JULY 1990

THE SOCIETY FOR
THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

THE SHEEPHERDER

SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

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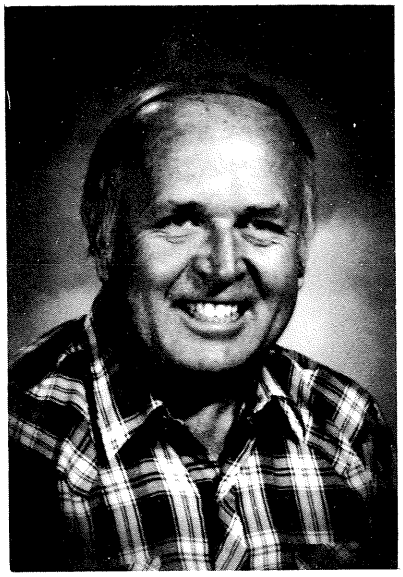

SOCIETY ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

The Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep elected a new president to lead the way in the person of George Taylorson. Mr. Taylorson is only the third president to have been elected in the thirty year history of the organization. Dr. Loren Lutz who helped organize the Society served as its only president until 1989 when he resigned from that position. George Kerr served as president from 1989 until 1990 when George Taylorson took over the leadership and now serves as its present leader.

George Taylorson has been a member of the Society for a number of years, serving as editor for the past four years of "The Sheepherder" which is the official publication of the Society.

Taylorson has lived in the Pasadena area for forty years. He has a Master's degree in administration from the University of Southern California. Presently he is a high school teacher in performing arts in the Fountain Valley area. In addition to his teaching, Taylorson is a professional stage and television director, having most recently served as Director of the Children's Hospital Telethon.

In his free time, Taylorson has enjoyed his horses which he keeps at his home and likes to take to the desert when working on Bighorn Sheep projects. His ranch in Washington also allows him a get-away when he has time. His wife Sharon also serves on the board of directors.

Under his leadership thus far, the Society has moved ahead in its constant goal of conservation of Bighorn sheep.

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THE NEED IS GREAT, THE WORKERS ARE PLENTIFUL, BUT THE WAR CHEST IS EMPTY

That's right. We have never had a greater need than the one we have now to conserve the Bighorn Sheep in the State of California.

Yes, we have lots of volunteers on our lists to work on projects in the desert, but the problem is a lack of money to keep up with these projects.

The Sheep Society over the years has built and tried to maintain a large number of water drinkers for the Bighorn Sheep of our state. It takes a large amount of money to purchase these materials which are used on a constant basis. Because of the conditions of the desert the tanks and plumbing don't last forever, thus the need for constant repairs. We also have the cost of transplants which can cost upwards of $20,000 per operation.

Where do we get the money for all this you ask? First, the membership dues are a major source of revenue, but that doesn't do it by itself. Hunter's organizations like the Safari Club have contributed large sums of money. County Fish and Game Commissions have assisted with monies as well as the Dept. of Fish and Game and the Bureau of Land Management. Sounds like there should be plenty doesn't it; well unfortunately there isn't. We are desperately in need of funds to continue these programs. The sheep need our help, they can't make it without us. What a shame it would be to loose these beautiful animals to extinction simply because we failed to help when we could.

We need everyone that reads this to sit down and write a contribution so that this program can continue. All monies donated are tax deductible and will go directly to the efforts of conservation of Bighorn Sheep. We need some large donations as well as the small ones. If you know of a corporation or company that would be willing to donate, please have them do so. We need everyone's help. Please don't put it off; sit down right now and make a contribution to:

The Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep
2924 Clarmeya Lane
Pasadena, California 91107

If you need further information, give the Society a call at (818) 794-7680. Remember, this is a real need.

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HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES YET?

Have you paid this year's dues yet? If not this could be your last copy of THE SHEEPHERDER. All dues were due on January 1, 1990. I know, you forgot. If you haven't sent your dues in, please take the time to do so now as this is the life blood of the Society. In fact instead of just sending in a year's membership ($25.00), why not take a life time membership. For only $245.00 you can have a life time membership which includes the beautiful picture of The Bighorn at Sunrise signed by the artist, a copy of Dr. Lutz's book on Bighorn Sheep and a membership that is good for the rest of your life. You can pay for this in four easy payments in the course of a year.

The Society needs new members and needs everyone's help. "Due" it now!

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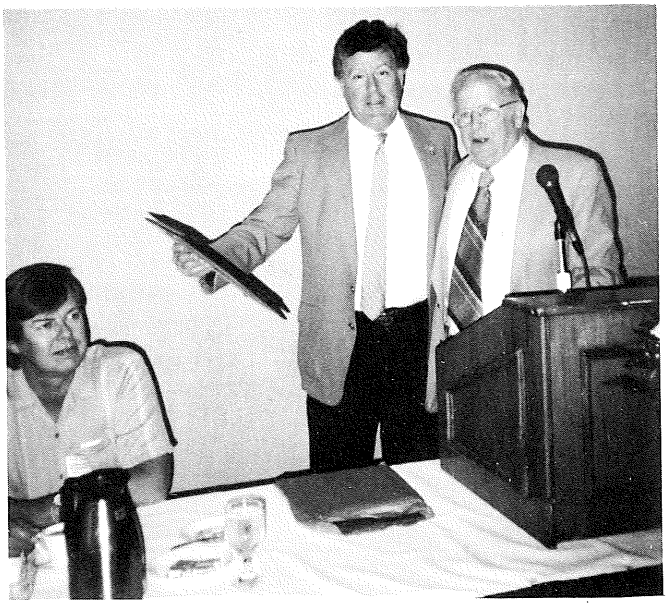

Gerald Hillier Receives Award From Dr. Lutz

AUCTION A SUCCESS

The recent Water for Wildlife auction was a real success. For the first time it was held at the Pasadena Convention Center. This seemed to be a very good location. The Bighorn Sheep Society joined forces with Quail Unlimited for what turned out to be a day of real enjoyment.

