

THE RAM'S HORN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARIZONA DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP SOCIETY, INC.
A NON-PROFIT, TAX EXEMPT CORPORATION

Volume 20

Summer '85

#2



Gift wrapped and boxed for delivery to the Superstitions.
— Coffee Flat transplant 1984 —

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P.O. Box 5241, Phoenix, Arizona 85010 is the official publication of the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Inc., and is published quarterly for the Society's membership. Current Membership: 800.

Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Inc.

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1985 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

PROJECTS

January 12-13	Hidden Valley Hills, Kofa Mtns. with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife
January 26-27	Little Harquahala Mtns. Minnesota Foundation Project
February 16-17	Little Horn Mtns. Foundation Project
March 9-10	Rawhide Mtns.
March 23-24	Nugget Tank in New Water Mtns.
April 20-21	Dripping Springs - Gila Mtns.
May 4-5	Hidden Valley Hills, Kofa Mtns.
Hunters Awards Banquet	May 18, 1985
Educational Meeting	June 19, 1985
Annual Steak Fry & Hunters Clinic	Fall 1985
Educational Meeting	Fall 1985
Annual Membership Meeting	Winter 1985
Sheep Hunt	Winter 1985

Board Meetings

The ADBSS Board Meetings are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. The meetings are open to all concerned members. Time of meeting: 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 or 10 p.m. For location, call President Jim Fiedler.

Front cover photo credits:
Cover photo courtesy of Pete Cimellaro

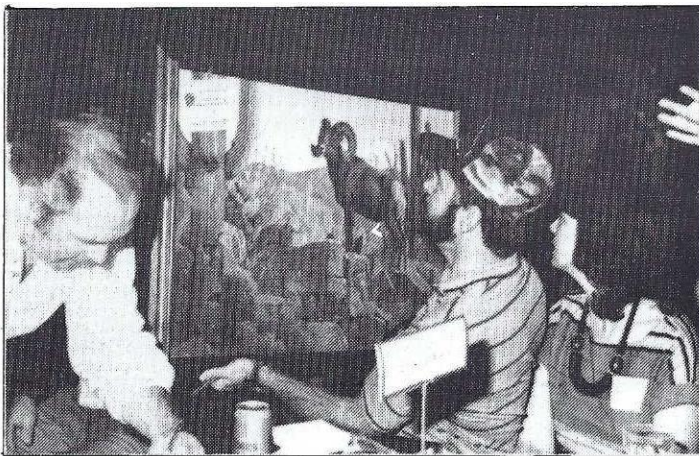
1985 FUND RAISER

Our 2nd Annual Fund Raiser was held in January at the Registry Resort and based on the results, it was very successful. The Society netted \$38,000 to be used for desert sheep-related projects. The event was attended by 600 sheep enthusiasts all looking forward to an enjoyable evening and an opportunity to take home one of 36 firearms which were raffled, or to bid on one of the 12 excellent hunts which were available. In addition to the 4 lion hunts available, there were 2 Elk hunts, 2 Colorado mule deer hunts, an Arizona Whitetail hunt, a goose and duck hunt and 3 Wyoming Antelope hunts. The quality of the items donated was very impressive. Winning any of the 100 raffle items would have made the evening worthwhile. It was difficult to identify the *number one* donation - depending on your desires, it could have been the original oil painting by **Hayden Lambson**, the original oak and glass coffee table with quail mounts donated by **Bonnie Richardson**, a custom Winslow rifle donated by **Sunset Sports Center**, a reproduction of the world record ram's horns and skull by **Ken Rowe** in an oak and glass table, or either of the original bronze sculptures donated by **Greg Wiley** and **Vern Haugen**.

The Registry Resort did a wonderful job with the accommodations and prepared an excellent prime rib dinner. **Bob Hirsch**, the MC, and **Billy Littleton**, the auctioneer, did their usual good job and our thanks go to them for the donation of their talents and time. There are many people who deserve thanks for the many hours of work that went into making this event so successful. At times it appeared there would be no end to the committee meetings and the request to obtain one more donation or sell one more ticket; however, no one refused the request for help, and for this the Society is forever grateful.

There is a special group who deserve the thanks from all conservationists for their support in making this fund raiser so successful. This group is, of course, **all the donors and the attendees** who, without their support, the Society would not have \$38,000 to help sheep.

Thanks again and we hope to see you January 17, 1986, at our **3rd Fund Raiser**. Unfortunately, we are again limiting the tickets to 600 so please purchase your tickets early.



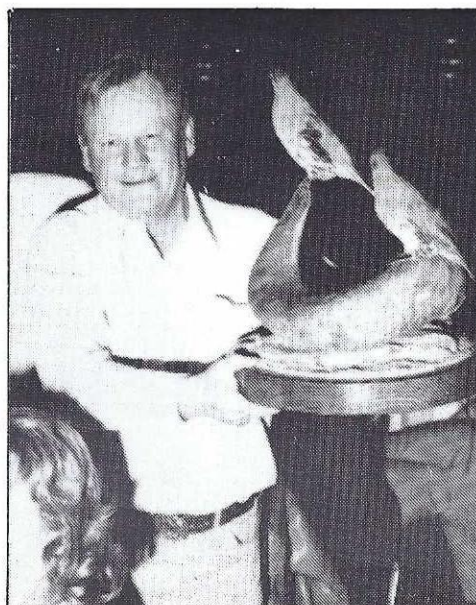
Dennis, with his Lambson original.



Members: Jim Marquardt, Bruce Barnes, Lendell Sherrick, Bob Sadova.



Joe Jordan & his prize (the gun, that is).



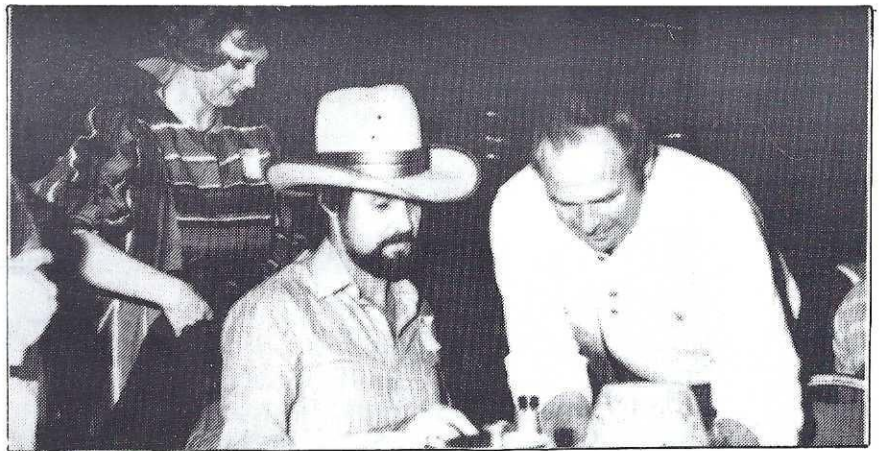
Dean Bowdoin with his prize.



Jim Turner, the successful bid.



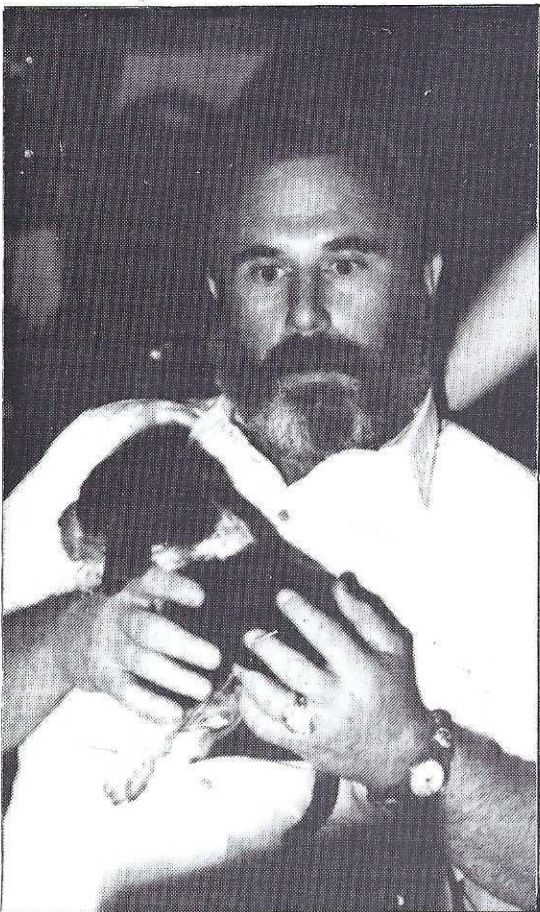
Dennis Hankerson with his winnings.



Bob Gourley & Pattie Thorsen paying the bill.



Danny Nasca's Grand Slam.



What did I do?



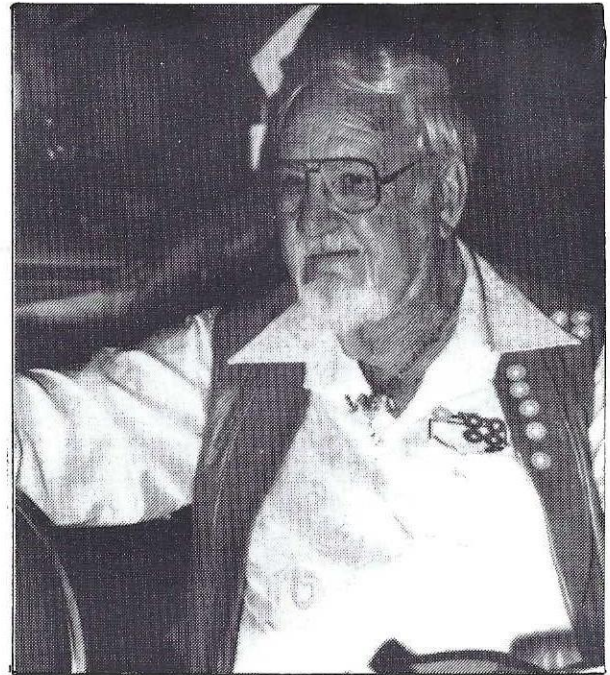
Billy Littleton, the auctioneer, "in action".



Bob Hirsch, the M.C., with the lucky number.



Steve Weisser with his ram.



Jim Turner, Mesa, telling one of his many hunt stories.

WATER HOLE PROJECTS

HIDDEN VALLEY HILLS January 12-13, 1985

Patrick Adams	Bill Neubrand
Bob Ames	Scott Miller
Steve Anastos	John Oddenetto
Clay Berthot	Joseph Oddenetto
Kenny Blank	Gary Orr
Tim Blank	Gene Owens
Dean Bowdoin	Eugene Risch
Pete Cimellaro	COL. Robby Robinson
Ronnie Clark	Scott Owens
Gregg Clarke Gibbons	Paul Pavlich
Jesse Culver	Bill Snider
Jim Fiedler	King Snyder
Bob Furst	Tim Swegle
Larry Heathington	Frank Tennant
Bill Hook	J. R. Tennant
Steve Hill	Win Welch
Emery Jenkins	Bill Werner
Alan Kahlen	Jim Turner
Ron Kearns	Lowell D. Whitaker
Charles P. Kern	Stephen Williams
Joe Machac	Bob Vanden Berge
David Marquardt	Joe Bill Pickrell
J. E. Marquardt	

