



Adaptations



On your sticky note:

- Write/Draw one adaptation that is different from the examples in the video



Share your examples with your group and together decide:

**IS YOUR ADAPTATION
EXAMPLE STRUCTURAL OR
BEHAVIORAL?**

Place your sticky note in the correct column on the board.

Adaptations Review

The background of the slide features a central orange-to-brown gradient. This gradient is framed by a border of vibrant green leaves, likely basil, which are visible at the top, bottom, and sides of the slide.



Evolution

By Natural Selection

Write on the top the circle map: p. 17

- **Standard:** Students know that variation within species increases the likelihood that at least some members of a species will survive under changed environmental conditions.

Brainstorm evolution:

- Inside the circle map, list as many words or concepts you can remember about evolution.

Stated Clearly (9 mins.)

- On the outside of the circle map, add **7** new facts to your circle map using information from the video

- **Evolution** is the change in a population of organisms over time

Natural Selection

- There are four basic principles that explain how traits of a population can change over time
 - Variation
 - Heritability
 - Overproduction
 - Reproductive Advantage

Variation

- Individuals in a population differ from one another.
- For example, some sunflowers are taller than others
- In the space provided on your paper, draw another species that shows variation



Heritability

- Variations are inherited from parents.
- Tall sunflowers produce tall sunflowers and short sunflowers produce short sunflowers
- What have we already learned in class that explains this?

Overproduction

- Populations produce more offspring than can survive.
- Each sunflower has hundreds of seeds, most of which will not germinate.
- This happens in animals too. Think of an example of animal overproduction and draw it in the space provided



Sea Turtle Laying 209 Eggs



Male Seahorse Giving Birth



Reproductive Advantage

- Some variations allow the organisms that possess them to have more offspring than one that does not have a beneficial reproductive variety.



Concept Check

- Identify the four principles of natural selection and provide examples not used in class.
- You may work with your partner
- You have 7 minutes to complete this task