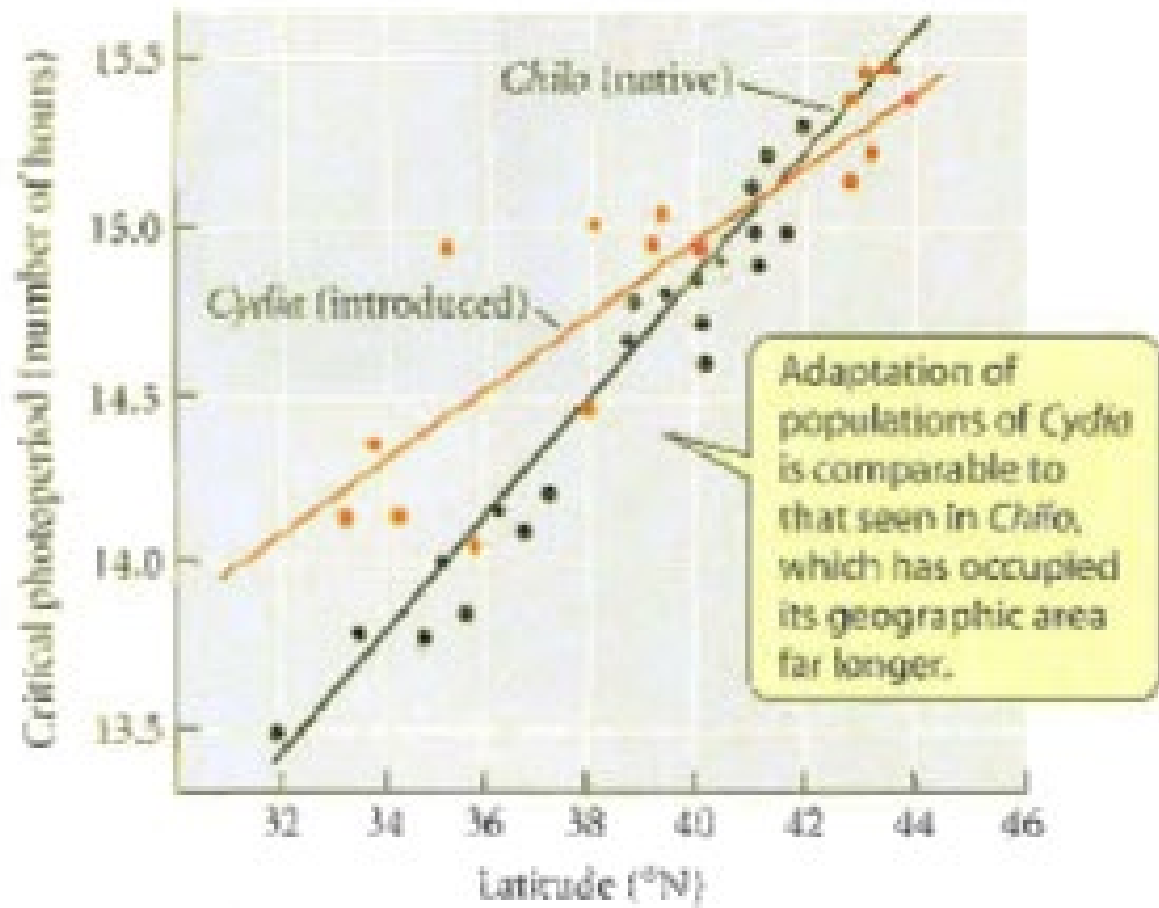
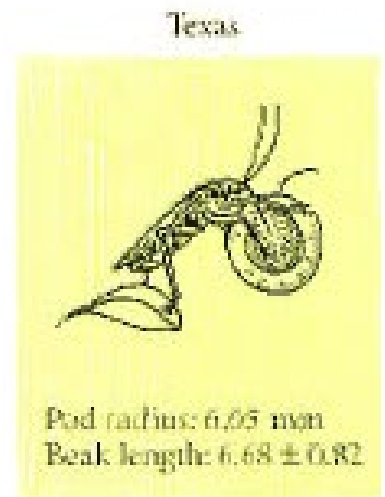


