



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE BIG GAME RESTORATION PROGRAM 2012-2013

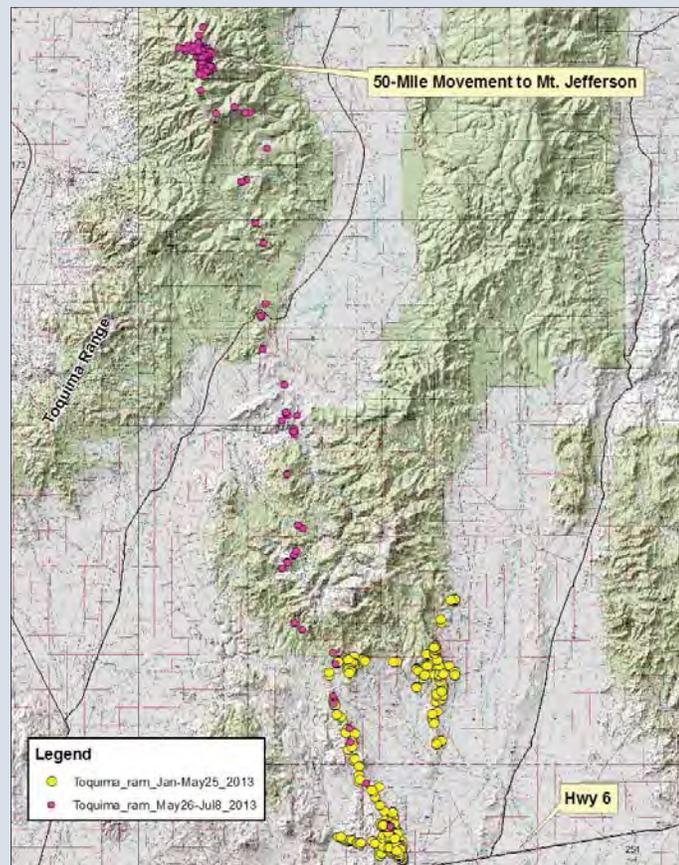


Last year's total bighorn transplant numbers may never be surpassed, but this year's efforts had several memorable and noteworthy accomplishments. We have never had so many different sportsmen's organizations contribute to our restoration program. This season saw the return of bighorn to two separate areas that were devastated by bighorn die-off areas in the Hays Canyon and the East Humboldt Ranges. Much work was conducted behind the scenes to make both restoration efforts a reality. Disease surveillance continues to be a priority to document exposure and baseline health status of "at risk" herds. Thanks for everyone's dedication and perseverance to lick our wounds from past tragic events and continue fighting the good fight to restore bighorn sheep to our great state.

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING BIGHORNS PIONEERING INTO UNOCCUPIED HABITATS

On November 2, 2012, netgun captures were conducted in central Nevada to further document the extent of diseased bighorn in and around the Pancake Range. A total of 6 desert bighorn were captured and sampled in the North Pancakes, West Buttes and Hot Creek Range.

On November 4, a total of 6 desert bighorn were captured and pathogen sampled in the Sand Springs and Fairview Ranges that had experienced a dieoff in 2007. Two other bighorn in the adjacent Clan Alpine Range were sampled to discern possible disease transmission to the north. The same day, 2 desert bighorn rams were captured (satellite collars deployed) on the west slopes of the East Range and 2 ewes 20 miles to the south were captured (both received GPS collars) to better document a potential pioneering herd in the northern portion of the East Range. Pathogen sampling was also conducted for fear of disease transmission with domestic sheep that graze in the valley at the base of the East Range every summer directly below where the rams were captured.



Map displays ram dispersal of over 50 miles from newly established herd to the top of Mt. Jefferson - Jan.-July 2013.

On November 8, 1 ram (satellite collar) and 2 Rocky Mountain bighorn ewes (both received GPS collars) were captured and sampled in the Leppy Hills and Pilot Range along the Utah border north of Interstate 80 to confirm pathogen strain types and document seasonal movements and water source use between the 2 mountains and known domestic sheep trailing in between. The same ram captured in November was recaptured in January 2013 to replace its failed collar with a functional one).

