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Population Growth and Decline: Turkeys and Wolves

In 1984, 264 wild turkeys were re-introduced to Ontario. Since then, the population has grown to more than 100,000 birds and is still rising.



Turkeys eat foods such as grains, nuts, seeds and other plants that are in supply. Wild turkeys are large birds. They fly very well and escape from danger quite easily. Only large animals such as wolves, coyotes and humans can kill turkeys.

Turkey population is affected by the following factors:

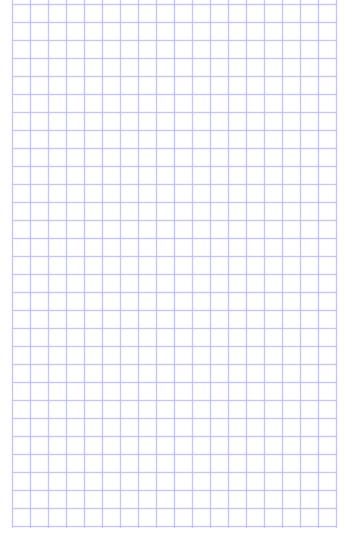
- When there is a lot of food, the turkey population goes UP
- If there is too many wolves, the turkey population goes DOWN.

Use the data from the table below to graph the number of turkeys and wolves in a forest over ten years. There should be TWO different lines on the graph – one for turkeys and one for wolves.

Include a <u>legend</u> to let me know which line is the turkey population and which line is the wolf population.

Year	Turkeys	Wolves
1996	8000	1000
1998	2000	500
2000	5000	750
2002	9000	1500
2004	6000	1000
2006	2000	250

Legend
Turkey:
Wolf:



1.	Use the graph to answer the following questions:a) In 1997, about how many wolves were there?b) In 1997, about how many turkeys were there?					
	c) In what year was the turkey population the highest?					
	d) What happened to the wolf population during the same year? (when the turk population was the highest). Explain your thinking.					
2.	What happens to the wolf population if the turkey population decreases?					
3.	What happens to the turkey population if the wolf population increases?					
4.	Write a general statement summarizing how the turkey and wolf population coneach other? Use the graph to help you write your answer.					
5.	Why do wolves eventually emigrate (leave) to another area of the forest when the turkey population decreases so much?					
6.	Name three factors that can cause the turkey population to go down (excluding role of wolves):					