

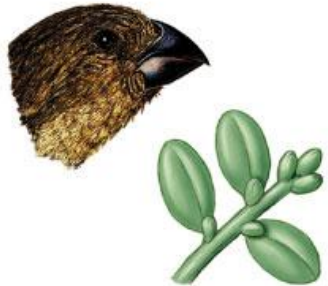


EVOLUTION

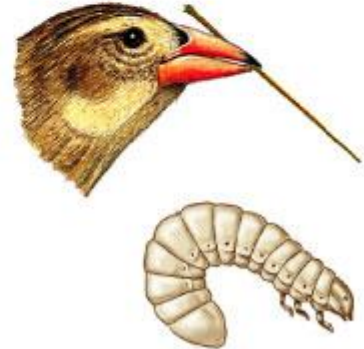
What factors influence the evolution of species?

CHAPTER 16.3: THE PROCESS OF SPECIATION

Natural Selection



Genetic Drift



Speciation:
the formation of new
species

Species are defined as a group of organisms which produce fertile offspring.

MECHANISMS FOR SPECIATION

In order for new species to emerge, gene pools of two populations need to be separated or *isolated* from each other

Reproductive isolation: when two population can no longer interbreed and produce fertile offspring.

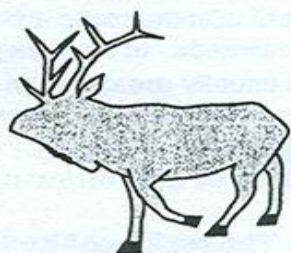
Natural selection and genetic drift continue to affect the separate species.



Animals belonging to the same species can interbreed to produce fertile offspring