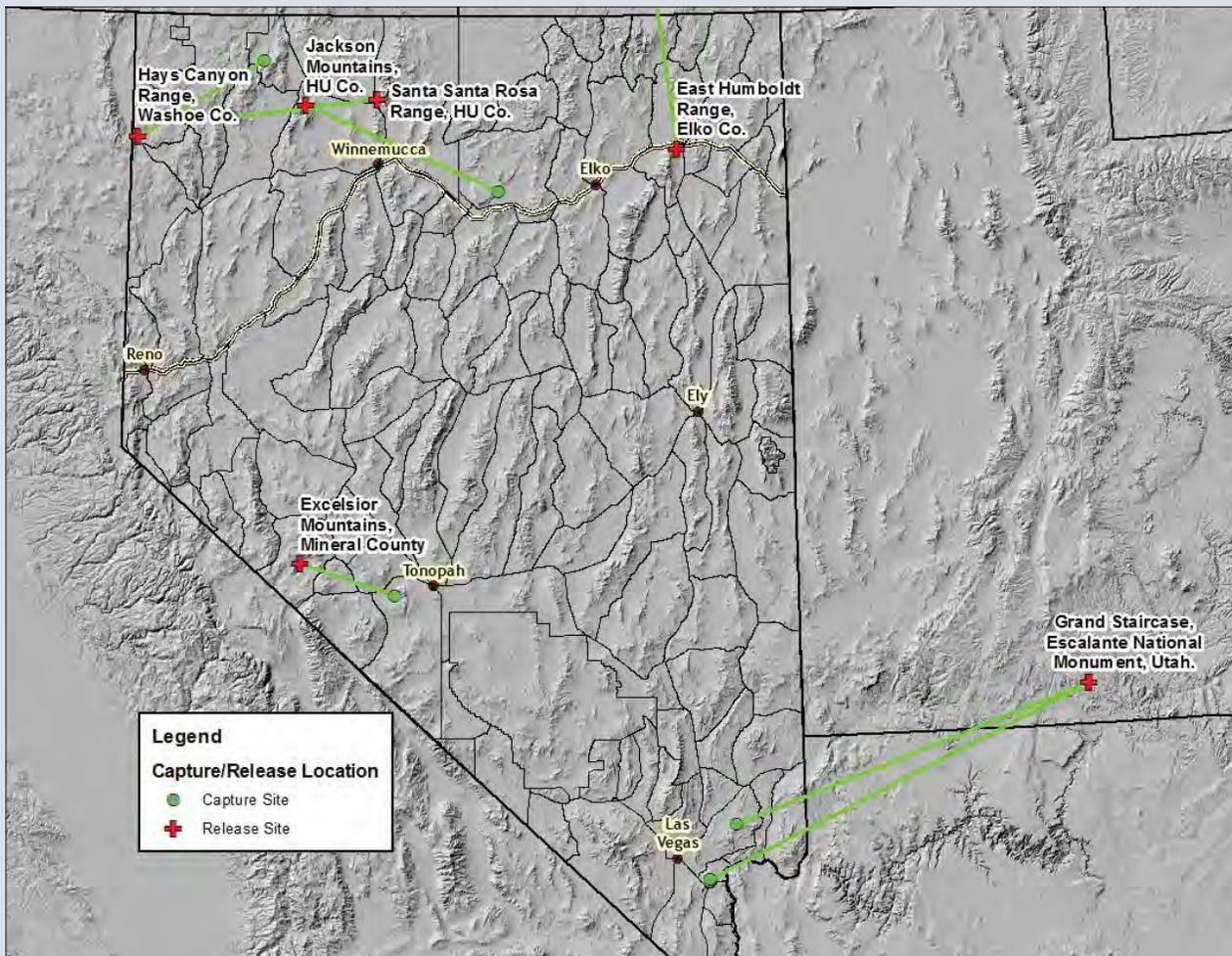
On January 3, 2013, 5 bighorn were sampled in the Hiko Range in response to domestic goats observed by a bighorn hunter a month prior. In mid January, just north of Hwy 6 in the extreme southern end of the Monitor Range in central Nevada, a desert bighorn ram and ewe were captured (both received a satellite collar). Tom Donham, field biologist, had known of a small group of bighorns that had dispersed to this area and wanted to document seasonal use and water sources and if guzzlers were needed for this pioneering herd.

On March 19, 5 desert bighorn rams were captured (1 satellite collar deployed) and pathogen sampled along the East Walker River near the California border. Two separate incidents of stray domestic sheep into the "Elbow", core bighorn habitat, have occurred over the last 2 years.

On May 1, 5 desert bighorn were darted and pathogen sampled in Hemenway Park, directly south of the River Mountains in a continued effort to assess the extent and active exposure of Mycoplasma in the River Mountain herd.

