

2014 - JCR Evaluation Form

SPECIES: Bighorn Sheep

PERIOD: 6/1/2014 - 5/31/2015

HERD: BS516 - DOUGLAS CREEK

HUNT AREAS: 18

PREPARED BY: LEE KNOX

	<u>2009 - 2013 Average</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015 Proposed</u>
Population:	0	75	75
Harvest:	0	2	0
Hunters:	0	2	0
Hunter Success:	0%	100%	0%
Active Licenses:	0	2	0
Active License Success:	0%	100%	0%
Recreation Days:	1	7	0
Days Per Animal:	0	3.5	0
Males per 100 Females	37	0	
Juveniles per 100 Females	46	0	

Population Objective ($\pm 20\%$) :	350 (280 - 420)
Management Strategy:	Special
Percent population is above (+) or below (-) objective:	-78.6%
Number of years population has been + or - objective in recent trend:	20
Model Date:	2/26/2015

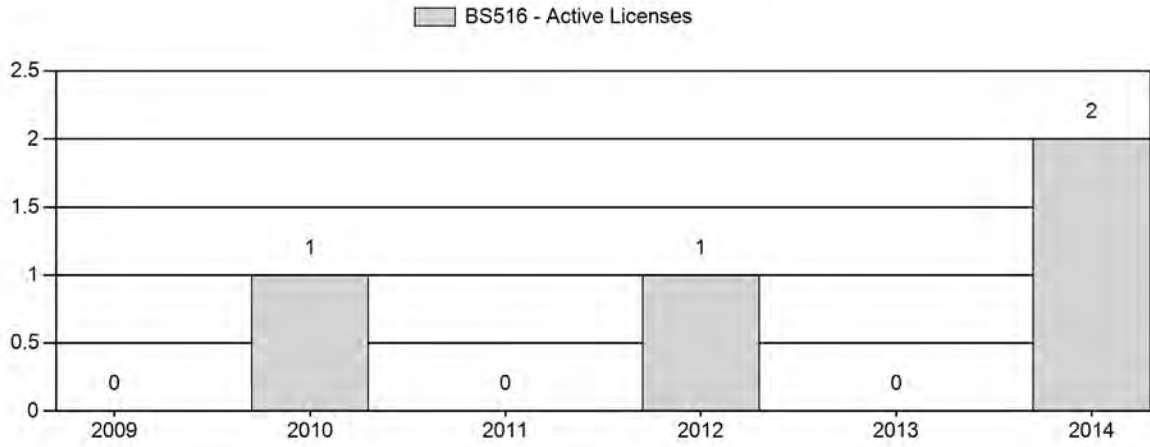
Proposed harvest rates (percent of pre-season estimate for each sex/age group):

	<u>JCR Year</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Females ≥ 1 year old:	0%	0%
Males ≥ 1 year old:	0%	0%
Juveniles (< 1 year old):	0%	0%
Total:	0%	0%
Proposed change in post-season population:	0%	0%

