

# Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center

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## Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger

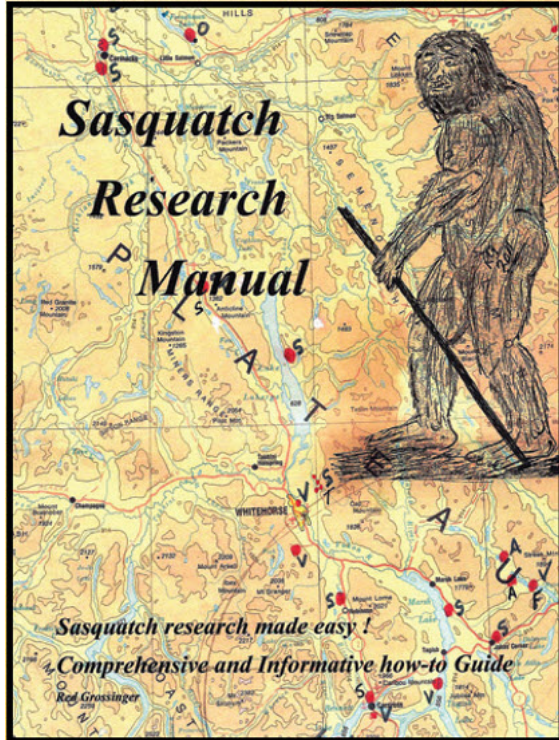
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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 2:54 pm ]

Post subject: **Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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6-25-2012 2-09-02 PM.jpg [ 154.05 KiB | Viewed 35 times ]

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 2:58 pm ]

Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 3:15 pm ]

Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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**INTRODUCTION**

**THE MAJESTIC SASQUATCH**

*These giant hirsute hominids are out there . . . alive and well . . . waiting for us. Red Grossinger*

Early explorers to the Pacific Northwest, starting in the late 1700s, chronicled numerous stories of a race of giant mountain people, averaging over seven feet in height, 216cm, very muscular, of extraordinary bulk, extremely strong, very fast and entirely covered in hair. These beings were well known and well respected by the original inhabitants of the PNW. The well-known explorer, surveyor and map maker David Thompson, 1770-1857, reported finding large human like footprints close to what is now the town of Jasper, in the Province of Alberta, in the spring of 1811. Prior to that period of time, the renowned explorer, writer, cartographer, ethnologist, navigator and chronicler Samuel de Champlain, 1567-1635, recorded similar stories during his travels through what is now Eastern Canada and the North East United States of America, in the early 1600s. Traders, trappers, merchants, explorers and missionaries wrote about these very same giants wherever they ventured in the new western and northern frontiers of the PNW through the 1800s and 1900s.

These gentle giants have been called such names as *Beaver Eater, Big Man, Boq, Buck, Bushman, Evil Seeker, Forest Giant, Gilyuk, Great Hair, Great Man, Hairy Giant, Keechoo, Loupgarou, Mehthe, Mountain Man, Nyk-luk, Otter Man, Rugaru, Skookum, Skunk Ape, Stone Giant, Swamp Giant, Swamp Monster, Wildman, Windigo, Wookie, Yoahok* and a large variety of other names the first inhabitants have used in describing the sasquatch living in numerous regions and terrains of the PNW. In various part of Asia they have been called *Brackman, Barnama, Berang Gambay, Chuchunaa, Jambali Mush, Kapra, Mono, Monopek, Orang Gadong, Ornag Gagu, Orang Kubu, Oranmg Rambai, Rackshasa, Zana* and other similar names. In Australia they are *Yowie*, in China *Yeren*, throughout the Himalayas it's the *Abominable Snowman* and *Yeti* in Mongolia they are called *Ljah-ti* while in Russia they are referred to as *Alma* and *Almati*, and the list goes on.

*Bigfoot* is the journalistic inspired term in the USA, although most scientists generally use the term *Sasquatch* as their preferred name, in Southeast Alaska the local Tlingit Nation People are calling them *Kustakaa*, for some Yukon First Nations the name is *Keechoo*, while in Canada we generally refer to them simply as *Sasquatch*. The first written mention of this term came about in the 1920s when the school teacher J.W. Burns wrote about these majestic beings while living amongst the Salish First Nation people on the Chealis Reservation in the Fraser Valley of British Colombia. The name **Sasquatch** is actually a derivation of the Salish Halkomelem language for *Sec-quac, Sokquealt* and *Sass-qtar*, all referring to the same hirsute entity. Throughout North America, Aborigines, First Nations Peoples, Inuit, Inuvialuit and Amerindians use various local names to refer to these same large hirsute beings, these majestic hominids. In this research manual I call these gentle giants **SASQUATCH**. Because of the numerous and persistentsighting reports of sasquatch, many people are now showing serious interest in this phenomenon. The scientific community as a whole has unfortunately not officially recognized the existence of sasquatch, yet, under in my opinion, the false pretence of a lack of tangible evidence and not acknowledging cryptology nor cryptozoology as actual sciences. Even though they have recognized other animal species with much less evidence that is now available to back up the actual existence of sasquatch.

Still, we are very fortunate that a number of serious scientists and writers have other opinions. They have written and presented scientific essays, papers, reports and numerous books on the subject; *Krantz, Meldrum, Fahrenbach, Napier, Heuvelmans, Bindernagel, Bayanov, Daegling, Shackley, Sprague, Byrne, Bord, Green et al . . .*

These science specialists have qualifications in such various fields as anatomy, anthropology, anthropometrics, archaeology, biomechanics, biometrics, biology, dermatoglyphics, dermatology, ecology, ethnology, hominology, mammalogy, paleoanthropology, paleoecology, paleoethnology, primatology, wildlife ecology, zoology and many other fields of science as well as science related disciplines.

In the past few years the number of scientifically minded sasquatch research organizations has increased considerably, with regional based groups in just about every Province, Territory and States in North America and many other countries around the world. A number of those organizations and groups have the advantage of having well-known and respected members of the scientific community as active members.

Eventually, as more and more evidence comes to light, as present DNA evidence is recognized and accepted, the scientific community will have no other choice but to officially recognize sasquatch as a species of hominid. By the term *Hominid* I refer to members of the biological family **Hominidae**, which includes extinct and extant *Homo sapiens sapiens*, us human, along with chimpanzees, gorillas and

orang-utans. Certain morphological characteristics are still used to advance the idea that *Hominid* or *Homonid* should only denote human and human ancestors, namely bipedal entities with large brains, trunkal erectness, rotary chewing as well as face and jaw reduction.

These points of departure between *Homo sapiens s.* and the other great apes are important, but according to genetically based taxonomic classification they are not enough to divide us into separate families. Genetics rather than morphology are more widely accepted as the main standard. Nowadays, many modern scientists and anthropologists prefer the term *Hominid* to mean human and their direct and near direct bipedal ancestors and present day *brothers* such as sasquatch. In this manual I present sasquatch under the basic theory that this large bipedal hirsute hominid is a flesh and blood entity. I am totally confident and satisfied as to its existence and use that confidence as the basic foundation for the content of this how-to type of manual.

This Sasquatch Research Manual is educational in nature, it is meant as a tool for those people who are serious about conducting ethical and common sense based research on the subject of sasquatch, those who are serious about arriving at some conclusions concerning the many activities signs often stated as possibly having been made by sasquatch, either on purpose or by accident. I will not provide new evidence, I will not proclaim to know where it came from nor how it got here. I will not argue its biology or its physiology, nor will I be providing reasons for supporting my flesh and blood theory, that will come in my next book.

The content of this manual is based on the thousands of persistent sighting reports of this unclassified species, numerous reports of strange vocalisations, hundreds of large human like footprints found at many locations, far distanced from each other, many of which have been photographed, measured, analysed and from which casts have been made for further study and many strange unexplained short term odour reports. I have personally experienced a number of these occurrences.

I have used the basic work of many well-known scientists, along with my own research results in this manual, which I present in a clear, plain and understandable language. This manual is for everyone, young and old, experienced and non-experienced, serious researchers and would-be researchers alike.

What I am providing in this manual are specific information that will assist you in recognizing possible sasquatch related activity signs, tricks that will assist you in deciding if some of those possible activity signs are real, faked, hoaxed, a simple act of nature or made by animals.

I will describe various types of field expeditions that should be used in conducting organized field research. I will provide information on how to plan these field expeditions and directions on how to write field expedition instructions. I will teach how to record and how to report what has been observed. I will provide basic education about the chain of custody, how to collect specimens and evidence, how to control them, transport them and keep track of them.

I will explain methods and basic techniques used for measuring and casting various footprints, tracks and handprints. I will explain the techniques involved in gathering and marking specimens and evidence. I will make suggestions as to the type of gear and equipment you should carry in the field, not only to do the job right, but also to ensure your own safety and security. I will provide suggestions about various types of experiments you should conduct in order to increase your general knowledge on the subject and recommendations as to other books, manuals, papers and essays to read.

In this manual I have used selected parts of published works of well-known researchers, such as Grover Krantz, 1931-2002, Jeff Meldrum and Henner Fahrenbach, mostly to show how they have made related measurements and other calculations that we all can use. These selected parts are recognized as having been written by these gentlemen.

As animal do and as human do, sasquatch will leave some activity signs behind, either by accident or on purpose, as indication of their passage. These activity signs are usually hard to find and harder yet to investigate, but activity signs nonetheless. This how-to manual will provide you with some guidance to assist you in conducting practical, knowledgeable and serious field research and investigations with the ultimate objective of eventually arriving at some educated and scientifically minded thoughtful conclusions.

In so doing, I urge you to conduct all research and investigations in an ethical manner, keep an open mind, look at all possible options, be inquisitive, be skeptical, readily accept the point of views of other people and their opinions, do not reach conclusions that cannot be proven and most of all be honest.

Enjoy the tread, absorb the knowledge and carry the manual with you at all times. You never know when it will become handy, when you will be faced with a significant occurrence, when an interesting sign will come your way and you will wonder . . .

**Could this possibly be a sasquatch activity sign . . .**

Red Grossinger  
Whitehorse, Yukon Canada

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 3:35 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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**Chapter 1**

**CONDUCTING ETHICAL RESEARCH**

*The trait of honesty is the most important factor in sasquatch research. Red Grossinger*

Sasquatch research is not recognized as a profession in the scientific sense, but it is an actual occupation in the real world. It is factual as there are many people from just about every aspect of life, every background and occupations conducting sasquatch research of some sort on a regular basis. Some are actually constantly occupied in this endeavour, to them it is more than a full time occupation it is a passion, a total life dedication.

And there are the pranksters, the jokers and the hoaxers, those taking advantage of this recent phenomenon to make a quick buck, to seek a moment of shameful fame or have a good laugh at the expense of a poor soul. We describe a hoax as an act intended to deceive, it is usually a fraud purposely committed to achieve monetary gain. Two basic kinds of hoaxes would come to light in the field of sasquatch research. One is someone who produces a photograph or a video claiming that what is shown is actually sasquatch. Those are usually fairly easy to debunk when you spent enough time doing in depth analyses of the photos or videos. The other kind is a person who stages fake events, occurrences, sightings or other activity signs. For example they would make false footprints in areas well used by hikers, campers or other people who enjoy the outdoors, with the hope that someone will notice the fake footprints and contact the media, thus starting a publicity stunt.

Here are two examples:

**First case:** Ray Wallace was the owner of a road construction company in California. In 1958 he was constructing a road in Northern California where, on many occasions, thieves and vandals would steal and destroy part of his construction gear. As a way to scare them he used large wooden feet, about 16 inches, 40.64cm long, that he had made himself to impress large footprints in the soft soil around his equipment. That ruse worked well, so well though that soon an employee mentioned it to the media and the frenzy was on. Actually, the US journalistic term BIGFOOT came from that very incident. Later Wallace admitted his hoax, but always insisted that he did so not for monetary gains, nor self-benefits, but to simply protect his gear. In this case the media was more the hoaxer than Wallace was.

**Second case:** August of 2008, Matthew Whiton and Rick Dyer, two of Georgia good old boys decided to hoax a Bigfoot event in order to make some money. They acquired a costume depicting a sasquatch, put it in a freezer, filed it with animal guts then contacted a well-known American bigfoot promoter, self-appointed bigfoot hunter Tom Biscardi who on Friday 15 August 2008 held a news conference in Palo Alto, CA where he passed some photographs around to attending journalists claiming that what they were looking at were actual photographs of a dead frozen sasquatch and the scam was on.

Reportedly they made money by convincing people to view their dead, frozen sasquatch by connecting to a pay-per-view internet linked video where viewers could spy on the so-called dead frozen sasquatch. That was a purposely well planned hoax and they reportedly made a few thousand dollars from the curious and naive people before the bubble of lies broke. One lost his job as a deputy sheriff, the other had no job to lose and the promoter stated that he would sue.

With the advent of You Tube barely a week goes by without some jerk claiming to have sasquatch on camera. The vast majority of which, if not all, are absolutely fake.

The result of this hoaxing is that serious honest sasquatch researchers have difficulties being taken seriously. In such a field of complex involvements it is inevitable that misidentifications, misunderstandings and conflicts will arise, just a plain fact of life, but hoaxes must not be tolerated for any reasons. Those conducting sasquatch related field research and investigations must make a commitment to total integrity. To have integrity is to make an unconditional commitment of conducting sasquatch research while being totally responsible and accountable for all actions taken.

Accordingly, being a person of integrity calls for honesty, the total avoidance of deception, the avoidance of assumption, the avoidance of misrepresenting findings, the avoidance of fabricating would-be evidence and complete adherence to high ethical standards at all times. Integrity insists that your actions be consistent with scientifically acceptable operating procedures and protocols. It specifically requires transparency in actions, in speaking and acting with honesty and candour.

Sasquatch researchers have moral obligations to integrity, as do members of any other groups, be it professional groups, specific occupational groups and associations, family, religious, social, community and political associations. By the very reason of the research being conducted, sasquatch researchers also have ethical obligations to the society at large, to the *Homo sapiens s.* species as well as to the yet unclassified *sasquatch hominid* species.

Generally sasquatch research does not have the same set of principles as other research disciplines related to researching certain species do. The exception being those serious sasquatch research organizations that have taken the time to develop specific and scientifically based standard operating procedures and protocols for the ethical conduct of sasquatch field research and investigations and insist that their members use those techniques and procedures at all times.

No code of ethics nor code of conduct, no procedures nor protocols, regardless of how well written, can anticipate every circumstances that researchers will face. Therefore, the sasquatch researcher must be willing to make carefully considered ethical choice, be prepared to state the facts, and if need be to form a theory without firm evidence on a matter where nothing else may fit, BUT clearly state that it is a theory.

Sasquatch researchers must be alert of the danger of compromising their research work ethics as a condition to obtaining research funding.

You also must understand that the development of certain research and the resulting acquisition of specific knowledge will lead to changes that will either positively or negatively affect the society at large. No one knows for sure what the reaction of humans will be when the existence of sasquatch will eventually be proven and accepted by the scientific community. We must respect the well-being of the *Homo sapiens s.* species as well as that of the *sasquatch Hominid* species. We must work for the long term conservation of all acquired knowledge, the preservation of fossils, track casts, hair samples, tissues samples and all other evidence and specimens and the safekeeping of all related historical records for the future. We have a duty NOT to ignore reports of encounters and occurrences before investigating them properly, to do so would be unscientific and against all scientific principles. It is also our responsibility to make all data, samples and evidence available for bona fide scientific studies.

The truth is that some people have committed fraud, staged hoaxes, staged false occurrences and false encounters, made false reports and plainly lie to whomever will listen to them for a few shameful moments of fame or a few measly dollars. Some people are actually conducting field excursions where, while participants are paying to attend, events are being staged and faked, yet being told that those events are actual.

The **never do list** includes; making assumptions, presumptions, conjectures, speculation, false claims or supposing something based on incomplete information or falsification.

The serious honest sasquatch researcher must make a pledge to conduct all research and investigation in an ethical and honest manner at all time.

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 4:11 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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## CHAPTER 2

### SASQUATCH ACTIVITY SIGNS

*It is said that only ghosts can move about without leaving traces . . . Red Grossinger*

When an entity moves along, walks, ambulates, crawls, jumps, runs, swims or whatever, that entity, be it an animal or a human being or the *hirsute bipedal hominid sasquatch*, will leave some sort of activity signs behind, either by accident or on purpose. Activity signs such as broken branches, foot impressions left on the soil, short term odour, loud vocals and that sort of thing.

The emphasis of this chapter is possible sasquatch activity signs, activity signs that are not normal occurrences caused by an act of nature, such as high wind events, heavy rain falls, heavy snow events, floods and similar water events, earth quakes, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, wildfires, etc . . . as well as sign of human or animal activities.

Some people tend to see activity signs wherever and whenever they are no longer in their usual day to day familiar environment. Whenever they are in the bush for example or in a park, in the forest, out hiking or when camping, while others seldom, if ever, notice anything that may be out of the ordinary. The reason for that may be due to a lack of bush knowledge, lack of environmental awareness, lack of acuity to non-familiar surroundings, but in my view it is probably because they do not understand what they may be looking for. Not knowing what these activity signs really are.

Very few people have actually observed sasquatch making an activity sign. In 1967 Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin did come across a female sasquatch and filmed her activity, walking upon a dry creek bed which therefore resulted in leaving footprints behind as a mark of her passage. Through the years many other reports of similar sightings have come to light, but most did not produce the clear footprints that this specific encounter did.

A number of these footprints were casted and analysed, resulting in specific data from both a sighting and tracks left by the same subject of the sighting.

Since we accept these footprints as sasquatch activity signs we now have to search for other types of activity signs that sasquatch would leave behind; I present a list of activity signs that have generally been acknowledge as possibly having been made by sasquatch, but **not necessarily proven in each case.**

#### **Tracks, Footprints and Foot Impressions:**

The soil impressions left behind by a foot as a result of applying pressure onto that certain piece of ground by the action of ambulating, either by walking or running. When referring to a sasquatch activity sign the foot footprint is much larger in length, in width and in depth than a very large human being foot track. More details will be found in Chapter Five; Investigating Footprints.

The **Clear Footprint**; is large and long, clearly human-like in shape, with discernible human-like toes and clearly impressed in the ground.

The **Probable Footprint**; is large and long, human-like in shape but the toes are not as clearly discernible although their shape is visible.

The **Foot Impression**; is large and long, sort of human-like in shape but only as a vague and not clearly discernible foot impression and without clearly define toes.

**Hand, Finger, Palm and Knuckle Prints and Impressions:** The traces left behind by hands, fingers, palms and knuckles either on the ground or on flat surfaces.

#### **Tree Related Signs:**

**Broken and Twisted Trees:** At a height usually taller than the extended reach of a tall human being, often around 10 feet, 305cm, above ground, broken or twisted in an unnatural fashion and clearly not caused by a wind event.

**Tree Markers:** Several small trees broken at shoulder height and generally pointing in the same direction. Some others often found along a game trail and at an elevated height higher than the reach of a tall human being. Two or three large trees, often of a different types, that have been transported from one location to another and placed at an elevated height, amongst trees of another type, as if to mark a route or direction. Clearly not caused by a wind event nor having been eaten by moose or other animals.

**Stick Signs:** A number of small twigs, small branches or small sticks placed on the ground in a variety of fashions, reported to have been noticed on game trails. This possible activity sign can easily be hoaxed and faked, especially around well-used hiking trails and around campgrounds.

**Weaving and Entwining of Branches:** As in some sort of decoration, reported to have been noticed mostly on game trails. Again this could be hoaxed and faked if located on hiking trails and around campgrounds.

**Tree Debarking, Bite and Scratch Marks:** Unusual debarking of trees have been reported along game-trails, away from human activities, in a fashion similar as to the action peeling a banana, up and down the side of a pine or spruce tree, starting at a height of some 10 feet, 305cm, at times with visible nail marks. This would indicate obvious finger grasping dexterity and strength as well as arm dexterity for

conducting the upward peeling action.

It is very difficult to differentiate a nail mark from an animal scratch mark or claw mark, generally the claw mark would be deeper and leave a sharp deep impression into the bark while the nail mark would not be as deep nor as clear. The source of the debarking would be usually from a bite mark which would clearly be visible.

Remember that animals do eat a variety of branches, tree barks, leaves, lichens, moss, plants and grasses and will leave bite marks as a result.

**Nests, Shelters and Bedding Formations:** Reported to have been found in semi protected areas under rocky formations, rocky overhangs, large tree overhangs and caves. These would be used for hiding as well as for protection from the elements. If used by sasquatch large footprints and foot impressions would be visible nearby. These could easily be confused for human survival type of shelters made specifically for protection against the elements.

**Unnatural Tree Structures and Formations:** Such as tepee-like structures of various size, dome-like structures, piles of branches for no obvious reason and the use of a type of tree that is not found in the same immediate location. If used by sasquatch large footprints and foot impressions would be visible nearby. Again these could easily be confused for human survival type of shelters made specifically for protection against the elements.

**Clapping and Banging of Trees and Rocks:** In a rhythmic fashion, as if trying to send some sort of message or as a way to communicate, sharp dedicated banging of two pieces of wood, one against the other. I have personally experienced these events in Northern BC and in the Yukon, alone and with other sasquatch researchers. Not to be confused with the wind action of banging trees together which often result in a swishing type of sound rather than the clear definitive controlled banging. As for the banging of rocks together, which I have not experienced, nothing in nature would force rocks to bang together. This action requires arms and fingers dexterity and strength.

**Feeling of Uneasiness:** Often experienced by hunters and hikers, the feeling of being watched, of being in the wrong place at the wrong time, where you are obviously not wanted. Hairs would stand up on the back of your neck and arms with a feeling of apprehension, often with the intense feeling that you must leave the area for no obvious reason. I have experienced that feeling on many occasions while doing research in the wilds of the Yukon

**Food Remains:** Remains of food such as carrots, apples, corn, mushrooms, bread, cookies, and that sort of things found in location where there are no regular human activities, yet close enough to human habitations or campgrounds, but still in the forest. I have found such items in the wilds of the Yukon and still trying to figure out how it got there. Keep in mind that birds and squirrels will carry such items for quite a distance, if light and small enough, but usually they carry those for only for a relatively short distance to an eating area, a nest or a hiding place. But would certainly not be carrying food for a distance of over a kilometer from any human activities.

**Food Disappearance:** Food from farms, gardens, campsites, fishing camps and cabins disappearing on regular basis, often picked directly from the ground, thus showing finger dexterity, with often something left behind as if in exchange. This could be the result of theft or could be that the food items are being taken away by animals.

**Animals and Pet Related Activities:** Pets and small farm animals disappearing overnight, would often involve the opening of cages, showing finger dexterity. Animal kills where only certain parts are removed, such as liver, kidney or heart, with visible skin tearing. Would not be carnivores as they would take the entire body.

Pets would be showing very unusual behaviours and acting strangely for no obvious reason. No longer responding to commands, whining, sitting at the feet of the owners, acting scared and frightened as if trying to hide from something and refusing to enter the bush.

**Scats:** Overly large amount of scats that are not from any known animal and randomly found.

**Unexplained Opening of Gates, Cages, Doors and Outdoor Freezers:** Mostly noticed by farmers and vacation cabins owners, when one knows for a fact that such had been previously secured. This action would show arms and fingers dexterity with a certain amount of intelligence.

**Sounds of Footsteps:** This would be often experienced by hunters and hikers. The sound of heavy, soft and deliberate bipedal walking, often following the person at a distance, from one side of trail or the other, at an unspecific distance but close enough to be heard and would stop when the walker stops. These sounds would be accompanied with a feeling of uneasiness at times.

**Objects Being Thrown:** Often while camping, fishing, hunting, hiking and simply sitting at one spot. Rocks and pieces of wood would be thrown in your direction, at cabins, at trailers or at tents, as if showing territorial ownerships. Branches and wood debris could easily be carried by high winds but not rocks or other heavy objects.

**Unusual Placement of Things:** Such as rocks placed on dead trees laying on the ground, rocks at odd unnatural angles, rocks in a creek standing on edge and that sort of stuff.

**Odours and Short Term Smells:** A distinctive unpleasant very nauseating short term odour or smell occurring for no apparent reason. I experienced such event in 2003 while fishing, I would describe that short term odour as a mix of rotten eggs with the content of a dirty baby diaper, pig manure and dog excrements. A smell strong enough and to such degree that it makes your eyes watered. I investigated the shore line and an area of over 300 meters searching for a probable source for that event but nothing out of the ordinary was found, during the event in question there was no wind whatsoever and the area was dead calm, not even any sounds of birds or other small animals.

Other descriptions of such short term odour events include a musky wet smell, putrid burning flesh smell, rotten flesh smell, the smell of methane gas and the smell of urine remains. Animals are known to roll onto excrement from other animals and carrying that smell with them. The natural release of methane gas does occur and some wild food, such as wild onions and wild garlic do have a high sulphuric content which could be detected at a short range. Therefore sasquatch researchers should not claim that every strange short term smell and odour occurrence is emitted by sasquatch, check out other possibilities first.

**Sudden Complete Quietness:** All of sudden and for no explainable reasons all becomes dead quiet, no wind, no birds chirping or flying about, all the squirrels and other small animals are gone or not moving, often accompanied with a feeling of uneasiness and hirsute erectness. This event would often occur just before or with a short term odour occurrence.

**Shadows and Movements:** Would reportedly occur when you are sitting by a campfire during the late evening, large shadows moving in swift coordinated movements, usually observed by the limits of your vision, at the corner of your eyes, sometimes including the sound of soft footsteps along with a strong feeling of uneasiness. Now this could easily be confused with the swishing movements of trees and branches during wind activities.

**Unusual Rock Piles:** Would appear overnight, a number of rocks would be move from another location for no understandable reasons. Some researchers have concluded that the maker of the rock piles was moving rocks around looking for rodents.

**Unusual Debris Piles:** Would appear overnight, stuff moved from one location to another for no understandable reasons.

**Shaking of Vehicles;** Campers, trailers, cars and pickup trucks being shaken during the night, not caused by high wind event.

**Hair Weaving on Farm Animals:** Reported to have occurred on horses and cattle.

**Hair, Skin, Flesh and Blood Samples:** Found usually on fences, trees and branches. If noticed gather as explained in Chapter Eight and get a DNA extract. **DO NOT** jump to conclusion.

