Keep Ponds Clean Or Frogs Get Sick

Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species

Evolution of Separate Species

- Evolutionary change; variation, natural selection, genetic drift, migration
  - i.e. a more hungry member of a species moves up the mountain to exploit resources and survive, eventually end breeding with less hungry variations and species move further up, become two species.

- Speciation due to environmental change; quality/quantity of competition, predation, food sources etc. Differences become accentuated.

Processes of Speciation

- Species Origin
  - Speciation: geographically separate populations change through local adaptation and gene drift (sex of breeding between populations)
  - Recognition – Specific male recognition system helps recognize viable mate prior to breeding (reduction mutation of sterile hybrids)

- Expansion of New Species
  - Migration
  - Adaptation: many different species of frogs all with different body shapes depending on diet: each fits a specific niche.