Th 16	e last w o wolve	olves ir s in the	n Yello park.	wstone In 1995	were ki , gray v	lled in 1	926, b ere <i>rei</i>	ut in th introdu	ne 1800 uced to	s, there the par	e were be k. Using	e decline. tween 100 what you
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						Year						
2. Ho	w would	d you d	escrib	e this ty	pe of gr	owth?_				_		
3. Lis	t three	density	-deper	ndent lir	niting f	actors th	nat cou	ıld slov	w popul	ation g	rowth	
	a.											
	b.											
	c.											
4. Populations stabilize at, the maximum number of individuals an												
environment can support. 5. In logistic growth, where is competition for resources highest?												
<i>J.</i>	8	5- 0 · · · - · · ·	,		pouli		,					
6. Are	there a	ny wild	l popu	lations t	hat und	dergo en	dless p	opula	tion gro	wth? V	Vhy/why	not? Are

humans different? Use the back if necessary.

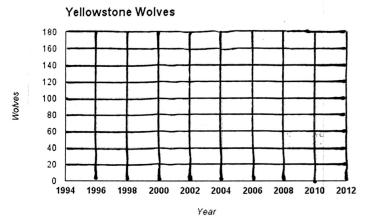
African Lions: Modeling Populations Assessment

Name:

Name:	Date:

African Lions: Modeling Populations Assessment

When Yellowstone National Park was created in the late 1800s, wolves were on the decline.
The last wolves in Yellowstone were killed in 1926, but in the 1800s, there were between 100160 wolves in the park. In 1995, gray wolves were reintroduced to the park. Using what you
know about populations, predict the growth of the wolves on the graph below.



How would you describe this type of growth? List three density-dependent limiting factors that could slow population growth							
a.							
b.							
с.							

- 4. Populations stabilize at _______, the maximum number of individuals an environment can support.
- 5. In logistic growth, where is competition for resources highest?
- Are there any wild populations that undergo endless population growth? Why/why not? Are humans different? Use the back if necessary.