

The question about fighting stallions: Is it for territory or for mares?

believes, there is competition. BLM also believes the overgrazing is causing erosion in the area.

Dr. Michael J. Pontrelli of the University of Nevada at Reno believes the competition is much over-emphasized, although he does not insist the horses never compete with livestock or other wildlife. The horse herds, he believes, are more or less self-managing, partly because of their great tendency toward territoriality. He says the self-lim'ted herds probably stay away from livestock by staying in the higher elevations of a range and by traveling long distances to water if necessary.

But James Feist, a wildlife specialist from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, who did behavioral studies of the horses in the Pryor Mountains, thinks the horses are not territorial. "I watched six to seven bands of the horses at once," says Feist. "There is absolutely no territoriality." Instead, he finds that a stud will group a harem of several mares around him to form a band. The bands remain discrete, with a stud fighting off other studs, but all of the bands will roam over the same territory.

This does not mean that Feist agrees there is a need to reduce the numbers of horses. "There is no appreciable competition between horses and the mule deer in the area," he says. (There is no domestic livestock on the Pryor range.) The reproduction rate of the horses—a .47 foal-mare ratio—is low, he says, and he agrees with Dr. Pontrelli that the horses are self-managing. Besides the low birth rate, he adds, only about half the newborn foals make it through the hard winters. Feist insists that until there is more data on the horses, there is no justification for reduction of the herd. "Just leave them alone for now," he suggests.

Feist has also scotched another controversy. BLM had earlier insisted that the Pryor Mountain horses had little if any Spanish blood, that more likely

they were descendants of plugs that had left neighboring farms and ranches. Feist says his examinations of the coloring and patterning of the horses, and of skeletons he found on the range, proves beyond doubt that there is a strong Spanish strain in the herd. The lumbar vertebra configuration of the mustang is unique, and Feist claims his skeletal examinations does prove Spanish descent.

As a practical matter, it appears that with the Prvor Mountain herd, most of the horse lovers' demands will be met. "I'm not sure there are two sides to this issue any more," Most says. If there is a need to thin the herd, humane methods—perhaps killing of maimed or deformed animals on the site-will be used. With the establishment of the refuge, there is little doubt the herd will survive.

The Jackson bill, or one like it, is probably assured of passage, and horses elsewhere in the West are also likely to be protected. Gradually, the horse lovers have worn down the resistance of cattlemen to preservation of the horses. The other prime anti-horse group, the wildlife interests, may be partly mollified by findings such as Feist's that indicate the competition is less than they had thought.

But there is little scientific data available. "We really don't know anything about the horses," says Most, and the other contenders, whatever their emotional persuasion, tend to agree. Far more detailed behavioral and ecological studies are required, they say.

The strongest argument yet made on either side may be author J. Frank Dobie's description of the wild horse "The most beautiful, the most spirited and the most inspiring creature ever to print foot on the grasses of America." This argument appears to have saved the horses, and it is probably a good thing. Now, the scientists will have time to learn about the ecological realities of the mustangs.

MS OF THE WEEK

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220 science news, vol. 99