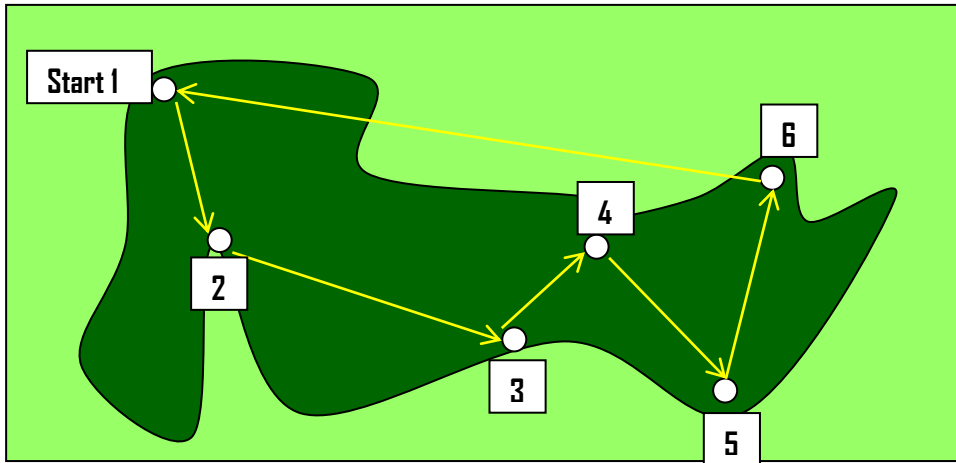


TRAVEL GRAPH

A travel graph is a line graph that shows the relationship between time and distance travelled.



A badger sets off from sett 1 (Start). It travels to an outlying sett 2. Then it goes to another at 3. From there, it goes to 4 and then to 5. It ends its journey at sett 6.

The distance from sett 1 to each of the setts on the journey around wood is shown below.

Sett 1 to 2	Sett 2 to 3	Sett 3 to 4	Sett 4 to 5	Sett 5 to 6	Back to sett 1
1 mile	2 miles	1 mile	1.5 miles	2 miles	4 miles
10 mins	20 mins	10 mins	7 mins	20 mins	40 mins
Time spent in each sett					
5 mins	10 mins	5 mins	20 mins	10 mins	30 mins

Draw a graph for the distance travelled and the time taken.

Remember = moving = stationary

Remember: the steeper the line, the faster the travel.

Miles travelled = ?

Time taken = ? Think out the scale you will use on your graph.

Do you know why the setts are all at the edges of the wood? Simple! The edge of the wood gives a badger an easy opportunity to use either the woodland or the grassland for foraging. It has two types of land near.



The edge of two pieces of different land like this is called the ecotone. Badgers particularly like pasture land, as it holds most worms. Woodland is not good for worms, but it does provide other food, such as fruits. It also provides the badgers with shelter.