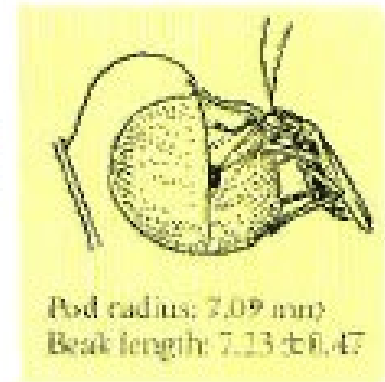
# 13. Fenotipik Özelliklerin Evrimi

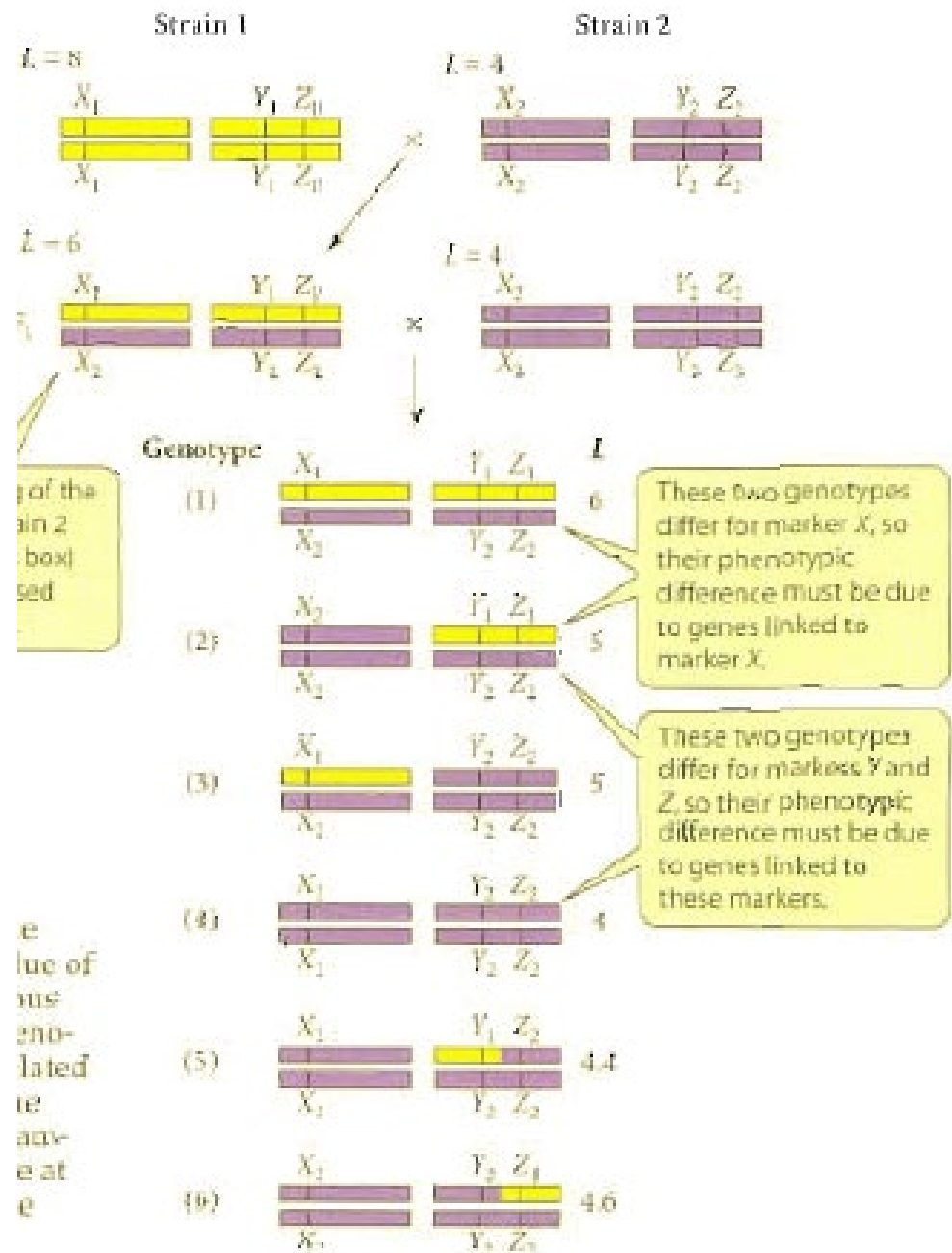
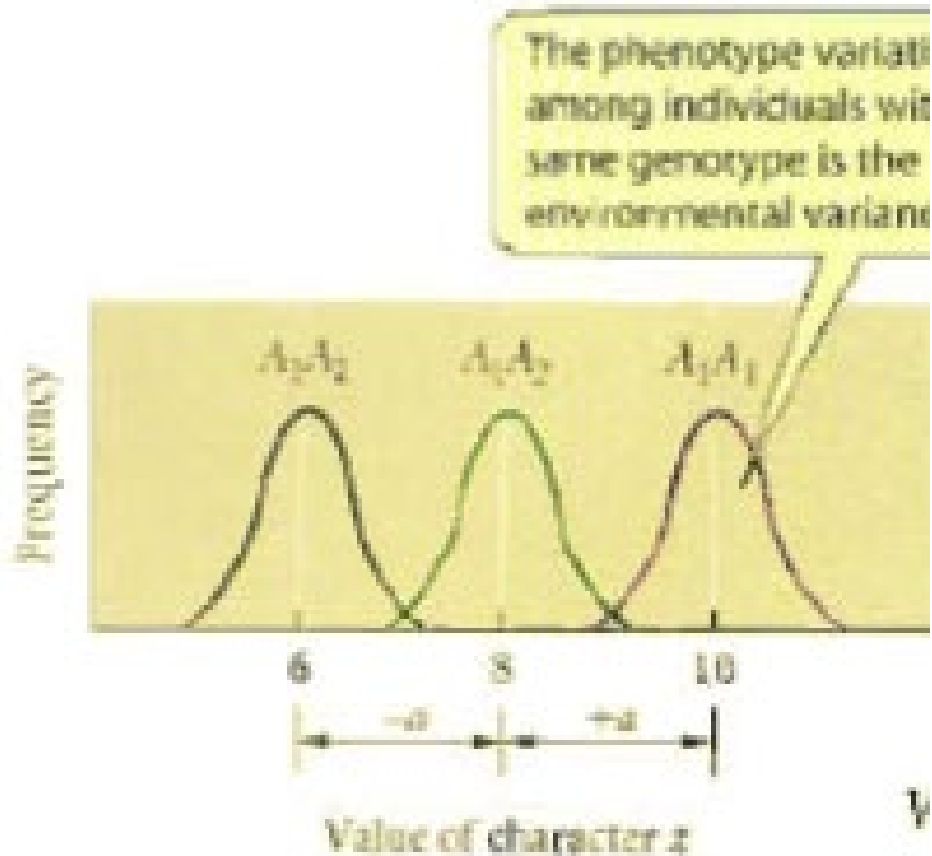