GRAVEL PIT POT HOLE January 25-27, 1985

Brad Kadlec	Harry Vanderhoek
Matt Peirce	Mernice Alkire
Stephen Williams	Jim Fielder
Alex Dehoz	Bruce Barnes

Lendell Sherrick
Pete Cimellaro
Larry Heathington
Bob Hesselbreck
Patrick Adams
Don Johnson
Col. Robby Robinson
Dick Bauman
Bill Werner
Richard Remington
Doug Wolfe
Steve Weisser
Tom Martin

Mark Fredlake
Dan Nasca
Frank Tennant
Bill Hook
Joe Bill Pickrell
Scott J. Miller
Jerry Christian
Don Belknap
Harvey Kadlec
John Christian
Don Belknap
Harvey Kadlec
John Christian

NUGGET TANK March 23-25, 1985

The March Project found us returning to Nugget Tank. This tank, originally built last spring, had suffered alot of damage to the gabion in a big flood last summer. Prior to our arrival, the Game and Fish Department had went in and dynamited a bypass channel and removed all of the damaged gabion. On this project, we finished cleaning out the foundation for the gabion, replaced the washed out portion of the gabion, and added to the down stream end of the gabion. This will allow the very heavy flows to bypass the pothole completely and prevent further damage. We also did some minor repairs to the dam - cleaned pothole out and resealed.

The evening meal, prepared by Master Chef Bill Hook and his accomplice, Don Johnson, was every bit as good as we have come to expect. The meal was made even more memorable by the crowning touch of Bill's own creation, "Dutch Oven Short-bread" topped with fresh strawberries and whipped cream.

The following people were in attendance and are to be complimented for a job well done:

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SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS AND THE MEASUREMENTS OF THEIR BIGHORN SHEEP - 1984 SEASON OFFICIAL GAME & FISH SCORES

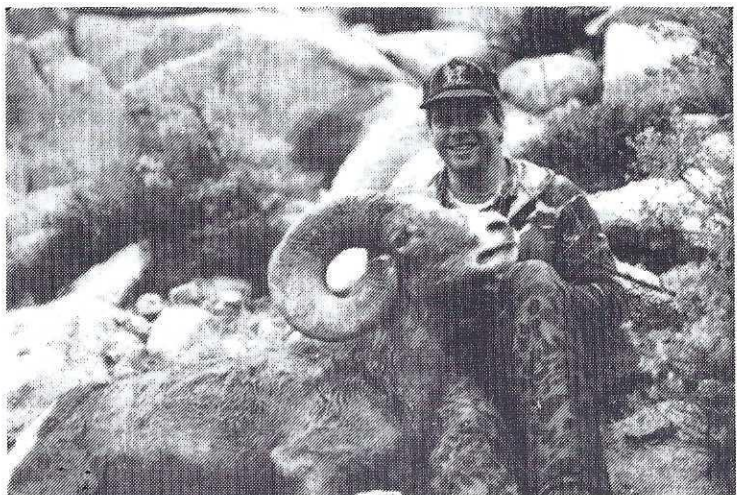
Name	Unit	**Green Score
Dean Bills Eldon	15A&BE	135 6/8
William J. Barkley	15A&BE	151 5/8
Michael L. Campbell	15BW	148 5/8
Tom Earl Ridgeway	15BW	155 7/8
Darrel M. Gibson	15BW	162
Mark A. Klaser	15BW	158 1/8
Donald H. Bennett	15BW	157 2/8
Wayne D. Murray, Jr.	15BW	151 7/8
Robert Wonderly	15BW	165 3/8
Bruce Bramblett	15BW	163 4/8
Dean Priest	15BW	167 7/8
Mark E. McCullough	15CN	164 2/8
Gerald R. Hatch	15CN	160 2/8
John Byler	15CN	162 7/8
Karl A. Gunnell	15CN	140 3/8
Louise B. Ellison	15CN	170 3/8
Stephen M. Schmitt*	15CS	150 6/8
Michael Vaccaro	15CS	152 6/8
Tom Freestone	15D	150 5/8
James H. Short	15D	155 6/8
James W. Short	15D	153 2/8
Howard Grounds	15D	173 6/8
Raymond F. Rende	27	136 2/8
Travis K. Holder	31	181
Eric Cahan	33	142 2/8
Claude Evans	39	163
Chuck Meachem	40A	166 2/8
Ryan Wampler	40B	157 2/8
Dell Owens	41	163
Gary Williams	43A&B	150
Peter Bossart*	44B	173 2/8
Joe Bill Pickrell	44B	143 3/8
Michael S. Cross	44B	156 2/8
John F. Youngker	44B	156 7/8
Michael C. Finley	44B	163 7/8
Jack H. Simon	44B	173
Gerold H. McEwen	45A	173 2/8
Ben Johnson	45A	176 3/8
Loren W. Hogan	45A	145 2/8
Ronald F. Taylor	45A	162 5/8
Fred Lay*	45A	169 4/8
Fred Waldron	45A	155 5/8
Robert Jockin	45B	162 4/8
Douglas Wright	45B	163 5/8
John Dorrance*	45C	163
Scott C. Anderson	45C	158
Jack Delaney	45C	169 6/8
Barbara Ridgeway	46A	155 2/8
John Eli Aboud	46B	91 1/8
Leo Maestas (a)	46B	139 2/8
J.W. Ferguson	31	185
	Max.	185
	Min.	135 6/8
	Avg.	159 2/8



John T. Dorrance, IPY Ranch, Wyoming 164 4/8 Ram taken in Castle Dome Mountains 12-15-84. Guide, Ronnie Clark



Howard Grounds, Dec. 7, 1984, Area 15 D Left horn 40" Right horn 35" Base 14 1/2" Spread 30" Score: 173 6/8



Ryan Wampler - Unit 40B, score, 163 pts.

