Types of Selection:

1. Directional selection

When one extreme is selected for and another extreme is selected against resulting in the movement of variation from one side of the gene pool to another.

Ex. A population of rabbits becomes less dark and more light because they live in a snowy environment, so overtime dark is selected against and white is selected for

1. Stabilizing selection

When both extremes are selected against and the intermediate feature is selected for resulting in the stabilization of the gene pool on one very particular gene/variant.

Ex. A population of rabbits lives in a grassy field where dark and light are easily spotted, but patterns and intermediate colours are hard to spot. 🡪 results in population losing it’s dark and light alleles and becoming more intermediate colours.

1. Disruptive selection

When both extremes are selected for and the intermediate feature is selected against resulting in the split of the gene pool into two distinct variations.

Ex. A population of rabbits lives in an snowy environment with lots of holes and crevasses that provide shadows. This will camouflage both white and dark rabbits, but not the intermediate coloured rabbits 🡪 the population will change to dark and white variants and less intermediate variant.

