SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

The Sheepherder

Non-Profit Organization
401 North Garfield
Alhambra, California 91801
213-284-5113

PRESIDENT: LOREN L. LUTZ, D.D.S.

EDITOR
LEWIS E. CARPENTER
815 W. GETTYSBURG
FRESNO, CAL 93705
(209) 227-9140

Dedicated to study and promote the conservation, propogation and preservation of the wild sheep of North America.

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1980

DINNER IN LOS ANGELES WELL ATTENDED

A short report concerning the Annual Dinner Meeting of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep has been received from Charles W. Jenner, D.V.M. a Director of the Society. The photos are also his.

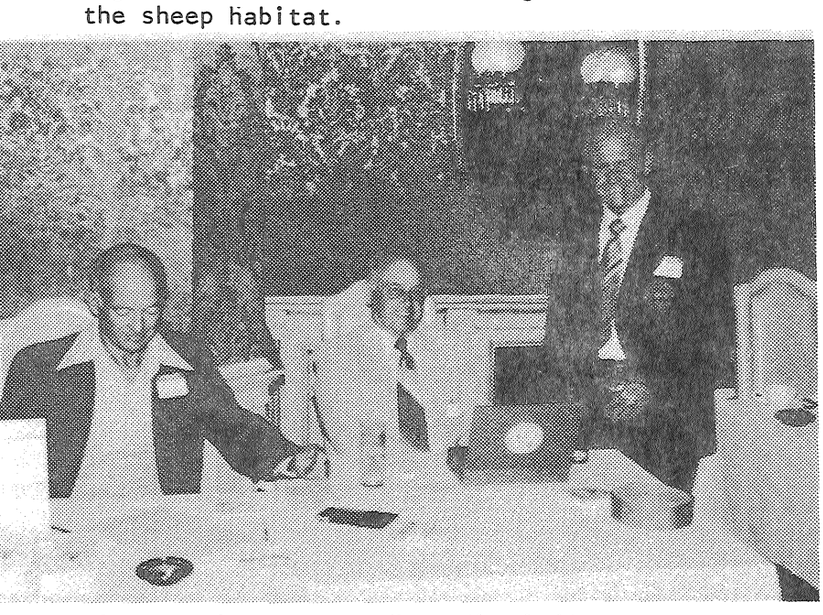
Jenner reports that the dinner was, as always a good one. There was not a full house as had been hoped. The raffle was a success. One of the winners was Walter Powell, the President of the Southern Council of Conservation Clubs. He in turn gave the telescopic rifle sight he had won to the Society to be used in theauction conducted by Treasurer Wayne Dickson.

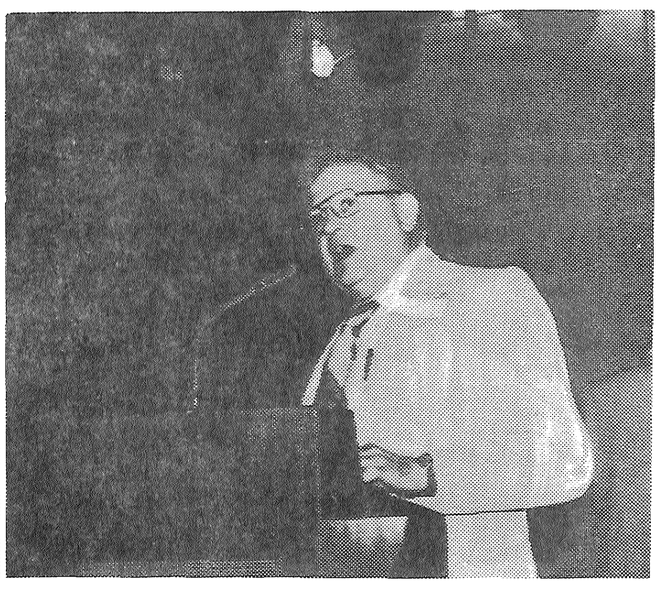
People were very well pleased with the T-shirts designed by member Kaia Pointer and sold by her as a fund raising project of the Society. Many prizes were donated by various friends of the Society. One of these was a framed picture of a bighorn ram that was auctioned off by Dickson---who seems to have missed his calling in not being a full-time auctioneer.

Bonnar Blong of the Department of Fish and Game, Region 5--Long Beach gave a report on the proposed sheep study for the Santa Rosa Mountain area. This study to include that of possible disease(s) in that and the sheep population of the San Jacinto Mts.

