

THE RAM'S HORN

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#3



RAM'S HORN

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Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Inc.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1989

October 7 Hunters Clinic & Ram Recognition Banquet

November 1 Annual Meeting

1990 TENTATIVE PROJECT SCHEDULE

January 5, 6, 7
19, 20, 21

February 2, 3, 4
16, 17, 18

March 16, 17, 18
30, 31, 1

April 20, 21, 22

MEETINGS

Board Meetings Every 2nd Wednesday

COVER PHOTO

Provided by: Dave Daughtry

Administrative Office of ADBSS (602) 957-0773
3602 E. Campbell, Phoenix, AZ 85018

1988 Auction Permit



Film producer Arthur Dubs, of Medford, Oregon, now holds the record for the largest desert bighorn ram taken by a sportsman during fair chase. At the time the ram was taken in the Aravaipa Canyon area of Arizona, last December, it “green” scored at 198 and 5/8th Boone & Crockett points. After the mandatory 60 day drying period, the horns were re-scored at 197 and 1/8th points by a certified Boone & Crockett scorer.

Dubs outbid other sheep hunters during an auction held by the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, sponsored through the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society. The monies raised from the auction were used to benefit Arizona sheep habitat and transplanted efforts.

With the addition of the desert ram, Dubs also now holds the record for having bagged the largest North American Grand Slam of the four species of North American wild sheep: the Dall, Stone, Rocky Mountain Big Horn, and Desert. Dubs’ four sheep total of 754 B&C points surpasses the late Herb Kline’s record grand slam of 744 4/8 B&C points.

Dubs and outfitter, Floyd Krank, of Globe, Arizona, tracked the ram for five days through the rugged Aravaipa wilderness area. Dubs filmed the entire hunt with plans to release the production on video.

ARIZONA'S ADOPT-A-WATER PROGRAM

Greetings:

It is time to formally kick-off the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD)/Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society Adopt-A-Water Program. Now is the time to make a commitment to further benefit bighorns and other desert dwellers.

The format developed thus far is similar to California's monitoring efforts. We, too, see the advantages of utilizing "Area Captains". These Area Captains will function as intermediaries between the volunteers and AGFD. Specifically, Area Captains will:

1. Distribute field supplies as needed.
2. Train and orient volunteers.
3. Collect and forward field reports to the AFGD, Habitat Development and Maintenance Branch.

At this time, it would appear we need nine Area Captains to oversee the following areas:

1. Units 24B, 39, and 40A
2. Unit 40B
3. Cabeza National Wildlife Refuge*
4. Units 43A and B
5. Units 44A and B
6. Kofa National Wildlife Refuge*
7. Unit 41 and Bighorn Mountains
8. Units 15A, B, and C
9. Units 16A and B

*Monitoring and access to be coordinated with Refuge Managers.

As we get an idea how many volunteers will participate, we will then determine which water developments in the various areas will be selected for monitoring. Ideally, we would like to monitor all developments; however, realistically we will have to select representative developments for a given range.

The actual monitoring is to occur twice annually in April and October. As you can see on the report form, the field assessment is straight forward, requiring a minimum of equipment. It is expected to require a time commitment of one or two days. Should multiple requests select the same area, we intend to assign them on a first-come, first-serve basis with the others to be notified when that area is open again. Please, when submitting requests identify second or third choice options and whether you are interested in functioning as an Area Captain or strictly monitoring (Area Captains obviously may wish to monitor developments too). All correspondence should be addressed to John Gunn, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 2222 West Greenway, Phoenix, Arizona 85023.

The information obtained will be of considerable value in determining the functional status of our various projects, maintenance forecasting, the developments importance/acceptance to bighorns, and future design considerations. This information will also be incorporated (as space permits) in future issues of the Rams Horn, so the society's projects participants can keep abreast of their handiwork.

Your involvement in this venture will determine the direction of this program, so please get your preference in today! Otherwise, I hope to see you January 18, 1990 on our first project next year.

Sincerely,

John Gunn
Habitat Development Supervisor

Water Development Report

I. Field Observations

1. Name of Development:
2. Location of Development:
3. Date of Inspection:
4. Name of Observer:
5. Rain Gauge Data:
6. Percent Water in Development:
7. Relative Use by Wildlife:
8. Percent Silt in Tinaja:
9. Percent Silt Behind Gabion:
10. Evidence of Feral Burros/Cattle Inside Exclosure Fence:
11. Maintenance Requirements (leaks, broken fence, etc.)

II. Procedures

1. Record rain gauge data, empty gauge, replace oil, re-set gauge.
2. Examine all components of development. Photograph any problems.
3. Remove debris from drinker, maintain float valve by rubbing off accumulative mineral deposits with WD40/steel wool, lubricate valve lightly.