**Vocals and Calls:** Very few people have reported observing sasquatch actually emitting vocals, although many have reported strange vocals that may have been emitted by sasquatch. You would be surprised by the various vocals emitted by a coyote for example, as well as those from various birds and other animals which may well confuse you. My suggestion is to acquire a good working knowledge of which animals roam around your research area and what vocals they are to emit. I present the following examples, taken from various reports of occurrences as a brief explanation of what vocals may be.

**The Woops:** Repetitive high pitched calls similar to a woop sound, at a high volume usually repeated two to four times. I have heard many of these sounds in Northern BC in response to some of my wood knockings. One call clearly had a hard g sound as in **gwooop**.

**The Shouts:** I would describe these as two or three high pitched shouts most intense at the beginning and then gradually fading away.

**The Sharp Calls:** Short and sharp calls with a high pitched note being followed by a lower pitched one.

**The Whining Calls:** Soft high pitched low volume whines with a gentle sound.

**The Anxiety Calls:** Described as a blood curdling scream at a high pitch and high volume.

**The Human Calls:** Reported to be almost like a high volume human scream.

**The Shrieks:** Described as a single-tone sharp and powerful scream. This could be a territorial threat call. This type was reported to me by two Yukon First Nation People coming upon the crest of a hill in a dense forested area on their way to a lake.

**The Roars:** Reported to be a deep and powerful high toned roar.

Many other reports have mentioned that a form of communication was attempted by the use of grunts, yells, gibberish, whistles, screeches, snarling growls, moaning, soft roars, huffing, high shrills, chattering, imitations, mimicking and responding to a human call with a very similar call. In some occurrences a form of language was heard being used by what was thought to be sasquatch. Some BC First Nation Peoples are convinced that sasquatch speaks what they call an Indian language amongst themselves.

Many web sites present various vocal recordings, some of animals and some thought to be from sasquatch, although to my knowledge none of those have been proven. I would strongly recommend that you study the vocals of animals in your region and be very skeptical of what is being reported.

Having presented this information I should remind you that you must never jump to conclusion each time you notice something out of the ordinary, you must not conclude that everything observed or heard is an actual sasquatch activity sign.

You must look at how these activity signs may fit in the natural ways of life. You must look at all possibilities, then having determined what is natural and what is not, what is man-made and what is not, what is made by animals and what is not, rejecting what is natural then you could conclude that the obviously non-natural and unusual activity signs have been made by something other than a natural source, a human source or an animal source.

If you are serious about sasquatch research and investigations, if you are serious about determining what could be sasquatch related activity signs, you must then become totally aware of your immediate surroundings. Awareness means having detailed and intimate familiarity with your own backyard, the area you have chosen to conduct your sasquatch research and investigations, you must become intimate with the land where your research is being conducted.

You must know what animals live on the land, what activities are taking place, which animals migrate through and at what period of time, in which directions are they moving, where are they going, when are they mating, where are they giving birth and where are they sleeping. You must understand the effects of the winds, direction, velocity, where and when tree breaks have occurred, and who else uses your research territory.

This intimacy with the land will result in you being able to detect most changes that occurs and be able to judge if something is out of the ordinary. Only then could those possible activity signs be determined to having been done by nature, by human, by animal or by another source, either by accident or on purpose.

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 4:25 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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### CHAPTER 3 THE PROBLEM OF MISIDENTIFICATION

*Things are not always what they seems to be . . . observe and do not be fooled . . . Red Grossinger*

As we well know, the sasquatch phenomenon has many critics, skeptics and people with closed mind that would have you believe, or anyone for that matter, that all sighting reports are cases of misidentifications. According to them the witness has simply mistook a bear, an ape or some monkey for sasquatch and that the witness suffers from an over-active imagination.

Misidentification does obviously occur, mostly by people who have no idea what bears looks like, let alone apes or monkeys. Simply because they do not know what they have observed and whatever it was **must** be explained by something common and well-known to them.

The human mind does not easily accept something that is not immediately recognized and this will fog the usual thinking process, resulting with the mind accepting something that is more commonly known.

Living up in the Yukon I know for a fact that there are no apes or monkeys in our forests and amongst our majestic mountains, except maybe in some zoos further south. But we do have many bears; Blacks, Browns, Grizzlies, Kodiaks, Polar, Spirits and as recently catalogued; a second generation of a Polar-Grizzly bear. And they do share the land of the PNW with sasquatch.

Bears do look somewhat similar to other bears, within a certain limit as each is of various sizes and various colours even amongst their own species. They live in the same general environment, although the Polar bears mostly lives above the Arctic Circle, while others do not.

Bears do stand on two legs, for short period of time, to look at something, to look over something and to make themselves look bigger to an intruder. They are quadruped, they ambulate on four legs but for short periods of time they may ambulate on two legs.

A recent video has surfaced where a three legged female black bear is observed ambulating on her two hind legs, its right front leg having been amputated, probably as a result of being caught in a leg trap. The walking distance is short and awkward, but nonetheless she was walking on two legs.

To better make my point, let me describe the bears found in the PNW.

**Black Bears:** *Ursulus americanus*. They are the most common species of bears in the PNW with 16 sub-species and coloured in various shades of black and brown. In North America they are located from Alaska through all Provinces, States and Territories all the way down to Mexico. Their height on four legs would be from 2.5 to 3 feet, 61 to 92 cm, on two legs they will stand at up to 7 feet, 213 cm. Females weigh some 90 to 400 lbs, 41 to 181 kg while the male hit 360 to 620 lbs, 163 to 281 kg.

**Polar Bears:** *Ursulus maritimus*. Projecting various shades of white, in North America they are found in Alaska, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and the Territory of Nunavut. In the rest of the world they would be found above the Arctic Circle. They are the largest of all bears along with the Kodiaks. Their height on four legs averages 2.5 to 3 feet, 61 to 92 cm. On two legs they stand at some 10 feet, 3 m. Females would weigh some 330 to 550 lbs, 150 to 250 kg, while the males would reach some 770 to 1,500 lbs, 350 to 680 kg. The biggest Polar Bear killed was 2,200 lbs, 998 kg.

**Grizzly Bears:** *Ursulus arctos horribilis*, Shows various shades of brown, they are found from northern CA to AK, YT and NWT in the PNW. Height on four legs is around 3.5 feet, 107 cm and they stand at about 6.5 feet, 198 cm on average, although some are much taller. Males tip the scale at about 300 to 1,000 lbs, 136 to 454 kg with the females weighing about 40% less.

**Brown Bears:** *Ursulus arctos*. Comprising some 11 sub-species, they are found in AB, BC, YT and AK with some in Eurasia. On four legs they stand at 4 to 4.5 feet, 122 to 137 cm, while on two legs they would reach 10 feet, 3 m. Males weigh about 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, 500 to 680 kg with the females at about 75% of that weight.

**Kodiak Bears:** *Ursulus arctos middendoriffic*. This is actually a sub-species of the Brown Bear found almost exclusively amongst the Kodiak Archipelago, thus the name and at some location in south and central Alaska. The colour has various shade of brown. On four legs they stand at 3.5 to 4.5 feet, 107 to 137 cm, up to 10 feet, 3 m, on two legs. Males would weigh some 800 to 1,400 lbs, 363 to 635 kg, with the females at about 75% of that weight.

**Spirit Bears:** *Ursulus americanus kermodic*. A sub-species of the Black Bear, with the same physical characteristics except that their colour shows various shades of white. Their home is along the Pacific Coast in central and northern BC.

Interestingly, archaeologists have concluded that a sub-species of the *Ursulus arctos* species, commonly known as Brown Bears, came across the then dried Bering Sea, during the last ice age over the piece of land known as Beringia, portions of which are now recognized as Alaska and Yukon. This migration would have started some 20,000 years ago over a period of time of some 200 years.

Considering the calculated size of *Patty*, the female sasquatch filmed by Roger Patterson in 1967, which filmed evidence and casted footprints have been measured and analysed by many well-known and respected scientists; in every single physical aspect the muscularity and overall body mass of sasquatch is visibly much larger, much bulkier and much bigger than any species of bears found in PNW.

This extraordinary bulkiness presented by sasquatch would immediately jump to your attention and ease your mind of any doubt.

We, you and I, are part of a species in the homo genus of bipedal primates in *Homonidea*, the great ape family called *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Anatomically, we have been around for some 200,000 years or so, reaching behavioural modernity around 50,000 years ago. We have highly developed brains capable of reasoning, we use a variety of languages to communicate and we have introspection and problem solving skills. Our body erectness and bipedalism abilities have freed our hands to handle tools. Our self-awareness, rationality and sapiency are the factors defining us as *Homo sapiens s.* or human being.

Through our evolution we have created social structures with animal-like territorial competition and protection of food sources. Social interaction between various homo groups resulted in social norms, rituals and human values, now generally guiding our everyday lives.



We are bipedal as sasquatch is, we use our arms and fingers as sasquatch does, we ambulate, we think, we make judgements but we are by all accounts much smaller and less bulkier than sasquatch is.

In the two following pages I present a sketch of a Grizzly Bear, *Ursulus arctos horribilis*, and one of a sasquatch with the recognizable features and characteristics of each.

NOTES:

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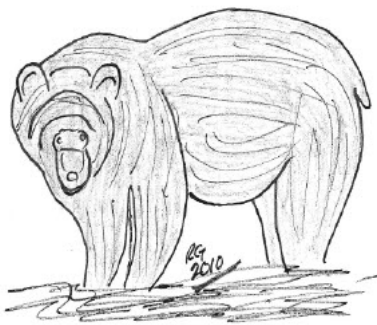
### RECOGNIZABLE FEATURES OF A BEAR

*Head*  
Generally rounded with somewhat of a concave face, a prominent muzzle, prominent rounded and highly visible ears with a prominent rounded large neck.

*SHOULDERS*  
Hardly noticeable with a prominent sloping hunched back.

*BODY*  
A prominently large and rounded belly without a visible waist.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-19-26 PM.jpg [ 27.6 KiB | Viewed 32 times ]

*LEGS*  
Short chubby hind legs with longer discernible front legs

### GENERAL RECOGNIZABLE FEATURES OF SASQUATCH

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-19-56 PM.jpg [ 22.51 KiB | Viewed 32 times ]

Extraordinary Bulkiness  
Extraordinary Overall Muscularity  
Wide Powerful Shoulders  
Human-like Head  
Long Head Hairs  
Ears Covered by Head Hairs  
Hardly Visible Short Huge Neck

Visibly Bulky Powerful Chest  
Prominent Heavy Muscular Trunk  
Discernible Large Waist  
Long Powerful Human-like Legs  
Visible Muscular Thighs  
Body Totally Covered in Hair  
Dark Skin Visible Around Nose and Eyes  
Visible Large Lips  
Ambulates Like Humans  
Bipedal

The sketch depicts the average sasquatch, being 7 feet 10 inches tall, 2.39 m and weighing some 650 lbs, 296 kg with footprints of 15.5 inches, 38.1 cm.

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 4:40 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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CHAPTER 4  
PLANNING FIELD EXPEDITIONS

*If you do not plan, how would you know what you are doing . . . and when you are done . . . Red Grossinger*

**An expedition is defined as a planned journey conducted for a particular purpose.**

In our case the particular purpose is the investigation of something that would make us believe that sasquatch may be related to an act, an event, an occurrence, a sighting or an encounter.

There are five basic types of expeditions, they are;

**The Reconnaissance Expedition**

This type of expedition would be conducted to examine or to survey a specific region or a specific area to locate, to find or to ascertain a strategic location for further use. Often this specific location will be later used as a Base Camp which other types of expeditions may be conducted from. This would be a short term expedition conducted over a weekend for example, a period of a day or two.

**The Observation Expedition**

This type of expedition is conducted to unobtrusively observe a certain area, a certain location for possible sasquatch activities. The observation is conducted from a static observation post under a cover of some sort, under the pretense of doing something else entirely, like fishing, camping, etc . . . this type of expedition would usually be a week or longer in location. The longer in location the better for positive results actually. This type of expedition could easily change if a sighting is made for example to that of investigating the sighting or gathering evidence.

**The Investigative Expedition**

This type of expedition is conducted in response to a report of an encounter or an occurrence. The encounter would be the report of a sighting for example while the occurrence would be the discovery of footprints or other similar possible activity signs. The purpose of this type of expedition to investigate what has been reported, in location and would include the interviewing of all possible witnesses.

**The Evidence Search Expedition**

This type of expedition is conducted to specifically and systematically conduct a search for evidence or specimens; such as hair samples, skin tissues samples and such at the location of a reported occurrence or encounter. The purpose is to first locate and then collect any possible evidence and specimens in a systematic, methodical, coordinated and scientifically acceptable manner usually using the crime scene investigation technique.

**The Habituation Expedition**

This type of expedition would be conducted to purposely and physically make our presence known to any sasquatch that may be in an area with the hope that they will become habituated and used to our presence and possibly make an attempt to contact us in some fashion. The objective is to make sasquatch feel at ease with you being in a specific location for a long period of time. This could last a few months, it is time consuming and you must accordingly be prepared with a dependable support crew as there is a requirement for setting up a Field Camp and a separate Base Camp.

The habituation process is conducted at the Field Camp with one or two researchers, where previous sasquatch activities have been confirmed. The idea is to entice sasquatch to visit the camp and make an attempt to contact the researchers. The key operational factor would be a repetitive routine, getting up at the same time each day, doing camp chores at the same time each day, banging on rocks and trees at the same time each day, calling at the same time each day, the thought here is that a repetitive routine will foster a certain degree of inquisitiveness from sasquatch, who hopefully would be curious about all that activities and come out to investigate. Then foster a certain degree of trust with the hopeful result that sasquatch will somehow make contact or leave some signs.

The Base Camp would be set up a certain distance away, within radio communication range, manned by two other persons whose job is to keep in contact with the Field Camp and provide all required support, such as food, equipment, etc . . . they would follow a certain routine as well, for the same reasons and conduct any re-supply on a pre-arranged regular basis as well.

This type of expedition would be very boring but does present a real possibility of making contact with sasquatch. This is the exact type of expeditions used by many researchers for studying the habits of known animal species.

### **Basic Planning and Preparation**

*I always stated that time spent in planning and preparation is never wasted or lost.*

Regardless of what type of Field Expedition you are contemplating, which activity you wish to investigate, the reason why you wish to investigate an event, an occurrence or an encounter, proper planning and preparation is an absolute requirement before the conduct of any Field Expedition.

There are a number of points that first need clarification and must be answered before you start writing the Expedition Instructions. These would be;

What makes you believe that you should conduct a Field Expedition, what is the situation, what would be the purpose of the Field Expedition, what would be the mission, what would be the best type of Field Expedition to conduct in order to achieve the purpose, why is it the best type, where would it be conducted, how would it be conducted, who would be part of that Field Expedition, who will be in charge, what are the safety, security and control measures, how far would you have to travel to reach your destination, how much time would the Field Expedition require, how much time do you and your team have available, what are your time restrictions, when would the Field Expedition be conducted, what equipment would you need, what equipment do you now have, what do you have to acquire, what type and how much food and water would you need, where are you going to get it all, what type of replenishments would you require, how can you get it organized, what types of Field Camp and Base Camp do you need, where will they be set up, any back up camp sites, who will be in charge of each camp, what type of transportation do you need, what type of transportation do you have available, what more do you need and where are you going to get it, what is your budget, what is the weather forecast, what maps would you need, where would get those maps, what will be in your Expedition Instructions, with whom will you leave a copy of the Expedition Instructions, what exact emergency directives will be included in the Expedition Instructions, when would you expect that person to react according to your directives, how will that person react, who would that person be contacting, why, what is your back up plan, etc . . .

When contemplating these points and questions, more questions will most probably come to mind and all of them must be answered. Spend the time require to plan and prepare properly, your life and that of your team members may well depend on your proper preparation and planning, as well as what is not included.

Look at it as a military operation.

### **The Expedition Instructions**

This is basically a written plan of operation, which is the main element of conducting any Field Expedition, without such a plan you are simply moving blindly. To put it all together, without forgetting any details you will require a plan format, this is why the plan is written in an Expedition Instructions format, which is only a method to specify what is the purpose of the expedition and how it will be conducted. The Expedition Instructions involved five parts, as follow;

- **SITUATION**
- **MISSION**
- **EXECUTION**
- **COMMAND & CONTROL**
- **ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS**

#### **SITUATION**

A brief description of the situation, it describes exactly what is going on.

#### **MISSION**

Specifies exactly what the purpose, the objective and the aim of the expedition are.

#### **EXECUTION**

Describes exactly how the mission is to be achieved.

#### **COMMAND & CONTROL**

The COMMAND part states who is in charge. To successfully achieve the mission ONLY one person is in charge, called the Expedition Leader or the Team Leader. Other members may have different responsibilities which would be specifically described.

The CONTROL part relates to other specific duties and control procedures, such as radio instructions, meeting points, timings, coordination and that sort of things.

#### **ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS**

These two parts would cover all administrative and logistic details of the expedition, such as requirements for gear, equipment, fuel, water, food, transportation, replenishment, meal times and everything of the sort.

When preparing to write the Expedition Instructions you must first have all the answers to the list of questions and every point must be clear. You would now consider how they would fit in, in which sequence and with what amount of details. Your Expedition Instructions must be clear with no ambiguity whatsoever, write it in a plain understandable language, if you decide to use abbreviations make sure everyone will understand them.

The **Situation**, **Mission** and **Execution** parts of your Expedition Instructions should be as brief, but as complete and as specific as possible while the other parts must be as complete and as long as required. It is better to have more details than not enough, as long as

they are clear and to the point.

The length of the Expedition Instructions will depend on the type of Field Expedition being conducted. A Reconnaissance Expedition would require a much shorter Expedition Instructions than an Observation Expedition or a Habituation Expedition. Therefore you could write the Expedition Instructions for a Reconnaissance Expedition on a single piece of paper or two, while the Habituation Expedition would require the Expedition Instructions to be written on five or more pieces of paper.

By written I mean; WRITTEN ON PAPER with enough hard copies for all team members and one or two with the emergency response person.

Some Expedition Instructions, for the Habituation Expedition for example, due to the complexity of the task at hand could require the use of **Phases** as a way to break up the more intensive parts of the Execution portion of the Expedition Instructions.

In the following pages I present an example of Expedition Instructions for each of the five types of Field Expeditions. They refer to some actual Field Expeditions that I have already conducted or that will be conducted in the near future. Read them carefully and try to understand how every aspect of the instructions would fit with the other aspects.

Note: References to all locations have been replaced with XXXXXXXX so as not to provide confidential information.

## **START OF EXAMPLE EXPEDITION KENO GOLD**

### **SITUATION**

A double sighting of a male sasquatch with a pregnant female has been reported to have taken place close to Keno City, Yukon, in July 2008.

### **MISSION**

The Yukon Team will conduct a **Reconnaissance Expedition** with the objective of finding the location of the sighting, then finding an appropriate location from which to conduct an **Observation Expedition** at a later date.

### **EXECUTION**

The expedition will take place during the period of time of Sat 04 Jul 09 to Tue 07 Jul 09.

**Phase 1:** The Team will depart Whitehorse at 0800 hrs on Sat 04 Jul 09, with an overnight stay at Five Mile Lake, by Mayo, Yukon.

**Phase 2:** The Team will be in location at coordinates XXXXXXXX on Duncan Creek Road by 1100 hrs on Sun 05 Jul 09

**Phase 3:** The team will find the location of the sighting, then locate an appropriate Observation Post and finally will locate an appropriate location for a Base Camp by 1800 hrs on Sun 05 Jul 09.

**Phase 4:** The team will then set up a temporary Base Camp at that location and will conduct a complete reconnaissance of the area during the next two days.

**Phase 5:** The team will return to Whitehorse on Tue 07 Jul 09, timings at the discretion of the Team Leader.

### **COMMAND & CONTROL**

Red Grossinger will be the Team Leader. Team members Rose Davis and Darcy Grossinger will complete the team and will receive further instructions when in location. Radio frequency is 3.23, a radio check will be conducted before departure, on arrival in location and at every 30 mins while away from Base Camp. Darcy is responsible for radio control at Base Camp. Copy of the Expedition Instructions will remain with Findlay McRea in Whitehorse. Red will call Findlay on the cell phone on arrival at Five Mile Lake, then will figure out the cell phone range limits on the way to the sighting location. Contact will be made again upon coming back into cell phone range while returning on Tue 07 Jul 09. If no contact is made by 1500 hrs that day, the Mayo RCMP will be contacted and requested to find the Yukon Team.

### **ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS**

Topographical maps of the region at a scale of 1:50,000 will be carried by each team member along with Google Earth copies of the area.

The Regular and the Heavy Sasquatch Field Research Kits will be made available along with the Field Camping Kit and the Vehicle Kit. The Regular Sasquatch Field Research Kit will be carried when away from the Base Camp.

Red will make the following equipment available; Pickup Truck, Trailer, Boat & Motor and Moped. Each team member will carry a radio during the Expedition. Spares radios will be on the chargers in the trailer. Sufficient fuel and diesel will be carried. Cell phone will be kept on the charger in the trailer as well.

Enough food will be carried from Whitehorse for the entire expedition. The availability of food and fuel will be checked in Mayo and Keno in preparation for replenishment if necessary.

The Team will be ready to activate an Investigation Expedition or an Evidence Search Expedition upon discovery of possible evidence or possible sasquatch activity signs.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader  
Sat 29 Jun 09

**END OF EXAMPLE**

**START OF EXAMPLE**

## EXPEDITION SQUANGA PINE

### SITUATION

Numerous reports have been received concerning possible sasquatch related activities concentrated around the west shore of Squanga Lake.

### MISSION

The Yukon Team will conduct an **Observation Expedition** with the objective of observing and recording all possible sasquatch activity signs.

### EXECUTION

The expedition will take place during the period of time of Fri 07 May to Sun 16 May 10.

The expedition will be conducted under the pretence of participating in a camping and fishing trip. While in location the team will conduct their activities in such fashion yet will be alert to any possible sasquatch activity signs. These will be investigated and the team will be ready to switch their emphasis to collecting evidence.

**Phase 1:** The team will move from Whitehorse to Squanga Lake starting at 1300 hrs on Fri 07 May 10 and set up Base Camp on arrival to the YTG Campground at Squanga Lake, preferably at site #16.

**Phase 2:** Team A will move their camping gear to coordinate XXXXXXXXX and set up the Field Camp starting at 0900 hrs on Sat 08 May 10 while Team B will remain at Base Camp.

**Phase 3:** Upon arriving at the Field Camp site Team A will execute the mission until Sun 16 May 10 and be prepared to switch from observing to investigating and collecting as required.

**Phase 4:** Team A will move the Field Camp to the Base Camp starting at 1000 hrs on Sun 16 May 10 will Team B will start packing up at 1400 hrs. Phase 5: The Yukon Team will return to Whitehorse starting at 1700 hrs on Sun 16 May 10.

### COMMAND & CONTROL

Red Grossinger will be the Expedition Leader and Leadet of Team A and along with Rose Davis will be part of the Field Camp while Darcy Grossinger will be the Leader of Team B with Findlay McRea as his other team member.

Radio frequency is 3.23, a radio check will be conducted prior to departure and communication will be maintained between the two teams from then on. Spare radios will be on chargers at all times. Two cell phones will be kept at Base Camp and Team B will confirm the cell range on their way to Base Camp. Copy of the Expedition Instructions will remain with Marie Grossinger. Team A will carry two radios and will do a radio check with Team B at 0800 hrs, 1200 hrs, 1600 hrs and 2000 hrs daily. Team B will have two radios as well and will keep one radio on at all time. Team A can contact Team B at any time, day or night, for any reason and Team B will be prepared to respond to any emergencies as requested.

### ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTIC

Topographical maps of the Squanga Lake area at a scale of 1:50,000 will be carried by both Teams along with Google Earth photos of the same area.

The Regular Sasquatch Research Field Kit will be carried by each member, the Heavy Sasquatch Research Field Kit will be at the Field Camp along with a Camping Kit at each camp site and a Vehicle Kit will be with each vehicle. Red will make his Truck & Trailer available along with a Boat & Motor and Findlay will make his Truck and Camper along with a Boat & Motor available as well, with enough fuel for the expedition.

Enough food will be carried for the entire expedition, supplemented by fresh caught fish.

Both Teams will be ready to activate an Investigation Expedition and an Evidence Search Expedition as required.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader  
Fri 01 May 10

**END OF EXAMPLE**

**START OF EXAMPLE**  
**EXPEDITION JAKES TRACKS**

### SITUATION

Large human-like tracks have been reported to have been found at a highway rest stop some 2 km east of Jakes Corner, on the Alaska Highway on Sat 02 Aug 08.

### MISSION

The Yukon Team will conduct an Investigation Expedition to interview the reporter in location and investigate the report.

### EXECUTION

The expedition will be conducted on Sun 03 Aug 08. The Team will be in location by 0700 hrs to measure and make casts of the footprints. The reporter is schedule to meet the team around 1300 hrs when he will be returning to Whitehorse. The Team will return to Whitehorse whenever they have completed the mission.

**COMMAND & CONTROL**

The team will consist of Red Grossinger as Team Leader and Interviewer with Rose Davis as Observer and Equipment Handler. The team will be prepared to conduct an Evidence Search Expedition. Two radios will be carried on frequency 3.23. A copy of the Expedition Instructions will be left with Darcy Grossinger. Cell contact will be made on arrival and on departure.

**ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTIC**

Red will provide his Truck and both the Regular and Heavy Sasquatch Field Research Kits will be carried. Enough food will be carried for two meals.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader  
Sat 02 Aug 08

**END OF EXAMPLE**

**START OF EXAMPLE**

**EXPEDITION TATCHUN HAIRS**

**SITUATION**

Four hair samples were handed to the Yukon Team Leader on Wed 21 Oct 09, reported to have been collected around coordinate XXXXXXXX, just off a short trail leading to the lake from campsite #9. The first analyses would indicate the hair samples to be different from human hair as well as known animal hair.

**MISSION**

The Yukon Team will conduct an Evidence Search Expedition with the objective of finding and collecting more hair samples.

**EXECUTION**

The expedition will take place in the period of time of Fri 23 Oct 09 to Tue 28 Oct 09.

**Phase 1:** The Team will depart Whitehorse on Fri 24 Oct 09 by 0800 hrs driving directly to Tatchun Lake.

**Phase 2:** The Team will set up a Base Camp at or close to camp site #9 on arrival.

**Phase 3:** The Team will first locate the trail in question then mark it at 3 meters interval, on each side of the trail, in preparation for searching for evidence.

