Table 1

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Conditi

on

Descriptio

n

Evidence

Variatio

n

Individuals in a population or group differ in some trait of interest.

- Melaninism is a common mutation across many animals
- Larger
 populations
 probably have
 some dark
 colored mice
 due to the
 common-ness
 of melaninism
- Black mice likely exist in the population

Inherita

nce

The variation in the trait of interest is at least partially inherited (passed from parents to

offspring). The variation stems from random mutations and the recombinat ion that accompani es sexual reproducti on. The genetic variation may have arisen many generation s in the past.

- Melaninism is a genetic mutation, meaning it is genetically inheritable
- Fur color is governed by genetics
- Mutations in genetics are inheritable

Differe ntial surviva I and reprod

uction

More offspring are born than can survive, resulting in competitio n among individuals within a population. Some individuals with a particular

trait are
more likely
to survive
and/or
have
relatively
more
offspring
compared

to individuals that do not have that trait. Selection depends on the specific context of a species. Traits that are beneficial in one environme nt may cause problems in another environme nt.

- Mice likely do not have a sexual preference when it comes to fur color
- Dark mice are more likely to survive in a dark environment as they blend in to their environment, making it hard to predate on them
- Dark mice have a natural environmental pressure favoring them

Adapti on

The frequency of the trait that helps individuals survive or leave more offspring will increase in the population over time,

as will the alleles that affect the trait. This process
can take
many
generation
s and
extend
over very
long
periods of
time.

- Dark mice are more likely to survive in dark areas
- Since dark fur is inheritable, its increased fitness will be more likely to pass on to the next generation
- Over time, more mice will be dark furred as they are more fit for the environment