

Primate evolution

Patterns of evolution

The evolution of primates

Apes

Learning about the past

Outline

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Context for evolution

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Humans as an example

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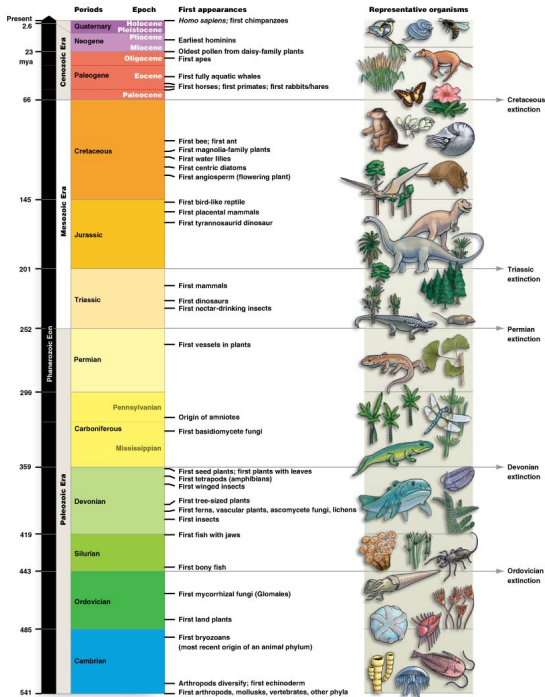
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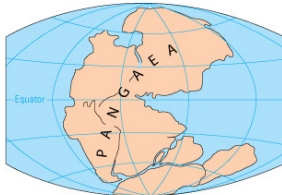
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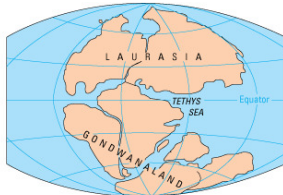
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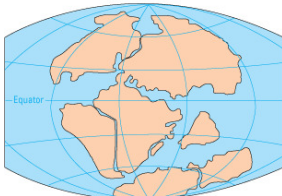
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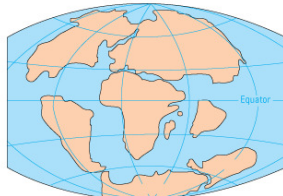
PERMIAN
225 million years ago



