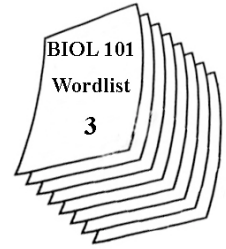


Natural Selection



Remember to **practice** with the study questions on the BIOL 101 web site and remember to take the wordlist 3 quiz.

Adaptation	Genetic drift
Allele	Geographic isolation
Artificial selection	Habitat
Behavioral isolation	Mechanical isolation
Convergent evolution	Mutation
Divergent evolution	Natural selection
Ecological equivalents	Niche
Evolution	Reproductive isolation
Founder effect	Species
Gene flow	Temporal isolation

Questions

1. An individual's *fitness* is determined by its a) ability to compete for limited resources; b) resistance to disease; c) ability to escape predators and avoid parasites; d) physical strength and hardiness; e) success in contributing genes to future generations.
2. Use the key on the next page to identify the bill- and foot-adaptations of the birds.

Birds that eat animals in water

- A. Catches fish in open water; can dive to 66 m..... Loon # _____
- B. Eats fish, mollusks, crustaceans, frogs
 - 1. Lobed feet, in coastal water..... Grebe # _____
 - 2. Does not swim; in tidal flats..... Heron # _____

Birds that eat animals on land

- A. Hunts in open marshes and fields..... Kite # _____
- B. Hunts in dry country; runs rather than flies..... Roadrunner # _____

Birds that eat insects

- A. Hunts on trunks and tree branches Woodpecker # _____
- B. Hunts in the air Flycatcher # _____

Birds that eat aquatic invertebrates and plants

- A. Drills for crustaceans and mollusks in mudflats Stilt # _____
- B. Dabbles or dives Duck # _____

Birds that are scavengers and omnivores

- A. Coastal waters and refuse dumps; swims but doesn't dive Gull # _____
- B. Scrub vegetation Jay # _____

Birds that eat nuts and berries

- A. 66% of its diet is pine seeds Crossbill # _____
- B. Ground dwelling
 - 1. Scratches for seeds Quail # _____
 - 2. Pushes rocks aside with its bill..... Thrasher # _____