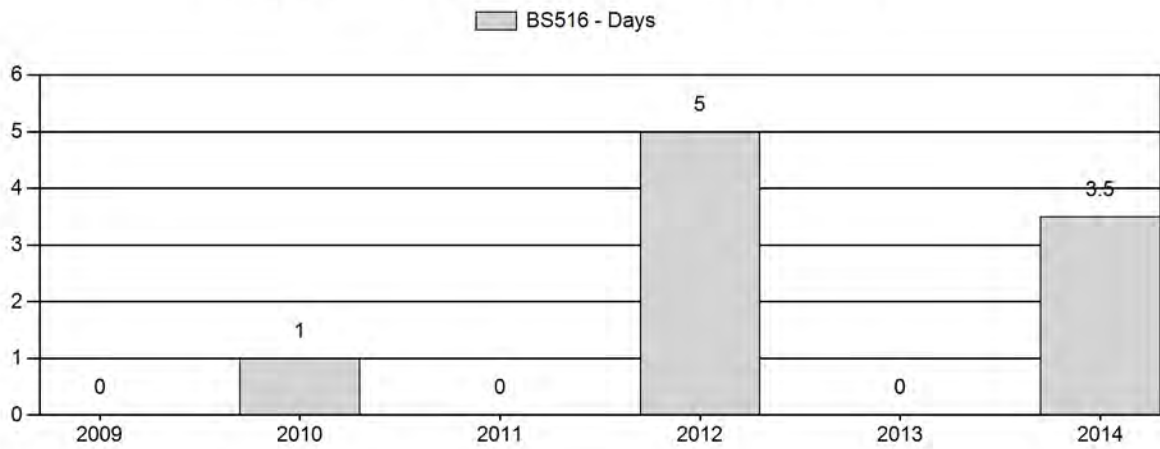
Population Size - Postseason



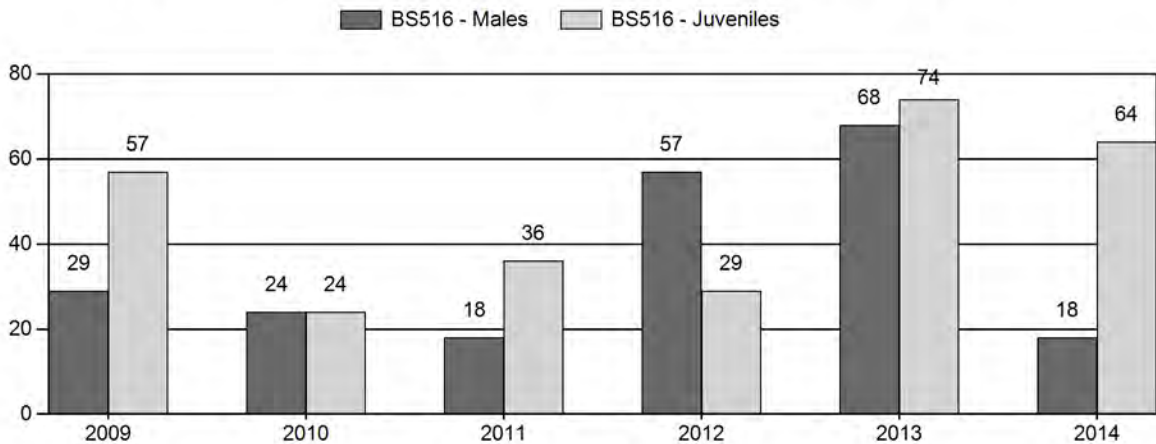
Active Licenses



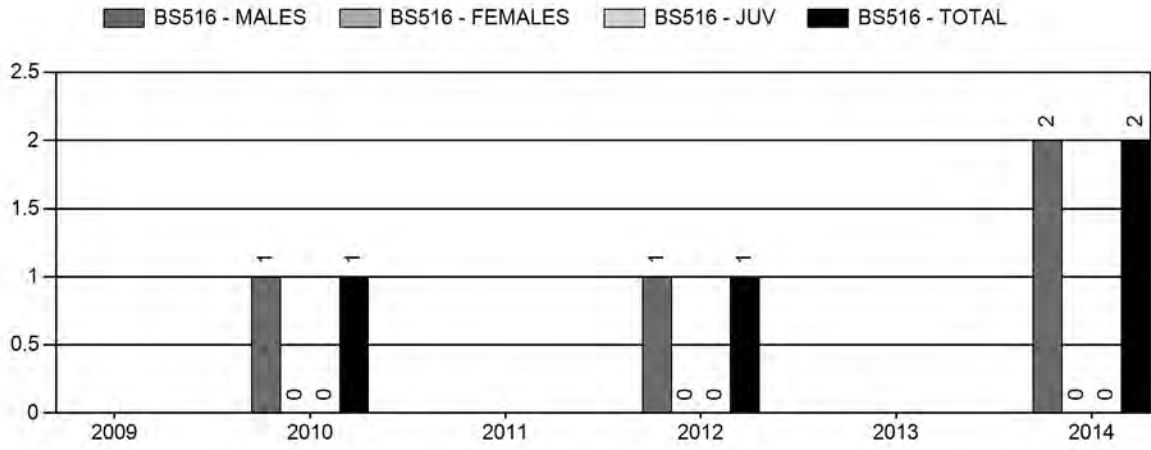
Days per Animal Harvested



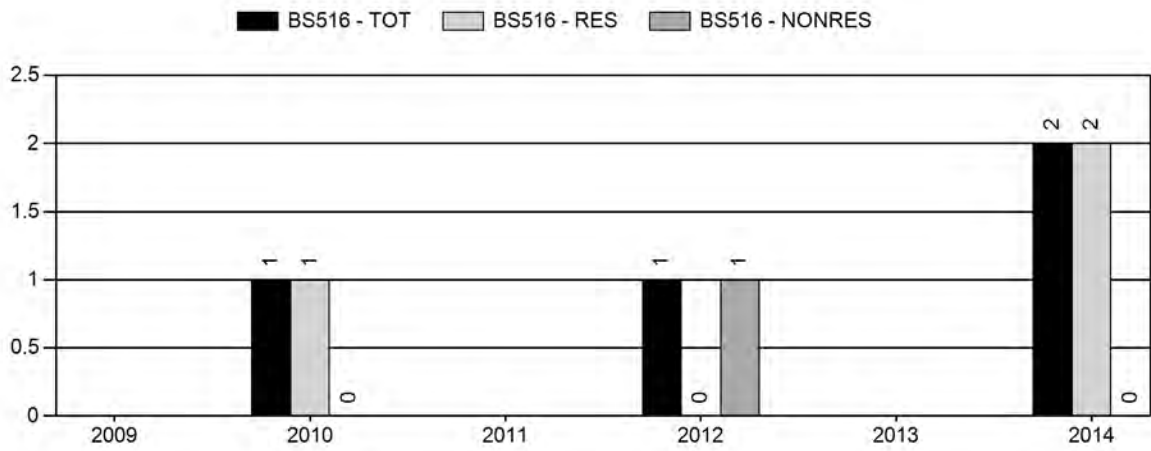
Postseason Animals per 100 Females



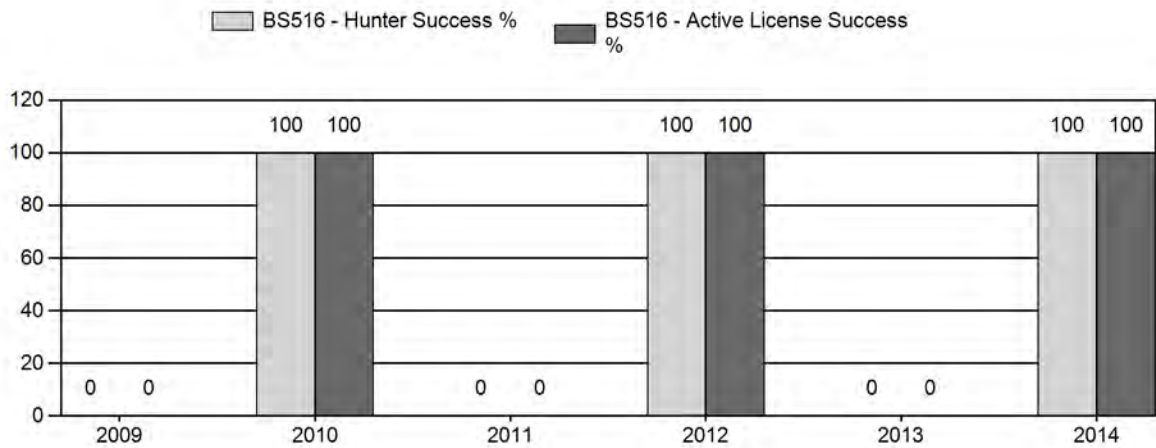
Harvest



Number of Hunters



Harvest Success



2009 - 2014 Postseason Classification Summary

for Bighorn Sheep Herd BS516 - DOUGLAS CREEK

Year	Post Pop	MALES				FEMALES		JUVENILES		Tot Cls	Cls Obj	Males to 100 Females			Young to			
		Ylg	Adult	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%			Yng	Adult	Total	Conf Int	100 Fem	Conf Int	100 Adult
2009	0	0	4	4	15%	14	54%	8	31%	26	92	0	29	29	± 0	57	± 0	44
2010	0	1	3	4	16%	17	68%	4	16%	25	74	6	18	24	± 0	24	± 0	19
2011	0	0	4	4	12%	22	65%	8	24%	34	0	0	18	18	± 0	36	± 0	31
2012	0	1	3	4	31%	7	54%	2	15%	13	0	14	43	57	± 0	29	± 0	18
2013	0	6	7	13	28%	19	41%	14	30%	46	0	32	37	68	± 0	74	± 0	44
2014	75	3	1	4	10%	22	55%	14	35%	40	0	14	5	18	± 9	64	± 19	54

2015 HUNTING SEASONS

DOUGLAS CREEK BIGHORN SHEEP (BS516)

Hunt Area	Type	Dates of Opens	Season Closes	Quota	Limitations
18,21					CLOSED
18,21	Archery				Refer to Section 3 of this Chapter

Area	Type	Change from 2014
18	1	CLOSED -2
Herd Totals	1	CLOSED. -2

Management Evaluation

Current Postseason Population Management Objective: 350

2014 Postseason Population Estimate: ~ 75

2015 Proposed Postseason Population Estimate: ~ 75

Management Strategy: Special

The management objective for the Douglas creek Bighorn Sheep Herd Unit is a post-season population objective of 350 bighorn sheep. The management strategy is special management. The herd objective and management strategy were last revised in 1986 and will be reviewed in 2016.

Herd unit Issues

The Douglas Creek Herd Unit is located primarily in the Savage Run and Platte River Wilderness areas in the Snowy Range Mountains on the Medicine Bow National Forest. The herd is under special management guidelines which require the mean age of harvested rams to be between 6-and 8 years old. This direction was taken to provide trophy opportunity to the public and allow this herd to grow. Pine Beetles have dramatically changed the landscape in the Medicine Bow National Forest where a large percentage of mature pines have died and starting to fall over. The impacts from the beetle kill are unclear but could improve sheep habitat as the forest becomes more open. Area 18 was closed from 2004 through 2007 and then again in 2009, 2011, and 2013 because this population has remained below desired levels. Hunt Area 18 will be closed again in 2015.

Weather

Timing of precipitation and amounts received during key growth periods for cool season grasses and preferred transitional range and winter range shrub species was excellent. The fall of 2013 in the Laramie Valley received the highest amount of precipitation on record. 2014 in the Laramie Valley experienced a mild winter, above average precipitation in the spring, followed by an average summer, and ending once again with above average precipitation in the fall. Mild fall temperatures and lack of persistent snows allowed for big game species to spend greater amounts of time on summer and fall transition ranges providing additional relief for winter ranges that have historically been overutilized. For specific meteorological information the reviewer is referred to the following link: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/>

Habitat

Habitat conditions improved in 2014 with an increase in amounts of precipitation received and the timeliness of when it was received. Precipitation received in April and May resulted in excellent growth of cool season grasses and forbs, and above average leader growth on preferred key shrubs. 2012 has been recognized as one of the worst droughts on record, and annual growth of key forages monitored finally returned to levels seen prior to year 2012. Utilization rates of key winter range shrubs documented in spring 2014 was within acceptable use limits in most areas. Shrub habitats receiving treatments thru prescribed fire or mowing continue to outperform areas not receiving treatment from an overall production standpoint.

The limited number of habitat transects that have been established throughout the Laramie Region have not provided sufficient data to make reliable assumptions of habitat quantity or quality and consequently heavily influence population management for any particular big game species. The vast majority of shrub habitats are still in need of treatment to improve nutritive content and overall leader production potential.

Shrub communities within the Laramie Region that are annually assessed by game wardens, wildlife biologists, and terrestrial habitat biologists, include: true mountain mahogany, antelope bitterbrush, skunkbrush sumac, big sagebrush, and four-wing saltbush. A majority of these transects were established approximately 12–13 years ago. Transects were established for several different reasons, including: measuring habitat response prior to or following treatments (i.e. prescribed fire, wildfire, mowing), concern over historic or current domestic livestock or wild ungulate utilization levels, selection of “representative habitats” utilized by wildlife on identified winter ranges, and to compare present results with historic data sets.