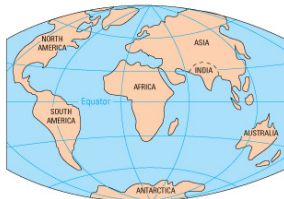
TRIASSIC
200 million years ago



JURASSIC
150 million years ago



CRETACEOUS
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY

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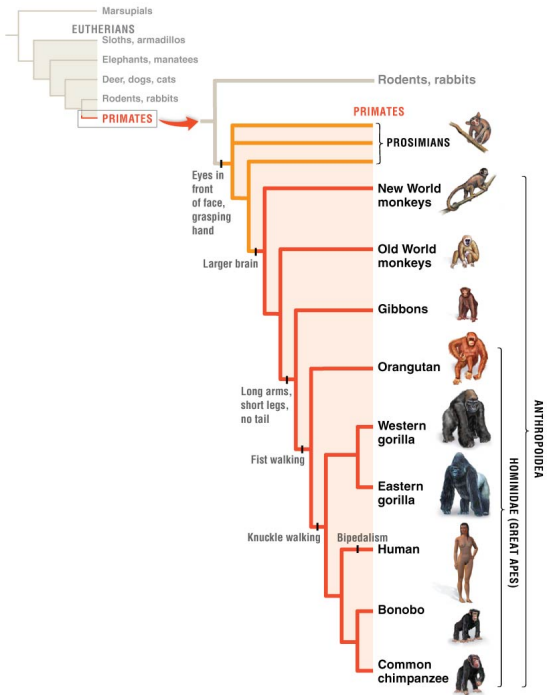
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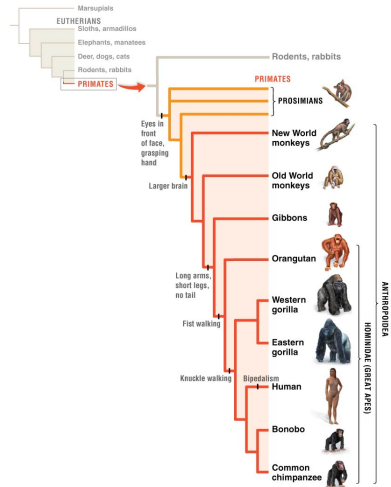
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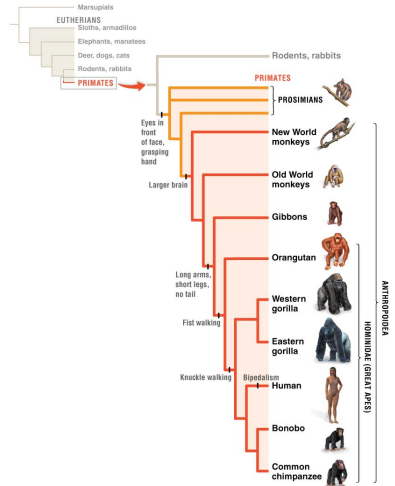
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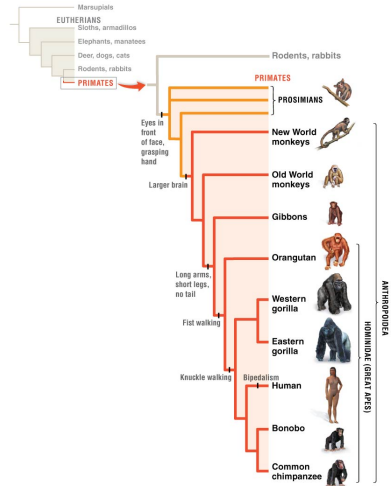
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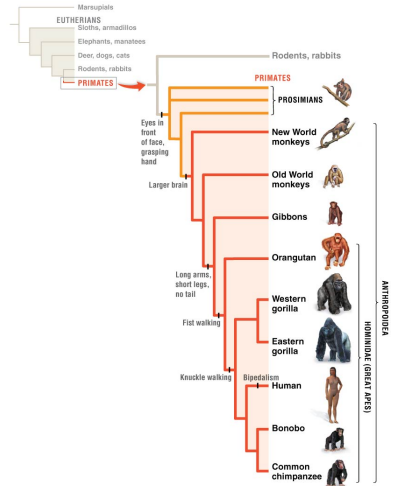
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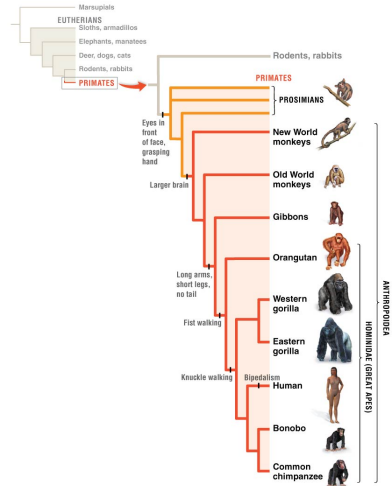
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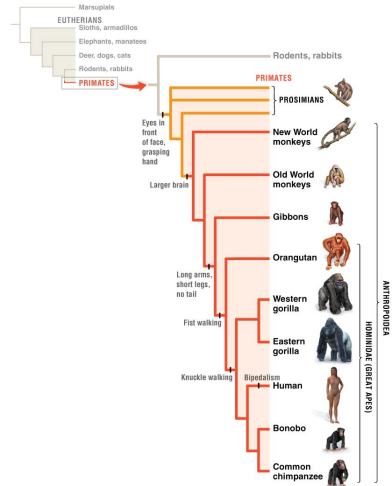
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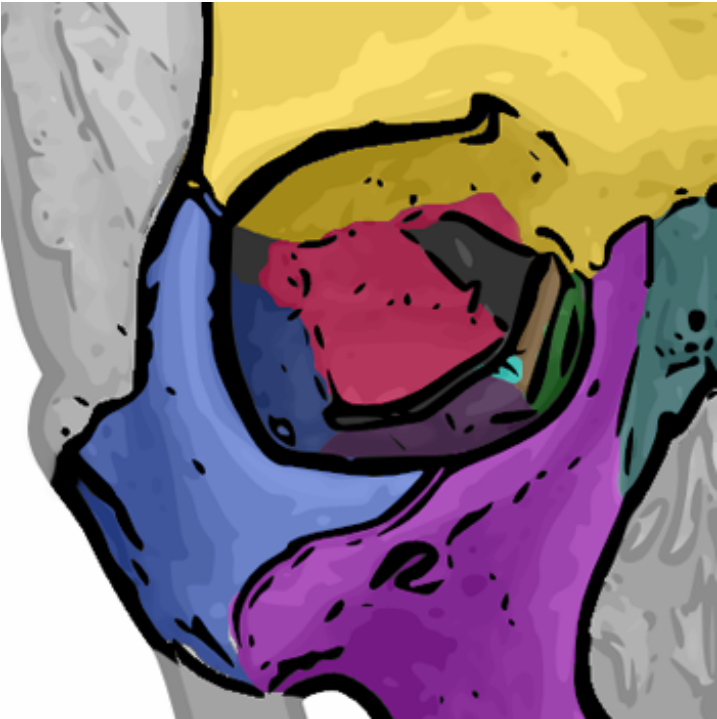
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 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?
 - ▶ * Chimpanzees have much larger genitals.
 - ▶ * Gorillas don't use genitals as part of sexual competition
- ▶ What about humans?

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