

Biology I CH 13

Evolution

4 basic principles of life:

1. More organisms are eventually born than can survive in any environment



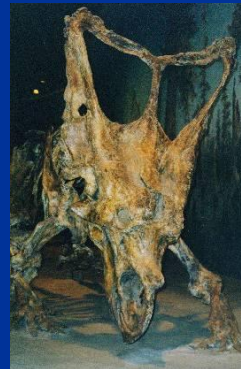
4 basic principles of life:

2. There is a natural variance of traits in every population



4 basic principles of life:

3. Some traits help an organism to survive in its environment



4 basic principles of life:

4. Beneficial traits are passed down to offspring

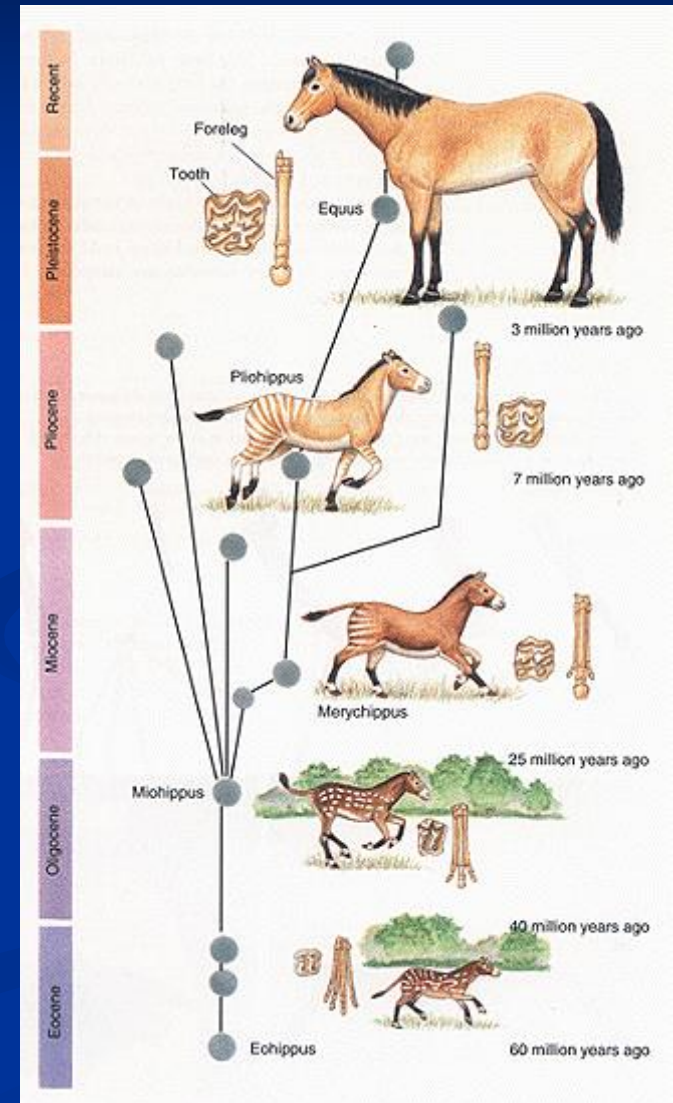


All together:

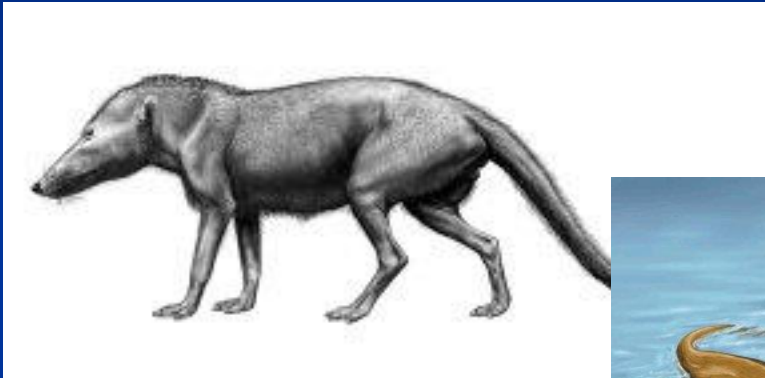
1. More organisms are eventually born than can survive in any environment
2. There is a natural variance of traits in every population
3. Some traits help an organism to survive in its environment
4. Beneficial traits are passed down to offspring

This Is Evolution

- Evolution states that organisms are constantly changing and species are becoming more complex over time



Decent with modification-change over time.



Natural Selection

- Fitness
- Adaptations
- Survival of the fittest



Fossil Evidence

- There are thousands of examples of fossil evidence for evolution
- Modern species have many relatives that can be traced back through time using fossils