Field Data

We have very little data on this population. The general public provides a few reports during the summer and hunting seasons. Our field personnel make some effort to document the status of segments of the herd during other big game surveys and an annual winter ground survey. Past observation data consistently documents low post-weaning lamb survival. Poor habitat conditions, the lack of well-defined seasonal migrations, and perhaps lingering effects of Pasteurellosis or some other disease may be stagnating this population. We classified 40 sheep in February, with a lamb to ewe ratio of 64:100, which is down from the 2013 estimate of 74:100 but much higher than past counts. 50 sheep were seen in October in the same area but were not

classified. An area 18 hunter observed a bachelor herd of 12 plus rams west of the Platte River, and 15 sheep were observed by 230 at the state line.

Harvest Data

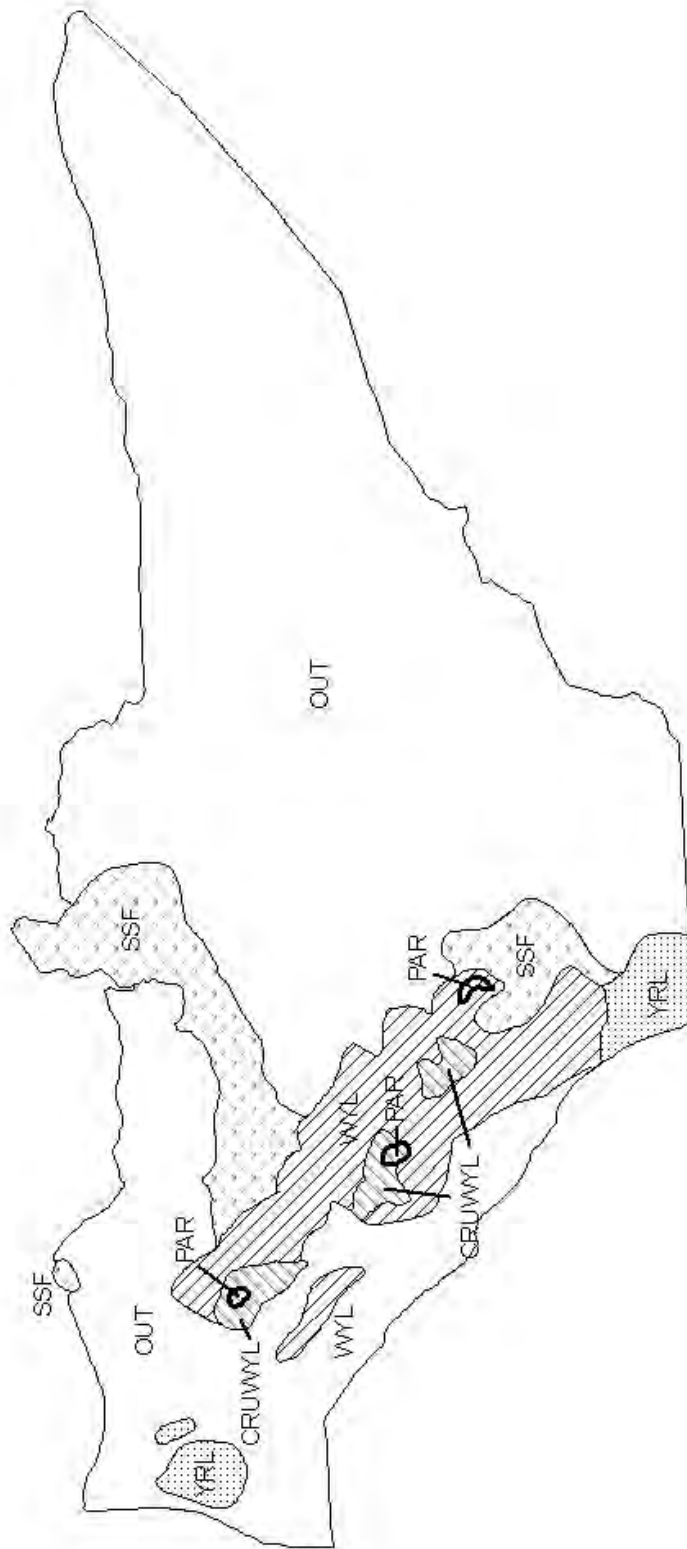
We offered 2 resident licenses in 2014 and each hunter harvest a ram; one ram was 11 years old and the other was 2. One hunter saw 50 sheep on his hunt which is comparable to what field staff saw this summer.

Population

Data is not adequate for developing a reasonable population model. We are unable to collect the data needed to reliably estimate the population size of this sheep herd.

Management Strategy

The season closure will provide an additional year to allow the available rams an opportunity to attain the minimum 6 year old age class specified by the special management guidelines.



BHS516 - Douglas Creek
 HA 18
 Revised 7/02



2014 - JCR Evaluation Form

SPECIES: Bighorn Sheep

PERIOD: 6/1/2014 - 5/31/2015

HERD: BS517 - LARAMIE PEAK

HUNT AREAS: 19

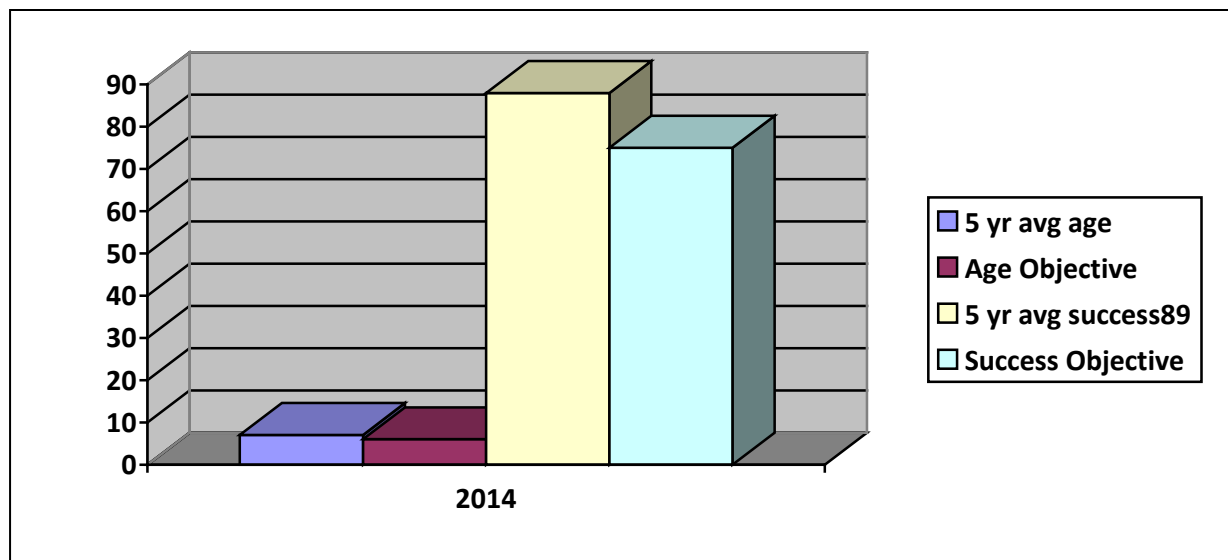
PREPARED BY: MARTIN HICKS

	<u>2009 - 2013 Average</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015 Proposed</u>
Population:	0	N/A	N/A
Harvest:	6	7	8
Hunters:	7	8	9
Hunter Success:	86%	88%	89 %
Active Licenses:	7	8	9
Active License Success:	86%	88%	89 %
Recreation Days:	82	70	80
Days Per Animal:	13.7	10	10
Males per 100 Females	49	106	
Juveniles per 100 Females	40	55	