2012-2013 Capture and Transplant Numbers and Distribution

| Sub Species | Capture Site | Release Site | Number Released |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Desert | River Mountains | Utah, Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument | 25 |
| Desert | Muddy Mountains | Utah, Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument | 24 |
| Desert | Lone Mountain | Excelsior Range, Defender Mine Site | 25 |
| California | Sheep Creek Range | Jackson Mountains, Happy Creek | 23 |
| California | Pine Forest Range | Hays Canyon Range, Southwest End | 30 |
| California | Black Rock Range | Santa Rosa Range, Peterman Creek | 25 |
| Rocky Mtn. | Luscar Mine, Alberta, Canada | East Humboldt Range, Angel Lake Road | 20 |
| Total Number Released | | | 172 |



Capture & Transplant Summaries

TRANSLOCATION OF DESERT BIGHORN TO UTAH

Back in February 2012, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) was approved by the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners to receive 100 desert bighorn over the next 3 years. On October 30, 2012, an enthusiastic group of biologists and staff from UDWR and BLM - Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument traveled over to Henderson for a 2-day capture event. The next morning, base camp was set up on the west side of the River Mountains within the seemingly remote Mojave Desert, but ironically, within view of the massive urbanized Las Vegas Valley. It was a great morning with many of the Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn members providing a helping hand and the aerial capture crew, Native Range, Inc. taking care of business in record time with 25 bighorn captured by 11 a.m.! The next morning, everyone met under overcast skies, light winds, and cool

TRANSLOCATION OF DESERT BIGHORN TO UTAH (CONT'D)

temperature on the west side of the Valley of Fire State Park to capture another 25 bighorns for Utah from the Muddy Mountains. The Mojave Desert vegetation was unseasonably green and lush from late monsoonal rains this year. Pat Cummings, long-time field biologist and bighorn expert, as usual, had provided precise directions to the capture crew of where to remove bighorn that had overpopulated the mountain range. It paid off with Native Range consistently flying into base camp with 3-4 animals slung underneath. The ecstatic UDWR biologists hit the ground with the precious cargo of 25 bighorn back to Utah to restore the vast unoccupied bighorn habitat on the Kaiparowits Plateau associated with Utah's portion of the Colorado River. All involved were humbled from the report that 1 ram lamb was euthanized at the release site. Utah Department of Agriculture required all imported bighorn to have a negative test for Brucellosis. It was determined after the release that the ram lamb had a bacterial infection that likely caused a cross reaction and a false positive test result. An unfortunate occurrence as with capture mortalities that are difficult to accept as a small price to pay for the greater good of all the bighorn successfully captured and translocated.



MINNESOTA WSF VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATE IN NEVADA BIGHORN EXPERIENCE

In February and March 2012, both the Midwest and Iowa Chapters of the Wild Sheep Foundation offered at their fundraising banquets an item called the "Nevada Bighorn Experience" for a small group of folks to come out to Nevada and participate in bighorn sheep captures and go hiking around to view bighorn sheep in their natural habitat on the mountain. Doug, Kris, and Tyler Kroh purchased the experience at the Iowa Chapter fundraiser and Joe Currier and Curt Babler at the Midwest Chapter fundraiser. So in conjunction with Nevada's early November 2012 bighorn captures, the Krohs, Joe Currier and fellow hunter Travis Davidsavor flew out from Minneapolis to Reno to experience Nevada's bighorn sheep restoration program.

LONE MOUNTAIN CAPTURE AND EXCELSIOR RANGE TRANSPLANT

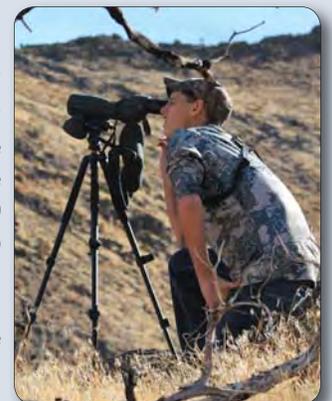
The WSF volunteers Nevada bighorn experience all started in the dark when I picked them up at 3:30 am to allow us to drive to Lone Mountain northwest of Tonopah in time to meet the base camp crew before the first bighorn would be flown in by the capture crew. Once we arrived, introductions were made with everyone who were excited to share this capture with out-of-staters. Within 15 minutes, the hum of the helicopter was heard slinging in the first load of sheep off the mountain. Game on! Our guests were captivated by the process and after the first few sheep loads, they were carrying and weighing sheep, taking



temperatures and helping with biological samples, loading sheep into the trailer, and asking every question under the sun. The base camp crew was a relatively small but talented group that allowed a great opportunity for everyone to get their hands dirty and truly experience a bighorn capture. One satellite, 2 GPS, and 3 VHF collars were deployed on captured ewes. By 1 pm the target of 25 bighorn ewes and lambs were captured and the transport trailer was making tracks to the release site. Another first for our Minnesota guests - to witness bighorn being liberated into their new home to restore another bighorn herd in Nevada. A short 2-hour drive and we were at the release site. Everyone got positioned to witness the release and all the bighorns ran out of the trailer like champions! After all that excitement, our guests helped me fix a flat tire, so we could head back to Reno and collapse from the long but highly rewarding day.