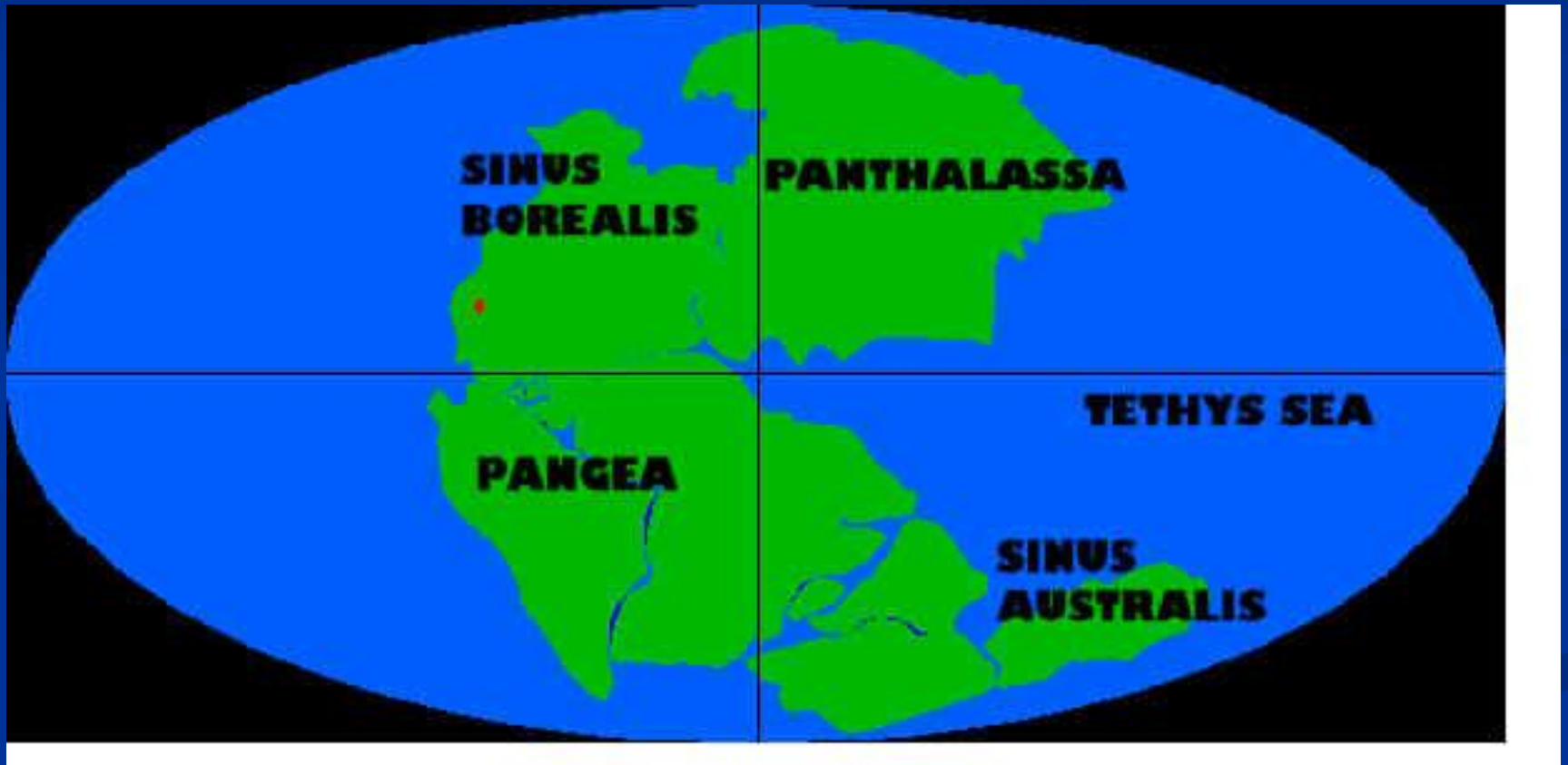


Fossils

- Molds
- Casts

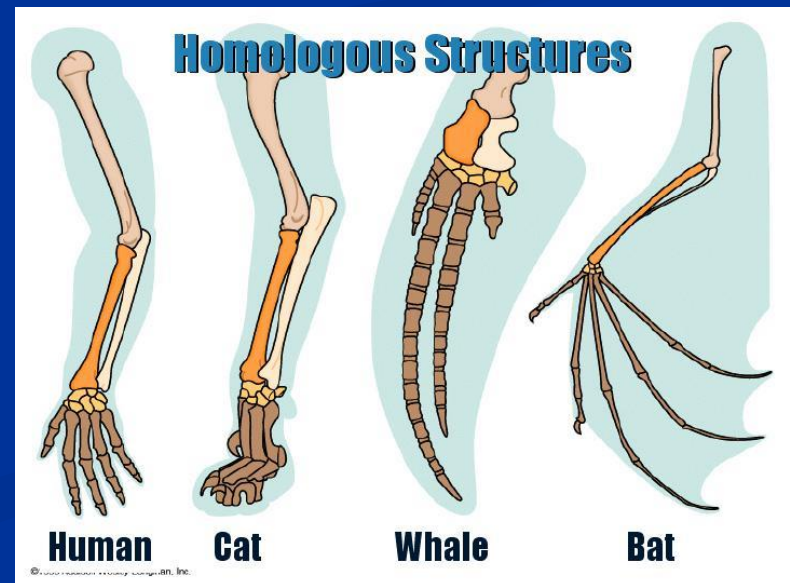
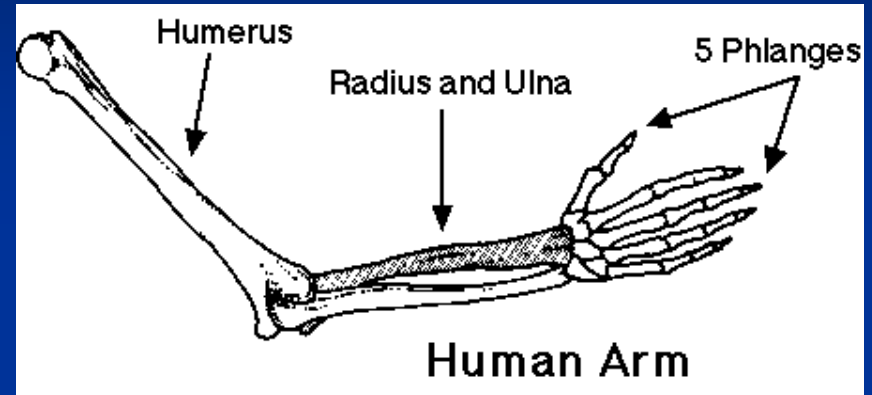