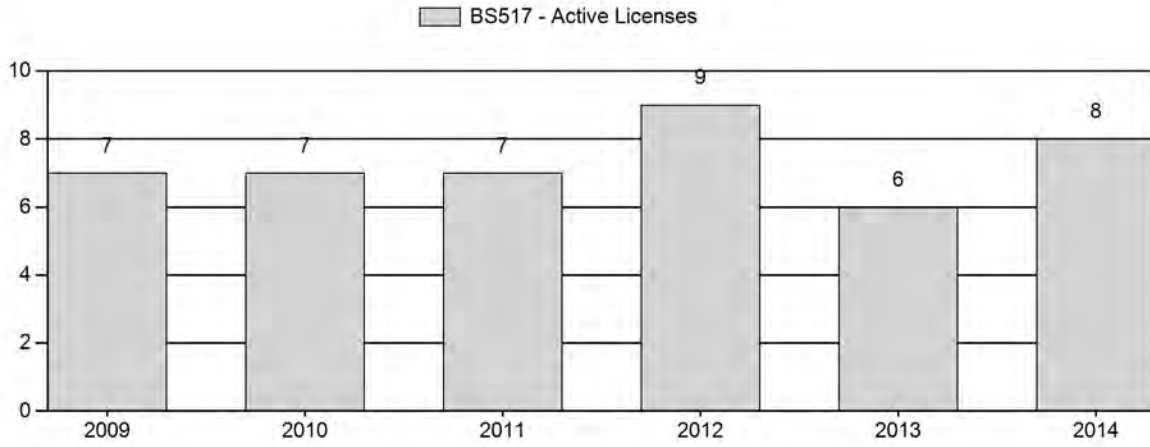
Alternative Population Objective (5 year avg age- objective 6yrs old) :	7 yrs old
Alternative Population Objective (5 yr avg success-objective 75%)	89%
Management Strategy:	Special
Percent population is above (+) or below (-) objective:	N/A%
Number of years population has been + or - objective in recent trend:	0
Model Date:	None

Proposed harvest rates (percent of pre-season estimate for each sex/age group):

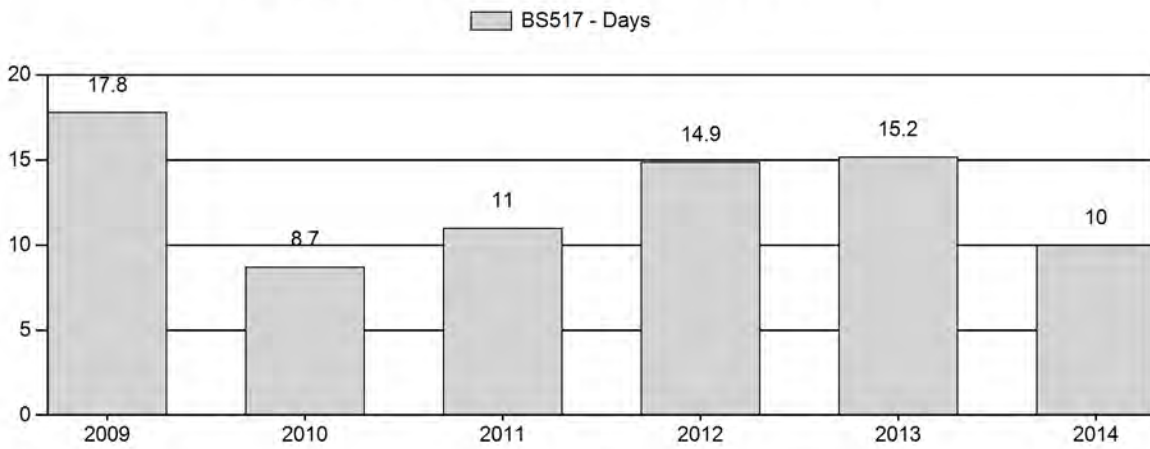
	<u>JCR Year</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Females ≥ 1 year old:	na%	na%
Males ≥ 1 year old:	na%	na%
Juveniles (< 1 year old):	na%	na%
Total:	na%	na%
Proposed change in post-season population:	na%	na%