**Phase 4:** Working together, the team will conduct an evidence search using the crime scene investigation technique, specifically looking for hair as far as 2 meters off the trail. Hair samples found will be collected and marked in accordance with the proper techniques.

**Phase 5:** The Team will return to Whitehorse on Tue 28 Oct 09 departing at 1800 hrs.

**COMMAND & CONTROL**

The Team Leader will be Red Grossinger with Rose Davis and Darcy Grossinger being the other team members. Three radios will be carried on frequency 3.23. A copy of the Expedition Instructions will remain with Findlay McRea, with whom the team will make contact by cell phone on arrival at the expedition site, twice daily at 0800 hrs and 1800 hrs and just before departure.

**ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTIC**

One topographical map of the area at a scale of 1:50,000 will be carried along with Google Earth copy of the area.

Red will make his Truck and Trailer available, with enough fuel for the entire expedition.

The Regular and Heavy Sasquatch Research Kits will be carried along with the Camping and Vehicle Kits.

Enough food will be carried for the entire time of the expedition. Food and fuel resupply will be checked at Carmacks on the way to Tatchun Lake.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader  
Wed 21 Oct 09

**END OF EXAMPLE**

**START OF EXAMPLE**

**EXPEDITION FRENCH CONNECTION**

**SITUATION**

Possible sasquatch activities have been recently been reported. One was a vocalization around coordinate XXXXXXXX, in May 10, then an odour occurrence at coordinate XXXXXXXX in early Jun 10, then another odour occurrence at coordinate XXXXXXXXX in late Jun 10, all fairly close to each other on the north side of Frenchman Lake, Yukon.

**MISSION**

The Yukon Team will conduct a Habituation Expedition with the objective of habituating sasquatch to our presence into a specific area with the hope that contact may be made.

#### **EXECUTION**

The expedition will be conducted during the period of time of Fri 02 Jul 10 to Mon 06 Sep 10.

**Phase 1:** The team will depart Whitehorse at 1000 hrs on Fri 02 Jul 10 and move directly to Frenchman Lake setting a Base Camp at the YTG Campground upon arrival.

**Phase2:** Team A will move by boat to coordinate XXXXXXXX and set up the Field Camp, Team B will remain at the Base Camp.

**Phase 3:** Team A will execute the mission at the Field Camp until Sat 04 Sep 10.

**Phase 4:** Team A will move back to Base Camp by 1600 hrs on Sat 04 Sep 10.

**Phase 5:** The Team will return to Whitehorse on Mon 06 Sep 10.

#### **COMMAND & CONTROL**

Red Grossinger will be the Expedition Leader and Team A Leader while Darcy Grossinger will be Team B Leader. At this time two other members, Rose Davis and Lloyd Barteaux will be joining the team and other interested persons will be invited to join the expedition at a later date.

Radio frequency is 3.23, a radio check will be conducted just before departure and communication will be continuously maintained between the two teams. Once Team A moves to the Field Camp they will make daily contact at 0800, 1200, 1600 and 2000 hrs. Team B will keep one radio **on** at all time with two others on chargers.

Two cell phones will be carried and the Leader of Team B will confirm the cell range limits once outside of Carmacks. They will be kept on chargers as well when at Base camp.

A copy of the Expedition Instructions will be left with Marie Grossinger, cell phone contact will be made with Marie at 2000 hrs every second days starting on Sat 03 Jul 10, should cell phone contact not be made for two consecutive scheduled calls, Marie is to contact the Carmacks RCMP Detachment and ask them to check on the team at Frenchman Lake.

#### **STRATEGY**

The strategy is to make our presence known to sasquatch and foster trust to a degree that would encourage sasquatch to make its presence known and hopefully make contact with us in some fashion. To achieve this objective a routine will be maintained with the same camp activities taking place at just about the same times every day. A rifle and bear spray will be at the Field Camp but will be kept out of sight. Cameras will be kept out of sight as well, at least for the first ten days or so. Attempts should be made at sketching and the sketch pad should be left in the open, if weather permits, as a way to use the reported curious behaviour of sasquatch. After a week or so the Food Station will be set up, without the camera first and after another week or so the game camera will be installed.

Camp activities should include a daily canoe trip and some fishing, as well as gathering of wood, wood knocking during the early evening at the same time, rock knocking once or twice a week, calling in response to any call or other communication attempt. A medium size mirror will be installed in a prominent camp location, by the washing facilities, with the idea that if sasquatch visits the camp he will glance at the mirror. As well a shiny wash basin should be used, as an attractant along with bright coloured towels.

Clothes worn by the team members should be of neutral colours, brown, tan, khaki, green or camouflaged sort of colours.

Team B is encouraged to make daily reconnaissance trips, using the Moped and on foot, looking for any other possible sasquatch activity signs along the roads and trails leading around Frenchman Lake as well as boat trip for fishing, as long as they remain away from the Field Camp.

Out of the Yukon members of Sasquatch Canada will be invited and strongly encouraged to join the Yukon Team on this expedition and they will make contact with the Team B Leader upon arrival at the YTG Frenchman Lake Campground for briefing and further operational arrangements.

#### **ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTIC**

Two topographical maps of the area at a scale of 1:50,000 will be made available, one for the Field Camp and one for the Base Camp along with Google Earth photos of them area.

Red will make his Truck and Trailer available along with his Boat and Motor. Lloyd will have his vehicle as well, with another Boat and Motor. Enough fuel will be carried for these and replenishment will be made as required.

Originally enough food and fresh water will be taken for a week for both camps, the Field Camp will be replenished every Tuesday afternoon after Team B replenishes in Carmacks.

As it is planned that one member of Team A will be exchanged every Tuesday, the upcoming member from Team B will bring the food, fresh water, fresh radios and other required equipment to the Field Camp by boat and the outgoing member will return to Base Camp with the same boat carrying any garbage that has not been disposed of.

Fresh caught fish will supplement the daily food ration.

Any other logistical and operational requirements will be dealt with as required.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader  
Sun 28 Jun 10

END OF EXAMPLE

Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 7:01 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

CHAPTER 5  
INVESTIGATING FOOTPRINTS

*It ambulates . . . therefore it will leave foot impressions and footprints . . . Red Grossinger*

Footprints are perhaps the most important activity signs and the most easily found activity sign because they are highly visible, they are discernable, they are distinguishable, tangible and measurable. You can take photos of them, you can make casts of them and you can analyse them. Actually hundreds of casts have been taken of many footprints at many far apart locations around the world and the subsequent analyses have revealed a large amount of information about the individual track makers.

These North American Giant Track Makers have actually been named; ***Anthropoidiper Ameriborealis*** by the well-known scientist and sasquatch researcher Dr Jeff Meldrum.

Common sense will dictate that where there are tracks there may well be other activity signs. Therefore should you come across a large human-like footprint please proceed with the utmost of care or you risk destroying other possible activity signs, such as hair samples, bits of skin or flesh and broken trees or branches.

Should you be coming across what may be large human-like footprints; STOP and INVESTIGATE. First try to identify what kind of footprint or track you have in sight. If it is an animal track, try to identify the animal. If it is human-like try to judge the size, length and width. Try to see if toes are visible. If there is one footprint there may well be others, without moving try to locate others. Try to roughly calculate the distance between one and the other, from toes to toes or from heel to heel, that would be the distance of a step.

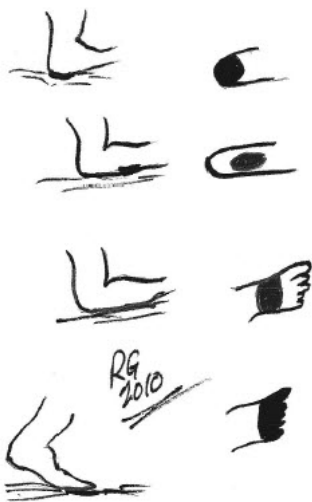
It has been calculated that a man of six feet 6 inches, 198 cm, would have a step of about 36 inches, 91.44 cm, so if the distance between each step is much longer you may well be looking at steps made by the North American Giant Track Maker, sasquatch in my books.

It has been determined that the average sasquatch foot length is 15.5 inches, 39.4 cm, that foot would require a size 24 boot. A 12 inches, 30.5 cm, foot length requires a size 14 boot. So this provides you with a good idea of what you can make out of a large human-like footprint that you may notice. Now if you notice only one footprint and it happens to be in the middle of a well-travelled hiking trail, on soft ground, I would look at it as being very suspicious as it may well be a hoax. You would usually be able to see more footprints on that type of soft ground. Do not be fooled by jokers and hoaxers.

A footprint is made as a result of walking on a piece of ground. To better understand how the footprint is made you have to understand how a foot works. The biomechanics of bipedalism, the action of walking on two legs, first involves the heel firmly landing on the ground, followed by the mid-foot strike occurring with the flattening of the arch to absorb the impact, thirdly the forefoot strike and finally the push-off to the next step.

The following sketch explains: Average human foot pressure in PSI and in KPA

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-27-42 PM.jpg [ 14.99 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

Heel Landing 46 320  
Mid-foot Strike 9 60  
Forefoot Strike 55 380  
Push-off 61 420



We would further categorise the action of walking as follow; One is said to have a **soft heel foot strike** when the foot movement shows a smooth gait pattern and some flattening of the arch, which will reduce the impact of the foot, resulting in less stress in the leg joints as high as them hip, this foot movement will produce a not so deep footprint. A foot movement with an efficient amount of flattening of the arch provides plenty of shock absorption and enough energy to have a powerful push-off would be called a **neutral foot strike** and is categorized as a regular footprint.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-28-49 PM.jpg [ 4.86 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

A foot movement that results in the arch flattening completely on the foot strike which causes the foot to invert will also force the ankle and the lower leg to twist and may well cause lower extremities injuries would be called a **promoted foot strike** and is categorized as a flat foot. Interestingly most sasquatch footprints would fit in this category.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-29-30 PM.jpg [ 4.94 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

A foot movement that is just the opposite of the promoted foot strike with high arches that do not flatten would be called a **supinated foot strike** which removes the shock absorption ability of the foot and usually lead to ankle problem.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-29-45 PM.jpg [ 5.51 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

Many details can be found when you take the time to analyse a footprint and a foot cast, it can be described as being one of the four above and could display past injuries, such as serious cuts.

I present two examples with such details;

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-29-57 PM.jpg [ 5.68 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

In this example you would immediately notice the small toe being slightly detached from the other, probably due to a past injury. Overall the foot does not display any visible abrasion, the heel is well-rounded, it appears to have a neutral foot strike with a well define mid-tarsal break and is shows a clear instep. The other toes are well aligned. The injured small toe is one specific characteristic making this footprint unique.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-30-29 PM.jpg [ 5.89 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

In the second example the characteristic jumping in front of your eyes would be the obvious cut being displayed on the heel, probably caused by a previous injury. Overall the footprint would indicate a promoted foot strike, sort of a flat foot, as the arch and instep are not quite evident, no prominent mid-tarsal break with what could be describe as over extended sole padding making the foot look wider, the big toe is more prominent being somewhat bigger than other big toes. The other toes are well aligned and of normal size.

Similar to a bear paw, the sasquatch underfoot skin would be coriaceous, showing a tough leathery texture. When such foot strike soft wet ground it would leave definitive compression ridges, impact ridges as well as tarsal beaks.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-31-28 PM.jpg [ 6.09 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

### Misidentification of tracks and footprints

Honest misidentification of tracks and footprints does happen, especially when mistaking the tracks of a large type of bear for a sasquatch footprint. That would be caused when the track of the hind paw of a bear partially cover the track of the front paw, especially the track portion which would have displayed the claw marks.

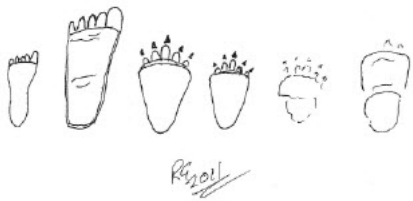
Looking at the sketch of various bear tracks, displayed below, you will note that the front part of the bear track is much wider than the heel and somewhat pointed.

The problem intensify when the overlapping hind tracks are note quite clear and are basically feint impressions. Also note that the large toe of a bear is actually its middle toe, unlike that of the human and sasquatch.

A number of serious sasquatch researchers have been fooled by this occurrence, more reason therefore to conduct good field analyses and looking at all possibilities before making any kind of judgements.

Left to right: *Homo sapiens s.*, *Sasquatch*, *Brown Bear*, *Grizzly Bear*, *partial front paw of a Grizzly bear* and *overlapping tracks of a Grizzly Bear*.

Attachment:

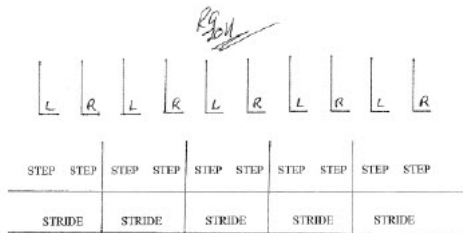


6-25-2012 2-33-15 PM.jpg [ 9.13 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

### The STEP and the STRIDE

It has been noted that confusion still exists between the terms **STEP** and **STRIDE**. How the confusion started is not known, but you must understand the difference and use the proper terms. **The STEP is the COMPLETE MOVEMENT OF ONE LEG, raising the one foot and placing it down at another spot, while ambulating. While the STRIDE is the COMPLETE MOVEMENT OF TWO LEGS, raising one foot and placing it forward then raising the other foot and placing it forward, as well while ambulating.**

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-33-41 PM.jpg [ 11.19 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

The average step length for a male is 31.1 inches, 79cm. For a female it is 25.98in, 66cm.

The average stride of a male is 62.2 inches, 158cm. for a female it is 51.96in, 132cm.

The number of steps per minute for both is 117 steps on average.

**ON LEVEL GROUND**, it will be shorter on uneven ground. **Measure your own step length on various types of grounds.**

Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 7:06 pm ]  
 Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

**CHAPTER 6  
 INVESTIGATING TREE BREAKS**

*Everything happens for a reason . . . so you simply must figure out the reason . . . Red Grossinger*

Other common activity signs often reported to having been made by sasquatch would be broken and twisted trees. These activity signs are often confused for what they are not rather than what actually they are. Trees do bend, twist and break as a result of strong wind events, heavy snowfalls, animals feeding on them and people causing them to break, twist and bend on purpose.

When you come upon such an activity sign your first action would be to decide how it happened. There would be four sources, an act of nature, an animal act, a human act or another source would have caused it. To help you in deciding you first must have a good look around the immediate area and see what other tree events have occurred, trees broken in similar fashion, trees twisted in similar ways, bend in similar directions, etc . . .

Observe the terrain, if it is open and prone to high winds, if are there other trees similarly broken in the immediate area, some of them be uprooted perhaps, then the chances are that you are looking at a natural occurrence, simply a strong wind event and nothing else. But if that tree is the only one broken amongst a large number of similar types and similar sizes, in the very same proximity then you must try to figure out the cause. If it was broken by a human being then there should be a reason, maybe it was blocking a trail or maybe it got broken to mark a trail. Whatever the reason there should be some indicative signs either on the tree or nearby.

Your next move would be to make an inspection to possibly find and collect hair samples that may be attached to the tree in question, a bit of skin, blood, etc . . . The arrows indicates where such samples may be found.

Attachment:



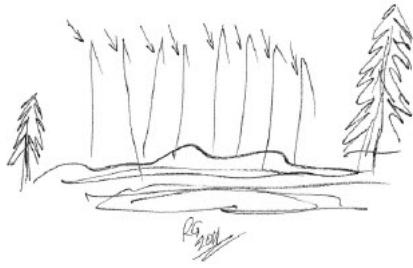
6-25-2012 2-35-25 PM.jpg [ 7.46 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

Amongst other visible tree activity signs, often confused for something else or missed altogether, would be the smaller sized trees, four or five in a row, bent and partially broken and all pointing in the same direction.

That would not be a wind event, as they are too small, human could have done it but there should be a visible reason, like marking a new trail. Then again animals may have done it, but to my experience moose, elks or caribou would eat the buds and leaves and actually cut the branches off, not bend them and point them in the same direction. As well, if they were eaten by these animals biting marks would be very prominent and hoof tracks would be visible on the ground around these plants.

Investigating these breaks for samples would be very time consuming, you need to investigate cautiously and with patience in order not to miss any evidence. Arrows points to where you would find hair, skin or blood samples.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-36-14 PM.jpg [ 14.65 KiB | Viewed 31 times ]

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 7:13 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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## CHAPTER 7 CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS

*Searching for the truth never ends . . . facts are the only things of value in our field of research . . . Red Grossinger*

**Investigating** is the process of inquiring into a matter through a set of procedures and protocols with the objective of interpreting the subject of the investigation.

The interview is one of those procedures. In our field of research we would conduct an investigative interview as a result of receiving a report of an occurrence or an encounter.

An **occurrence** is an instance when a situation arises or occurs. An event of special significance, the discovery of large human-like footprints for example, would be an occurrence.

An **encounter** is an unplanned and unexpected meeting. A sasquatch sighting for example, would be considered an encounter.

There are many ways of conducting investigative interviews and much has been written on the subject. I am presenting a method that I have used on many occasions and that I feel at ease with. Each researcher would want to formulate their own method. A method which they feel would provide them with the result being sought, that is to ascertain what has actually happened in order to formulate a complete and accurate image of the event.

The successful investigative interview contains three specific parts; the preparation, the interview and the evaluation.

### **The PREPARATION**

When a report is received you would first study the report, read it three or four times to become intimate with the content, get to know all the details reported. Verify the content for location, dates, timing, consistencies, inconsistencies and discrepancies within the report and try to get a feeling of what is being reported.

Then formulate a list of pertinent questions to clarify any points and questions you may have. Once you are pleased with your preparation call the reporter and set up an interview time and location. The investigative interview is best conducted where the event took place and in person.

Conducting the interview in person, face to face is the preferred way but there may be occasions when it is not possible, then conducting it by phone would be the next choice, then email or mail.

When conducted face to face, in person, the interview team should consist of two people, the interviewer and the observer.

The interviewer should be the most experienced member of the team and will conduct the interview by using the question listed and adding questions as required, while the observer discretely checks the reporter for signs of nervousness, mannerism, body language and such. If there are more than one person to be interviewed, each should be interviewed separately and out of hearing of each other.

It is also preferable to keep a record of the interview on a DVR device, tape recorder and other similar devices in addition to your written notes and the report itself. This is required for further investigation as well as for historical storage purposes.

### **The INTERVIEW**

First introduce yourself and the observer, place the reporter at ease explaining the purpose of the interview. Make sure that all equipment is working before going any further. Explain how the interview will be conducted. If a written report had not been provided, one should now be written by using a report pro-format.

Once done, get the reporter to verbally state what has happened, repeat back the verbal information being presented. When the reporter pauses do not fill the blanks, just let the reporter continue but yet control the tempo of the interview. Check what the reporter is saying against your notes and your list of questions. Clarify any inconsistencies and discrepancies. Ask the questions you have prepared, even though they may have been answered. At the completion thank the reporter and mention that you may want to contact the reporter at a later date.

The observer should note any of the following; nervousness, sweating, heavy breathing, hard swallowing, constant clearing of throat, stuttering, mumbling, soft speech, avoiding eye contact, excessive eye contact, increase in the tempo of speech, increasing the pitch of speech, touching the face when responding, repeating the question being asked too often, signs of anger to questions being asked, signs of defensiveness to questions being asked, crossing the arms and legs in a defensive gesture and looking away.

Those would be signs that the person being interviewed is **NOT telling the complete truth**. In such cases you should stop the interview for a few minutes, then express your sentiments that perhaps the reporter may not be as open as you expected.

You would then ask the reporter if the interview could be repeated, then if in agreement review the points that you feel must be fully clarified and proceed with the secondary interview.

Once the official interview is completed you would then conduct an investigation of the site where the occurrence or encounter has taken place. Depending of the event you may well be in location for a while, days perhaps, conducting an Investigation Expedition or an Evidence Search Expedition.

**The EVALUATION**

Upon returning to the office the interview team would review all the tapings, review all the notes taken and discuss every possible points of the interview amongst themselves. Then, when satisfied that everything has been covered, proceed with the evaluation with the objective of arriving at a mutually acceptable conclusion.

Your final evaluation report should read as follow:

***Based on the content of the occurrence or encounter report, based on the interview, based on the evidence presented and based on the interview evaluation; it is fair to declare that the reported occurrence or encounter is;***

- TOTALLY FALSE**
- PROBABLY FALSE**
- POSSIBLY TRUE**
- PROBABLY TRUE**
- TOTALLY TRUE**

To conclude, I strongly encourage all sasquatch researchers to explore various methods of conducting interviews and to actually practice every method in order to find the one that would best suit the researchers.

The next Chapter provides an Interview Aide Memoire.

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 7:23 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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**CHAPTER 8**  
**INTERVIEW AIDE MEMOIRE**

*The problem with us Homo sapiens s. is that we claim to have a great memory . . . but as we know, the fact is that the extent of our memory decreases rapidly . . . so tools are required . . . Red Grossinger*

There are five general areas that should comprise the interview;

- 1. Identification of the Reporter**
- 2. Description of the Event**
- 3. Description of the Location**
- 4. Reactions of the Reporter**
- 5. Clarification of Discrepancies**

**IDENTIFICATION OF REPORTER**

Acquiring background information so as to get a good picture of who the reporter is to ascertain if the person is credible, competent, intelligent, honest, stable, bias, prejudiced, objective, etc . . .

You would set up a series of questions pertaining to the following:

Ancestry, Social Setting, Education, Employment, Languages, Past and Present Family Setting, Residency History, Employment History, Outdoor Experience, Type of Outdoor Activities, Interests and Past Times, Amount of Time Spent on those Interests, Physical Health, Mental Health, Visual Aids in Use, Hearing Aids in Use, Mobility Aids in Use, Physical Aids in Use, Medical and Non-Medical Drug Consumption, Alcohol Consumption Habit, Type of Clothing Worn during the Event, Colour of Clothing Worn during the Event and any such type of questions that you feel will help you in recognizing the basic personality make-up of the reporter, mental health, emotional level, cognisance level, perception, accuracy, limitations, etc . . .

**DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT**

Date and Time of Event \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Event: Sighting, Vocal, Odour, Tree Breaks or Twists, Tree Formation, Footprint, Others \_\_\_\_\_  
What were you doing at the time \_\_\_\_\_

Were your movements very visible \_\_\_\_\_  
 What colour of clothes were you wearing \_\_\_\_\_  
 What Equipment were you carrying \_\_\_\_\_  
 What was your reaction to the event \_\_\_\_\_  
 What crossed your mind at that moment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you think about that event often \_\_\_\_\_  
 Has this event changed your life \_\_\_\_\_  
 Have you discussed this event with anyone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Have you had a similar experience before \_\_\_\_\_  
 If so, what, where and when \_\_\_\_\_  
 Any other points \_\_\_\_\_

If the Event was a Sighting please describe the Subject:

Overall Size \_\_\_\_\_  
 Overall Features \_\_\_\_\_  
 Overall Built \_\_\_\_\_  
 Overall Muscularity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approximate Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Colour of Hair \_\_\_\_\_ Length of Hair \_\_\_\_\_  
 Describe the Head \_\_\_\_\_  
 Facial Features \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shape and Colour of Eyes \_\_\_\_\_ Skin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type and Features of Nose \_\_\_\_\_  
 Neck \_\_\_\_\_ Lips \_\_\_\_\_ Ears \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shoulders \_\_\_\_\_  
 Upper Body \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lower body \_\_\_\_\_  
 Arms \_\_\_\_\_ Hands \_\_\_\_\_  
 Legs \_\_\_\_\_ Feet \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were Breasts or Genitalia Visible \_\_\_\_\_  
 Was it Walking, Running or Jumping Approximate Distance of Steps \_\_\_\_\_  
 Stride \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other type of activity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description of each other type of activities \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Any odour and what odour \_\_\_\_\_  
 Describe the type of gait and walking \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Describe any type of arm movement \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grasping actions if any \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were the fingers visible \_\_\_\_\_ Anything special about them \_\_\_\_\_  
 Anything else to report: \_\_\_\_\_

If the Event was a Vocalization, would you describe the vocals as: High pitched whoops, Repeated high volume whoops, Loud screams, Deep throat whoops, Short calls, Continuous calls, Fading calls, Distressed calls, Human-like screams, Flat calls, Repetitive calls, Musical type calls, Short sharp calls, Shriek, Yell, Grunts, Growls, Whistles, Whining, Gibberish, Mimicking, Imitation, Slurring calls, Sweet type of calls, Gentle, Aggressive, Clear, Close, Guttural, Deep, Powerful, Roaring. Please further describe using your own words:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCATION Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_ Closest Town or City \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 On Highway or Road known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exact location if possible \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cardinal point in relation to your travel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Overall Geography \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of Terrain \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of Ground \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Weather \_\_\_\_\_  
 Direction of the Sun or Moon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wind Condition \_\_\_\_\_  
 Visibility \_\_\_\_\_  
 Road Traffic \_\_\_\_\_  
 Human Habitation in sight \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where and at what Distance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Any other types of building \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where and at what distance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Season \_\_\_\_\_ Time of event \_\_\_\_\_  
 Which Topographical map would cover the area \_\_\_\_\_  
 Anything else \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**REACTION OF THE REPORTER**

Each person would react differently to various events, be it an occurrence, an encounter, etc . . . The following are suggested questions to get a more complete idea of how the reporter reacted to a sighting; The initial reaction of the reporter, what may have crossed his mind, the actions of the reporter when the sighting occurred, his initial feeling, what was the first thing that the reporter noticed, what did the reporter thought it was originally, why was that, what does the reporter think it was now, does the reporter think about the event often, why, does it bother the reporter, did it then, has the reporter discussed the event with anyone, with the media, was the response, has anyone else you know had a similar experience. was there any photographs taken, where are they now, are they available, was the reporter driving at the time, walking, did the reporter noticed anything else, anything unusual connected to the sighting, were the birds

chirping, flying about, what about other animals, was the reporter bothered by the experience, how, how was the reporter treated by others when they found out, in the view of the reporter was the creature flesh and blood, why, would the reporter welcome a similar experience again, why, has the reporter out-look on life been affected, changed, how, why, and any similar types of questions to acquire an intimate feeling about the reaction of the reporter.