About 30 vendors set up booths for the public at 10:00 am. At noon there was an awards luncheon to give out special awards to both organizations. Mr. Gerald Hillier from the BLM was the guest speaker and also received a special award for his contribution to the Bighorn Sheep program. Mr. Hillier also presented Dr. Loren Lutz a special award for his service on the BLM commission for the past few years.

At 6:00 pm that same evening a large number of people joined together for the evening banquet and auction. There were many items that were auctioned off to those in attendance. A one week trip for two to Alaska for a fishing trip of a life time sold for only $1200. There were some beautiful pieces of art as well as guns, hunting and fishing trips to Wyoming and even patio equipment. The best part of it all was there were many happy people that went home with some great deals. Everyone in attendance had a great time and the wildlife of our state will be the beneficiaries.

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ANNUAL BIGHORN SHEEP BANQUET SET FOR NOVEMBER 3, 1990 AT T & J's RESTAURANT

Mark it on your calendar now SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1990 for this year's annual banquet. This has been one of the most enjoyable evenings of the year for all those interested in Bighorn Sheep. Again there will be an interesting guest speaker as well as the special awards to be presented to those that have make an outstanding contribution the past year to sheep. As always there will be a great raffle with all kinds of prizes to be given away.

WATER FOR WILDLIFE AUCTION PHOTOS

We need every member of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep to attend. One of the responsibilities of belonging to any organization is not only sending in your dues, but to get out and support it's various activities, and here is one that needs your support. Be sure and send in your advance reservations to:

Dick Conti
5029 Vincent Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90041
(213) 256-0463

This banquet is open to everyone that would like to attend, especially those that have worked on waterhole projects, yet may not be official members of the Society. What a wonderful opportunity to invite a friend and have them join you for a great evening. Make plans now to attend.

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MOUNTAIN LIONS AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP

By Dick Weaver

What is known about the two species that often frequent the same mountain ranges? Biologists know that mountain lions eat bighorn; that even the large rams are killed. Much documentation of this evidence has been collected over the years. In my slide presentation of bighorn, there is an example of a typical lion kill of a bighorn, showing the partially covered carcass. Lions characteristically cover their prey with grass and twigs after feeding.

In eastern San Bernardino County, the Department of Fish & Game (DFG) has over forty radio collars on bighorn. These are state of the art transmitters that even have a mortality censor, enabling the biologist to locate a dead animal and often determine the cause of death. In three out of seven cases there is positive evidence that a mountain lion made the kill.

In the Lee Vining Canyon, Mono County, all the mature bighorn reintroduced by the DFG in 1986 were fitted with radio collars. A full time intensive study is being conducted by the National Park Service. To date, it is known that at least ten bighorn have been killed by mountain lion. Dr. John Wehausen has been collecting skulls found in the Sierra Nevada's and over 80% of the skulls collected show clear evidence that a mountain lion killed the sheep.

These cases mentioned are all of mature sheep. Mountain lions will, and do kill lambs, too, but that evidence is harder to find. There are a number of cases that come to mind, scattered in various locations during my career. Some are alarming, as they occurred over a short period of time, with multiple kills, at a desert water hole.

So mountain lions eat mountain sheep. So what does this mean? Lots of bighorn herds have coexisted with the cougar for ages. One of the most thrifty bighorn herds is in the San Gabriel Mountains. Their population is over 700, with an unknown number of lions. It is unknown whether the lion population increased after the moratorium on hunting was invoked in 1972. It is known that mountain lions have increased in all the areas of the state where DFG has made intensive investigations into their status.

The San Gabriel Mountains have always had a thriving mountain lion population. Two generations of lion trappers named Hert, worked for San Bernardino County on animal damage control, mainly trapping coyotes. Both father and son were talented mountain lion hunters. Remember, up until 1983 there was a bounty on lions (up to $60.00 for a female) so there was considerable incentive to hunt them. These two men throughout their adult lives repeatedly hunted the San Sevine Ridge because they were very successful there. The last lion taken in San Bernardino County before the moratorium was taken by Chet Hert a few feet from a bedding ground for the South Fork of Lytle Creek bighorn herd. I examined this site myself. The point I am trying to make is this, thrifty bighorn and thrifty mountain lion populations live side by side.

Another case in point is the Baxter herd of bighorn in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This herd increased enough that DFG was able to trap for relocation several times during the 1980's. It increased in size in the presence of a resident lion population that was known to prey on it.

So am I suggesting "don't worry"? Let "Mother Nature" take care of things? NO! Let me say emphatically, there is no balance of nature. That concept is a fallacy. The natural world is dynamic, it is not static. Sometimes the so-called balance tips so far one way that a species (or a bighorn herd) becomes extinct, and that was happening long before modern man added any weight to the scale.

There are times, I believe, when man should intervene. For example, when a reintroduction of the desired 20-plus bighorn is made into historic mountain sheep range, and then it is discovered the animals are being lost to mountain lion, this could quickly reduce the 20-plus number to one that is critical for survival; and in fact, one in which bighorn could not sustain a population. Even though the State has taken three mountain lions from the Lee Vining reintroduction area (all of which were preying on bighorn) the jury is still out. It is not known if the Lee Vining reintroduction will be successful. There are fewer bighorn there today than was released nearly four years ago.