III. Tools Needed:

1. Note Pad/Pencil
2. Baby Oil
3. Roll of Duct Tape
4. Screwdriver/Pliers
5. Tie Wire
6. Camera
7. WD-40/Steel Wool

Desert Bighorn of Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge

Cabeza Prieta Game Refuge (CPGR) was established in 1939 to protect and develop natural resources. Most of its 863,000 acres were withdrawn from public domain in 1941 and included in the Luke Air Force Range (LAFR). In 1975, CPGR became Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) and its headquarters moved from Yuma to Ajo. In 1986, LAFB was renamed the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR). In cooperation, CPNWR and BMGR manage the area. Because the area over CPNWR is used as an air-to-air training area, public access to CPNWR is regulated by permit.

When CPGR was established it was said to support a "remnant" population of about 50 to 100 bighorn. The current CPNWR population is estimated to contain 250 to 300 bighorn. These estimates were based on the results of helicopter and waterhole surveys.

Table 1: Results of bighorn helicopter surveys on CRNWR.

Date (mo/year)	Number of bighorn
3/68	38
4/79	34
4/80	98
4/82	80
10/84	99
10/85	70
10/86	149
10/87	150
10/88	155

¹ Increases in bighorn numbers from 1980 to 1988 were probably the result of increased survey intensity.

Bighorn management on CPNWR has been accomplished primarily by development and maintenance of water sources. Since 1955, CPNWR has conducted waterhole surveys for desert bighorn. Even though these surveys were biased, they provided information on bighorn summer range, use of waterholes, and notable disease symptoms. Recently, CPNWR managers have become concerned with aspects other than water that effect the quality of bighorn habitat (i.e., rainfall and range condition). Also, hunting has been a part of management since 1967.

When the CPNWR was established it contained 3 perennial water sources. Additional water sources were developed during early management because it was thought that water was the major limiting factor for desert bighorn within CPNWR. In the past, water was hauled to water sources that went dry during the summer. Where possible, this practice will be eliminated as CPNWR makes it existing water sources self-sustaining, the development of new wildlife waters may be considered. Because bighorn production is related to several environmental parameters, CPNWR will consider the results of research on bighorn distribution and habitat when planning new water developments. Water management also will take into account potential changes in distribution, tradition, and population size for bighorn and other wildlife.

CPNWR maintains the following types of water sources for bighorn and other wildlife: natural tanks; improved natural tanks; man-made rock or concrete tanks; parabolic catchments; and wells. These water sources

are inspected 2 to 4 times annually.

From 1979 to 1985, CPNWR used Luke Air Force Base (LAFB) and Air National Guard helicopters to conduct bighorn surveys. Since 1986, Bell Ranger helicopters have been used for bighorn surveys conducted as part of AGFD and CPNWR research. Prior to 1982, helicopter surveys were conducted in the spring in an attempt to measure lamb production. Since 1982, helicopter surveys have been conducted in the fall in order to more accurately assess population composition (see table 1).

