

Evidence For Evolution



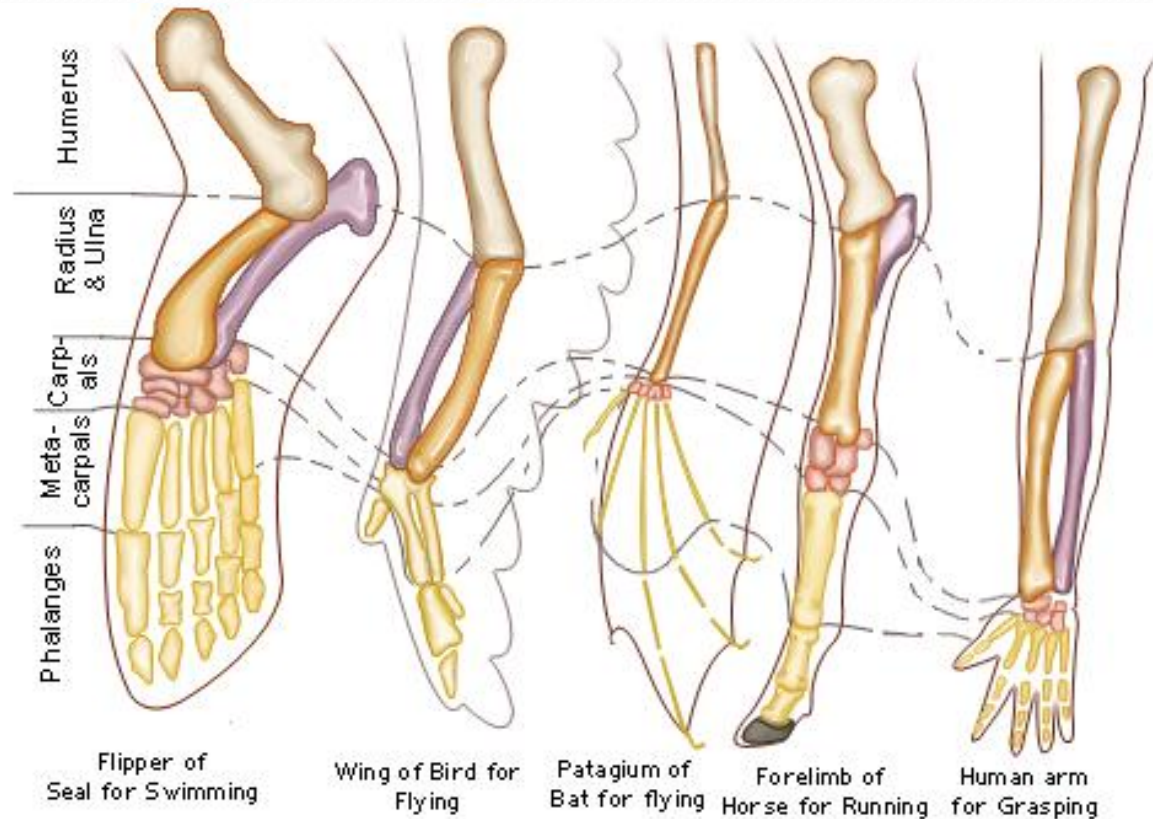
1) The Fossil Record

- Fossils in younger rocks resemble today's organisms.
- Transitional fossils show organisms have changed over time- eg. Archaeopteryx, Tiktaalik



3) Homologous Structures

- Similar body structures
- Suggests that organisms evolved from common ancestors.



2) Biogeography

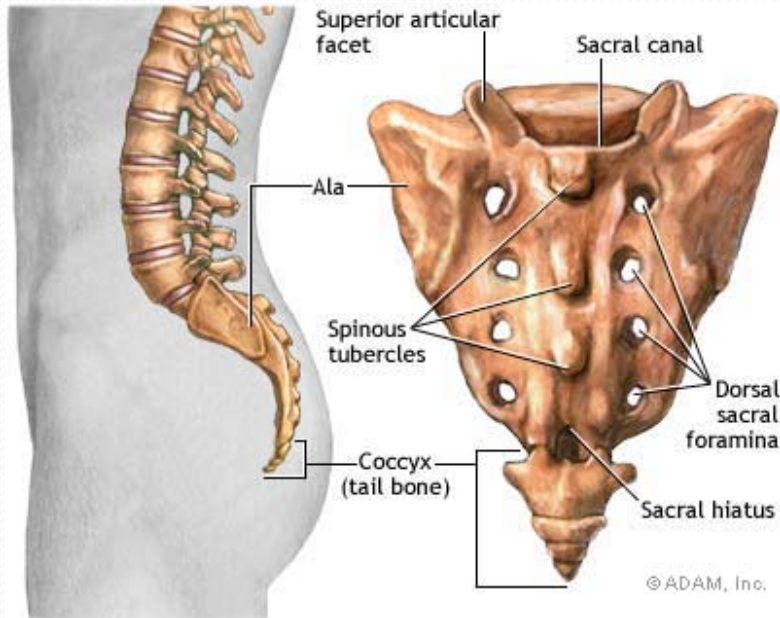
- Study of how organisms vary across space and time
- Similar species appear closer together.
 - eg. Galapagos finches look closest to the finches in S. America.