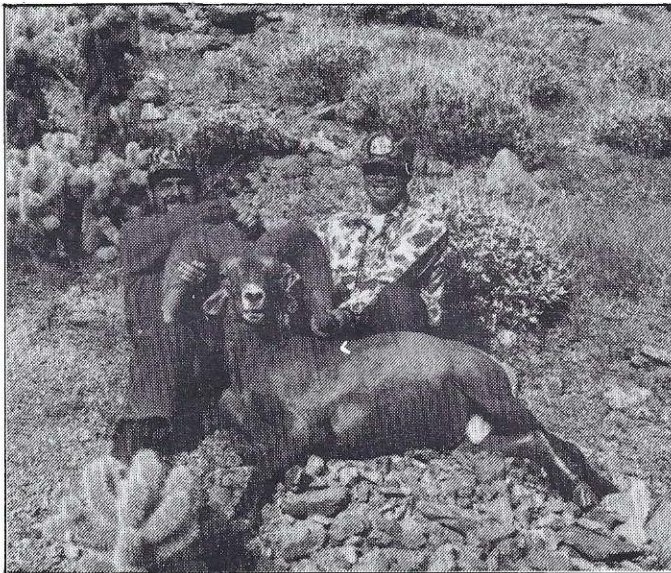
*Non-Resident
 **Based on Boone & Crockett Club measurement procedures
 (a) Special raffle permit



After six days of rain and fog, Dr. Tom Ridgeway killed this fine 8+ year old ram. Assisted by Gary L. Asmus. The ram scored 157 B.C. pts. Taken in Unit 15B.W.



After undergoing a plastic hip implant Barbara Rideway shot this 171 7/8 B.C. pts. ram, just west of Ajo. Assisted by Gary L. Asmus.



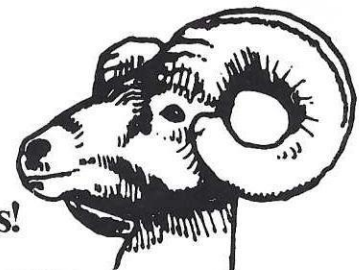
1983 Kofa ram - 178 B&C. Dorsey Smith (L) & Floyd Krank (R).

WATERHOLE PROJECT

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Bob Gourily
 Ronnie Clark
 Larry Heathington
 Mernice Alkire
 Richard Remington
 Dan Nasca
 Bill Werner
 Harry VanderHoek
 Tim VanderHoek
 Dave Conrad
 Don Johnson
 Scott Killworth
 J. R. Tennant
 Frank Tennant

Bill Hook
 Scott J. Miller
 Paul Pavlich
 Steve Jacobsen
 Dave Marquardt
 James S. Stephenson
 Joe Machac
 Patrick Adams
 John Oddonetto
 Don Belknap
 Ron Wolfe
 Paul Puckett
 Greg Beyer
 Tom Boggess



Send Pictures!

Had a successful hunt???? Send us an article, along with pictures, and we will print them in the Rams Horn.

REWARD

Report Wildlife Violations

The ADBSS offers a \$1,000 Reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone poaching bighorn sheep in Arizona.

CALL: 1-800-352-0700

THANKS

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Chapter of the Foundation of North American Wild Sheep donated \$5,000 to the construction of the "Gravel Pit" waterhole on January 26 and 27, 1985 in the Little Harquahala Mountains. We extend our appreciation to their chapter for their support in our efforts of habitat improvement for Desert Bighorn Sheep in Arizona.

THE PARIA BIGHORN SHEEP RELEASE

**Bob Lemons and Tom Britt
Arizona Game and Fish Department**

On July 16, 1984, just prior to sunrise, personnel of the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and National Park Service (NPS) watched intently as 18 bighorn sheep disappeared into Bush Head Canyon. This was the final phase of a bighorn sheep reintroduction plan that was developed jointly by AGFD and BLM three years previous.

The Paria area was identified in the Paria-Kanab Creek Habitat Management Plan as a potential location for bighorn sheep reintroduction. Bighorns had been present in the area prior to the 1900's. The exact causes for the loss of this population are unknown as is the case for several other extirpated bighorn populations in Arizona. Bighorns have been observed in the area on an intermittent basis since the early 1900's, and a solitary Class III ram was photographed by a hiker near Bush Head Canyon in 1982.

This area was selected after an intense field reconnaissance identified two release sites. After detailed review by the public, several land managing agencies, and the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, permission was granted to release bighorns at Fisher Springs and Bush Head Canyon. All that was needed was the dollars to finance the capture and release operation. Since the remoteness of the area dictated transporting the bighorns from Lee's Ferry to the release sites by helicopter, the operation was identified as expensive.

Money became available from the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society (ADBSS) in the spring of 1984. Then plans were made for a mid-summer capture and release.