Biogeography

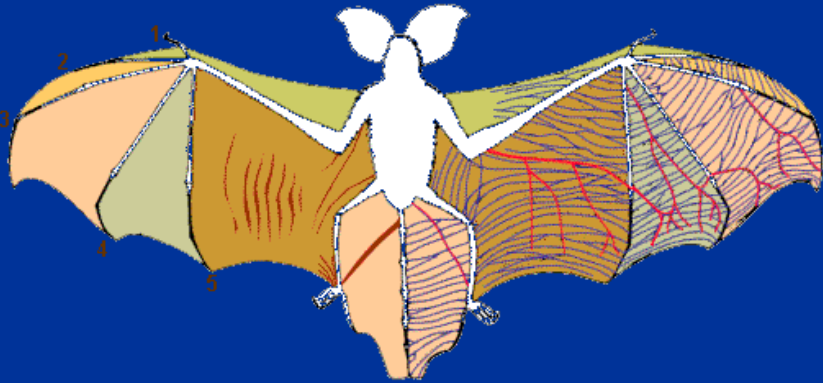
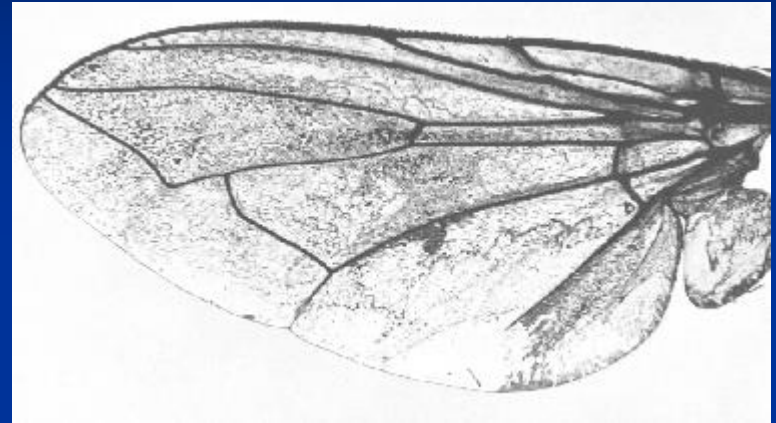


Proof Of Evolution

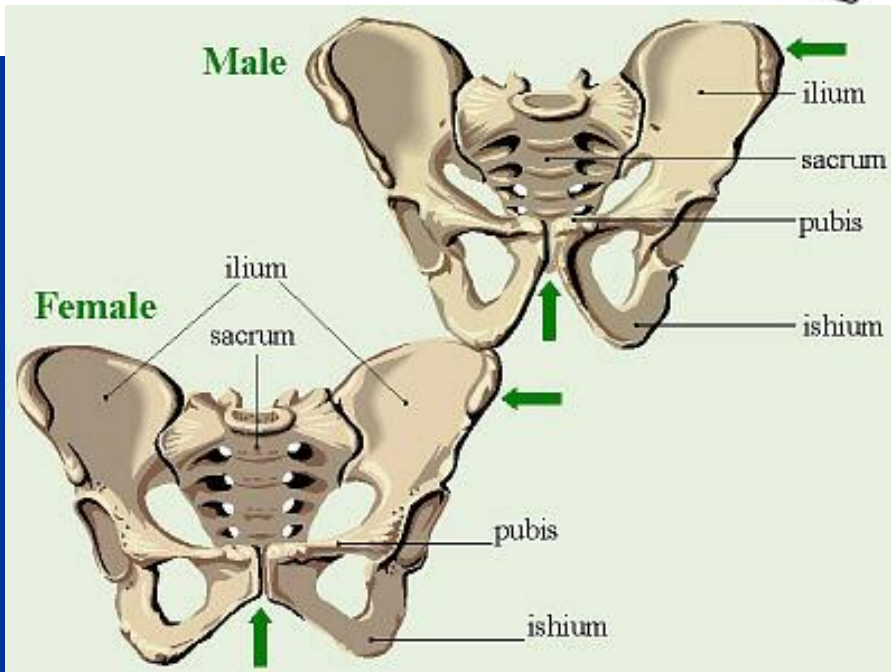
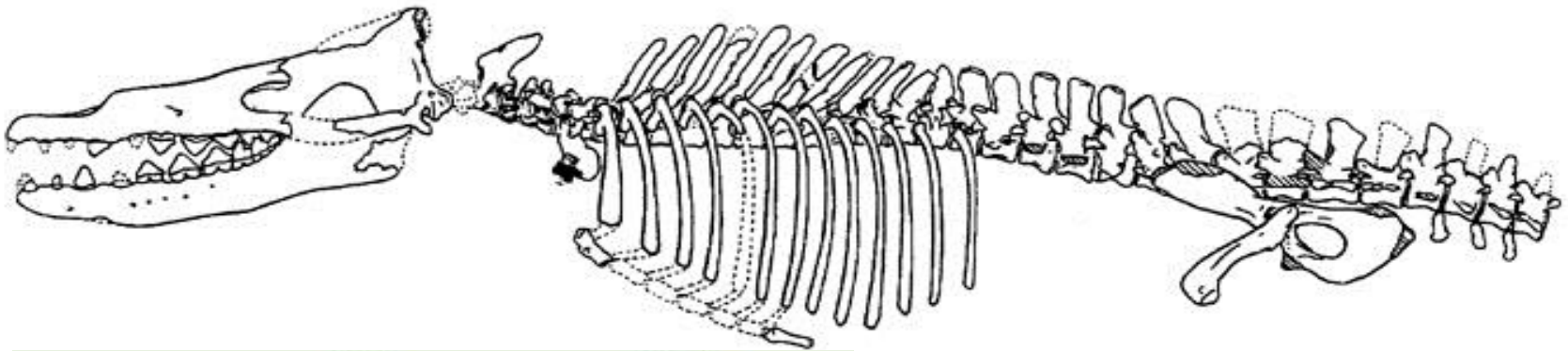
- Homologous structures-
Same structures in different
species from ancestors



