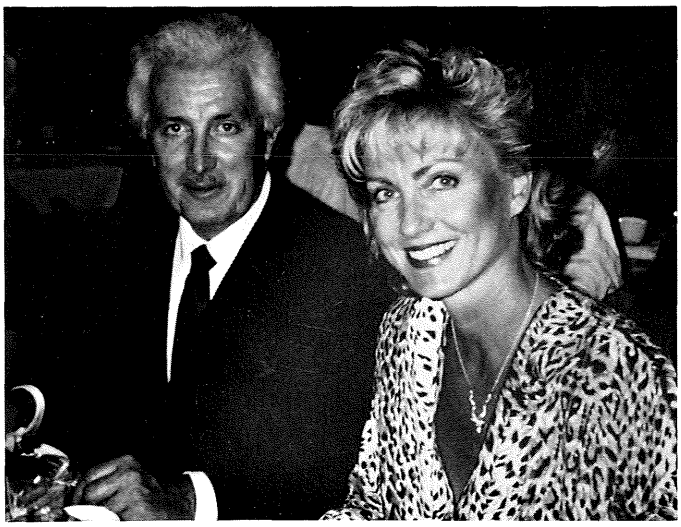
TIGER TEAM STRIKES IN SHIP CREEK

During inspection of the Ship Creek BGG in the Chuckwalla Mountains back in May, Fred Thomas and Terry Munhall found that the steel drinker had rusted through and all the water had leaked out over the winter. We subsequently made a temporary patch that didn't do any good as there has been no rain there to refill the tanks.

In September Bill Wood, Bob Campbell, Bill Parrack and Don Meyler drove in as close as we could by an extremely ill definied route. The old steel drinker had gotten in by means of being tied on to Les Coombes. Lacking that sort of motive power, we made a litter with 2 x 4's and carried it the three miles up canyon to

the site. It was a nice hot day and we were all pretty tired upon arrival, but Bill Parrack had enough energy to get the thing re-plumbed before we left. We could not set the float valve, that will have to wait until there is some water in the tanks.

It is a shame the drinker failed just before a dry summer like this one has been. There isn't any other water nearby and we have seen deer in that area who could have used it.



Ben Robson and wife Diane of Sheep Society and Safari Club, enjoy meal at Sheep Auction.

SHEEP RESEARCHERS RAP HUNTER SUPPORT
By Jim Matthews
(Reprinted from Riverside Press)

The fourth largest sum of money ever paid for a bighorn sheep permit was bid on California's first bighorn tag in 114 years when Bob Howard of Palm Springs bid $70,000 last Saturday.

But it was the action after the auctioneers knuckles rapped on the podium and he said "sold" that caught my attention.

Howard was reluctant to talk with the press after the bidding, but there were a host of people there from the Bighorn Research Institute (BRI) in Palm Desert.

Howard has given BRI $500,000, according to Jim DeForge, executive director of the group.

The people from the BRI were willing to talk on Howard's and BRI's behalf.

Dick McClung, vice-president of BRI, said that bighorns were declining in eight western states and Mexico and that more money was needed for research - which is what BRI does.

"We need to get the word out. To keep the bighorn alive, we need more money to do research - and we get very little help from hunters," McClung said.

The business of declining sheep populations would be real news to most of the Western states' game agencies, all of which could provide substantial documentation to the contrary - most have expanding populations and far more sheep than they did 10 years ago.

Individual problems do exist - as in the Santa Rosa sheep herd here in Southern California - which is being studied to death by BRI - and yet had the worst lamb survival this spring of the decade, according to McClung.

Has any of BRI's research come up with a solution? Or even an answer to the problem?

And that business about hunters not paying for research is laughable. Hunters pay for all game agencies' work with sheep through license sales and auctions like this one.

The Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep, Safari Club(s), the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep and other hunter-oriented groups are just about the only ones funding research on sheep.

Even Howard, who is a hunter, is the major benefactor of BRI.

What McClung was saying was that BRI wasn't getting enough state and federal grants or enough money from the hunting/ conservation clubs that put on this dinner-auction.

It was grandstanding of the worst kind. And, yet, it worked to some degree.