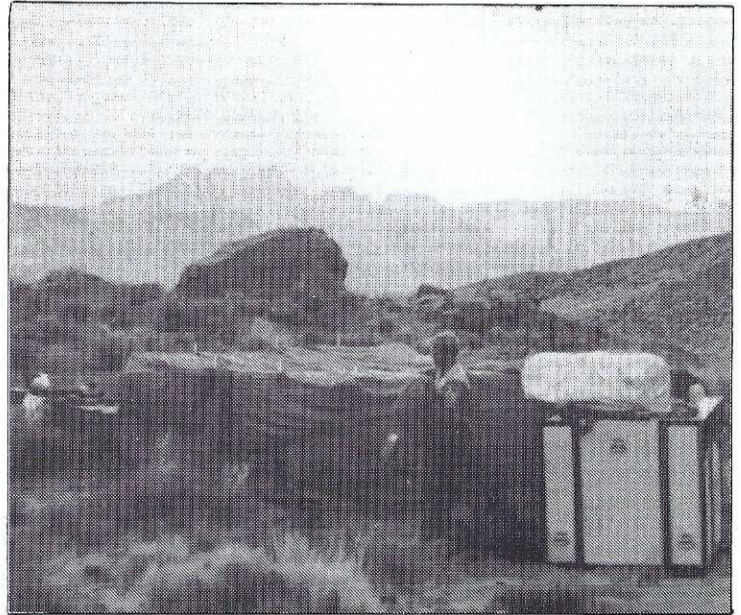
The release operation began in June, 1984, when two temporary holding pens were constructed at the release sites. Materials and work crews were flown into the release sites from Lee's Ferry by helicopter.

The capture phase took place along Lake Mead, near Calville Bay, Nevada. AFGD personnel were assisted by volunteers from ADBSS, BLM, and NPS in the capture of bighorns with the aid of drop nets.

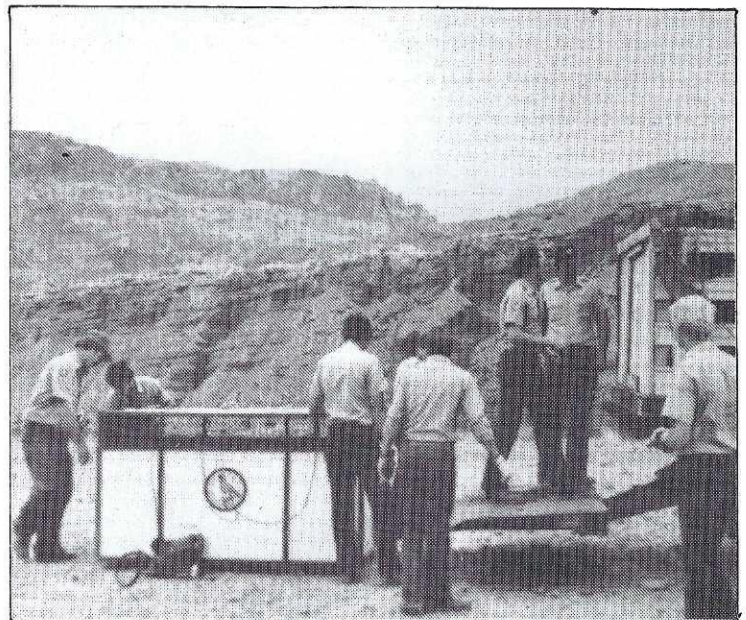
The captured bighorns were taken to Calville Bay by boat, loaded onto trucks and trailers, and transported to Lee's Ferry. Here the bighorns were transferred into two specially constructed helicopter sling boxes, and flown to the release sites. The bighorns were placed in temporary holding pens, and held overnight. Holding the bighorns overnight allowed them to water, rest, and provided them the maximum amount of daylight to explore their new environment upon release. After the bighorns were released, just prior to sunrise, disassembly of the holding pen began. The helicopter returned and transported the pen and release crew back to Lee's Ferry.

A total of 37 bighorns were released along the Paria (18-Bush Head Canyon, 19-Fisher Springs). Eleven were equipped with radio collars to assist in monitoring their movements.

Since July, 1984, monthly radio location flights have been conducted. These flights indicate radio-instrumented bighorns have established themselves in the vicinity of the release sites.

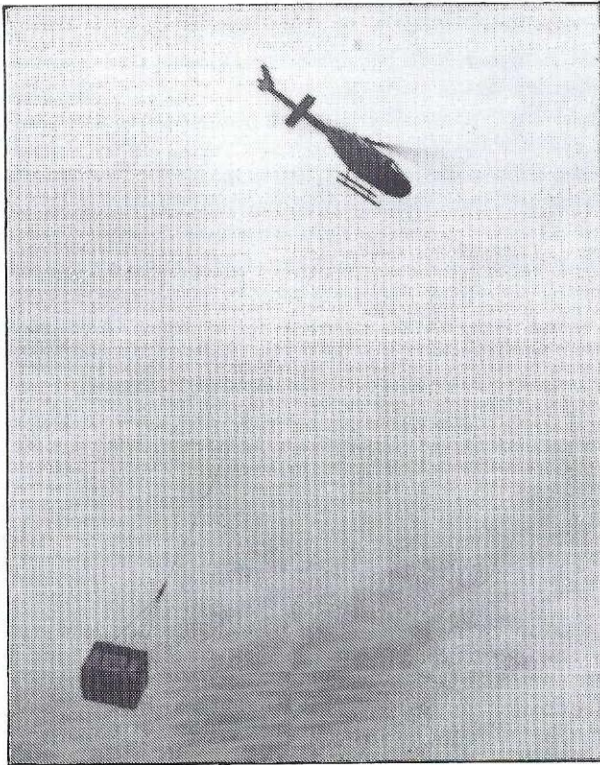


Temporary holding pens were constructed of net wire and covered with burlap.



Bighorn were transferred from truck to transport box at Lee's Ferry.