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#### CLARIFICATION OF DISCREPANCIES

Formulate a list of possible discrepancies that you may wish to clarify during the interview:

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 7:53 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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### CHAPTER 9 RECORDING AND REPORTING

*Without some form of written records . . . historical records . . . we have no idea of what we have . . . Red Grossinger*

**RECORDING** is the process of capturing information and data into a storage medium of some sort, like notebooks, tapes, DVRC, voice recorder, photographs, etc . . . for further use in the translation and analysis of the captured information and for historical storage.

History is based on the recording of past events. Some of the first known historical records are cave paintings, pictographs and pictograms. The part of history prior to recording is actually called pre-history for that very reason, as history simply was not recorded in any way, shape or form.

The importance of recording every single action of an expedition, an investigation and of an analysis cannot be over emphasized. It all starts with the report of an occurrence, the report of an encounter, the discovery of an activity sign or sometimes just on expectations. The documentations acquired prior to the formulation of the Expedition Instructions becomes a portion of all the recordings involved into a particular expedition because this is the information that has mostly influence the decision to launch an expedition or an investigation.

When the decision has been made to launch an expedition you would open a file dedicated only to that expedition, that file should be both electronic and on paper, stored at two different locations for safekeeping.

When the expedition gets under way the most important recording device is your trusty **Notebook**, your field book or whatever you want to call it. Researchers with a sense of organization would have a number of field books. They would have the **Main Notebook** or often called the **General Notebook**, which is basically a ledger kept at the office and used for the recording of all general information, record of events, of occurrences, encounters, etc . . . then in addition you would have **one Notebook** for each specific research they are working on. For example when you start working on a specific expedition all the notes relating to that expedition from the time a report is received about the particular event to when the decision is made to launch an expedition would be transcribe into the **Expedition Notebook** and that would now become the prime recording medium for that specific expedition along with all other information regarding that event.

All Notebooks, Expedition Notebooks, Main Notebooks, General Notebooks, Field Book or whatever you chose to call them, must contain the following;

**DATE;** for clarity it is much preferable to write the date by the name of the day, such as **Sunday** for example, then the calendar numerical date, such as **23** for example, then the month, such as **August** for example and finally the year, as **2009**. So that would read; **Sun 23 Aug 09** in abbreviated form. This method is **CLEAR** and will not be mistaken for anything else. This is use by the military across the world.

**TIME;** again for the sake of clarity it is much preferable to use the 24 hour clock. A day has 24 hours, each broken into 60 minutes, so lets use a bit of common sense when writing the time. Stay away from the confusing AM and PM. This method is **CLEAR** and will not be mistaken for anything else. Learn it if you do not know it, get a numerical wristwatch with a 24 hour clock, get on with the program. This is use by the military across the world.

**CONTENT;** what is being recorded must be written in a clear and concise manner, you are not writing a book, you are taking notes, recording an event, therefore the content must include: **What, Where, When, Who, Why and How**. Most of the time of course only the **What, Where and When** would be obvious.

It is important to be concise but remember, it is better to have more information than not enough. The details not required can always be removed when you write your report. This is YOUR NOTEBOOK so include as much as you want into it. The information recorded should be specific to the event being recorded, the language must be understandable, anyone should be able to pick up that notebook and write a report from the written content alone.

**REPORTING** is the process of stating the results of an expedition, an investigation, an interview or any other activity related to an event, a report, an occurrence or an encounter into a readable format using the information and the data previously recorded in your notebook and other recording devices.

There are a number of basic rules that should be followed;

**Write the report in a clear understandable language.** No sense using scientific terms only if the readers are not scientists, no sense showing of you skills in languages if you lose everyone in the process. KISS is the principle here: Keep It Simply Simple.

**The report must cover EXACTLY what has happened, EXACTLY what has been investigated, EXACTLY what has been recorded.** Do make sure it is complete as this is the only documented historical record of the event.

**The report must be precise and factual.** No room for assumptions, presumptions, conjectures, falsifications, suppositions, unproven claims or anything similar. If you are confident that you must include a **speculation** or that you must advance a **theory**, do it as an **appendix** to the report stating clearly that it is what you are presenting.

**The report must be brief and to the point.** If it sort of wander about from events to events and is too long the readers will simply skip through it without getting the full substance of the report. Should you wish to explain certain points in more details do it as an attachment to the report.

**The report should be written neatly using a standard format.**

**STANDARD REPORT FORMAT**

**SUBJECT** Refers to the title of the expedition or investigation

**DATE & TIME** The date and the time report was written

**INTRODUCTION** How did this expedition or investigation came about

**MAIN PART** The details of the expedition or investigation

**CONCLUSION** Decision about the event and further plans

**IDENTIFICATION** Identifies the report writer

To better explain what report writing involves I have attached three one of a Reconnaissance Expedition, one of Investigation Expedition and one of an Evidence Search Expedition.

I would urge you to read and study these examples of reports carefully as they provide an example of historical data preservation.

**START OF EXAMPLE**

**RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITION REPORT  
EXPEDITION KENO GOLD  
Wed 08 Jul 09 1745 Hrs**

**INTRODUCTION**

A double sighting of a male sasquatch with a pregnant female was reported to have been observed near Keno City, Yukon in Jul 08. A Reconnaissance Expedition was conducted during the period of time of Sat 04 Jul 09 to Tue 07 Jul 09 with the objectives of locating the sighting site, an Observation Expedition site and a Base Camp site.

**MAIN PART**

Results as follow:

The sighting was determined to have taken place at coordinates XXXXXXXXXXXX An Observation Post can be set up at coordinates XXXXXXXXXXXX The Base Camp can be set up at coordinates XXXXXXXXXXXX The Base Camp could fit two travel trailers with clean water close by. Supplies are available at Mayo, 35 km away. Grounds could get muddy if it rains for more than three days, a secondary Base Camp can be set up at coordinates XXXXXXXXXXXX, one km away.

**CONCLUSION**

Two days were spent exploring and searching for possible activity signs, none were discovered.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader

**END OF EXAMPLE**

**START OF EXAMPLE**

**INVESTIGATION EXPEDITION REPORT  
EXPEDITION JAKES TRACKS  
Tue 05 Aug 09 1650 Hrs**

**INTRODUCTION**

Mr C. Brown of Whitehorse, Yukon, reported having noticed three large human-like footprints close to an highway rest stop about 2 km east of Jakes Comer at about 1345 Hrs on Sat 02 Aug 09, while on his way to Teslin, Yukon. The report was received via email on Sun 03 Aug 09 and an interview was arranged and held at the location of the discovery at 1000 Hrs on Mon 04 Aug 09 as part of the investigation.

**MAIN PART**

Mr Brown stated that he had to stop to use the toilet at the rest stop, as he had to wait he walked a few meters behind the facilities and that is when he noticed the three footprints. He continued to Teslin and during his return travel to Whitehorse he stopped again at the same location to see if they were still visible, they were. On arrival to his residence in Whitehorse he contacted the Yukon Team by email at 2140 hrs. The Yukon Team consisted of Red Grossinger as Leader and Rose Davis as Observer. Mr Brown pointed the footprints to the Yukon Team and the Team conducted an investigation once the interview was completed. Footprints located at coordinates



XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Footprint #1; right foot, measurements as follow:  
Length 16.5in, 41.9cm  
Width at the toes 7.2in, 18.26cm Depth 1.25in, 3.175cm  
Width at mid-foot 5.5in, 13.85cm Depth 1in, 2.54cm  
Width at the heel 4.8in, 16.13cm Depth 1.75in, 4.445cm

Footprint #2; left foot, measurements as follow:  
Length 16.5in, 41.91cm  
Width at the toes 7.25in, 18.415cm Depth 1.4in, 3.387cm  
Width at mid-foot 5.5in, 13.97cm Depth 1in, 2.54cm  
Width at the heel 4.5in, 11.43cm Depth 1.75in, 4.445cm

Footprint #3; The same right foot and the same measurements. Distance between the first and second footprint is 67.5in, 171.45cm  
Distance between the second and third footprint is 66.75in, 169.545cm

No other footprints were visible anywhere in the area. Search for trace evidence failed to anything.

Casting of all three footprints was completed and provided good impressions. They will be forwarded to our lab in Calgary for further analyses. The investigation was recorded by DVRC and six photographs of each footprint were taken.

Having not found any further evidence the investigation was concluded at 1645 Hrs and the team returned to Whitehorse.

**CONCLUSION**

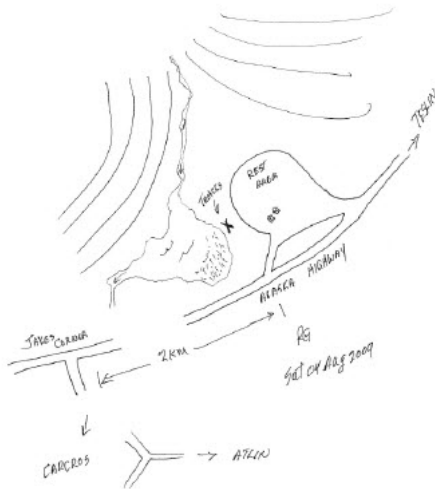
Casts have revealed possible dermal ridges and a small scar in the middle of the right big toe. The area will be visited on a regular basis in the future. Previous activities include a reported sighting in 1974 and one again in 1996, all within 3 km of these footprints. Sketch of the area is attached as Appendix A along with a Footprint Record of each footprint.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader

Appendix A

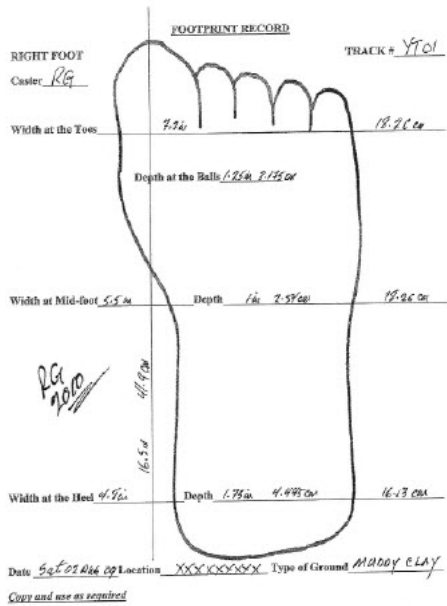
**SKETCHES OF AREA**

Attachment:



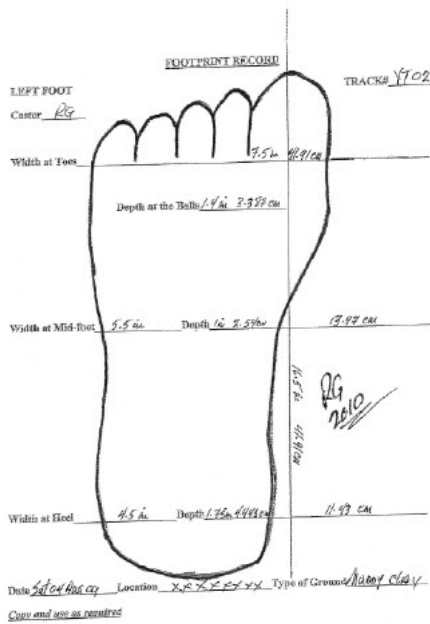
6-25-2012 2-54-01 PM.jpg [ 19.57 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:



6-25-2012 2-54-18 PM.jpg [ 26.82 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:



**END OF EXAMPLE**

6-25-2012 2-54-33 PM.jpg [ 33.15 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

**END OF EXAMPLE**

**START OF EXAMPLE**

**EVIDENCE SEARCH EXPEDITION  
 EXPEDITION TATCHUN HAIRS  
 Wed 29 Oct 09 1530 Hrs**

**INTRODUCTION**

Four hair samples were handed over to the Yukon Team on Wed 21 Oct 09 reported to have been collected around coordinates

XXXXXXXXXX just off a short trail leading toward Tatchun Lake from Camp Site #9 at the YTG Campground.

The initial analysis of the hair samples would indicate the hair samples to be different from human hair and known hair or fur from animals.

An Evidence Search Expedition was conducted during the period of time of Fri 23 Oct 09 to Tue 28 Oct 09

**MAIN PART**

The Team consisted of Red Grossinger as Leader with Dose Davis and Darcy Grossinger.

After setting up Base Camp we first marked the trail in 3 meters sections and cordoned off the entire area. The search for evidence started at 0830 Hrs on Sat 24 Oct 09 with Darcy taking the right hand side of the trail and Rose the LH side, using the crime scene investigation technique.

At 1352 Hrs Darcy reported finding a number of hair samples attached to a small black spruce which had its top broken off at about two meters, 6ft, above ground at coordinates XXXXXXX. We cut the tree and stored it, with the hair samples still attached, the tree will be sent to our lab in Calgary for further analyses. That was the only found for Sat.

At 1423 Hrs on Sun 25 Oct 09 Rose reported finding a ball of fur or hair, located at coordinate XXXXXXXXXX. First analysis would indicate possible dog fur ball, but to be sure it was packed and will be sent to the lab as well. At 1745 hrs on Sun I came across a large scat located close to the lake at coordinates XXXXXXX. The scat appears to be fairly fresh, it was bagged as well and will be sent to the lab. Nothing else was discovered for the rest of the day.

On Mon 26 Oct 09 we expended the search area in a northeast direction from the lake for some 500 meters. At 1130 Hrs I came across two dead birch log, each about 15ft long, 3 meters and some six inches, 9cm, in diameter that had been moved from a location about 900 meters away and placed about 9ft, 3m, off the ground onto the branches of two white pine trees at coordinates XXXXXXXXXX. All trees were checked for possible additional evidence or samples but none were found.

We further explored the area till darkness but nothing else was located.

We returned to Whitehorse as scheduled on Tue 26 Oct 09.

**CONCLUSION**

Photographs were taken of all samples and the locations they were found.

This would appear to be an area of serious activities and planning will be conducted to organize another Evidence Search Expedition in the spring with a Reconnaissance Expedition to locate a possible site to conduct a Habituation Expedition.

Red Grossinger  
Sasquatch Canada, Yukon Team Leader

**END OF EXAMPLE**

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 8:02 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

.....  
**CHAPTER 10**  
**COLLECTING SASQUATCH RELATED EVIDENCE**

*The evidence is out there . . . it is needed . . . we have some . . . but we need more Red Grossinger*

**EVIDENCE** is often confuse for what it is not rather than what actually it is, there are many definitions, each of which relates to a specific field of endeavour. In our case, the field of sasquatch research I would define sasquatch related evidence as: **Something tangible which would determine, acknowledge, prove or provide unique DNA that is not related to any known animals or Homo sapiens s. which, through various scientific tests, examinations and analyses, would point to the only plausible source as being sasquatch related.**

We must keep in mind that evidence is not necessarily actual proof by itself. At present the scientific community will not accept any form of evidence short of a body or part thereof as actual proof. Even though the same scientific community has recognized numerous species of animal based on less evidence that are presently available concerning the existence of sasquatch.

So what we are looking for, beside a dead body or part thereof, would include anything that may host DNA. That may include footprints, skin, hair, tissues and blood samples attached to trees, branches and fences as well as food remains.

**Tools and Equipment** required to do the collecting would include;

Magnifying Glass, Sterile Tweezers, Latex Gloves, Eye protection, Sterile Cotton Swabs, Paper Bags, Plastic Bags, Clear Packaging Tape, Duct Tape, Garbage Bags, Transportation Containers, Graphite or Cosmetic Powder, Soft Brush, Sharp Knife, Small Shovel, Packaging Paper, Small Saw, Casting Kit, Chain of Custody Documents, Cameras, DVRC, Tape Recorders, Notebook, Marking Flags, Survey Tape, Cord, Rope, Wire Cutters, Pen, Pencil and Markers.

**Collecting Samples**

**CAUTION:** When collecting any tissues matters containing blood, skin and scat samples wear gloves and eye protection. Where bits of wood or anything else may fly off wear eye protection. As well tweezers should be cleaned immediately after each use. The recognition of samples can be problematic, so through various experiments, you can train yourself to recognize what various samples may look like.

Handling and packaging of samples is extremely important, you must be very careful that any samples will not get contaminated with further foreign substances.

**Hair Samples**

Using the tweezers place each individual hair sample into a small clear plastic bag, seal it then mark it. Once all the samples have been collected place all the small bag into a larger clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it and place into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep refrigerated.**

**Scat Samples**

Using a small shovel or large spatula place the entire scat sample into a mid-size clear plastic bag, seal it and mark it then place that bag into a larger clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it and place it into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Freeze ASAP and keep frozen.**

**Blood, Tissues, Skin and Flesh Samples**

For wet samples; using the tweezers place each sample into an individual small clear plastic bag, seal it and mark it. Once all the samples have been collected place all the small, bags into a large clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it then place it into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep refrigerated.**

For dry samples; using a sterile wet cotton swab slightly wet the sample, mop up whatever blood you can at each location placing each individual swab into a clear plastic bag as you proceed. Then using the tweezers place each sample into an individual clear plastic bag, seal it and mark it. Once all the samples have been collected place them into a larger clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it and then place it into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep refrigerated.**

**Host Trees, Branches and Fences with Samples Attached**

Using duct tape; stick a piece of clear plastic sheeting from a distance of about 60 cm, 2ft, below and above the tree break or the tree twist. Then first cut above the break or twist, the below a few inches or cm, away from the duct tape. Mark the host portion then place it into a large plastic bag, seal it, mark it and place it into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep sealed.**

For a piece of fence, place a clear plastic sheeting over the entire area with samples attached to it and seal it with duct tape. Rig up a fence replacement for the portion that will be taken, cut off the host portion, place it into a clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it and place it into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep sealed.**

**Food Remains**

Using tweezers place each item into an individual clear plastic bag, seal it and mark it. Once all samples have been collected place them all into a larger clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it and place into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep refrigerated.**

**Finger, Hand, Palm and Knuckle Prints**

When located on walls, windows or other similar surfaces; slightly sprinkle graphite or cosmetic powder on the prints then softly brush the powder around using a soft brush. Let stand for about five minutes. Using a piece if clear packaging tape, gently but firmly press the tape onto the visible print without rubbing then gently lift the tape. If you have been successful lifting the print place that tape onto another piece of packaging tape, sticky side to sticky side. Place both tapes into a clear plastic bag, seal it and mark it. Once all prints have been lifted place all bags into a larger clear plastic bag, seal it, mark it and place it into the transportation container. Examinations and analyses will take place at the lab. **Keep sealed.**

If a rock or piece of wood has been thrown in your direction proceed as above to lift a print on each side of the object, but be careful when moving the object so as not to leave your own prints.

**Marking Evidence, Samples and Specimens**

All markings would be on the first and second clear plastic bags using a water proof black marker, as follow;

**Team Identification** YT for Yukon Team, for example

**Item Identification** BS for Blood Sample, for example

**Collection Location** Using Coordinates

**Date of Collection**

**Sequence of Collection 1 of 6** for example

**Name of Collector**

**Example:** YT BS 600 14.84 N 1330 12.62 W Mon 23 Aug 09 2 of 4 RG

Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 8:07 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

**CHAPTER 11  
CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

*Now that you have the evidence . . . keep control of it . . . always know where it is . . . Red Grossinger*

This Chain of Custody method is a simple procedure by which transfer of evidence, samples and specimens from one person to another is controlled. A method to keep track of what evidence is where and with whom. It involves four specific documents.

**List of Samples, Specimens and Evidence**

This is simply a complete list of what the transportation container contains. It remains inside the transportation container and identifies the container by an ID Number, which would be the same as the one onto the Chain of Custody Main Document, CCMD. It does not matter what the ID Number is, as long as it matches with the CCMD.

**Chain of Custody Main Document**

Just as it says, this is the main control document mechanism and remains attached to the transportation container which is carrying the evidence, samples or specimens. Each time a new person takes control of the transportation container that person makes a notation onto this document.

**Chain of Custody Transfer Document**

As it says, this is the document that shows the transfer of the transportation container from one person to another. The document is in **TWO PARTS**; Part One shows the transfer and remains with the sender while Part Two is sent separately by the sender to the receiver.

**Chain of Custody Receipt Document**

This document would be inside the transportation container, once the container is received by the person acquiring the evidence, samples or specimens that person will fill it in and return the document to the sender thus conforming the receipt of the container and its content.

**CHAIN OF CUSDTODY MAIN DOCUMENT**

ATTACH TO CONTAINER

Container ID # \_\_\_\_\_  
Content \_\_\_\_\_  
Collected By \_\_\_\_\_  
On Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Being Sent To \_\_\_\_\_  
Sent By \_\_\_\_\_  
On Date \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIN OF CUSTODY TRANSFER DOCUMENT

Part 1 KEPT BY SENDER

Container ID # \_\_\_\_\_  
Sent To \_\_\_\_\_  
Sent By \_\_\_\_\_  
On Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Sender \_\_\_\_\_

Copy these Documents and use as needed  
CHAIN OF CUSTODY TRANSFER DOCUMENT Part 2  
SENT TO RECEIVER

Container ID # \_\_\_\_\_  
Sent To \_\_\_\_\_  
Sent By \_\_\_\_\_  
On Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Sender \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIPT DOCUMENT

PLACE IN CONTAINER

Container ID # \_\_\_\_\_  
Received From \_\_\_\_\_  
Received On \_\_\_\_\_  
Received By \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Receiver \_\_\_\_\_  
Return to Sender On \_\_\_\_\_

Copy these Documents and use as needed

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 8:18 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

.....  
**CHAPTER 12**  
**MEASURING AND CASTING FOOTPRINTS**

*The **Anthropoidiper Ameriborealis** has left tracks in the soil . . . as an activity sign . . . its tangible, we can study it . . . it is time to take advantage of it . . . Red Grossinger*

We know for a fact that sasquatch will leave footprints behind, once a set of footprints is discovered and having been determine that indeed they are too large to be human and they are not a hoax, proceed as follow to measure them and to cast them. Note that you need another person with you for assistance.

**Secure The Scene:** Place a surveyor tape or a rope all the way along the length of the track path, on both sides, as far as it goes. It should be wide enough to work inside the enclosure with ease. BE CAREFUL not to step on the tracks or disturb the footprints.

**Mark Each Footprint:** place an ID Card beside each footprint in sequence. I use yellow cardboard with black numbers and letters, as follow; **YT01, YT02, YT03** etc . . .

**Take Photos:** Photograph the entire track path, from start to end, from end to start, from the right side and from the left side.

**Inspect Each Footprint:** Using a magnifying glass inspect each footprint for possible hair samples, bits of flesh, etc . . . in a methodical fashion, from toes to heel, starting with the first one.

**Collect Samples, evidence or Specimens:** If anything is found collect it as per the collecting procedure.

**Measure Each Footprint:** Using a 24 inches, 60 cm, wood ruler first measure the length of the footprint, from the outside of the heel to the tip of the big toe. Secondly, measure the width of the footprint at the widest point by the toes. Then measure the width of the footprint at the mid-foot, at the narrowness point and finally measuring the width of the heel, at the widest point. Then using the same stiff ruler above the track and using another stiff ruler, measure the depth at the ball of the foot, at mid-foot and at the heel. Have someone recording the measurements as you proceed onto the **Footprint Record**.

**Take Photos:** With the measuring ruler in location on the track, place a coin on it for size comparison. Then take photo from above the track, then from the heel, from the toes and from each side ensuring the ID Card is visible in each photo.

**Measure the Steps:** Using a measuring tape, tightly stretched, measure the distance between each step, either from toes to toes or from heel to heel. Record the measurements as you proceed and take photos of each measurement ensuring that ID Cards are visible.

**Make Sketches:** Make a general sketch of the area showing roads, hills, forest, creeks, etc . . . in the immediate area of the footprints and another sketch showing a larger area. Please study the sketches presented relating to sketching.

**Cast the Footprints:** the following equipment and material is required; Latex Gloves, Eye Protection, Mixing Container, Re-enforcing Material, Clean Water, Holding Dam, Hair Spray, Small Spatula, Pointed Tool, Casting Material such as Ultracal, Hydrocal, Dental Stone, Quick Rock, Gypsum Cement or Plaster of Paris. Some of the stuff may be hard to find, therefore I use a mix of 80% Plaster of Paris mixed with 20% Gypsum Cement. You may wish to experiment with various available mixtures.

**PREPARATION;** First remove any bits of material that may have fallen onto the footprints during measurement. Spray the hairspray indirectly onto the track to capture smaller details, let it dry. Place the holding dam in position around the track, if required. READ the mixing instructions. Mix the casting material according to the instructions. REMEMBER that you will need fluid slurry at the start to pick up the smaller tracks details, then a more consistent mix afterward.

**CASTING;** Start pouring the mixture at the toes, in a slow controlled manner and gradually pour toward the heel, place the re-enforcing material onto the first pour, let set for a couple of minutes. Pour the more consistent mix in the same manner. Let the cast cure for a good 12 hours for better results. Cover if raining or rain in the forecast. Do the work slowly to ensure quality. It is recommended that the whole operation be recorded on video.

**MARKING;** When the cast is partially set but not completely cured, using a sharp pointed tool, mark the TOP of each cast as follow:

**Cast ID:** The same ID # as the ID Card.

**Date:** Date of casting.

**Name of Caster:** Your name, abbreviated.

**Location:** Using coordinates.

#### **Lifting the Cast**

When completely cured and dry, using a small shovel, carefully dig around the cast at a safe distance. Then using a flat shovel slowly move the shovel underneath the cast, from the easiest access location, then lift directly in a steady controlled manner and carefully place the cast, dirt down, on a dry large piece of cardboard.

Then using your hands, carefully remove the attached soil and dirt from the cast, turning the cast as required. Let the remaining dirt and soil dry completely, then remove the rest using a soft brush and a bit of water. DO NOT DAMAGE THE CAST.

When most of not all the dirt is removed, dry the cast completely then wrap it in bubble packaging, place into a large plastic bag, seal it mark it and place it in the transportation container.

Proceed as per the Chain of Custody Procedure.

Should you find footprints and have no measuring tape to take measurement; use branches as a measuring tool. Use one small branch for each measurement marking it exactly as per the procedures explained previously then complete measurements on footprint records after returning home.

