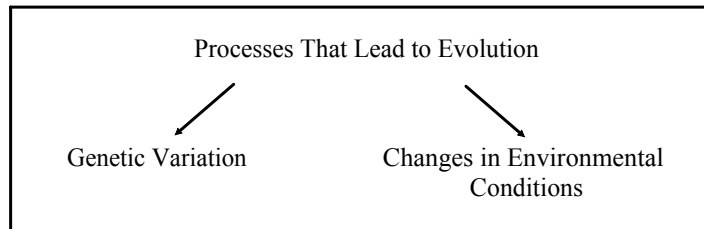


## REVIEW notes from Friday...

**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

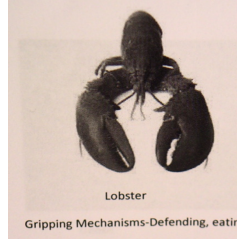
# Examples of Adaptions...

## Structural Adaptations:

Turtle - Protective Cover



Bald eagle – Gripping Mechanisms



Lobster  
Gripping Mechanisms-Defending, eating



Rabbit  
Coloration-Changes color to blend with the right environment.

## Psychological Adaptations:

Skunks – give off chemicals to repel predators



Bears – hibernate during cold weather



Snake  
Ability to Poison Prey-Has poisonous venom to use on prey.



Bear  
Hibernation-Hibernates through the cold winters.

## Behavioural Adaptations:

Monarch Butterfly – migration



Salmon lice – species interactions (ie/parasitism)



Zebra  
Migration-Migrates to greener land.

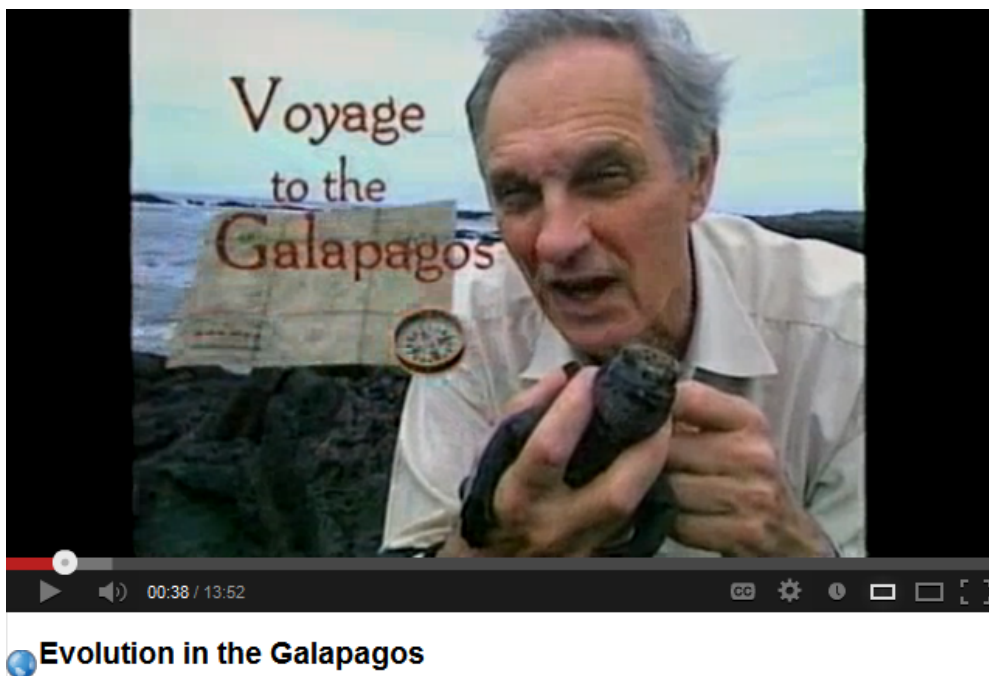


Geese  
Migration-Migrates to warmer weather in the cold.

## ACTIVITY: Adaptations



## Darwin's Finches...





## UNIT TEST...will be on Thursday

Review #1 - Unit 1.pdf



Review Crossword - Unit 1.pdf



## Attachments

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Review - Unit 1.pdf

Review Crossword - Unit 1.pdf

Notes - Biological Evolution, Adaptations and Natural Selection.pdf