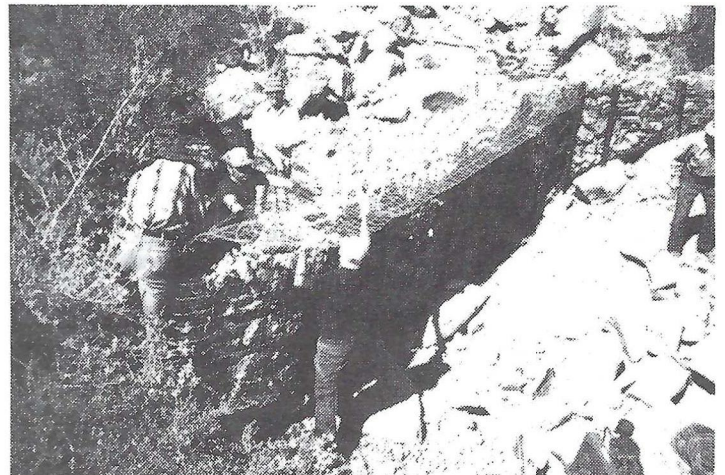
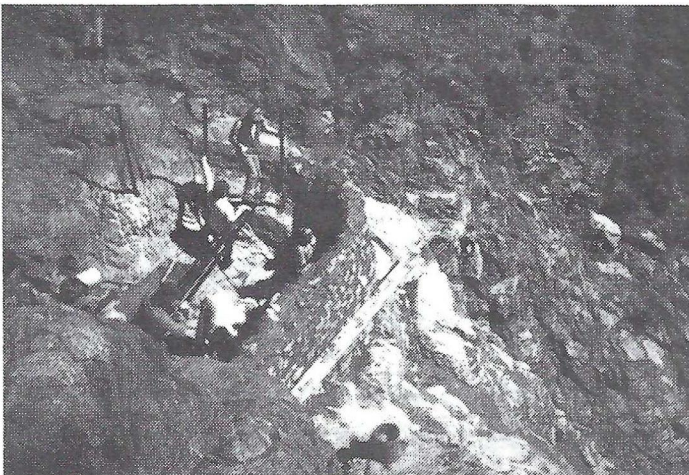
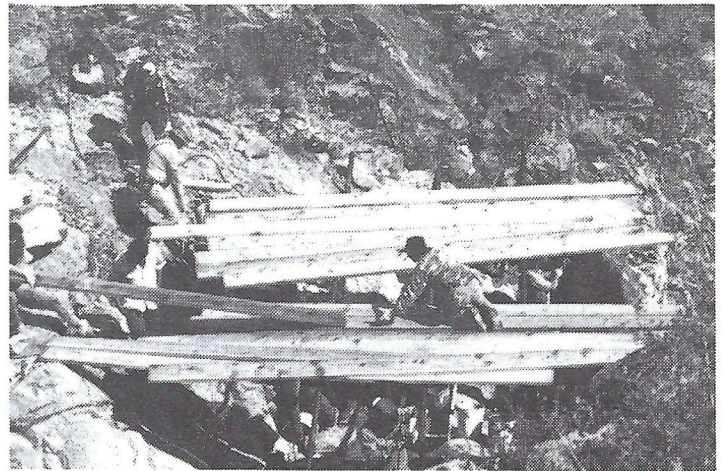
In 1986, the AGFD and CPNWR commenced with a 3 year study that was partly directed at making accurate population estimates. Methods developed on Kofa NWR were used to make extrapolated estimates of the CPNWR bighorn population. These extrapolations were based to the number of bighorn observed during fall helicopter surveys. This has been questioned, so CPNWR may modify or retest this method in the future.

Bighorn hunting within CPNWR began in 1967. Annually, 1 to 4 permits have been issued. The number of permits is based on the number bighorn observed during helicopter surveys from previous years. Hunter success has ranged from 0 to 100%.

Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge Aqua Dulce Springs & Pothole

March 3, 4, 5, 1989

Sponsored by the Minnesota/Wisconsin Chapter of FNAWS



Region 5 Bighorn Status Report

1988/89

By: Ron Olding, Region 5 Game Specialist

MANAGEMENT UNITS: 28, 31, 32, 33, 37A, 37C

Region 5 personnel conducted fall sheep surveys in management units 31, 32, 33, 37A, and 37C in October and November 1988. The surveys consisted of 21.2 hours of flight time and resulted in a total of 192 sheep observations in 40 groups. This was only slightly lower than the record high survey we had in 1987-88 which had a total of 193 bighorn in 29 groups with a mean herd size of 7.7. The observation rate for the 1988 survey was higher than most previous years' surveys.

Survey ratios in the 3 populations were 67 rams: 100 ewes: 43 lambs: 15 yearlings in Aravaipa Canyon, 150 rams: 100 ewes: 40 lambs: 20 yearlings for Pusch Ridge, and 59 rams: 100 ewes: 14 lambs: 9 yearlings in the Silverbells. Rams: 100 ewes ratios were below the 5-year means in all units except the Catalinas which for some unexplained reason had a bonanza ram survey this year. Lambs: 100 ewes ratios were 21% below the 5-year average for the region as a whole. Data for individual units showed lamb survival below the 5-year means for all units except 33. The overall regional bighorn survey ratios were 74 rams: 100 ewes: 34 lambs: 14 yearlings.

Lamb survival in Unit 33 has been a continuing concern for many years. For some unknown reason, this year it showed a distinct improvement when all other regional units demonstrated declines. With the exception of the 1984 survey, the lambs: 100 ewes ratio for the past 5 years has averaged only 17.8 in the Catalinas. The current survey documented 40 lambs: 100 ewes.

A total of 5 permits were authorized for Region 5 units in the 1988 fall season, in Aravaipa, (which included one special permit) 2 in the Catalinas, and one in the Silverbells. In addition, the San Carlos Apache Indians permitted 2 hunters in the spring of 1989 for Aravaipa population rams to be taken on the reservation. All Region 5 hunters were successful with 4 Class III rams and 1 Class IV ram being taken. The mean Boone and Crockett score of the two rams taken in Unit 31 was 186.1 points (176-6/8 and 195-3/8) with an average age of 8 years. Rumors regarding the hunt on the San Carlos Reservation in the spring of 1989 indicate that at least one additional ram had been taken. The 2 hunters in the Catalinas took rams 8 years of age which scored 165 and 164 points respectively. The ram from the Silverbells was 7 years old and scored 156-1/8 points.