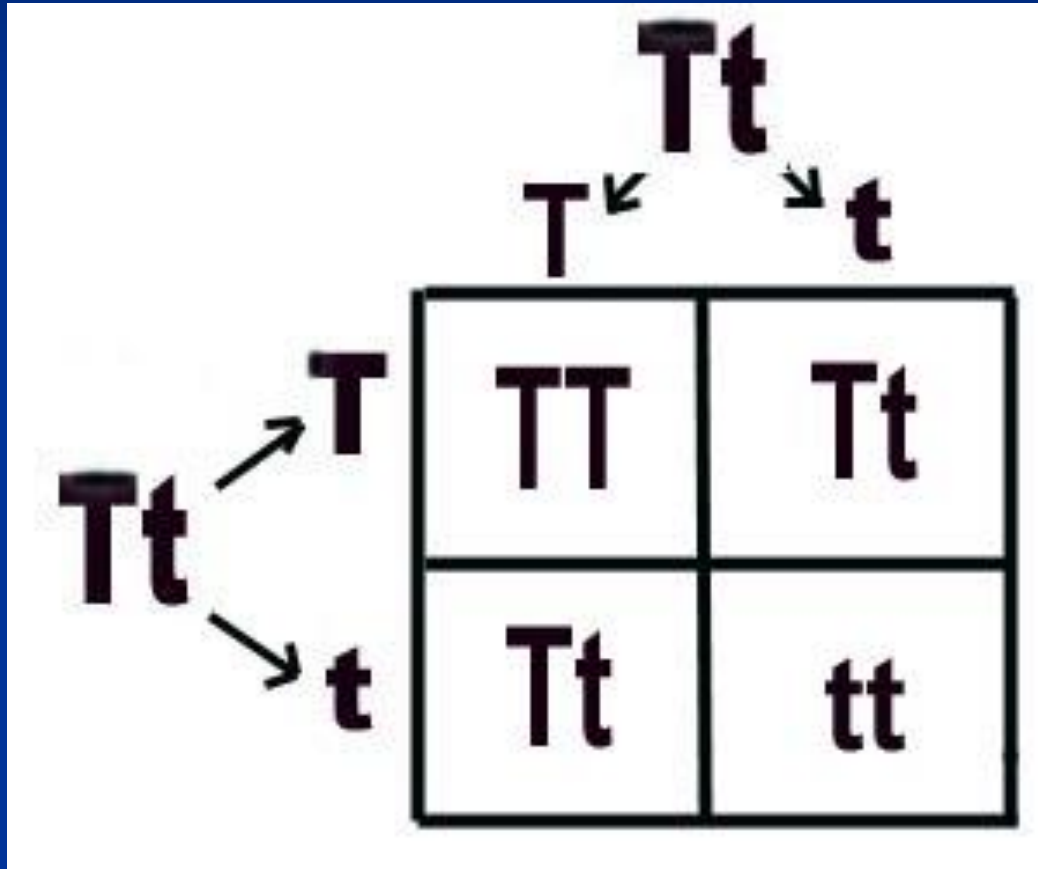
Analogous Structures-different species with same function



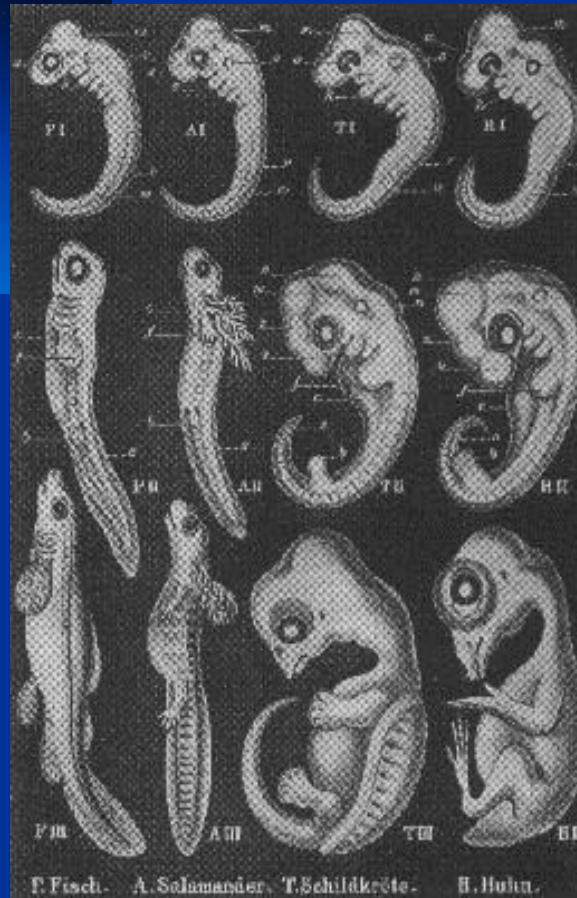
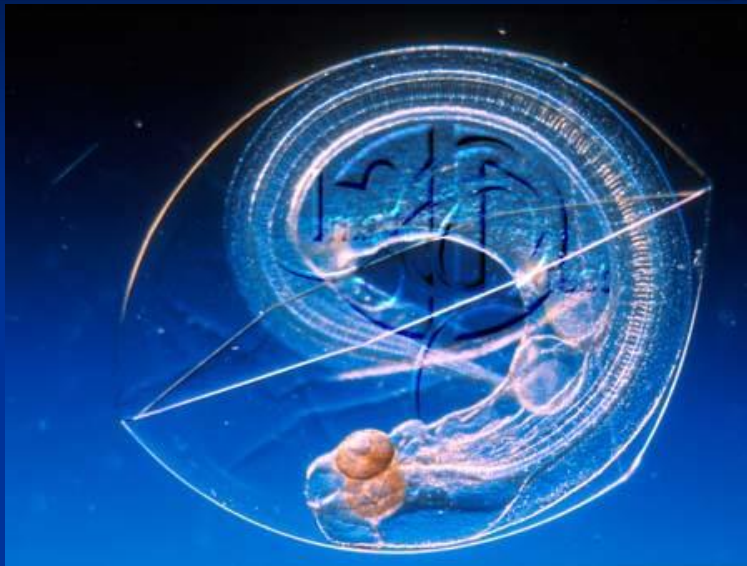
Vestigial Structures-no longer used structures