FIELD DAY TO THE VIRGINIA RANGE EAST OF RENO TO OBSERVE DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

We had a down day before more bighorn captures to the north, so I decided to take the WSF volunteers out to the Virginia Range to look for bighorn above the Truckee River that were just reintroduced the previous year. Our first effort to glass up some bighorn was unsuccessful. We then drove up a gnarly 2-track to where the first bighorn guzzler was built last year at the base of Clark Mountain. Guzzlers were certainly a novel project to those from the state with 10,000 Lakes. I'll be damned if Joe didn't glass up a bedded ram about 3/4 mile up slope, in the shade no doubt. So we hiked the ridge toward the ram to get a better view. On the way up we spotted 11 ewes and watched them feed. We made a pretty good stalk with the ram still in the same spot. It was about an 8-year old ram. We all were pretty excited about the bighorn we had seen as we headed off the mountain.



SNOWSTORM MOUNTAIN CALIFORNIA BIGHORN CAPTURE FOR DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND POST-DIEOFF MONITORING

Joe and Travis were to fly back to Minneapolis the next day and thanked us for a great bighorn experience that they will cherish for a very long time. The Kroh family and I drove Sunday evening to Battle Mountain for more bighorn captures. The next morning we drove north to the west slopes of the Snowstorm Mountains and Jake Creek, where Matt Jeffress, field biologist, Dr. Peri Wolff, NDOW veterinarian, and Chris Morris, NDOW technician, were setting up base camp. Today's work involved capturing California bighorn survivors of the 2011 Snowstorm dieoff/disease event to conduct disease surveillance and to radio collar a subset of ewes to detect lamb production and document any level of recruitment. The Native Range capture crew of Mark, David, and Donnie were regularly bringing in 2 ewes at a time and Doug and Tyler stayed busy the entire morning. All the animals, once they were sampled and collared, were slung back up on the mountain and released near their capture sites. A total of 13 (3 rams and 10 ewes) were captured with 12 receiving a VHF collar. Doug, Kris, and I left to spot bighorn sheep in the Sheep Creek Range just north of Battle Mountain and Tyler stayed back to finish the bighorn sampling with an opportunity to be ferried by helicopter to us later that afternoon. We spotted and watched several bighorn groups feed and socialize. The crew dropped Tyler off while we were watching bighorn. As an undergraduate in wildlife management at South Dakota State University, Tyler will have plenty of exciting stories to share with his fellow classmates and professors.



SHEEP CREEK RANGE CAPTURE AND JACKSON MOUNTAINS TRANSPLANT

Early morning of November 6 we caravanned out to Rock Creek of the Sheep Creek Range to thin the California bighorn herd out to allow for the Jackson Mountains to be augmented. There were a ton of people at the sunny base camp, mostly from Elko just 1 hour away. Retired biologist Larry Teske, who had helped manage this reintroduced herd from its beginning in 1991, was present and excited to participate in the capture. Many of the sheep brought in were in poor body condition due to the drought experienced the last 2 years and excess bighorn numbers in relation to forage and water resources. One satellite, 2 GPS, and 2 VHF collars were deployed on ewes. There was an unfortunate mortality of one ewe. A necropsy discovered a large hematoma in her neck caused by an injury during the netgun capture. Her entire hide was capped out for a future educational display to at least use her unfortunate death to help the general public appreciate bighorn sheep and support their future restoration. The transport trailer, loaded with 23 bighorn ewes and lambs, was quickly leaving the base camp shortly after 12 pm, with veteran bighorn hauler, Rodney Johnson behind the wheel,



as he has been for dozens of bighorn transplants in his career. The Krohs and I headed out and finally caught up with the sheep trailer to experience the Happy Creek release a few hours to the west. The Happy Creek Basin bighorn habitat is impressive with great escape terrain and forage and a few perennial streams. All 23 bighorn ran off in great shape as we all watched and realized that this great bighorn experience was all but over. Three hours later we were back in Reno and I thanked Doug, Kris, and Tyler for travelling out to Nevada. Though they were tired, they agreed it was well worth it and they all had the time of their life!



