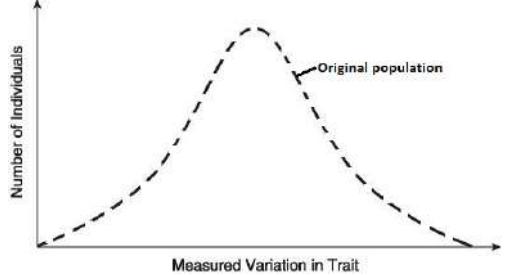
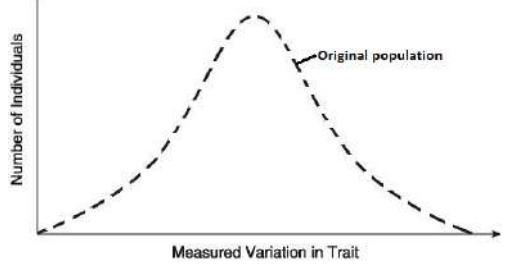
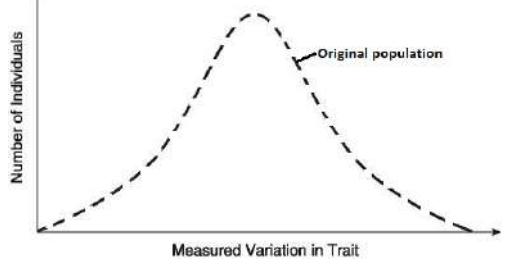


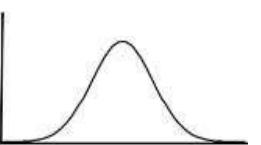
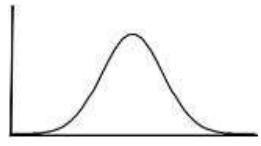
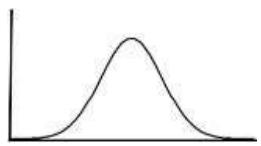
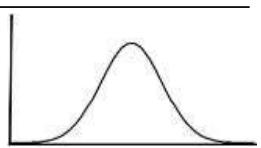
Biology Week 3 Page1
Assignment #3

Patterns of Natural Selection Use pages 398-399 in your textbook to describe the three mechanisms of natural selection:

| Selection Type | Definition | Description an example | Graph |
|----------------|------------|------------------------|--|
| Directional | | |  <p>A graph showing the number of individuals on the y-axis and measured variation in trait on the x-axis. A dashed bell-shaped curve represents the 'Original population'. An arrow points to the right, indicating selection pressure favoring one extreme of the trait, which results in a new population distribution shifted to the right.</p> |
| Stabilizing | | |  <p>A graph showing the number of individuals on the y-axis and measured variation in trait on the x-axis. A dashed bell-shaped curve represents the 'Original population'. The curve is centered in the middle, indicating selection pressure against extreme variations, resulting in a narrow distribution.</p> |
| Disruptive | | |  <p>A graph showing the number of individuals on the y-axis and measured variation in trait on the x-axis. A dashed bell-shaped curve represents the 'Original population'. The curve has two peaks, one shifted to the left and another shifted to the right, indicating selection pressure favoring both extremes of the trait.</p> |

Write the correct type of selection (disruptive, directional, or stabilizing). Then draw what you would expect on the graph.

- Starlings produce an average of five eggs in each clutch. If there are more than five, the parents cannot adequately feed the young. If there are fewer than five, predators may destroy the entire clutch. As a result, five eggs becomes the most common clutch size.
- Black rabbits (BB) and white rabbits (bb) are both able to survive because they can camouflage into the white and black rocks in their environment. However, the intermediate gray rabbits (Bb) do not survive. This results in only white and black rabbits.
- A population of Madagascar hissing cockroaches lives in a woodpile. The cockroaches are eaten by lizards. Because the lizards have small heads, the lizards are unable to eat the very largest adult cockroaches, and instead prey upon small and medium sized adults. Over time, only the large headed lizards survive.
- Come up with your own example. State the type of selection and example. Draw it on the graph.



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Tarea # 3

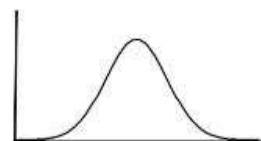
SPANISH

Patrones de Selección Natural Usa tu libro en las páginas 398-399 para describir los tres mecanismos de selección natural:

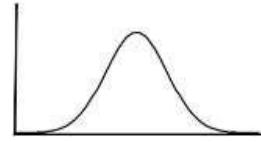
| Tipo de Selección | Definición | Ejemplo de la descripción | Gráfica |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Directional (Direccional) | | | |
| Stabilizing (Estable) | | | |
| Disruptive (Disruptiva) | | | |

Escribe el tipo correcto de Selección (disruptive, directional, or stabilizing). Después dibuja que esperarías en la gráfica.

1. _____ Los pájaros estorninos producen en promedio 5 huevos en cada camada. Si hay más de 5, los papás no pueden darle de comer al más pequeño. Si hay menos de 5, los depredadores pueden destruir a toda la camada. Como resultado, 5 huevos llega a ser el mejor número de pájaros.



2. _____ Los Conejos negros(BB) y los Conejos blancos(bb) pueden sobrevivir porque ellos no se ven entre las rocas blancas y negras. Pero los conejos grises (Bb) no sobreviven. El ambiente es mejor para los conejos blancos y negros



3. _____ Una población de cucarachas de Madagascar viven en un montón de madera. Las cucarachas son comidas por las lagartijas. Como las lagartijas tienen cabezas muy pequeñas no se pueden comer a las cucarachas más grandes, solo se pueden comer las pequeñas y medianas. Despues de tiempo, solo las lagartijas con cabeza grande sobreviven.



4. Haz tu propio ejemplo. Qué tipo de selección es. Dibújalo en la gráfica