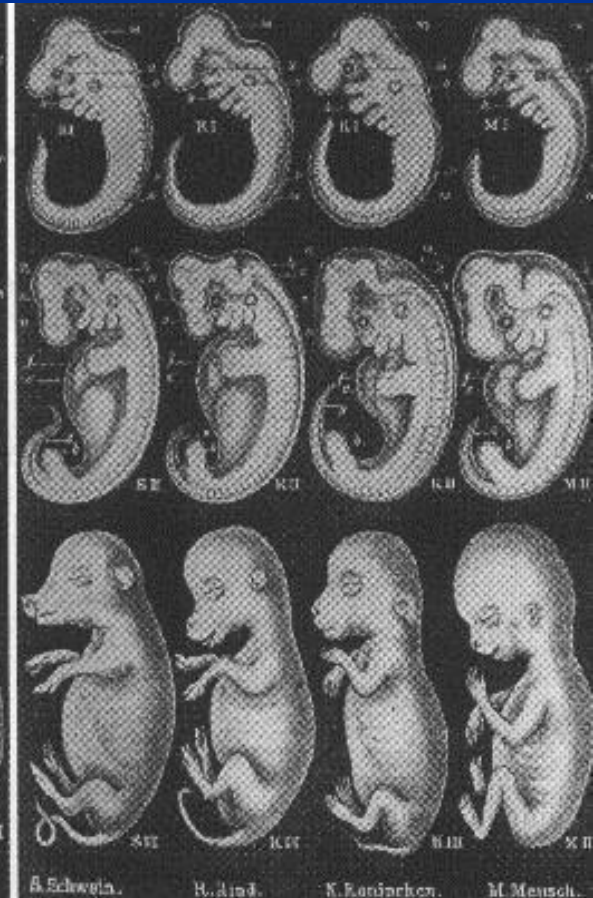
Genetics and heredity laws



Embryology



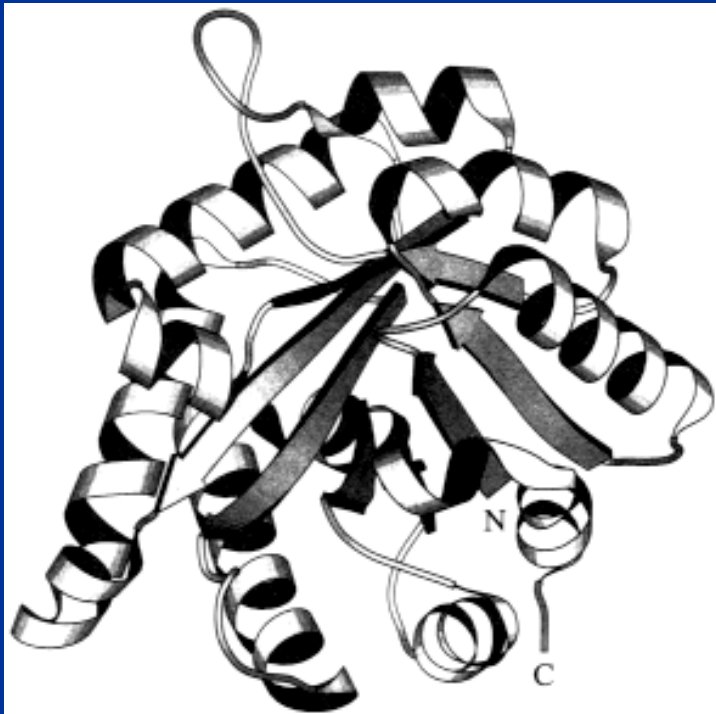
F. Fisch. A. Salamander. T. Schildkröte. H. Huhn.