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Bighorn were airlifted to the release sites by helicopter.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FOUR FREE RELEASES OF DESERT BIGHORN IN ARIZONA

James C. DeVos, Jr.
Arizona Game and Fish Department
Phoenix, AZ

Abstract. Four free releases of desert bighorn sheep were conducted during the fall of 1981. Two releases were in northwestern Arizona, consisting of a total of 41 *Ovis canadensis nelsoni*. Two releases, one of which was a supplement, were in the southeastern portion of the state, consisting of 26 *O.c. mexicana*. Sheep were captured from a helicopter, transported and held in a temporary holding facility up to 12 hours. In general, ewes have moved short distances from the release site and appear to have established use areas. Rams have moved greater distances, but also are staying in the area of the release sight. Considerable herd interchange within releases has occurred. Lambing has occurred in all of the transplants.

INTRODUCTION

During the past 200 years, both populations numbers of, and the occupied range of desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) in North America have declined (Buechner 1960). There are many educated guesses as to why; two common ones are range degradation by domestic livestock, and diseases introduced by livestock. Advances in veterinary medicine have reduced the occurrence of many common devastating livestock diseases. Improved grazing practices have in some cases resulted in improved range conditions. As a result, some areas where desert bighorn were extirpated are now suitable as reintroduction sites.

In recognition of the need to reintroduce sheep into suitable habitat, the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) officially recognized the need for transplants in its bighorn sheep strategic plan (AGFD 1980). Two transplants took place in 1980

The animals released at Bush Head Canyon have always been located within two miles of the release site. The Fisher Springs animals have dispersed to a greater degree, but have not ventured more than 20 miles from the release site. One instance of mortality has been documented. It involved an ewe which apparently fell from a cliff near Bush Head Canyon.

At present, we are encouraged by the results of the release. Mortality appears to be low, and the sheep have established themselves in areas defined during the reconnaissance phase of this project. The next step will be determining recruitment and offspring survival. This factor will be monitored over the coming years.

To date the Paria bighorn reintroduction has been a success. It was fortunate that development of a plan, availability of bighorns for transplant, and availability of dollars simultaneously came together. Hopefully, future Arizonans will enjoy the benefits of our current aggressive bighorn reintroduction program.

(deVos et al. 1981). During November and December 1981, 41 bighorn sheep (*O.c. nelsoni*) were released into the Virgin Mountains (20 Sullivan Canyon, 21 Buck Springs) in northwestern Arizona, 16 bighorn sheep (*O.c. mexicana*) were released into Redfield Canyon in southeastern Arizona. Two supplemental releases were made, one to Muleshoe Ranch (9, *O.c. mexicana*) and one to Goat Mountain (10, *O.c. mexicana*). Transplants also were made. This is a preliminary report on the Virgin Mountain, Redfield Canyon, and Goat Mountain releases.

METHODS

Selection of release sites resulted from investigations conducted by AGFD, Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) St. George, Utah District biologists. Factors evaluated included: topography, present livestock use patterns, range conditions, availability and distribution of free water, and potential human interaction. Based upon these criteria, Virgin Mountain, Goat Mountain and Redfield Canyon were selected as suitable release sites.

Bighorn were captured by darting from a helicopter. Both a Cap-Chur long range projector and a Paxarm MK24 capture rifle were used. Animals were darted with 4cc Cap-Chur darts using 3.5 mg of Etorphine (M-99) plus 20-25 mg Azaperone. Bighorn were transported from the capture site to a base camp in a 9 ft. square net. Upon arrival at camp, animals were checked for physical well-being, stabilized, (if necessary) and injected with a reversal dose of Diprenorphine (M50-50). After reversal,

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they were placed in a darkened horse trailer until transported to the release site (deVos and Remington 1980).

A 15 x 25 ft. woven wire and burlap holding pen was constructed at all release sites to reduce post release scattering. Sheep were held overnight in all cases except at Buck Springs, where they were held for approximately 1½ hours until sunset when they were released.

Post-release monitoring was accomplished using a TR2 receiver (Telonics Inc., Mesa, AZ). Aerial tracking was accomplished by using various fixed wing aircraft equipped as described by LeCount and Carrell (1979).

RESULTS

Sullivan Canyon: This release consisted of 20 sheep, 10 (6 ewes, 4 rams) of which were radio-collared. On the first flight, which was made on December 8, 1981, 27 days after the release, all but 1 sheep was relocated. Distance ewes traveled from the release pen varied from 0.0 to 3.5 miles. Ram movements varied from 1.3 to 3.6 miles. Since the first radio location ewes have stayed in the vicinity of the release site; however, 1 ewe has moved over 11 miles to the northeast and stayed in that area. Rams have moved greater distances than ewes, especially recently. On the last flight in early March 1982, rams were located as far as 10.9 and 22.4 miles from the release site; the latter location was in Nevada.

Of interest is the amount of travel that occurred between radio locations. The period between locations did vary; however, it is possible to gain insight into the amount of pioneering that occurred. For 7 sheep located on the first and second flight, the mean distance between these 2 points was 3.0 miles. Between the second and third flight this mean distance increased to 4.3 miles. After the third flight movement decreased steadily throughout the end of February. The wide movements of 2 rams on the last flight resulted in this figure almost tripling (1.0 to 2.6). This decrease in movement was especially noticeable for ewes and probably was the result of early pioneering by all sheep and subsequent selection of lambing sites by some ewes. A summary of movement data is found in Table 1.

Buck Spring: This release consisted of 21 sheep, 10 (6 ewes, 4 rams) of which were radio-collared. Aerial radio-tracking began on December 8, 1981. On this flight, all but 1 animal was relocated. This distance that ewes traveled from the holding pen ranged from 1.0 to 2.3 miles. Mean distance traveled for ewes was 1.9 miles. Rams were located closer to the release site; the greatest distance traveled being 1.0 miles. The mean was 0.9 miles. Through the end of March 1982, the greatest distance that a sheep was located from the release site was 3.3 miles (2 year old ram).