The average score for the Region was 169 points with an average age of 7.3 years. The five bighorn hunters spent an average of 3.4 days each to bag a ram. That was 21% less than the previous 5-years' average.

Several rams had become entangled in the Aravaipa release enclosure fence over the years. Although we thought we had the problems taken care of years ago another ram was found about two years back. I want to take this opportunity to thank the ADBSS for their assistance in completing a project to lower the top 3 strands of wire in the spring of 1988.

Population estimates for Region 5's 3 hunted sheep areas were made utilizing a 3-year mean of survey

totals to eliminate the peaks and troughs of survey observation variability and an expansion factor to account for observation percentage.

This standardized technique resulted in population estimates of 129 for Unit 31-32 (Aravaipa), 55 for Unit 33, and 57 for Units 37A-37C. The total Region 5 estimate is 242 composed of 81 rams, 105 ewes, 38 lambs, and 18 yearlings. This is slightly higher than last year's estimate due primarily to the estimation technique being based on survey totals and the record high survey recorded in Unit 31 this year.

The abnormally dry summer of 1987 created a relatively high stress summer that year even though precipitation was about average for the entire year. Rainfall in the summer of 1988 was well above average in most areas of the Region but the following winter was extremely dry. Over twenty-five record high temperatures were recorded in Tucson for the first 6 months of 1989 and summer precipitation was well below average in many areas of southeast Arizona. Summer availability of drinking water due to the high temperatures and low precipitation was the worst it had been in the last 12-13 years. Our development crews did more water hauling to Department developments than anytime in the last decade. Although bighorn are obviously well adapted to arid conditions the stress of reduced forage and water supplies is the most probable reason for the recent decline in recruitment.

Low lamb survival recorded in most Region 5 bighorn populations is not cause for significant concern unless it becomes a multi-year trend. In fact the lamb survival in Unit 33 was higher this year than for many years before. Since overall rams: 100 ewes ratios remained stable within the desired range permits, levels were left unchanged for the 1989 season. Once again the special hunt auction tag came out of the Aravaipa area.

The transplant population at Aravaipa is continuing to increase and expand. Record class rams have been taken on each of the hunts conducted in that area. Rams taken in 1988 averaged over 186.1 and included a new state record at 195-3/8 points. Units 33 and 37A and 37C appear to contain stable populations.

The future of sheep in Region 5 is bright at the current time. Thanks to past transplants additional populations are becoming established. The long awaited release in the northwest portion of the Galiuro Mountains in Unit 32 occurred in the fall of 1988. Earlier transplants to the Galiuros, although slow getting going due primarily to predation, have finally begun to acclimate to their new habitat and show an increasing trend. The fall survey in the Galiuros in 1987 resulted in a count of 47 bighorn, only four of which were marked animals from original transplants.

A lightning fire occurred in the area May 1st or 2nd, 1986. That fire improved habitat in the area by reducing some of the excessive brush remaining from many years of protection from natural fires. Increased burning in the area would be of great benefit to the transplanted population, but U.S. Forest Service wilderness area limitations preclude anything but "prescribed natural fires" in this area. We hope the Forest Service will be able to ease these restrictions in at least portions of the wilderness in the future.

The Peloncillos population did very well for the first year and a half after that transplant. Reproduction was above the statewide average and mortality was very low. In the last year though mortality has risen considerably. Lamb survival has remained reasonably high though and total counts on surveys indicate at least a stable or slightly increasing trend.

Region VI

Bighorn Sheep Management Status Report

By Leonard L. Ordway
Regional Game Specialist

Historically, bighorn sheep occurred in several mountainous areas in Region VI, however, by the late 1950's bighorn sheep had disappeared from the majority of their historic range. Currently, the only endemic populations of bighorn sheep in Region VI occur in the Sierra Estrella (Unit 24B) and Table Top Mountains (Unit 37C). Beginning in 1980 an aggressive reintroduction program was started in Region VI to reestablish bighorn sheep back into acceptable historic ranges. Following is a synopsis of recent bighorn sheep management efforts in Region VI broken down to a unit by unit basis.

