

Two types of isolation: ecological - pH, Physical - a hill

Species: Species is different groups of organisms that cannot interbreed to produce fertile off spring

Mutations can be classed as: Genetic, Physical, Ecological

Mutation: Mutation is the change in something that is an error when DNA is being duplicated

Mutagenic agents: Gamma rays and chemicals Variation importance: It creates less competition

Stages of natural selection: Variation, inheritance, selection, time and adaptation

Speciation:

How many new species may arise The isolated populations are now so divided that they do not interbreed. This permits them to establish new genetic patterns of separate species. New Species A New Species B Isolated populations begin to form. Different changes take place in the divided environments. Physical or climatic Accumulated genetic obstructions begin factors select the to divide the range. populations best able to survive in the new environments. Parent Species Range of Parent Species © 2010 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Credit: https://www.britannica.com/science/speciation