EVOLUTION CORNELL NOTES

A **species** is a population that has the ability to mate and have offspring that are healthy and have the ability to mate as well. However, scientists know that many of the species we see today are derived from ancestors that produced a variety of other species. All the variety of organisms exist in this world of plants, animals, protists, bacteria, and fungi. We refer to this as biodiversity. Let's explore the types of selections and principles that scientists have used to help us determine where these organisms may have originally developed from and the evidence that proves the relationships an organism may have with another species.

As you are listening to other presentations, summarize key information for each topic.

| Principle or Type of Selection | Key Information | Questions |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Fossils | | |
| Homologous Structures | | |
| Analogous Structures | | |

EVOLUTION CORNELL NOTES

| Principle or Type of Selection | Key Information | Questions |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| Vestigial Structures | | |
| Embryology | | |
| Biochemistry | | |
| DNA | | |
| Stabilizing Selection (Genetic Equilibrium) | | |

EVOLUTION CORNELL NOTES

| Principle or Type of Selection | Key Information | Questions |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Directional Selection | | |
| Disruptive Selection | | |