EVOLUTIONARY FORCES
Natural Selection

Type 1: Excluding Selection

This type of selection occurs when species compete for a limited resource. The species that can outcompete others or use the resource more efficiently will have a survival advantage. This can cause evolutionary pressure and change the species over time. An example is the evolutionary pressure on birds to change their beaks to adapt to the food they eat.

Type 2: Directional Selection

This is the most common type of natural selection, and it occurs when a particular trait within a population is favored over others. Over time, the frequency of the favored trait increases, as those with the trait are more likely to survive and reproduce. An example is the evolutionary pressure on birds to evolve beaks that are better suited for the food they eat.

Type 3: Divergent Selection

This type of selection occurs when two or more species are competing for the same resources. Over time, the species will evolve distinct traits to better adapt to their environment. An example is the evolutionary pressure on birds to evolve different beaks to better suit their diet.

Type 4: Sexual Selection

This type of selection occurs when certain traits are favored during the mating process. Traits that increase attractiveness to potential mates are more likely to be passed on to the next generation. An example is the evolutionary pressure on birds to evolve bright colors and other traits that are attractive to potential mates.

Type 5: Predator Prey Selection

This type of selection occurs when predators and prey evolve traits to better adapt to their environment. The predators develop ways to hunt and catch the prey, while the prey develop ways to escape and avoid being caught. Over time, the species will evolve distinct traits to better adapt to their environment. An example is the evolutionary pressure on birds to evolve beaks that are better suited for the food they eat.