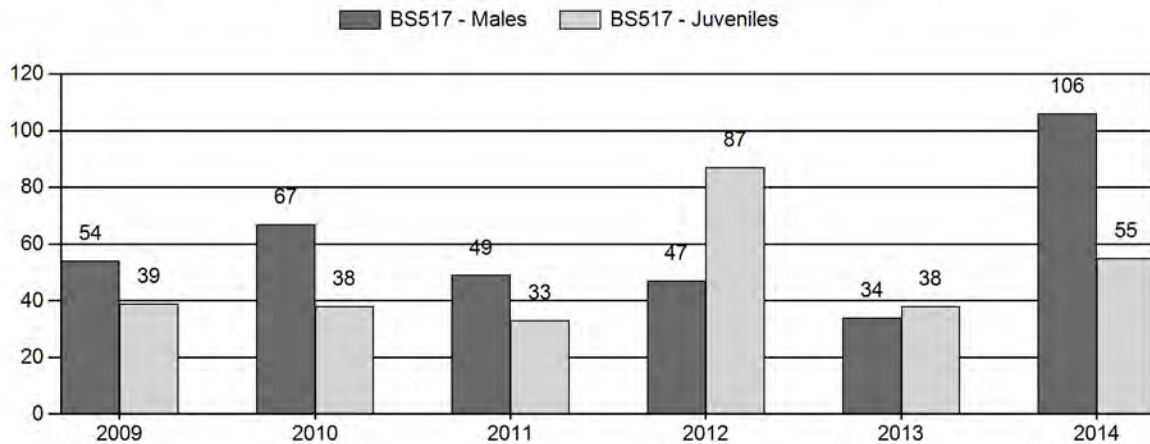
Active Licenses



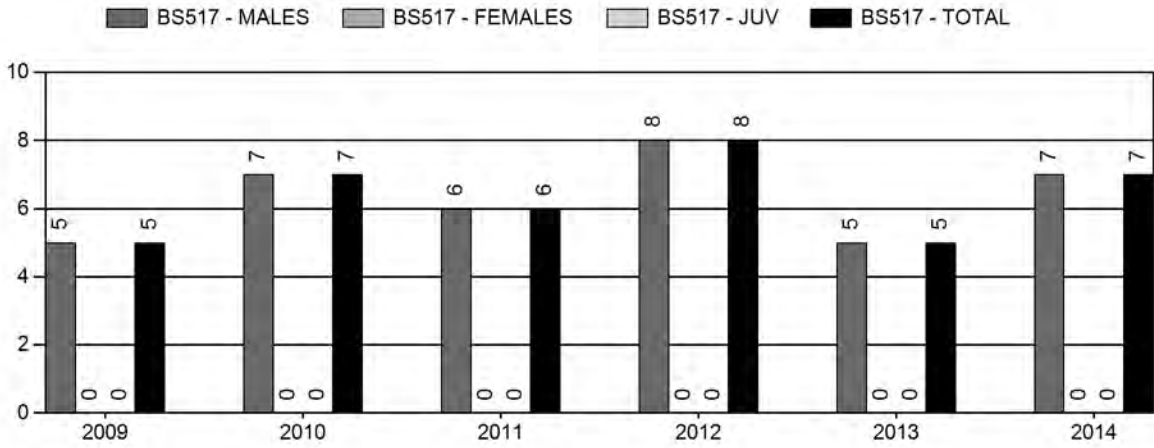
Days per Animal Harvested



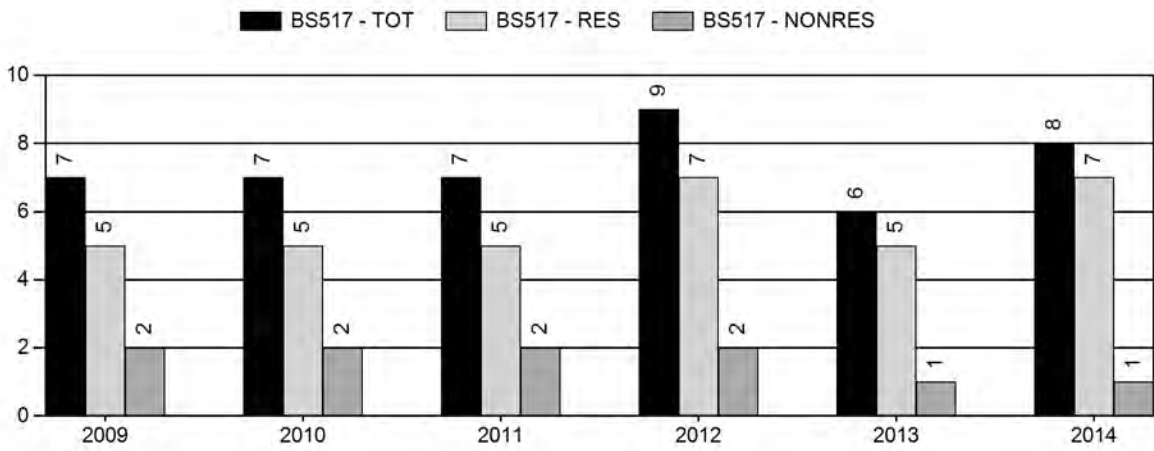
Postseason Animals per 100 Females



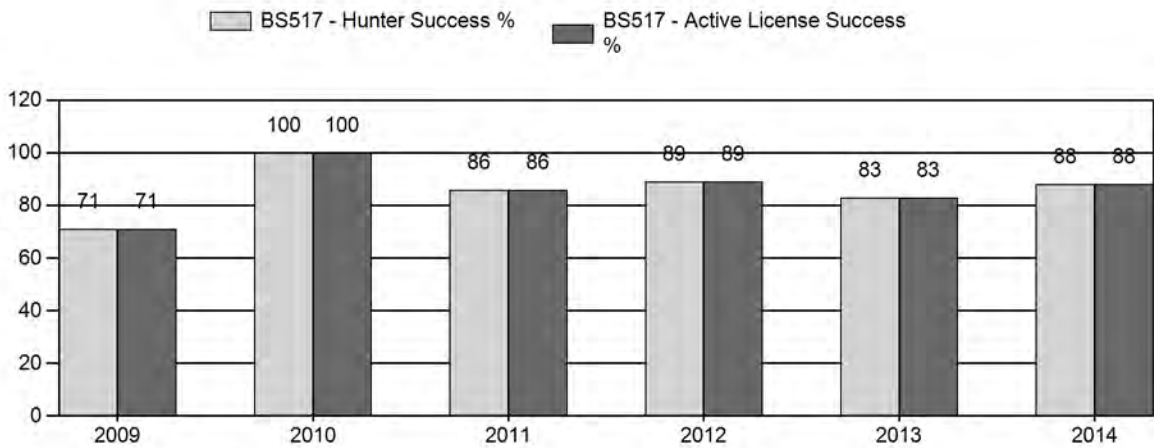
Harvest



Number of Hunters



Harvest Success



**2015 HUNTING SEASONS
LARAMIE PEAK BIGHORN SHEEP HERD (BHS517)**

Hunt Area	Type	Season Dates		Quota	Limitations
		Opens	Closes		
19	1	Sep. 1	Oct. 31	8	Limited quota licenses; any ram
Archery		Aug. 15	Aug. 31		Refer to Section 3 of this Chapter

Hunt Area	Type	Quota change from 2014
19	1	0

Management Evaluation

Current Management Objective:

- 1) 5-year running average of $\geq 75\%$ hunter success- 89%
- 2) 5-year running average age of harvested rams between 6 and 8 years of age 2010-2014 Average Age: 6 years old
- 3) Documented occurrence of adult rams in the population

Management Strategy: Recreational

Herd Unit Issues

The management objective for the Laramie Peak Bighorn Sheep herd was a post-season population objective of 500 wild sheep. The management strategy is recreational management. The objective and strategy were last revised in 1978. The population objective was reviewed during the winter/spring of 2014. Based on department staff, landowner, and public comments the following population management alternative objectives were approved by the WGFD Commission:

- 1) 5-year running average of $\geq 75\%$ hunter success
- 2) 5-year running average age of harvested rams between 6 and 8 years of age
- 3) Documented occurrence of adult rams in the population

The Laramie Peak Herd Unit is comprised of 70% private land. The southern portion (south of WY Hwy 34) is over 90% private land. Hunters can expect to pay a trespass/trophy or outfitter fee to hunt on private land. There are two state sections that hunters can access that hold sheep throughout the season and have produced adult rams in past hunting seasons. A portion of occupied sheep habitat was within the 2012 Arapahoe fire that burned over 98,000 acres. This affected sheep distribution post-fire, but above average summer/fall precipitation in 2013 and spring precipitation in 2014 resulted in increased vegetation production for pre-winter diets and early spring green up that will benefit parturition areas for pregnant ewes. The fire will have long-term benefits for wild sheep, but initially there has been a flush of noxious weeds (e.g. cheatgrass, Canada thistle) that land managers will need to address. A majority of wild sheep are harvested within the northern portion of the herd unit. The Laramie Peak Wildlife Habitat Management Unit provides essential habitat to 200 plus sheep, and provides some of the only

public hunting access within this herd. In 2007 forty-two sheep were released in this area from the Perma-Paradise Herd in Montana. These sheep have thrived and improved the overall genetics and health of the existing herd.

During the winter of 2014/15 the WGFD tried to gather biological samples for disease surveillance, with a target goal of 150 bighorn sheep across Wyoming through the use of drop nets, free-darting, and aerial captures. The goal of this effort is to obtain information on each herd and its overall health. Some animals will be fitted with GPS radio-collars to increase our understanding of movements and habitat use. The goal for the Laramie Peak Herd Unit was to collect samples from 15 wild sheep between Sybille Canyon and Iron Mountain. A drop net was set up on Iron Mountain, unfortunately the bighorn sheep did not come to the bait under the net. Grants through the Governor's Big Game License Coalition and the Wyoming Wild Sheep Foundation will be submitted for aerial capture efforts during the 2015/15 winter to obtain the necessary sample size of 15.

Weather

Weather in this herd unit was relatively normal during the past bio-year. Precipitation amounts were average, to slightly above average at all elevations throughout the Laramie Peak Bighorn Sheep Herd Unit. No significant prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold temperatures were observed, or extreme snow loading in lower elevation winter ranges. Timing of precipitation and amounts received during key growth periods for cool season grasses and preferred transitional range and winter range shrub species was excellent. Weather patterns most likely had a positive influence on bighorn sheep. Mild fall temperatures and lack of persistent snows allowed for bighorn sheep to spend greater amounts of time on summer and fall transition ranges providing additional relief for winter ranges that have historically been overutilized. For specific meteorological information for the Laramie Peak Bighorn Sheep Herd Unit the reviewer is referred to the following link: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/>

Habitat

Habitat conditions improved in 2014 with an increase in amounts of precipitation received and the timeliness of when it was received. Precipitation received in April and May resulted in excellent growth of cool season grasses and forbs, and above average leader growth on preferred key shrubs. 2012 has been recognized as one of the worst droughts on record, and annual growth of key forages monitored finally returned to levels seen prior to year 2012. Utilization rates of key winter range shrubs documented in Spring 2014 was within acceptable use limits in most areas. Shrub habitats receiving treatments thru prescribed fire or mowing continue to outperform areas not receiving treatment from an overall production standpoint.

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mahogany, antelope bitterbrush, skunkbrush sumac, big sagebrush, and four-wing saltbush. A majority of these transects were established approximately 12–13 years ago. Transects were established for several different reasons, including: measuring habitat response prior to or following treatments (i.e. prescribed fire, wildfire, mowing), concern over historic or current domestic livestock or wild ungulate utilization levels, selection of “representative habitats” utilized by wildlife on identified winter ranges, and to compare present results with historic data sets.

In Spring 2015, population biologists and habitat managers will be working together to modify habitat monitoring techniques utilized statewide and to improve overall consistency among the regions. Identification of key herd units per big game species, identification of representative monitoring locations in all seasonal ranges per big game species (summer, transition, winter), and development of correlations to amounts of and timing of precipitation will help improve data collected and result in our abilities to more strongly correlate management decisions for populations based off habitat conditions.

Field Data

In 2014 there were seven bighorn sheep harvested in with an average of 6 years old and hunters experienced a 88% success rate. The five-year age average is 7 years and the five-year running success average is 89%, which met the two alternative objective criteria.

Since 1964 there have been a total of 228 wild sheep released from two herd sources: Whiskey Mountain in Wyoming and Perma-Paradise in Montana (Table 1). These transplants have helped to supplement the herd and improve overall herd health.

Table 1. Transplant release data for the Laramie Peak Bighorn Sheep Herd.

Year	Number	Release Location	Source Herd
1964	40	North Laramie River Canyon	Whiskey Mountain Herd
1965	36	Labonte Canyon	Whiskey Mountain Herd
1966	21	Labonte Canyon	Whiskey Mountain Herd
1973	42	Duck Creek Canyon	Whiskey Mountain Herd
1982	27	Marshall	Whiskey Mountain Herd
1989	20	Marshall	Whiskey Mountain Herd
2007	42	Hay Canyon	Perma-Paradise- MT
Total	228		

Lamb recruitment continues to improve compared to ratios prior to the 2007 release. There was a total of 81 wild sheep classified in 2014 with an above average ratio of 55 lambs:100 ewes. Ram ratios were highly skewed with more rams observed than ewes. Based on surveys there is a well represented number for each age class. Several 8+ old rams were observed in the Duck Creek sub-herd.