Attachment:

FOOTPRINT RECORD

LEFT FOOT TRACK# \_\_\_\_\_

Caster \_\_\_\_\_

Width at Toes \_\_\_\_\_

Depth at the Balls \_\_\_\_\_

Width at Mid-foot \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Width at Heel \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Ground \_\_\_\_\_

*Copy and use as required*

Rg  
7/10/10

6-25-2012 3-00-23 PM.jpg [ 21.56 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:

FOOTPRINT RECORD

RIGHT FOOT TRACK# \_\_\_\_\_

Caster \_\_\_\_\_

Width at the Toes \_\_\_\_\_

Depth at the Balls \_\_\_\_\_

Width at Mid-foot \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Width at the Heel \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Ground \_\_\_\_\_

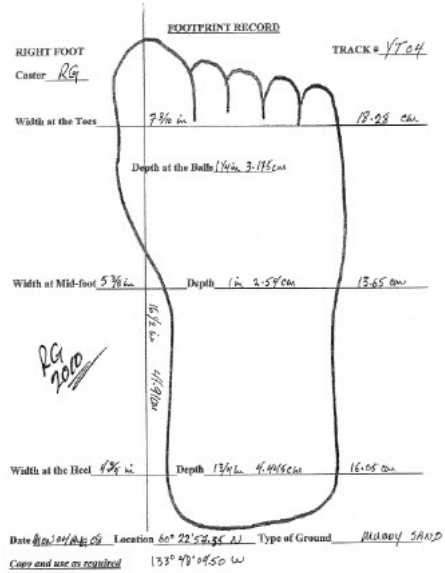
*Copy and use as required*

Rg  
7/10/10

6-25-2012 3-00-42 PM.jpg [ 21.63 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

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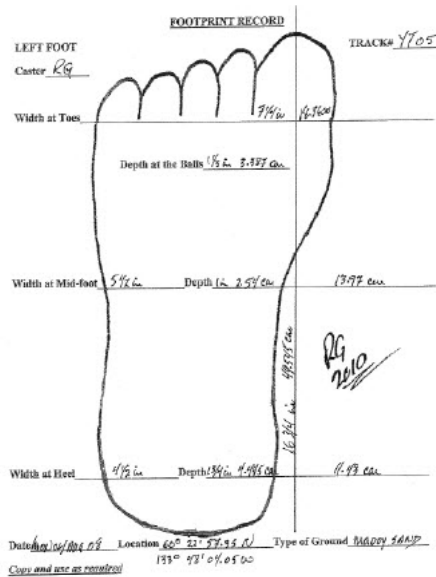
## EXAMPLE OF FOOTPRINT RECORD



6-25-2012 3-00-57 PM.jpg [ 42.8 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:

## EXAMPLE OF FOOTPRINT RECORD



6-25-2012 3-01-20 PM.jpg [ 41.98 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:



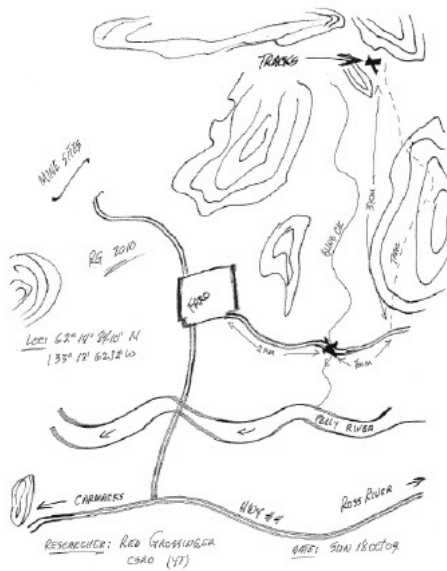
## EXAMPLE OF CAST MARKING



6-25-2012 3-01-44 PM.jpg [ 28.58 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:

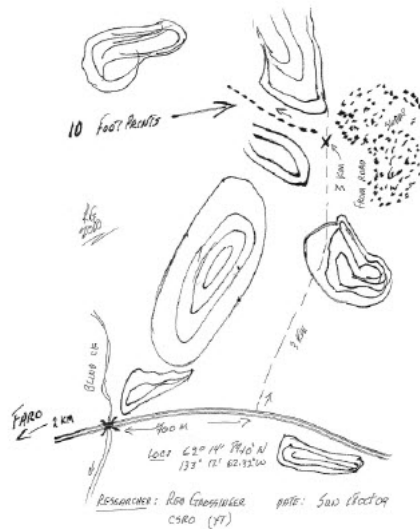
## EXAMPLE OF SKETCH



6-25-2012 3-02-00 PM.jpg [ 44.63 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:

## EXAMPLE OF SKETCH



6-25-2012 3-02-20 PM.jpg [ 38.72 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 8:25 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

### CHAPTER 13 FIELD RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

*There is nothing more frustrating than stumbling across an interesting activity sign . . . that may well be sasquatch related . . . and then you realize that all your toys are at home . . . Red Grossinger*

This is a list of suggested field research equipment; the **MUST HAVE and SHOULD HAVE** when it comes to sasquatch field research and bush travel. Equipment that all serious sasquatch researchers should carry with them at all times when conducting research and investigations. You simply never know when you may stumble upon a significant event, a subtle activity sign that may well be related to sasquatch activities. Such as an event, an occurrence or an encounter which would require further investigations. You simply **MUST BE PREPARED**.

The list of equipment required for collecting samples, specimens and evidence as well as the list of casting equipment were previously mentioned and the tools required to perform various experiments will be listed when those experiments are explained.

#### **The Regular Field Research Kit**

This is the most important kit that you should carry with you, in your truck, your car, your ATV, snow machine, motorcycle, boat, etc . . . wherever you go, when you go fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, whenever you are away from your house, as you never can tell when that moment will happen.

When you are walking I suggest you carry this stuff on your belt; Knife, Multi Tool, Cell Phone, Bear or Wasp Spray, Small Marine Air Horn, Digital Camera and a Two Way Radio, if in contact with someone else, with the GPS around your neck.

Inside your pockets; Notebook, Pen, Pencil, Area Maps, Tape Recorder, Whistle, Compass, Lighter, Coins and Reading Glasses.

Inside the Back Pack; Regular 35mm Camera, DVRC, First Aid Kit, Evidence Collecting Kit, Footprint Casting Kit, Measuring Tape, Two Stiff Rulers, Binoculars, Night Scope, Surveyor Tape, Cord, Rope, Duct Tape, Clear Tape, Plastic Bags of various sizes, Clear Plastic Sheeting, Felt Pen, Nails, Chain of Custody Document, Flashlight, Spare Batteries, Additional Films, Insect Repellent, Emergency Shelter, Rain Gear, Paper Towel, Toilet Paper, Water, Purification Tablets, Matches, Writing Pad, Spare Pencils and the Sasquatch Research Manual. You may wish to add further equipment as you see fit.

#### **The Heavy Field Research Kit**

In a large container; Night Vision Devices, Parabolic Listening Devices, Night Photographic Devices, DVRC with Night Capabilities, Trail Cameras, Field Microscope with Tripod, Large Flashlight, Large Marine Air Horn, Transportation Containers, Additional Evidence Collecting Bags of various sizes, Sterile Cotton Swabs, Additional Latex Gloves, Additional Footprint Casting Kits, Additional Water and Purification Tablets, Additional Casting Material, Additional Surveyor Tapes of various colours, Additional Material to replenish the evidence Collecting Kits, Extra Batteries of various sizes, Food, Duct Tape, Packaging Tape, Personal Grooming Accessories and whatever else you feel you cannot do without.

#### **The Field Camping Kit**

This is presented mostly for those who may not have done much camping on a regular basis and would like to have an idea of what they need to set up a field camp while participating in a Field Expedition.

Comfortable Quality Tent, Good Folding Bed, Comfortable Mattress, Good Quality Sleeping Bag, Pillow, Folding Chair, Folding Table, Axe, Saw, Shovel, Lantern, Tarp, Cooking Stove, Cooking Gear, Eating Gear, Coffee Pot, Cooler, Heather, Wash Pan, Cord, Tinfoil, Soap, Wash Dishcloth, Towels, Field Toilet, Paper Towel, Toilet Paper, Rope, Fresh Water, Water Purification Tablets, First Aid Kit, Fire Starter, Matches, Lighter, Food, Reading Material, Writing Material, Sketching Material, Personal Grooming Kit, Stove and Lantern Fuel and whatever else you may need.

#### The Vehicle Kit

You must be prepared for any driving hazards, road hazards and mechanical problem when driving into the wilderness, no matter how close to civilization or how far from civilization. Play it safe and be prepared.

Toolbox with all appropriate tools, Spare Tire, Tire Jack, Tire Bar, Emergency Tire Repair Kit, Air Pump, Triangular Hazard Markers, Road Flares, Tow Rope, Tow Chain, Tire Chains, Battery Booster, Jumping Cable, Rope, Cord, Bungee Cords, Tarps, Duct Tape, Electrical Tape, Extra Fuel, Spare Fuses, Chainsaw, Hammer, Nails, Cell Phone Charger, Two Way Radio Charger, Food, Water, Oil, Antifreeze and a few pieces of Plywood.

You may wish to carry a lot of more kit, entirely up to you. Spare kit for any of your toys such as ATV, etc . . . is a must as well. If you pull a travel trailer or a 5th wheel you would carry kits for that as well.

BE PREPARED, TRAVEL SAFE.

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 8:36 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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### CHAPTER 14 SELECTING A RESEARCH AREA

*There are probably more people questioning the existence of sasquatch than there are people trying to figure out where sasquatch lives . . . but really, it is just common sense . . . Red Grossinger*

The selection of a research area will depend on a number of factors based on the type of expedition you may wish to undertake. When planning to conduct some sort of expedition in response to a report of an encounter or an occurrence you would be looking at conducting an **Investigation Expedition** or an **Evidence Search Expedition** and you will have very little choice as to where to go, as you have to go where the encounter or occurrence has been reported to have taken place. But if you are trying to decide on a good location for a Base Camp and a Field Camp to conduct research and investigations not related to a report then you will be looking at conducting a number of **Reconnaissance Expeditions** first.

In such case you will have to consider what your objective will be and what would be the mission of that field expedition.

Let say that you have vacation time coming to you and you wish to get somewhere for a couple of weeks and hope that maybe you could catch sight of sasquatch or at least locate some possible activity signs, maybe some footprints. The key now is to decide on which location would possibly give you the best chances of achieving what you wish to do.

The very first thing you need to do is compile all reported encounter and occurrence reports within a certain area into a master list with dates and types of activities. The second step is to mark those on a large scale map and then circle those areas with the most number of activities. The circle with the most activities would probably be your first choice of an area to conduct your research and future expeditions. To get that information you would want to check the internet first, visiting various sasquatch or bigfoot sites for available data. Then you would want to contact the serious sasquatch research organizations covering the area you have in mind to request further information about various sasquatch related events. Usually they would be pleased to assist you, although not guaranteed.

Other sources of information are your local newspapers, local libraries and local archives. This would require conducting serious searches through their files and data bases. Due to the nature of the subject the research may be difficult to conduct, but it always worth the try.

Whatever you find from that research you would keep marking the locations on your large scale map and eventually specific areas will come as being the most probable ten to fifteen locations.

The next step is to acquire topographical maps of those promising areas, on a scale of 1:50,000 and plot these locations onto the topographical maps with as much accuracy as possible. Circle the reported sightings and other reported activities and mark each with an activity code; such as S for Sightings, O for Odours, F for Footprints, V for Vocals and so on, with a date for each. With this information you would now have a much better idea of where you may well be starting, but you are not done just yet.

The next step includes an in-depth study of the topographical map for information concerning roads, highways, towns, cities, villages, farms, cabins, campgrounds, trails, forest timber operations, land uses, quarries, rivers, creeks, bridges, lakes, swamps, valleys, mountains, canyons, gullies, caves, types of forest, communication towers, construction sites and anything else that may provide you with any information about the area.

You must acquire a very good knowledge of the areas in question.

You would now select the most promising locations where the most recent activities have taken place. The new step is the conduct of wide survey of all areas of interest, starting with the very most promising spots to identify where you may wish to conduct expeditions.

Your ultimate objective would be to select a location where you could place yourself in a position from which you could observe sasquatch and from which you hope sasquatch would try to contact you. The selected location should be away from civilization, away

from well used campgrounds, away from villages, towns, construction sites, timber operations, well used hiking trails and that sort of things. You want to locate yourself in a deserted or semi-deserted area, with only you and sasquatch around to share the land.

Having completed a wide survey of a few areas from which you wish to make a final selection you now want to find out what kind of animals roam the wilds of those areas. Local fish and game clubs would have an idea of which type of animals are where, so would game wardens, local gun and hunting clubs, fishing and hunting shops, local libraries and visitor organizations. The idea is that you must find out what animals are where, for your own safety and for research purposes.

Next you would want to know the flora of the particular area in order to figure out what kind of food would be available for sasquatch, where is it and in what quantity would be your objective. Through various studies it has been determined that sasquatch would eat just about anything, from plants to grasses to vegetables to fruits to fish to animals. So what is available and where becomes very important in your area selection process.

Having completed all that research you would now have only four or five possible locations, from the dozen you started with.

The next move would be to conduct a **Reconnaissance Expedition** of each of the four or five locations you have in mind to cut your possible locations down to maybe two or three of the most promising locations.

This is a long process, could take months actually, but if you are serious about doing sasquatch research you must do this work first.

During your compilation of occurrence and encounter reports you would have noted some similarities between reports, like; the time of the year with the most activities for example, direction of travel, time of the day, similar types of location, similar activities and such details. You would want to keep any such information handy and update it on a regular basis, especially now that you have a good idea of where you will conduct that special expedition.

By now you should be ready to conduct those **Reconnaissance Expeditions** to the four or five locations that offers the most promising results. When conducting those expeditions keep your objective in mind as that would be the ultimate factor in your final selection, in reality you may well end up with a tie between two or three locations, which is alright by itself, but now you will have to decide which one you would do first. Factors concerning that decision could well be the distance from your home to the location, the time available, the amount of work require to set up a Base Camp and a Field Camp, maybe both could be combine, the number of people participating, the actual seriousness of it all, etc . . .

Being new at this type of research you would probably want to start slow and increase the scope of your activities as you proceed.

### **Field Camp**

Some thoughts about Base Camp and Field Camp set up and camp activities. Before you even think about setting up any kind of camp you must have a clear objective, a clear reason for setting camp. This would apply mostly to **Observation Expeditions** and **Habituation Expeditions** but to other types of expeditions as well if you have to remain in a certain location for a period of time. In each of these, either you want to get a look at sasquatch or you hope that sasquatch will make contact with you, an encounter is what you are wishing for.

Your camp should be visible, out in the open, on dry ground, away from swamps and mosquitoes, away from game trails, away from hiking trails, far away from campgrounds, but with a source of fresh clean water close by. You will need a comfortable good quality tent, consider one that you can stand in with plenty of room for everything, with a good quality bed, comfortable mattress and good quality sleeping bag, remember you will be in location for a while.

Next; you would look at the location of the fire pit, what is the usual direction of the winds which is your prime factor to decide on your kitchen location, much preferably upwind from your camp fire, especially if you chose to cook on that camp fire, which is probably a good idea.

After that you would consider the location of the table, close to the kitchen obviously. With these decided you would now look at a spot for the field toilet, DOWN WIND please, away from water. This done, next would be the matter of garbage disposal, everything must be burned to control the smell, immediately after each meal, after which the burned remains can be buried, away from water again or taken away for disposal. The next matter is personal cleanliness, a wash area must be set up with a table onto which you place a wash basin and under which you would dig a hole and place rocks into it to dispose of dirty water, DO NOT throw dirty water about.

Now for the food cache, first you should consider how long you plan to be out, what kind of food you will need, how much. Fresh food is always good to eat but they will attract bears. Canned food is the safest, concerning bear, but when a can is opened the content must be all consumed and the can burned immediately after the meal. If you take any kind of fresh food, even bread or anything that is NOT in a factory sealed can, which will propel the smell of food, regardless of how well you think it is packaged. You must set up a food cache, downwind and away from camp, like about 100ft, 30m or so. To do so; you would have to hang a sturdy rope from one tree to another which are at least 35ft, 10m, apart and with no other trees in between, and at least 15ft, 5m, off the ground. Even that may not be enough. I have recently seen a video where a black bear actually crawled on a similarly set rope to get to the food bag.

You should consider purchasing a bear proof container. The container itself will not stop a bear from investigating the source of food, as it will still propel the smell of food, but what happens is that the bear will get bored and tired of trying to open the container and will finally leave it alone. Coolers and that sort of things simply DO NOT work.

At this point of your planning you should consider the camp routine and related gear. Since you will be in location for a while think about clothing, select low maintenance stuff that you will not have to wash so often, footwear is important as well, so is headgear. Now consider other details, a radio would be great to get weather forecast and news up date, a bit of music to sooth the surrounding and even attract the big one, a few books, plenty of writing material and a sketch book.

Make a plan on how you would react to an unannounced visit by a hungry grizzly bear. Select an easily accessible location for your rifle. Perhaps your large marine type air horn should be close at hand along with that bear spray.

At some point you will set up a **Food Station**, explained under Experiments in Chapter 18. Before you do and for the best results, you

must check out all possible locations and be very selective, remember there will be food at that station and food attracts all kind of animals, for safety reason the Food Station must be a fair distance from the camp, in a location which would you a clear view of the surrounding activities when your approach it to replenish. Keep in mind that bears or such other animal as cougars may well be waiting for you.

Lastly but perhaps the most important, formulate a plan of action should you come face to face with sasquatch. A friend of mine, who actually did come face to face with two sasquatch, a male with a pregnant female on a small trail while he was returning to his vehicle after fishing, is of the opinion that hand gestures would be the best kind of non-threatening communication. He used his right hand, open with the palm up to show that he meant no harm then moved it to his hearth in a slow gesture, a number of times, then he made a gesture showing that he would move away, giving the trail to sasquatch. He mentioned that when he started gesturing the facial expression of the male sasquatch changed from a threatening grimace to a more relax expression. The point I want to convey is that you should think about how you would react to such an encounter and formulate a plan in your mind.

A Yukon First Nation elder once told me that . . . **when the time comes . . . when he is ready . . . Keechoo will come to you . . .**

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 8:49 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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**CHAPTER 15**  
**CALORIES REQUIREMENT**

*Numbers do not lie . . . but you can always turn a number you way . . . Red Grossinger*

Drs W.H. Fahrenbach and G.S. Krantz are the sort of scientists who simply loved to work with numbers to back up their theories and hypotheses. For such reasons they have worked out a number of calculations about the sasquatch phenomenon and have written numerous reports, papers, essays and scientific papers presenting various averaging and calculation tables for those interested researchers to make use of.

Selected portions of their work would suggest the following in regard to sasquatch and I quote:

*The average foot length, based on 706 measured footprints, is 15.6 inches, 39.62cm.*

*The average foot width at the ball of the foot, based on 438 prints is 7.2 inches, 18.29cm.*

*The average foot width at the heel, based on the same 438 prints is 4.8 inches, 12.19cm.*

*The average height, based on 89 sightings is 7ft 10 inches, 238.7cm or 2m 38.7cm.*

*The average step length for the average sasquatch, according to the average height based on 297 measurements is 60 inches, 152.4cm.*

*The average sasquatch, based on the above, weighs 650lbs, 294.83kg.*

**Using that information, which indicates that the average sasquatch is 7ft 10 inches, 2.39m tall and weighs some 650lbs, 294.83kg, I have developed calculations to indicate the possible daily calories requirements of a sasquatch.**

According to research papers recently published in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, it is suggested that the original *Homo sapiens* of the PNW, which arrived here some 30 to 10 KYA were hunters and gatherers of raw food with a daily diet consisting of about 65% wild raw meat and about 35% wild plants. This diet remained somewhat consistent until some form of agriculture and the resulting human settlements became in common use.

The same sources would also suggest that the average daily calories intake for the average adult female of 164lbs, 74.4kg and being 5ft 4 inches, 1.650m, tall would be 12.8 calories per pound or 28.2 calories per kilogram, resulting in a requirement of about 2,100 calories per day.

For the average PNW adult male of 191lbs, 86.6kg and being 5ft 8 inches, 1.757m, tall, the required daily calories intake would be about 15.2 calories per pound or 33.5 per kilogram, which means an intake of about 2,900 calories per day.

The combined average for both male and female would result in a requirement of some 14 calories per pound per day or 30.8 calories per kilogram per day. Nutritional sports publication would suggest that professional athletes, such as hockey players with an average height of 6ft 1inch, 1.85m, 202lbs, 92kg. Basketball players with an average height of 6ft,7 inches,2.01m, 222lbs,101kg. Football players of 6ft, 1.83m, 238lbs, 128kg, would usually require up to 6,000 calories per day just to maintain their energy needs, which is just about double the amount of calories the average person requires.

Furthermore, according to competitive body builder Tom Venuto, the average physically active person living in North America needs 15.5 calories per pound of bodyweight per day, 34.1 calories per kg, of mixed cooked and raw food to maintain the appropriate amount of energy for vital organ function, which is in line with my calculations. Now the average 400 to 500lbs, 181 to 227kg, Sumo wrestlers on the other hand would require up to 20,000 calories per day, more than 10 times the requirement of the average North American male.

A number of calculation tables would present various methods to calculate the actual daily calories requirement for each individual person. These calculations are based on age, height, weight, gender and the average level of daily physical activities. That works well on *Homo sapiens* but I have yet been able to get sasquatch to stand still long enough to figure out his weight, height, age, gender and physical daily activities level in order to get an idea of his actual daily calories requirement. **What a bummer . . .**

But I found that a simplest method of calculation is the *Katch-McAndle Formula* which calculates the average daily calories, ADC, requirements as follow;

**Standard Measure:** The person weight in pounds X by 9.82 + 370 provides the ADC.

**Metric Measure:** The person weight in kilograms X by 21.6 + 370 provides the ADC.

The ADC requirement would be for the average 650lbs, 294.83kg sasquatch would be as follow;

$650 \times 9.82 = 6,383 + 370 = 6,753$  ADC using the Standard Measure

$294.83 \times 21.6 = 6,368 + 370 = 6,738$  ADC using the Metric Measure

This would show a difference of 15 calories, but if I was to use a slight adjustment to the Metric system the calculation would be as follow;

$294.83 \times 21.65 = 6,383 + 370 = 6,753$  ADC, which is exactly the same ADC.

As sasquatch has been determined to be a flesh and blood entity on the hunter and gatherer type, one that needs food to survive and has to gather that food from the wilds, say about 55% raw meat and 45% wild plants I present an idea of what his source of food could be, based on a 3.5oz, 100 grams portion. This information has been taken from numerous dietary and nutritional publications which I gathered through long research and may not be exact in all cases. This is presented to get a general idea of what kind of food is available in the wild of the PNW.

Source of wild raw food Calories per 3.5oz, 100 grams portion

- Moose 130 to 225
- Caribou 170 to 260
- Deers and Antelopes 160 to 210
- Elks 146 to 235
- Bears 250 to 300
- Beavers and Muskrats 210 to 230
- Grouse, Ducks and Geese 150 to 160
- Goats and Sheep 110 to 175
- Bison 120 to 140
- Wolf, Coyotes and Fox 100 to 125
- Rabbits 100 to 110
- Gophers, Frogs and Squirrels 80 to 100
- Insects and Ants 60 to 150
- Underground Vegetables 160 to 200
- Wild Grains 200 to 650
- Corn 80 to 400
- Fruits 100 to 300
- Wild Berries 60 to 160
- Wild Honey 60 to 160
- Nuts 100 to 620
- Shoots, Stalks and Tubers 50 to 140
- Leaves, Tree Tips, Bark and Greens 110 to 600
- Fish 80 to 400

Bone Marrow, Liver, Hearth, Tongue and Kidneys provides up to 790 calories per portion.

Using my own research work, based on published works of many writers and scientists, I present the following **Approximate Calories Requirement Table**

Attachment:

<i>Foot Length</i>		<i>Appx Height</i>		<i>Appx Weight</i>		<i>Appx Step</i>		<i>Appx per Day</i>
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Cm</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Cm</i>	<i>Lbs</i>	<i>Kg</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Cm</i>	<i>Calories</i>
• 12	30.48	6	182.8	490	222.3	46.15	117.2	5,182
• 12.5	31.75	6.4	193	512	232.23	48.71	123.8	5,398
• 13	33.02	6.7	200.6	534	242.21	50.64	128.63	5,614
• 13.5	34.29	6.10	208.3	566	256.73	52.56	133.5	5,928
• 14	35.56	7.1	215.9	580	263.08	54.48	138.38	6,066
• 14.5	36.83	7.4	223.5	612	277.59	56.41	143.28	6,378
• 15	38.1	7.7	231.1	634	287.57	58.33	148.16	6,596
• 15.5	39.37	7.10	238.7	650	294.83	60	152.4	6,753 **
• 16	40.64	8.1	246.3	670	303.9	62.18	157.94	6,950
• 16.5	41.91	8.4	254	692	313.88	64.1	162.8	7,165

6-25-2012 3-09-02 PM.jpg [ 158.86 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Attachment:

- 17 43.18 8.7 261.6 720 326.58 66 167.64 7,440
- 17.5 44.45 8.10 269.2 742 336.56 67.95 172.59 7,656
- 18 45.72 9.1 276.9 770 349.26 69.87 177.47 7,937
- 18.5 46.99 9.4 284.5 792 359.24 71.79 182.35 8,147
- 19 48.26 9.7 292.1 814 369.22 73.71 187.22 8,363
- 19.5 49.53 9.10 299.7 836 379.2 75.64 192.13 8,579
- 20 50.8 10.1 307.3 850 385.55 77.56 197 8,717
- 20.5 52.07 10.4 315 872 396.53 79.48 201.88 8,933
- 21 53.34 10.7 322.6 895 405.96 81.41 206.78 9,159
- 21.5 54.61 10.10 330.2 920 417.3 83.33 211.66 9,440
- 22 55.88 11.1 337.8 950 430.9 85.26 216.56 9,699
- 22.5 57.15 11.4 345.4 974 441.8 87.18 221.44 9,935
- 23 58.42 11.7 353 996 451.78 89.1 226.31 10,151
- 23.5 59.69 11.10 360.7 1018 461.75 91 231.14 10,367
- 24 60.69 12.1 368.3 1040 471.73 92.95 236 10,582

**\*\* *The average footprint, height and weight of sasquatch.***

6-25-2012 3-09-16 PM.jpg [ 200.76 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Please note that when stating a height at 8.10 it actually means 8 feet, 10 inches.

