

## **Types of Natural Selection Notes:**

### Normal Distribution of Alleles:

#### 1. Directional Selection:

- \_\_\_\_\_ phenotype is favored over the " \_\_\_\_\_ " phenotype of a population.
- Causes a shift of the alleles in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Example: Greyhound breeding
    - Select those who are fastest.

#### 2. Stabilizing Selection:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ phenotype is favored in a population.
- Causes a shift of the alleles \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Example: Mice survival in the wilderness
    - Small enough to hide from predators
    - Large enough to compete with rats for food
    - Medium size is ideal

### 3. Disruptive Selection:

- \_\_\_\_\_ of the phenotypes are favored over the " \_\_\_\_\_ " phenotype in a population.
- Causes a shift of the alleles in \_\_\_\_\_ directions.
  - Example: Crab color
    - Darker colored crabs blend in well in the water
    - Lighter colored crabs blend in well on land
    - Medium colored crabs don't blend in well on land or in the water

### 4. Sexual Selection:

- Selection driven by competition of for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Females of a species favor/pick the males that they are more \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Male cardinals are bright red
    - Female cardinals are brown

### 5. Coevolution:

- Organisms evolve in response to \_\_\_\_\_.