Jim DeForge of BRI was quoted extensively in one newspaper Monday, belittling the value of the auction tag for a real trophy hunter.

"So for all that money, you maybe wind up with a ram that puts you in the middle of the Boone and Crockett list," he was quoted as saying.

The "yawn" that followed was implicit.

Yet Vern Bleich, the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) biologist who has worked researching bighorns in recent years for the DFG, is quite certain there are at least a couple of rams in the two bighorn hunting areas that will score 180 B&C points or better - placing that ram in the top 50 in the record book.

That will make it one of the 50 largest bighorns taken in all time. And that is impressive - in spite of what DeForge might say.

I have a lot of respect for DeForge, but his attitude is not only wrong - it's counter-productive. Between McClung spouting half-truths (at best) and DeForge criticizing the value of the auction tag, BRI is likely to deepen the rift between it and the DFG and hunter-conservation groups.

These people and groups are all supposed to be working towards common goals for bighorn sheep.

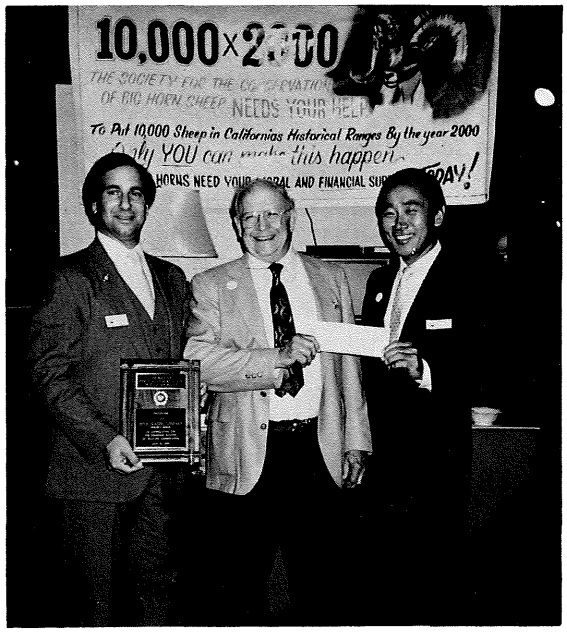
The people at BRI, however made me wonder if their self-interests didn't come first.

OUR THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING DONORS FOR HELPING MAKE THE AUCTION A SUCCESS

Item	Donor
Dall Sheep	AAA Alaskan Outfitters,Inc. Brent Jones
Marshall Islands Fishing Trip for Two	Pacific Maritime
Baja Fishing	Bill Pool
Shoulder Sheep Mount	Mike Schmidt
Sitka Blacktail Deer Hunt	Mike Munsey
Brown Bear	Mike Munsey
King Salmon Fishing Trip for 2, includes bush plane to camp, Talkeetna Creek	Max Schwab
Arizona Desert Bighorn Hunt	Hualapai Indian Reservation
Wyoming Elk Hunt	Elk Track Ranch
Binoculars	Cheshire & Perez
Two Wyoming Fishing Trips	Elk Track Ranch
Pig Hunt	Tom Willoughby
Acrylic Etching - Bighorn Sheep	George Kerr

Lamps - 2 Bighorn	Toyo Industries
1 Set of Sheep	Toyo Industries
300 Weatherby Rifle with Gold Sheep Fiber Mark	Weatherby
Weatherby Spotting Scope	Weatherby
African Buffalo Print	Jim Sadell
Whitetail Deer Hunt	Gary Dowd
Hunting Books-3 1. From Mt. Kenya to the Cape-Boddington	Ludo Warkbain
2. Boone & Crockett Game Awards 1980-1982	World Wide Hunting Safari Press
3. The Art of Hunting Big Game in North America - O'Connor	
Knife & Ground Cloth	Woodlands Archery & Taxidermy
.22 AMT Lighting Semi-Automatic Pistol	Al Ridley
Al Mar Folding Pocket Knife	Al Ridley
Alaska Airline Ticket	Alaska Airlines
Tackle Box, 6 Fishing Poles, 1 Fishing Reel	Bunber Elusive Angler
1 Charge Bar Mec Reloader	Pony Express
Swivel Kit Rifle Cleaning Kit Khyber Drop Point Hunting Knife Presentation Bowie with Plaque The Little Bandit Bone Handle Pocket Knife	Al Ridley
Schrade Buck Knife - Bighorn	Bob Campbell
Jewelry Box-Rams	Incolay Studios
Sleeping Bag	Ron Vickrey
Buck Pocket Knife and Sheath Buck Pocket Knife Guide to Hunting California	Tony's Sportsmen's Den
3 Pistol Cleaning Kits	Santa Anita Firing Range

