# Overproduction: Animals that produce more offspring than will survive to sexual maturity in order to increase the chances of passing on genetic material

# Descent with Modification/Differential reproduction: The principle of natural selection that states offspring will look different from their parents and from each other

# Gene Flow: When alleles can move freely through populations of species

# Genetic Drift: When chance events eliminate different alleles from the gene pool

# Isolation: When geographic barriers prevent gene flow from occurring

# Speciation: When two different species are created from a common ancestor due to selection of advantageous traits

# Variation: A difference in phenotypes and genotypes in a population

# Traits: The phenotypes of an organism. These can be different even amongst members of the same species

# Adaptation: A specialized trait an organism develops overtime to help them better survive in their environment

#  Natural Selection/ Survival of the Fittest: A process in which nature (the ecosystem) acts upon heritable characteristics, producing only the organisms who are best suited for their environment

# Competition: When two or more organisms fight for resources

# Heritability: The concept that traits are passed down from parent to offspring