### Conditions needed for Genetic Equilibrium

#### **Hardy-Weinberg Principle**

The original proportion of genotypes in a population remains constant

#### if

- population size is large
- random mating is occurring
- no mutations
- no genes are introduced or lost
- no selection occurs

 means: all genotypes can survive and reproduce equally well

# But that would never exist for long...

So we get natural selection, sexual selection, genetic drift and gene flow... eventually we can get speciation

# Speciation

- The formation of a new species
  - As new species evolve populations can become reproductively isolated
    - When members cannot interbreed and/or produce fertile offspring
- A species is a group of organisms that can interbreed, therefore, they share a gene pool

# **Reproductive Isolation**

- Prezygotic before attempting to mate
  - Geographic
  - Ecological occupy different habitats
  - Temporal mating seasons
  - Behavioral
  - Mechanical
  - Gamete Incompatibility
- Postzygotic after attempting mating

   Hybrid Inviability
   Hybrid Infertility

#### Reproductive Isolating Mechanisms Mechanism Description Prezygotic Isolating Mechanisms

Geographic isolation

#### Ecological isolation

#### Temporal isolation







Species occur in different areas, which are often separated by a physical barrier such as a river or mountain range.

Species occur in the same area, but they occupy different habitats and rarely encounter each other.

Species reproduce in different seasons or at different times of the day.

#### Reproductive Isolating Mechanisms

Mechanism Behavioral isolation



Description Species differ in their mating rituals.

#### Mechanical isolation

Prevention of gamete fusion





Postzygotic Isolating Mechanisms Hybrid inviability or infertility



Structural differences between species prevent mating.

Gametes of one species function poorly with the gametes of another species or within the reproductive tract of another species.

Hybrid embryos do not develop properly, hybrid adults do not survive in nature or hybrid adults are sterile or have reduced fertility.



#### Tigon

Hybrids - Result of male tiger and female lion mating in captivity. Offspring are infertile. Separated both geographically and ecologically in real world.



Liger - Result of male lion and female tiger mating in captivity. Offspring are <u>infertile</u>.





Four species of leopard frogs - differ in their mating calls. Hybrids are inviable.



These squirrels live on opposite sides of the Grand Canyon. This is an example of geographic isolation.

# Speciation Theory 1

- Punctuated Equilibrium
  - Species evolve rapidly and then stay the same for long periods of time
  - Caused by mutations to a few essential regulatory genes which mainly function during embryo stage of development
  - Ex/ genes that determine the body segments of an insect

## **Punctuated Equilibrium**

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

# Speciation Theory 2

- Adaptive Radiation (gradualism)
  - Species evolve through a process of slow and constant change
    - isolation
    - different selective pressures
    - adaptation to unique selective pressure
    - new species created
    - long-term zonation

#### Hawaiian Honeycreepers

An example of adaptive radiation – these species all diverged from a common ancestor (founder species)

![](_page_14_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### **Speciation in Darwin's Finches**

- Speciation of the Galapagos Islands occurred by:
  - Founding of a new population (Founder Effect)
  - Geographic Isolation
    - Led to reproductive isolation
  - After generations: changes in gene pools due to natural selection
    - New traits... where did they come from?

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

small ground finch

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

medium ground finch

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

large ground finch

![](_page_16_Picture_6.jpeg)

sharp-beaked ground finch

![](_page_16_Picture_8.jpeg)

cactus finch

![](_page_16_Picture_10.jpeg)

large cactus finch

![](_page_16_Picture_12.jpeg)

small tree finch

![](_page_16_Picture_14.jpeg)

large tree finch?

![](_page_16_Picture_16.jpeg)

vegetarian finch

![](_page_16_Picture_18.jpeg)

woodpecker finch

![](_page_16_Picture_20.jpeg)

warbler finch

### **Adaptive Radiation**

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![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)

# Gradual Adaptation Model Common ancestor

#### Punctuated Equilibrium Model

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

# Evolution – The Big Picture

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)