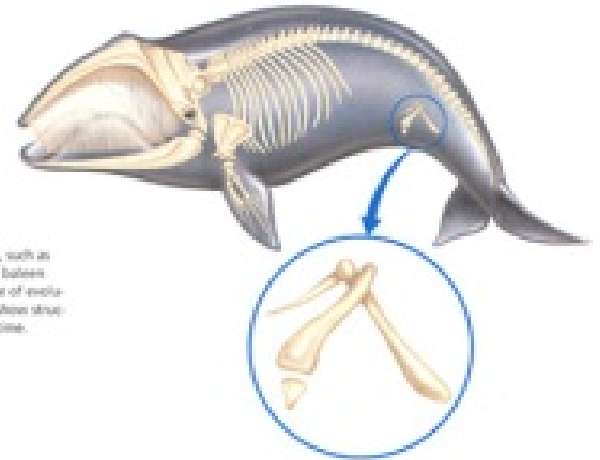
3) Homologous Structures

- Vestigial organs = organs w/o any functions.
 - Suggests that organisms evolved from common ancestors.
 - eg. Tailbone in human, appendix, wisdom teeth, hind leg bones in whale

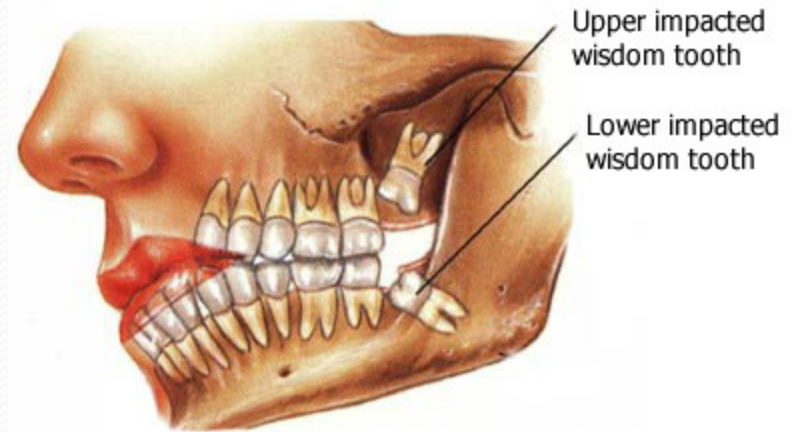
Vestigial organs



Human Tail bone -Coccyx



Leg bones in whales



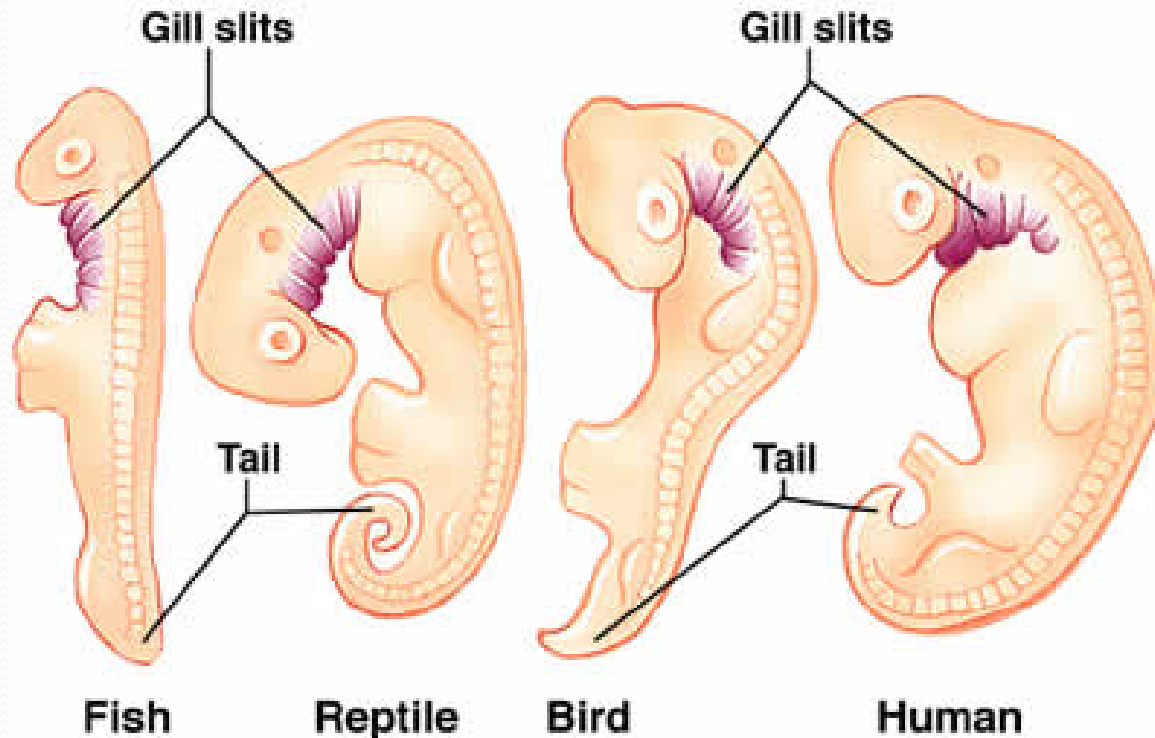
Wisdom Teeth

4) Embryology

- Similarities in early development of vertebrate animals.
- All share common features in early development, eg. Gill slits, post-anal tail.

