

The following information applies to parts A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Ocelots are small wildcats that were previously found in 25 counties in Texas where shrubland is prevalent. As a result of land use changes, only 74 ocelots remain in 4 counties in Texas today. Rodents such as pocket mice are the main source of food for ocelots, but ocelots also prey on other small animals such as snakes and lizards.

3. Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, and F, and all subparts.

Part A

Identify one environmental consequence that could result from having a smaller population of ocelots.

Part B

Calculate the percent change in the number of Texas counties where ocelots have been found historically as compared to today. **Show** your work.

Part C

Researchers expect the ocelot population to grow at a constant rate of 2.8% per year. **Calculate** the number of years it will take for the ocelot population to double based on a constant rate of growth. **Show** your work.

Part D

Pocket mice eat plants in the shrubland, while snakes are carnivores. **Explain** why the amount of primary production energy available to ocelots would change if ocelots ate only carnivores such as snakes and not pocket mice.

Part E

Ocelots need 720 grams of food per day. Pocket mice weigh an average of 43 grams each. If the ocelot diet consists of 46% pocket mice by weight, **calculate** how many pocket mice an ocelot would need to consume in one day, assuming each mouse weighs the average amount. **Show** your work.

Part F

As urbanization has increased in southern Texas, motor vehicle collisions have become the main cause of death in ocelots, which poses an added threat to the remaining ocelots.

- i. **Propose** a realistic solution to reduce the number of ocelots killed by vehicles.
- ii. **Justify** the solution proposed in part F (i) by explaining an additional advantage, other than reducing the number of ocelots killed by vehicles.

STOP
END OF EXAM