**NOTE:** The above table is very basic and provides only broad averages. As with *Homo sapiens* each sasquatch observed have been reported to vary somewhat in the witness statement of approximate weight compared to about the same height. That is not a problem by itself as it is well documented that most human would be wrong about 40% of the time when reporting an actual height, never mind the approximate weight of something that may be observed for a few seconds only. When Krantz measured and calculated Patty, using the famous film, he did so by using cylinder diameter averages, a method where various part of the body was calculated independently from one another and the sum of it all provided her height and weight. See Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence by Krantz, pages 105 to 110.

Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 9:01 pm ]

Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

On average, blond headed persons have 140,000 strands of hair on their head, brown headed persons 110,000, black 108,000 and red headed persons, like me, got gypped at only 90,000 or so. The average black bear would have some 4 million or so strands of hair over its entire body. Would anyone try to guess how many strands of hair the average sasquatch has . . . Red Grossinger

As we are aware many hair samples have been collected and some research work has been done to identify these samples, once human and animal hairs are identified the reminders become part of the unknown category simply because we do not have proper cataloguing of these samples, each research groups or individual sort of work on their own and independent of each other research material with no libraries to refer to. What I would like to do in this Chapter is provide an overview of what is known about human hair. I would suggest that you further research the matter on your own.

The strand of hair has three morphological parts; the **cuticle**, the **medulla** and the **cortex**. This sketch explains;

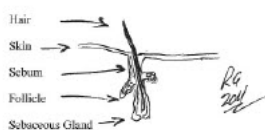
Attachment:



6-25-2012 3-10-26 PM.jpg [ 9.57 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

Hair growth begins inside the follicle and is then activated by an oily substance produced by the sebaceous gland which lubricates the hair and the erector pili muscle as the hair shaft grows;

Attachment:

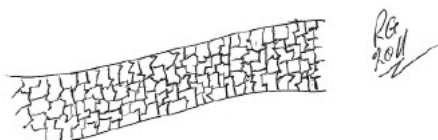


6-25-2012 3-10-55 PM.jpg [ 6.19 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

The **Cuticle** is the translucent outer layer of the hair shaft consisting of scales covering the shaft. There are three basic scale structures; the **Coronal** which is crown-like with hairs of a very fine diameter usually found in hairs of small rodents and rarely on human. The **Spinous** petal-like hairs usually found on cats, dogs, mink and similar small animals. The **Imbricate**, commonly found on human and large sized animals, consist of flattened overlapping scales with narrow margins. All of these will have various combinations at times.

This sketch explains the **Imbricate Cuticle**;

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6-25-2012 3-11-04 PM.jpg [ 10.99 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

The **Medulla** is the central core of cells usually present in most hair strand. When filled with air it would appear as a black or opaque structure under transmitted light or as a white structure under reflected light. When filled with mounting medium or some other clear substance, the structure will appear clear or translucent in transmitted light. In human hairs the medulla is generally amorphous in appearance whereas in animal hairs its structure is mostly very regular and well defined.

The Medulla would be described as **trace, discontinuous or continuous**.

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The **Cortex** being the interior body of the hair is composed of elongated fusiform spindle-shaped cells. It contains cortical fusi, pigment granules and large oval, to elongated, to round structures called ovoid bodies. Cortical fusi are irregular-shaped airspace of varying sizes and would be found near the root of mature human hair, although at times they may be present throughout the entire length of the hair.

### Hair Identification

**Animal Hairs** are classified into three basic types;

- **Guard Hairs:** Those which form the outer coat of an animal and provides protection.
- **Fur or Wool Hair:** Those which from the inner coat of an animal and provide insulation.
- **Tactile Hair:** Those found around the head of an animal and provide sensory functions. Animals would also have tail hair and mane hair. Human Hairs are mostly classified by racial origins;
- **Caucasian:** Originating from Europe.
- **Negroid:** Originating from Africa.
- **Mongoloid:** Originating from Asia. In many cases the racial characteristics exhibited are not clearly defined, thus indicating the hair may be of mixed-racial origin.

**Differences** between human and animal hairs are as follow; Human hairs are generally consistent in colour and pigmentation throughout the entire length of the hair shaft whereas animal hairs may exhibit radical colour changes in very short distances, called banding. The distribution and density of pigments in animal hairs can also be identifiable features. The pigmentation of human hairs is evenly distributed, at times slightly denser towards the cuticle, whereas the pigmentation of animal hairs is more centrally distributed, usually denser towards the medulla.

The **Medulla** when present in human hairs is amorphous in appearance and the width is generally less than one-third the overall diameter of the hair shaft. The root in human hair is commonly club-shaped whereas the roots of animal hairs are highly variable. The scale pattern of the cuticle in human hairs is routinely imbricate. Animal hairs exhibit variable scale patterns. The

of the hair shaft is also more variable in animal hairs. Of interest, photographs of hairs believed to be from sasquatch show a total lack of medulla, leaving the cortex amorphous in appearance.

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 9:12 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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### CHAPTER 17 SAFETY AND SECURITY

*There is more than just sasquatch and you . . . in them there hills . . . in that thick forest . . . be ready to share with others . . . and share safely . . . Red Grossinger*

Every time you enter a forest you must be prepared to face certain hazards and danger, you will have to take some calculated risks if you really want to conduct proper field research and investigations. Indeed the same forests that are providing a cover for sasquatch are home to many animals and hazardous situations.

A simple accident, a fall, a slip, may well cause a major problem, a disaster actually if you are not aware of the hazards and not quite ready to deal with whatever nature may throw at you.

What you will be facing are:

**Hazardous Terrains:** Terrains prone to landslides, rock falls, ice falls, avalanches, earth quakes, massive earth movements as well as terrains covered in tree snags, dead trees, dense bush, jungle type forests and such.

**Slippery Terrains:** Terrains such as streambeds, river bottoms, swampy areas, lake shores, slippery logs, moss covered rocky grounds, steam currents, sandy and wet hill sides, uneven surfaces, submerged obstacles, loose gravel and similar slippery ground.

**Inclement Weather:** Blizzards, heavy snow falls, flash floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, sandstorms, heavy fog events, heavy tree fall events, heavy rain events, sudden downpours, strong wind events and similar weather related events.

**Your Pre-existing Medical Conditions:** Such as heart disease, asthma, diabetes, anemia, allergies, vertigo and various neurological illnesses.

**Metabolic Imbalance:** Such as dehydration, hypothermia, low blood sugar, heat exhaustion, altitude sickness and carbon monoxide poisoning.

**Topical Injuries:** Such as frostbites, snow blindness, lacerations, poisonous plants, plant thorns, burns and sunburns.

**Internal Injuries:** Such as ankle sprains, knee sprains, knee twists, shoulder injuries, back injuries, internal nerve injuries, ligaments and muscles injuries.

**Digestive Problems:** Like dysentery, diarrhea and stomach pains.

**Animal Hazards:** Like snakes, bears and cougars attacks with resulting scratches and bites. Confrontations with other animals, such as moose, bison, etc . . .

**Insects Hazards:** Such as bites from mosquitoes, wood ticks, animal ticks, black flies, scorpions, spiders, bees, wasps, fleas and other insects.

**Drowning:** As a result of falling ion the water, trying to cross a waterway, falling overboard and swamping a boat.

**Other Hazards:** being surrounded by a forest fire, getting lost, running out of food, stranded due to a vehicle accident, mechanical breakdown, running out of fuel or getting stuck.

Many hazards and potential problems, serious stuff indeed, but you always have another option, be prepared for anything at all time.

**The Rule of Three:**

- Human cannot survive more than **three minutes** without air.
- Human cannot survive more than **three hours** exposed to extreme low temperatures.
- Human cannot survive more than **three days** without water.
- Human cannot survive more than **three weeks** without food.

These rules have been broken, human have survived for longer period under special conditions, but why take the chance. I would strongly recommend the following actions for those who have no or limited bush experience;

- Read about bush survival.
- Plan your expeditions.
- Inform a trusted person of your activities.
- Travel with at least another person.
- Study the area you are going into.
- Carry an emergency and a survival kit.
- Use common sense.
- Keep calm if you get in trouble.
- **DO NOT TAKE STUPID CHANCES.**

Before continuing I would like to emphasize the importance of the **Expedition Instructions**. A requirement is to leave directives as to what to do should you not return or make contact by a specific date and time. As well the type of communication device should be specified along with the frequency used.

**Animal Hazards:** In the PNW bears and cougars are the two types of animal that may confront you during expeditions in the forests. Cougars would usually attack human at the very last resort when they are extremely hungry, sick, old or injured. In reality these is not much you can do about cougars as they will not advertise their moves, when they decide to attack you will not know until the very last moment. But the number of cougar attacks against human is minimum, less than .01%.

Bears confrontations on the other hand is a definite possibility. Black bears are omnivores and they will eat whatever they find but prefers roots, berries, insects and plants. When fish are spawning they will be out in the water catching and eating all the fish they can. They would spend all their time searching for any kind of food items, they are very intelligent and will investigate whatever they may think is a possible source of food. When they come across a dead animal they would eat whatever they can and bury the remains for later. But they are not prone to killing animals.

Grizzly bears are something else, although being omnivores as well they are known to hunt animals such as dear, small elks, moose calves, marmots, gophers and other small animals. The polar bears on the other hand are 99% carnivores they would hunt seals and similar animals for their daily food and have a range of some 100 miles,160 km.

In forested areas bears would have a range of about 40 square miles, 60 km<sup>2</sup> and more so in open areas. They have an excellent sense of smell, a keen sense of hearing although their vision is not so good. Once a source of food has been located they will return to that location time after time, year after year, they have excellent memory and un-comparable sense of orientation.

Bears personal space, the immediate area around them where they would feel the most at ease is about 600ft, 200m, for grizzlies and about 300ft, 100m for blacks. This would be the **NO ENTER ZONE**.

Black bear have a running speed of about 30mph, 50kph and then grizzlies up to 40mph, 60kph. Both are able to climb trees although the black ones will do so with more ease. Bears do not like human presence and will go quite a distance to get out of the way, if they are aware of human presence.

A female bear with cubs will do anything required to protect them. Once a bear has found a source of food they will protect that source of food as well.

Knowing their behaviour is the KEY to your safety in bear regions and the best protection is **making your presence known to them**.

Making noise is your way of making your presence known; clapping your hands works, so is carrying a bear bell, talking loudly is good . . . especially when you start talking back to yourself . . . yelling every so often is good as well. But whistling . . . not so good. The sound of whistling may actually attract bears as they are animals that use whistling as communication and the bear may well mistake your type of whistling for that of an animal. On the other hand a loud whistle, like the type use in hockey, would work well.

There is also a gadget use to control dogs and other pets, it has a range of about 20 to 25ft, 7 to 8m and uses ultrasounds. That may be useful against bears but I have not tried it yet.

Other methods would include smoking, especially smoking a pipe as the smell will linger around much longer and it also gets carried by the winds.

Bears are categorized as the curious ones, the hungry ones and the unpredictable ones.

Once the curious bear notices you they would mostly be interested in finding out what you are and what you are doing. They are not usually a threat and will move away once they figure out that you are not a source of food.

The hungry ones are a different story; some of them relate human to food, they will get as close as possible to smell for food presence, they would be sniffing loudly from side to side, if you do not have any scent of food they will move away. But if they have gotten food from human before they may well follow you at a distance until you stop to eat or to make camp, in the hope of getting more food. These are usually habituated to human presence and they relate human as a source of food, they are the bad ones, be ready for anything.

The unpredictable ones are a problem as well; they may or may not associate human with food but to them whatever moves is food. They are the predators, they will not easily move away, so be ready for a confrontation; they would usually first make a silent approach on all four, they make huffing sounds, clacking their teeth, jaw-popping or similar sounds, that would be signs of nervousness and distress. They would then intensify their focus on you and then make a direct approach or come to you at an angle, almost sideways. If their ears are erect and forward with the head up, that would indicate an aggressive stand and you should expect an attack. I on the other hand the head goes down, ears laid back and the neck stretched out that would indicate that the bear feels threatened by your presence and will move away.

There are many points of view regarding what to do in the event of bear encounters, each bear ecologist, naturalist, so-called bear expert or whatever they may call themselves would have a certain theory as to how to protect yourself and how to conduct yourself. I suggest that you purchase a couple of books on the subject and read them.

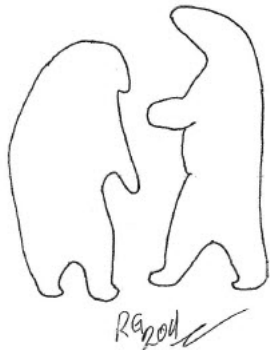
My bush experience taught me a few tricks; I rarely venture into an unknown forest area by myself, when I do field research I would do it with a partner, just plain common sense, and we would be talking most of the time. At times when I have no other choice but to go at it alone I would carry a large sturdy walking stick and bang on trees often, carry a loud whistle that I use often, smoke a pipe, carry a small marine type air horn and carry a can of bear spray or wasp spray as the last line of defence. In any case I will be carrying my Regular Field Research Kit which contains what is mentioned above.

I would have a good knowledge of the land I am venturing on and of which types of animal one may find. I always take for granted that bears are going to be around, after all I am on their land.

**TO RECAP:**

- Plan ahead, be prepared, carry the stuff and use your head.
- Wear clean clothes without food smell on them, smoke smell is OK.
- Carry all food and beverages in bear proof containers.
- Make your presence known by making noise.
- Smoke a pipe.
- Carry an animal ultrasound control device.
- Keep a clean campsite with no smell of food.
- Use food items that have limited smell.
- Use food items that do not require cooking, if possible.
- Limit your own smell to what bears do not like.
- Burn everything fully and completely.
- Wear neutral colour.
- Set your campsite away from game trails.
- If you camp for a while take a rifle with you.
- Leave a copy of the Expedition Instructions with a trusted person.
- **Remember; YOUR BRAIN IS YOUR BEST WEAPON.**

Attachment:



*Silhouettes of standing black bears*

6-25-2012 3-14-06 PM.jpg [ 23 KiB | Viewed 7 times ]

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Mon Jun 25, 2012 9:57 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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## CHAPTER 18 CONDUCTING SELECTED EXPERIMENTS

*The inquisitive mind is always active . . . always wanting more . . . always searching . . . inquiring . . . Red Grossinger*

In the next few pages I intent to present a number of experiments that will improve your research and investigation skills. Remember when your dad gave you his old fly rod and you then had to learn how to use it, probably took a while to get close to where you wanted the fly to go, then with practice and more practice you finally got it exactly where you wanted it to go. These experiment are the same principle, the more you practice the skills involved the better your research and investigation skills are going to be.

### List of Selected Experiments

1. Observation Skills
2. Analyses of Footprints and Animal Tracks
3. Casting of Footprints and Animal Tracks
4. Casting of Hand, Finger, Palm and Knuckle Prints
5. Examination of Tree Breaks, Tree Twists and Tree Formations
6. Examination of Tree Debarking, Biting Marks and Scratching Marks
7. Blasting Vocals
8. Banging of Rocks and Trees
9. Collection and Examination of Scat Samples
10. Collection and Examination of Hair Samples
11. Collection and Examination Skin, Flesh and Blood Samples
12. Examination of Bone Samples
13. Observation Diagram
14. Judging Distance
15. Judging Height at a Distance
16. Calculating Height from the Length of a Footprint
17. Calculating Height from the Length of a Stride
18. Calculating Weight by Using Footprint Dimensions
19. Lifting Hand, Finger and Palm Prints
20. Tracing Impressions
21. Recording Sounds
22. Setting Food Stations to get Photographs, Footprints and Hair Samples

### Observation Skills

If you are to become successful in your quest for sasquatch you must acquire an intimate knowledge of the area you are planning to conduct research in. You must have complete familiarity with the land around you, you must know what is going on and you must be able to detect the slightest of changes to find out if it was made on purpose, if the change was an accident, a natural act or a man-made activity.

The sense of observation is of extreme importance, you must be able to tell if something has changed say along the daily route you take to go to work, to go shopping and wherever you go every couple of days or so, you must be able to detect what is out of the ordinary.

Lets do a small test . . . there you are with your buddy, another nice sunny day, on the trail leading to your secret fishing hole. You both have been using that same old trails for ages, always the same, never changing the routine and the trail itself never changes, Or so you think. You have been here a while now and have just about reached your daily limit, then you are thinking . . . what if something does change on this old trail . . . surely I would notice it.

You are now both back to your old trusty truck and decide to do an observation test. Since you have both walked the trail twice today, once each way, you figure that both of you would have a good idea of what is actually on and along the trail. So you ask your buddy to go back to the old fishing hole and change a few things on the way, like moving a rock, removing a dead tree, adding something to the trail, maybe break a few branches, that sort of thing.

Now that he is back you start off with a determine effort to detect what may have been changed. Since you have just walked the trail it should be easy . . . but here is the problem, most people have difficulty noticing subtle changes.

### **Unless a person is routinely and actively looking for changes, most people will not notice subtle changes.**

This is a deficiency that includes some 90% of all human being, they will not detect changes that are not absolutely obvious, it is simply the human way and that is just how we are. So the solution is to formulate a method to teach yourself how to automatically detect any kind of changes. To achieve this goal you have to become intimate with your surroundings first, you have to get out there on a daily basis, you have to fit your daily routine, your daily schedule into an educational adventure and force yourself to pay attention to your surroundings, to become intimate with your own backyard.

Start you observation education on a small scale. In week number one get intimate with what is around your house, with what is out your bedroom window, living room window, etc . . .

Train your mind to tell what is there without you actually looking, then look out and see if there has been any change. You may find that you have to write down every changes, day one, day two, etc . . . this will force your mind to think about possible daily changes.

Week two you enlarge your scope and take in the closest park. The one down the street or around the corner and do the same, yet still checking your own back yard.

In week three you venture out of town to a place you visit on a frequent basis and do the same, yet still checking your own back yard

and the park.

Soon you will be intimate with three locations and may be able to venture a bit further away, but do not rush the process, tune in your observation skills about these three locations first and when you feel up to the challenge then tackle one more location.

By now you get the drift of what is being presented, it's a mind over matter kind of experiment. After a few months this observation exercise becomes an automatic natural reaction and wherever you go somewhere you automatically try to detect any changes that may have occurred since you last visited that site.

Keep at it for a few months, increasing the size of the areas you can easily absorb on a regular basis. Now that you are confident in yourself pick an area where you have never been before, far away from your daily activities and get there for a week end or more, camping maybe.

After setting up camp take a leisurely walk about the campground and make every effort to stamp the surroundings into your mind. For the rest of your stay you would walk the same route twice a day and record every small and subtle change that has occurred.

Do the same again, soon and longer, increase the duration of your stay, increase your observation abilities to the point that it becomes a natural reaction on your part. Meanwhile tread about the power of observation, the power of the mind, the ability of the mind to retain information and to notice changes. Practice all the different methods suggested in those books and practice on a constant basis.

The end results would be that in a few months you will be able to participate in an **Observation Expedition** or a **Habituation Expedition** and will really be confident that you know what you are doing.

### **Analyses of Footprints and Animal Tracks**

With observation skills you now want to be able to differentiate between various types of tracks and footprints. I would recommend that you get a book on animal tracks and the next time you go out in the bush you try to differentiate common animal tracks, like; dog, fox, coyote, wolf, black bear, grizzly bear, cougar, moose, elk, caribou, etc . . .

Next you want to learn how to recognize and discern a footprint that has been hoaxed. Real footprints would have dermal ridges, tarsal breaks and possible skin injuries that hoaxed one would not display. Jeff Meldrum has written extensively on this matter, read what he says.

Now for the experiments; you will need two bare feet, various types of soil in mixed conditions, a notebook, a pencil, a ruler, a measuring tape, a camera, a video recording device, a rake, a chair, a short ladder and patience.

We are looking at conducting the same experiment over four or five different types of ground. You want to learn how your feet work under different types, what tracks and prints they would leave behind under different conditions. How they move and bend and how deep would the foot impressions be with different types of ground and under different ground conditions, such as wet, very wet, damp, muddy and dry.

These experiments will take a long time as we are looking at six different types of experiments for each type of ground, as follow;

- *Your natural unrushed regular type of walking.*
- *Your natural but rushed and slightly extended type of walking.*
- *Your exaggerated longer steps.*
- *Your running steps at a fast pace.*
- *Your steps after jumping from a height of 2ft, 61cm.*
- *Your steps after jumping from a height of 3ft, 91cm.*

To learn the actual differences you would want to record, these experiments, measuring them, catching them on video and camera. And while you are at it you might just as well do a few casting before raking the soil for the next experiment.

Look especially for tarsal breaks, dermal ridges, the details of the heels, the details of the balls and foot imprints. Actually you may wish to invite a few friends of various sizes, weights and heights to complement this experiment.

### **Casting Footprints and Animal Tracks**

Since you are playing in the mud and in the sand you might as well take your casting kit with you and have fun casting your experiments. Conduct field analyses of the more interesting casts and select a few for casting. I would suggest two or three of each experiment and of various sizes.

The next experiment would be the casting of wild animal tracks. Obviously you have to get out in them bush and start searching for tracks. That will take a while for sure but you should start with the most common ones, especially various types of bear tracks, full, partial overlapping and so on.

Eventually you will end up with quite a few from which you would be able to conduct many in depth study.

### **Casting of Hands, Fingers, Palms and Knuckles Prints**

As you are still playing in the mud and sand, casting all these footprints, lets go a step further and cast various type of handprints, fingerprints, palm prints and knuckle prints. Apply the same technique for measuring, recording and casting the prints.

Use your imagination and have fun while practicing this experiment and again I would only consider the more interesting ones.

### **Examination of Tree Breaks, Tree Twists and Tree Formations**

These three related activities have been reported from many locations in the Pacific Northwest, but to my knowledge, it has never been reported that sasquatch was actually observed breaking a tree, twisting a tree nor making tree formations. Lack of observation is not by itself a proof that sasquatch did not break or twist trees, nor make tree formations, but on the other hand one must be very skeptical in this business and I, for one, would not jump out and announced that sasquatch actually is the maker of all tree breaks, twists and strange looking formations.

The best evidence you would hope to get from a broken or twisted tree and from tree formations would be some hair samples, blood samples, flesh samples and skin samples. The most interesting and promising breaks and twists would be those broken or twisted at about 10ft, 3m, or so above ground with no other damage trees in the immediate area. Finding large human-like footprints, of the sasquatch type, in the immediate vicinity would indicate possible sasquatch activity. Keep in mind that specimens or samples would usually be found within about 2ft, 60cm, of the break or twist, but they may also be anywhere along the tree as the tree breaker would have leaned beside it or over it to break it or twist it, thus possibly leaving hair samples at other locations along the tree.

BEFORE getting carried away in your examination, first look for suspicious marking that would indicate the use of a mechanical device to break the tree. A rope mark at a distance above the break would be a good indication, so would pressure marks directly at the break.

If and when you find a broken or twisted tree which is not a wind break you would examine in details every part of the tree in sequence starting with the bottom portion of the tree and moving up to the top. Take photographs of whatever is found then collect as per the collecting procedures. Take measurements of the distance from the ground to the location of the break or twist, circumference just below the break or twist, distance where samples were found, etc . . .

Now if you do not find a broken tree but still would like to go through the measurements for practice, you could either pretend that the tree is broken at such and such a distance or simply break a tree and take it from there.

There are two methods that you could use to break a tree at some 10ft, 3m, above ground, first you would partially cut the tree at that distance with an axe, then climb just above that mark and start swinging acquiring more speed and momentum while so doing, at one point it will break or twist. The problem here is your safety as you will get to the ground with the tree. But the advantage of this method is that you know what amount of force is required to break a tree of that kind and size. The other method is first to make a partial cut then loop a rope above the cut mark, then either pull on the rope with a few people or pull it with a truck.

With the tree down you can now complete all your work including practicing the protection of the tree with clear sheeting, cutting, etc . . .

To get a better idea of the strength of various trees you would do the same experiment on various types of tree and compare the difference.

For dome-like formations you will have to find a way to grab the very top of a number of trees and bend them down to the ground, then find a way to hold them in location.

After completing this process you would have a good knowledge of the amount of force require to break, twist or bend trees of various varieties and how these activities can be hoaxed. That will add more knowledge from which you will be able to decide if the tree came down by the force of nature, was hoaxed or was done by something else.

### **Examination of Tree Debarking, Biting Marks and Scratching Marks**

This tree debarking experiment would require a sharp knife and your fingers. First you would cut the bark in perpendicular line across the bark at a height you feel at ease with, then by only using your fingers grasp the bark and peel it downwards first, as you would peel a banana, and then upwards to as far as you can.

Try this on a variety of trees to see how easy or difficult it can be done. That will provide you with an idea of the amount of finger dexterity require first for grasping the bark and then the amount of strength require for peeling that bark, finger, wrist and arm dexterity and strength combined in one movement downwards and one movement upwards.

I have come across a number of white spruces debarked in such a fashion in southern Yukon, in each instances I noted scratch marks at the source of peeling, no bite marks at all, the width were all about 6 inches, 15cm, in length, the peeling occurred up to 4ft, 120cm, downwards and about the same upwards starting at anywhere from 6ft, 240cm above ground to some 10ft, 3m above ground.

Bears could probably do some peelings, in a downwards fashion but because of their front paws movement limitations, they would NOT be able to peel barks in an upwards fashion and for such a distance. That could be hoaxed of course, but in the middle of nowhere, in the middle of a forest where no one goes . . . I just cannot see hoaxing in those locations.

Biting marks are mostly the result of animal eating barks, such as; rabbits, beavers, elks, moose, deer, wolverines, etc . . .

Scratching marks could be from many large animals and from sasquatch as well, should you discover hair samples attached to trees used as scratch poles follow the collection procedures.

### **Blasting Vocals**

This will be a bit noisy, in this experiment you want to get a good understanding of how would certain sounds carry at and from various locations. How far in a dense forest for example, how far and how strong while being carried by the wind, against the wind, from the top of a hill, from the bottom of a valley, etc . . . at various broadcasting levels.

You will need a broadcasting device for this experiment, your old ghetto blaster will do fine and a number of tapes or CDs with various calls believed to have been made from sasquatch, available on the internet, a recording device and a friend to team up with. You will have to be in communication with each other as well.

The idea is to select a number of locations to broadcast from and a number to listen from, at various distances and using various types of terrain. For the first experiment both team members would be aware of each other locations and would go through a series of previously selected sounds and calls from the selected locations. It would be a good idea to each have a broadcasting device and recording device, this way both could do broadcasting and listening as well as recording.