8 Hrs Free Plumbing Service	Don Jones
2 Large Bronzes, some small ones 6 prints, 2 originals	Gaylord Soli
Aoudad Hunt (Barbary Sheep)	Louis Schreiner, YO Ranch
Remington Custom 700 B.D.L. Brown Precision Fiberglas Stock Rifle - 270 Caliber	George Kerr
Bronze Sheep	Al Ridley
Emergency Light	Archers Haven
2 $25 Gift Certificates	Safari Land
2 Mexican Bighorn Permits	Mexican Government
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Permit	State of Wyoming



SHEEP SOCIETY MAKES A FRIEND

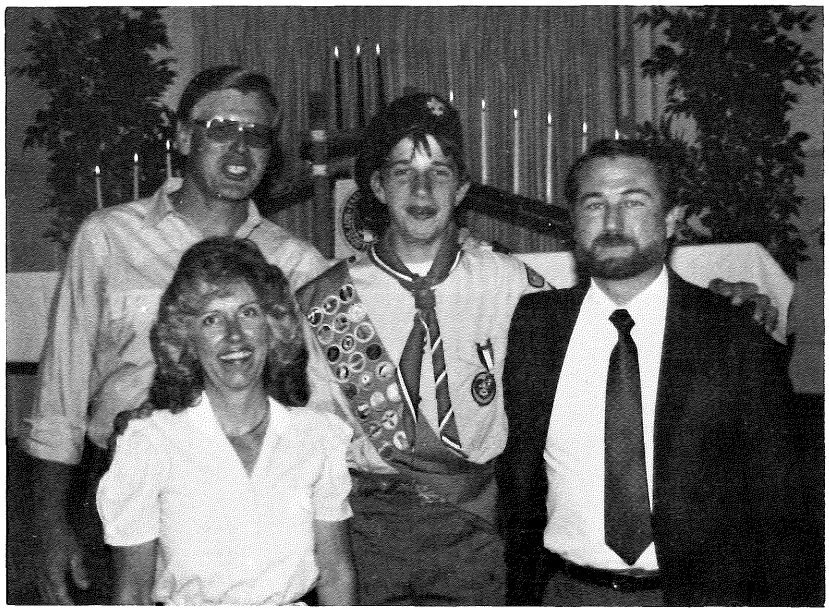
Shown left to right, Jeff Abrams, Vice President of Sales Toyo, Dr. Loren Lutz, President, Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep, and Mr. Randy Nakayama, President of Toyo.

Mr. Randy Nakayama hands Dr. Loren Lutz a check as down payment for the creation of a watering hole to extend the range of Bighorn Sheep in California.

This picture was taken at Toyo's recent press conference announcing a joint sponsorship program to establish a "Big Game Guzzler" watering hole.

Dr. Lutz is handing Mr. Nakayama a plaque honoring Toyo as their first corporate sponsor to their program of 10,000 by 2,000. Briefly described, the program is designed to have 10,000 bighorn sheep back into the historical ranges where they once roamed freely.

As the bighorns are now considered to be a threatened species, Toyo created a program called "Friends of Toyo R & R 1987 to assist in the Sheep Societies efforts to stave off extinction."