PINE FOREST RANGE CALIFORNIA BIGHORN CAPTURE AND HAYS CANYON RANGE RELEASE

It was bitter cold at -5 degrees the morning of the Pine Forest bighorn capture on January 15. The base camp was on the west side of the range, just past the Knott Creek Ranch. The sun did show up and allowed the day-time high to get above 10 degrees. In attendance was long-time supporter and former NBU-Reno president Gary Hull. As usual Gary was a great hand at the base camp. He loves to challenge all of our biologists, but at the same time is extremely proud to be a part of bighorn restoration. The Native Range capture crew of Mark, David, and Donnie had another great day of providing us 30 bighorn by 1 pm. Six satellite collars were deployed on ewes and rams. Chris Hampson, the recipient of the bighorn, headed out with Rodney Johnson to make the release in the Hays Canyon Range before night fall. We got the good news later that night that all 30 were released in great shape. The Hays Canyon Range has had its ups and downs in the past. The entire Hays Canyon Range bighorn herd had died during a severe pneumonia event in 2007 where we lost over 110 bighorn.

PINE FOREST RANGE CALIFORNIA BIGHORN CAPTURE AND HAYS CANYON RANGE RELEASE (CONT'D)

Sifting through the ashes, Chris Hampson worked tirelessly with the California BLM Surprise Field Office to assess and eventually remove the threat of future disease transmission from private domestic sheep/goat flocks adjacent to the mountain range. Hats off to Chris and his BLM counterparts for being diligent and changing the status quo to allow for bighorn restoration in the Hays Canyon Range.



BLACK ROCK RANGE CALIFORNIA BIGHORN CAPTURE AND SANTA ROSA RANGE (PETERMAN CREEK) RELEASE

The next morning, January 16, was just as frigid as yesterday's capture. Most of the crew caravanned up from Fernley to Gerlach and then up the Soldier Meadows road to Mud Lake where we set up the base camp in single digit temperatures. At least it was sunny and calm winds! We all stayed busy and relatively warm as the capture crew consistently slung in waves of bighorn to the base camp.



Another great job by the helicopter capture crew capturing a total of 25 bighorns. Three satellite and 2 GPS collars were deployed on ewes. We did have one injury during the netgun capture with a ewe that sustained a severe facial laceration. Peri stabilized the ewe's vitals with IV fluids. She then conducted surgery with assistance from Ed Partee to stitch up the laceration. The ewe was eventually placed into the trailer and seemed to be ok for the remainder of the day and during transport to the release site. The transport trailer took off soon after the last bighorn was loaded at 1 pm and made a beeline to the release site. The small crew conducted the release before nightfall that same afternoon in Peterman Creek on the southwest end of the Santa Rosa Range, north of Winnemucca. The ewe with the nasty facial laceration ran off fine at the release site and all hoped she would recover from her injury.

MOUNTAIN GOAT CAPTURES IN EAST HUMBOLDT RANGE AND RUBY MOUNTAINS - DISEASE RESEARCH

A high-elevation helicopter capture occurred January 21 and 22 as part of a research project to monitor mountain goat kid survival and disease transmission from mountain goats to the newly transplanted bighorn (from Alberta) in the East Humboldt Range. The primary goal of the capture was to conduct disease surveillance, and collar nannies to locate and track them throughout the summer. On Monday morning, 1/21, a small NDOW crew drove out to Ruby Valley and set up a base camp in the flats directly below the East Humboldt Range. The crew was joined by a couple of families and their kids who volunteered to help on this rare and exciting mountain goat capture. Later that morning a few of the neighboring rancher wives and kids came over to help out. The kids were beyond excited every time the helicopter would hover into the base camp and gently drop 2 mountain goats onto the ground and being able to touch their thick woolly hair and their thick-padded hooves. The Native Range crew captured every animal in wilderness above 9,500 ft. The captured extended into Tuesday morning. A total of 15 mountain goats (13 nannies and 2 billies) were captured and collared in the East Humboldt Range (4 satellite, 1 GPS, and 10 VHF collar deployed) and 2 mountain goats were recaptured on Pearl Peak in the Ruby Mountains to activate their VHF collars.



ALBERTA, CANADA ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN CAPTURE FOR EAST HUMBOLDT RANGE RELEASE

Nevada Department of Wildlife first reintroduced 31 bighorn from Alberta, Canada into the East Humboldt Range in 1992. The population quickly doubled in size by 1996. The herd supported 2 captures for transplants in 1998 and in 2006. The herd continued to grow and was estimated at 160 adults in late 2009 when it and the Ruby Mountains herd experienced an all-age dieoff. Only 16 adults in the East Humboldts were known to have survived by fall 2010. Based on observations of no surviving lambs in 2010 and 2011, and only 1 lamb in 2012, it appeared that population recovery would not occur. Following discussions with wildlife managers and veterinarians with experience in wild sheep respiratory diseases and post die-off management, the Game Division developed a plan to remove all the survivors from the East Humboldts, releasing new bighorn sheep and assessing post die-off bighorn recovery and respiratory pathogen transmission and epidemiology among bighorn, mountain goats, and domestic livestock.

