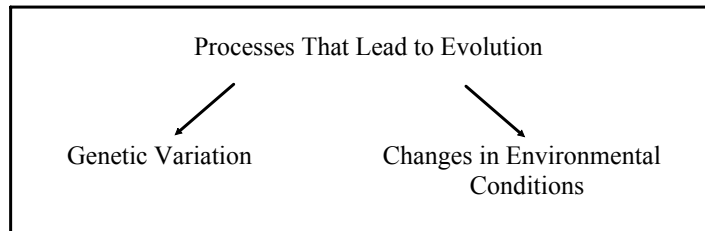


REVIEW...

Biological Evolution, Adaptations and Natural Selection

(Draper - Page 83)

biological evolution - change in inherited characteristics of a population from generation to successive generation
 - touted as the driving force of adaptation to environmental change



genes - segments of DNA found in chromosomes
 - impart certain inheritable traits in organisms

gene pool - sum of all genes possessed by the individuals of a population

mutations - random and unpredictable changes in DNA molecules that can be transmitted to offspring
 - can be caused by external environmental agents (X-rays, ultraviolet light) and toxic organic chemicals

genetic variability - result of millions of random changes in the DNA molecules of individuals in a population

adaptation - any genetically controlled characteristic (structural, physiological or behavioural) that enhances the chance for members of a population to survive and reproduce in their environment

structural adaptations - coloration, mimicry, protective cover, gripping mechanisms

physiological adaptations - ability to poison prey, give off chemicals to repel predators, hibernate during cold weather

behavioural adaptations - migration, resource partitioning, species interactions (ie/parasitism)

natural selection - process by which the best adapted organisms survive and reproduce in a given environment

speciation - the formation of two or more species from one as the result of divergent natural selection in response to changes in environmental conditions

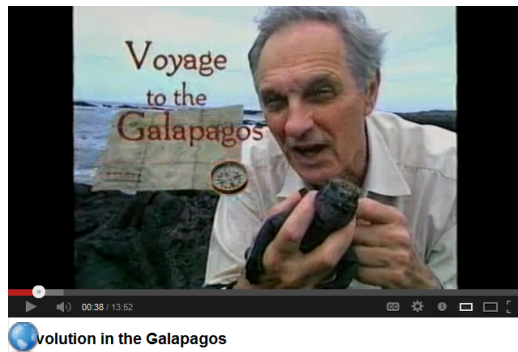


extinction - process by which a species is eliminated from existence when it cannot adapt genetically and reproduce successfully under new environmental conditions

ACTIVITY: Adaptations



Darwin's Finches...



HOMEWORK...

- 1) 75 Eco-points Due Wednesday
- 2) Graphic Organizer Due Wed.
- 3) Quiz on Terms Tues.
- 4) Unit Test on Thursday

Attachments

Notes - Biological Evolution, Adaptations and Natural Selection.pdf