Left to Right: Front, Carrol Jones. Top, Don Jones
Grant Schuffer, Bill Parrack

EAGLE PROJECT

"BIG GAME GUZZLER"

By Grant Schaffer

Since becoming a Life Scout, May 21, 1986, my Dad and I discussed many different things to do for a project. I wanted to do a project that hadn't been done before that I could look back on as one of the most memorable experiences of my life. I also wanted my project to do something with Wildlife Conservation. I have considered building nesting sites for Canadian Geese, which during the winter we have thousands of geese around my house, they use the El Prado Dam and basin as a fly by. Thinking if there were nesting sites available some of the geese may stay instead of

flying back to Canada. I called the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and after about 15 calls and getting the run-around, I got in touch with a biologist by the name of Tom Paulek. He informed me that no matter what we did the geese would not summer in California. I asked Tom if he had any ideas along these lines for an Eagle Project, he didn't but I did receive two names that might have some ideas.

The first name Tom gave me was a Ranger in Lake Elsinore, he proposed a project to plant trees and shrubs in Lake Perris to increase the habitat in the area. The timing wasn't right to do that for a project plus it didn't sound too memorable. The second name and number was a guy in Mission Viejo, after 15 to 20 calls, I figured I was wasting my time again. Little did I know that this call would introduce me to a friend I will never forget. I called Don Jones, who works for the DFG and is the waterhole coordinator for the Society for the Conservation for Bighorn Sheep and we talked for awhile about the Boy Scouts and my Eagle Project and set up a date to meet personally to discuss building a waterhole in the mountains for bighorn sheep called a Big Game Guzzler.

On November 3, 1986, Don and his wife Carol came over to my house and along with my Mom and Dad, discussed how these guzzlers worked, where the guzzler would be built, why we were building the guzzler and how we could put this together to make an Eagle Project I would never forget. The Anza-Borrego State Park was planning to build three guzzlers at different locations of the park and I could build one for my Eagle Project with the Society and the DFG assisting. We set up another meeting date and for the next month I studied the habits and habitat of the Desert Bighorn Sheep.

On December 6, 1986; Don, Dad and I met for a two-fold purpose, one to further our discussion on my Eagle Project and two, to help reconstruct a bighorn sheep capture site which had been washed out a few months before. So we backpacked ten miles into Cattle Canyon, in the Mt. Baldy Mountain area. I learned more about the desert bighorn sheep and understood more on why the Big Game Guzzlers have to be built. An added plus on this outing was that I got to observe desert bighorn sheep in the wild. I set another date with Don to look at the site where I would be building my Big Game Guzzler.

I received approval of my Eagle project from the Old Baldy Council on December 12, 1986.

January 14, 1987; Don, my Dad and I drove to the Anza-Borrego State Park and met with Mark Jorgenson, State Game Biologist and Park Superintendent and Lester Coombes, DFG Biologist. We discussed more about bighorn sheep, the history of bighorn sheep in the park and how I was going to build my guzzler. We looked at the material to be used and when the material would be transported

to the individual sites. They finally guided me to where I would be constructing my guzzler. We finished the day and Don and I set another date to look at and to go over my notes.

January 16, 1987; Don met me at my house and we looked at a video he brought which I used for my speech to my troop and discussed the oral part of my speech to make sure my notes were correct.

January 19, 1987; I showed the video that Don gave me and gave a fifteen minute speech to my troop. I informed them on what bighorn sheep were, what I was going to do for my Eagle Project, how to construct a Big Game Guzzler, why I was building a guzzler and where we were going to build it.

January 16, 1987; I met with my troop and put together a list of scouts and adults volunteering to go on my project. Throughout the next two weeks I put together the list of volunteers, scheduled responsibilities for each segment of the project and a menu for food for two days of camping. I purchased the food, collected money for food, set up cook boxes and set up transportation.

February 6, 1987; we all met at the church at 5:00 p.m. to load our supplies. We left about 6:00 p.m. I had 15 scouts, 10 adults and my two sisters who volunteered. We then left for Anza-Borrego State Park. We arrived at our campsite at 10:00 p.m., met Don Jones and set up camp for the weekend. The park had stiff rules about leaving the campsite as we found it, so we took great care in parking and setting camp.

