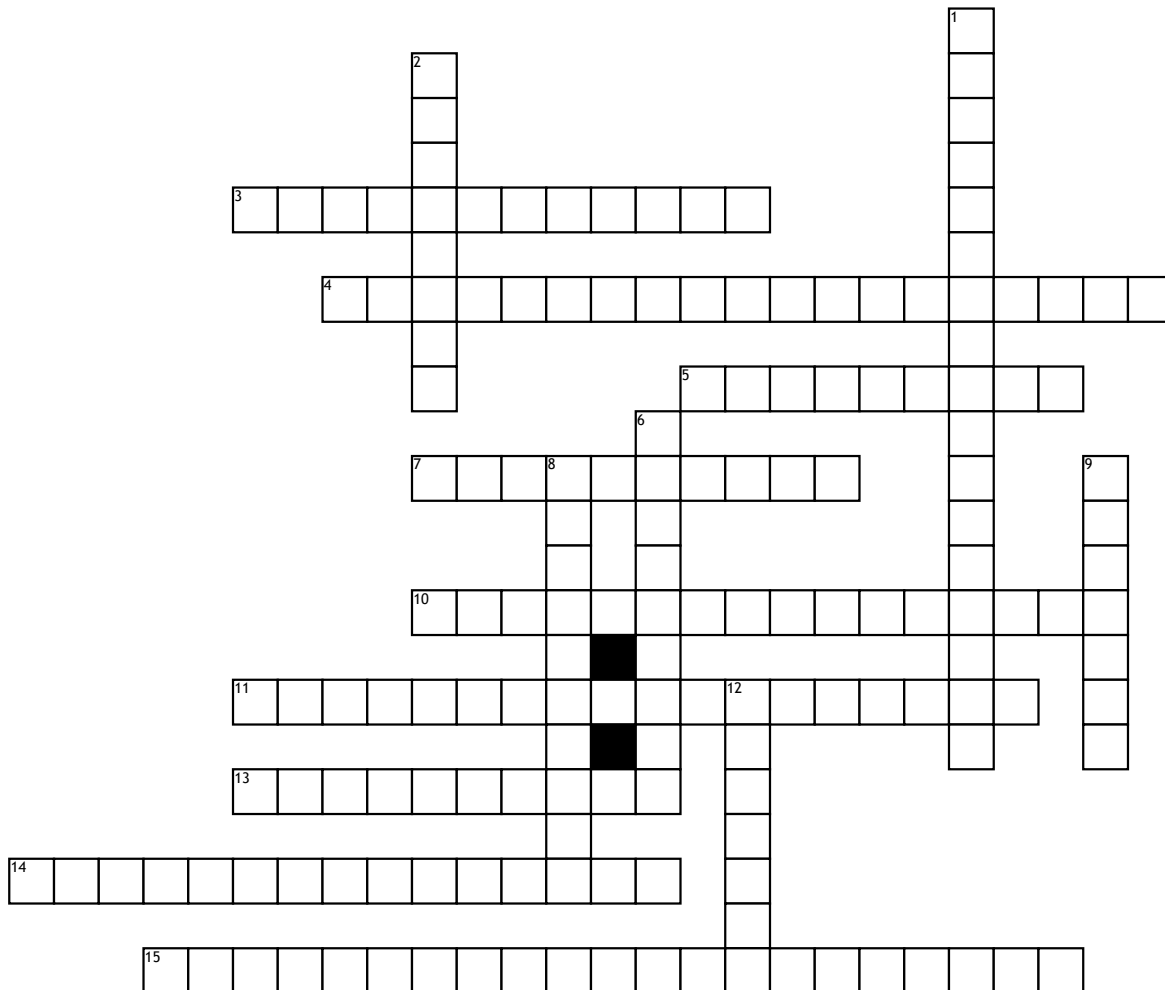


bio



Across

3. the branch of biology that deals with the geographical distribution of plants and animals.
4. is a term that refers to a population of animals, plants, or other organisms that are separated from exchanging genetic material with other organisms of the same species.
5. the process by which different kinds of living organisms are thought to have developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
7. an adaptive trait, is a trait with a current functional role in the life of an organism that is maintained and evolved by means of natural selection.
10. A process fundamental to evolution as described by Charles Darwin.

11. two allopatric species do not mate because of differences in courtship behavior

13. the formation of new and distinct species in the course of evolution.

14. Usually it is expressed as a proportion or a percentage.

15. refers to the situation where different species may live in the same area, but properties of individuals prevent them from interbreeding.

Down

1. isolated in time, so this is a mechanism that prevents species from mating because they breed at different times.

2. The total number of genes of every individual in an interbreeding population.

6. any difference between cells, individual organisms, or groups of organisms of any species caused either by genetic differences

8. A group of organisms of one species that interbreed and live in the same place at the same time

9. the ability to survive to reproductive age, find a mate, and produce offspring.

12. A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring