- **Assortative mating**
  - Phenotypically similar individuals mate
  - Increases proportion of homozygous individuals

- **Disassortative mating**
  - Phenotypically different individuals mate
  - Produces excess of heterozygotes

**Genetic drift**
- In small populations, allele frequency may change by chance alone
- Magnitude of genetic drift is negatively related to population size
  - Bottleneck effect
  - Founder’s effect

**Selection**
- Some individuals leave behind more progeny than others, and the rate at which they do so is affected by phenotype and behavior
- Artificial selection
- Natural selection

3 conditions for natural selection to occur and to result in evolutionary change
1. Variation must exist among individuals in a population
2. 

Natural selection and evolution are not the same
- Natural selection is a process
  - Only one of several processes that can result in evolution
- Evolution is the historical record, or outcome, of change through time

Come sulphur butterfly
- Caterpillar usually pale green