ALBERTA, CANADA ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN CAPTURE FOR EAST HUMBOLDT RANGE RELEASE (CONT'D)



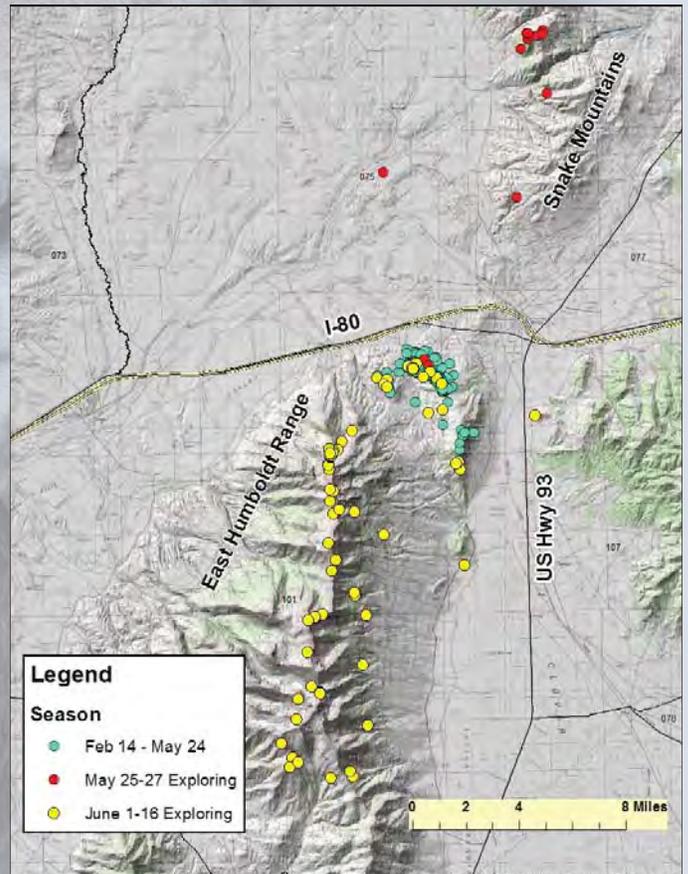
During the summer 2010, contact was made with the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division to inquire about possible bighorn source stock. The Cadomin Mine site on the east slope of the Canadian Rockies was the original source stock for both the Rubies and East Humboldts. The last time the herd had been captured was in 2002 and since that time the international border has been closed to all live animal imports. Both Nevada and Nebraska wildlife and veterinarian staffs began dialog with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Live Animal Import Office. Several meetings and information exchanges occurred. In November 2011, the USDA approved a wild sheep importation protocol that would exempt wildlife agencies from the current ban on live animal import but still require acceptable disease testing. With

the need for NDOW to remove the survivors from the East Humboldts, the state of Nebraska conducted the initial bighorn capture and importation from the Luscar Mine (formerly Cadomin) in February 2012 after the lengthy export/import process was completed with U.S. Customs, USFWS, USDA and Canadian provincial and national agencies. All East Humboldt survivors were captured in February 2012. Ten ewes and 1 lamb were translocated to the Ruby Mountains to coexist with its surviving herd and 4 rams were translocated to Washington State University to be used in disease transmission studies.



Preparation for the Nevada trip to Alberta to capture bighorn began the summer 2012. In December, planning efforts were accelerated with myself, Dr. Peri Wolff, Caleb McAdoo, Ken Gray, and Jody Wilkinson working hard to acquire required permits, necessary equipment/supplies, funding, reservations, vehicles, and coordinating with drop-net capture contractors (Beth MacCallum and Kirby Smith) and veterinarians. The day finally came to start the journey to Alberta. A total of 8 NDOW biologists and veterinarian and 7 volunteers (Larry Johnson, Greg Smith, Josh Vittori, Jim Nelson DVM, Mike Perchetti DVM, Pat Pinjuv, and Victor Clark) left on February 8, 2013. The one way trip from Elko, NV to the small town of Hinton, Alberta at the base of the Canadian Rockies was approximately 1,400 miles. A snowstorm made road conditions challenging but all vehicles and trailer made the trip without incident.

