SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

The Sheepherder

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

MARCH - APRIL 1982

SANTA ROSA MOUNTAIN BIGHORN PROJECT
Report No. 4

James R. DeForge, Research Team Leader in his report dated December 31, 1981 for the Society's sponsored study into the cause(s) of the plight of the Peninsular bighorn sheep of the Santa Rosa Mountains states: "In November a second capture of bighorns sheep was conducted in the Santa Rosa Mountains. Thirteen sheep were handled November 4 - 7 in Magnesia, Bradley, and Cathedral Canyons. Ten of these animals were captured with drive nets and three were darted from helicopter. Captured bighorn included a ram that had been captured and collared (#7) by Dr. Jack Turner and Joan Payson in 1977, the mother of the sick female lamb, seven recaptures of the animals collared last April, plus four previously uncaptured sheep (1 ram and 3 ewes).

Since the capture period (Nov. 9 to Dec. 31), Society team members have spent an additional 19 days and 29 man-days in the study area. All collared animals have been observed showing no apparent ill-effects from the capture. Sightings and telemetry readings are being plotted on maps daily. All radio collars are working normally with the exception of collar #2, which is malfunctioning and only can be received from a distance under 100 feet. (This ewe was not observed during this second capture; therefore her collar was not replaced).

The one surviving 1981 lamb has been observed often and still appears to be healthy. She is approximately nine months old as of December 31. The sick female lamb has apparantly died; her mother has been observed alone several times.

One collared ewe (captured in April, but not recaptured in November) was observed coughing violently on December 14. She will be watched closely. Unfortunately she has only a ribbon collar without telemetry.

The lab results from the blood drawn during November capture confirm the April data that parainfluenza-3, bluetongue, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, and contagious ecthyma are present in the range. We are currently watching for indications of whether the vaccinations given during November capture will improve the lamb survival of 1982. Some of the ewes should be in the later months of gestation. Mature rams are no longer in the company of ewes, as the rut appears over.

In addition to the thirteen wild sheep captured, on November 8 the three captive ewes at the Living Desert Reserve were sampled and vaccinated, and on November 7 the two Living Desert Reserve rams penned at the UCR Philip L. Boyd Deep Canyon Research Center were resampled, revaccinated, and fitted with collars (one radio, one ribbon). On November 12 these rams were released into the wild from the research station. The radio collared ram has been observed and telemetry readings are received often. He remains in the Deep Canyon/Coyote Canyon/Sheep Mountain area. The ribbon collared ram has not been seen, but is without radio telemetry.

Plants and fecal samples continue to be collected for the nutritional study. Slight precipitation has occuurred in the study area, but as yet the vegetation has not responded with any noticeable new growth.

This project is a cooperative effort between the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep and the California Department of Fish and Game. The Society's research efforts have been funded by the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, by private donors, and the fund raising efforts of the Society. A portion of the helicopter time during the November capture was provided by grants to California Department of Fish and Game from Shikar Safari and Mzuri Safari. Additionally the Society research team appreciates the assistance and cooperation of the Living Desert Reserve and its Director Karen Sausman, the UCR Philip L. Boyd Deep Canyon Research Center, and Mike Dunn for access to his road.