Jim DeForge was the featured speaker and did an excellent job, as usual, with his beautiful photographic slides depicting the present condition of sheep habitat in the China Lake Naval Waepons Center. Jim stated that an intense survey of the Argus, Slate and Eagle Crag Mountains has revealed NO present sheep population, but large numbers of burros and heavy damage to the habitat by both burros and feral horses.

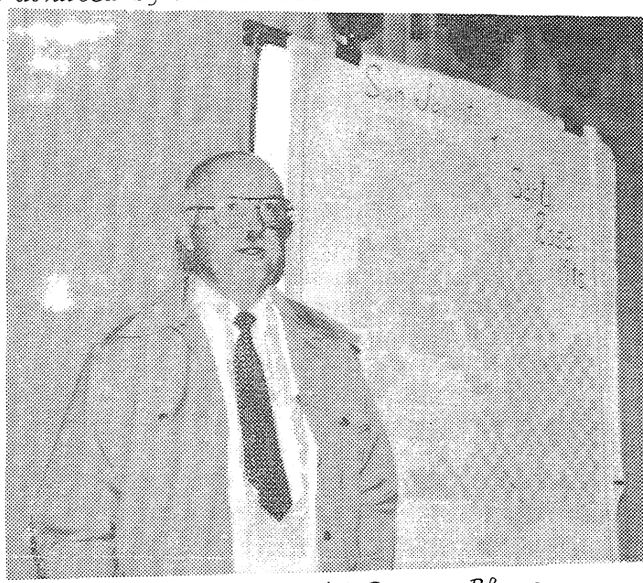
As is noted elswhere in this issue, the Society needs more funds for use in the research programs underway in the San Gabriel Mts., on the Argus, Slate and Eagle Crags Mts., in the Santa Rosa Mts., and on the San Jacinto Mt. range, as well as to help defray the high costs of the Court Suit against the Forest Service et al, concerning the roadway thru the sheep habitat.





SOCIETY WORKHORSES - *From the left:*
John E.O.Larronde, Treasurer, Bob Johnson, Director, Bud Wiedeman, Director, at the right Dr. Loren L. Lutz, DDS, President of the Society and sometimes a Dentist.

Dr. Charles Jenner discusses the need for disease research on bighorn sheep, Jim DeForge, center, principal speaker discusses the research project on the Argus, Slate and Eagle Crag Mts. near China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Wayna A. Dickson, Society Treasurer and the Auctioneer of the evening displays the bighorn print donated by Jim Sadell.



Society Director Steve Sagreto talks sheep with dinner guests. on the right Bonnar Blong of the Department of Fish and Game outlines plans for DFG research in the Santa Rosa Mts.

MORE ON LAVA BEDS EPIZOOTIC

The Summer 1980 issue of the Wild Sheep bulletin of the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep speaks of the losses that occured this past summer at the Lava Beds National Monument in northeastern California and during which all of the sheep--some 35 or 36 in number died of pneumonia. this issue states:"Mike Valencia of Los Angeles comes up with another possible reason for the disease and dieoff. In 1971 the Forest Service and landowner to the north of the enclosure where the wild sheep were kept, signed an agreement for limited use of the pasture land surrounding this compound by domestic sheep. The Forest Service was to allow this private concern to move his flock thru this area as a means to get them to pasture areas during the spring and feed one mile north of the wild sheep area. The Forest Service has ignored the enforcement of the controls, and the landowner has taken advantage of the situation. These sheep may be found all around the compound without regard for the 1972 agreement. There is no proof yet that the domestic sheep transmitted the bacteria to the wild herd. But the possibility remains and may not be ruled out....."

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Editor has contacted Fish and Game Department personnel in Sacramento concerning the above and has learned that it is true that domestic sheep have been grazing right up to the fenced enclosure.
The Editor has then contacted Roy and Bob Parks, both of whom are highly respected and knowledgeable raisers of domestic sheep on their Shore LineRanch, Tomales , California, concerning their experiences with pneumonia and domestic sheep. Roy has written to me as follows, in part "Pneumonia is a problem with both deer and sheep as they seem to share a lot of the same diseases. We have had trouble with pneumonia about April first when after shearing some young lambs and putting them in fields exposed to the northwest winds off Tomales Bay. We have had some problems with what I call summer pneumonia which shows up when the fog rolls in thick and cold. The weather extremes seem to be enough to set it off....I guess the bighorns never came in contact with anything like this in British Columbia and it proved to be very deadly. The passing of the bug from the sheep to a deer that jumped into the enclosure withthe bighorns is a surer way to my way of thinking. All of our preventive measures are almost impossible to apply to deer and bighorns." Roy then describes their treatment for both pneumonia incidents and their preventative measures. "and then add sulfa to the drinking water. They don't care for the taste of the sulfa in the water, so if they can find any untreated water they will use it....When we are hauling our pure bred sheep to shows where they will be with

other sheep we use antibiotics and watch closely for any signs of illness.
Bob Parks - adds: "Pasturella Multocida is (1) involved in most all cases of large animal pnuemonia; (2) Prime secondary bacterial invader involved with contagious pnuemonia of young lambs and clves; (3) not likely involved with progressive pneumonia in sheep which is a serious economic problem; (4) Sulfonamides and antibiotics are drugs of choice.

Corny bacterium pyogenes-----same applies as above plus mastitis. Both organisms occur naturally in sheep environment. Pneumonia is often a complicating factor in other virus diseases or a resulting condition due to physical or environmental effects--ie. shipping, overexertion, weather changes, nutritional deficiencies."

"Sheep and deer are susceptible to most all the same health problems."

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SEVEN Work projects have been scheduled at a recent meeting between Les Coombs and Vern Bleich of Region 5 Department of Fish and Game and Glen W. Sudmeier, Water Project Coordinator for the Society. As will be noted there will be need for a large group of volunteers on five of these projects. If you desire and can assist on these projects, then write to Glenn at Star Route Box 4-C, Hesperia, California 92345 or telephone him at (714) - 389 - 2498 and list the projects on which you can participate. The projects and dates are:

Project DATES	~~Project~~ B.G.G. SITE	Type of work	Volunteers needed
1. January 17, 1981	Surveyor Spring--Old Woman Mts. Big Game Guzzler (E. Side OWM and off Water Road)	Reconstruct the entire system--new tanks, new pipe line, new drinker, insulate pipelines.	75 to 100
2. February 7, 1981	Smith Spring BGG Sacramento Mts. (S.W. Needles--7 miles two mile walk-gain 1,000')	A complete new system, new tanks, pipe line drinker insulate pipes, paint tanks	50 to 75
3. February 28, 1981	Pyramid Pk. B.G.G. & Nopah B.G.G. Nopah Range	Paint tanks, insulate pipes, renovate drinker, install valves, install a new drinker	15 to 25
4. March 21, 1981	Blue Springs, Pinyon Mts.,	install new tanks, insulate pipes, relocate drinker, paint tanks	50 to 75
5. April 11, 1981	Clark Mt. B.G.G. Clark Mts.	insulate pipes, install new catchment basin above the existing dam. Secure burro fence	35 to 50
6. May 2, 1981	Coxcomb B.G.G. Coxcomb Mts. & Weavernoy B.G.G. Granite Mts.	Trench and lay 1,000 ft of new drinker pipe. reinstall drinker, paint tanks, insulate drinker pipe	40 to 50
7. May 16, 1981	Old Woman Statue B.G.G. Old Woman Mts.	replace Johnson screen, replace section in 2" pipe to tanks, insulate pipes	15 to 25

As you can see from the above, next Spring is going to be a busy one for us all. When Glenn gives you the particulars he will include where the camps will be set up, How far you will have to walk and/or climb, arrival time prior to project date,

AGAIN - Be certain to write or phone Glenn Sudmeier for details.

Winter 1980 - 1981 Let us each resolve that we shall check out all of the water sources in our areas of special concern---responsibility, and be certain that each of them is in its best operational condition. Should any deficiencies be found that we cannot correct notify Glenn Sudmeier and ask for help.

Let us also hope that the new members of the California Assembly take seriously the responsibilities of the Legislature to provide needed funds for the badly needed research into the causes of the great losses sustained by some of the sheep herds of the Golden State.

NEW MEXICO BIGHORN SHEEP UPDATE

In a letter received October 24th Andrew Sandoval, the Desert Bighorn Project Leader of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Says:

"I would like to take this opportunity to bring fellow sheepherders up-to-date regarding the status of desert sheep in New Mexico.