Native host plant

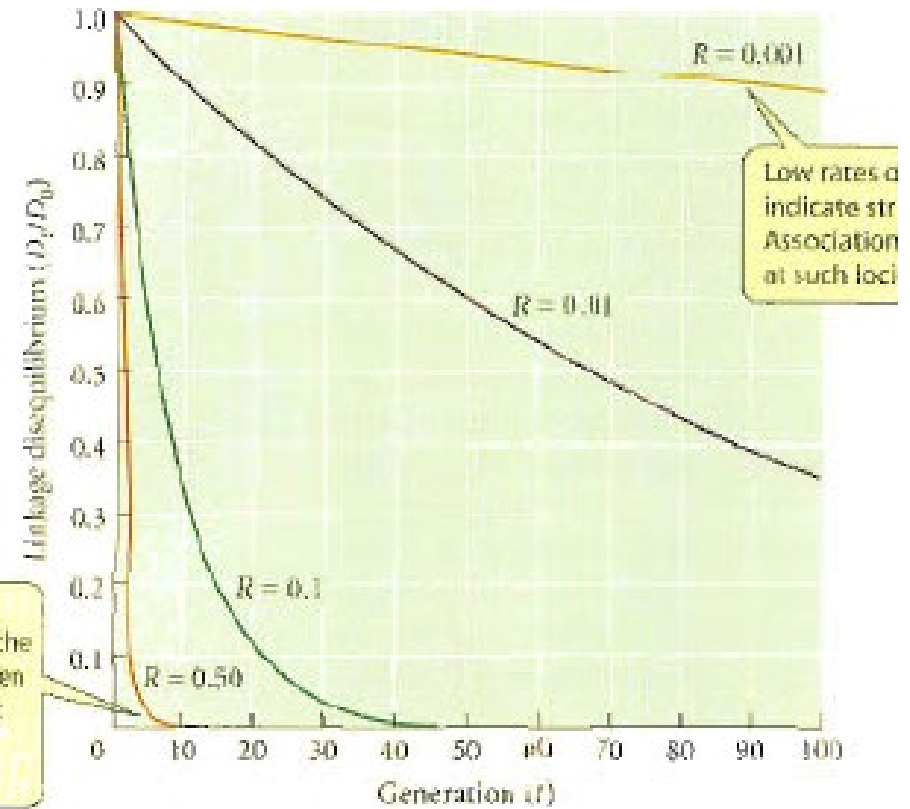
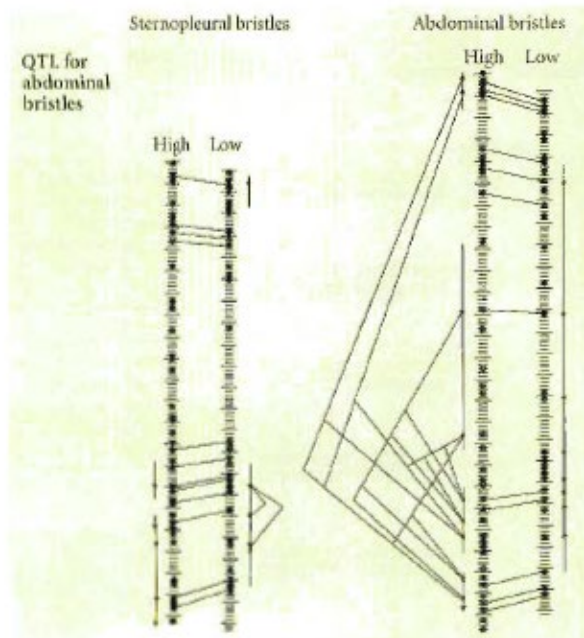
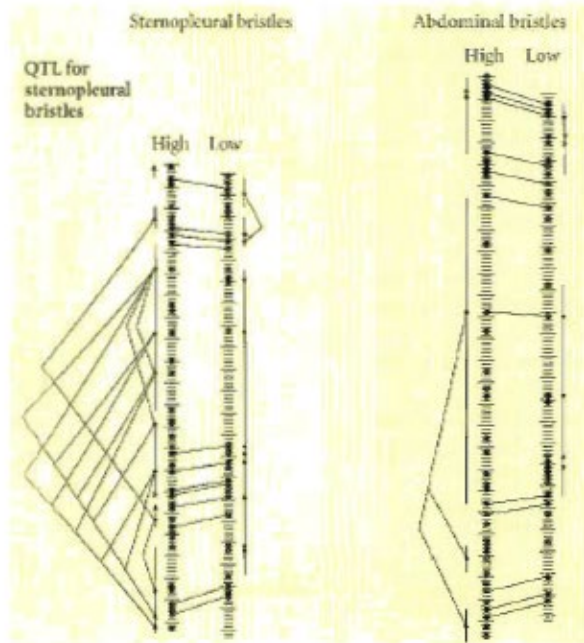


