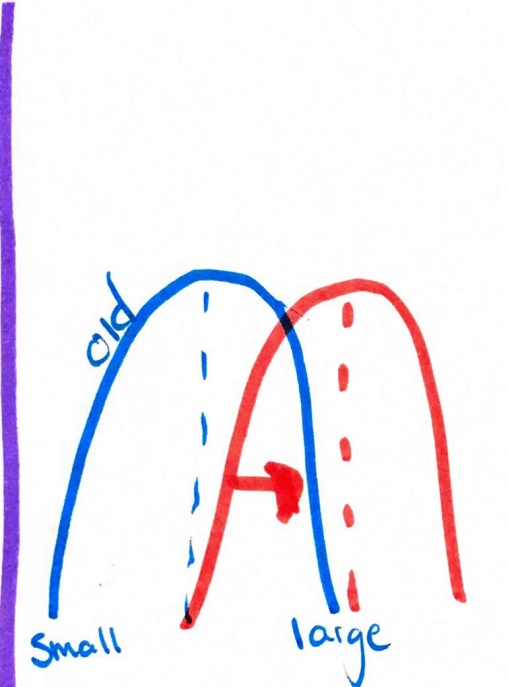
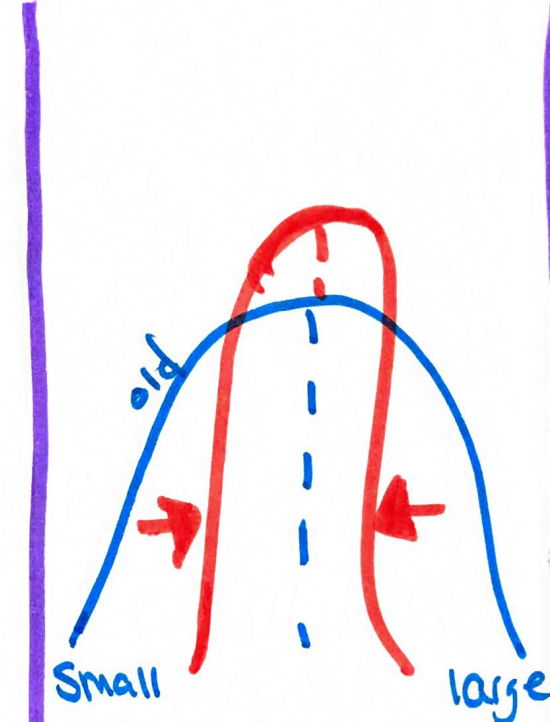


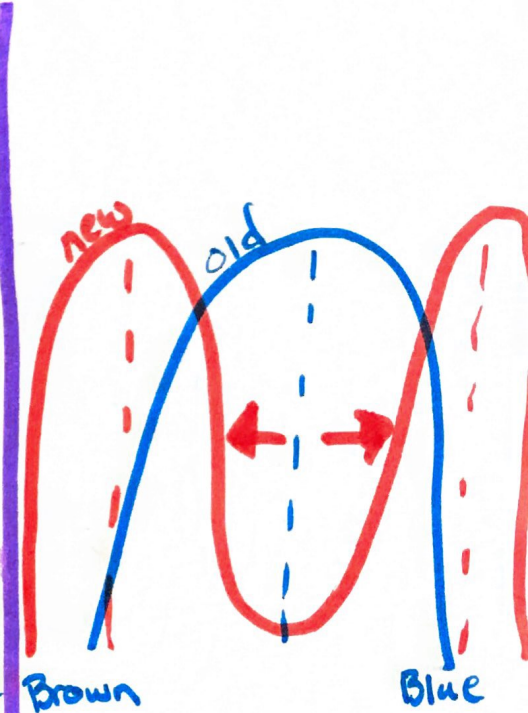
Normal Distribution



Directional Selection



Stabilizing Selection

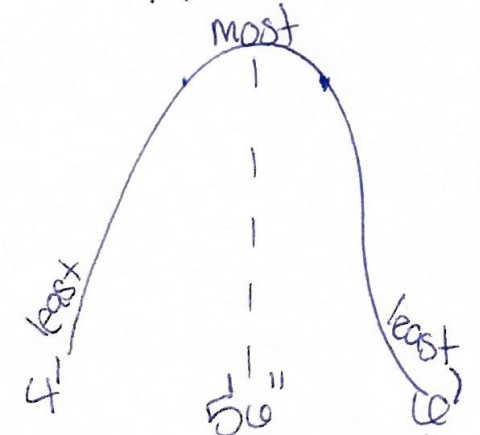


Disruptive Selection

Example:
Human Height
all phenotypes
have equal chance
of survival

Short = med = tall
↑
most
common

Frequency is
highest at mean
(Avg)
decreases at
extremes



Normal Distribution

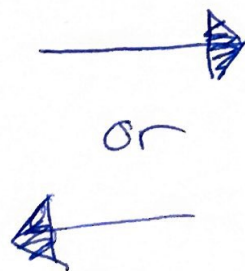
Example:
Finch Beaks

- large beaks
can eat drought
resistant seeds

- small beaks
starve

pop. shifts towards
large beaks

Favors one
extreme phenotype
causes population
to shift



Directional Selection

Example:
Gall Flies

lg flies eaten
by birds

Small flies eaten
by wasps

medium survives

Intermediate
favored
- reduces diversity



Stabilizing Selection

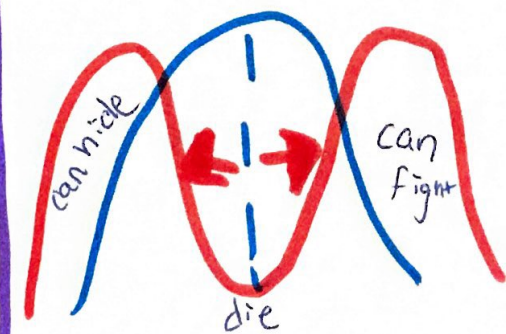
Example:
Indigo Buntings

- Bright Blue males
get mates

- Dull Brown females
hide from predators

- Intermediates
don't breed or
survive

Both extremes
are favored
Intermediate
suffers



Disruptive Selection