PREDATOR-PREY DATA TABLE

INTRODUCTION:

As you know, predators need to prey to sustain life. In an energy pyramid, there are more prey then predators. In this exercise, we will examine the relationship between two animals found in Arizona. The prey species is the jackrabbit (a primary consumer) and the predator species is the coyote (a secondary consumer).

A study was done over a period of twelve years to track the populations of both the jackrabbits and coyotes in a five square kilometer area south of Prescott. The data is listed in the table below:

Year	Jackrabbits per square kilometer	Coyotes per 5 square kilometer
1979	60	5
1980	75	5
1981	80	15
1982	89	20
1983	79	22
1984	72	18
1985	53	8
1986	45	4
1987	57	6
1988	65	8
1989	87	15
1990	90	16
1991	83	14

STEPS:

1. On the top of the graph paper, give the graph a TITLE that describes what the graph represents.
2. Label the x-axis YEARS and the y-axis NUMBER OF ANIMALS.
3. Begin at 0 (zero) on the y-axis and label each line a multiple of 5 (5, 10, 15, 20…)
4. Skip one vertical line and label the x-axis with the years, beginning with 1979. Skip one vertical line between each year.
5. Make a KEY either at the top or bottom of the graph. Use an “x” to plot the coyotes and a “o” to plot the jackrabbits.
6. Plot the data from the table above, using the symbols given in the key.
7. Connect all the “x” dots to each other and all the “o” dots to each other, to show two separate lines on the graph.