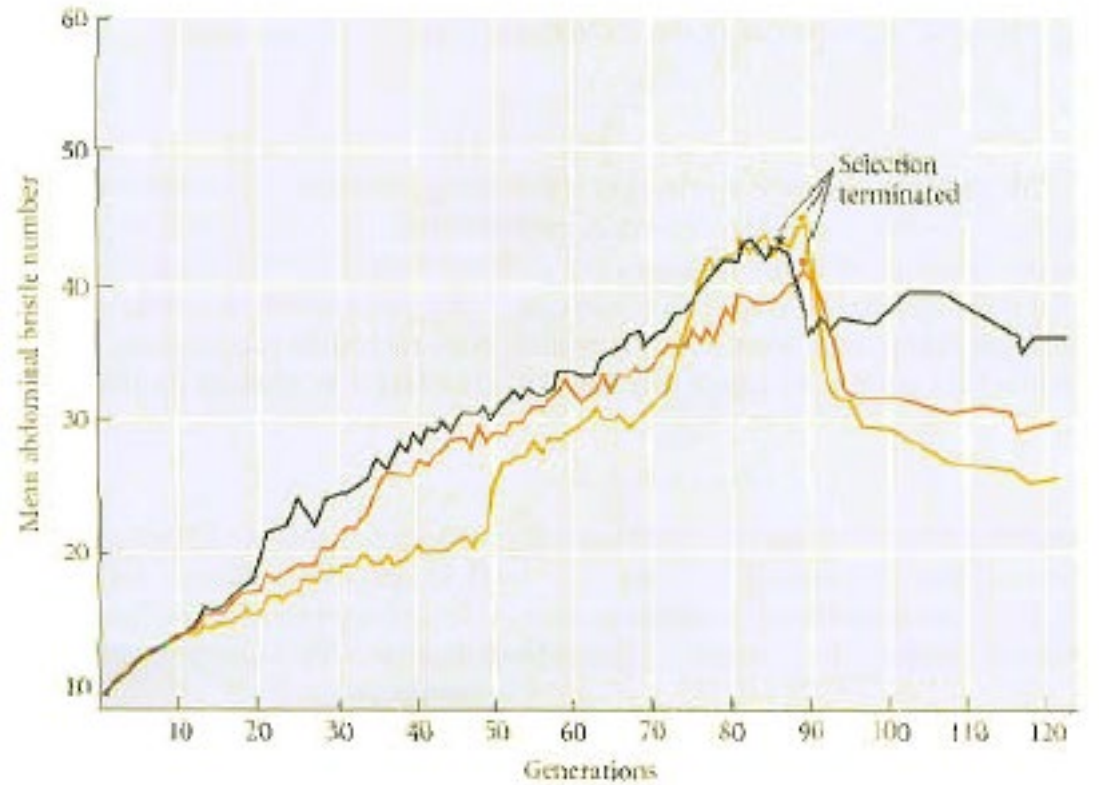
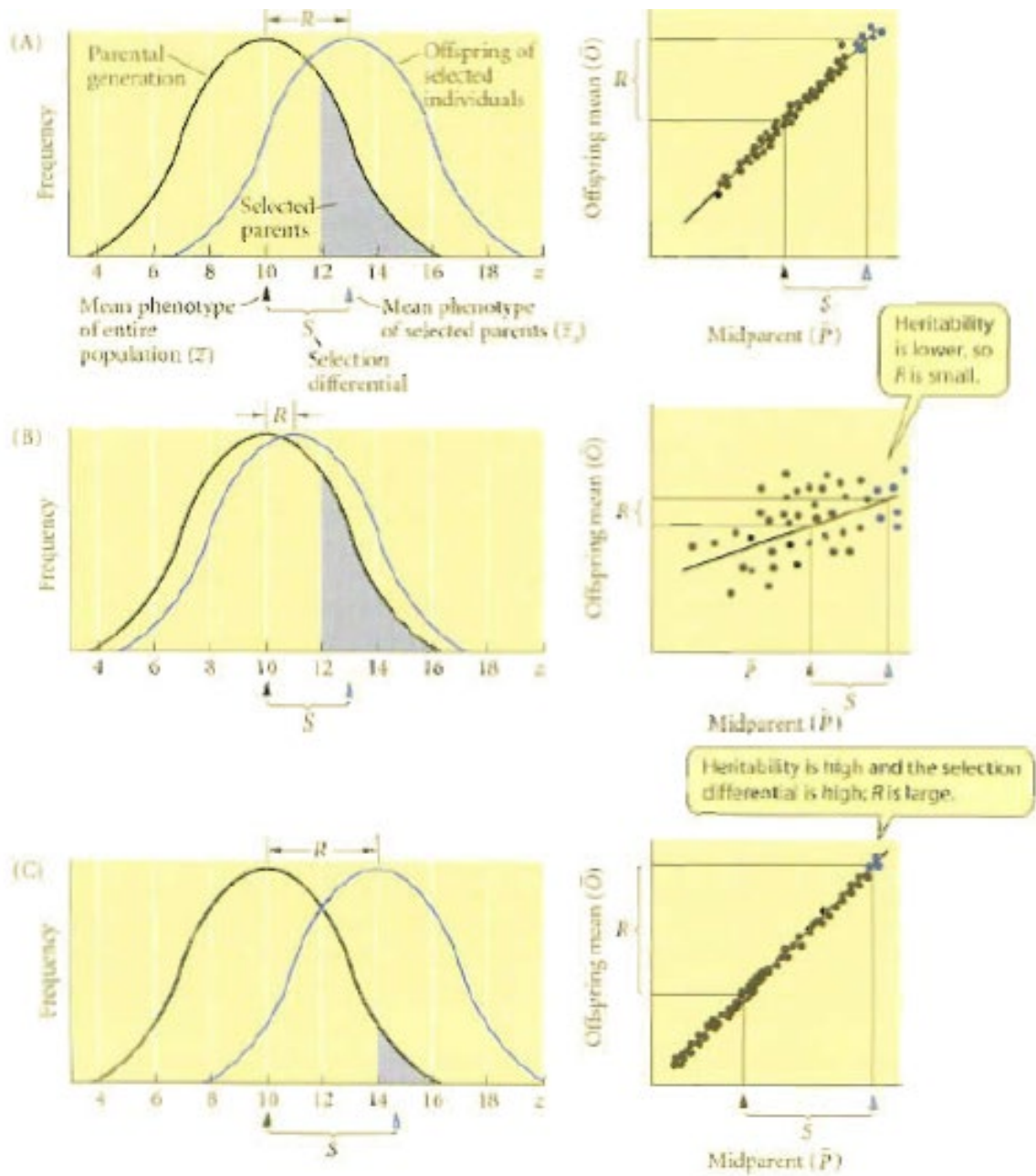
Introduced host plant