Ever since the widely publicized Psoroptic scabies epizootic and corresponding loss of approximately 80 percent of the San Andres population, we continue to receive reliable but unconfirmed reports of desert bighorn from areas that sheep have been considered extinct. Apparently the general public has taken more interest in reporting these observations that had previously been taken for granted. These ranges include the Guadalupe Mountains (located west of Carslbad), the Gillespie Mountains (fifteen miles east of Las Cruces), and the White Mountain Wilderness area (located in southcentral New Mexico, north of Ruidoso).

Our Department, in cooperation with the National Park Service, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, conducted an extensive helicopter survey of the Guadalupe Mountains. This survey encompassed both Carlsbad and Guadalupe Mountains Pational Parks. The survey represented the first intensive multi-agency effort to locate desert sheep in this area.

No bighorn were observed in over 21 hours of flying time. However, based on these results I could not prove or disprove the existence of bighorn sheep in the Guadalupe Mountains. The fact that bighorn were not located does not imply that they do not exist. What it does suggest is that sheep are not very numerous and that they might be exhibiting extensive movements.

This survey also indicates that aoudads are not as numerous as previously thought as only 18 were observed. They are, however, widely distributed, occupying the west escarpment and the drainage complex on the east side of the mountain range.

We recently received a reliable report of four bighorn sheep in the White Mountain Wilderness. Two ground surveys failed to turn up any sheep. I did, however, locate several beds and fecal pellets in the vicinity of the reported sightings. The beds and fecal samples were very typical with those usually associated with bighorn sheep. The White Mountains are somewhat atypical from those areas normally associated with desert bighorn habitat in New Mexico. The representative sheep habitat is insular in nature, confined to alpine meadows charactized by an extensive homogenous grassland type.

This fall, we're anticipating a desert sheep transplant in the Peloncillo Mountains located in the extreme southwest corner of the state-adjacent to Arizona. This will be a paddock type release with 12 ewes from the Kofa Game Range and eight rams from our captive population at Red Rock. The sheep capture in Arizona is tentatively scheduled for the week of November 24th.

On a less brighter note, this past summer, we lost 60percent of the treated sheep from the San Andres Mountains currently confined at Red Rock to viral blue-tongue. We inoculated the remaining 17 sheep and haven't lost any sheep since.

We plan to capture and examine some of the free-ranging sheep in the San Andres Mountains this fall. This will provide us with conclusive evidence of the effectiveness of the treatment operation using ballistic implants and air-rifle delivery system. Pending these results, we might program the reintroduction of the confined sheep this winter."

NOTE: This editor certainly does appreciate the consideration given by Andy in his writing and sending this fine report. THANKS ANDY. lew

First Edition Sheep Society T-Shirts

T-Shirts

Silohuette - Sky blue / Black Petroglyphs - Beige/Choc. Brown
Printed on super-quality 50poly/50 cotton crew style T-Shirts
Sizes Sm. (32-34) Med. (36-38) Lg. (40-42) X-lg. (44)

Each shirt only $8.00, proceeds to S.C.B.S.

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All checks payable to S.C.B.S.
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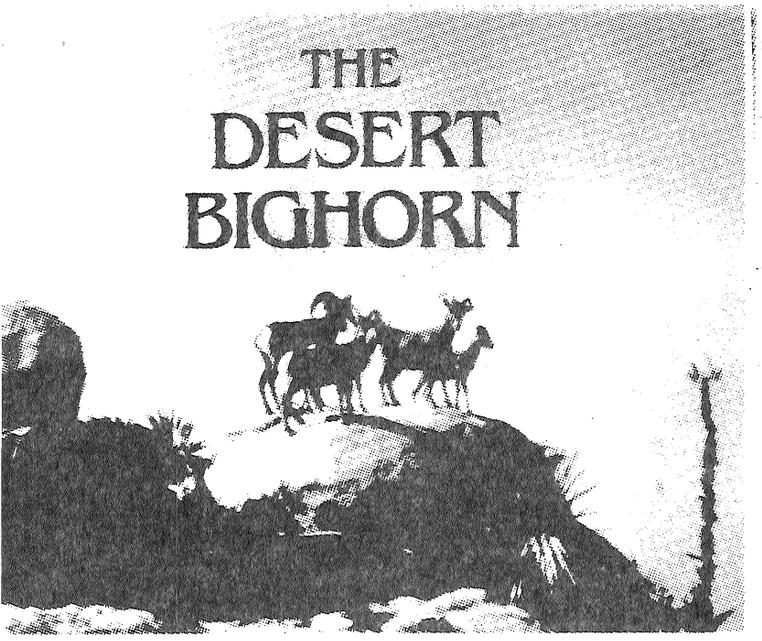


