

Can now see why these 2 ♂♂ were fighting; 2 ♀♀ directly above on upper slope. These females were securely anchored among steep precipitous slopes. Of the 2 ♂♂ the younger was dominant in fighting. The older one was too old for aggressive fighting. If the old one made a move the young one would charge and crash horns with a noise that could be heard throughout the canyon. If the charge was without contact, the feigning movement demanded respect. The animal on the uphill slope had advantage of greater momentum when contact was made. This was clearly a case of the younger animal taking over physical superiority. Apparently this is the peak of rutting as every group of sheep observed so far, showed this tendency of males competing with each other for the dominating of the herd. Photo 510819-7 of glacial canyon with lateral erosional bench to right where conditions were favorable for plant-animal communities. Lighting typical in these east-west canyons. Photo 510819-8 of damp rock vegetation at upper barrier. This barrier is a ridge across the floor of the canyon where the glacier has over ridden and displaced large boulders from its wall. These boulders are as large as a large house. I have wondered if these accumulations and good overhead protection might house early aboriginal man and other large mammals who certainly must have roamed these canyons in the late Pleistocene. Polished rock surfaces remain on the roche montanne. The willows suggest either two species or more likely sheep grazing in winter when the lower willows are covered with snow. This high-line of upper willows has also been observed in other areas where sheep spend the winter. Examined one willow 10 feet high and 4 inches at the base. On return

