

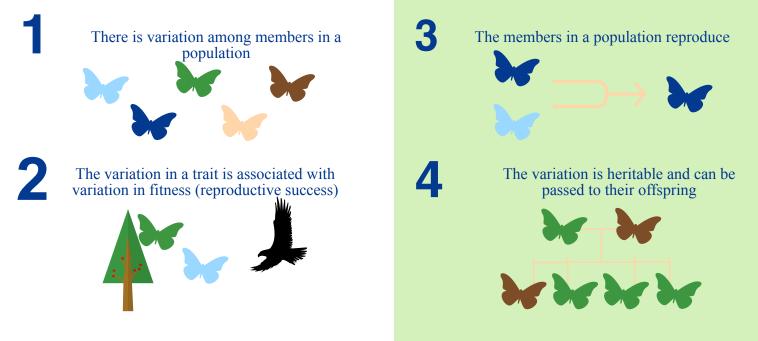
What is natural selection?

Natural selection is a force of evolution. Organisms that are more adapted to their environment are more likely to survive and pass on the genes that aided them in their success. They reproduce and pass these traits to future generations, leading to changes in species over time.

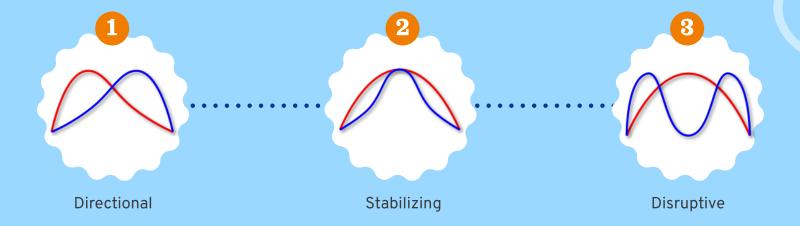


But When Does it Occur?

There are 4 conditions for natural selection:



There are three types of selection:



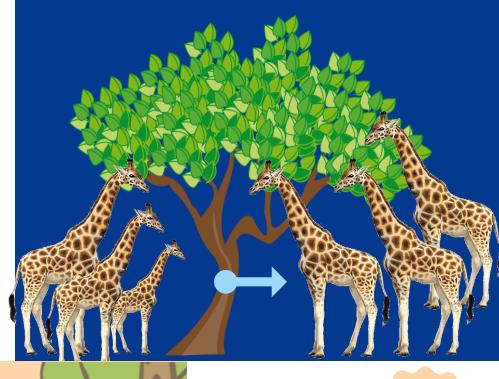


There are two types of giraffes: tall and short

It rains a lot and all of the trees grow very tall

Shorter giraffes cannot access food from the trees ~ as well as taller giraffes

The mean height of the population increases



favors the average **Stabilizing Selection**

There is a population of mice living in the woods

The dark brown mice blend in with the forest floor while the light brown and black mice stand out to predators Dark brown becomes the favored color

favors the extremes

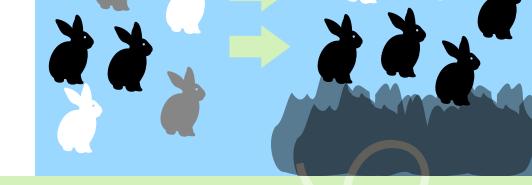
There are black, gray, and white rabbits in a population The white rabbits blend in with the white rocks

Disruptive

Selection

The black rabbits blend in with the black rocks

The gray rabbits cannot camouflage and are easily preyed on by predators





It is the Engine that Drives Evolution



References

- Osterloff, Emily. "What Is Natural Selection?" *Natural History Museum*, https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/what-is-natural-selection.html.
- Libretexts. "19.3b: Stabilizing, Directional, and Diversifying Selection." *Biology LibreTexts*, Libretexts, 9 June 2022,

https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Introductory_and_General_Biology/Book%3A_General_Biology _(Boundless)/19%3A_The_Evolution_of_Populations/19.03%3A_Adaptive_Evolution/19.3B%3A_Stabili zing_Directional_and_Diversifying_Selection.