Its Life History, Ecology, and Management
Gale Monson and Lowell Sumner, Editors

Elusive dancers atop barren crags, bighorn sheep are as much valued for the sight of their profile against a western sky as for that of their horns above a mantelpiece. Desert bighorn—an ecologic designation for four species inhabiting the Southwest—have long been regarded by hunters as the noblest of all American game animals. Although their future is now threatened by other encroachments of civilization, a better understanding of these beasts can ensure that the mountains will always echo their dancing.

The Desert Bighorn is a compendium of current knowledge about the sheep as observed throughout their geographic range. Their natural history, physical characteristics, behavior, and life cycle are examined in detail. More importantly, however, their ecology is considered in terms of predator/competitor relationships, access to food and water, and habitat limitation—factors all heavily influenced by man's impact on the desert environment. Guidelines to field identification, transplantation, and habitat protection make the book an effective blueprint for safeguarding these untamed species, and an essential volume for every naturalist.

The Board of Directors of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep have decided to make an effort to offer to assist in the sales of this very worthwhile book.

Therefore, orders may be sent to Dr. Lutz at his office in Alhambra----listed on the first page of this issue.

The price will be the same as from the University of Arizona Press for the book in its hard cover. Namely, $27.50 plus 75¢ to cover postage.

The picture at the left appears on the dust cover and in the front of the book. It is also on the cover of the soft cover book.

Dr. Lutz has seen and read parts of the book and does recommend it highly.

Each person on the mailing list of the Society has received a brochure concerning this publication.

TO SET IT STRAIGHT:

A correction must be made concerning the mailing of the brochures this past month. I should have stated that instead of giving the U. of Arizona the Society's mailing list that the mailing was to be done from this office. The Society will not give it's mailing list to anyone or to any other organization. My apologies for this error.

Lew.

This book is not one that you can read and/or absorb in one or two evening. It contains a wealth of information. A great deal of research has gone into its preparation.

CALIFORNIA BIGHORNS MOVE FROM IDAHO TO NEVADA

Early in the Spring of 1980 plans were made to move some California bighorn sheep from the herd in north central Owyhee County to a new home in Nevada, with transportation provided by the Department of Fish and Game.

Plans called for the transfer involving 10 to 12 sheep and to include two young rams. This was part of an agreement between the two states to relocate the bighorns in Nevada's Granite Mountains.

Originally, the Nevada Department of Wildlife was to bring in Rocky Mountain bighorns from Wyoming, but the Idaho Department wanted to avoid the possibility of mixing the two species.

The Idaho agency is meeting its part of the bargain by providing the California bighorns. "They will come from a healthy herd that numbers more than 100 with lots of big rams, which we won't take," says Jerry Thiessen, state big game manager. "We won't be jeopardizing either the prospects for quality hunting or the population," he adds.

The program is being financed by the Nevada department and the Bureau of Land Management.

Department personnel planned to combine a helicopter and experienced shooters using tranquillizer dart guns to gather the animals. After a sheep is tranquilized, it will be loaded on a specially designed sling and transported to the truck that will make the trip to Nevada.

Thiessen says the sheep in the herd are in good physical condition and he is confident that they will show no ill effects.

Bill Hickey, a senior wildlife research biologist from Salmon, will help with the project. A veteran inworkingwith transplants and sheep research, he is an expert in the proper use of tranquilizers.

The department tried throughout the winter to trap the animals by more conventional methods. "Butthey just wouldn't come to the bait, even the apple pulp that has worked so well with Rocky Mountain bighorns," Thiessen stated.

The Owyhee County herd was started in 1963, when 19 California bighorns from Canada were released and an additional 31 sheep were relocated in later y ears. The population in the county was estimated to total more than 300 in 1978.

Report by Hugh Wilson, Information Supervisor, IDAHO WILDLIFE Mar/April '80

COURT CONTEST SCHEDULED

As stated in the September- October issue of T.S. a suit had beenfiled against the U.S.National Forest, the Curtis Tungsten Mine and some individuals for allowing the use and development of former road 2N06 in the Angeles National Forest for the purpose of shortening an access to a tungsten mine.

