

Appendix I. Distinguishing Chromatic Aberrations Occurring in Bighorn Sheep

Subtle differences exist among five chromatic aberrations that may help observers distinguish among each of the phenotypes. This information is presented in an effort to encourage researchers to distinguish among these phenotypes more clearly. The ability to do so is compromised at long distances, when evaluating images obtained from camera traps, or when observations are made during aerial surveys.

Chromatic Aberration	Affected Body Parts	Coloration	Distinguishing Features	Most apt to be confused with	Probability of being encountered
Albinism	Pelage Skin Eyes Nose pad Hoofs, horns	White No pigmentation Pink Potentially White Light in color	Rump patch not distinguishable from body pelage; pink eyes	Leucism Isabellinism	As yet unconfirmed in bighorn sheep
Leucism	Pelage Skin Eyes Nose pad Hoofs, horns	White Dark in color Normal color Normal color Normal color	Rump patch not distinguishable from body pelage; normal or blue eyes	Albinism Isabellinism	Most commonly encountered variant
Isabellinism	Pelage Skin Eyes Nose pad Hoofs, horns	Sandy or cream Unconfirmed Normal color Normal color Normal color	Rump patch distinguishable from body pelage, but potentially with difficulty; normal eye color	Leucism Albinism Normal coloration	No prior reports; likely described as white, albinistic, or leucystic by others
Melanism	Pelage Skin Eyes Nose pad Hoofs, horns	Very dark to black Unconfirmed Normal color Normal color Normal color	Rump patch distinguishable from body pelage; normal eye color	Normal coloration	Reported rarely in the literature
Piebaldism	Pelage Skin Eyes Nose pad Hoofs, horns	Dark + white Unconfirmed Normal color Normal color Normal color	Rump patch distinguishable from body pelage; normal eye color	Normal coloration	Reported rarely in the literature