In 2014, 7 out of 8 sheep licenses were successful. One license will carryover to 2015 due to a medical hardship. Four sheep were harvested from the Duck Creek sub-herd and three from the Sybille Canyon sub-herd.

Harvest Data

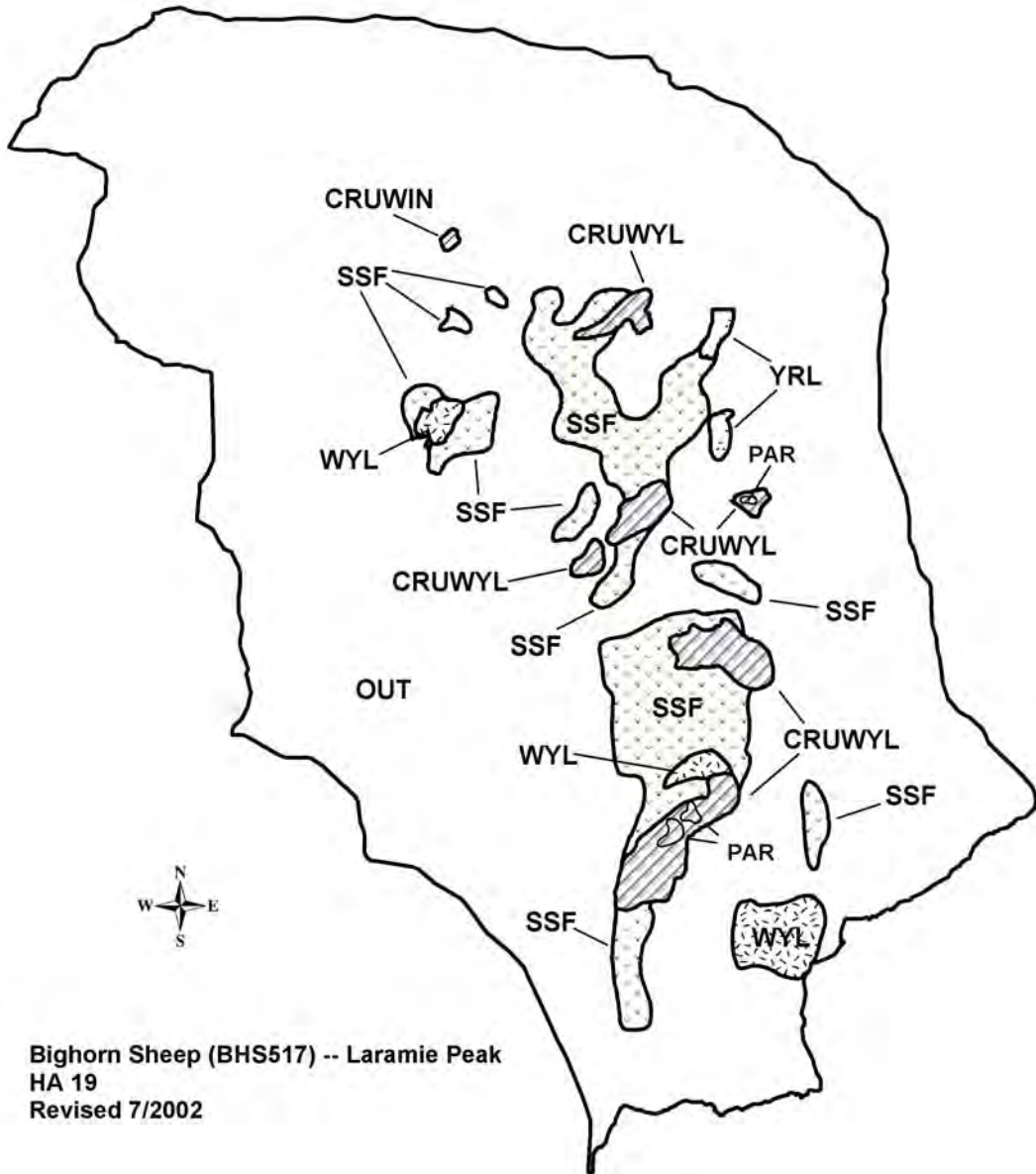
Success has reached $\geq 75\%$ five out of the past five years. This last year active license hunters harvested 7 out of 8 rams, with a success rate of 88%. Hunters who pre-scout or hire an outfitter typically harvest their ram within 3-5 days. This year the average hunter effort was 10 days, which was lower than the five-year average of 13 days per harvest. Hunters that chose to not use an outfitter spend more time scouting and hunting. There is limited public land within occupied wild sheep habitat. Overcrowding is an issue that results in pushing bighorn sheep onto private land, where there is no access. To maintain high harvest success no more than 8 licenses are issued. In the past when the quota increased to 12, success decreased drastically.

The Laramie Peak bighorn sheep season has been September 1-October 31 for the past 24 years. Prior to that, the season ran from September 1- October 14. The increased season length appears to provide adequate opportunity to harvest a ram, given this is typically a once in a lifetime license.

In 2012 there were several fires that burned within bighorn sheep occupied habitat. The Arapahoe, Cow Camp, and Russell's Camp fires burned over 112,000 acres, with the Arapahoe fire being the largest (98,000 acres). Throughout the area there is observed recovery in vegetation. Photo points have been established throughout the fire to document plant succession. Perennial forbs and grasses along with aspen have re-established post-fire.

There is not a reliable working model for this herd unit due to limited population data collected on an annual basis.

For the 2014 season, 8 licenses will be offered for any ram along with 1 carryover license for a total of 9. Hunters should have a high probability of harvesting a mature ram. There is some concern with nine hunters going to the field that success will be compromised. To improve harvest success hunters will need to put more time into scouting and hunting if they are accessing public lands.



Bighorn Sheep (BHS517) -- Laramie Peak
 HA 19
 Revised 7/2002

2014 - JCR Evaluation Form

SPECIES: Bighorn Sheep

PERIOD: 6/1/2014 - 5/31/2015

HERD: BS519 - ENCAMPMENT RIVER

HUNT AREAS: 21

PREPARED BY: WILL SCHULTZ

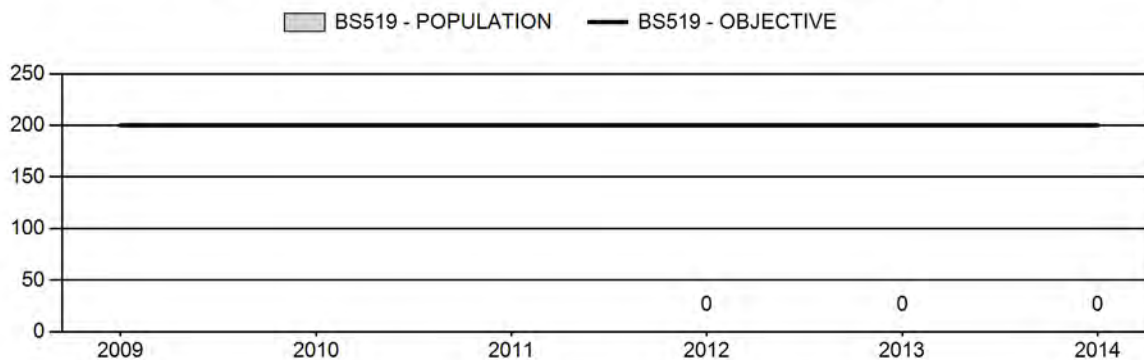
	<u>2009 - 2013 Average</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015 Proposed</u>
Population:	0	N/A	N/A
Harvest:	0	0	0
Hunters:	0	0	0
Hunter Success:	0%	0%	0 %
Active Licenses:	0	0	0
Active License Success:	0%	0%	0 %
Recreation Days:	1	0	0
Days Per Animal:	0	0	0
Males per 100 Females	57	24	
Juveniles per 100 Females	34	41	

Population Objective (\pm 20%) :	200 (160 - 240)
Management Strategy:	Special
Percent population is above (+) or below (-) objective:	N/A%
Number of years population has been + or - objective in recent trend:	0
Model Date:	None

