Work with your partner to use the data in Table 1, “Rainfall and Fawn Survival, 1995–2002,” to construct graphs of fawn survival and rainfall. Use Handout 1.4-2, “Graphing Rainfall-Fawn Survival Data,” to help you. Use 2 different colored pencils to create you graph.

- Complete and label the scale on the x-axis.
- Complete and label the scales on the y-axes.
- Title your graph and create a key.
- Draw a bar graph for the rainfall data.
- Draw a line graph for the fawn data.

Sonoran Pronghorn

One endangered species found in the Arizona desert ecosystem is the Sonoran pronghorn, the fastest land mammal in North America. They eat a variety of desert plants. Droughts have been increasingly frequent in the western United States, even in desert ecosystems. Young pronghorns, called fawns, are especially sensitive to drought conditions.

Table 1
Rainfall and Fawn Survival 1995-2002

Year	Rainfall (cm)	Fawns surviving to December (fawns per 100 females)
1995	11	12
1996	3	0
1997	4	0
1998	19	32
1999	6	0
2000	5	15
2001	15	78
2002	2	9

Source: Disruptions in Ecosystems, Explain: Biotic and Abiotic Factors in Ecosystems, Activity 1.4

Discuss your graphs with your group:

- Describe how the amount of rain changed over time.
- Describe how the survival rate of fawns changed over time.
- Does there appear to be a relationship between rainfall and fawn survival? What is it?
- What effect could these changes have on the pronghorn population?
- What other factors could be affecting the survival rate of fawns?