Unit 22:

Bighorn sheep were first reintroduced into Unit 22 in November 1980, when 20 sheep were released in the Goat Mountain area north of Apache Lake. A supplemental release of 10 sheep was put in this same area in November 1981. This transplant effort has proved to be very successful with the sheep population establishing itself from Goat Mountain to as far east as Morman Flat Dam. Annual helicopter surveys have shown this population to be increasing steadily with the estimated population during the fall of 1988 to be 80-100 sheep.

This population attained huntable status in 1986 when one permit was issued. Since then one permit has been issued each year. For the three seasons combined, three rams have been taken with an average score and age of 161 points and 6 years, respectively.

Additionally, in November 1985, 20 sheep were released in the Lion Mountain area of Unit 22. The transplanted animals showed a high degree of dispersal away from the transplant site following release. Predation has been suggested as a major reason for the undesirable dispersal patterns exhibited by the transplanted sheep. This transplant effort was unsuccessful and no future releases are planned for this area.

For 1989, Region VI has recommended an increase in the permit number for Unit 22 to two permits. The annual survey will again be conducted in Unit 22 during the fall.

Unit 24AW:

Transplant efforts began in Unit 24AW when 31 sheep were released in the Horse Mesa area south of Apache Lake during December 1983. In November 1984, an additional 30 sheep were released in the Coffee Flat area near Superior. And in November 1987, an additional 30 sheep were released in the Tortilla Mountain area.

Initial monitoring of the Horse Mesa release showed favorable results with the sheep exhibiting a high degree of fidelity toward the release site. However, in recent years, with the loss of radio collar function, the sheep have been difficult to locate due to the size of the area and limited helicopter survey time.

Based on results of recent helicopter surveys, the Coffee Flat transplant sheep appear to be holding their own. There are currently no working radio collars on any of these sheep.

The Tortilla Mountain release is in its second year and all looks favorable. These sheep have associated with sheep from both of the previous releases.

For 1989, another release of 30-35 sheep is planned for the Superstition Mountain area. An exact release site is yet to be selected. Monitoring of the previous releases will continue along with conducting an annual fall helicopter survey.

Unit 24B:

Recent surveys have shown the bighorn sheep population in the Sierra Estrellas to be between 20 and 25 animals. The populations trend appears to be downward or stable at best.

Region VI has recommended that both Montezuma Tank and Butterfly Tank receive modifications to improve their reliability as permanent water sources. This should improve the sheep habitat in the Sierra Estrellas and help this relic sheep population. For 1989, an annual fall helicopter survey will be conducted in this area.

Unit 37C: (Region VI)

The Table Top Mountains appear only to support a small transient population of bighorn sheep. Information as to sheep occurrence comes from occasional reports of sheep sightings by various individuals. Recent survey efforts have been relatively unsuccessful. For 1989, funds permitting, a helicopter survey may be conducted in this area.

Bighorn sheep management efforts in Region VI are relatively young as compared to other bighorn sheep regions. Our transplant efforts, for the most part, have been successful and are the foundation for our current bighorn sheep management effort. Cooperation by the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society is largely responsible for this effort and Region VI looks forward to continued cooperation with the Society.

40 B EAST SHEEP HUNT



When I opened the first of two envelopes from AG&F and saw any ram on the enclosed tag, instant excitement was my first emotion.

After 17 years of applying I had a sheep permit. The tag was for 40 B East, my second choice, which is over 300 miles from my home in Page.

I called John Houzenga, and he was almost as excited as myself. John eagerly agreed to accompany me on a September scouting trip which produced no sheep sightings. The trip permitted me to get the lay of the terrain.

Only a few minutes after setting up spotting scopes the day before the hunt opened, John located sheep. A total of seven sheep were sighted that day.

The opening morning we returned to the same place we had seen the sheep the day before, but the sheep had left the area. But after looking awhile, I located the same ram John had spotted the day before. He was above a ewe and lamb looking down as if surveying his domain.

Almost on cue the three sheep bedded down. After an hour and a half stalk and a 35 yard shot, my seventeen year quest for a desert ram was over. The ram was measured by Mike Cuppel after the sixty day drying period at 167-3/8 B & C points.

I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. Tom Boggess for helping me get in touch with John Houzenga and Kenneth Dennison. And a special thanks to John Houzenga for assisting with the hunt, and also to the ADBSS for the excellent informative hunters clinic.