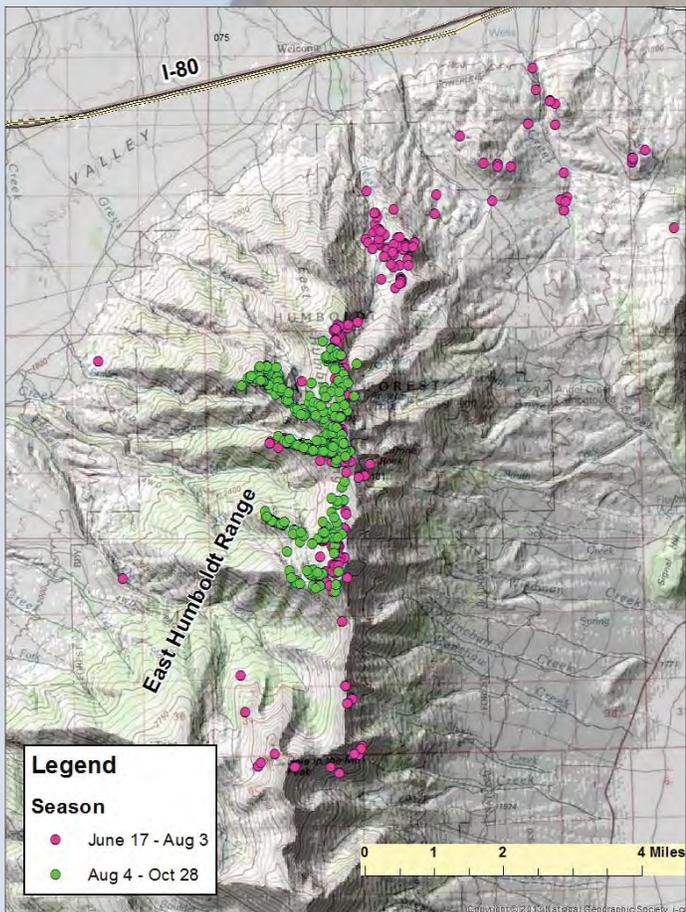
Monday morning the Nevada crew, Alberta capture contractors, and local sportsmen attended a mandatory safety briefing by Teck Coal Mine and then visited both capture sites at the Luscar Mine to erect drop nets and dry run the entire animal handling process for tomorrow's capture. There were approximately 90 bighorn at the primary site and 50 at the secondary site that were quite habituated to humans and vehicles. The capture day weather forecast was a high of 35 F (2 C), overcast skies, and strong afternoon winds. Tuesday morning, February 12, most of the Nevada crew left early to set up the drop net and others stayed behind for the pre-capture orientation involving a ton of volunteers (local college, Native Americans, sportsmen, Jasper National Park staff, Wild Sheep Foundation members, and reporters), Alberta Fish and Wildlife biologists, and mine staff. Beth MacCallum said there were a total of 92 individuals assembled at the capture site when the net was dropped at 9:35 am. The net dropped on approximately 35 bighorn and with all drop net captures, much chaos ensued initially as animals were untangled from the net, hobbled, and blindfolded. As animals were secured, they were prioritized and carried over on nylon



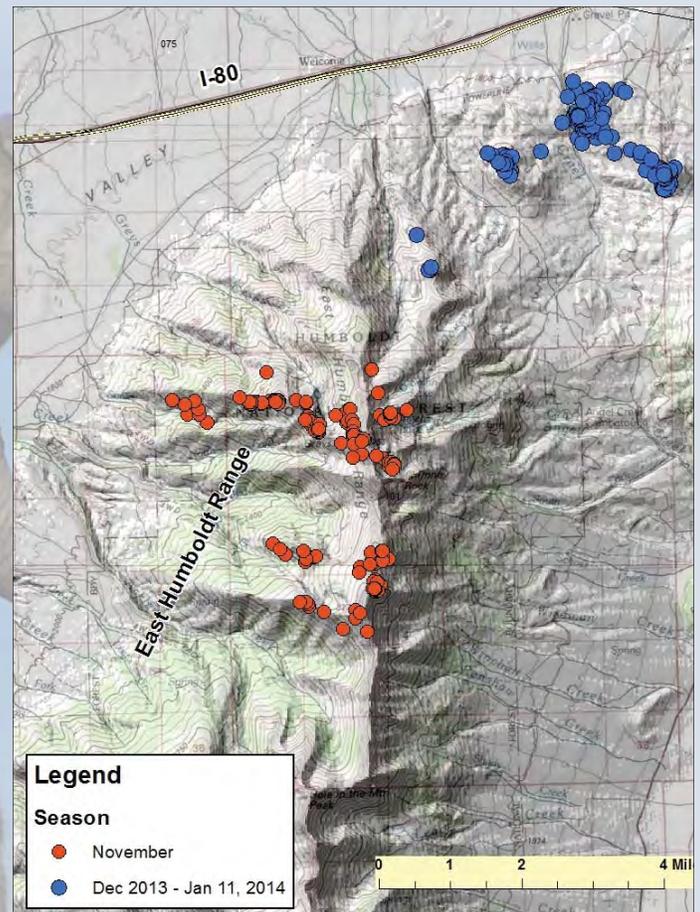
This is the first of 3 maps depicting the seasonal use areas and dispersal activity of a satellite-collared 2-year ram released into the East Humboldt Range. This maps shows the winter range and 2 separate exploratory movements in late spring and early summer.

