

Lesson 5: Lizard Evolution Virtual Lab

Answer the following questions as you finish each module of the virtual lab or as a final assessment after completing the entire virtual lab.

(<https://media.hhmi.org/biointeractive/vlabs/lizard2/>)

Module 1: Ecomorphs

1. At the beginning of the virtual lab, you were asked to sort eight lizards into categories. What criteria did you initially use to make your groups? Did you revise your criteria later? Why?
2. An adaptation is a structure or function that is common in a population because it enhances the ability to survive and reproduce in a particular environment. Provide one example and an explanation of one adaptation in the *Anolis* lizards.
3. Provide one evolutionary explanation for why lizards living in the same part of the habitat (i.e., grass) would have similar characteristics.
4. What is an ecomorph? Provide one example from the virtual lab.
5. How is an ecomorph different from a species?
6. Explain how a particular body feature of one of the lizard ecomorphs from the virtual lab is an adaptation to their particular niche.

Module 2: Phylogeny

1. In module 1, you identified which species of lizards were most similar to one another based on relative limb length and toe pad size. In this module, you determined which lizards are more similar to one another based on what type of information?
2. Are the species of lizard that are more similar to one another according to body type also more closely related based on the results obtained in this module? Explain your answer.
3. What is convergent evolution? Use evidence from the trees to explain how the *Anolis* lizards are an example of this concept.

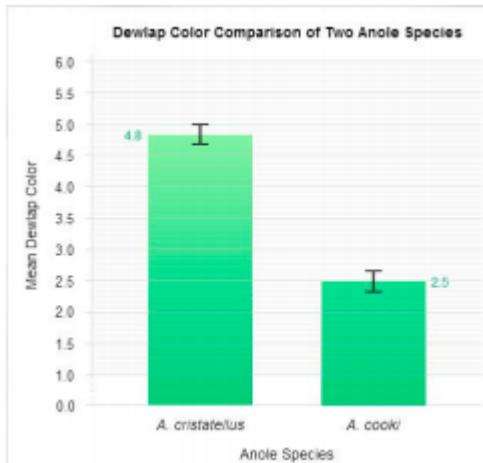
Module 3: Experimental Data

1. In Dr. Losos's experiment, why was it important that the experimental islands lacked lizards?
2. Dr. Losos's data suggest that after only a few generations, the lizards on the experimental islands have shorter legs on average than the lizards on the larger island. Explain how the data you collected either supports or does not support this claim.

3. Based on what you know about the experimental islands and the lizards that were placed on these islands, explain how and why the average leg length of the population might change over time. Include the concept of natural selection in your discussion.
4. If the population from one of the experimental islands were reintroduced on the original island, do you predict that lizards from the two populations would still mate and reproduce? Justify your answer with scientific arguments.

Module 4: Dewlap Colors

1. *Anolis cristatellus* and *A. cooki* are both trunk-ground anoles that live on Puerto Rico. *A. cristatellus* lives in a shady, forest environment, while *A. cooki* lives in an open, sunny environment. What is an adaptive explanation for why the dewlap of one species evolved to be brighter and that of another species darker?
2. From the bar graph generated in the virtual lab (see below), how do the dewlap colors of the two species compare?



3. How would you determine whether the difference between the two populations is statistically significant?
4. If a species of anoles with dark dewlaps colonized a heavily forested island, predict what would happen over time to the color of the dewlap. Using your knowledge of natural selection and genetics, explain your prediction.

Extension Questions

1. To minimize interspecific competition, organisms often divide the limited available resources in an area, a concept called “resource partitioning”. As an example of this concept, the figure below illustrates how different species of warblers utilize different portions of an individual tree.

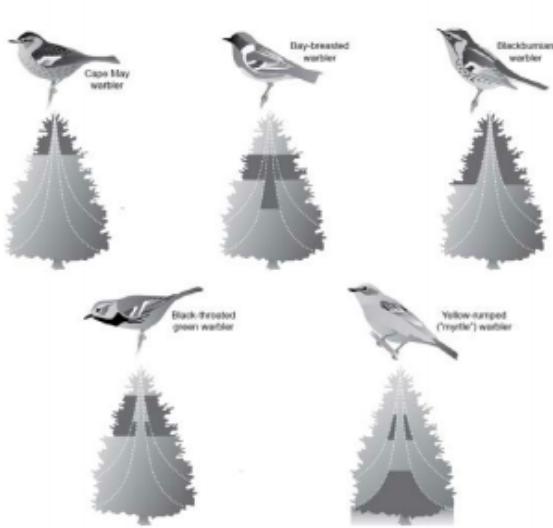


Figure 3. Different species of North American warblers live in different parts of the same trees. The shaded areas indicate the habitats each warbler species occupies.

Explain how the different species of anoles on an island demonstrate “resource partitioning” similar to the warblers in the figure

2. Explain how resource partitioning can promote long-term coexistence of competing species, thus increasing biodiversity.