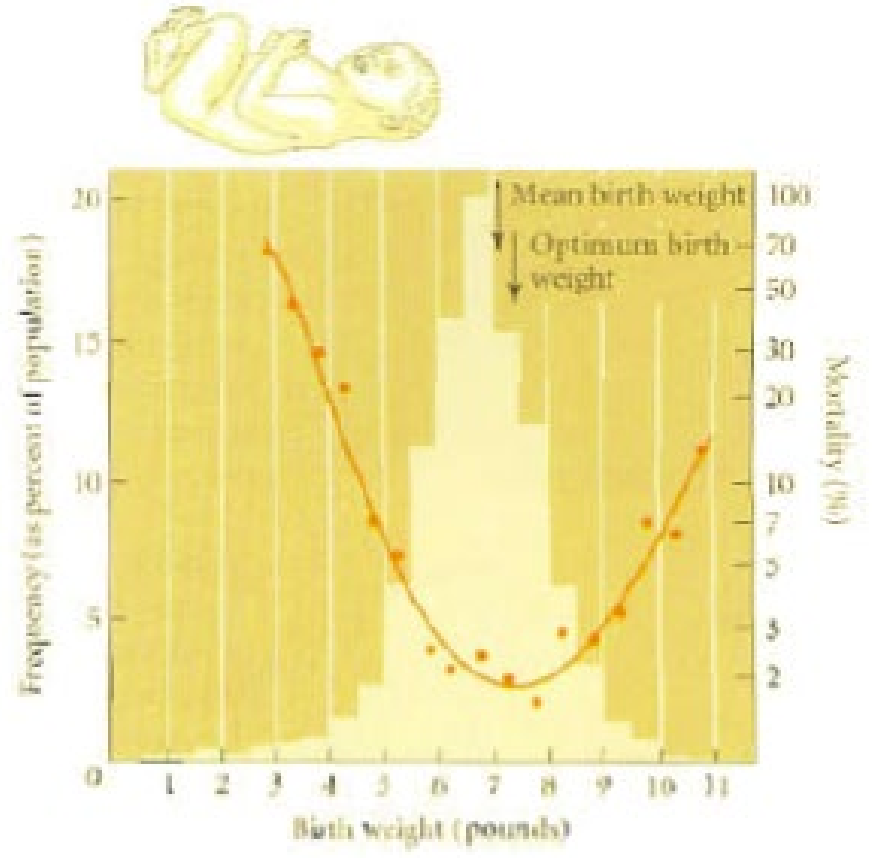
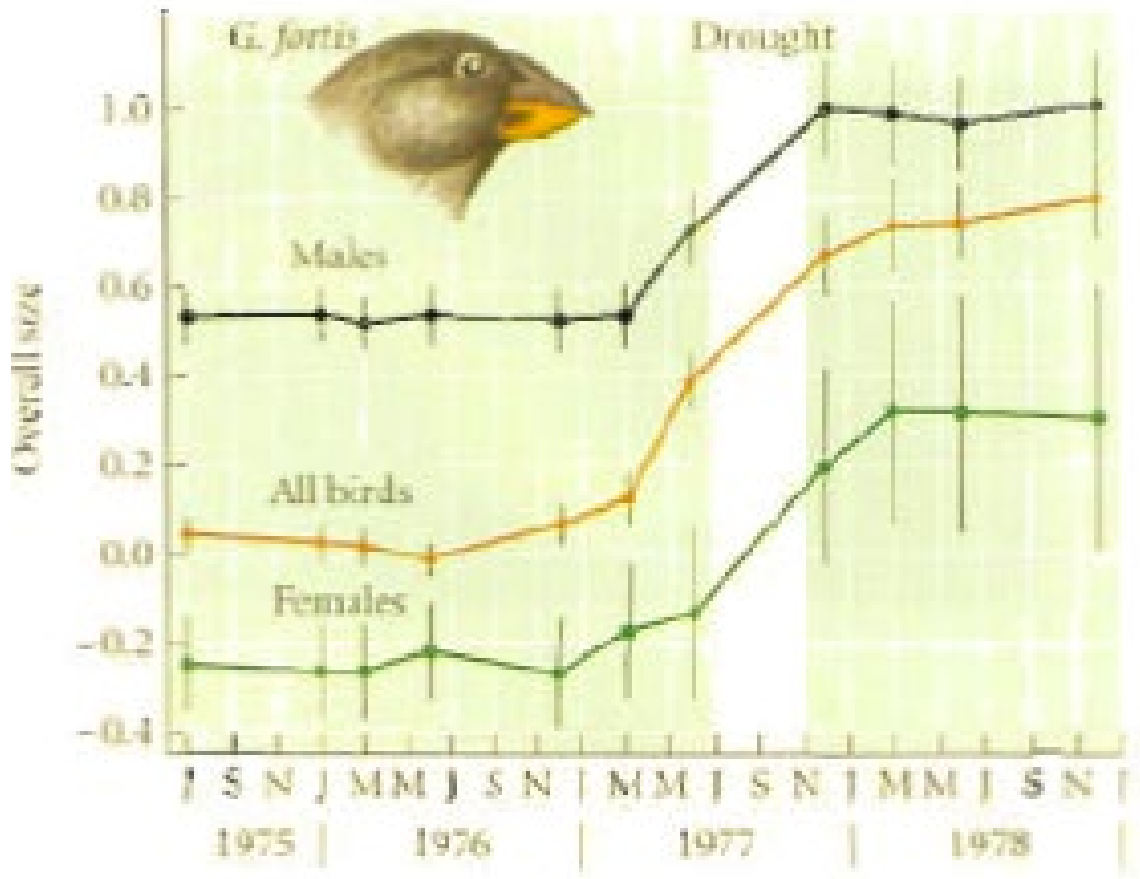




