III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

1: Remembering Edward Darwin | Obituaries - Stevenson Funeral Home

Darwin's own passion for beetles is widely acknowledged. He remembered finding a pair of rare specimens as a young man, and grabbing one in each hand, but then discovering a third.

You will be missed by everyone and Loved.. First thoughts are of a no-nonsense, tough-minded, dedicated and disciplined person. This description accurately fits Darwin E. He will be remembered as being highly organized, practical and realistic. He was a person who always carried a strong sense of duty with him throughout his life. Everyone acquainted with Darwin knew him as a well-respected man who was a stable force in his community. His parents were Darwin and Geraldine Amstutz. Darwin was raised in La Puente, California. Even as a youngster, Darwin learned to be objective and decisive. His faith in the principles of authority and dependability was something that he carried with him throughout his life. As a young boy, Darwin was able to put his natural abilities to work. In other words, he liked to organize and direct. Darwin was raised with three siblings. He had one older brother Dave and two older sisters Charlene and Candus. Darwin had an inborn appreciation for the order in the family, allowing for the oldest members to be the most respected and to take on the most responsibility. For Darwin, this was a natural order of life, one he gladly embraced. As a young boy, Darwin enjoyed being part of teams, and organizations and groups of other kids who shared similar interests. In his spare time he liked working on his bike and skate bord. In school, Darwin was as close to being a model student as one could possibly imagine. He sought to achieve perfect attendance in all of his classes. He would eagerly complete his homework, and often put in extra study time when he felt it was necessary. A logical and focused thinker, Darwin was always good at following directions and meeting his schedules, whether they were set by his teachers or were self-imposed. He enjoyed some courses more than others, having favorite classes and teachers. His favorite class in high school was math. Darwin was sociable and approachable. Because he was always so straightforward in how he approached relationships, friends and family knew that what they saw was always what they got. He enjoyed the camaraderie of being with a group of friends. When Darwin was a member of a group, his interaction worked to keep the others grounded. Those close to Darwin came to expect his high standards of performance. While growing up, some of his best friends were Rocky Garcia, Ernie Gunther. Later in life, he became friends with Rock Garcia. An objective and conscientious individual, Darwin reveled in the security of his family. Darwin was ever watchful of his children. He worried about them and was deeply concerned for their development as they grew up. He maintained a firm hand in their upbringing. Darwin would give his stamp of approval to their requests, as long as he could see how they might benefit. He also had the ability to enforce the rules as needed to ensure that his children were properly raised. Darwin was blessed with three children, one son Coleman and two daughters Angie and Tricia. They were also blessed with two grandsons, Nathan and Christian. Being a hard worker who praised efficiency, Darwin was always striving to make improvements where they were necessary. He was able to analyze situations and problems, keeping everything and everyone on track. An excellent project supervisor, Darwin was a person who could quickly make decisions based on the information available. He worked cooperatively and expected the same from his colleagues. In both his personal and professional environments, Darwin upheld his standards. His primary occupation was Truck Driver. He was employed for 15 years by Altadena Dairy. His sense of duty helped lead him into the military where his understanding of rank, his willingness to abide by rules and regulations and his desire to follow orders was admired by his fellow service men and women. He was in the Fort ord , Germany Darwin saw action for one year in Vietnam. Through his hard work and dedication, he achieved the rank of sp5. Darwin approached his leisure time in the same manner that he approached his life. A person who enjoyed being neat and orderly and one who understood the nature of things, he appreciated the hours he was able to devote to his various hobbies. His favorite pursuits were Golfing and building classic cars. Darwin was content to enjoy his favorite pastimes alone but was also willing to share his interests with others. Playing by the rules was a natural thing for Darwin to do in life and that carried over to his enjoyment of sports. Recreational sports included Golf. He also was something of a sports fan and enjoyed watching his favorite events whenever he got the opportunity.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

