# Natural Selection Infographic Text Version

Title: Natural Selection — Selective pressures influencing variations of traits in populations.

Organisms whose unique genetic characteristics (variation of a trait) are better suited to their environment and the selective pressures at that time have a greater chance of surviving, reproducing, and passing these traits onto their offspring.

Over time, this results in the allelic frequency in a population changing, and the population becoming more adapted to their environments.

## Natural Selection Process (VISTA)

Variation — No two organisms share identical DNA. There is variation in the alleles, and as such, natural differences exist within populations.

Inheritance — Traits are passed down from parents to their children through genes.

Selection — Nature selects the unique version of traits that help an organism survive and reproduce given a set of selective pressures.

Time — Over time, favorable versions of traits increase in the population through reproduction.

Adaptation — When the allelic frequency of a gene or trait changes in a population, the population has adapted and evolved.

A cartoon giraffe appears at the bottom right. Its thought bubble reads: 'Natural selection is one way in which populations can change and evolve — there are other ways evolution occurs.