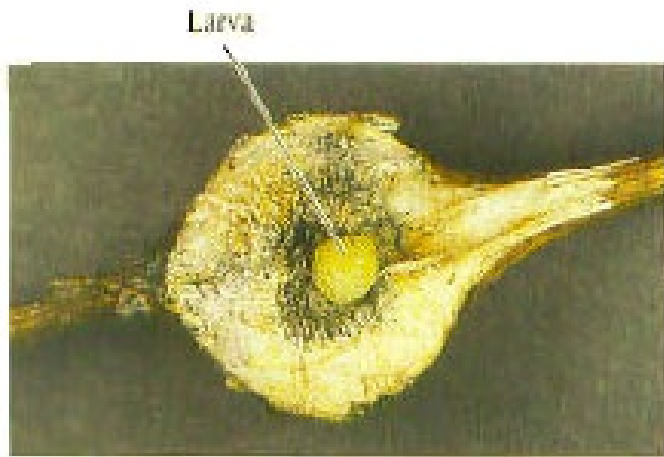
Chromosomes 3 of flies selected for:



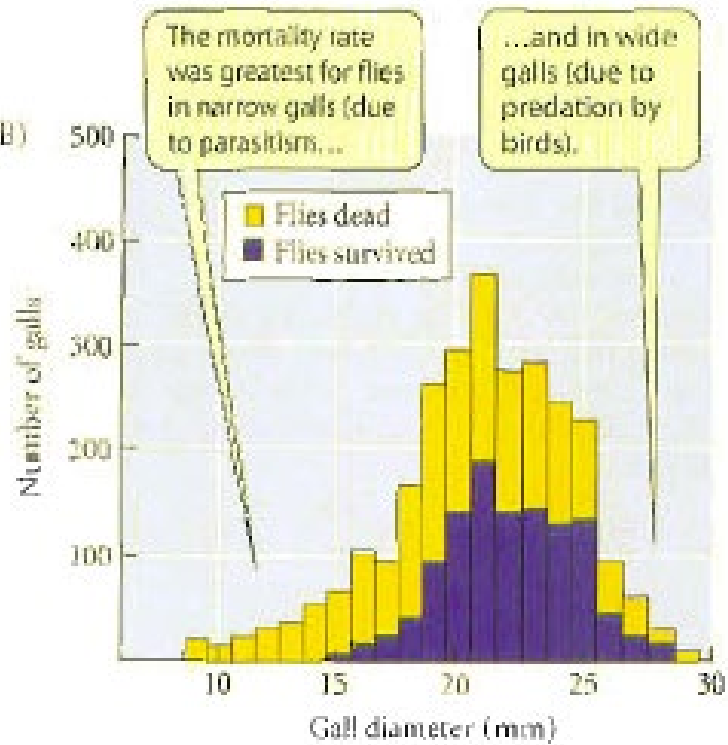




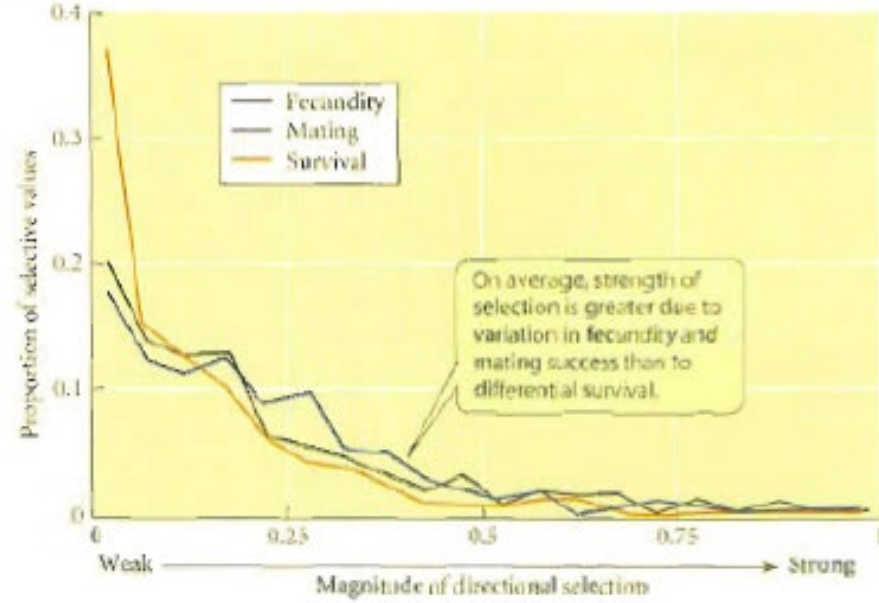
(A)