As a follow up experiment, once the first is completed, each would then move to locations unknown to the other and repeat the same sequence of blasting and recording, the listener would then attempt to pin point the location of the broadcaster and again reverse role.

For maximum results these experiments should be conducted at various times of the day and night, under various weather conditions and various seasons. The recordings would be analysed to get further information.

I would strongly recommend that these experiments be conducted at locations far away from civilization, where there is nobody around to call the authorities about strange sounds.

### **Banging of Trees and Rocks**

While you are out in the bush you might just as well kill two birds with the same rock, so to speak. So in addition to the vocal experiments use a sturdy piece of wood to conduct tree banging on various types of trees and then rock banging from the very same locations, as discussed in the previous paragraph. Same principles and basically the same procedures with analyses conducted after returning home.

Understandably these experiments will take quite a bit of time, months actually, but in the end you will acquire a good understanding of various sounds and calls, their possible sources, locations, distances and so forth.

### **Collection and Examination of Scat Samples**

This is going to stink . . . so get a good mask and wear gloves. First you will have to know what scats belongs to what animals, bears, coyotes, wolves, wolverine, elks, moose, cougar, etc . . . there are books on the subject so I would recommend that you get a good one and study the subject.

The experiment would consist of getting out in the forest and collect a variety of scat samples belonging to known animals. On return you would take them apart and see what you can discover inside them, try to identify the types of food that had been eaten by the animals.

As you will not probably keep all the stuff you would take photos of the identified content to keep for further reference use.

### **Collection and Examination of Hair Samples**

There are actually two experiments being conducted here, one is the collecting and the other is comparing what you found with examples of known hair samples.

Collecting hair samples is actually very easy, the problem is **finding them**.

During your various journeys in the forest you would probably keep your eyes peeled for anything unusual, anything out of the ordinary, broken trees, twisted trees, bent or broken branches, stuff on fences, etc . . . as those locations would be where you could find hair samples.

To accelerate this experiment get someone to place known hair samples at various locations, say beside a trail and then you would walk that trail and see what you can pick up. That will show you the difficulty of locating hair samples and you will get to understand the process.

After collecting a number of hair samples, according to collecting procedures, you would take them to your lab for examination and comparison. You will need a microscope and a chart of known hair samples. Hair sample charts are available through the internet. The experiment consist of identifying which hair sample belongs to which known animal, such as cat, dog, horse, human, moose, wolf, bear, etc . . .

Who knows . . . some day you might just pick up a sample that does not match any in your collection . . . and that might just be the one that fell from sasquatch, send that one to the lab. NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Collection and Examination of Flesh, Skin and Blood Samples**

This experiment is aimed at understanding what dry blood, a bit of skin and a bit of flesh would look like, should you come across that stuff. You will need a magnifying glass and bits of skin, flesh etc . . . which you can get from a butcher along with some liver, raw meat from chicken, beef, pork, bison, elk, etc . . .

You would place a small piece of each on a number of branches and leave them at various locations. The idea is to check them out at various stages of the decaying process to note the changes at various stages. This experiment is time consuming of course and you may want to install a game camera to check out what animals the smell will attract.

When you later come across some skin, flesh or blood samples you will be able to recognize what they look like and collect them, as per the collecting procedures, for further analyses and DNA extraction along with the host tree or whatever the sample is on.

### **Examination of Bone Samples**

At one time or another you have probably wondered what happens to bones out in the forest, why is it that a dead animal is seldom found in the bush, one that has died of natural causes, not shot by a hunter.

In this experiment you will be observing how bones would actually disappear and how they would be destroyed by the force of nature and by scavengers. To start with you will need to know what types of animals roam your area of research to figure out which will be prone to feed on the bones, such as bears, wolves, coyotes, foxes, wolverines, etc . . .

A bone left for nature alone to be disposed of would require a long period of time as the rate of decomposition will vary according to the type of soil, composition, condition, acidity, moisture, oxygen content, temperature and organisms found in the vicinity. Left to nature to do the job it will take between 25 to 60 years to completely decompose, longer for some actually.

Required tools include a few lengths of steel wires, a trail camera, a DVRC, a regular camera, a note book with pencil and pen, a measuring tape and a few bones of various sizes, lengths and types.

You first would find a location used by carnivores and omnivores to install your trail camera, then you would attach three or four bones of various sizes and lengths to a couple of trees within the range of your trail camera by drilling a hole through each bone and attach the steel wire to the chosen tree, which must be of a fair size.

The trail camera must be located high enough that it will not be destroyed by predators and provide a wide enough angle that it will take photographs of all animals munching on the bones.

Then every couple of days during the life span of these bones, you would visit the site to take photos of the changes and measuring, noting them for your records. You want to make sure the trail camera is working well as that will provide you with the actual footage of the bones being destroyed.

Attachment:



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### Observation Diagram

This is a simple method for the daily recording of observations occurring onto a specific piece of terrain that would be used from a static observation post during an **Observation Expedition** and from a Field camp site during a **Habituation Expedition**.

Equipment need would be a large piece of paper, a pen, a compass and binoculars. First you would make a simple diagram of what is in front of you covering a range of 90° from your right to 270° to your left, or if you were to extend both arms to maximum on each side of you, it would cover all the ground from your right hand to your left hand.

You would sketch all the important stuff that you see, like roads, bridges, creeks, rivers, lakes, prominent trees, cliffs, gullies, steep hills, prominent clearings, etc . . . identifying each by a code of some sort; such as G for gully, for the first bridge, B2 for the second, etc . . .

Using a compass you would then take a bearing to each object, draw a line to that object and mark the distance from your location to that object. Some compasses work in mills and some in degrees, just as good although the mills would provide you with much better accuracy. You should have a good knowledge of topographical maps for this experiment and it is much preferable to use a topographical map of 1:50,000 scale although the actual scale of your **Observation Diagram** would be much closer than 1:50,000, more likely closer to 1:10,000.

As you will notice in the example, on the lower half portion of your diagram you will make notation of the degree or mills to the objects, the name of the objects and the distance to each. Starting from the left and identified by a number.

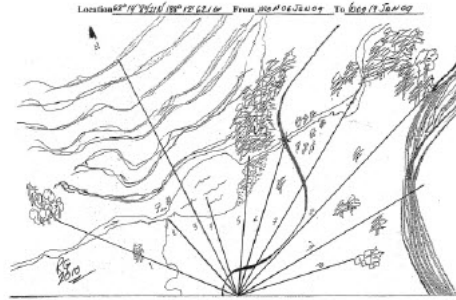
On a separate sheet of paper you would keep track of activities in your area of observation. That would include the date, time, type of activity, location, route and any other details that you see fit. The idea here is that you would have a full record of activities during a specific time period

**For example** the notation could read something like this; Tue 24 Aug 09, 1539 to 1556 hrs, wolf in open at bottom of hill H2, bearing 022° at a distance of 700m, moved in a westerly direction to forest at 0150. It would be a good idea to use abbreviations. NOTES:

Attachment:



## ***EXAMPLE OF OBSERVATION DIAGRAM***



	Degree	Object	Distance Feet	Distance Meters
• 1.	333	Bush	900	374.32
• 2.	350	Creek	500	152.4
• 3.	002	Hill Top	1400	426.72
• 4.	012	Lake	500	152.4
• 5.	035	Left Wood	1200	365.76
• 6.	046	Bridge	750	228.6

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### **Judging Distance**

The ability to accurately judge distance is an absolute must in this field of research. There are many reasons why you will want to know the accurate distance from you to a certain object or from one object to another. According to my research less than 5% of the general population are able to accurately judge distances over 500ft, 152.5m or so.

Equipment required are a measuring cord of 100ft, 30m, marked at each 10ft,3m, a measuring tape, a ruler, a notebook with a pen and pencil and a field to do your measuring and distance judging experiments.

**Method One:** First step is to pick an object and guess the distance to it, mark it in your notebook, then pick four or five more and do the same. Using your measured cord you would then measure the actual distance to each objects and see how far off you may have been. Do the same judging test again and again until you have a firm grasp on the technique and you get to accurately measure various distances. The only way to master this skill is to practice over and over again.

**Method Two:** Use your own two feet, you do the distance test as above first but instead of using a measured cord you simply use your own two feet. First though you must know the distance of your step, so measure your natural step; mine is 26 inches, 66cm, and I am 5ft and 6 inches tall, 168cm. Mark that in your notebook for future reference. So when you want to accurately measure a distance to an object you simply walk to it, remembering how many steps you take to get to it, multiply and voila. Keep in mind that although this method works well on **level ground** it is not as good on uneven ground. So you would have to make a calculation of your step on various types of grounds to get to an acceptable level of accuracy.

**Method Three:** Knowing the height and the exact distance to a near-by object, say an object that is 6ft tall, 182cm, at a distance of 20ft, 6m, grab your ruler and hold it at the maximum extension of your arm, mine is 2ft, 61cm. Having the bottom portion of the object at 0 you would then measure the upper portion of the object, my calculation would indicate 8 inches, 61cm. the next step would be to practice this method with various sized object at various distances. No ruler, no problem; you could use your fingers if you know the length, or a piece of measured cardboard and then you measured in the same manner. This method requires a lot of practice as well.

**Method Four:** Using a known distance, say of 100ft, 30m, visualize how many times that distance would fit into what you are looking at. Top confirm practice and practice again.

**Method Five:** You decide what would be the probable maximum distance to an object and then what would be the probable minimum distance to that same object. Then add the two and divide by two, the result would be pretty close to the actual distance.

**Method Six:** Use a topographical map of a scale of 1:50,000. Knowing exactly where you are and where the object is; measure the distance between you and the object, then by using the distance information on the margin of the map calculate the distance.

Now considering a 6ft tall person, 182cm, lets look at how you would see that person at various distances using only your eyes.

- 100m, 110y, 328ft; Details of the face would be very distinguishable.
- 200m, 220y, 656ft; All details of clothing would be very discernable, not the face.
- 250m, 285y, 820ft; Face is clearly seen, but not quite as distinguishable.
- 300m, 330y, 984ft; Details of the face starts fading away, the rest is clear.
- 350m, 385y, 1148ft; Arms and legs movement are visible and very clear.

- 400m, 440y, 1312ft; Arms and legs movements are still visible but not as clear.
- 450m, 495y, 1476ft; Person would start to appear in the shape of a bottle.
- 500m, 550y, 1640ft; Person would now really appear to look like a bottle.
- 550m, 595y, 1804ft; Head of the person would be like a big dot.
- 600m, 660y, 1968ft; Head of the person would now be like a small dot.
- 650m, 695y, 2132ft; Head of the person is no longer visible, the body its shape.
- 700m, 770y, 2296ft; Person would look like a large tree trunk.
- 750m, 795y, 2460ft; Person would look like a small tree trunk.
- 800m, 880y, 2640ft; person would now look like a fence post.

To acquire the required skills and knowledge you will need to do much practice at various locations, under different conditions, different types of terrains, down-hill, up-hill, looking down in a valley, looking up from a valley, looking over a valley, looking over low terrains, from a hill top to another hill top, etc . . . Remember the country side is NOT like a football field, it is not as flat and level, all kind of obstacles are in the way that would force you to pay close attention to the terrain. Keep in mind that the object being observed would appear to be nearer or further than it is actually depending how clearly you can see the outline of the object. When there are water between you and the object the actual distance would be very deceptive. The distance is measured as the raven flies without allowing for uneven types of terrains.

Objects would appear further away when:

- They are in the shade.
- They are across a valley.
- They are of the same colour as the background.
- In a heat haze. • When you are kneeling or when you are laying down.

Objects would appear closer when:

- The sun is behind you.
- The air is very clear.
- The colour of the object is different than the background.
- The object is larger than the other objects nearby.
- When you are looking across a valley or across water.

Objects would also appear nearer at night, when still visible, than during daylight.

Other methods of judging distance would be to use binoculars with etched scales, using a camera with etched scales, using a range finder and other similar survey types of equipment.

### Judging Height at a Distance

You first must master the skills of judging distances within strict limitations before attempting to judge height at those distances.

Research have revealed that the natural human reaction to judging heights is that most people will overestimate the height of someone who is taller and yet underestimate the height of one who is shorter. And that is while standing directly in front of that person.

The experiment would consist of starting with an object of a known height at a known distance and moving that object, or the observer, further and further away to such a far distance that you will not be able to clearly identify what the object is. I found that using the ruler method works well in this experiment, as long as you know the exact height of the object to start with.

Research conducted by Krantz and Fahrenbach revealed that the average height of sasquatch is 7ft and 10 inches, 238.7cm, according to 89 sighting reports. The measurement of 706 footprints places sasquatch at the same height, still according to the same gentlemen, using the foot length to height measurements method.

It would then only make sense that you would practice judging height by using a known height, in this case the average sasquatch height of 7ft 10 inches, 238.7cm. So make a number of sasquatch silhouettes, as explained in Chapter 21 and start marking your ruler, or any type of measure for that height at distances of 20ft, 6m, then 30ft, 9m, then 40ft, 12m, then 50ft, 15m, then 60ft, 18m, and so on to a distance of one km. The next step is to make a smaller and a larger silhouettes and practice, practice and practice some more. NOTES:

### Height from the Length of a Footprint

Dr W.H. Fahrenbach has done much research on this subject and has provided the simple mathematical formula that I will be using. Both Krantz and Jeff Meldrum have also adapted the same formula in their research, which is now in the public domain.

Fahrenbach stated; . . . *length to height ratio is 16.5*. Meaning that; the length of a footprint is 16.5% of the height of the print maker.

According to Fahrenbach the multiplier would be 6.04. **For example**; a footprint length of 14.5 inches, 36.83cm, would show a height of about 7ft 4 inches, 2.23m. The formula would be;  $14.5 \times 6.04 = 87.58$  inches or 7.2983ft or 7ft, 4 inches, 2.23m.

In metric that would be  $36.83 \times 6.07 = 2.2355$ m. **Note that I have used a multiplier of 6.07 rather than the one of 6.04 suggested by Fahrenbach.** To get a better idea of this mathematical formula do your own experiences using various footprint lengths and using both multipliers of 6.04 and 6.07.

### Calculating Height from the Length of a Stride

In his book *Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence* Dr Grover Krantz theorised that *the height of a man standing is about equal to one full stride*.

He advances the mathematical formula that to get the height of track maker one would measure the length of the stride and multiply it by

1.034.

**For example** the stride of the sasquatch filmed by Patterson was measured at 81.5 inches dividing it by 1.034 provides a walking height of 78.82 inches or 6ft 6 inches. Krantz further compensated for the walking posture by adding 5 inches and the calculated weight by further adding another inch for a total standing height of 7ft. Yet Krantz does not explain a 4 inches difference from previous calculations.

In my opinion if you were to **MULTIPLY the length of the stride by 1.08, rather than DIVIDING it by 1.034**, you would get a closer actual height. In this case the stride is 81.5 inches X 1.08 = 88.02 inches or 7ft 4 inches. In metric that would be a stride of 207cm X **1.08** = 223.56cm or 2.2356m for the height.

Do your own experiments using various stride distances and various multipliers to see the results of your own calculations.

### **Calculating Weight by Using Footprint Dimensions**

Again, I will be referring to the calculations of Grover Krantz taken from his book Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence, Krantz states;

At a given standing height, the sasquatch appears to have a foot length of 1.23 times that of a human of the same stature . . . and at any given length the sasquatch foot averages about one third wider than a human foot. Combining these two factors we find that at the same stature sasquatch feet have just a trace over twice as much sole area as it occurs in human feet. Thus if the sasquatch weighted two times more than a typical man, it would put the same weight, per surface area, on its soles. Since the sasquatch actually seems to weight just over twice, actually 2.071, as much as a man of the same stature, it therefore puts very nearly the same weight, per unit surface area, on its soles. In short, the relative greater sasquatch body weight, at a given stature, is just made up for by then same increase in relative foot size.

That having been presented, Krantz continues;

I divided the body, of the sasquatch that Patterson filmed, into a series of cylinders; head, torso, upper arms, thighs, forearms and lower legs, and made block estimates for the hands and feet. The cylinder diameters, minus the hairs, were averaged, cross-sectioned area found and these were multiplied by length. My most careful calculations resulted in 7.38 cubic feet of volume, or .2089 cubic meters, which at 60lbs, 27.2155kg, per cubic foot, equal 443lbs, 200.941kg.

Krantz then used the same calculations to check his own body weight which resulted in being 13% off. Which he states was the result of the non-exact figures of Patty due to the known problem existing with the speed of the camera used by Roger Patterson. In order to compensate Krantz increased his original 443lbs, 200.941kg, by 13% to achieve 500lbs, 226.796kg. Krantz then goes on to explain other procedures used to estimate body weight.

For this experiment I suggest that you first read the book written by Krantz and then do the same calculations using your own body and some of your friends to get your own results.

### **Lifting Hand, Fingers and Palm Prints**

When a piece of wood or similar stuff is thrown at you, or in your direction, from an unknown source there may well be some prints left on those and you might be able to lift them.

You will need some clear transparent tape, some graphite or cosmetic powder and a soft brush to spread that powder with.

The experiment consist of placing your hand on various pieces of wood, a window pane, on a wall, etc . . . The next step would be to gently spread the powder onto those areas to see if any prints would become visible. If so, you would then gently press the sticky side of a piece of clear tape onto the print and lift gently. Then you apply another sticky side piece of tape on the first piece of tape resulting in having a print stuck between the two.

Again practice, practice and practice some more.

### **Tracing Impressions**

This is a technique to lift an impression of a footprint, handprint or the print of any other body parts when casting is not an option.

You will need a few pieces of clear plastic of about 20X12 inches, 50x30cm, a marker with permanent ink and a few nails or sticks of wood.

The experiment consists of making a footprint or handprint then stretch the plastic tightly across and above it, anchor the nails at each corner and simply trace the print.

This will result in just another piece of evidence along with the measurements and photographs you will be taken of the print. As usual practice, over and over again.

### **Recording Sounds**

This experiment consists of recording various wilderness sounds without spending tons of money on fancy costly equipment.

You will need a baby monitor, a battery onto which the microphone will be connected to and a tape recorder by the speaker.

The idea is to place the microphone part of the monitor in an area of activities and you would place yourself some 600ft, 200m away to records any sounds.

This is an inexpensive and flexible way to record any sounds.

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

### Setting Food Stations to get Photographs, Hair Samples and Footprints

The purpose of this experiment is to learn how to set up Food Stations from which you would get photographs, by setting up a game trail camera, from which you could get hair samples by using brushes that would catch hair and also from which you would get fresh footprints from an appropriately tended piece of ground immediately underneath the food station.

**Types of Food:** It has been reported that sasquatch would eat just about anything. There are reports that gardens had been raided for vegetables, orchards for fruits and farms for small animals. Indeed if sasquatch is to survive in the wilds their diets would consist of just about anything and everything. In my opinion what would attract sasquatch the most would be fresh raw liver, kidneys, heart and such. Which are the types of food reported taken from many animal kills where only those parts were taken. So it makes sense that fresh raw meat would be an attractant.

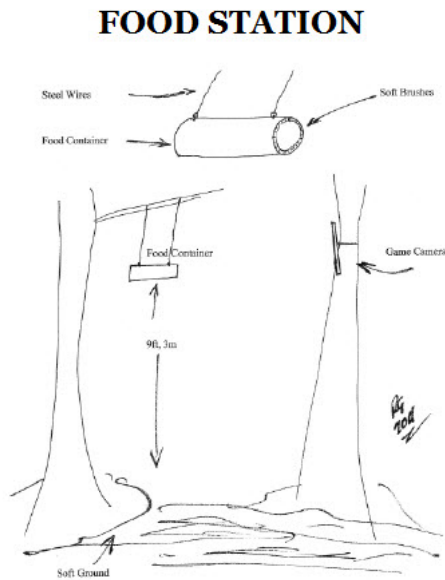
**Photograph:** This involves setting up a few game cameras at strategic locations within range of the Food Station to take photographs of any animal feeding or investigating the Food Station.

**Footprints:** you would need a well-tended soft type of ground immediately beneath the Food Station to get clear visible footprints of anything that may get close enough to investigate the Food Station.

**Hair Sample Trap:** This is a device into which the food is placed and which would have soft brushes at each open end where whomever reaches in to get to the food would leave hair samples on the brushes. The trap would be installed hanging from a large solid tree limb with steel wires which would discourage small animals from trying to get into the device. I use a tin coffee can, open at both ends, with four soft brushes at each entrance, connected to a branch by steel wires. See the diagram.

You would need to select the area carefully, where sasquatch activities have been constantly reported and confirmed. To check out how it works you could wear a wool sweater and reach inside the station then see how many pieces of wool would be left behind.

Attachment:



6-25-2012 3-28-12 PM.jpg [ 27.59 KiB | Viewed 10 times ]

Author: **Darkwing** [ Tue Jun 26, 2012 7:29 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

.....  
**CHAPTER 19**  
**SAMPLE SASQUATCH MENU**

*Un coeur de chevreuil avec quelque champignons, des oignons de champagne et des kinnikinnicks pour dejeuner . . . that sounds like a good menu for lunch . . . Red Grossinger*

In this chapter I would like to provide you with an idea of the variety of wild food items edible for human and obviously for sasquatch as well. It has been theorized that sasquatch would be a gatherer of food with a diet of about 55% raw wild meat and 45% wild plant food.

We should take a moment to check out what is available in the vast and wild Yukon forests and what nutritional value would be provided by eating what is readily available. I have selected the Yukon simply because this is where I live. I would therefore suggest that you check out your own research area to see what kind of wild food would be available. Common sense would dictate that wherever the food is sasquatch would be close by.

## **Yukon Habitat**

During the last ice age, some 30 to 10 KYA, most of North America was covered in thick sheets of ice, up to one kilometer in thickness at some places. At that period of time most of Alaska, all of northern Yukon and most of western Yukon along with the western portion of the Northwest Territories remained ice-free within a small sub-continent of shrubs and small trees called Beringia.

This resulted in the very rich flora and fauna that we enjoy today. Wild animals such as moose, caribou, elk, deer, bison, muskoxen, cougars, sheep, goats, bears, wolves, fox, coyotes, lynx, beavers, hare, muskrats, gophers, squirrels, marmots, frogs, duck, grouse, geese along with a large variety of fish and birds were and are still in large numbers across the Yukon. They are found in the forests, atop mountains, cliff sides, in valleys, grassy open terrain and swamps, wherever you look. There are no less than 1348 species and sub-species of plants and flowers found throughout the Yukon. One of the reasons for such a high number is that the Yukon is a contact zone for plants from three different and unique regions and ecosystems, namely Beringia, the western Cordilleran Mountains and the vast boreal forest of North America.

Amongst these regions one finds a high level of plant diversity, such as;

- Beringia: Located in the northwest Yukon, this region has a large number of plant species found nowhere else in North America and actually nowhere else in the world.
- Klwane: Located in the southwest Yukon, this region contains a mosaic of plant species associated with the western Cordilleran Mountains, Beringia and the boreal forest.
- Logan Mountains and Liard Plateau: Located in southeast Yukon, this region, being the northern limit of the boreal forest offers a large variety of plants that are tropical in appearance within a lush jungle type of forest. With many hot springs this region has a climate which provides a warm refuge for plants typically found much further south.

The large majority of these 1348 plant species are edible for humans, and obviously sasquatch, so there is much food available for sustenance all year round. To mention them all would require another book but some will surface in the food sample being presented.

## **Sample Sasquatch Menu**

As explained in Chapter 15 the average sasquatch would require about 6,753 calories per day, so let's see what sasquatch could eat;

### **DAY ONE**

Breakfast White fish 2,000c per kg, Huckleberries, Kinnikinnicks and Madrona 1,000c per 500 g: 3,000c  
Lunch Gopher 450c per 500g, Willow 1,045c per 500g, Rhubarbs 250c per 500g: 1,725c  
Dinner Beaver 2,100c per kg, Spruce tips with Wild Onions and Lambs Quarters 875c per kg: 2,975c  
TOTAL 7,700 calories

### **DAY TWO**

Breakfast Leftover Beaver 1,800c with Osoberry, Dandelion 450c and Blackberries 550c: 2,800c  
Lunch Grouse 1,200c with Bittercress 400c and Currant 550c: 2,200c  
Dinner Rabbit 1,550c with Giant Horsetails, Wild Onions 550c and Cranberries 750c: 2,800c  
TOTAL 7,800 calories

### **DAY THREE**

Breakfast Leftover Rabbit 1,600c with Plantain 750c: 2,350c  
Lunch Rabbit and Beaver Bone Marrow 1,400c with Juniper 650c: 2,050c  
Dinner Pike 2,200c with Wild Onions and Fireweeds 600c and Rosehips 700c: 3,500c  
TOTAL 7,900 calories

### **DAY FOUR**

For Breakfast; Pike and Fireweeds: 1,500c  
For Lunch; Greens and Fruits: 1,500c  
For Dinner; Frogs with Sweet Coltsfoot, Miner Lettuce and Salmonberries: 2,900c  
TOTAL 5,900 calories

### **DAY FIVE**

For Breakfast; Greens and Willow Leaves: 1,750c  
For Lunch; Stinging nettle, Fireweeds and Salal: 750c  
For Dinner; Deer Liver with Watercress: 3,150c  
TOTAL 5,650 calories

### **DAY SIX**

For Breakfast; Deer earth with Horsetails: 2,150c  
For Lunch; Deer Kidney and Sweet Gale: 1,950c  
For Dinner; Deer Meat with Dandelion and Clover: 3,750c  
TOTAL 7,850 calories

### **DAY SEVEN**

For Breakfast; Deer Meat with Peppergrass and Labrador Tea: 1,700c  
For Lunch; Deer Meat with Crowberries: 1,150c  
For Dinner; Deer meat with Sourdock and Soapberries: 2,500c  
TOTAL 5,350 calories

WEEKLY TOTAL 48,150 calories Daily Average 6,878 calories

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

To conclude, as you can see, with a bit of imagination and knowing what the land has to offer, food wise, you can easily figure out what sasquatch would have available in your own area of research.

To be clear; I do not suggest that sasquatch eats three meals a day, as we usually do, I do not advance that sasquatch would eat a balance diet of meat, greens and fruits at each meal, I simply do not know that. What I am suggesting and what I know is that there is plenty of wild food in Yukon forests to feed sasquatch all year round. According to the most accepted theory sasquatch would survive as a food gatherer consuming about 55% wild raw meat and 45% wild plant food.