There is no verdict on the Ventura County reintroduction either. There have been losses to predators and there has been an augmentation to the release a year later. There are wild sheep reproducing in the San Rafael Peak area. Are there enough? I would like to see the herd increase to 50 or more before I would feel it was safe from predation.

Both of these examples are of releases that were made into deer range. One is a migratory deer herd and one is a resident deer herd. Deer and mountain lion go together like bread and butter. It is safe to say that in California, if there are deer in an area, there are lions, too. Although lions are opportunists and will feed on anything from poodles to peacocks (both documented) deer is the natural food source.

I feel that if bighorn are reintroduced into deer range, the mountain lion must be managed until the bighorn population increases to a sustaining herd. Another option would be to reintroduce a sufficient sustaining herd initially, but, which is most cost effective? Vern Bleich, DFG Biologist, says the Department is spending roughly $2200.00 to move one bighorn. Perhaps both of the above mentioned options should be taken for a time.

The Mt. Williamson herd remains static, at about 30 bighorn. This equates to about 14 reproductive aged ewes. This is known lion country, and if lions took only one ewe per year, that is enough to keep this herd from increasing. Since these bighorn are a listed sub-species, I think it would be prudent to take a few lions out of this area until the herd can increase. There are also stands of mature pinion trees that have encroached on the bighorn range that are probably a factor in lion caused mortality. These should be controlled.

When biologists are trying to condition bighorn to bait in or to trap them at a future date, and they find a mountain has moved into the area, I feel it is important to stop baiting until the lion is gone or removed.

I am not advocating the elimination of lions. Any temporary action to correct or control a local situation will not make any real impact on lion populations. After all, if half a century of paying bounty for lions did not eliminate them, nothing will. Today there are more lions (5,000) in California than ever. There are lions everywhere they ever were if man has not paved the land, covered it with buildings or flooded it with a dam.

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HUNTING--AN AMERICAN TRADITION

By Lonnie Williamson
(Reprinted from The American Hunter, May 1989)

Desert bighorn sheep are my favorite big game. I've never hunted them and probably never will, considering how difficult permits are to get. But I'm honored to have a small part in a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) program that could restore the magnificent species to near historic levels, providing sportsmen far more sheep hunting opportunities than at present.

Desert bighorn populations in the southwestern United States have declined considerably since the early 1800's, according to researchers. Market hunting, especially to feed railroad crews laying track across the dry barrens, was one reason. But competition from livestock, particularly domestic sheep, was and is a big problem for bighorns. Not only do livestock compete for forage and water, they also transmit diseases with which wild sheep cannot cope. And feral burros are no small consideration either. They are fierce competitors with bighorns for water and forage in some areas.

The cumulative results of all this competition are that desert bighorn populations that once totalled hundreds of thousands now teeter at approximately 16,000. Quite a comedown, but one that can be reversed.

The potential to restore the desert bighorn to significant hunting populations is real because 80 percent of the animal's habitat is federal land, land that you own. That property is supposed to be managed for public good, not private gain, and the bighorn is a public resource.

The Bureau of Land Management administers roughly 8.8 million acres of desert bighorn habitat occupied by about 10,000 sheep. However, only 32 areas in that vast expanse support herds of at least 100 sheep. And 12 of those 32 herds are barely hanging on. These unhunted bands are bombarded with competition from livestock, disease, and sometimes nonhunting recreationists who invade lambing grounds and wintering areas.

In addition to the 32 sheep habitats now occupied, BLM manages 83 more where populations could be re-established. All the agency needs is public support and money to do the job. It already has good working relationships with state wildlife agencies and wild sheep conservation groups which must be involved if restoration is to be successful.

A scant corps of BLM biologists has worked for more than 20 years at restoring desert bighorn populations. They were successful to a degree, considering the few people and dollars involved. The results understandably were spotty because a piecemeal approach was used. There was no effort to establish a range-wide program that would end with sheep in all available habitats. But that changed in 1985.

That year, conservationists decided that desert bighorn restoration is important for at least three reasons. First, these popular and interesting animals deserve better for their own sake. Second, desert sheep hunting is rare, valuable, and highly sought experience that should be expanded at every opportunity. And third, the popularity, high visibility, and restoration potential of the desert bighorn is a perfect public relations tool for the beleaguered BLM to gain respect and attention from Congress and the general populace. It's an opportunity for BLM to shed the "Bureau of Livestock and Mining" image and gain broad respectability.

With this in mind, conservationists met with BLM officials to encourage more investment in wild sheep restoration. We failed.

Turning to Congress, conservationists found a sympathetic ear in Senator Jim McClure (ID) and staff of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee. As subcommittee chairman, McClure agreed in 1985 to give BLM $300,000 in extra funds specifically for desert bighorn restoration if the agency could match the money with private contributions. There were no problems getting private-sector participation in the so-called Challenge Cost-Share Program. Consequently, the agency collected $900,000 that year, which was spent on bighorn restoration projects.

McClure's special appropriation has continued and spurred BLM to develop a range-wide plan to restore desert bighorn on all available habitats.

Work on the plan began in 1986. Help from state wildlife agencies and sheep groups, including the Arizona Desert Sheep Society, Fraternity of Desert Bighorn Sheep, Nevada Bighorns Unlimited, Society for the Conservation of Desert Bighorn, and the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, was plentiful. The final document was approved by BLM's director in January 1988.

The plan's goal is to restore the desert bighorn in all of the 115 habitat areas identified. This means that management will be geared to maintain, and possibly increase, the 20 viable herds now in place on BLM land. Special attention will be given to the other 12 herds that are threatened and in danger of further demise. And relocation efforts will establish the bighorn on the 83 remaining areas that now are sheepless.