The suit charges that the Forest Service acted without doing a proper National Environmental Impact study to show the effect of the mine on the desert sheep in the area. It is not the purpose of the suit to stop the mining of the tungsten by mine operators; neither is it an effort to block access to the mine by the operators. The purpose is simply to prevent the use of the road through the critical lambing and habitat area. The other and uncontested roadway would serve the needs of the mine's operators, even though it might not be as convenient.

It is important that this suit be won by those trying to give needed protection to this viable herd of desert bighorns. It is also important to win this court battle as it will be precedent setting for future actions elsewhere and concerning roads or would be-roads through critical wildlife areas of other states as well,

Like all lawsuits, this one is expensive. The Foundation for North American Wild Sheep has joined with the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep, the Safari Club International--Los Angeles Chapter and the Southern Council of Conservation Clubs to press this action. The F.N.A.A.W.S. reports that it has already spent $10,000.00 on the action. There will be more expenses----probably a great deal more. It is imperative that the suit is not lost due to a lack of funding.

The above is one of the reasons why the Society is using a number of different efforts to raise funds. Of course, the Society has other worthwhile projects that also will require expenditures. Among which are the research projects being undertaken in the Argus, Slate and Eagle Crag Mountains by Jim DeForge. Jim has not yet found any sheep in these areas. Sheep were observed on December 6, 1975 in the Slate Mts. by Dick Weaver and Tilly Barling as they did a helicopter search within the boundaries of the China Lake Naval Weapons Center.

Any donations that interested persons wish to make to either the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep or the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep for this purpose will be fully tax deductible as both organizations are tax-exempt conservation organizations.

MAIL TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP AT 401 North Garfield, Alhambra, Calif. 91801

or to:

Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, 55 Ivy St., St. Paul, Minnesota 55117

____$25 ____$50 ____$100 ____$250 ____$500 ____$1000 ____Other

Comments: _____

_____

_____

NAME:_____ ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____ ZIP:_____

☐ Bill My Master Charge ☐ Bill My Visa Charge

CHARGE CARD NO. _____VALID THRU:_____

SIGNATURE:_____

We do make every effort to keep mailing lists up-to-date.

We need your help. Please send your changes of address to the Editor as soon as you know it.

The Postal Service now charges up to 45¢ for each returned copy of THE SHEEPHERDER. Then it must be re-mailed by First Class --another 15¢. The Society can use the funds to better purposes.

Migrating?

BIGHORNS STAGE WASHINGTON COMEBACK

By 1925 native sheep populations in the State of Washington had vanished, apparantly the victims of competition and disease from domestic sheep and cattle. Yet, just over 40 years later game managers were able to open a limited season on rams, and today there are about 550 bighorns scattered around the eastern half of the state. In July 1980 there were 32 lucky hunters who drew permits to hunt for a ram. More than 6,000 applicants had applied for these few permits.

The bighorns' comeback began in 1957, when the Game Department, under the supervision of biologist larry Wadkins of Wenatchee, brought 18 California bighorns from British Columbia to the Sinahekin Wildlife Recreation Area in Okanogan County. At first biooogists feared that if the animals were not confined, they would scatter and fail to become established in their new home. So they released the animals in a fenced, 500-acre pasture on the WRA.

In this and later releases the sheep were re-introduced to areas that had been within the ranges of the original native populations. Areas were avoided where there might be competition with mountain goats or cattle. Locations were chosen where the sheep would find plenty of winter forage, although later experience showed that escape terrain is an even more important consideration. To meet these condidtions nearly all bighorns have been released on Game Department land.

During the first three years after they were imported to the Sinlahekin WRA, the first band of sheep adapted well and quickly increased in number. By 1960 the original berd of 18 had grown to more than 30. That year biologists transplanted six of the sheep to a similar fenced pasture on Wooten WRA in southeastern Washington, and in 1962 they transplanted eight moreSinlahekin sheep to a pasture on Colockum WRA, north of Ellensburg. The sheep in all three areas were confined to the fenced pastures for three years and released into the wild. These small populations formed the base stocks from which later transplants were made. In the ensuing years, California bighrons were released on 10 eastern Washington sites.