What I am recommending is that you go out in your own area of research and figure out exactly what is available food wise. Initial research could be done through the internet followed by a visit to the forest to locate and identify what kind of food there is available and the calorie content of each type of food.

That would be an important aspect of your preparation for any expedition you may wish to conduct in the future.

Another point, the sample sasquatch menu presented includes various types of wild food that would normally be available in late summer and early autumn here in the Yukon. Remember, we are located above the 60th northern parallel, the weather and temperature is different from the middle and southern parts of the PNW. When planning the search for food in your area consider the weather conditions and temperature at various times of the year.

**Menu translation;** *Deer hearth with mushrooms, wild onions and kinnikinnicks . . .*

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Tue Jun 26, 2012 8:08 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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**CHAPTER 20**  
**SASQUATCH SILHOUETTES**

*What is observed it at times questionable . . . Red Grossinger*

The ability to judge height at various distances has been debated times and again, the truth is that we *Homo sapiens s.* have serious difficulties judging height of anything higher than we are, especially at distances and under various light conditions.

Most persons who reported a sasquatch sighting have admitted that judging the height of what was observed was problematic, often due to the surprise element of the sighting, a sense of fear, the resulting feeling of confusion and other human reactions which would be hard to control. Thus knowing your limitations you would have to find ways to improve your ability to better judge heights at various distances, terrains and weather conditions. My suggestion is to make three sasquatch silhouettes, each of a different dimension and proportional to each other.

The first would be 6ft 10 inches, 208cm, high, the second 7ft 10 inches, 238cm, which is the average height of sasquatch according to 89 confirmed sightings and agreed upon by most scientists researching the subject and the last one would be 8ft 10 inches, 269cm. Each would have a torso, two legs, two arms and a head, all proportional to the overall height.

Using some of the published works of Grover Krantz, John Bindemagel, Ray Crowe, Hermer Fahrenbach, John Green, Jeff Meldrum, Chris Murphy, Robert Alley and others, I calculated various body parts and gave them a certain average percentage in proportion to their overall stature. I will be the first one to admit that my proportions are only approximate and may well be off, but what I am doing here is providing some basic base measurements to build these silhouettes, thus making the exact measurements somewhat secondary to the objective of the experiment.

Attachment:

## HEIGHT

- The total length is 100% of the height.
- The torso would be about 45% of the total height.
- The legs, from the hip to the toes would be about 46%; 50% to the knees, 50% below.
- The head would be about 9%.
- The arms about 47%; 18.8% above the elbow, 28.2% below, including the hands.

## WIDTH

- The shoulders are the base measurement at 100% of the total width.
- Neck about 35%, Chest 65%, waist & Hips 77%, Upper Arms 26%, Lower Arms 18%, Thigh 29%, Knee 23% and calf 26%, each of the total base measurement.

WIDTH:            At 6ft 10in, 208cm.    At 7ft.10in, 238cm.    At 8ft.10in, 269cm.  
Neck 35%:            11.9in, 30.26cm.    13.56in, 34.46cm.    15.35in, 38.99cm.

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Attachment:

Shoulders 100%:    34in, 86.36cm.    38.76in, 98.45cm.    43.86in, 111.4cm.  
Chest 65%:            22.1in, 56.13cm.    25.2in, 63.99cm.    28.5in, 72.41cm.  
Waist & Hips 77%:    26.2in, 66.49cm.    29.9in, 75.81cm.    33.8in, 85.78cm.  
Upper Arms 26%:    8.8in, 22.45cm.    10.1in, 25.59cm.    11.4in, 28.98cm.  
Lower Arms 18%:    6.1in, 15.55cm.    7in, 17.72cm.    7.9in, 20.05cm.  
Thighs 29%:            9.9in, 25.04cm.    11.2in, 28.55cm.    12.7in, 32.31cm.  
Knees 23%:            7.8in, 19.86cm.    8.9in, 22.64cm.    10.1in, 25.62cm.  
Calf 26%:            8.8in, 22.45cm.    10.1in, 25.62cm.    11.4in, 28.96cm.

## LENGTH

Head 9%:            7.4in, 18.72cm.    8.4in, 21.42cm.    9.5in, 24.21cm.  
Torso 45%:            36.85in, 93.6cm.    42.16in, 107.1cm.    47.67in, 121.1cm.  
Legs 46%:            37.67in, 95.68cm.    43.11in, 109.5cm.    48.67in, 123.7cm.  
Arms 47%            38.49in, 97.76cm.    44.06in, 111.9cm.    49.76in, 126.4cm.

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Attachment:

# SASQUATCH SILHOUETTES



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To make those silhouettes you will need a few sheets of plywood, some studs, a measuring tape, a marker, nails and a saw. A bit of paint would be nice as well, various shades of dark brown would work, painting a face would add reality, use your imagination.

You could place them in your back yard and look at them every day, along with your neighbours . . . that would be a good piece of conversation, but I would suggest that you transport them to a forested location away from prying eyes and use them only to practice judging distances and heights at various distances over various types of terrains.

It need not be in the same region that you want to conduct your research work, but then again, what difference would it make. Once you are confident that you can correctly measure distances at one location switch to another type of terrain.

## Wooden Feet

While you are at it, you might think about wooden feet for your silhouettes and for making tracks, you will need a few pieces of wood large enough for various sizes, a knife and a bit of imagination.

For the 6ft, 10in, 208cm silhouette; Length of the feet would be 13.5in, 34.29cm. Width at the ball of the foot 5.6in, 14.13cm, at mid-foot 3.7in, 9.42cm and at heel 4.1in, 10.37cm.

For the 7ft, 10in, 238cm silhouette; Length of the feet would be 15.5in, 39.37cm. Width at the ball of the foot 6.5in, 16.59cm, at mid-foot 4.4in, 11.06cm and at the heel 4.8in, 12.17cm.

For the 8ft, 10in, 269cm silhouette; Length of the feet would be 17.5in, 44.45cm. Width at the ball of them foot 7.5in, 19.05cm, at mid-foot 5in, 11.06cm and at the heel 5.5in, 13.97cm.

Use your imagination for depth and thickness proportions, as no detailed measurements are available at the moment.

All measurements are proportional to the cast shown by the author on the back cover of this manual, which so happen to be 17.5in, 44.45cm long, which would be from a 8ft,10in, 269cm tall sasquatch.

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Tue Jun 26, 2012 8:21 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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## CHAPTER 21 ORIENTATION AND BUSH SURVIVAL

*The PNW is a rugged country, tall enticing mountain peaks, quiet inviting valleys, silvery lakes, enchanted rivers . . . and the many obstacles they hide. One is often taken away by their challenges, by their splendour . . . so much so that getting disoriented becomes a fact of life that you must accept and be ready to deal with . . . Red Grossinger*

In this Chapter I intent to discuss three points;

- Your immediate reaction when noticing that you are actually lost.



- How to find your way back.
- What to do to survive when you are stuck in the bush for a while.

So there you are, a bright sunny day, in the middle of the bush, peace and quietness, out for a stroll and then you notice large human-like tracks, look at these will you . . . sasquatch footprints, meandering here and there, you are paying so much attention to the tracks that all of sudden you realize that you are no longer sure of where you are. OK where did I come from, what route did I take to get here, where is my truck, where am I . . . and I cannot even see those tracks anymore . . . I think that I am lost . . .

Of course all you have to do is follow the route back on the GPS, easy . . . no problem. But what if you forgot your GPS, actually you do not even have your Regular Field Research Kit, just got carried away and forgot the kit and the survival kit in good old trusty truck . . . actually you have nothing but what you are wearing. And lost . . . **LOST you say . . .**

**FIRST THING TO DO: STOP, SIT DOWN, TAKE A MOMENT TO RELAX, a Moment to Gather your Thoughts.** If you smoke, now would be a good time to do so, it would sooth your nerves and will help you to relax. At this stage it is sad to say that your most dangerous enemy **IS YOU**, if you panic. So relax and try to control the natural panic reaction that most everyone will develop at this stage, bush wise or not. After a few minutes of relaxing . . . now that you have calmed down . . . look around you, take a good look at your present location, the terrain, the bush, the trees, the plants . . . if they are somewhat similar to where you parked your truck, then you are probably not too far away, now you have to remember if you parked that truck in a valley, on a ridge, in dense forest, in a clear opening, by a creek, a bridge and try to remember the environment you were in when you started on foot.

If it is similar to what you are now in, then you are not very far from where you started. Check out the time, at about what time did you start following the tracks, figuring out the time frame, this would roughly indicate the distance you have covered. Common sense would dictate that if you were following a track path you would have walked very slowly, you may have covered 2 miles, 3km, at the most in one hour. So if you can pin point the time spent since you started you would have a good indication of how far you are from where you started.

Look for a high ground close by, get to it and have a good look around, safely climb the tallest possible tree on that high ground to have a good look at the area, try to locate the road you were on, try to listen for any traffic noises. Still no luck, your next move is to figure out a way back, you should have some idea of which direction you were heading to when driving, east perhaps, or south or whatever. So with that in mind you should next try to find south and with that knowledge plan a route to get back to your truck.

**TO FIND SOUTH;** Place a stick in the ground, mark the end of the shadow with a rock, wait 30 minutes and again mark the end of that shadow with another rock. Connect the two rocks with a stick and that would be your East West line. East would be on your left while west on your right. South would be roughly in between the two rocks in the direction of the stick while North would be directly behind you. You also have to remember the time of day as the earth rotates in an easterly direction thus making the sun appearing to move from East to west. This method works fine between the hours of 1100 to 1400 hrs, but prior to and after that time period you have to consider that either it will point you in an east south east direction, ESE, or in a west south west, WSW, direction rather than straight south.

Another method is to use a regular watch; point the hour hand at the sun and the line halfway between the hour hand and 12 will point South. No regular watch, no problem; draw one and use the same method.

The sunrise sunset method is as follow; as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West, North can be found by observing the sun at dawn and at dusk. At dawn stand with your back to the sun and raise both arms shoulder high perpendicular to your body, at that point your right hand will be pointing to the North while your left hand will be pointing to the South.

Say for argument sake, that you were driving in an westerly direction, so knowing that; you now know that north is on your right hand side, where you are now standing, according to the sun, then west is directly ahead of you. In the general direction you were driving when you decided to take a stroll in the bush.

Now your best bet would be to make you way in a northerly direction with the intent of crossing the road you were driving west on, just a short while ago, now was it one hour or so, if so then you should make it within about one hour as well.

Having decided your best course of action, in this case that would be going due north, first mark your present location before you proceed, use anything available, but prominently mark your present location. This way if you so happen to come back this way you will know that you were here at some time, so if you can, write the date and time on something, no paper, no sweat . . . use a bit of a pointed rock or stone and write it on another rock.

For better accuracy you could make an emergency direction finder, basically an emergency protractor. This is a simple hand drawn circle which will be used to roughly measure angles as a way to determine your route of travel considering the position of the sun.

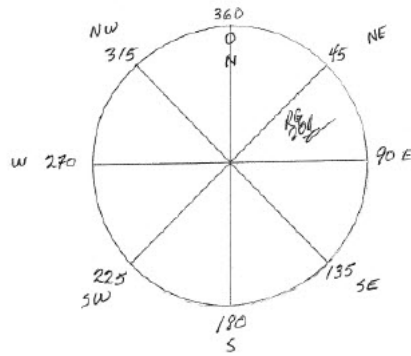
To make this emergency protractor you will need a pen or pencil and something top draw on. Or if you have none of these, you could use a small pointed branch or rock to scratch the circle on a piece of bark.

Draw the circle first then make a large cross which will provide you with the North on top at 00 or 3600, East on the right hand side at 900, South at the bottom at 1800 and West on the left hand side at 2700.

Now make a large X with the center being directly on the center of the large cross. The right hand top side is Northeast, NE at 450, the right hand bottom side is Southeast, SE at 1350, the left hand bottom side is Northwest, SW at 2250 and the left hand top side is northwest, NW at 3150.

Attachment:

## EXAMPLE OF AN EMERGENCY PROTRACTOR



6-25-2012 3-33-50 PM.jpg [ 32.36 KiB | Viewed 10 times ]

Knowing where the South is and having decided in which direction you wish to travel, north in this case, place your emergency protractor on the ground ensuring the North mark is in the direction to the North, now place a small branch onto the protractor with the sharp end pointing to the direction of travel.

Now have a good look in the direction you are planning to go, pick a prominent object, anything that is prominent, that is where you will be going to first. As you set out first figure out a way to keep track of distance, get a stick and with your knife make a mark on the stick for every 100 steps you take, 100 steps would be about 200ft, 120m, according to my own calculation. My regular step length on even ground is 26 inches, about 50cm, per step, in a forest it would be about 24 inches, 45 or so cm. No knife . . . no problem . . . you do have fingernails on your fingers, right . . . use that.

So now you have a method to keep track of time and distance as well as direction. Remember the direction you are going, but the earth moves in relation to the sun, one hour or two will not make much of a difference but longer will, as the sun will eventually be more westerly than southerly. KEEP THAT IN MIND. Now, as you proceed to the prominent object you must as well keep track of what is around you, dead trees, rocky outcrops, boulders, creeks, elevations, etc . . . all of it in your path to that prominent object.

At every four or five steps you would mark a tree, by bending a small branch in exactly the same manner each time. Once you reach the object then would pick another prominent object in exactly the same direction. After an hour you would re-locate the South, re-align your emergency protractor and re-determine your route of travel. Carry on this routine until you reach your destination.

Keep track of time and distance, if you were following the footprints track for two hours, you should probably be able to reach that road in about one hour, or so.

**Time for another scenario;** in this case you have your entire Regular Field Research Kit and have been using your GPS, but then it quits on you and sure enough you do not proper batteries anywhere in your kit to replace the GPS batteries and to add insult to injury, since you trusted the GPS so much you did not bother marking your route on the map that you have in your pocket. So you simply do not have a clue as to where exactly you are, not quite lost but sure close enough . . .

Since you are in the PNW there are plenty of mountains around you and that is an advantage as you will be able to use them to first locate your position and then find a way out. Again stop and take a moment to relax, look around you, now pick the most prominent mountain top, get your compass and take a bearing to it, mark it. Do the same for two more prominent mountain tops.

Now plot those bearings on your map using a pencil. Where the three lines intercept would be roughly where you are on the map.

Now you know where you are on the map, next you have to figure out where you have parked that good old truck or a road that will get you back to it. All you have to do is draw a line on the map from your present location to the truck or the closest point from you to the road, which would be easier, take a bearing on that line and simply follow that bearing to the road.

**BUT** the time is now 1930 hrs, it will be dark very shortly and you sure do not want to walk around in the dark, in a mountain area, as that would be asking for more serious problems. The only option would be to spend the night out in the bush. You do have your full kit with some survival gear in it, so you are in good shape, you are prepared and know what to do. Now may be a good time to contact someone and explain the situation. Then get prepared for the night.

Your present needs are; **A shelter, a fire, some water and some food.**

The shelter will provide you with some protection against the elements so you have to build that first. Look around you to get an idea of where the wind is coming from as you have to be protected from the wind. Having decided on the location you would start building your shelter using the material in your kit. If you are not sure of what to do I would suggest that you take the time to read up about shelters.

Next you would want to build a small fire to provide you with warmth, close to your shelter but not so close that it will burn it down. Not sure how to start fires, read about it.

Now for water, this is essential to keep you alive, depending on how much water you are carrying you may need to ration yourself or find another source of water. In any case watch for these danger signs; dizziness, confusion, headache, lethargy or urine turning dark, any of these would indicate that you need water.

Food is next and may well have to be rationed as well, so watch for these danger signs; weakness, irritability, low morale, loss of mental

clarity, confusion, poor judgements, disorientation, heat exhaustion and weaken immune system, any of these would indicate that you need food.

To conclude I would urge you to read about location awareness, orientation, safe bush travel, how to use a map, how to use a compass, survival techniques, how to make shelters, how to start a fire, how to make an emergency protractor and types of edible wild food in your area.

**AND REMEMBER TO PLAN PROPERLY.**

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Tue Jun 26, 2012 8:28 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

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**CHAPTER 22**  
**SASQUATCH RESEARCH TRAINING PROGRAM**

*Nice to have all this stuff in writing . . . but would someone take me in the bush and explain the ins and outs . . . where it matters . . .*  
*Red Grossinger*

Many people are interest in sasquatch research but unfortunately a good portion of them have no bush experience, not having had the chance of spending any serious times in our vast forests. The same forests where sasquatch lives, searches for food and raises family. But they sure would like to get out there and do the experiments, learn how to do the research, in a safe and secure manner.

And many others may have good bush experience and bush knowledge but have no knowledge about conducting sasquatch research, do not even know where to start and do need a bit of help.

This is a training program for those people who have serious interests in conducting sasquatch related field research regardless of their backgrounds and experience. During this program you will get to practice what is discussed in this manual, you will get to observe what activity signs actually are. This is a how-to and get down to do it type of course with 42 hours of actual instruction and participation in short term expeditions held over a four day period.

The end results will see the participants acquiring a solid working knowledge of the skills, techniques and methods used in conducting practical sasquatch field research and investigations.

Participants need not be in super shape but since the program is presented in an outdoor field environment the participants must be able to walk for up to three km per day, about two miles, in a forested uneven area and be able to carry their own personal gear.

The program is **NOT** for skeptics nor others who may wish to discuss the existence of sasquatch. As with this manual we conduct the training program under the theory that sasquatch is a flesh and blood entity that is real, alive and well.

Services provided will vary according to location where the program will be presented, for example various camping gear could be made available to those who do not have such, etc . . . And that would affect the overall cost of participation.

The training program is open to both genders with a minimum age limit of 12 years of age and there is no maximum age limit.

**Course Content**

- Introduction to Sasquatch Research
- Field Safety and Security
- Habitat
- Activity Signs
- Field Expeditions
- Research Area
- Kit and Equipment
- Recording and Reporting
- Measuring and Casting Footprints
- Collecting, Marking and Transporting Evidence
- Chain of Custody
- Judging Distance
- Observation Skills
- Conducting Selected Experiments
- Conducting Field Expeditions

For more information, dates and reservation please contact me at [sasquatchyukon@hotmail.com](mailto:sasquatchyukon@hotmail.com) or [squatchinyukon@hotmail.ca](mailto:squatchinyukon@hotmail.ca)

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Author: **Darkwing** [ Tue Jun 26, 2012 8:51 pm ]  
Post subject: **Re: Sasquatch Research Manual by Red Grossinger**

.....  
**CONCLUSION**

*Reflecting upon what one has done . . . right or wrong . . . soothes the soul . . . Red Grossinger*

It would be my hope that by now you can truly say that you understand how to conduct sasquatch related field research. Not only conduct the research, but actually getting results.

I trust that by now you are able to discern if an activity sign **is or is not** possibly related to certain sasquatch activities. That you can now definitively state that it is simply an act of nature, a sign either made by nature one way or another or made by some human being.

But if in your view, that activity sign is possibly sasquatch related, you know how to further investigate that possible activity sign, you know how to measure and cast that footprint, how to collect and preserve that bit of specimen, that important piece of evidence.

You should now be able to differentiate the vocals of a wolf, calls from a coyote or the night call of an owl. You now have the ability to discern one animal call from many of the other animals and take those vocals in perspective when investigating a report of strange vocals. Using the acquired knowledge you now should be able to ask the right questions when conducting an interview and to make an educated decision as to the validity of the report when the interview is completed.

After conducting the experiments you now have a good knowledge of various investigative techniques, measuring and casting footprints. By now you have fine-tuned your observation abilities and skills. You know how to pick a research area and you know the various sources of animal food and feeding habits of animals in that area. You can analyse tree events, you can collect bit of evidence and you know how the measure heights and weights as well as correctly judging distances.

Planning an expedition is no longer a secret to you and you know how to select the type of expedition that is best suited for what you want to do. You are able to write expedition instructions in a clear and concise manner. Selecting and setting up various types of camp sites is no longer a problem. Recording and reporting have now become second nature. The chain of custody is clear and simple.

Being ethical and having integrity is just plain common sense in this type of business, not only will you get results by following the procedures, protocols and techniques presented but as you do, you will be recognized as a no nonsense knowledgeable and honest sasquatch researcher.

You have an interest in sasquatch research or else you would not have purchase this how-to type of manual, you have the knowledge, since I take it that you have read the entire manual and practice the various experiments again and again, and you are now sufficiently confident in your skills that you feel like getting out there and start doing research.

What I would suggest you do, before rushing into the bush, is to find a couple of liked minded persons and operate as a team. Train and educate yourselves by using this manual, do the operating area search to locate a possible

research area. Plan accordingly, how soon you can get out to that research area will entirely depend on you, how ready you feel you are, the answer will have to come from you as to when you are ready to get out there.

You would probably want to join a regional or national sasquatch research group or organization located close to home, for advise, for safety and for support, maybe as a way to acquire field experience and to share your own experiences. But be careful in your selection, I would strongly recommend that you read about them first, about their backgrounds, their points of views, their objectives and their operational methods.

Unfortunately there are a number of groups out there without serious minded people which conduct research in a very nonchalant, disorganized and in a non-scientific manner. They would conduct outings in a very cavalier fashion without much concern for the facts and the truth, without much concern for procedures, protocols and recognized techniques.

Some of those groups have the objective of simply killing a sasquatch to prove to the world that it actually exist and for the possible money that killing one without scientific planning would probably provide them. Some groups are very free minded or plain naive, when investigating what one would consider only a possible sasquatch activity sign or possible activity and will state that *indeed sasquatch did it* without any actual proof. Listening to them you would think that sasquatch is everywhere in large number and whatever happens is a result of sasquatch.

Do your homework, first try to join their forums if possible and feel them out before actually joining the group as an active field researcher. Read up about their aims and objectives, their intentions and check out who the active members are, do any of them have any scientific qualifications for example, recognized educational degrees, scientifically minded or instructional type of experience and employment.

When you feel at ease with a certain group, when you feel that you could be part of that group and when you think that you might be able to share their ideology, ask if you could join them in an expedition or an outing for example, just to check them out and make up your own mind.

Working independently of any group or organization has some advantages, mostly total independence of doing what you want when you want to, without restrictions.

But then being part of a bona fide research organization probably has more advantages than disadvantages. Such as being able to draw on experience and sharing various views about certain subjects, ideas and theories. It may offer technical help,

Some could provide DNA analyses or at least direct you where you can get DNA testing done and other specialties. Many groups will let you borrow the toys, special hard to find equipment and gadgets which will assist you in conducting some research work.

You have noticed that I have not discussed gadgets and special equipment in this manual, the reason is that they change so quickly that whatever one talks about today or whatever you use today it will become obsolete tomorrow. But do get acquainted with whatever gadgets and specialized equipment that is available on the market.

### **Sasquatch Research Training Program**

To provide a more in depth hands-on type of training in this field of research I will be offering a number of training seminars starting in the summer of 2012 in the Yukon then expanding to Alberta and British Columbia. These training programs will be held over a four day long weekend period; Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with 42 hours of actual instruction and short terms expeditions.

To complement these and for those who are not able to attend, selected seminars will be taped and the resulting instructional videos will be available for purchase starting in 2013.

In conclusion, what is important to you is what is actually driving you. Whatever you do, please do it with integrity, honesty and in an ethical manner.

**When you have excluded all the possibilities, when you have put your mind to work and came out with the same results . . . whatever they may be . . . however improbable they may be . . . keep in mind that they may well be the truth . . . may well be that activity sign made by sasquatch . . .**

*Careful when turning around . . . Keechoo may be watching you . . . Red Grossinger*

#### **RECOMMENDED READING**

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## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Red Grossinger is a decorated Canadian Army Officer, now retired, after a 30 year career specializing in the field of instruction and operational training. His work involved the writing of a number of military training programmes along with a number of technical manuals. He was a member of a translation team at one time and also the author of a monthly military newsletter.

His service brought him to most Canadian Forces Bases across Canada, three tours of NATO military operational service in Europe as well as numerous peacekeeping and peace observation missions at various locations around the Middle East, with the United Nations.

Retiring in the Yukon in 1987 he worked in the field of vocational rehabilitation for injured workers and vocational training for adults with disabilities. In search of a change he became a tour boat Captain on the Yukon River for ten years and later managed a private security firm in Whitehorse, YT.

Red has been, and is still, involved in many community based organizations in Whitehorse. Having been the President of the Whitehorse Legion for a long time, he was recognized for his services to the community and advocacy works on behalf of military veterans by receiving the Legion Life Memberships, the Legion Meritorious Service Medal, the Veteran Affairs Commendation and the Commissioner of Yukon Vice-Regal Commendation.

The author is an avid outdoorsman who enjoys hiking, canoeing, fishing, hunting and camping. When not investigating sasquatch related events or writing about sasquatch, he would spend most of his time in the wilds of the Yukon.

His interest in the sasquatch phenomenon came alight in the 1990s as a result of experiencing strange and unexplainable occurrences such as significant short term non animal related odours, unusual vocalizations and unnatural activity signs while travelling through the Yukon forest and waterways.

His inquisitive nature drew him to searching for an answer to these occurrences. He joined a number of sasquatch and Bigfoot groups and organizations, read many books on the matter and finally realized that no decent how-to specialized field research guide was available to assist would-be sasquatch researchers in their quest. This is when he decided to write this research manual, starting in 2007.

At the time of this writing Red has investigated some 48 possible sasquatch related events, occurrences and encounters in the Yukon and Northern British Columbia and is conducting research about a number of strange unexplained activities at various parts of the Yukon.

The author has been interviewed by an Australian TV station, an Irish TV station, a number of Canadian and American radio stations, in addition to some articles about his sasquatch related work in a number of Canadian newspapers and magazines.

Red has another book in the works, mixing fiction with factual events. That book will relate to the arrival of humans, along with sasquatch, to the North American continent through Beringia, the land bridge that had occurred during the last ice age when the Asian continent was connected to Alaska, thence North America, under what is now the Bering Sea.

At this writing Red is the co-founder and President of the Canadian Sasquatch Research Organization, AKA; Sasquatch Canada, based in Calgary, Alberta.

The author is married and resides in Whitehorse, Yukon with his wife Marie. Two of his sons now reside in the Yukon while a third one is still serving in the Canadian Army, as of the time of this writing.

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All times are UTC - 6 hours