

- Characteristics of population then change due to natural selection
- Evo change occurs

-Artificial selection

- Forefully selecting desirable traits with domestic population

-Natural Selection

- Traits beneficial to the current environment are selected
- Fitness- the ability of an individual to produce offspring
- Adaptation- trait increasing the fitness of an individual in a particular environment
- Speciation- when natural selection causes populations of one species to diverge and form a new species

-Tree of life

- Tree of organisms describing genealogical relationships with a single organism as its base
- Carl Woese- studied small sub unit rRNA (molecule in all organisms) to study evolutionary relationships
- Ribonucleotides- four chemical units: A, U, C, G
- Sequence in ribonucleotides in rRNA can change the species

-Phylogenetic Tree

- Shows relationships between species branches sharing recent common ancestor are closely related
- 3 major groups: eukaryotes, prokaryotes, archaea
- Fungi and animals v plants

Taxonomy- effort to name & classify organisms

Taxon- a named group

Genus- closely related group of species

Species- individuals that regularly breed together

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