



HIGH DESERT GOLD CORPORATION

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High Desert Gold Corporation Reports Significant Increase in Gold Grades Based on Large Sample Re-Assays at Canasta Dorada

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High Desert Gold Corporation (“HDG” or the “Company”) announces the results from a program designed to assess the previously disclosed potential “nugget effect” (see National Instrument 43-101 Report, Canasta Dorada Property, March 25, 2008) seen in gold assays from the drill core at Canasta Dorada, Sonora, Mexico. Forty-two drill core samples which had been previously analyzed by fire assay were re-analyzed using much larger samples of 3 kilograms each instead of the original 30 grams per sample. Grades were significantly higher using the larger samples due to the presence of large individual grains of gold which were missed in the smaller samples.

The calculated grades from individual samples were typically 42% to 151% higher. The mineralized intercepts from two holes were re-analyzed, DDH 13 and 13A. The 3 kg bottle roll analyses increased the average grade in DDH 13 from 0.32 g/t to 0.73 g/t over 21 metres, a 90.3% increase in grade and in the second drill hole, DDH 13A, the grade increased 9.4% from 1.14 to 1.25 g/t over 23.5 metres.

Ralph Fitch, President of the Company, stated that “these results suggest the possibility that the previously reported overall average grade and thickness of drill intercepts from this property may significantly understate the true grades and thicknesses present due to the strong ‘nugget effect’”.

Three kilogram samples were ground to a powder (approximately 200 mesh) and then subjected to gravity separation. A single pass gravity separation process recovered 8.6-74.9% of the gold, typically with higher recoveries for higher grades which is probably due to greater concentrations of course gold being associated with the higher grade intervals. The tail from the gravity separation was combined with the remaining sample and subjected to cyanidation for 72 hours. The assays from the gravity separation, cyanidation and the final tail were combined to obtain the overall grade of the sample. The overall recovery through this methodology was 18.3-99.4% with an average recovery for samples that assayed greater than 0.5g/t of 81.2%.

The differences between grades derived from fire assay and the bottle rolls varied significantly between samples, with the present tests yielding results which varied between 32%

lower to 10,730% higher than the original gold fire assays. The “nugget effect” is clearly shown in the following examples:

Sample Number	30 gram Fire Assay Au g/t	3000 gram bottle roll Au g/t	% difference
41122	0.033	3.574	10,730
38259	0.268	1.239	362
41123	0.220	0.595	170
38279	0.598	1.571	162
38258	0.659	1.468	123
41140	0.282	0.536	90
41124	0.536	0.730	36
38263	0.642	0.837	30
41138	1.335	1.696	27

A linear regression model fitted to the data indicates that a statistically more likely gold grade for each of the fire assay results previously reported can be calculated as follows: fire assay times 0.8878 and then add 0.3303 g/t. The following examples illustrate this calculation: a fire assay of 0.3 g/t may represent a grade of approximately 0.6 g/t gold; a fire assay of 0.5g/t may represent a grade of approximately 0.77g/t gold and 0.8g/t may represent a grade of approximately 1.04 g/t gold. This is only an estimate so that individual samples can be significantly higher or lower than indicated.

The previously reported (see HDG PR 08-08, May 20, 2008) open ended Canasta Dorada mineralized block of approximately 350 by 150 metres in the “Big Pit” area may have a higher grade than was previously reported due to the “nugget effect”. The average of the grade and thickness of 11 holes in this block was originally reported as 15.7 m averaging 0.614 g/t gold. The regression equation suggests that this may be closer to 0.81 g/t gold, a typical ore grade in the district.

The “nugget effect” may also be important in the “Placer Area”. Drill hole CD-07-16 was drilled within the Placer Area located approximately 1 km southeast of the “Big Pit” area. Original results from hole 16 show 24 meters averaging 0.22 g/t gold. Should significant coarse gold also be present within hole 16 (as would be expected in an area of fine placer gold), the original results may be positively impacted. Mineralization intersected in hole 16 contains intervals of diorite displaying veining and carbonate alteration. This is significant in that it provides evidence that gold mineralization at Canasta Dorada may have an intrusive association. If this association is confirmed it opens the possibility for a bulk intrusive hosted gold target under the thin gravel cover east of the placer area.

The metallurgical tests were carried out by Process Research Associates, a metallurgical laboratory located in Richmond, British Columbia. Assays were performed by International Plasma Laboratories, an ISO 9001:2000 Certified laboratory. Gold is being analyzed by the G313 method that includes fire assay of a 30 g sample with an AA finish.

The Qualified Person on the Canasta Dorada project is Randall Moore, Executive Vice President, Exploration and a certified professional geologist. He has reviewed the content of this press release.

Please see High Desert Gold Corporation's website, www.highdesertgoldcorp.com, for maps and drill hole locations.

The Company is a mineral exploration company that acquires and explores mineral properties, primarily gold, copper and silver, in North America. The three major properties held by HDG are the flagship Canasta Dorada gold property in Sonora, Mexico, the Gold Lake porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum property in New Mexico and the Monitor copper-silver property in Arizona.

Certain statements contained herein constitute "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as "plans," "intends," "anticipates," "should," "could," "may," "estimates," "expects," "believes," "indicates," "targeting," "suggests," "potential," "interpretation" and similar expressions. Information concerning the interpretation of drill results also may be considered forward-looking statements, as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and entail various risks and uncertainties. Actual results may materially differ from expectations, if known and unknown risks or uncertainties affect our business, or if our estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate, including, but not limited to, HDG continuing to have sufficient financial resources and working capital, in particular given its outstanding issuer bid, to carry on its business and operations. Except as required by law, HDG assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason. Additional information regarding risks and uncertainties that could affect the Company's business is contained in the company's MD&A and in its Annual Information Form, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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