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Population Dynamics - Deer Predation or Starvation

In 1970 the deer population of an island forest reserve about 518 square kilometers in size was about 2000 animals. Although the island had excellent vegetation for feeding, the food supply obviously had limits. Thus, the forest management personnel feared that overgrazing might lead to mass starvation. Since the area was too remote for hunters, the wildlife service decided to bring in natural predators to control the deer population. It was hoped that natural predation would keep the deer population from becoming too large and also increase the deer quality (or health), as predators often eliminate the weaker members of the herd. In 1971, ten wolves were flown into the island.

LT: I can analyze data in order to describe how the changing population of one species affects the population of another. 4.6.1

Materials: -Calculator

-Multiple colors for graphing

## Procedure

- 1. The data collected during this program are shown in the following table.
- 2. The Population Change is the number of deer born minus the number of deer that died during that year. Fill in the last column for each year. The first has been calculated for you.
- 3. Graph the deer and wolf populations on the graph below.
- 4. Use one color to show deer populations and another color to show wolf populations.

## Data Table: Deer Wolf Number of Deer **Deer Population** Year Predation Population Starvation Population Offspring change +350

	3	2	1
Data Tables	Tables include a title, units and numbers rounded to the nearest tenth. All data is calculated and recorded thoroughly and accurately. There are no major errors.	Most data is calculated and recorded thoroughly and accurately. There are few major errors.	Little data is calculated and recorded thoroughly and accurately. There are many major errors.
Graph	The graph clearly shows the relationship between both variables. The graph accurately includes all of the following: -a title -axes labels (with units of measure) -units following constant scale -bars/lines represent correct values -a key (or labels) identify all lines/bars	The graph shows the relationship between both variables. The graph accurately includes most of the following: -a title -axes labels (with units of measure) -units following constant scale -bars/lines represent correct values -a key (or labels) identify all lines/bars	The graph partially shows the relationship between both variables. The graph accurately includes few of the following: -a title -axes labels (with units of measure) -units following constant scale -bars/lines represent correct values -a key (or labels) identify all lines/bars
Conclusion	Conclusion is thorough. Specific data evidence and reasoning are included.	Conclusion is general. Specific data evidence/reasoning is limited.	Conclusion is incomplete. Specific data evidence/reasoning is not used.

Participation							
I often contributed good ideas that were relevant to the topic and task. I came to	4	3	2	1	I seldom contributed good ideas. Sometimes I was talking off-task. I did not come to meetings prepared.		
meetings prepared. I did my share of the					I did not do my share of the work.		
work.							
Working with Others	-	1	-				
I often compromised and cooperated. I did	4	3	2	1	I seldom compromised and cooperated. I did not take		
take initiative when needed and/or					initiative when needed and/or did not listen and		
listened and respected the ideas of others.					respect the ideas of others.		
Product							
My part of the task is complete and	4	3	2	1	I did not complete my part of the task. The		
accurate. My work was submitted on time.					information I presented was inaccurate and/or not		
					done correctly. It was not completed on time.		
Understanding Content							
I can speak about the topic and group work	4	3	2	1	I do not understand what I did in my group. I did not		
knowledgeably. I can sum-up the lesson.					ask or answer questions. I cannot sum-up the lesson.		