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Embryos and Evolutionary History



5) Genetics

- Animals share the same common genes.

Compared to human genes

Fruit flies - 60% identical

Chickens - 90% identical

Rabbits - 95% identical

Chimpanzees - 98% identical!



5) Genetics

The screenshot shows a sequence alignment of human (labeled 'piens') and chimpanzee (labeled 'glodytes') DNA. The sequences are color-coded to highlight differences. The alignment is as follows:

piens	GCAGCTTGTCTAGTTCTAACCCCTGACTACTGCAACTGCTGTCTAACTGAGCTCATCTGTATTAG
glodytes	GCAGCTCGTCTAGTTCTAACCCCTGACTACTGCAACTGCTGTCTAACTGATCTCATCTGTATTAG
piens	ATTTATCTTCTTATAGTTCCTGGAGGCTGGAAGTCCAAGATCAGGTTTTGGCAGGTTTGTGTTCT
glodytes	ATTTATCTTCTTATAGTTC-----CTGGAAGTCCAAGATCAGGTTTTGGCAGGTTTGTGTTCT
piens	GATCTTTCCACTGTGCTTGTGTCTCTGTTGTCTCTTTGTATGTCCAGGTTTCCTCTTCTTATAA
glodytes	GATCTTTCCACTGTGCTTGTGTCTCTGTTGTCTCTTTGTATGTCCAGGTTTCCTCTTCTTATAAAGACCTCAGTCAGATTGGAT
piens	ACATCTTTAGAGGCCCATCTGCAAAACAGGAGCACATGCAGAGATAGTGGGATTAGAGCTTCAACATGAGTTCGGGGAACACAA
glodytes	ACATCTTTAGAGGCCCATCTGCAAAACAGGAGCACATGCAGAGATACTGGGATTAGAGCTTCAACATGAGTTCGGGGAACACAA
piens	CTTTGCCAGAGTGAGTTAATTACTCTGTCTAGTTGTTTCAGCAGTTGGACATTGTTTTTTCCTGAAGAGGAACTCTGATCATGT
glodytes	CTTTGCCACAGTGAGTTAATTACTCTGTCTAGTTGTTTCAGCAGTTGGACATTGTTTTTTCCTGAAGAGGAACTCTGATCATGT
piens	ACGCAAAAGAAAAGAAGGAATAATGGTTCATGCCAAAAAAGGCCATAGCCACGTACAGCCTATTTGTGGCAGGAACTGTGCCGG
glodytes	ACACAAAAGAAAAGAAGGAATAATGGTTATGCCAAAAAAGGCCATAGCCACGTACAGCCTATTTGTGGCAGGAACTGTGCCGG
piens	ATTTGAAACATAGTAGAGGCTGCAGCTATCAGGTACGTTTCCAAAGCGAGTGTCTTTGACACCTCCGTGCTTCTCAAGTTGTA
glodytes	ATTTGAAACA---TAGAGGCTGCAGCTATCAGGTACGTTTCCAAAGCGAGTGTCTTTGACACCTCCGTGCTTCTCAAGTTGTA
piens	AGCAAGGTAGTCAGGAATTGATCTTGTGAAGCCACACGAACCAAATACCCCGATCCCGATTTAGACCTGTGGGTGCTGCCCC
glodytes	AGCAAGGTAGTCAGGAATTGATCTTGTGAAGCCACACGAACCAAATACCCCGATCCCGATTTAGACCTGTGGGTGCTGCCCC
piens	TTAAGGTCTGAAGAAAAACTATCTTCTGGAAAAAATAAAATGAAAATTGTATTTAAAAAAGAGAAAAACATCGTGGACTTG
glodytes	TTAAGGTCTGAAGAAAAACTATCTTCTGGAAAAAATAAAATGAAAATTGTATTTAAAAAAGAGAAAAACATCGTGGACTTG
piens	AGCTCACAGATGTTTCAAGTCTGTAAAAATCAGAAAAACATAGGAAAGTTACCAGCAGATGTGTGGTTGTCATAGATATAAAAA
glodytes	AGCTCACAGATGTTTCAAGTCTGTAAAAATCAGAAAAACATAGGAAAGTTACCAGCAGATGTGTGGTTGTCATGGATATAAAAA

6) Biochemistry

- DNA is used by all life.
- ATP is used by all life for energy.