As expected from the lack of widespread movements, distances traveled between locations were small. The mean distance between the first and second flight was 1.2 miles. This measurement varied little on subsequent flights. Both ewes and rams were often located less than 0.5 miles from the previous site (see Table 1).

Painted Cliffs: This transplant was a supplement to the Goat Mountain release made in 1980. The actual release site was approximately 5 miles west of the 1980 holding pen. At Painted Cliffs, 10 sheep were transplanted; 6 (3 rams and 3 ewes) were fitted with radio-collars. On December 1, 1981, the first relocation flight was conducted. This was less than 2 weeks after the release and most animals were near the release site. By the end of December, all but 1 animal had moved to Goat Mountain at least once. Only 1 ewe stayed at or near Painted Cliffs through March 1982, apparently lambing in the area. Pioneering in this group has been limited. The greatest distance moved by an individual was 6.2 miles from the release pen.

The amount of movement between locations has been minimal. Ewes often have been found less than 1 mile from their previous location. One ram has moved considerably between locations. He often has been 3-4 miles from the previous sightings. The other 2 rams have moved only short distances between locations (see Table 1).

Redfield Canyon: Rain and winds hampered the success of this release, resulting in only 16 sheep being released. Eight (2 rams, 6 ewes) of these were fitted with radio-collars. The small number of rams released dictated that 2 additional rams be released. This was done in January 1982. On December 8, 1981, 1 week after the release, the first aerial location was collected. Three radio-collared ewes had moved over 4 miles from the holding pen. The 2 rams had moved between 2-3 miles. Subsequent flights found most animals moving back to the general area of the release. By the third flight (January 5, 1982) all but 1 sheep was within 2 miles of the release site. For ewes, this pattern continued through the last flight (March 31, 1982). Only occasionally would a ewe be found over 3 miles from the release site.

The 2 rams that were released with the original group remained very near the release site until mid-February. At that time, these rams together, moved to the west across a broad, open valley. By mid-March they were nearly 8 miles to the west. They split up and continued west across the valley up to 15 miles to the west. The 2 rams released in early January have stayed in the vicinity of the release site (see Table 1).

Discussion: It is too early to draw firm conclusions from the data that have been collected to date. There are, however, trends that are beginning to be observed. In all cases, ewes are remaining in the general area of release site. Only 1 ewe has traveled over 10 miles from the holding pen and most have remained within 5 miles. With a few exceptions, rams have stayed near the release site. Only 3 rams have left the area where they were translocated. In past releases, a single ram or pair of rams moved great distances in March, only to return with the onset of the rut period. It is probable that this will be the case for the rams that have moved.

There are other signs that lead to guarded optimism. All of the releases have had ewes lamb in the area since the transplant. Many of these ewes have joined into nursery bands in areas which appear particularly suitable for this purpose (available free water, precipitous terrain, abundant forage).

Table 1. Movement data from 1981-82 wild released bighorn sheep in Arizona

	Sullivan Canyon (Virgin Mountains)		Buck Springs (Virgin Mountains)		Painted Cliffs (Goat Mountain)		Redfield Canyon	
Distance (miles) from Release on First Location (X)	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.5	3.6
Greatest Distance (miles) from Release Through 3-31-82	22.4	11.6	3.3	2.8	4.8	5.2	20+	6.7
Distance (miles) from Release on Latest Location (X)	9.7	5.4	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.2	5.6	1.9

(Reprinted from Desert Bighorn Council Transactions 1982)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Three of these transplants were funded by sportsmen's groups with genuine concern for the propagation of wild sheep. The Foundation for North American Wild Sheep provided the funding for the Virgin Mountain transplants (\$24,000). The Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society funded the Redfield Canyon release (\$25,600). Special thanks go to Dr. Tom Boggess, DVM (ADBSS) and Lloyd Zeman (FNAWS) for their efforts in securing these funds. Without this positive expression of support for Arizona's sheep management program, these transplants would not have taken place, and desert sheep would be the worse for it.

STATUS REPORT OF ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED WITH AUCTION & RAFFLE FUNDS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1984

In 1984 the Arizona Game & Fish and the Sheep Society entered into an agreement to raise funds for sheep management through the raffle and auction of 2 bighorn sheep permits. The following report lists the accomplishments thus far as a result of these fund raising activities.

Project: Acquire a trailer large enough to transport at least 20 bighorn sheep.

Costs: \$11,303.16

Project: Reintroduction of sheep into historic habitat.

Activities: To take advantage of high population numbers in the Kingman area, a summer drop-net capture was scheduled. Prebait with applesauce to "hook" the sheep to a trap site was initiated in June. This work was primarily completed with a Department summer intern with assistance from Regional personnel. The actual capture took place in late July. This was a large scale project utilizing Department personnel from several areas, a number of volunteers from Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society and National Park Service personnel. During this capture a total of 55 sheep were captured.

Release Site

1. Paria Canyon	3. State of Colorado	
4 Rams	2 Rams	
26 Ewes	5	Ewes
7 Lambs	3 Lambs	
37 Total	10 Total	
2. Grand Wash Cliffs	4. Supplement to Virgin	
2 Rams	Mountain Enclosure	
3 Ewes	1 Ram	
5 Total	1 Total	

Total Costs: \$32,802.59 **Cost/Sheep:** \$619.00

Project: Reintroduction of sheep into historic habitat.

Activities: To take advantage of high sheep numbers in the Kofa-Palomosa complex, a helicopter capture was scheduled. During this capture, which took place in late November 1984 a total of 35 sheep were relocated to new areas or supplemented recent transplants.

