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**Text Comparison Matrix**

**Concept/subject: Evolution Patterns**

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| Patterns | Description |
| Directional Selection | favors \_\_one extreme\_\_ form of a trait  -results in species showing \_one extreme\_ form of a trait  -Ex: woodpeckers with long beaks |
| Stabilizing Direction | Stabilizing Selection:  -favors the \_\_average\_\_ form of a trait  -results in \_\_less\_\_ variation in a population  -Ex: average sized spiders |
| Disruptive Direction | -favors \_\_both extreme\_\_ forms of a trait  -can result in \_2 new\_\_ species over a long period of time  -Ex: light and dark limpets |
| Divergent Evolution | Divergent Evolution: species that \_were similar become different\_ in order to adapt to different environments (Adaptive radiation is a type of divergent evolution) |
| Convergent Evolution | Convergent Evolution : species that \_\_were unrelated evolve similar traits\_\_ in order to occupy similar environments in different parts of the world  EX: pipe cactus and Euphorbia – both have fleshy body type and no leaves to survive the desert but totally unrelated |

Summary: