Reproductive isolation

• A **species** is a group of individual organisms that interbreed and produce fertile, viable offspring.



The mechanisms of **reproductive isolation** :

- 1. prevent members of <u>different species</u> from **producing offspring**.
- 2. or ensure that any offspring are sterile.

"This isolation is the means for achieving distinctiveness of each species"

Reproductive isolation

1. Pre-zygotic barrier

blocks reproduction from taking place

2. Post-zygotic barrier

includes organisms that <u>don't survive</u> <u>the embryonic stage</u> and those that are born <u>sterile</u>.

Pre-zygotic barrier

- 1.temporal isolation
- reproduce at <u>different times of the day</u> or in <u>different seasons</u>





Temporal Isolation

Species that breed at different times of the day, different seasons, or different years cannot mix their gametes (c)





Late Summer

Late Winter

Pre-zygotic Isolating Mechanisms

 Temporal Isolation
2 populations that breed during different times of day or seasons





Day vs. Night Blooming Lily

• 2. habitat isolation

they occupy different habitats, even within the same area



Prezygotic Mechanisms: Habitat Isolation

- Same geographic area
- Different habitats



Water-dwelling Thamnophis



Terrestrial Thamnophis



• 3. Behavioral isolation

 occurs when the presence or absence of a <u>specific behavior</u> prevents reproduction from taking place







Behavioral Isolation Eastern and Western Meadowlarks



Isolated by Songs





4.mechanical isolation

Mating pairs may not be able to couple successfully if their <u>genitals are not</u> <u>compatible</u>.





(a) Honeybee drinking nectar from a foxglove flower (b) Ruby-throated hummingbird drinking nectar from a trumpet creeper flower



Black sage &White sage grow in the same areas, but hybrids rarely form because flowers of 2 species have become specialized for distinct pollinators.Black sage flowers are pollinated by small bees &white sage flowers by large bees



Mechanical Isolation: Bradybaena with shells spiraling in opposite directions

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5. Gametic isolation

differences in their <u>gamete cells</u> (eggs and sperm) prevent fertilization from taking place

Red sea urchin

Purple sea urchin

 Male gametes may not be able to recognize and fertilize an egg of a different species

EXAMPLE: Sea cucumbers PARIMAL K KHAN release their sperm and eggs into open water. The sperm recognize their own species through chemical markers

Postzygotic Mechanism: Reduced Hybrid Viability

- If Sheep and goats mate → Hybrid zygotes
- Die before birth.

Female horse

(2n=64)

Male donkey (2n=62)

Mule

(2n=63)

Sterile, because synapsis and segregation cannot occur properly A viable hybrid, if formed, is not allowed to breed successfully and is infertile.

Zebroid: zebra & horse

Beefalo (domestic cow and buffalo)

- Example: sunflower hybrids
 - 80% of F2 generation are defective in some way and cannot reproduce successfully

