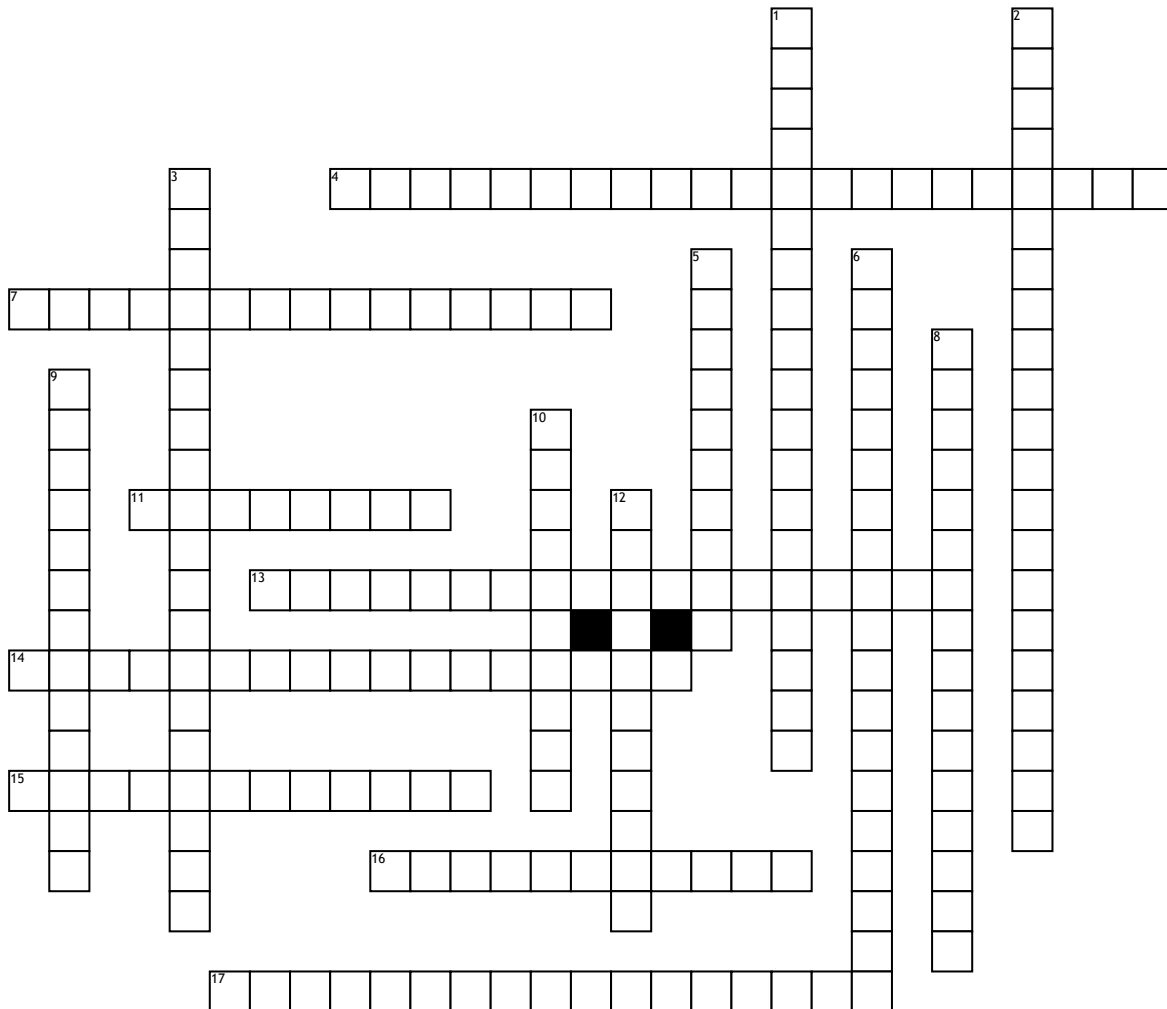


Evolution part 2



Across

- 4. - final stage in speciation, in which members of isolated population are either no longer able to mate or no longer able to produce viable offspring
- 7. selection in which certain traits enhance mating success; traits are, therefore, passed on to offspring
- 11. amount of time it takes for half of the isotope in a sample to decay into its product isotope
- 13. evolution of one or more closely related species into different species; resulting from adaptations to different environmental conditions
- 14. isolation between populations due to barriers related to time, such as differences in mating periods or differences in the time of day that individuals are most active

- 15. change in allele frequencies due to chance alone, occurring most commonly in small populations
- 16. fossil of an organism that existed during only specific spans of geologic time across large geographic areas
- 17. process by which one species evolves and gives rise to many descendant species that occupy different ecological niches

Down

- 1. evolution toward similar characteristics in unrelated species, resulting from adaptations to similar environmental conditions
- 2. theory that states that speciation occurs suddenly and rapidly followed by long periods of little evolutionary change

- 3. isolation between populations due to differences in courtship or mating behavior
- 5. evolution of two or more species from one ancestral species
- 6. isolation between populations due to physical barriers
- 8. genetic drift that results from an event that drastically reduces the size of a population
- 9. genetic drift that occurs after a small number of individuals colonize a new area
- 10. elimination of species from earth
- 12. process in which two or more species evolve in response to changes in each other