Members of the Society that have participated in field studies on the Santa Rosa Mountain Project during November and December were: Biologists James R. DeForge and Joan Scott and Patty Kalatschan, Steve Segreto and Gail Naylor. Other Society members participating part of the time were: Veterinarians: Charles Jenner, Pete Cyrog, Rod Melchert,Terry Hicks; Biologists Glenn Stewart and Christy Hightower. Santa Ana Zoo: Claudia Collier; Los Angeles ZooJennifer Chatsworth. Assisting from the Living Desert Reserve in addition to Director Karen Sausman were Sue Nix, Lynn Watkins and Gail Naylor. In addition to the above Society members were fro m the DFG: Dave Jessen--Veterinarian - Pathologist and Biologists: Dick Weaver, Bob Orcutt, Russ Mohr, Terry Libby, Jessie Garcia and Keith LaFamme; U.S. Forest Service Steve Holl; Bureau of Land Management Terry Russi both Biologists; Entomologist Mike Wargo from the Coachella Valley Mosquito Abatement District; Entomologist Richard Brenner from the U.C. Riverside; Living Desert REserve : Fred LaRue and Mike Loomis; Veterinarians Mellisa (Mindy) Byers and Christine VanSpronsen; Biologist Norm Hoague; Landell Helicopter --Don Landell; Unattached: Rob Yordi, Steve Bowen and Jeannie.
All of the foregoing persons participated in the bighorn sheep capture in the Santa Rosa Mountains during the time period of November 4 - 7, 1981. Their assistance is very deeply appreciated. Without their assistance the job just could not have been accomplished so well.

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SOCIETY HAS A FEW ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

As was previously announced the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the members of the Society For the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep was held the evening of January 25, 1982 in the Los Angeles Zoo Educational Building.

Re-elected to serve as Society President was Dr. Loren L. Lutz, D.D.S. one of the founders. Wayne A. Dickson will relinquish his duties as Treasurer to become the First Vice-President; Rocklin Wooley becomes Second Vice-President. John E.O. Larronde another founding member continues as the Secretary. Newcomer to the Board is Joan Scott who will take over the duties of Society Treasurer. Scott is the first woman to serve on the administrative board.

The Board of Directors is composed of Robert S. Campbell, G.E. David, John E.O. Larronde, Stephen V. Segreto, Glenn W. Sudmeier, Ronald D. Vickery , A.W. "Bud" Weideman, Charlton J. Kerr and Marvin Wood.

Committee Chairman elected were:
Glenn W. Sudmeier continues as the Water Hole Coordinator. His address:Star Route, Box 4-C, Hesperia, California 92345. ph. (714) 389 - 2598
Robert S. Campbell--Membership and Publicity. 814 La Porte, La Canada, Ca. 91011
James DeForge continues to head-up the Research efforts of the Society. 218 East "J" St., Ontario, Ca. 91764
Thomas Clotfelter - heads up Society efforts in Fund Raising for Research and Development P.O. Box 717, Rancho Santa Fe, Ca. 92067
G.E."Gerry" David heads a Committee for Field Trips.3560 Francis Ave., Los Angeles, Ca. 90066
Loren Lutz and G.E. David--Committee on Legislation
James DeForge ---Entertainment and Correspondence.
Lew Carpenter begins his tenth year as Editor of THE SHEEPHERDER.
Correspondence Address for the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep is now:
P.O. Box 1912, Upland, California 91786-0710

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DFG PERMIT REQUIRED FOR POSSESSION OF BIGHORN SHEEP TROPHIES

"Persons who possess legally obtained bighorn sheep trophies have nothing to fear from the California Department of Fish and Game said Captain William H. Sheflin of Long Beach. All that is needed he stated is that the person have a DFG permit in his or her possession."

Permits are easy to obtain. Either stop at a DFG office or request one in the mail.

Permit applications request: Where was the specimen obtained? How was it obtained? Was it by a permit or by a purchase? If from another person, then, what is the name and address of the one from whom obtained? Are there any permanent identification marks, tags or seals? Where will the specimen be kept?

Permits are required for possession of part or parts of any fully protected species in California. This is to help prevent exploitation of any rare, threatened or endangered species. In California this includes the bighorn sheep of California which includes the desert bighorn *Ovis canadensis nelsoni* and the Rocky Mountain Bighorn of which the California bighorn *Ovis candensis californiana* is a sub-species. The differences between the Rocky Mountain and the California bighorn are virtually indistinguishable except by an expert.

There are probably quite a number of persons who will read this that have presumed that the permits we obtained at points of entry into California or the export permits from Canada or elsewhere were all that was required. Now we learn differently. Therefore, let us all get the needed permits at once. They are free and take by a few minutes to fill out even though they do require documentation of their being lawfully obtained.

Furthermore the DFG Will provide a tag, seal or other identification mark to be placed upon the animal or part.

EL MONTE MAN FINED $3,250 IN BIGHORN SHEEP CASE

Carroll Seabold, 51, of El Monte was charged in the Rio Hondo Municipal Caourt, El Monte on charges of illegally possessing parts of nine bighorn sheep, a species protected by an act of the California in 1873 as a completely protected species. He was arrainged in that Court on November 30, 1981 but did not make a plea at that time.

Lt. Larry St. Clair of the Department of Fish and Game said that he found two bighorn heads and seven sets of horns when the searched the Seabold residence on October 31 under the authority of a search warrant. St. Clair stated that he had learned of the bighorns through a series of tips going back more than a year. He said that he had decided to take immediate action on the matter when he learned that Seabold was about to sell his home.

Posing as a prospective buyer, St. Clair entered the house and verified the presence of two bighorn mounts. Using that as grounds for cause, he was able to obtain a search warrant and come up with evidence to be used in the case.

Seabold was scheduled for a pre-trial hearing in the Rio Hondo Court on December 21st. The charges were brought by the Los Angeles County district attorney's office after the search warrant had turned up the parts of nine sheep.

Judge Gordon McNulty of the Rio Hondo Municipal Court handed down the sentence on Dec. 22nd after Seabold had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

In addition to the fine of $3,250 Seabold was also given a one year suspended jail sentence and forbidden to possess a hunting license during the three years of his probation.

The bighorn sheep parts seized by the Department of Fish and Game were turned over to the Los Angles County Museum of Natural History.

DFG's News releases of Deceber 14, 1981 and January 1, 1982.

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ARIZONA HAS MONEY PROBLEMS

The Arizona Game and Fish Department like it's counterparts in other western states is feeling the effects of inflation severely. And also like other states it's funds are derived for the greater part from the dollars spent by the sportsmen for fishing and hunting licenses and the various needed special tags and permits. The department is, therefore, considering increases in costs of hunting and fishing licenses. It is suggested that Resident hunting licenses be raised from $9.50 to $14.50; for non-resident $45.50 to $55.50. Bighorn tags would increase from $74.00 to $150.00 for residents and from $375.00 to $750.00 for non-residents.

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The bighorn sheep harvest in the state of Idaho for the year 1981 was 46. There were 108 permits available. This is an increase from a harvest of 32 rams during 1980 which had 102 permits available.

ARIZONA - NEVADA AGREEMENT APPROVED BY COMMISSION

A Department policy regarding requests for desert bighorn sheep was among items approved by the A.G.&.F. Commission at it's October 23 public meeting.

Over the last four years, the Department has had requests for approximately 75 bighorn sheep from three states, two individuals and one zoo.

The new policy requires the Department to evaluate each request on an individual basis. No more than 20 sheep will be made available annually, and four criteria must be met for approval: A viable and high density bighorn sheep population must exist in a specific Arizona area or mountain range. Removal of sheep from an area must not reduce the estimated population there by more than five percent, must not interfere with proposed transplants within the state, and must not require a reduction in the number of hunting permits that would normally have been issued for the area.

SHEEP TRANSPLANT DONATION

In a letter dated January 13, 1982, the Rocky Mountain Conservation Fund of Gillette, Wyoming, has announced that it will present $5,000. to the Arizona Game and Fish Department for funding of a desert bighorn sheep transplant in 1982.

The letter signed by Secretary-Tresurer Steve Beilgard , says the funding request was made by the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society and was approved by a unanimous vote of the Conservation Fund's Board of Directors on January 9. Beilgard says a check is being sent to the Sheep Society for presentation to the Department.

In addition, the Fund has offered the Department the loan of a new Simmons dart gun with accessories for use in sheep captures if needed.