DANNY NASCA TANK

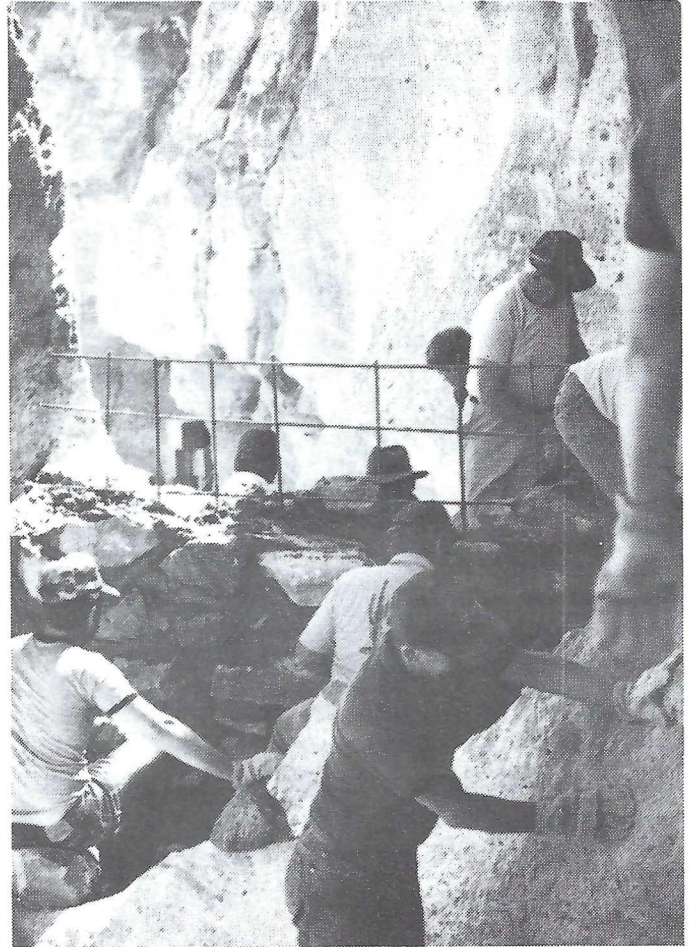
March 17, 18, 19, 1989

This project is located in Unit 44 B South, the New Water Mountains. It is high up on the northeast corner of Black Mesa, and should be a very good sheep water.

Right at 100 people came out and helped construct two wire and rock gabions in a narrow drainage above an existing pothole. In addition, a dam approximately six feet high by 12 feet wide was built above the pothole to create another water storage area. The potholes and dam were then sealed to prevent water leakage.

As most of you are aware the project was named after Danny Nasca. His untimely death took away from his family and friends a man who was dedicated to making a difference. He contributed countless hours, dollars, and his expertise to aid desert bighorn sheep in Arizona. He was always there to help anyone who needed it. The Society will always miss his tireless efforts and smiling face, and it will be impossible not to think of him when you hear the familiar whop, whop, whop of helicopter blades on a project site.

Thanks to everyone who came out and joined in. Special thanks to the Bureau of Land Management for funding the project.