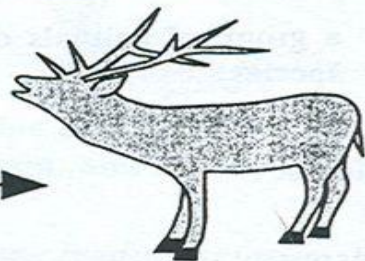
red deer hind



red deer stag

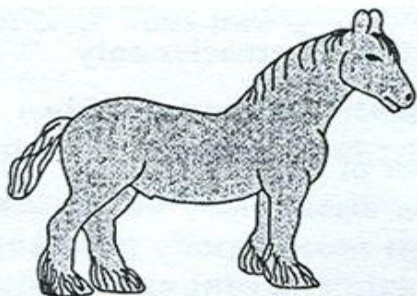


red deer fawn

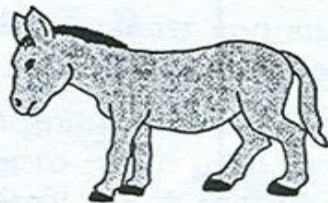


fawn grows into fertile adult to mate and produce its own young

Animals that do not belong to the same species produce infertile offspring



male horse

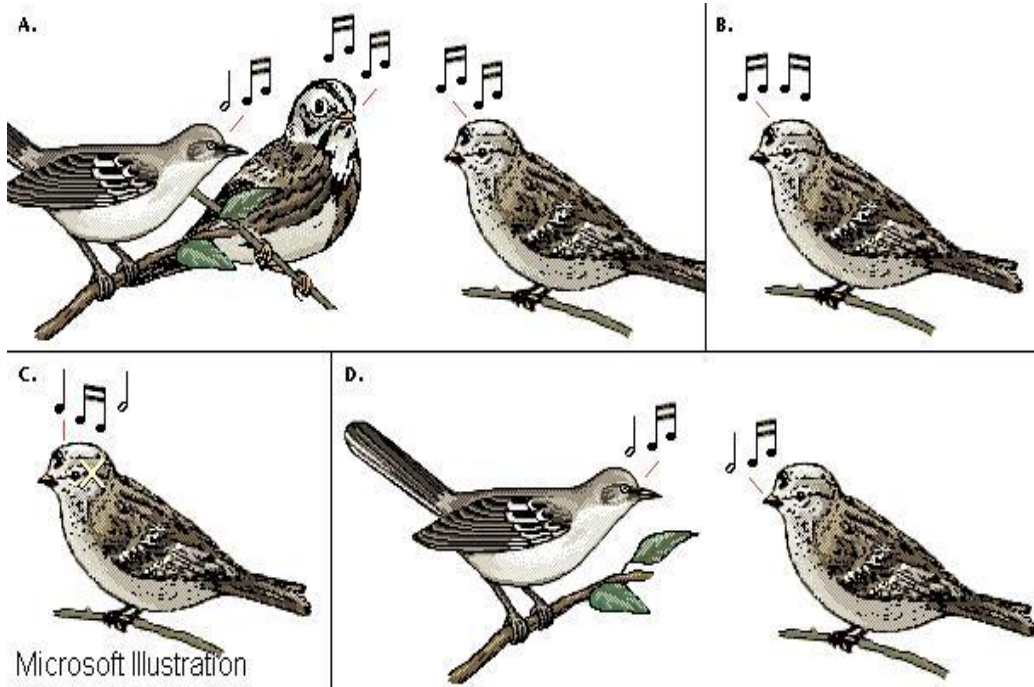


female donkey

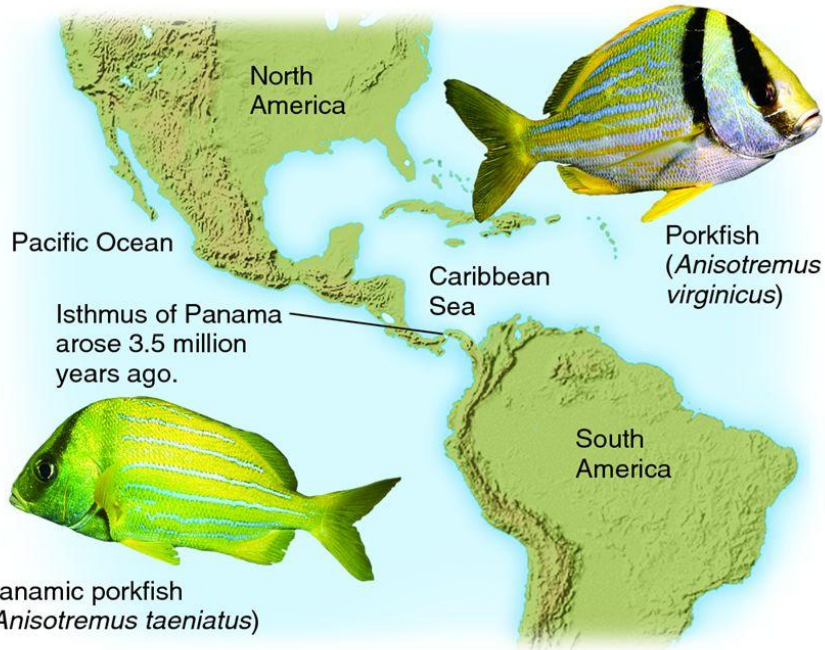


young mule is the offspring but is sterile (cannot breed)

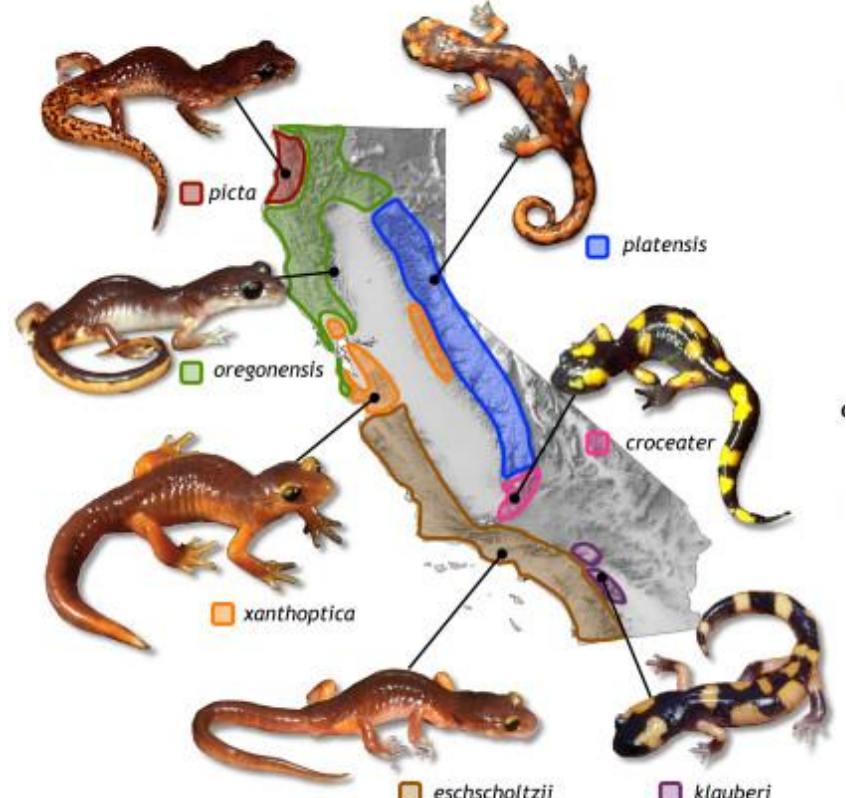
Behavioral isolation: when two populations are capable of interbreeding but have differences in courtship behavior or other reproductive strategies



Geographic isolation: two populations of a species are separated by geographic barriers and evolve to become separate species.



a) *Ensatina* ring species



b

Temporal isolation: two or more species evolve to reproduce at different times.



TESTING NATURAL SELECTION IN NATURE

So, was Darwin right??

These two biologists,
Peter & Mary Grant,
decided to test
Darwin's hypotheses.

<https://youtu.be/mcM23M-CCog>

