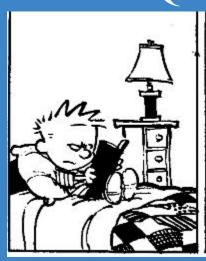
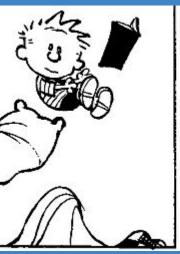
Pg#65: Visualizing Natural Selection

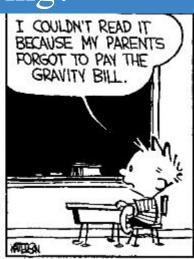
EQ1: What does Natural Selection need in order to work well?

EQ2: Are humans still evolving?









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Set-
up
your
page
#65
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Pg65 Notes: Visualizing Natural Selection
  EQ.
 Evolution:
 3 Misconceptions:
 Scientific Theory:
 3.
 Darwin: "
                           2.
 1.
                 Draw:
                                           Draw:
 3.
                           4.
                 Draw:
                                           Draw:
Answer the EQ:
```

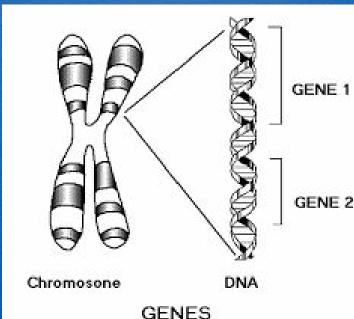


Theory of Evolution

 Evolution: The process of genetic change in a population over time

 Driven by <u>Natural Selection</u>- Only the organisms that can respond to changes will

survive



Misconceptions: What evolution is NOT

1. <u>Does not happen</u> over one lifetime

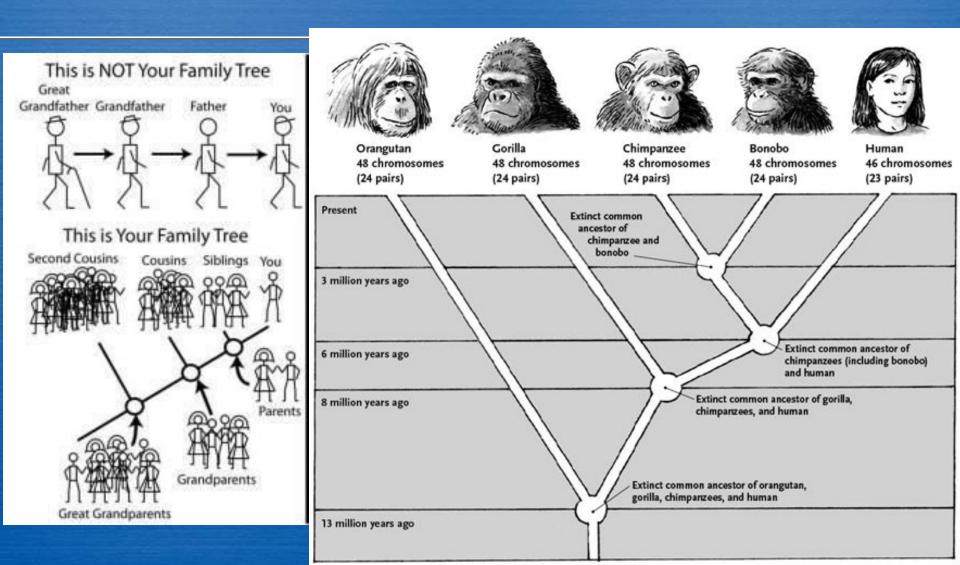


2. Is not untested:

Theory: A set of assumptions, propositions, or accepted facts that attempts to provide a plausible or rational explanation of cause-and-effect

Scientific theory: is a well-supported explanation that is acquired through the scientific method and repeatedly tested and confirmed through observation and experimentation. ex:gravity

3. Humans did not *come from* chimps, we both do share a *common ancestor* that was neither human or chimp



Darwin: "Survival of the Fittest"

It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

Charles Darwin



Pg#65

1721	2	
Draw:		Draw:
	4	
Draw:		Draw:
		Draw: 4.



Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection requires four principles:

- 1. Overproduction
- 2. Variation
- 3. Reproductive Advantage/ Competition
- 4. Heritability/Selection



1. Overproduction

 Each species produces more offspring than can survive

Ex: Each sunflower has hundreds of seeds, most of which will not germinate (grow).