Tops on his list were Golf, Football and Baseball. Being generous with his time and energy, Darwin liked to belong to a variety of groups and organizations. He was a vocal leader who enjoyed being a part of things. His desire to uphold traditions and his ability to take charge of any type of project made him a tremendous asset. When it came time to travel or take a vacation, Darwin used his scheduling expertise to make sure everyone and everything was ready to go. That also meant that he made certain no single person was overworked in putting the trip together. Darwin had a knack for making sure that everyone who was involved had their specific tasks and that those tasks were completed. Favorite vacations included Oregon. Darwin was a lover of animals and cherished his pets. They were best friends for 17 years. His family was rounded out by his Berkley Shihtzu Dog. He used his critical evaluation skills to make sure that every detail had been preplanned and attended to. In retirement, he found new pleasure in rebuilding classic cars. In many ways, Darwin loved retirement. It provided him with the opportunity to catch up with his friends, attend functions and group outings, and tackle new interesting activities. Darwin fought a brave battle against Liver Disease. All who knew him would agree that Darwin was a pillar of the community. He lived his life with his feet firmly on the ground. He had a strong work ethic, was pragmatic in his thoughts and acts, and constantly sought the means for self-improvement. He was willing to share his ideas and knowledge for the benefit of others, so that they could accomplish more in their lives.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

2: The Mermaid's Tale: From Darwin's own thoughts. Part III.

The Death is announced of Rexton Darwin Perrotte of Old Fort, St. George (a well-known Pharmacist) Who died on Sunday 20th August At the age of 83 Father of: Dianne Perrotte and Avril Best Fa.

Daniela Vilema 23 February This February 23rd, the Government of Ecuador through the Ministry of the Environment brings back from the Museum of Natural History of New York, the embalmed body of the giant tortoise native of Pinta Island, Lonesome George, who was one of the most famous reptiles in the world for having been the last surviving individual of the species Chelonoidis abingdoni. The Lonesome, as he was affectionately called, received food in the morning from his caretaker, Fausto Llerena, who took care of him since his arrival at CDRS in The Breeding Center where he will be exhibited now have the name of this park ranger and is managed by the Galapagos National Park Directorate. There are 15 species of tortoises in the archipelago, which have a shape and size perfectly adapted to the place where they live. George had a saddle-type shell that allowed him to raise his neck to reach leaves of tall bushes to feed. The chelonian, named because of the name of its species, probably lived more than years, according to our senior researcher, Dr. Lonesome George showing his long neck and saddle-type shell. According to early records, two centuries ago there were thousands of turtles on the islands; no one knew the archipelago until , when the ship carrying the Bishop Tomas de Berlanga to Peru found a safe place in the still unknown Galapagos Islands. As there were no freezers or refrigerators where the sailors could put fresh meat, turtles became their ideal food source. The cook cut a part of the living tortoise, kept the rest and so continued with the rest of the tortoises. During the s, 96 boats took more than turtles in a period of 37 years, many of them put on display on mainland piers such as Guayaquil. With the entry of introduced species such as rats, cats, dogs, pigs, donkeys, goats and livestock, they even put the terrestrial turtles in greater danger because these animals fed on the plants that the turtles ate, feed on their eggs or offspring, and trample upon their nests that are in the ground. Historical record of one of the tortoises captured in the Galapagos Islands by one of the boats that was passing through the archipelago. In , scientists visited the Pinta Island and the only giant tortoise found on the whole island was George. The scientists even offered at that time a reward of 10 dollars to anyone who could find a female of this species but unfortunately they were not successful. In a new expedition was organized to Pinta and George was taken to the Breeding Center currently named "Fausto Llerena", where he lived the rest of his life. Upon arrival, George remained alone in a corral to be taken after that to another corral with two females of the species Chelonoidis becki, the species genetically most similar to the species of the Lonesome, but he never had much interest in them. Several attempts were made so that George could reproduce, even tried to do artificial insemination in case one day a female of the same species is found, but nothing saved this chelonian from extinction. Lonesome George feeding at the Breeding Center. Lonesome George became an emblematic species for the archipelago and the world. He died in June from natural causes and after his death, he was taken to New York where he was embalmed and then he remained on exhibition in the New York Museum of Natural History until September Four years after his death, George returns to the place where he spent his last years of life and will be exhibited as the central part of the new interpretive path of the Galapagos National Park Directorate called "The Route of the Tortoise". Lonesome George is a clear example of the effects that human impact has caused in several species, but it also represents the effort of science to protect those that remain. The work done by the Charles Darwin Research Station was key during the years that the tortoise remained in our facilities and we firmly believe that our scientific work will allow us to continue being an example of conservation for the world ", were the words of Dr. Next Support Our Work To get up-to-date information about our work, please subscribe to our e-newsletter or follow us on our social media platforms. Every single donation we receive, no matter how small, counts as we are completely dependent on the generosity of others to carry out our scientific projects. We need your passion, loyalty and continual support.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