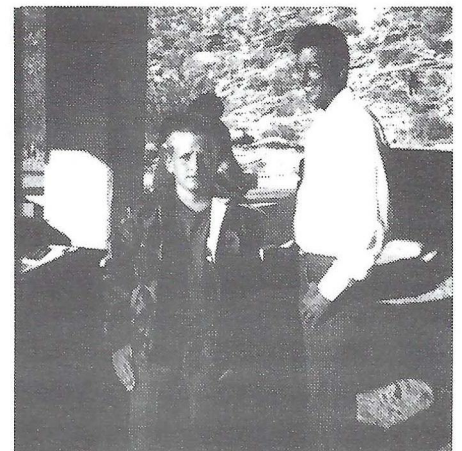
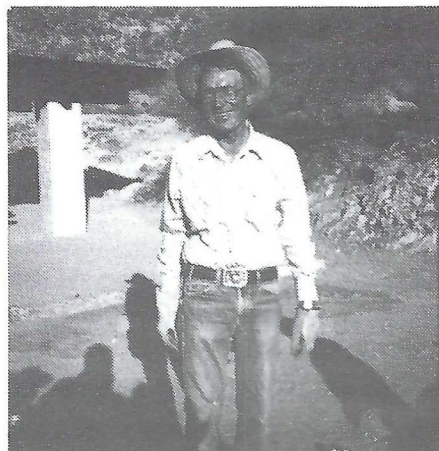
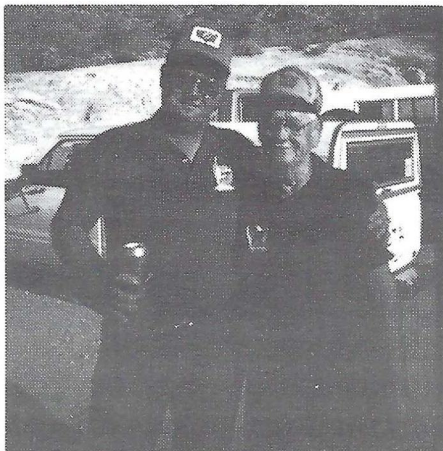
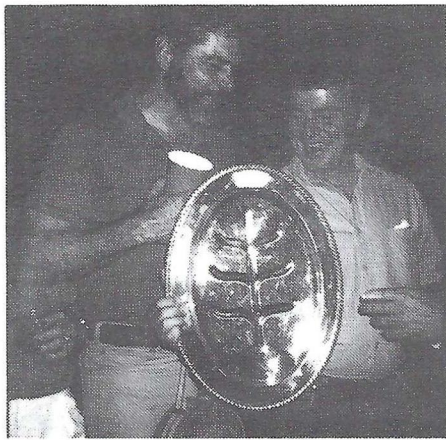
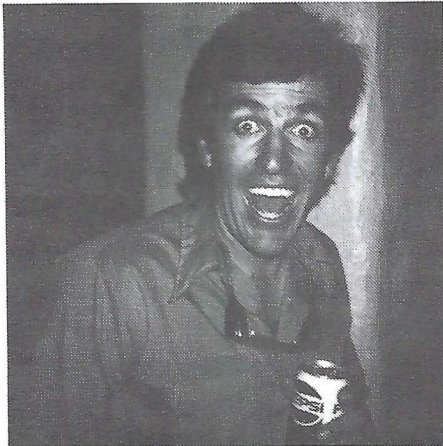
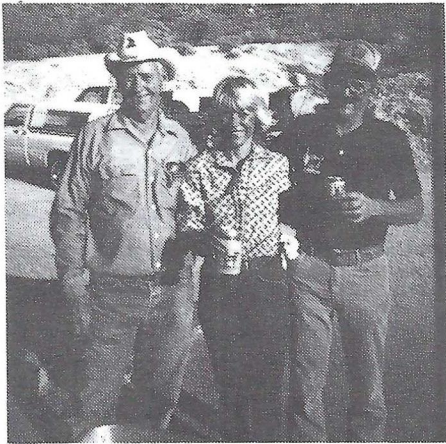


ANNUAL STEAK FRY

June 3, South Mountain Park

This year's get together was once again well attended by approximately 275 people. Good food and drink and great company made the evening enjoyable for all.

Thank you to all of the project attendees. This year with your help we were able to complete a very aggressive schedule. Thanks also goes to the agencies and organizations that supported the Society's efforts. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Foundation For North American Wild Sheep, and the Minnesota-Wisconsin Chapter of FNAWS.



Get Your Raffle Tickets Now!

The Arizona Game & Fish Department and Commission have awarded a special Sheep Hunting Permit to the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society to be raffled for a Dec. 1, 1989 through Jan. 10, 1990 Hunt. This permit was awarded under the provisions of Arizona Law, and Department regulations adopted in 1983.

All proceeds from this raffle will be used in Arizona to defray costs associated with transplants and other sheep management projects.

The hunt will be held in Unit 15 A & B East, 15 B West, 15 C North and South and 15 D starting Dec. 1, 1989 and running through Jan. 10, 1990.

Anyone is eligible to win this permit. **Even if you have already taken a ram in Arizona, you are eligible.** Raffle tickets are now on sale by the Society for a donation of \$25.00 each. You can purchase as many as you wish.

Send your check or money order to ADBSS SHEEP RAFFLE, P.O. Drawer 7545, Phoenix, Arizona 85011. **Do Not Send Cash.** Please make your check out for U.S. Funds if drawn on a bank outside the United States. If you do not have raffle tickets, they will be sent to you by return mail.

Drawing will be held October 7, at the Ram Recognition Banquet. All entries received by then will be included.

Ram Recognition Banquet & Hunters Clinic

On **Saturday, October 7, 1989** the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society will hold its **Ram Recognition Banquet** at the Holiday Inn, 1600 S. Country Club & Superstition Freeway, Mesa, Arizona. If you need a room, contact the Holiday Inn directly at 964-7000 or 800/999-MESA. Please identify yourself as being with the **Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society** group.

This banquet is being held to honor all the rams taken during the 1988 sheep hunting season. So a large number of impressive rams should be on display that evening for your enjoyment.

We have engaged Duane Shroufe, Director, Arizona Game & Fish Dept. as the guest speaker for the evening, and are looking forward to his entertaining presentation. As an added bonus, the Sheep Society will be drawing the lucky winner of the 1989 Desert Sheep Raffle permit.