Monies provided by the RMCMFM for wildlife conservation projects are raised through a drawing it holds for an all-expense-paid hunt for all four of North American bighorn sheep species: Dall, Stone, Rocky Mountain and Desert bighorns. For information contact the Fund at: Box 1504, Gillette, Wyoming, 82719.

--Arizona Wildlife Federation's -- Wildlife News, February 1982.

SANTA ROSA BIGHORNS BEING HARASSED BY DOGS

A Forest Service helicopter pilot's report of a pack of large dogs harassing bighorn sheep in the Santa Rosa Mountains above LaQuinto in Riverside County has brought a warning from the Department of Fish and Game that owners are responsible for their dogs.

Inspector Wally Callan of Long Beach said that Section 3960 of the F. & G Code makes it unlawful to permit a dog to pursue any fully protected mammal at any time and to pursue any mammal in a game refuge. A large part of the Santa Rosa range is owned by the state and has been designated a game refuge. It is also unlawful to permit a dog to pursue any big game during a closed season. Recent reports state that dogs are pursuing deer in the San Jacinto Mountains.

Callan and Bonnar Blong of Idyllwild, a wildlife biologist with the DFG, view the harassment of bighorn sheep as a serious threat to the Santa Rosa bighorn population, which is already in trouble because of lamb losses to disease. Blong added that the Santa Rosa bighorn population, which is already in trouble, is particularly vulnerable at this time of year because the ewes had started to lamb.

The original report of this harassment of bighorns originated with Earl Palmer, who heads the helicopter operations in the western states for the U.S. Forest Service.

DFG biologists Blong and Tom Paulek have made another helicopter flight over the reported area but saw no dogs. As Blong said,"The dogs probably had gone home." The law provides for the capturing or dispatching of dogs that threaten to inflict injury on animals. The DFG hopes that owners of these dogs will keep them at home and not permit their roaming at large.

DFG News Release --March 1, 1982.

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BLM'S POLICY CONCERNING INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC SPECIES

During the November 1979 conference concerning Barbary sheep, Lee L Upham of the BLM's State Office of which he is the Wildlife Biologist in Santa Fe, New Mexico, reviewed the current status of the exotic wildlife in New Mexico.

Three or four exotic species are presently found in the state. A herd of Persian ibex were established in the Florida Mts in the southwestern part of the state with a release in 1972 and with another addition to the area in 1976 with 7 2 animals. This herd now numbers some 300 animals (1979). A herd of Siberian ibex have been released into the Canadian River Gorge of northwestern New Mexico in 1978 - 1979. Oryx were introduced into the White Sands Missile Range Military Reservation through several releases beginning in 1969. This herd is increasing in numbers and in range expansion. The BLM does not administer these lands. However it is suspected that some of these oryx do occasionally wander into surrounding public lands. The most abundant of the exotics is the barbary sheep. A brief review of this introduction is found elsewhere in THE SHEEPHERDER.

Potential habitat conflicts between the barbary sheep and other ungulates could exist. As the Barbary sheep herds continue to increase in numbers and expand their ranges on the public lands, there is concern that they may be competing with mule deer for seasonal forage and space. An immediate study to determine the extent of such conflict deserves immediate attention. Another possible conflict is the threat of Barbaries establishing themselves on desert bighorn sheep ranges. At present, this situation does not exist on BLM administerd bghorn sheep ranges in New Mexico.

Monitoring the rate of population increases and the rate of herd expansion among Barbaries is a major management concern of the BLM. The BLM is currently seeking to develop guidelines for Barbary sheep that would include basic identification of special habitat features and vegetation requirements that would either enhance or limit expansion potential on public lands.

As with native game ungulates, forage is being allocated to exotic ungulates occupying the public lands . A joint effort is being made with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish to determine existing populations and range distribution areas.