3: Darwin, And After Darwin Volume Iii Part 10 Online | www.enganchecubano.com

Over the past year and a bit I've been looking at how the digitalization of information and - well - many other things are affecting how we, companies or the government remember and forget things and how law should react to this in order to ensure the right amount of information is remembered respectively forgotten.

He was the grandson of two prominent abolitionists: Painting of seven-year-old Charles Darwin in Both families were largely Unitarian , though the Wedgwoods were adopting Anglicanism. The eight-year-old Charles already had a taste for natural history and collecting when he joined the day school run by its preacher in That July, his mother died. From September , he joined his older brother Erasmus attending the nearby Anglican Shrewsbury School as a boarder. Darwin found lectures dull and surgery distressing, so he neglected his studies. He learned taxidermy in around 40 daily hour-long sessions from John Edmonstone , a freed black slave who had accompanied Charles Waterton in the South American rainforest. He learned the classification of plants, and assisted with work on the collections of the University Museum , one of the largest museums in Europe at the time. As Darwin was unqualified for the Tripos , he joined the ordinary degree course in January He became a close friend and follower of botany professor John Stevens Henslow and met other leading parson-naturalists who saw scientific work as religious natural theology , becoming known to these dons as "the man who walks with Henslow". In his final examination in January Darwin did well, coming tenth out of candidates for the ordinary degree. Inspired with "a burning zeal" to contribute, Darwin planned to visit Tenerife with some classmates after graduation to study natural history in the tropics. The ship was to leave in four weeks on an expedition to chart the coastline of South America. As FitzRoy had intended, Darwin spent most of that time on land investigating geology and making natural history collections, while HMS Beagle surveyed and charted coasts. Most of his zoology notes are about marine invertebrates, starting with plankton collected in a calm spell. He identified the little-known Megatherium by a tooth and its association with bony armour, which had at first seemed to him to be like a giant version of the armour on local armadillos. The finds brought great interest when they reached England. Three Fuegians on board had been seized during the first Beagle voyage , then during a year in England were educated as missionaries. Darwin found them friendly and civilised, yet at Tierra del Fuego he met "miserable, degraded savages", as different as wild from domesticated animals. Unlike his scientist friends, he now thought there was no unbridgeable gap between humans and animals. The Fuegian they had named Jemmy Button lived like the other natives, had a wife, and had no wish to return to England. High in the Andes he saw seashells, and several fossil trees that had grown on a sand beach. He theorised that as the land rose, oceanic islands sank, and coral reefs round them grew to form atolls. He heard that slight variations in the shape of tortoise shells showed which island they came from, but failed to collect them, even after eating tortoises taken on board as food. Zoologists had a huge backlog of work, and there was a danger of specimens just being left in storage. The armour fragments were actually from Glyptodon , a huge armadillo-like creature as Darwin had initially thought. On the same day, he presented his mammal and bird specimens to the Zoological Society. The ornithologist John Gould soon announced that the Galapagos birds that Darwin had thought a mixture of blackbirds , " gros-beaks " and finches , were, in fact, twelve separate species of finches. Darwin stayed with his freethinking brother Erasmus , part of this Whig circle and a close friend of the writer Harriet Martineau , who promoted Malthusianism underlying the controversial Whig Poor Law reforms to stop welfare from causing overpopulation and more poverty. As a Unitarian, she welcomed the radical implications of transmutation of species , promoted by Grant and younger surgeons influenced by Geoffroy. Darwin had not labelled the finches by island, but from the notes of others on the ship, including FitzRoy, he allocated species to islands. By mid-March, Darwin was speculating in his Red Notebook on the possibility that "one species does change into another" to explain the geographical distribution of living species such as the rheas, and extinct ones such as the strange Macrauchenia , which resembled a giant guanaco. On 20 September he had "an uncomfortable palpitation of the heart", so his doctors urged him to "knock off all work" and live in the country for a few weeks. After visiting Shrewsbury he joined his Wedgwood relatives at Maer Hall , Staffordshire, but found them too eager for tales of his travels