A no host "waterhole" will be open at 6:00 p.m. followed by a prime rib dinner at 7:00 p.m. Tickets for the banquet are \$22.50 per person and are available by filling out the enclosed form or by contacting The Administrators at 602/957-0773. **Deadline** for obtaining tickets is **October 1, 1989** and is limited to the first 500 requests.

Society Books For Sale

The Society still has Regular Edition copies of the "Wilderness of Desert Bighorns and Seri Indians" for sale. Sorry, the Collectors Editions are all sold out. This is a historical classic of the Final Journals of Charles Sheldon.

In the early 1900's Charles Sheldon came to Arizona to hunt for Desert Bighorns in the Grand Canyon, Southern Arizona, Mexico and a deer hunting trip on Tiberon Island with the Seri Indians, who were thought to be dangerous at that time. He traveled in many of the same mountains the Sheep Society has created waterholes in recent years.

The Cost of the book is \$37.50.

The Society has both Collectors Editions and Regular Editions of "Borrogo The Fall and Rise of Desert Bighorn Sheep in Arizona". This book, written and/or edited by Bill Hook and Raymond Lee covers the history of Bighorn in Arizona, hunting sheep in Arizona, the formation of the Sheep Society and their water development and transplant work, along with several Arizona sheep hunting stories.

Borrogo is a book about desert bighorn sheep and what the ADBSS has won for those fourlegged critters. The ADBSS is a unique organization. To find out how unique it is, you'll have to read the book". Pete Cowgill, the Arizona Daily Star, August 28, 1988.

Collectors Copies are \$105.00. Regular Copies are \$27.50.

Both books may be ordered from the Society. Make your check payable to ADBSS in U.S. funds and order today. The price includes shipping and handling.

NEWS

Nominations For 1990-1991

Recommendations of the Nominating Committee for candidates to be elected at the 1989 Annual Meeting of the Membership:

President:	Joe Machac	Directors, 1990-1991:	Ed Gammons
Vice President:	Louis Coor		Dave Hussey
Secretary:	Tom Martin		John Vassel*
Treasurer:	Bill Hook		Don Yost*

Any additional nominations must be made in writing by a member in good standing at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting.

*Incumbent

Congratulations!

Dave Daughtry, supervisor of the Arizona Game and Fish Department's Audio/Visual Branch, has been named chief of the State Wildlife agency's Information and Education Division. Daughtry, 41, has been acting division chief since the resignation of James R. Graban earlier this year. His 20-year career with Game and Fish has been one of advancement through the ranks.

Dave is an accomplished wildlife photographer, movie maker, and public speaker. Over the years he has addressed more sportsmen's groups and civic organizations than he can count. He has been very supportive of the Society and its needs. Thank you and Congratulations!

Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn Annual Fund Raiser Banquet

GOLD COAST HOTEL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1989

No Host Bar 6:30 p.m. • Guest Speakers • Auction

Buffet Style Dinner • Door Prizes • Raffle Prizes

Please R.S.V.P. no later than November 1, 1989

FRATERNITY OF THE DESERT BIGHORN

P.O. BOX 27494

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89126-1494 or call 702-871-1070 or 645-9600

ADBSS Donates Book Collection to ASU

The Society has purchased a collection of sheep and sheep hunting books from Mr. Bob Housholder, a well known sportsman hunter and guide in Arizona. This collection contains some extremely rare and wonderful books about wild sheep. The entire Housholder sheep library has been put in the Arizona Collection at Arizona State University's main library. This is a reference library that can be used by everyone. You are welcome to come and read, but the books may not be removed from the library at any time.

Wes Martin Retires

After almost 30 years of service, Region III Supervisor Wes Martin has retired. Wes had been very instrumental in helping the Society with its efforts. Region III has been deeply involved in capture, transplant and waterhole development work. Thank you Wes for leading the way. We look forward to working with your replacement Steve Ferrell, who was the Region III Habitat Specialist. Rumor has it Wes will be going fishing, please check his license guys.

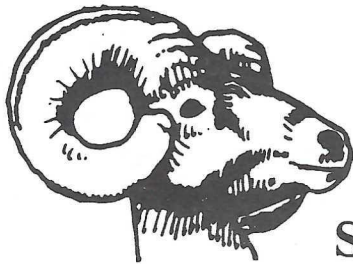
RAM'S HORN

P.O. BOX 5241
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85010



001444 12-89
Matthew Dominy
2244 N. Hunt Circle
Mesa, AZ 85203

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



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

TRINKETS

Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society shirts, books, Koozie cups, prints and pins are available.

Contact Tom Martin, 581-2219

Any member interested in serving on a committee, contact Society President Pete Cimellaro, 840-8749 or 275-5198.

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 hereby 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 follow:

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