S. Schwein. R. Ratte. K. Kanarienvogel. M. Mensch.

Macromolecules

- Hemoglobin
- Protein structure



Key:

- Identical amino acids
- Conservative substitutions
- Nonconservative substitutions

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Human	G	L	S	D	G	E	W	Q	L	V	L	N	V	W	G
Whale	V	L	S	E	G	E	W	Q	L	V	L	H	V	W	A

Number	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Human	K	V	E	A	D	I	P	G	H	G	Q	E	V	L	I
Whale	K	V	E	A	D	V	A	G	H	G	Q	D	I	L	I

Number	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Human	R	L	F	K	G	H	P	E	T	L	E	K	F	D	K
Whale	R	L	F	K	S	H	P	E	T	L	E	K	F	D	R

Number	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Human	F	K	H	L	K	S	E	D	E	M	K	A	S	E	D
Whale	F	K	H	L	K	T	E	A	E	M	K	A	S	E	D

Number	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Human	L	K	K	H	G	A	T	V	L	T	A	L	G	G	I
Whale	L	K	K	H	G	V	T	V	L	T	A	L	G	A	I

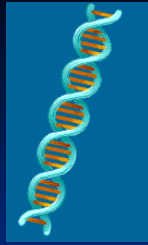
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Human	L	K	K	K	G	H	H	E	A	E	I	K	P	L	A
Whale	L	K	K	K	G	H	H	E	A	E	L	K	P	L	A

Number	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Human	Q	S	H	A	T	K	H	K	I	P	V	K	Y	L	E
Whale	Q	S	H	A	T	K	H	K	I	P	I	K	Y	L	E

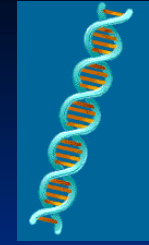
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Human	F	I	S	E	C	I	I	Q	V	L	Q	S	K	H	P
Whale	F	I	S	E	A	I	I	H	V	L	H	S	R	H	P

Number	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
Human	G	D	F	G	A	D	A	Q	G	A	M	N	K	A	L
Whale	G	N	F	G	A	D	A	Q	G	A	M	N	K	A	L

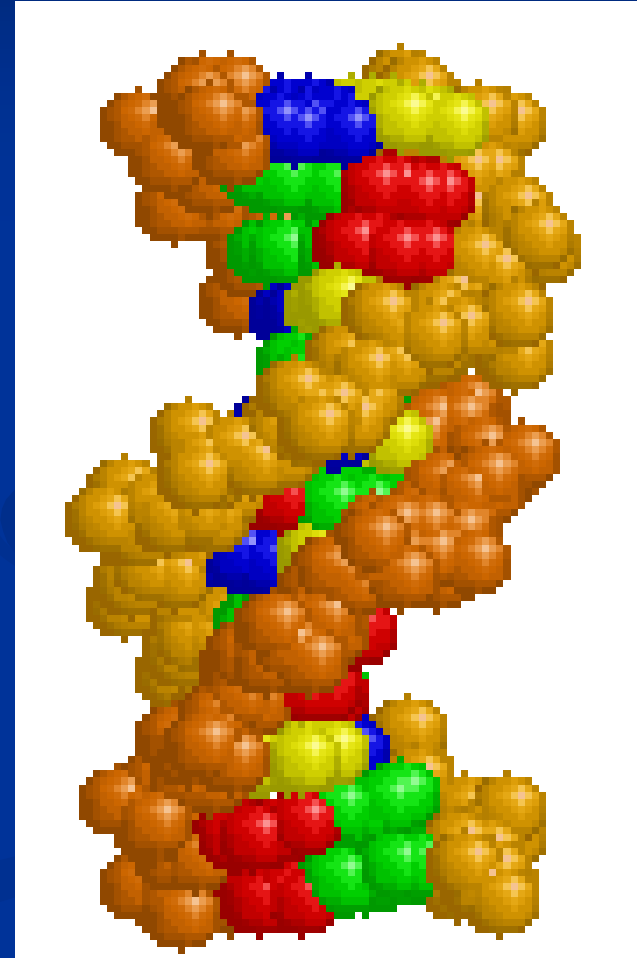
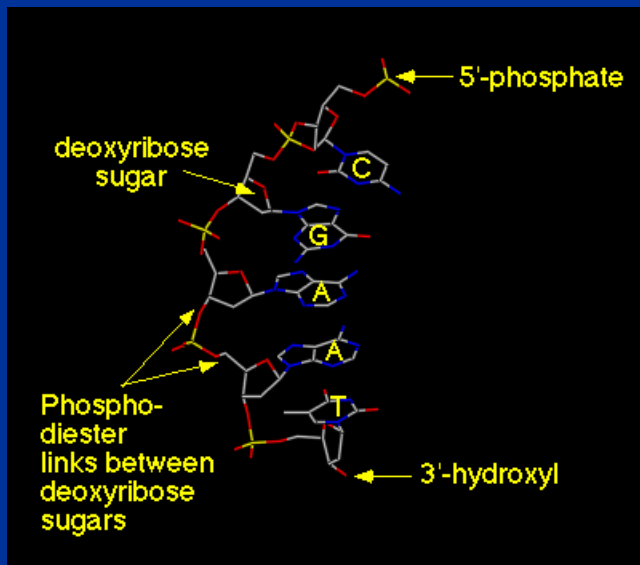
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Human	E	L	F	R	K	D	M	A	S	N	Y	K	E	L	G	F	Q	G
Whale	E	L	F	R	K	D	I	A	A	K	Y	K	E	L	G	Y	Q	G



DNA



- Modern Investigations have centered on DNA
- Tens of thousands of pieces of evidence



Coevolution

Symbiosis-two species effect change



Convergent evolution- development of same trait in different species



Divergent evolution-similar species develop different traits.

