A. \_\_\_\_\_ Selection

* Operates when \_\_\_\_\_ and/or the \_\_\_\_\_ selects which variations or \_\_\_\_\_ are helpful or advantageous and those which are not
* We often want to look at the \_\_\_\_\_ of an organism 🡪 meaning the ability to survive and reproduce
* We can measure “fitness” by how many offspring \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the next generation
* To increase “fitness,” organisms may use “\_\_\_\_\_ **Selection**”

1) females chose the \_\_\_\_\_ (genes) in males that they want to pass on to their offspring

* Bucks (male deer) compete for the “right” to \_\_\_\_\_ a doe when in estrus

2) Female penguins fight over who gets the male penguin for mating … the \_\_\_\_\_ or feeble fighters lose out

3) Female insects use \_\_\_\_\_ to attract male insects

1. Organisms not only need to survive, they need to \_\_\_\_\_ and have offspring that \_\_\_\_\_.

2. To ensure some “benefit” for her \_\_\_\_\_, females often choose males with genes \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for their particular environment.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ look for characteristics in males that may signify the male has \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

**Examples**:

4. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 Males build huge nests on the ground to impress mates.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 Females look for males with long, ornamental tail feathers. The longer tailed males seem to live longer.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 Females prefer males with long tail feathers. It is believed that males with longer tail feathers carry fewer parasites.

7. Several species of song birds sing their own special song. Females listen for specific sequences, tones, pitches etc when choosing mates. (*Write examples below*)

 a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Some males bring females a tasty treat to increase their chances for mating. These treats are called \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. Give examples and tell what they do below:

 a) \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪

 b) \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪

 c) \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪

 d) \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪

9. Different organisms look for different things to indicate “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genes.” Examples include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or the creation of a nest or home

### B. \_\_\_\_\_

 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Colorations – \_\_\_\_\_

1. An animal \_\_\_\_\_ in with its environment to avoid \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Coloration

1. “sematic” means ‘to \_\_\_\_\_’ … “Apo” means ‘\_\_\_\_\_’
2. Usually \_\_\_\_\_ colored animals in which the brightness \_\_\_\_\_ the predator to stay away
3. Defenses of these organisms include:
4. \_\_\_\_\_ have to learn the defense mechanism

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Coloration

1. Coloration that is \_\_\_\_\_ up or disrupts the shape of the animal
2. It makes it difficult to see their \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

1. An animal mimics the \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_ of another organism
2. Batesian mimicry – the mimic \_\_\_\_\_ defenses
3. Müllerian mimicry – the mimic \_\_\_\_\_ defenses

5. Behavior Patterns