But first they had to be recaptured. In the early years of the program, sheep were captured in corral traps that were set up within the fenced pastures and baited with alfalfa and salt. Later they started using a drop net- a 70 by 70 foot net suspended above the ground on poles. The bait was placed under the net, to attract the sheep and then at the appropriate moment the net was released by remote controls ensnaring the sheep. The Washington department still uses these two methods in their ongoing transplant program.

The use of the Alfalfa and salt bait worked well the first few years. However, with the advent of mild winter weather the sheep were able to find suitable food without coming to be fed. During the latter period of time it was found that this food did not work as well. A change was made to the fermented apple pomace, along with the alfalfa and salt. It was found that the sheep would not eat the apple pomace if it were not freee of addatives.

During the transplanting process the sheep are checked by the Washington State University's Veterinary school's Dr. Bill Foreyt. They were checked for physical condition, blood samples are taken and then the sheep are given medecations to get them off to a healthy start on their new range.

In 1967 biologists tried releasing some sheep directly into the wild, without first confining them. The first such release was made on Clemans Mountain, near Yakima, and the experiment proved successful. The sheep did not scatter, but remained in a close knit band. After this success future releases were made in the same manner. This type of release does have benefits as well as drawbacks. These animals increase their numbers more slowly because they seem to suffer a higher mortallity than sheep kept in a pasture. Unconfined sheep are

(continued page eight)

IT IS NOW TIME FOR MANY PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP TO RENUE THEIR MEMBERSHIP FOR THE COMING YEAR OF 1981

NON-MEMBERS ARE URGED TO BECOME MEMBERS AND WITH THESE FEW DOLLARS GIVE THE SOCIETY SOME OF THE FUNDS NEEDED IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SOME OF IT'S GOALS.

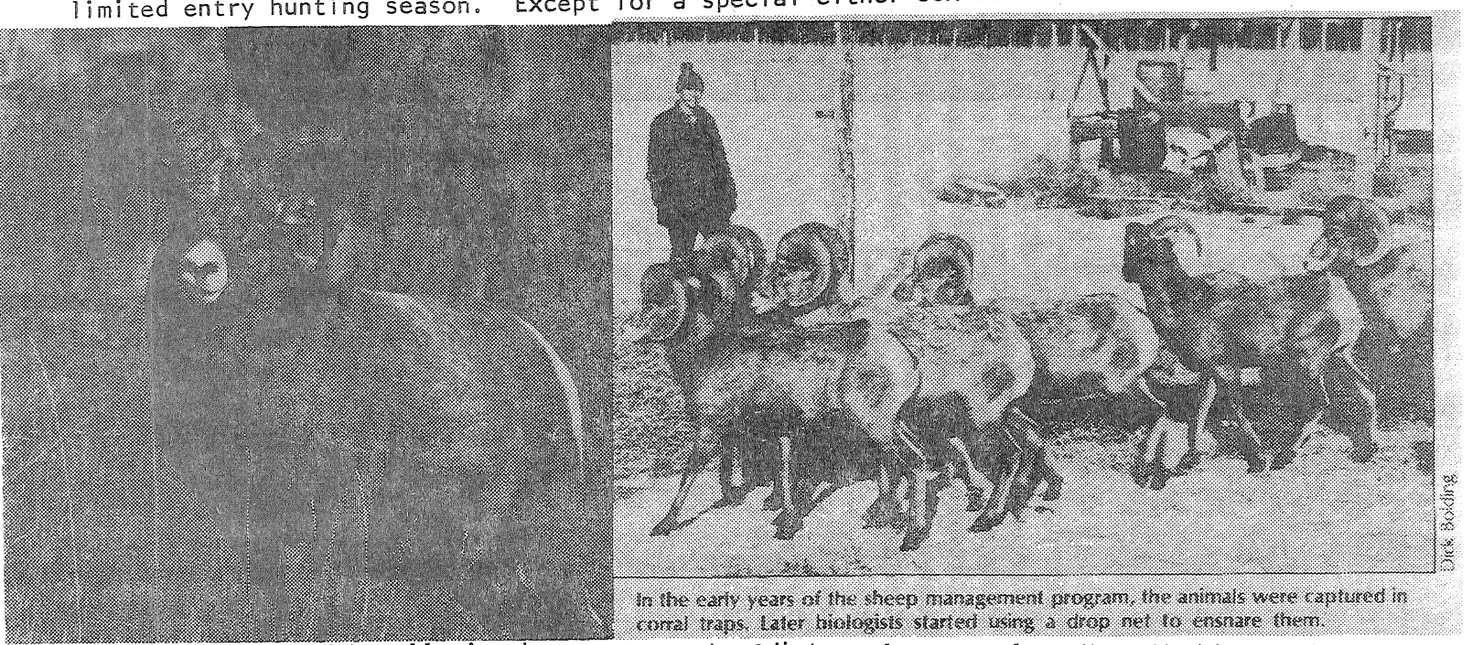
The Society was formed for the purposes of the Conservation, Preservation and the wise use of the wild sheep of North America. Membership is open to anyone and to any person of any age. The Society badly needs more members who are aware of the great range and severity of some of the problems, and who are determined to assist in the solution of some of these problems. A Conservation attitude and a willingness to assist, when called upon, are all that is necessary. If you are interested, then, send in your check and application today.