- Artificial (Unnatural) selection

Finch-like drepanids
e.g. *Psittirostra* & *Pseudonestor*



Insect-eating drepanids
g. *Paroreomyza* & *Hemignathus*

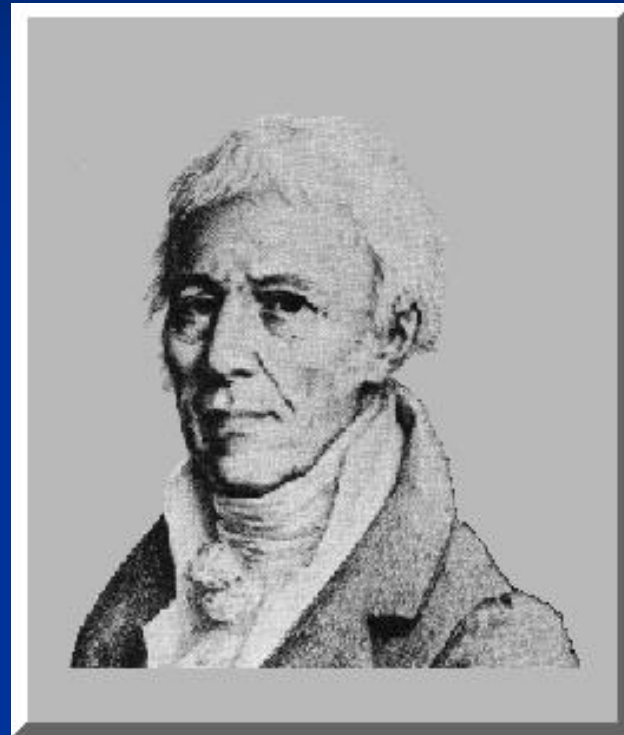
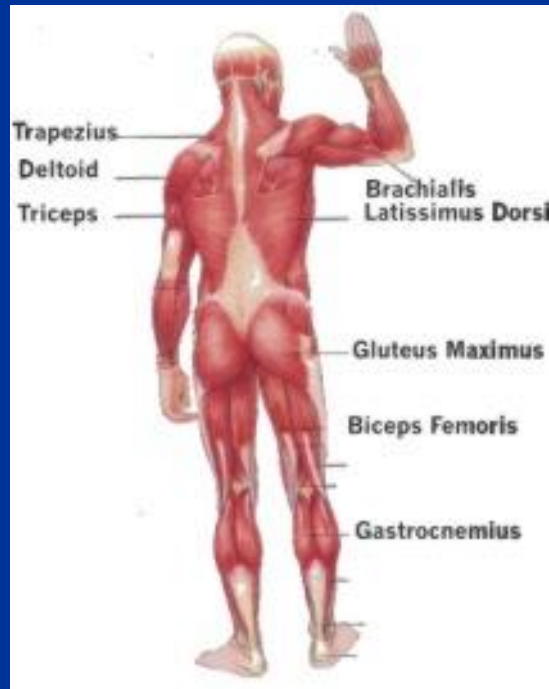


