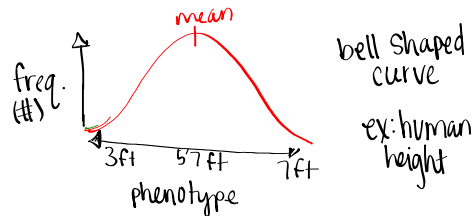


Natural Selection in populations

A. Natural selection acts on the distribution of traits

1. Normal distribution: frequency is highest near the mean value & decreases towards each extreme end

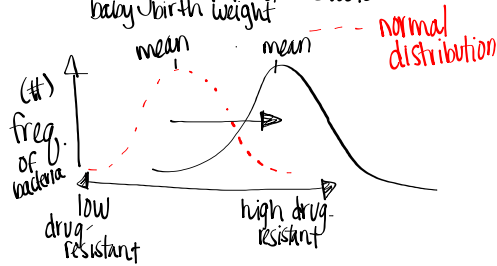


B. 3 ways natural selection can change distribution of a trait away from normal distribution

1. Directional Selection

- favors an extreme phenotype that was once rare

ex: drug-resistant bacteria  
baby birth weight



2. Stabilizing Selection



- intermediate phenotype becomes more common

ex: body size of gall fly larvae



3. Disruptive Selection

- both extreme phenotypes are favored

ex: feather color in lazuli buntings