On May 24, 1977 an Executive Order No. 11987, exotic Organisms was issued restricting the introduction of exotic flora and fauna by all executive agencies with one exception. In this case the SecretaRy of the Interior may allow such an introduction, if evidence indicates that it will not produce an adverse effect on the natural ecosystems. The following guidelines have been established.:

1. Documentation must be made that the exotic introduction will not have an adverse effect on native species or ecosystems and that the introduction is directed to filling a specific vacant ecological niche not filled or suited for native species.
2. All introduction programs must be approved by the State Wildlife Agency before consideration for release be give on public lands.
3. No release of exotics can be made which conflicts with existing land use that cannot be resolved.
4. No exotics introductions can be made into Wilderness areas or areas being considered for Wilderness classification.
5. Coopereative agreements must be signed with State Wildlife Agencies for all introductions. And, a BLM habitat management plan must be developed prior to the cooperative agreements.
6. All planned introductions must be funneled through the BLM's Planning Process, prior to any decison making.
7. An environmental analysis must be prepared prior to the release, assessing the environmental impacts of the proposed introduction. Environmental assessments are required by law through the National Environmental Policy Act.

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BIGHORN REPORT -- NORTH DAKOTA

During the Fall of 1981 personnel of the North Dakota Game and Fish Department made a survey of bighorn sheep numbers in five study areas. They observed 67 bighorn sheep and of these 10 were rams, there were 40 ewes, six yearlings and eleven lambs.

They had expected to be able to find a larger number than the 67 observed. During the past summer in the area south of Medora ground counts that were conducted listed 15 rams, seven ewes, five yearlings, 49 yearlings and/or ewes and 27 lambs for a total of 103 bighorns.

The fall's lamb percentage was the same as last year(1980) and about the same as the average during the past nine years.

Efforts to trap and transplant a group of bighorns into a new badlands location, failed during the winter of 1980 - 81. Trapping efforts are being continued during the present winter of 1981 -'82. Hopefully, this endeavor will be successful and a band of bighorns can be established in another area of the badlands.

Generally, the bighorn herds appear to be stable and if the department is successful in establishing a new herd location, there should soon be increases seen in the bighorn population of North Dakota.

North Dakota Outdoors - January 1982.

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FOURTEEN BIGHORNS MOVE TO CLARK COUNTY, IDAHO

The old apple pulp and drop net trick worked again--- and 14 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep have been added to a herd that got its start in Clark County six years ago.

Before the winter is out, another six or eight animals will be relocated in the same area. The resulting herd of 40 or so bighorns is the minimum needed to assure growth of the population, according to Jerry Thiessen, Department of Fish and Game.

The state big game manager said the 14 newcomers to the Copper Mountain area in Clark County - two rams, ten ewes and two lambs came from the Panther Creek herd in the Salmon River drainage.

At least 350 bighorns make up the Panther Creek group, regarded as a prime source for relocation projects.

Senior wildlife research biologist Bill Hickey was in charge of the operation and he used a sure fire bait, apple pulp, to lure the bighorns under the drop net. Following capture, they were loaded aboard trucks for the journey to their new range.

The Clark County herd was started in 1976 with the introduction of six bighorns and twelve were added in 1978. "They have been relocated in a traditional bighorn area with excellent success," Thiessen said.

The department's long-range policy plan calls for a continuing relocation program for Rocky Mountain and California bighorns to habitat that has been carefully evaluated for its suitability.

Rocky Mountain bighorns now total about 2,000, accoding to Thiessen, and the policy plan objective is to build the population to more than 3,800 by 1990. The California bighorn population -- all in Owyhee County -- is estimated at about 365 and it should grow to more than 470 by 1990, Thiessen said.