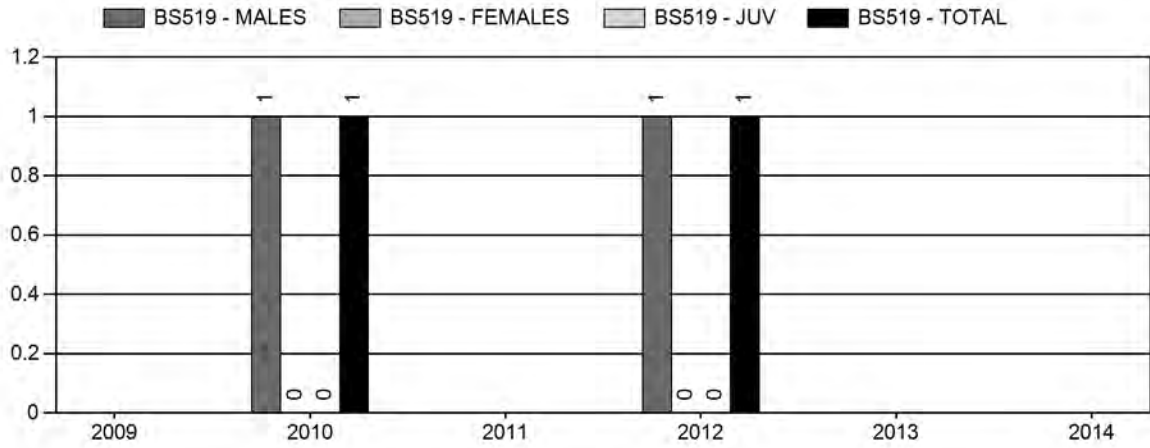
Proposed harvest rates (percent of pre-season estimate for each sex/age group):

	<u>JCR Year</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Females \geq 1 year old:	NA%	NA%
Males \geq 1 year old:	NA%	NA%
Juveniles (< 1 year old):	NA%	NA%
Total:	NA%	NA%
Proposed change in post-season population:	NA%	NA%