The bi-monthly newsletter THE SHEEPHERDER, attempts to encompass each aspect of events and causes that are of concern to the well-being of this rare, and in some areas, threatened or endangered specie.

The Society advocates: Placing the management and control of the bighorn sheep under the State Fish and Game Commission of the several states rather than under the Legislature; the development and improvement of bighorn habitat--especially the water sources of desert areas; the elimination of checker-board patterns of National Resource Lands; reduction of competition from domestic and feral livestock on sheep ranges; the transplanting of sheep into matched environments; continuation of the annual census of sheep throughout their ranges; the making of recommendation for management as a result of these censuses; the finding of the cause(s) of infant mortallity and endeavor to correct these cause(s); the obtaining of adequate funding for the Departments of Fish and Game in order that they may be more effective.

also harder to find and re-capture for other transplants. On the other hand, releasing the sheep directly into the wild helps to reduce the costs of the program since it eliminates the fencing of habitat.

The transplant program proved so successful that in 1966 the Game Department opened a limited entry hunting season. Except for a special either sex season in 1973, sheep hunting



Dick Bolding

In the early years of the sheep management program, the animals were captured in corral traps. Later biologists started using a drop net to ensnare them.

has been regulated by allowing hunters to take 3/4th curl rams only. Many Washington hunters have little knowledge of sheep hunting and are unfamiliar with horn curl requirements for legal rams. Therefore, a sheep hunter orientation session are held for their benefit. At the present time only three areas are managed for sheep hunting and two of the areas are restricted to bow or muzzleloader hunting only.

Until 1972 all sheep transplants involved California bighorns that were descended from theoriginal 18 animals brought from British Columbia. But that year 18 Rocky Mountain bighorns were imported from Alberta and released on Hall Mountain in the northeast corner of Washington within the historic range of that subspecies. This population also grew, and five years later 10 were recaptured and moved to Chief Joseph WRA in southeastern Washington. Although some of the animals has dispersed into neighboring states, the Rocky Mountain bighorn population has grown to nearly 50 sheep in these two areas.

Bighorn range in the tate of Washington is restricted to relatively few areas, and nearly all suitable sites have been stocked with sheep. Consequently, although the sheep numbers will increase to some extent, hunting opportunities will always be very limited. Yet, 30 years ago there was no bighorn hunting in Washington-----there were no sheep. Now at least a person does have a chance of drawing a permit for sheep hunting in the State of Washington.

Report by Rolf Johnson---- WASHINGTON WILDLIFE magazine--Fall 1980

Bighorn beheaded; 3 jailed
THE FRESNO BEE Nov., 12, 1980

Riverside (AP) Three men were arrested after two game wardens kept watch for 18 hours over the carcass of a freshly killed bighorn sheep and saw two of the men allegedly decapitate the animal for its full-curl set of horns.

State officials said Tuesday it was the first known case of bighorn poaching in the state this year. The full curl horns are worth an estimated $5,000 to potential collectors. Bighorn sheep are protected under state law.

State Fish and Game warden John Slaughter said he and another game warden spent 18 hours Saturday and Sunday waiting in hilly terrain about three miles north of Lytle Creek in the San Bernardino National Forest, where the 200-pound bighorn had been killed.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
or renewal

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER : Home _____ *Business* _____

Place of Birth _____ *Date of Birth* _____ _____

Occupation _____

Enclosed you will find my check or money order for $20.00 This includes my initiation fee of $5.00 and my first year's dues of $15.00 (Students dues are $5.00 per year--- I will endeavor to do my part on behalf of the bighorn sheep.

Signature: _____