NEWS release---Idaho Department of Fish and Game --January 7, 1982

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OTHER IDAHO TRANSPLANTS

The Idaho Wildlife magazine for Jan. - Feb. 1982 also reports that seventeen bighorns have been moved from the Panther Creek herd on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River--nine of them to the Copper Mountain -BlueDome area and eight to a spot southwest of Challis. The first mentioned are to supplement the 14 bighorns relocated on December 29 in the above article. The bighorns relocated in the Challis area hopefully will give that herd a better chance of increasing, according to Lloyd Oldenburg a research supervisor for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Rocky Mountain bighorn transplants have been completed for this year, but the department plans to move some California bighorns from the Jacks Creek area to other approved sites in Owyhee County.

California got into the news of Idaho by furnishing thirteen Rio Grande turkeys which have been recently planted along the lower Boise River and another ten have been relocated in the Hagerman Valley. The Rio Grande strain of turkeys like the habitat along rivers and streams and are expected to do well in their new homes.

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SHEEP HOLE MOUNTAIN PROJECT COMPLETED

California Department of Fish and Game biologists and the members of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep are hopeful that the construction of a 5,100 gallon desert water catchment the weekend of January 16th in the Sheep Hole Mountains of southcentral San Bernardino County will stop the decline of bighorn sheep in that traditional range.

Vernon Bleich of the DFG estimated a maximum population of 10 bighorns now on the parched range 30 miles east of Twentynine Palms.

This project was sponsored and paid for by the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep, and is the twenty-sixth to be built by the DFG and the Society with the aid of volunteer labor recruited from sportsmen's groups, Scout troops, colleges, 4-H clubs, church groups and other organizations.

More than 100 volunteers participated in the construction of a concrete catchment basin, installation of three 1,700-gallon water tanks and a float-valve operated drinking trough. Supplies had been flown to the site the previous Wednesday by helicopter.

Heading up the project with Bleich was Glenn Sudmeier of Hesperia, volunteer water project coordinator for the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep.

Funding of the $5,000 needed for this project was paid for by the Society and was aided by the grant of $2,000 donated by the Safari Club Internation - San Diego Chapter. This project had been delayed for five years due to the lack of funds to accomplish the task.

Persons who wish to donate money to such water projects are urged to make use of the form that appears at the bottom of the last page of this issue and that of Jan.-Feb. issue of T.S. These are completely tax deductible under Internal Revenue Codes

SHEEP HOLE MOUNTAINS ---An historical item of interet

How long have there been bighorn sheep in the Sheep Hole Mountains?

In 1953 Fred L. Jones reported seeing tracks of 10 bighorn sheep in the Sheep Hole Mountains and estimated the population to be 15 animals. This is reported by Helmut K. Buechner in his The Bighorn Sheep in the United States, its Past, Present, and Future--published as a Wildlife Monograph by the Wildlife Society in May of 1960.

What the population status may have been prior to 1900 seems lacking. However, we do have a report published in the magazine WESTERN FIELD- The Pacific Coast Magazine, beginning in March of 1907. This article written by Will Frakes was serialized in Western Field and has been reproduced in THE SHEEPHERDER issues of Nov. - Dec. 1974; Sept. - Oct. 1975; and July- August 1977. According to this article by Will Frakes, he went into the Avawatz Mts. alone with horses and a spring wagon and did capture a number of bighorns using steel-jawed traps. After having trapped the sheep he tied them up and they soon became quite tame. He fed them hay and grain and then transported the sheep to his home near Newberry Springs to the east of Barstow. After keeping these sheep captured in 1906 at his home for a period of time he transported the sheep to the Sheep Hole Mountains to the South of Amboy where he released the sheep into the wild. We have no records of the possible survival of these bighorns in what may well be the first recorded capture and transplant of desert bighorn sheep into a different range of mountains from that where captured.

Richard A. Weaver in his final report to the California Legislature on the Bighorn Investigation in California gave an estimate of 12 sheep in the Sheep Hole Mts. and and estimate that there had been possibly 15 present in 1957.

Hopefully the newly installed water facility will be a big boon is re-establishment of a viable bighorn population in this mountain range.

PNEUMONIA OUTBREAK KILLING SHEEP

An outbreak of pneumonia--beleived to be caused by bacteria- is expected to kill most of the 40 bighorn sheep wintering in the Stinking Springs area, about five miles south of Hoback Junction.

Eleven of the sheep, seven of them lambs, have died since the Wyoming Game and Fish Department began receiving reports of sick sheep from area residents on February 3rd.

Samples from the dead animals were sent to St. John's Hospital last week to be analyzed. A bacterium known to cause pneumonia in sheep has been isolated but Game and Fish Wildlife Biologist Garvis Roby said the exact cause of the disease wouldn't be confirmed until reports are in from the department's research laboratory in Laramie later this week. The outbreak is unrelated to the pinkeye epidemic in Yellowstone earlier this winter, which killed over 30 sheep.

Pneumonia among sheep is highly contagious, transmitted through their normal social habit of "nuzzling" one another on the nose. From past experience in research areas and an outbreak of bacterial pneumonia among a sheep herd in Waterton Canyon outside Denver several years ago, Roby predicted that "a large percentage" of the Stinking Springs herd will probably die from the disease

The bacterium causing the pneumonia is typically present in the respiratory tract of bighorn sheep. It becomes virulent when the sheep are subjected to stress, Roby said.

While there is no way of knowing what put the animals under stress, he speculated the deep, crusty snow, making foraging difficult, and last week's prolonged cold spell may have triggered the outbreak. He also said the sheep were congregating by the horse corrals at Camp Creek Inn to eat hay put out for the horses. The situation is "crowding" the sheep, and making them highly visible from the road and attracts attention--both factors which can also trigger stress in the animals.

The Game and Fish Department hopes to contain the spread of the disease by removing the dead animals as soon as possible and killing the animals that are "already very sick", Roby said.

He's not very optomistic about the possible outcome of the department's efforts. "We feel pretty helpless. Fortunately, it's one of the smaller herds in Wyoming." A ground check of other herds in the area showed no signs of the disease elsewhere.

Roby asked that people avoid the Stinking Springs area and the corrals by Camp Creek Inn. If you have already been in the area, the Game and Fish Department requests that you don't travel to an area where other herds are wintering, since you may be a carrier of the bacterium, which is highly contagious for three to five days from the point of contact.

JACKSON HOLE GUIDE--February 18,1982 ---courtesy Dr. Lutz.

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ARIZONA DESERT BIGHORNS MOVED

Sixteen desert bighorn sheep were released into the Redfield Canyon area of the Galiuro Mountains by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, November 30 in the latest of a series of moves to restore the species to suitable historical habitat within the state.

Up to $25,700 of the cost of this particular operation was funded by the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society. In addition, Society members provided physical assistance to Department personnel at the capture site, and ADBSS-member veterinarians donated their services during the capture and release.

The sheep were captured on November 28 and 29 in the Trigo and Castle Dome Mountain Ranges withthe cooperation of Yuma Proving Ground and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officails. Their release in Redfield Canyon was accomplished with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service Coronado National Forest, and the Arizona State Land Department.

The $25,700 donation by the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society for the Redfield Canyon release as well as a $24,000 donation by the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep foe the Virgin Mountain reintroduction, have made possible the acceleration of the bighorn reintroduction program by the Department.

During the month of November the Department moved some 80 sheep to various habitats within Arizona, including new sites in the Virgin Mountains, the Painted Cliffs area north of Apache Lake and the Muleshoe Ranch.

Department Field Coordinator Jim DeVos explained that sheep are planted near other release sies so that they will be encouraged to spread out across the available habitat and to mix with one another.

Nine of the sheep released at Redfield Canyon were equipped with radio collars so the their movements could be tracked. All were given identity tags before their release. Department personnel will monitor the herd for reproduction success, incidence of disease and predation.

Sheep to be captured were spotted from helicopters and immobilized with drugs injected by tranquillizer darts. They were examined by veterinarians at ehe capture site, and blood samples were taken to check the evidence of diseases.

Arizona Wildlife News-----November 1981

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BURRO ROUNDUP UNDERWAY, ADOPTION CENTER PLANNED

In January the BLM's wild horse and burro crew loaded up their gear at Susanville for this Spring's capture efforts in assisting the California Desert District in the removal of burros from that area.

During 1981 the BLM crews captured and removed 1,500 burros from the Saline and Panamint Valleys. These burros were "adopted" by people throughout the country.

According to Connie Kingston, wild horse and burro specialist for BLM, "In view of the success of last yaer's program, it wasn't difficult to make the decision to run the same operation this year....Our goal this fiscal year is to remove 1,620 burros from the desert and 300 horses from the Susanville District. One hundred and seventy horses have already been removed."

The BLM reports that there are presently approximately 3,300 horses and 9,000 burros in California. "The range cannot provide sufficient forage and water for that many animals plus the many forms of wildlife and livestock that depends on the same range.

A fee of $75. will be charged for each burro to help defray some of the expenses associated with the program. Anyone interested in adopting a burro may obtain additional information from any Bu reau of Land Management office.

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There are still four remaining water projects for completion this spring of 1982. If you can participate please contact Glenn Sudmeieir at Star Route Box 4 - C, Hesperia, Calif. 92345 or better yet phone him at (714) 389 - 2598.

March 20, 1982 Nopah Range North

April 17,---Whipple Mountains--West

May 8th Whipple Mts. East.

Also there is work to do at the Blue Springs installation-mostly cleaning--some minor repairs. This is a yearly task.

REMINDER Have each of you Team Captains checked all the water sources in your area of responsibilities? and turned in a report to Glenn Sudmeier?

Have you made plans to attend the Desert Bighorn Council meetings at the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park? Reports begin Wdnesday a.m. April 7th and continue throughthe 8th There is to be a field trip into bighorn habitat on the 9th. If you do not now have a motel reservation, it is probably too late to get one. However there is ample areas for camping in the park.

March 23rd there is to be a meeting of Society Directors with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, the D.F.G. And probably the B.L.M. to discuss possible areas of sheep transplants from the San Gabriel herd to other historic habitat areas of Southern California. Areas under consideration for possible transplants are from Ventura County South. Some of which are in Los Angeles County.

Save the evening of November 6th. for the Annual Dinner Meeting of the Society in the Southern California area. Location site of the dinner is not finalized.

DUES FOR 1982 ARE DUE

The Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep like other conservation organizations needs funds to carry on it's programs. We urge your support.

There are many persons on our mailing list who are in arrears for 1981 and have been carried on our mailinglists. There are others n the mailing list who are not members and do not contribute either financially or by sending material in to the Society for including in "The Sheepherder. Many of these will probably be dropped from our mailing list prior to the next issue of this newsletter because of these reasons. If there is an "X" on page one of this issue, then it probably will apply to you. Also those persons who move and/or fail to give the Society your change of address may be dropped from future mailings. It now costs the Editor 37¢ usually to get a copy of "The Sheepherder" returned to him by the Postal Service, and then the re-mailing is by First Class postage--another 20¢. Your 13¢ stamp on a Postal card would be an assistance in the saving of funds for some better purposes.

Detach

Application for Membership OR RENEWAL

Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep
P.O. Box 1912
Upland, CA 91786-0710

Name _____

Address _____

Phone: Home _____ **Business** _____

The kinds of memberships available are:

__ Annual	$25.00	
__ Student (must be full-time)	$10.00	
__ Life	$200.00	(may be paid in four equal installments)
__ Century	$500.00	(transferable)

All donations are tax deductible.

Also included is my contribution of $ _____ to help finance Bighorn Research Projects.
Also included is my contribution of $ _____ for Desert Waterhole Improvement (Lowery fund).
Enclosed you will find my check of money order for $ _____.

SIGNATURE _____