February 7, 1987; I scheduled the adults to cook since we were on a tight time schedule. With the adults cooking and the scouts policing the area we ate breakfast and reported to orientation at 7:00 a.m. to Don Jones, Lester Coombes and Mark Jorgenson. They discussed the 3 guzzlers to be built in various locations of the park. The 160 or so volunteers on hand split into three groups. Due to the number of volunteers available Don asked me if I could use a few more people for my guzzler. So besides my group I had a BSA troop from Long Beach, 1565, and 12 other volunteers to reschedule. A total of 54 volunteers boarded state trucks and other vehicles for a 30 minute drive before we all trekked up a wash that was 500 feet in elevation to my project site.

The Parks Department had flown in the plastic mat, two 2,300 gallon plastic storage tanks, the drinker, 2" galvanized pipe, 3/4" galvanized pipe, shovels, picks and dry bars about two weeks prior to our arrival. Due to the number of people we did pack in a few tools in case, plus our lunch and water.

After reaching the site I had another short orientation meeting on who was scheduled for each segment of the project. The site was nothing but rocks, boulders, cactus and aguaby which all

had to be removed to look like the beach at the ocean. Don and I measured off a 36' x 36' area to be cleared and I let 40 of my crew go to work. The Parks Department wanted the cactus and aguaby transplanted elsewhere and the project site to look somewhat like it was when we started, so some care had to be given when removing everything.

The two 2,300 gallon tanks were to be installed down the hill about 100' to enable the rain water caught in the plastic mat to flow through the 2" galvanized pipe without any stoppage. The tanks were about 7' in diameter so 10 of my crew started clearing an area almost immediately because I needed to set one as soon as we could so another crew could start laying the 2" galvanized pipe. I needed a measurement from the tanks to the plastic mat, so as soon as the first tanks was set the rest of my group started laying pipe up the hill. Once the pipe was laid and connected together I could accurately lay the plastic mat down.

I was ready now to lay the plastic mat down. My crew had trouble finding loose sand and dirt in the area so we had to break up rocks and use a bucket brigade to transport it to where we needed it. It took most of the adults to carry the mat to the cleared pad, after which we rolled it out and matched it to the 2" pipe. To enable the rain water to be caught and held in the mat, a mound of dirt had to be built up around the perimeter of the mat. This mound of dirt (called a Birm) was about one foot high at the top and sides and about three foot high at the bottom. When this was all done we rooled the edges of the mat over the birm and piled rocks and dirt all around the edges to keep the wind and rain from eroding the mat away.

While the mat crew was laying down the birm Don and I installed a plastic boot to enable the 2" pipe to attach to the plastic mat. I had to clean both surfaces with a special solvent so the glue we were using to attach the boot to the mat would stick and not leak.

While all this was going on, the storage tank crew was setting the tanks and setting the drinker. The drinker was set about 20' down the hill from the storage tanks and was coupled to the tanks with 3/4" galvanized pipe. The drinker is a galvanized container that looks and works on the same order as that of a bathroom toilet. It has a float valve in it so when the sheep drink, it will fill back up without overflowing. All the piping from the storage tanks to the drinker had to be insulated and covered with about 2' of rocks and dirt to keep it from freezing during the winter. Also the drinker had to be set in such a way to make it look like the surroundings and enable every type of wildlife access to drink out of it without falling in and drowning, like baby quail.

The final touches were the installation of a Johnson Screen, and camouflaging the pipe. A Johnson Screen is a piece of pipe

capped at both ends, is about 3' long, and has about a million holes drilled in it to enable a large volume of water to enter it, but so that no rocks would get through. This screen was then covered with small rocks to help filter the water. The camouflage was different colors of spray paint which the scouts had a field day with. We all sat back and looked over our work; the day was over.

We all returned to the camp with as many tools we could handle and readied ourselves for dinner. After dinner and during campfire my troop had a dessert cook-off in Dutch ovens. The Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep provided the ingredients. The troop fed the multitudes and surprisingly everyone got a sample and some, more than a sample, another success. Mark Jorgenson gave an educational talk on the history of the park, bighorn sheep in the park, and history of the Indians that were once inhabitants of the park area. We then had an inspirational rain dance and prayer to help fill the guzzlers, and the night was over.