Release Site

1. Coffee Flat Mountains	2. Supplement of Redfield
8 Rams	Canyon
22 Ewes	3 Ewes
30 Total	3 Total

Total Costs: \$13,648.22 **Cost/Sheep:** \$414.00

Project: Supplemental release of desert bighorns into a relict population.

Activities: In order to investigate the possibility of reversing the downward trend in population numbers in relict populations such as the Eagletail Mountains, two supplemental transplants were made. The first was a summer aerial capture using darting and net gun captures. This was initiated after the planned drop net capture was aborted due to heavy rainfall the day the capture was scheduled to take place. Sheep failed to return to the site where they had been baited since June 1984. The aerial capture took place on August 7, 1984, when two rams and six ewes were released in the vicinity of Triple Eye tank on the west end of the Eagletail Mountains.

The second capture that took place on December 31, 1984. A total of eight sheep were moved on this capture. These were two rams and six ewes transplanted to the east end of the Eagletail Mountains. In addition to the eight sheep sent to the Eagletail Mountains, an additional five ewes were captured and transported to Redfield Canyon to supplement earlier releases.

Release Site

1. Eagletail Mountains	2. Redfield Canyon
4 Rams	5 Ewes
12 Ewes	
16 Total	5 Total

Total Costs: \$13,350.09 **Cost/Sheep:** \$636.00

Project: Monitor the success of the various transplants made in 1984 with funding from the ADBSS tag sales.

Activities: In order to evaluate the success of the various 1984 sheep transplants, limited post release monitoring has taken place. Sheep at Paria Canyon have made minimal movements. Those released at Fisher Springs have made some movements; however, all except one remained in the general vicinity of the release site. One animal has moved across Highway 89A and was last located in Soap Creek. On the flight that was made on February 25, 1985, two mortalities were located. There were two sheep that had moved into Paria Canyon and were located in close proximity to each other.

The Coffee Flat release has sheep that have made long range movements. Of the nine that were radio collared, two have moved approximately 12 miles towards the north into the vicinity of Canyon Lake. These two are usually located two to three miles apart. One five-year old ewe has never been located since the transplant. The remaining six are staying generally in the vicinity of the release.

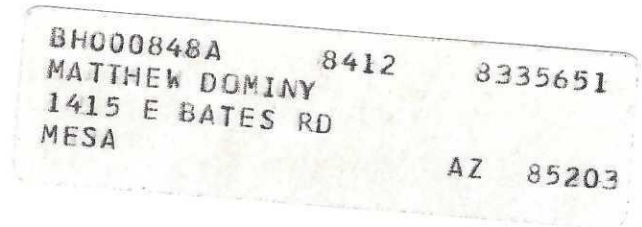
The Eagletail Mountains transplant has been monitored more extensively throughout the Eagletail Mountains. Those released in December have remained in the general area of the release site. Recent surveys have indicated that the transplanted sheep have produced several lambs and have mixed extensively with the resident sheep.

Costs: Through December 31, 1984 costs are reported as \$2,027.55.

Monitoring of the Eagletail Mountains releases will continue with an estimated cost of \$9,000.00 through June 30, 1985.

THE RAM'S HORN

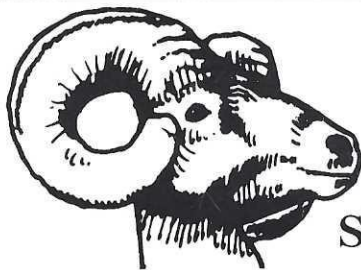
P.O. BOX 5241
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85010



ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Projects Planned for 1985

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| January 12-13 | Hidden Valley Hills, Kofa Mtns.
with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife |
| January 26-27 | Little Harquahala Mtns.
Minnesota Foundation Project |
| February 16-17 | Little Horn Mtns.
Foundation Project |
| March 9-10 | Rawhide Mtns. |
| March 23-24 | Nugget Tank in New Water Mtns. |
| April 20-21 | Dripping Springs — Gila Mtns. |
| May 4-5 | Hidden Valley Hills — Kofas |



Send Pictures!

Had a successful hunt????
Send us an article, along with pictures, and we
will print them in the Rams Horn.

Board Meetings

The ADBSS Board Meetings are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. The meetings are open to all concerned members. Time of meeting: 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 or 10 p.m. For location, call President Jim Fiedler.

MEMBERSHIP INVITATION

Individuals who are interested in promoting the welfare of the Desert Bighorn Sheep and desire to affiliate with an organization dedicated to this purpose may do so by joining the Arizona Bighorn Sheep Society, Inc.

The membership roster of the Society includes conservationists, sportsmen, professional wildlife managers, educators, biologists, photographers and just plain folks all interested in the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep.

The Society undertakes an annual program of several (usually 5) major habitat improvement construction projects in cooperation with and under the direction of the State and Federal agencies responsible for management of the Desert Bighorn Sheep.

One of the more important projects of the Society is the conduction of the annual Sheep Clinic training program.

In addition to projects, members of the Society participate in other conservation and game management activities; a special legislative committee of the Society closely watches legislation that may affect the sheep or its habitat and general welfare.

While the opportunities for active participation are numerous, such participation is not a prerequisite for membership. All interested persons are encouraged to join, the Society needs and welcomes your moral and financial support.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I thereby make application for membership in the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Inc., and enclose my membership donation. DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

New membership prices are as follows:

Regular membership	\$25.00/yr.
Youth membership	\$15.00/yr.
Sustaining membership	\$100.00/yr.
Lifetime membership	\$500.00

RENEWAL NEW MEMBERS DATE _____

NAME _____ TEL. NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Make checks payable to Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Inc.
P.O. BOX 5241 • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85010