· CHAPTER 3·

EVOLVING SYSTEMS, STRUGGLING INDIVIDUALS

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIFE, THE EARTH'S CHEMICAL CYCLES WERE CREATED, MODIFIED, AND MAINTAINED OVER THE EONS. COMPLEX WEBS OF ORGANISMS MOVE PRECIOUS TRACE ELEMENTS AROUND. SOME HAVE EVEN ARGUED THAT THE EARTH BEHAVES LIKE A GIANT LIVING THING, REGULATING CHEMICAL CYCLES TO ITS OWN ADVANTAGE.

AT LEAST, THAT'S HOW IT LOOKS FROM A DISTANCE, WHEN BIO-, GEO-, AND HYDROCHEMICAL CYCLES ARE VIEWED AS SYSTEMS. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INDIVIDUAL ORGANISM, HOWEVER, THINGS LOOK A LITTLE DIFFERENT. BORN INTO THIS VAST FLUX OF CYCLING CHEMICAL RESOURCES, THE INDIVIDUAL HAS A SIMPLER, MORE SELFISH GOAL:



THE INDIVIDUAL ORGANISM STRIVES TO EAT AND AVOID BEING EATEN LONG ENOUGH TO REPRODUCE SUCCESSFULLY (I.E., SO THE OFFSPRING SURVIVE).





ALTHOUGH THE INDIVIDUAL IS PART OF THE SYSTEM, THE INDIVIDUAL'S NEEDS ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE SAME AS THE SYSTEM'S NEEDS. FOR EXAMPLE, AN EASTER ISLANDER NEEDED ONLY ONE TREE AT A TIME FOR FUEL OR BUILDING MATERIAL, WHILE THE SOCIAL SYSTEM NEEDED A FOREST TO RUN SUCCESSFULLY.



AGAIN:
WE SET UP
STATUES TO INCREASE
CLAN PRESTIGE TO
IMPROVE ACCESS TO
RESOURCES SO YOU
CAN REPRODUCE
MORE SUCCESSFULLY.

THANK US.

IN

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INDIVIDUALS ARE BORN
INTO A WEB OF SYSTEMS—
FAMILY, COMMUNITY,
SPECIES, BIOSPHERE—THAT
CREATE OPPORTUNITIES
AND IMPOSE LIMITS. AT
THE SAME TIME, THESE
SYSTEMS ARE CREATED BY
THE ACTION OF ALL THEIR
MYRIAD INDIVIDUALS.



IN THE INTERPLAY OF INDIVIDUAL AND SYSTEM,

EVOLUTION.

TAKES PLACE.

INDIVIDUALS COMPETE WITH EACH OTHER FOR RESOURCES. EVERY CREATURE TRIES TO SUSTAIN ITS OWN LIFE LONG ENOUGH TO REPRODUCE, AND IF THAT MEANS SOMEBODY ELSE GOES HUNGRY, TOO BAD!



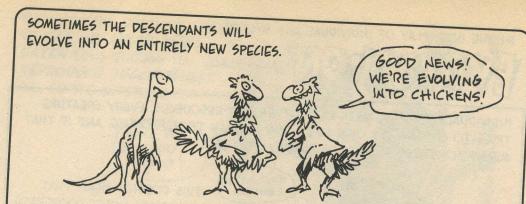
THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT CREATURES DON'T COOPERATE ALSO! SOMETIMES COOPERATING WITH OTHERS IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO SURVIVE.

NOT ALL INDIVIDUALS ARE ALIKE: EACH ONE HAS A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT COMBINATION OF GENETIC TRAITS, AND SOME OF THESE COMBINATIONS GIVE THEIR OWNERS A SELECTIVE ADVANTAGE: THE LUCKY ORGANISM IS BETTER ABLE TO GET FOOD, EVADE PREDATORS, WITHSTAND HEAT AND COLD, REPRODUCE, ETC.



THE RESULT IS DIFFERENTIAL REPRODUCTION: THE FAVORED INDIVIDUALS BREED MORE OFFSPRING... SOME OF THEIR OFFSPRING INHERIT THE GOOD GENES, SO THEY BREED MORE PRODUCTIVELY TOO. AFTER SEVERAL GENERATIONS, THE BETTER-ADAPTED TYPE MAKES UP MOST OF THE POPULATION.





WHAT IS A SPECIES? GENERALLY SPEAKING, A SPECIES CONSISTS OF ORGANISMS THAT CAN MATE WITH EACH OTHER... BUT THE DEFINITION IS SOMEWHAT FUZZY, BECAUSE SOME ORGANISMS CAN MATE ACROSS SPECIES, AND WHEN YOU START TALKING ABOUT ORGANISMS LIKE BACTERIA, OTHER CRITERIA MUST BE FOUND.



EXACTLY HOW SPECIATION OCCURS IS NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD. MOST BIOLOGISTS BELIEVE IN

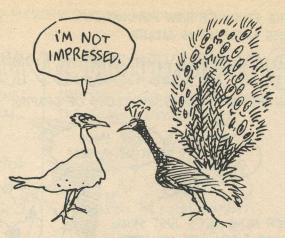
allopatric

("OTHER PLACE") SPECIATION: A SMALL POPULATION BECOMES GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED IN SOME WAY. BREEDING ONLY AMONG THEMSELVES, IT'S MEMBERS EVOLVE AWAY FROM THE ANCESTRAL TYPE. HUMANS AND CHIMPANZEES DIVERGED, IT IS BELIEVED, BECAUSE THE ANCESTRAL SPECIES WAS DIVIDED BY AFRICA'S GREAT RIFT VALLEY.



Sympatric

("SAME PLACE") SPECIATION
CAN INVOLVE SEASONAL OR
HABITAT ISOLATION—
POTENTIAL MATES AREN'T IN
THE SAME PLACE AT THE SAME
TIME—OR BEHAVIORAL
ISOLATION, FOR EXAMPLE,
WHEN A COURTSHIP RITUAL
DEVELOPS THAT APPEALS TO
SOME BUT NOT TO ALL.



IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, THE WORLD IS DIVIDED INTO MILLIONS OF SPECIES.



WITHIN A SPECIES, A **POPULATION** IS A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE ACTUALLY AVAILABLE TO EACH OTHER FOR MATING. A SPECIES MAY BE SPREAD ACROSS THE GLOBE, WHILE A POPULATION TENDS TO CLUSTER TOGETHER.*