These 115 habitats are not the only ones on BLM property that historically supported the desert bighorn, but there are the only ones that meet criteria that BLM wildlife biologists were forced to use. Namely, criteria that require the bighorn program not to interfere with current livestock grazing on public land.

Someday, BLM will have leaders who think about bighorns as well as cattle and domestic sheep. Leaders who will give wildlife a break on public land and not hold them hostage to vociferous livestock interests. But that time is not here, and we had best take what we can get. Part of something is better than all of nothing.

For its bighorn restoration goal, BLM will attempt to establish and maintain new herds of at least 100 sheep. For a population to be viable and huntable, biologists believe that herds of that size with "normal" sex and age structure will do the trick. Where populations can be larger, the agency will let them broaden within habitat limitations.

These guidelines, BLM notes, do not disregard the importance of establishing small, semi-isolated populations. Such band will be established. They probably never can be huntable, but they may offer much-needed genetic diversity and safety for the species in the long term. Genetic diversity obviously is necessary to maintain healthy, thrifty species. And there is safety in numbers, from devastating disease outbreaks or other catastrophes.

Areas where no conflicting land uses (primarily livestock) with the bighorn now occur are identified in BLM's planning process. New areas may be delineated later, but it is important at present to stuff bighorns in all of the known habitats as soon as possible. In essence, bighorns are in a race with livestock to occupy those grounds.

Historically, conservationists have been outgunned and outsmarted by a few public land graziers who push cows and domestic sheep into wild sheep country. On many occasions, wildlife interests have established water sources for wildlife in areas where available water was lacking. The areas were unsuitable for domestic and wild ungulates without that water. But when bighorn or the wildlife populations were established, then came the cows, and there went the game. BLM biologists familiar with that scenario made sure it wouldn't reoccur with the new bighorn program. The 115 habitats in the program are not only cowless now, they will remain that way by directive after bighorn herds are established. Good move.

BLM's bighorn effort is proceeding on several fronts. There are relocations underway in several states to create new populations on identified habitats. Biologists are studying and inventorying other areas to make sure wild sheep will fit in. They also are monitoring newly established herds to detect land-use conflicts that may arise. And research is underway to determine habitat management needs and

find ways to prevent, control, or eradicate diseases that threaten wild sheep.

The program is exciting for sportsmen, or anyone taken with the majestic desert bighorn. And there are ways that all of can help.

Without its hand in the cookie jar, BLM's desert bighorn initiative is worthless. Wildlife management costs money, and the agency does not have enough to complete bighorn restoration in a timely manner. The proposed fiscal year 1990 budget proposed by the Administration would reduce challenge cost-share funds for bighorns.

The cost-share program grew slightly, but steadily from 1985 through 1989. This year, BLM was given $1.5 million for cost-share. However, the Administration's 1990 budget now before Congress would cut that to only $1 million. This unfortunate in that BLM has identified $4 million of cost-share projects, many involving the bighorn, which could be completed in FY 1990 (the 1990 fiscal year begins October 1, 1989).

Currently, the total BLM fish and wildlife budget is $19.9 million, $1.5 million of which is challenge cost-share. For 1990, however, the Administration would cut that budget to $16.7 million, with only $1 million for cost-share with private groups.

Conservationists are recommending that the BLM's basic 1990 fish and wildlife budget be increased $2 million above the 1989 level, to $22 million, and that $4 million more be added for cost-share projects involving the bighorn and other animals. The agency's total fish and wildlife budget for 1990, conservationists contend, should be $26 million.

To request that BLM's wildlife budget receive the better funding, including more loot for bighorn, conservationists recommend that letters be sent to the appropriate House and Senate appropriations subcommittee chairmen. Those chairmen are Congressman Sidney Yates, Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior, Committee on Appropriations, House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; and Senator Robert Byrd, Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior, Committee on Appropriations, Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

It wouldn't hurt to send similar letters to your U.S. Senators and your personal Congressman also.

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"BIO-BULLETS" POISED TO HIT THE BIG TIME

By Tony Kennedy
Associated Press

Shooting "bio-bullets" at diseased bighorn sheep wasn't exactly what Fred Paul envisioned when he began tinkering with a new idea for BB guns.

As a researcher for 3M Co., Paul was experimenting with a "safe-shooting" water-filled BB when he casually splattered a shot on his office wall. "Suddenly it hit me. What I had wasn't a gun. It was a long-range delivery device."

Fifteen years and more than $8 million later, Paul's privately owned Ballistivet Inc. is arming ranchers and wildlife veterinarians with guns that shoot soluble bullets packed with freeze-dried vaccines.

His aim is to have bio-bullets dominate syringes in the $1-billion vaccine sector of the animal health industry. The company also is targeting the $4-billion market of antibiotics, wormers, fertility drugs and other pharmaceuticals.

"This is a real Buck Rogers deal. It's goofy," said Dr. Jerry Swanson, veterinarian for Hitch Enterprises, a 160,000-head feed lot business in Oklahoma and Kansas. "but it's really taking off. Pretty soon, every cowboy in the high plains will have one of these guns sticking out of his truck window."

For now, the company has only 14 employees, controls less than 1% of the animal vaccine market and isn't expected to make a profit until 1991.

But Paul, who extracted the technology from 3M in 1983, expects sales to triple this year to about 3 million bio-bullets. In addition, the company is moving to a new plant capable of making up to 100 million doses a year.

Swanson said the bio-bullet has distinguished itself by adding speed, comfort, dosage uniformity and sterility to the vaccination process. The units, fired rapidly from up to 50 feet away, penetrate flank muscles and dissolve.

Most important, Swanson said, bio-bullets spare cattle the stress of syringe inoculations since heavy handling can disrupt a bovine's eating habits for up to three days.

Dr. David Jessup, wildlife veterinarian for the California Fish and Game Department in Rancho Cordova, said the patented invention has vastly improved the fight against a pneumonia-producing virus killing large numbers of lambs in a herd of bighorn sheep ranging the Santa Rosa Mountains near Sacramento. "For us this is a godsend," Jessup said. "Any alternative to having to catch animals is quite useful."

Ron Eis, project manager of bio-production development at rival SmithKline Beecham Animal Health Products in Omaha, Neb., said bio-bullets are a well-crafted alternative to syringes when used on wild or unpenned animals.

"It's not going to revolutionize the market, and I don't think you are going to replace the syringe," Eis said. "But it is quite quick and quite easy, and there is a niche in the market for that."

In western Wyoming, game wardens are aiming bio-bullets at a herd of 22,000 elk to vaccinate against brucellosis, a bacterial disease that kills unborn elk.

"It's the biggest wildlife disease program in North America," said Tom Thorne of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. "The Ballistivet gun is kind of the linchpin to the whole thing."

The system also has been used on wild game in Africa and South America, but its biggest money-making potential is in the domestic 110-million beef cattle industry.

Paul said 3M invested $2 million to $3 million to develop bio-bullets but decided in 1983 that they didn't fit with its business. Instead of killing the project, 3M accepted royalties from Paul, who raised $500,000 in a private stock offering to form Ballistivet. A year later he kept the company alive by taking out a second mortgage on his hobby farm.

Since then, the company has raised $6 million in private stock sales and has avoided sizable bank debt. It is marketing the product through distributors who handle other veterinary products.

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THIS IS ONE FISHY GAME ABOUT TO GO PUBLIC

By Dan Walters

It's only a slight play on words to say that Fish and Game - the department thereof and the commission of the same name - was a backwater of state government for decades.

The commission set the rules governing hunting and fishing, both sports and commercial, and the department enforced them. It was a nice, quiet, outdoorsy sort of governmental activity.

No more. The department, the commission - indeed, the entire area of wildlife management - are being hammered by political controversy that knows no end, to wit:

With declining revenues from hunting and fishing licenses, the department is teetering on the brink of financial insolvency.

The Little Hoover Commission and other watchdogs have been heavily critical of the structure and operation of Fish and Game programs.

Several bills are moving in the Legislature to strip the commission of authority and transfer power to the department.

Those bills reflect a growing, multifaceted rivalry that pits the commission against the department, sports fishermen against commercial fishermen, all fishermen against farmers over water and hunters against environmentalists - all seeking control over an increasingly precious and sensitive wildlife resource.

Environmental groups, angered at the Fish and Game Commission's approval of mountain lion hunting, have placed on the ballot an initiative that would ban such hunting - one example of the wildlife power struggle.

Assemblywoman Doris Allen is pushing another initiative that would prohibit use of gillnets in commercial fishing - a measure that has incurred the wrath of the commercial fishing industry but the support of sports-fishing enthusiasts. The two groups already had been at odds over financial matters, specifically over allegations that the department had not collected enough money from commercial fish processors and was relying too heavily on sports anglers.

And so it has gone, an ever-increasing, largely submerged and Byzantine struggle for control.

The conflict, however, is about ready to burst into the public arena.

On Friday, Fish and Game commissioners told Harold Cribbs, the commission's executive secretary for the past 11 years, to resign or be fired.

Cribbs, a 30-year Fish and Game veterinarian, had been accused of siding with Assemblywoman Allen and environmental interests in the arcane power struggle. He had made enemies of agricultural and commercial-fishing interests, as well as Peter Bontadelli, director of the Fish and Game Department.

Last week, just before the ultimatum to Cribbs, Allen had attempted to block bills that would strip regulatory authority from the commission and transfer it to Bontadelli, a one-time legislative staffer.

Fish and Game commissioners were told that getting rid of Cribbs would reduce legislative pressure to downgrade the commission into an advisory body without regulatory power.

Everett McCracken, the commissioner who delivered the quit-or-be-fired demand to Cribbs, confirmed that extortionate scenario.

"I told him he's caused a lot of trouble in the Legislature . . . and he keeps people in the department upset," McCracken, a retired oil-company lobbyist, said.

"We have a lot of bills in the Legislature this year . . . changing the commission's future," McCracken continued, adding that critical legislators have offered to back off if Cribbs is axed.

The major bills to which McCracken refers are being carried by Fresno Assemblyman Jim Costa, who is closely identified with users of agricultural water. Farm interests have battled with fishermen and other wildlife advocates over allocation of water. Bontadelli, in his former role as a legislative staffer, was also closely connected to agribusiness.

The dynamics of the anti-Cribbs campaign have attracted defenders, most notably Sen. Dan McCorquodale, chairman of the Senate Natural Resources Committee and leading critic of Fish and Game operations under Bontadelli.

McCorquodale said that if Cribbs, as now seems likely, refuses to resign and the commission moves to fire him, there will be a legislative investigation into the affair. McCorquodale said he'll subpoena those involved, if necessary, to air the matter publicly.

To use another analogy, the situation is beginning to smell like a dead fish that's been lying in the sun - too ripe to ignore.