This happens in some animals too...







Sea Turtles Lay 200+ Eggs



About 1 in 1,000 hatchlings survive to adulthood



Ex: Sea Horse giving birth (2min)





2. Variation

- Each individual has a unique combination of inherited traits.
- EX: Some sunflowers are taller than others= they maybe get more
 - light and grow healthier





Why is Variation Important?

- ...Because the environment changes.
- 1. The more <u>variations within a species</u>, the more likely a species will survive
 - EX: If everyone is the same, they are all vulnerable to the same environmental changes or diseases-all will be wiped out
- 2. The more <u>variation of types of species</u> in an habitat, the more likely at least some species will survive there
 - EX: Dinosaurs replaced by mammals on Earth

Which species has a better chance of surviving a natural disaster?

Species A



Species B

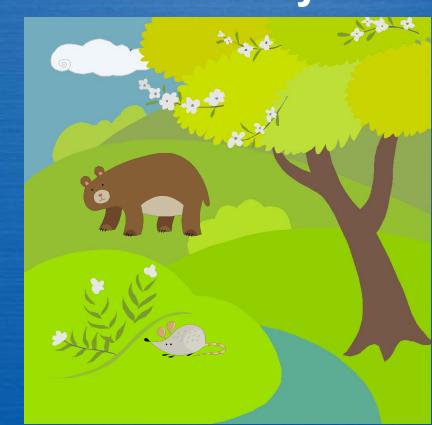


Which community has a better chance of surviving a natural disaster?

Community A



Community B





Pg#65

1721	2	
Draw:		Draw:
	4	
Draw:		Draw:
		Draw: 4.

3. Reproductive Advantage/Competition

- Individuals COMPETE for limited resources:
 - Food, water, space, mates



- Natural selection occurs through "Survival of the fittest/fit enough"
 - Fitness: the ability to survive and reproduce
- Not all individuals survive to adulthood to reproduce



-Compete for Mates

 Some variations allow the organisms that possess them to have more offspring based on mate preference- not necessarily for a trait that increases survival (can even

reduce it!)







4. Heritability/Selection

- The individuals with the best traits / adaptations will survive and have the opportunity to pass on their traits to offspring
 - The adaptations must be genetic (heritable)



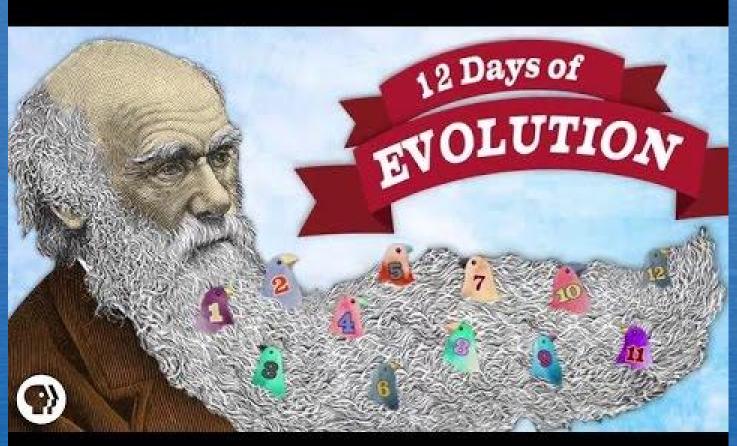
Do modern humans follow the four principles?

- 1. Overproduction
- 2. Variation
- 3. Reproductive Advantage/ Competition
- 4. Heritability/Selection

Are humans still evolving?

Are humans still evolving? (3:30)





Per1-4 Pg. 64 2 facts

(Stop at 9.5 min)

Natural Selection (2facts) 9min