Nectar-eating drepanids
e.g. *Loxops* & *Drepanis*



Jean Baptiste de Lamarck

- 1744-1829
- Use and Disuse
- Acquired Traits

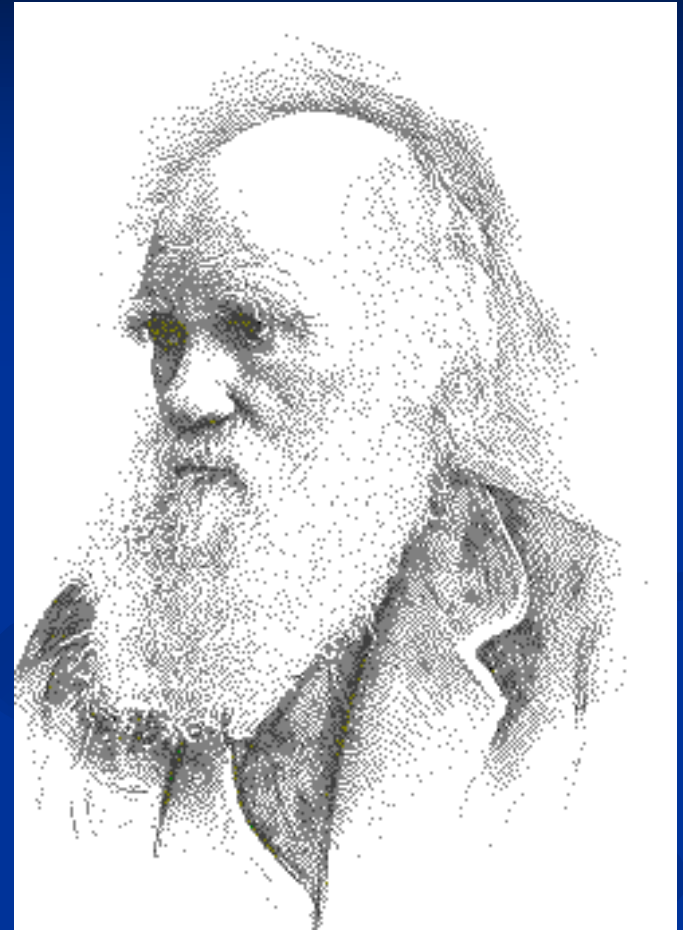


Charles Darwin

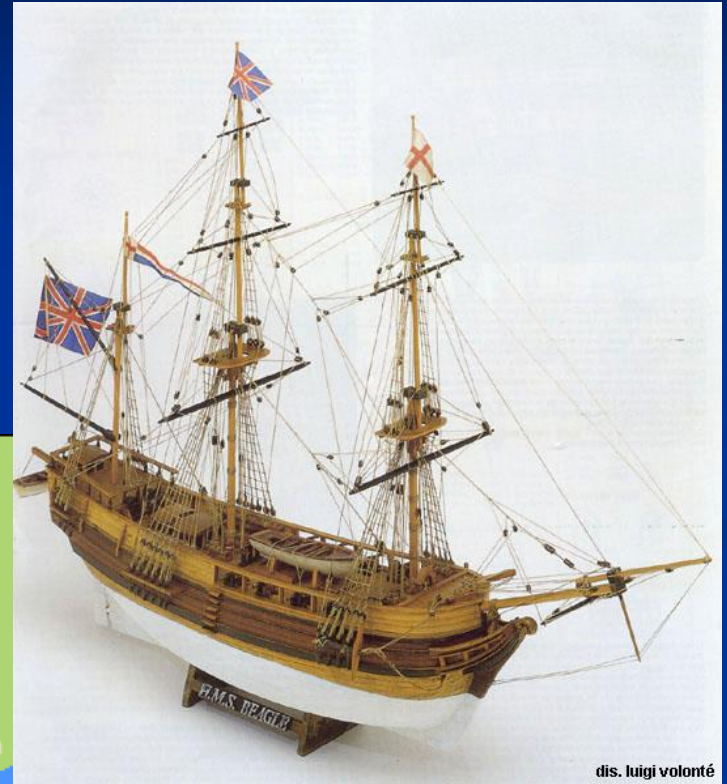
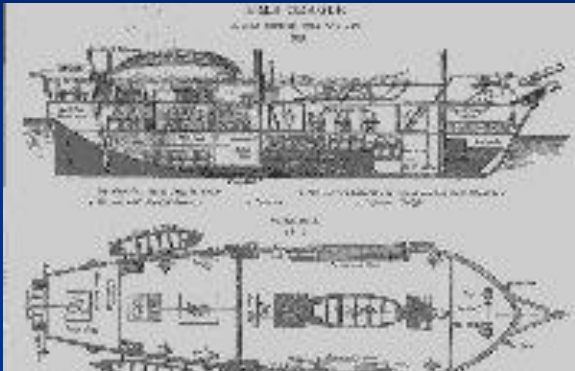
- 1823-1913
- Father of Evolution
- Bad Student



Charles Darwin, 1840 (Downe House, Downe, Kent, Great Britain/Art Resource, NY)



The Beagle

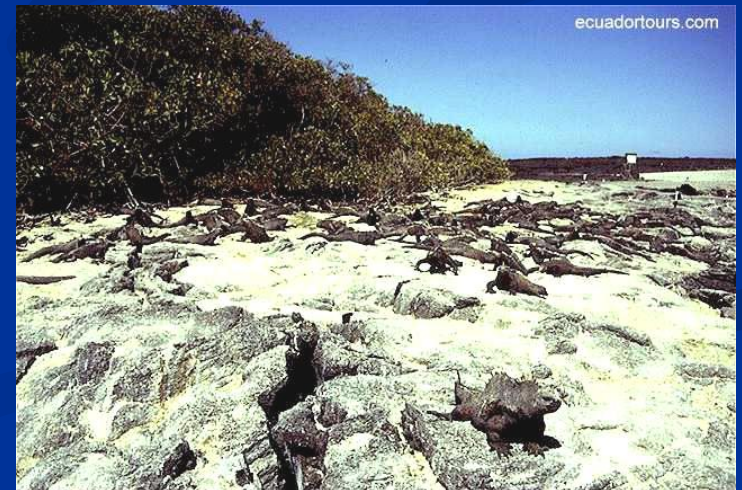


dis. luigi volontà



The Galapagos

■ Iguanas



Home Again—after 5 years!

Wrote a book.

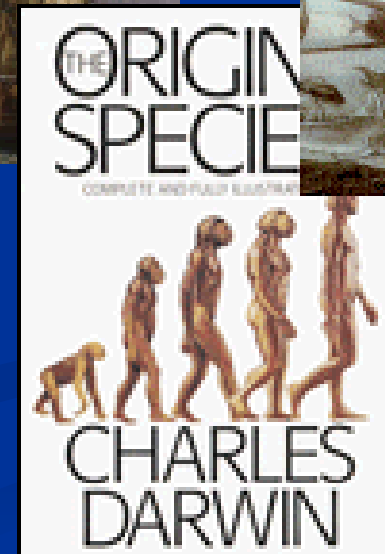
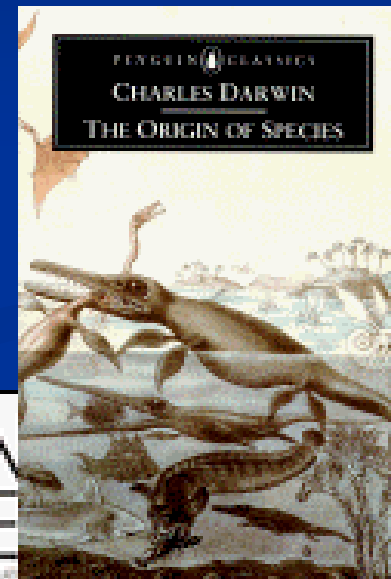
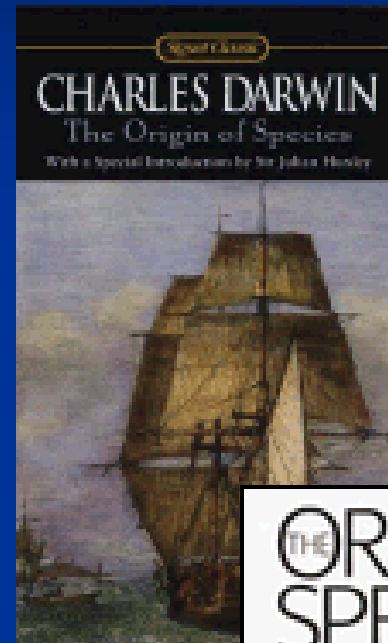


Darwin's study at Down House

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The Origin of Species

- 1859
- Full Title: “The origin of species by means of natural selection; or, The preservation of favored races in the struggle for life “



Artificial (Unnatural) Selection