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BIGHORN SHEEP SOCIETY
ANNUAL BANQUET

Saturday November 3, 1990

at

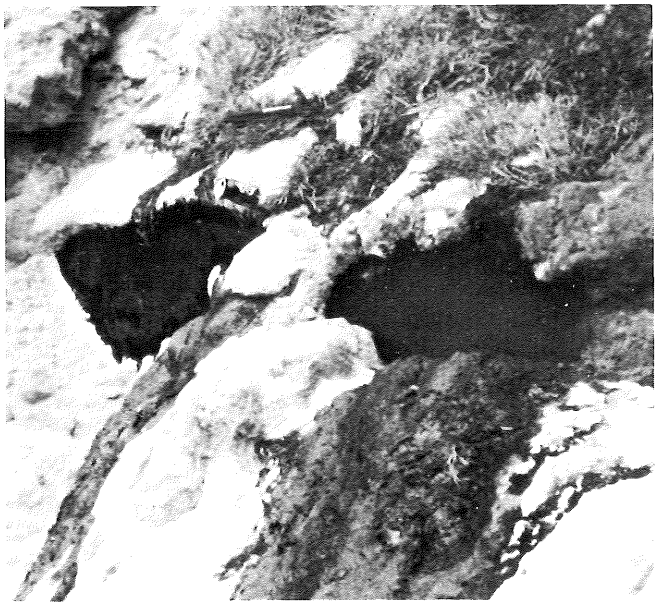
T & J's Restaurant
8526 Valley Blvd.
Rosemead, CA

Make Reservations Now With:
Dick Conti (213) 256-1430
(Reservations required)

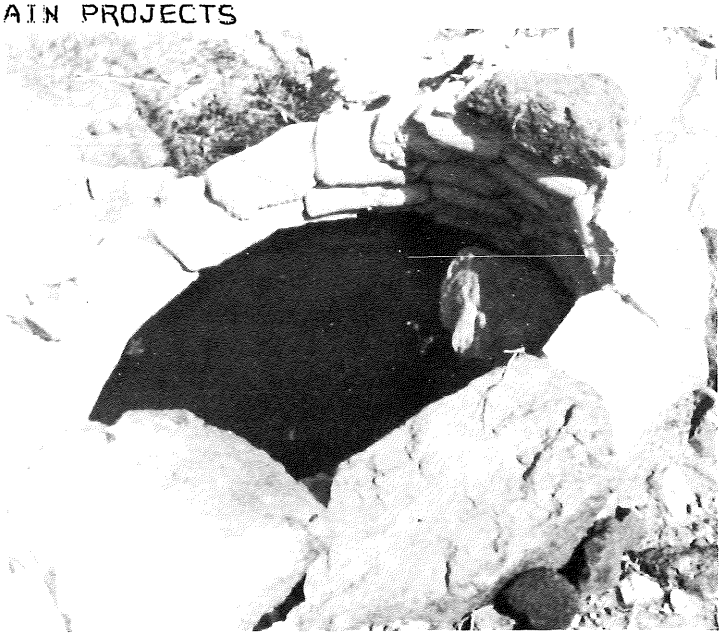
Bring a friend - Guest Speaker & Raffle

NO HOST BAR 6 - 7 pm DINNER 7:00 pm

TURTLE MOUNTAIN PROJECTS

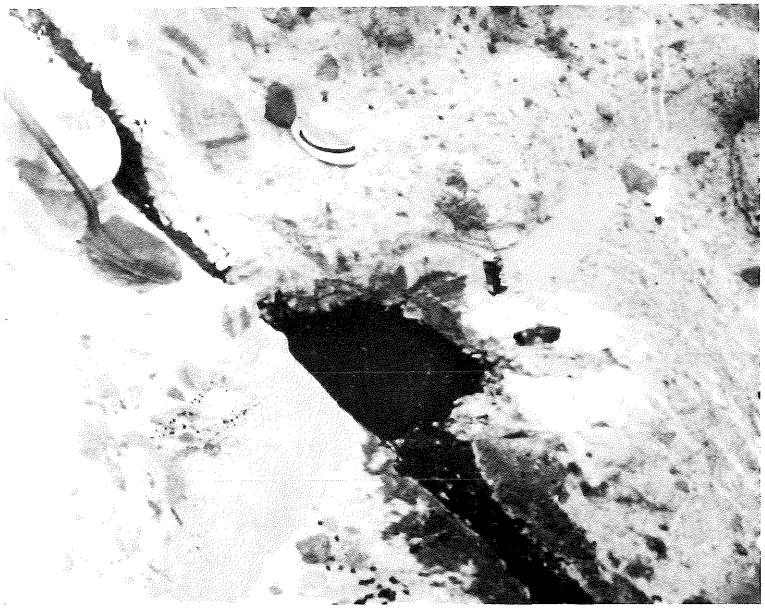


Wes's Weep



Perlite Pool

Coffin Spring



Pickle Poke

Fresh Sheep Droppings

THE ENDANGERED LIST

ENDANGERED, RARE, AND THREATENED ANIMALS AND PLANTS OF CALIFORNIA

MAMMALS: MOHAVE GROUND SQUIRREL • SAN JOAQUIN ANTELOPE SQUIRREL • MORRO BAY KANGAROO RAT • GIANT KANGAROO RAT • STEPHENS' KANGAROO RAT • FRESNO KANGAROO RAT • TIPTON KANGAROO RAT • SALT MARSH HARVEST MOUSE • AMARGOSA VOLE • GRAY WHALE • SEI WHALE • FINBACK WHALE • BLUE WHALE • HUMPBACK WHALE • RIGHT WHALE • SPERM WHALE • SIERRA NEVADA RED FOX • SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOX • ISLAND FOX • WOLVERINE • SOUTHERN SEA OTTER • GUADALUPE FUR SEAL • CALIFORNIA BIGHORN SHEEP • PENINSULAR BIGHORN SHEEP • **BIRDS:** CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN • ALEUTIAN CANADA GOOSE • CALIFORNIA CONDOR • BALD EAGLE • SWAINSON'S HAWK • AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON • CALIFORNIA BLACK RAIL • CALIFORNIA CLAPPER RAIL • LIGHT-FOOTED CLAPPER RAIL • YUMA CLAPPER RAIL • GREATER SANDHILL CRANE • CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN • WESTERN YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO • ELF OWL • GREAT GRAY OWL • GILA WOODPECKER • GILDED NORTHERN FLICKER • BANK SWALLOW • SAN CLEMENTE LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE • ARIZONA BELL'S VIREO • LEAST BELL'S VIREO • INYO BROWN TOWHEE • SAN CLEMENTE SAGE SPARROW • BELDING'S SAVANNAH SPARROW • **FISH:** WINTER-RUN CHINOOK SALMON • LITTLE KERN GOLDEN TROUT • LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT • PAIUTE CUTTHROAT TROUT • BULL TROUT • MOHAVE TUI CHUB • OWENS TUI CHUB • BONYTAIL CHUB • COLORADO SQUAWFISH • LOST RIVER SUCKER • MODOC SUCKER • SHORTNOSE SUCKER • RAZORBACK SUCKER • DESERT PUPFISH • COTTONBALL MARSH PUPFISH • OWENS PUPFISH • UNARMORED THREESPINE STICKLEBACK • ROUGH SCULPIN • **AMPHIBIANS:** SANTA CRUZ LONG-TOED SALAMANDER • SISKIYOU MOUNTAIN SALAMANDER • DESERT SLENDER SALAMANDER • KERN CANYON SLENDER SALAMANDER • TEHACHAPI SLENDER SALAMANDER • LIMESTONE SALAMANDER • SHASTA SALAMANDER • BLACK TOAD • **REPTILES:** DESERT TORTOISE • BAREFOOT BANDED GECKO • COACHELLA VALLEY FRINGE-TOED LIZARD • BLUNT-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD • ISLAND NIGHT LIZARD • SOUTHERN RUBBER BOA • ALAMEDA WHIPSNAKE • SAN FRANCISCO GARTER SNAKE • GIANT GARTER SNAKE • **GASTROPODS:** TRINITY BRISTLE SNAIL • **CRUSTACEANS:** CALIFORNIA FRESHWATER SHRIMP • SHASTA CRAYFISH • **INSECTS:** MISSION BLUE BUTTERFLY • LOTIS BLUE BUTTERFLY • PALOS VERDES BLUE BUTTERFLY • EL SEGUNDO BLUE BUTTERFLY • SMITH'S BLUE BUTTERFLY • SAN BRUNO ELFIN BUTTERFLY • LANGE'S METALMARK BUTTERFLY • BAY CHECKERSPOT BUTTERFLY • KERN PRIMROSE SPHINX MOTH • DELTA GREEN GROUND BEETLE • VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE • **PLANTS:** ADOBE SANICLE • ALAMEDA MANZANITA • ALGODONES DUNES SUNFLOWER • AMARGOSA NITROPHILA • ANTIOCH DUNES EVENING-PRIMROSE • ASHLAND THISTLE • BAKER'S LARKSPUR • BAKER'S MANZANITA • BAKER'S MEADOWFOAM • BAKERSFIELD CACTUS • BAKERSFIELD SALTBUSH • BEACH LAYIA • BEACH SPECTACLE POD • BENSONIELLA • BIG-LEAVED CROWN-BEARD • BIRD-FOOTED CHECKERBLOOM • BLACK JEWELFLOWER • BOGGS LAKE HEDGE-HYSSOP • BORREGO BEDSTRAW • BOX BEDSTRAW • BRISTLECONE CRYPTANTHA • BURKE'S GOLDFIELDS • BUTTERWORTH'S BUCKWHEAT • CALIFORNIA JEWELFLOWER • CALIFORNIA ORCUTT GRASS • CALISTOGA POPCORN-FLOWER • CAMATTA CANYON AMOLE • CHINESE CAMP BRODIAEA • CLARA HUNT'S MILKVETCH • COASTAL DUNES MILK VETCH • COLUSA GRASS • CONEJO BUCKWHEAT • CONGDON'S LEWISIA • CONGDON'S WOOLLY SUNFLOWER • CONTRA COSTA WALLFLOWER • CRAMPTON'S TUCTORIA • CUESTA PASS CHECKERBLOOM • CUYAMACA LAKE DOWNINGIA • CUYAMACA LARKSPUR • DEHESA NOLINA • DELTA BUTTON CELERY • DUDLEY'S LOUSEWORT • DUNN'S MARIPOSA LILY • DWARF GOLDENSTAR • EL DORADO BEDSTRAW • ENCINITAS BACCHARIS • EUREKA DUNES EVENING-PRIMROSE • EUREKA VALLEY DUNE GRASS • FATHER CROWLEY'S LUPINE • FERRIS' BIRD'S-BEAK • FEW-FLOWERED NAVARRETIA • FOUNTAIN THISTLE • GAMBEL'S WATERCRESS • GANDER'S BUTTERWEED • GAVIOTA TARPLANT • GEYSERS' PANICUM • GREENE'S TUCTORIA • HAIRY ORCUTT GRASS • HANGING GARDENS MANZANITA • HARTWEG'S PSEUDOBAHIA • HEARST'S CEANOTHUS • HEARST'S MANZANITA • HICKMAN'S CINQUEFOIL • HOWELL'S SPINEFLOWER • HUMBOLDT MILK VETCH • INDIAN KNOB MOUNTAINBALM • INDIAN VALLEY BRODIAEA • IONE BUCKWHEAT • IRISH HILL BUCKWHEAT • ISLAND BARBERRY • JULY GOLD • KAWEAH BRODIAEA • KELLOGG'S BUCKWHEAT • KENWOOD MARSH CHECKERBLOOM • LA GARCIOSA THISTLE • LAGUNA BEACH DUDLEYA • LAGUNA MOUNTAINS ASTER • LAKE COUNTY DWARF FLAX • LAKE COUNTY STONECROP • LARGE-FLOWERED FIDDLENECK • LAYNE'S BUTTERWEED • LEAFY REED GRASS • LOCH LOMOND BUTTON CELERY • LOMPOC YERBA SANTA • LONG VALLEY MILK VETCH • LYON'S PENTACHAETA • MANY-FLOWERED NAVARRETIA • MARIN BENT GRASS • MARIPOSA LUPINE • MARITIME CEANOTHUS • MARSH SANDWORT • MASON'S CEANOTHUS • MASON'S LILAEOPSIS • MCDONALD'S ROCK CRESS • MENZIES' WALLFLOWER • MERCED CLARKIA • MEXICAN FLANNELBUSH • MILO BAKER'S LUPINE • MOHAVE TARPLANT • MONO MILK VETCH • MONTEREY CLOVER • MT. DIABLO BIRD'S-BEAK • MT. GLEASON INDIAN PAINTBRUSH • MUNZ'S ONION • NAPA BLUE GRASS • NEVIN'S BARBERRY • NIPOMO MESA LUPINE • NORTH COAST SEMAPHORE GRASS • ORCUTT'S SPINEFLOWER • OTAY MESA MINT • OTAY TARPLANT • OWENS VALLEY CHECKERBLOOM • PACIFIC MANZANITA • PACIFIC GROVE CLOVER • PARISH'S CHECKERBLOOM • PARISH'S MEADOWFOAM • PEIRSON'S MILK VETCH • PENNELL'S BIRD'S-BEAK • PINE HILL CEANOTHUS • PINE HILL FLANNELBUSH • PISMO CLARKIA • PITKIN MARSH INDIAN PAINTBRUSH • PITKIN MARSH LILY • POINT REYES BLENNOSPERMA • POINT REYES MEADOWFOAM • PRESIDIO CLARKIA • PRESIDIO MANZANITA • RED ROCK TARPLANT • RED MOUNTAIN CATCHFLY • ROCK LADY • ROCK SANICLE • RODERICK'S FRITILLARY • SACRAMENTO ORCUTT GRASS • SALT MARSH BIRD'S-BEAK • SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN MANZANITA • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BEDSTRAW • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BROOM • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BUSH MALLOW • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND INDIAN PAINTBRUSH • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND LARKSPUR • SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND WOODLAND STAR • SAN DIEGO BUTTON CELERY • SAN DIEGO MESA MINT • SAN DIEGO THORN MINT • SAN FRANCISCO LESSINGIA • SAN FRANCISCO POPCORNFLOWER • SAN MATEO THORN MINT • SAN NICOLAS ISLAND BUCKWHEAT • SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY ORCUTT GRASS • SAND GILIA • SANTA ANA RIVER WOOLLYSTAR • SANTA BARBARA ISLAND BUCKWHEAT • SANTA BARBARA ISLAND DUDLEYA • SANTA CATALINA ISLAND MOUNTAIN-MAHOGANY • SANTA CRUZ CYPRESS • SANTA CRUZ ISLAND BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL • SANTA CRUZ ISLAND BUSH MALLOW • SANTA CRUZ ISLAND DUDLEYA • SANTA CRUZ TARPLANT • SANTA CRUZ WALLFLOWER • SANTA LUCIA MINT • SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS DUDLEYA • SANTA SUSANA TARPLANT • SANTA YNEZ FALSE-LUPINE • SCADDEN FLAT CHECKERBLOOM • SEASIDE BIRD'S-BEAK • SEBASTOPOL MEADOWFOAM • SHIPPEE MEADOWFOAM • SHORT-LEAVED DUDLEYA • SISKIYOU MARIPOSA LILY • SLENDER-HORNED SPINEFLOWER • SLENDER ORCUTT GRASS • SLENDER-PETALED THELYPODIUM • SLENDER-POD JEWELFLOWER • SMALL-LEAVED ROSE • SODAVILLE MILK VETCH • SOFT BIRD'S-BEAK • SONOMA SPINEFLOWER • SPRINGVILLE CLARKIA • STEBBINS' MORNING-GLORY • STRIPED ADOBE LILY • SUCCULENT OWL'S-CLOVER • SURF THISTLE • TAHOE YELLOW CRESS • TAHQUITZ IVESIA • THORNE'S BUCKWHEAT • THREAD-LEAVED BRODIAEA • TIBURON INDIAN PAINTBRUSH • TIBURON MARIPOSA LILY • TIDESTROM'S LUPINE • TOMPKINS' SEDGE • TRACY'S ERIASTRUM • TRASK'S MILK VETCH • TREE ANEMONE • TRINITY BUCKWHEAT • TRUCKEE BARBERRY • TULARE PSEUDOBAHIA • TWISSELMANN'S BUCKWHEAT • TWISSELMANN'S NEMACLADUS • VINE HILL CLARKIA • VINE HILL MANZANITA • WESTERN LILY • WHITE SEDGE • WIGGINS' CROTON • WILLOWY MONARDELLA • YELLOW LARKSPUR • YOSEMITE ONION • YREKA PHLOX •

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
3560 Frances Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90066-2703

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