February 8, 1987; about 10 or 12 of the crew, with Don and myself returned to the site the next morning to put some final touches on the project. We weren't sure if the glue had set up properly on the plastic boot and we had to lay rows of rocks on the plastic mat to keep the wind from sucking it off the ground. We transplanted cactus and aguaby plants closer to the mat and moved some bigger rocks around the perimeter of the mat, and finished covering the Johnson Screen with palm sized rocks. We made sure all the piping was secure, policed the area and carried out the tools we had left behind.

We returned to what was left of camp, finished packing and had an exhilarating "Scouts Own." We left the park and my Eagle Project about 11:30 and proceeded home, mentally and physically exhausted.

Looking back, what I accomplished was not only being able to build and put together an Eagle Project, I also provided something that humans before me destroyed, and I hope that all the wildlife in the Anza-Borrego State Park can benefit from "WATER."

To all the volunteers that helped me on my Eagle Project:

First of all, I would like to apologize for my Eagle Report being written in present tense, but the Eagle Board of Review wants all reports written this way.

Second, I would like to thank you for helping me on my project. I passed my Eagle Board Review on March 20, with flying colors and without your help I couldn't have made it this quickly.

I want to especially thank:

Don Jones for the special help given me over the past 6 months, I doubt if I can ever repay you for your time and help.

Lester Coombes and the Department of Fish and Game for your help.

Mark Jorgenson and the Anza-Borrego State Park for your help and allowing me the chance to use my name on the guzzler we built.

Sincerely yours,

Grant G. Schaffer

MINING INTERESTS, OTHERS DIG IN TO BATTLE BILL FOR HUGE DESERT PARK

By John Balzar, Time Political Writer

(Reprinted from L.A. Times)

Washington - Mining interests and groups representing other desert users came together Wednesday and said that they are in no mood to compromise in their opposition to legislation establishing vast new national parks and wilderness areas in the California desert.

At issue is the future of nearly 12 million acres of land east of Los Angeles, an area nearly as large as the state of West Virginia.

Before testifying before a Senate subcommittee; associations of small- and large-scale mining concerns and allied groups representing everything from off-road bicyclists to the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep denounced the environmentalist-sponsored park bill. They told a press conference that there is little room or desire on their part for compromise.

"No, absolutely not," said Marie Brashear, whose California Desert Coalition claims to speak for a million people - recreation vehicle owners, hunters, desert land owners and others.

Loren Lutz, president of the bighorn sheep group, said that park and wilderness designations proposed for 8.4 million acres of the 12 million total would endanger the wild sheep. This is because the animals have grown dependent on artificial watering holes, which would be prohibited under strict preservationist rules.

Strong Mining Interests

But the day's main opponents were the miners of the desert, including the California Mining Assn. and the Western Mining Council. The sweeping arid lands from the Mojave Desert to the higher deserts around Death Valley are rich in boron and produce a variety of other metals, including gold and platinum. They also are a storehouse of so-called "rare earth" minerals now being employed in high-technology electronics.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), author of the park bill, has insisted that existing mining interests are protected under the parkland proposal. But mining groups read the measure as a costly and unnecessary federal land-grab.

"It is inconsistent with the needs and priorities of America as it faces the 21st Century," said Glenn F. Rouse, executive director of the California Mining Assn.

The reluctance to talk compromise stems from 10 years of debate and negotiations that already have occurred over the future of the desert. Under an earlier congressional mandate, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management is supposed to balance competing interests. Environmentalists have grown embittered about the direction of the bureau's management, saying that it favors economic developers and off-road vehicle enthusiasts, and are now behind the new park legislation.

"There is no need to reopen old wounds and resurrect unworkable plans from the past," Rouse said.

LESTER COOMBES REPORTS

Feeding and Watering

Development

1. The site for the Last Chance Big Game Guzzler project scheduled for October 1987, was reevaluated and moved approximately 50 yards down wash from the original site.

Maintenance

Large Game Guzzlers and Springs: 5 man days, 836 vehicle miles.

1. Sheep Camp Big Game Guzzler #7 was inspected and evaluated for a rebuild due to high water mineral content eating out the old tank and drinker system. The system was dry.