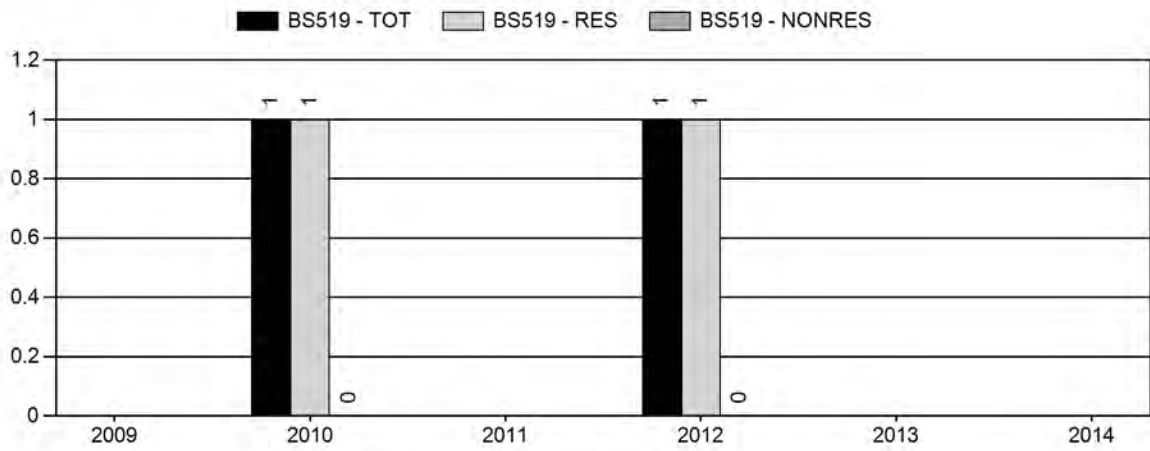
Population Size - Postseason



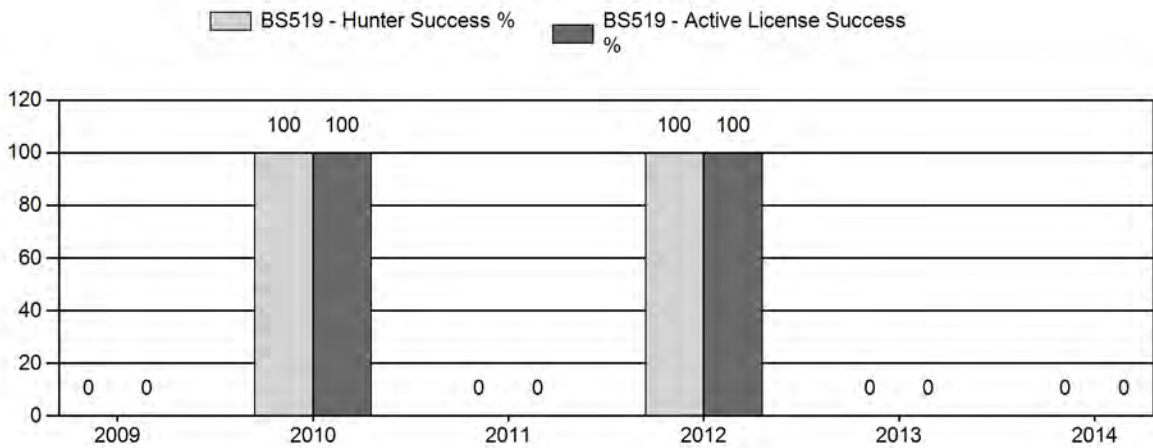
Harvest



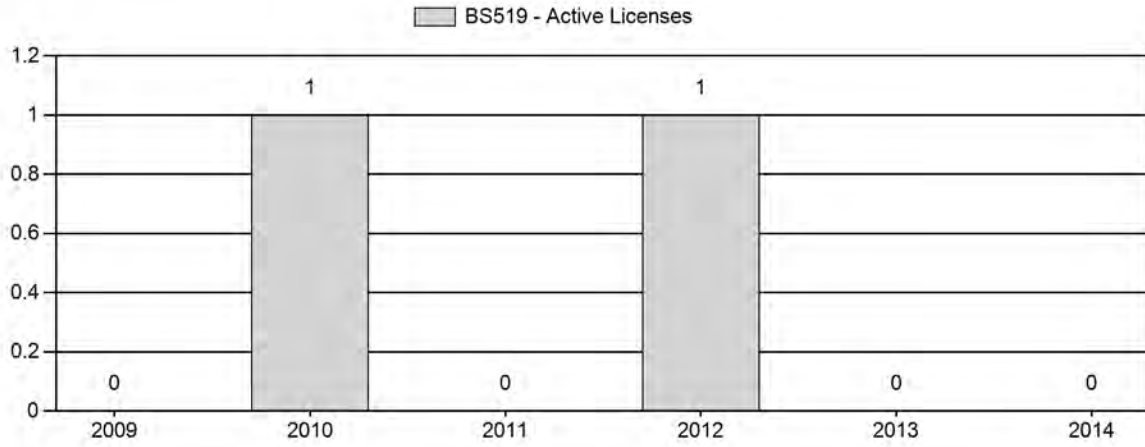
Number of Hunters



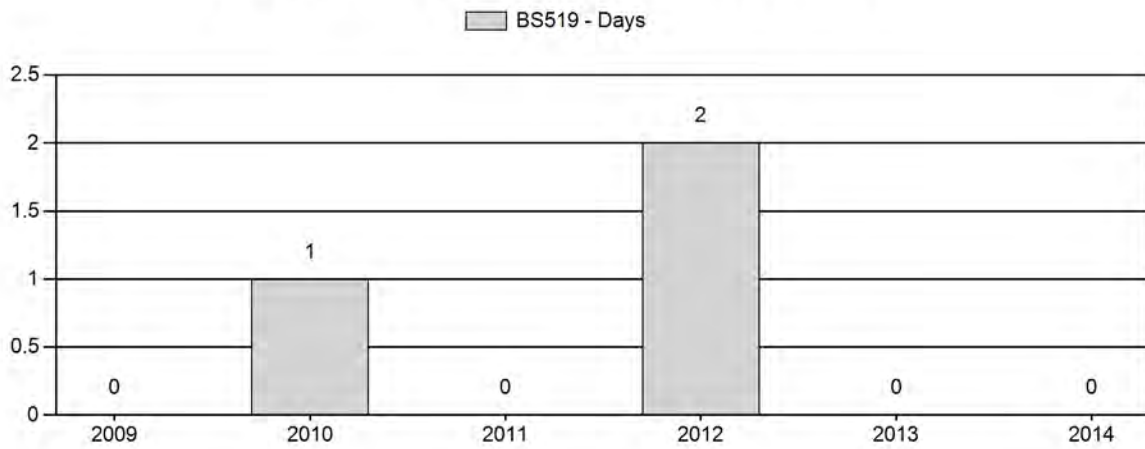
Harvest Success



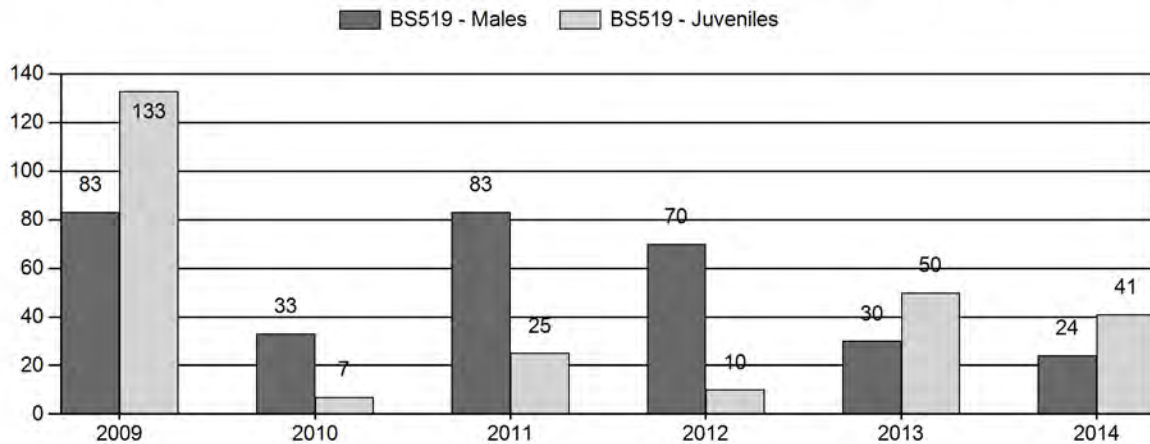
Active Licenses



Days per Animal Harvested



Postseason Animals per 100 Females



2009 - 2014 Postseason Classification Summary
for Bighorn Sheep Herd BS519 - ENCAMPMENT RIVER

Year	Post Pop	MALES				FEMALES		JUVENILES		Tot Cls	Cls Obj	Males to 100 Females				Young to		
		Ylg	Adult	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%			Ylng	Adult	Total	Conf Int	100 Fem	Conf Int	100 Adult
2009	0	0	5	5	26%	6	32%	8	42%	19	0	0	83	83	± 0	133	± 0	73
2010	0	0	5	5	24%	15	71%	1	5%	21	0	0	33	33	± 0	7	± 0	5
2011	0	0	10	10	40%	12	48%	3	12%	25	0	0	83	83	± 0	25	± 0	14
2012	0	0	7	7	39%	10	56%	1	6%	18	0	0	70	70	± 0	10	± 0	6
2013	0	0	3	3	17%	10	56%	5	28%	18	0	0	30	30	± 0	50	± 0	38
2014	0	1	3	4	14%	17	61%	7	25%	28	0	6	18	24	± 0	41	± 0	33

**Encampment River Bighorn Sheep (BS519)
Hunt Area 21
2015 Hunting Season**

Hunt Area	Type	Dates of Seasons		Quota	License	Limitations
		Opens	Closes			
18, 21	1					CLOSED

Hunt Area	Type	Quota change from 2014
18, 21	1	-2
Herd Unit Total	1	-2

Management Evaluation

Current Management Objective: 200 (160-240)

Management Strategy: Special

2013 Postseason Population Estimate: NA

2014 Proposed Postseason Population Estimate: NA

Bighorn sheep in the Encampment River herd unit are managed toward a numeric objective of 200. A population model has not been constructed for the herd unit. The herd is managed under the bighorn sheep special management strategy. The objective was last reviewed in 1987.

Herd Unit Issues

Bighorn sheep numbers in this herd unit appeared to peak in the late 1970s, not long after reintroduction efforts. Bighorn sheep numbers have been in decline since the early 1980s. The lack of a rebound in numbers has been attributed to decadent habitat. Domestic sheep in grazing on the west slope of the Sierra Madres also poses a disease concern for managers. The population is now at such a low number it is assumed natural recovery is not possible. Limited harvest opportunities have been offered in past years, in combination with the Douglas Creek bighorn sheep herd unit.

In 2013, the State of Wyoming, and thus the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, intervened on behalf of the U.S. Forest Service, in the U.S. District Court case, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ALLIANCE vs. BUTCH BLAZER, et al. This case continues to await a ruling, and may affect future management of bighorn sheep in this herd unit.

Weather

Weather in this herd unit was relatively normal during the past bio-year. Precipitation amounts were average, to slightly above average at all elevations throughout the herd unit. No significant prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold temperatures were observed, or extreme snow loading in lower elevation winter ranges. Timing of precipitation and amounts received during key growth periods for cool season grasses and preferred transitional range and winter range shrub species was excellent. Weather patterns most likely had a positive influence on bighorn sheep. Mild fall temperatures and lack of persistent snows allowed for bighorn sheep to spend greater amounts of time on summer and fall transition ranges providing additional relief for winter ranges that have historically been over utilized. For specific meteorological information for the Encampment River herd unit the reviewer is referred to the following link: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/>

Habitat

Habitat conditions improved in 2014 with an increase in amounts of precipitation received and the timeliness of when it was received. Precipitation received in April and May resulted in excellent growth of cool season grasses and forbs, and above average leader growth on preferred key shrubs. 2012 has been recognized as one of the worst droughts on record, and annual growth of key forages monitored finally returned to levels seen prior to 2012. Utilization rates of key winter range shrubs documented in the spring of 2014 was within acceptable use limits in most areas. Shrub habitats receiving treatments thru prescribed fire or mowing continue to outperform areas not receiving treatment from an overall production standpoint.

The limited number of habitat transects that have been established throughout the Laramie Region have not provided sufficient data to make reliable assumptions of habitat quantity or quality and consequently heavily influence population management for any particular big game specie. The vast majority of shrub habitats are still in need of treatment to improve nutritive content and overall leader production potential.

Shrub communities within the Laramie Region that are annually assessed by game wardens, wildlife biologists, and terrestrial habitat biologists, include: true mountain mahogany, antelope bitterbrush, skunk brush sumac, big sagebrush, and four-wing saltbush. A majority of these transects were established approximately 12–13 years ago. Transects were established for several different reasons, including: measuring habitat response prior to or following treatments (i.e. prescribed fire, wildfire, mowing), concern over historic or current domestic livestock or wild ungulate utilization levels, selection of, “Representative habitats,” utilized by wildlife on identified winter ranges, and to compare present results with historic data sets.

Field Data

Adequate classification data for this herd has been difficult to collect. 2014 postseason classification observations were obtained while conducting mule deer and elk survey

from a helicopter in December of 2014. The classification results were 3 adult rams, 1 yearling ram, 17 ewes, and 7 lambs. Past postseason classification efforts generally have located a greater number of ewes and lambs than what was observed in 2014. We received several reports of a group of 20+ ewes and lambs in the North Fork area during the fall of 2014 but unable to collect classification information for this group. Based on the trend of classification data and casual observations, a reasonable estimate of 25-50 bighorn sheep should be considered for this herd unit.

Population

A population model has not been constructed for this herd unit due to limited classification and no annual survival information. A review of the management objective, currently at 200 bighorn sheep, will be evaluated within the next 2-years.

Harvest Data

Two (2) licenses were offered in 2014 valid in both Hunt Area 18 and 21. The hunters each harvested a bighorn ram in Hunt Area 18. Therefore, no harvest occurred in the Encampment River herd unit (Hunt Area 21).

Management Summary

The hunting season will be closed in 2015. We will evaluate offering a harvest opportunity for the combination of Hunt Areas 18 and 21 again in 2016.

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