ALBERTA, CANADA ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN CAPTURE FOR EAST HUMBOLDT RANGE RELEASE (CONT'D)

stretchers to the processing tables next to the trailer. Teams of veterinarians, biologists, and volunteers were monitoring and recording the animal's vital signs, age, collecting blood, attaching collars, providing antibiotics, and checking for injuries. Animals waiting to be processed were kept cool with snow scattered at the capture site, temperature taken and a few of them weighed. By 10:45 am, 17 ewes were loaded in the trailer. Unfortunately we did not capture the desired 3 young rams. Plan B was put into action to dart the 3 remaining rams at the secondary capture site. As forecasted the wind was howling at 30 mph with gusts over 50! The first 2 rams were darted, immobilized, processed, and loaded into the top deck without incident. But an unfortunate and rare incident occurred with the third ram having the dart missing the primary muscle mass and penetrating into the femur, causing it to fracture. The ram was euthanized due to the broken femur. A fourth ram was eventually darted and loaded with the other 2 rams. The loss of the ram had dampened otherwise high spirits of the entire crew. All involved thanked one another for a great capture day, being adaptive and persevering the horrific winds. By 4:00 pm the trailer and Nevada crew left the Luscar Mine and drove to Edson, where the trailer had to stop to be sealed by the Canadian veterinarians, blood centrifuged and shipped to the United States for the required disease testing. The crew drove all night to Lethbridge, Alberta, arriving at 2



Each dot is a separate location (4 GPS fixes/day) of the ram during the summer and fall months.



The ram stayed up at higher elevations until the snow likely pushed him down to winter range.

am, and after a few hours of sleep was on the road again at 7:30 am. We arrived at the border crossing at Sweet Grass, Montana at 9:15 am for our scheduled appointment with US Customs, Homeland Security, USFWS, and USDA border personnel. The border crossing went smoothly with all the paperwork in order to cross into the US and by 10:30 am we were back on the highway. We arrived in Jackpot at about 9:30 pm. We got up early again to drive the remaining 1.5 hr to the release site in the foothills of the East Humboldt Range. The trailer was backed into the hillside with 40-50 volunteers awaiting the momentous release under blue skies. The ewes were released first and the rams soon after from the top deck. They all ran up and over the ridge as hoped toward their winter range. One ewe had a minor gimp as she ran and eventually stopped to compose herself



ALBERTA, CANADA ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN CAPTURE FOR EAST HUMBOLDT RANGE RELEASE (CONT'D)

while others ran over the ridge. A few minutes later she was eating snow and feeding up toward the ridgeline and less than 5 minutes later she was out of sight and seemingly fine. Elko Bighorns Unlimited, Nevada Bighorns Unlimited, and the NDOW Heritage Grant were the primary sources of funding for the capture and subsequent monitoring for the next few years. Huge thanks to them!



I hope by reading and absorbing the stories and messages from this newsletter, you have a full appreciation of how we in Nevada have a great passion for managing and restoring bighorn sheep!

Funding Sources for Big Game CTM Program

Funding and overall estimated costs for conducting bighorn captures and monitoring big game animals July 2012-June 2013, excluding capture costs for bighorn transplanted in Utah.

| Funding Source | Amount |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| USFWS Wildlife Restoration Grant - salaries & mileage, travel, operating costs | \$175,000 |
| Nevada Wildlife Heritage Fund - Big Game Capture, Transplant & Monitoring Program | \$117,800 |
| USFWS Wildlife Restoration Grant - contracts | \$45,000 |
| Nevada Bighorns Unlimited - Reno | \$36,282 |
| Elko Bighorns Unlimited | \$30,000 |
| Nevada Bighorns Unlimited - Reno* | \$20,000 |
| Nevada Bighorns Unlimited - Midas | \$10,000 |
| Nevada Wildlife Heritage Fund - Big Game Disease Diagnostics & Surveillance | \$10,000 |
| Utah Foundation for North American Sheep (FNAWS) | \$10,000 |
| Wild Sheep Foundation - Eastern Chapter | \$5,000 |
| Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn | \$3,000 |
| FNAWS - Iowa Chapter | \$3,000 |
| Wild Sheep Foundation - Midwest Chapter | \$2,500 |
| Estimated Total Costs | \$467,582 |
| Total Sportsmen's Donations | \$99,782 |

*Specific funding for Snowstorm Mountains post-dieoff bighorn monitoring



Special Thank You to our contributors for 2012-2013!

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