2. Clipper Big Game Guzzler #9 was inspected and modifications made with the placement of the tank fill pipe being moved from tank 1 to tank 2. The system was dry.

3. Clark Mountain Big Game Guzzler #28 was inspected and found to be 75% full. The parabolic drinker was flooded.

4. Iron Mountain SB-26 Big Game Guzzler was inspected and was dry. Transects were installed.

5. Kane Springs, in the Rodman Mountains, was inspected and had approximately 100 gallons of water present. heavy cow use in this area prevails.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD APPROVES FUNDS FOR BIGHORN SHEEP

Wildlife Conservation Board members approved the expenditure of $5,138,000 from various funding sources dedicated to the enhancement of wildlife and its consumptive and non-consumptive use in the state.

WCB executive officer John Schmidt said 17 projects were presented for funding statewide, and all but one were approved by the board at its Tuesday, August 18 meeting in Sacramento.

Of the total, $2,191,000 was earmarked to implement fish and wildlife related construction and acquisition projects in Southern California and the three-member panel approved a total of seven projects in Riverside County, San Diego County, Orange County, Kern County and Fresno County, Schmidt said.

A second Riverside County wildlife project approved by the WCB was an allocation of $198,000 to purchase 640 acres of prime bighorn sheep habitat near Rancho Mirage.

The expenditure from the Environmental Licence Plate Fund will provide further protection for the state threatened peninsular bighorn sheep population located within the rugged desert mountain range.

LETTERS RECEIVED

June 22, 1987

Dear Mr. Kerr,

I must tell you how impressed everyone is with your organization's professional and selfless attitude. I, too, am

very moved, honored and motivated to advance the causes of the Society in any ways that I can. I am sure of our mutual successes. Even those who know little or have seen the sheep are thoroughly impressed with the manpower and determination that you and the Society show in getting your difficult task accomplished.

George, we at Toyo are ready, willing and anxious. As stated to you earlier, if J.C. Penney agrees, I will be pledging $2,000.00 and my hope is to report back to you after my June 26th meeting with J.C. Penney N.Y. that they too will join in and participate on a very large scale.

Jeff Abrams
Vice President - Sales
Toyo Trading Company

LIST OF WINNERS

1987 BICKET/LANDELLS MEMORIAL RAFFLE

1ST PRIZE 7 DAY TRIP FOR 2 TO THE MARSHALL ISLANDS Donated by Bill Shirley and Northstar Maritime Corp.	RANDY SHEEHAN Anaheim, CA
2ND PRIZE 6 DAY TROPHY FIOSHING TRIP FOSTER LAKE LODGE, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA Donated By Destiny West Travel	STEVE GREEN Buena Park, CA
3RD PRIZE 5 DAY FISHING TRIP IN WYOMING ELK TRACK RANCH Donated By Loren Lutz	TOM EDMUNDS Hermosa Beach, CA
4TH PRIZE CUSTOM OAK AUDIO/VIDEO CABINETRY UNIT Donated By Wambold Fine Furnishings	RALPH MAC CALLUM Chico, CA
5TH PRIZE TROPHY WILD BOAR HUNT OUT OF PASO ROBLES Donated By Tom Willoughby	KERN CHEW Sacramento, CA
6TH PRIZE WILDLIFE ART PRINT 7 CUSTOM FRAMING Donated By Sadells Gallery	BRYAN KING Irvine, CA
7th PRIZE WILDLIFE 7 SHEEP OBSERVATION WEEKEND FOR 2 Donated By SCBS & DFG	MARVIN WOOD Lemore, CA

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

Non-Profit Organization
3113 Mesaloa Lane
Pasadena, California 91107
(818) 794-7680

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE: Home _____ Business _____

The kinds of memberships available are:

____Annual	$25.00
____Student (must be full time)	$10.00
____Life	$200.00
____Century	$500.00

(may be paid in four equal payments)
(transferable)

All donations are tax deductible.

Also included is my contribution of $_____ for Desert Waterhole Improvement

Enclosed you will find my check or money order for $_____

SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP
Non-Profit Organization
4139 W. Big Tujunga Canyon Road
Tujunga, CA 91042

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Tujunga, CA
Permit No. 37

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED