

Natural Selection

Natural Selection = the process by which organisms that are better adapted survive and reproduce more successfully than organisms that are less well adapted

4 Parts of Natural Selection

1. Inherited Variation = individuals have different traits
Ex: Different tarantulas have different length legs, amounts of hair, body sizes, etc.

2. Overproduction (Over population) = individuals produce a large number of offspring, more than will survive
Ex: One tarantula egg sac has 500-1,000 eggs inside

3. Successful Reproduction = individuals best adapted to their environment have many offspring
Ex: Tarantulas who are best adapted are likely to find mates and have many offspring who also survive

4. Struggle To Survive = some individuals die from starvation, competition, disease, or predation
Ex: some tarantulas will get eaten by predators, some will get diseases, some will fail at locating food