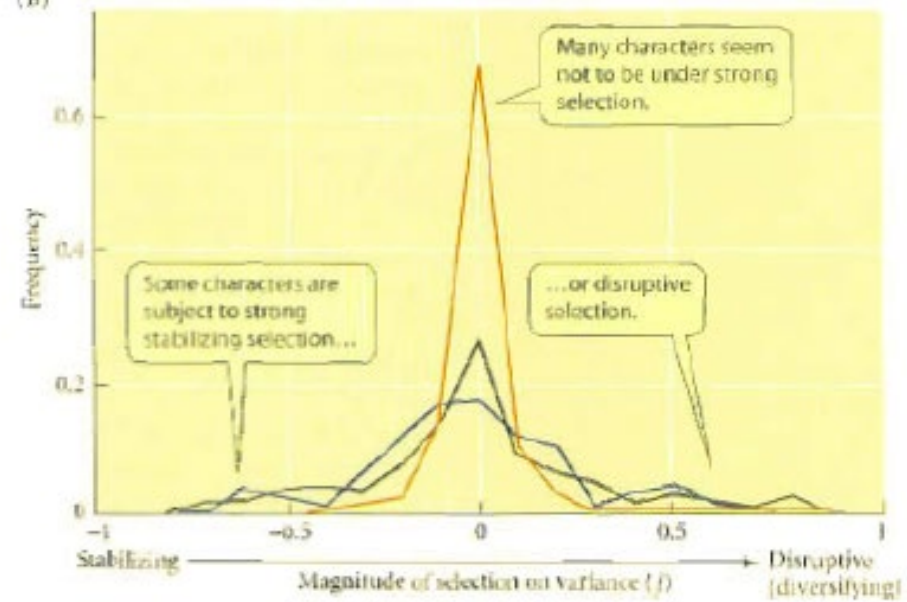
(B)

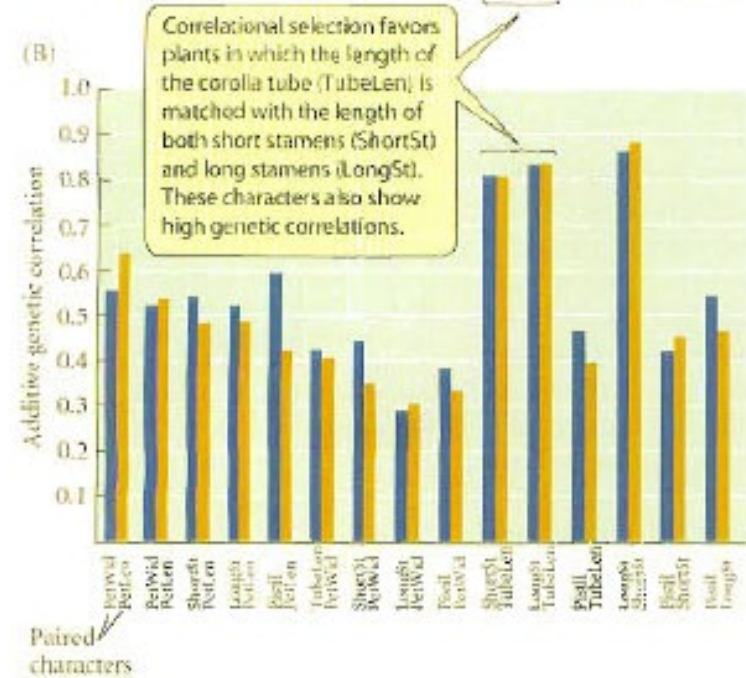
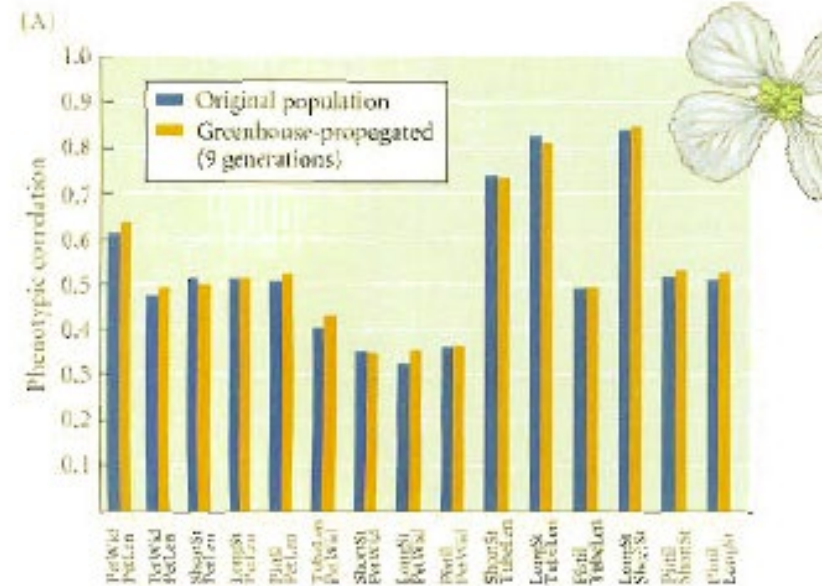
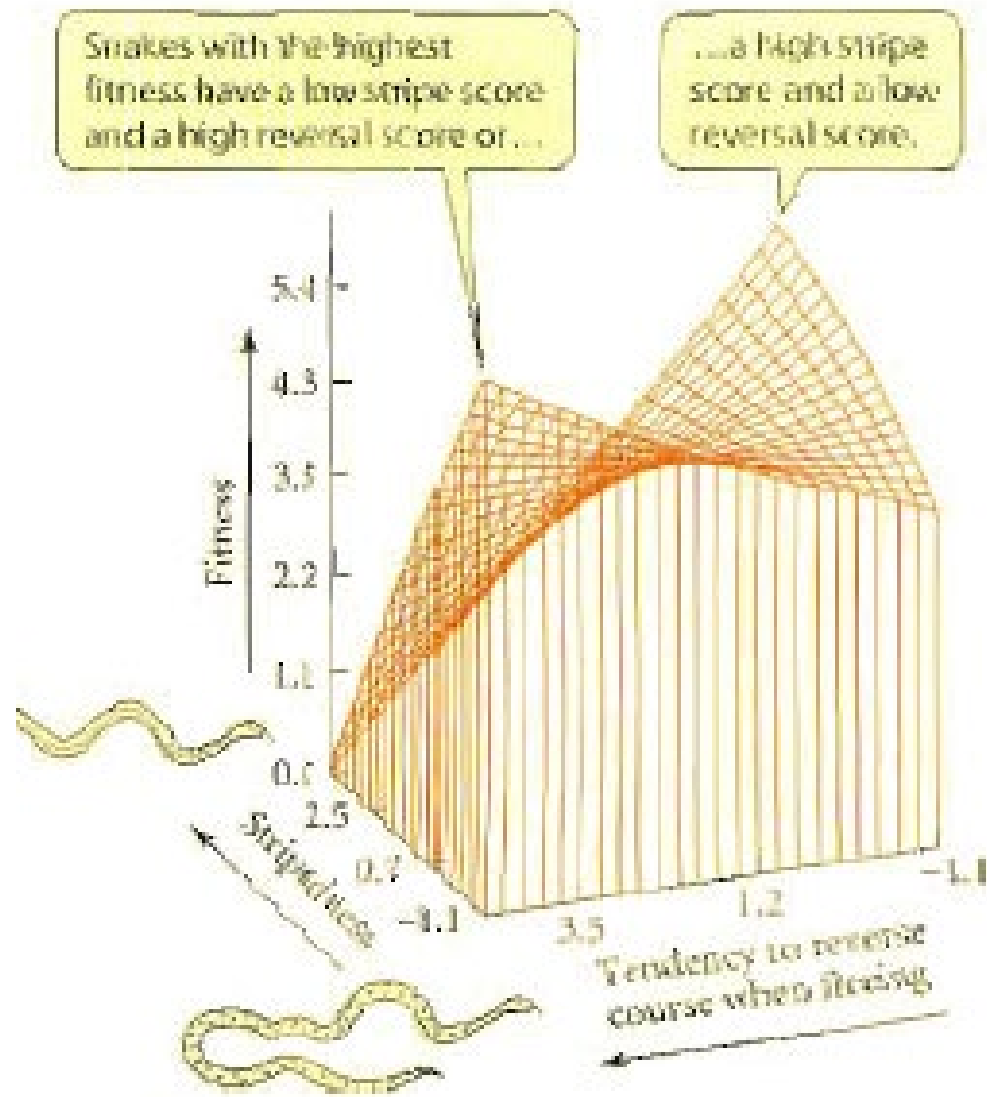


(A)

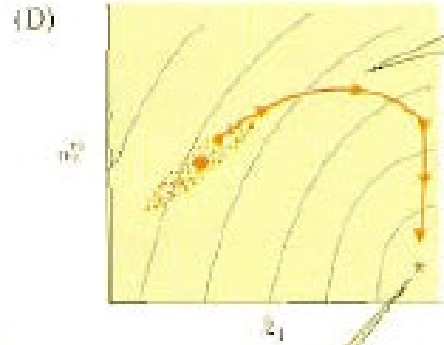
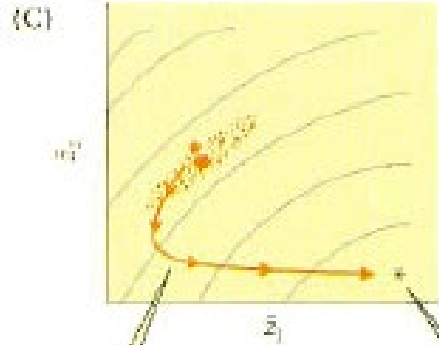
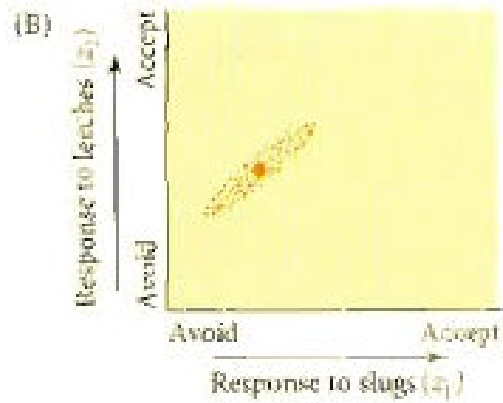
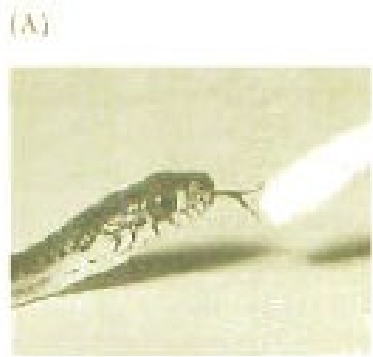


(B)









If selection for eating slugs is stronger than selection against eating leeches, the propensity to eat leeches may temporarily increase due to the positive genetic correlation.

If selection against eating leeches is stronger than selection for eating slugs, the genetic correlation of the two traits causes a temporary maladaptive aversion to slugs before the population eventually evolves to the optimum.

Mean fitness is highest for snakes that accept slugs but avoid leeches.