to give him much rest. His charming, intelligent, and cultured cousin Emma Wedgwood , nine months older than Darwin, was nursing his invalid aunt. After initially declining the work, he accepted the post in March The strain took a toll, and by June he was being laid up for days on end with stomach problems, headaches and heart symptoms. For the rest of his life, he was repeatedly incapacitated with episodes of stomach pains, vomiting, severe boils , palpitations, trembling and other symptoms, particularly during times of stress, such as attending meetings or making social visits. He visited Glen Roy in glorious weather to see the parallel "roads" cut into the hillsides at three heights. He later published his view that these were marine raised beaches , but then had to accept that they were shorelines of a proglacial lake. Used to jotting down daily notes on animal breeding, he scrawled rambling thoughts about career and prospects on two scraps of paper, one with columns headed "Marry" and "Not Marry". Advantages included "constant companion and a friend in old age As species always breed beyond available resources, favourable variations would make organisms better at surviving and passing the variations on to their offspring, while unfavourable variations would be lost. In October , that is, fifteen months after I had begun my systematic enquiry, I happened to read for amusement Malthus on Population, and being well prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence which everywhere goes on from long-continued observation of the habits of animals and plants, it at once struck me that under these circumstances favourable variations would tend to be preserved, and unfavourable ones to be destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of new species. Here, then, I had at last got a theory by which to work She accepted, then in exchanges of loving letters she showed how she valued his openness in sharing their differences, also expressing her strong Unitarian beliefs and concerns that his honest doubts might separate them in the afterlife. I shall be delighted to hear how you think that this change may have taken place, as no presently conceived opinions satisfy me on the subject. Darwin scorned its amateurish geology and zoology, but carefully reviewed his own arguments. Controversy erupted, and it continued to sell well despite contemptuous dismissal by scientists. He now renewed a fascination and expertise in marine invertebrates , dating back to his student days with Grant , by dissecting and classifying the barnacles he had collected on the voyage, enjoying observing beautiful structures and thinking about comparisons with allied structures. He wrote to Hooker about this portrait, "if I really have as bad an expression, as my photograph gives me, how I can have one single friend is surprising. Hooker increasingly doubted the traditional view that species were fixed, but their young friend Thomas Henry Huxley was firmly against the transmutation of species. Though Darwin saw no threat, on 14 May he began writing a short paper. Finding answers to difficult questions held him up repeatedly, and he expanded his plans to a "big book on species" titled Natural Selection , which was to include his "note on Man". He continued his researches, obtaining information and specimens from naturalists worldwide including Wallace who was working in Borneo. In mid he added a section heading; "Theory applied to Races of Man", but did not add text on this topic. On 5 September , Darwin sent the American botanist Asa Gray a detailed outline of his ideas, including an abstract of Natural Selection, which omitted human origins and sexual selection. In December, Darwin received a letter from Wallace asking if the book would examine human origins. Shocked that he had been "forestalled", Darwin sent it on that day to Lyell, as requested by Wallace, [] [] and although Wallace had not asked for publication, Darwin suggested he would send it to any journal that Wallace chose. His family was in crisis with children in the village dying of scarlet fever , and he put matters in the hands of his friends. Lyell arranged to have it published by John Murray. As many more individuals of each species are born than can possibly survive; and as, consequently, there is a frequently recurring struggle for existence, it follows that any being, if it vary however slightly in any manner profitable to itself, under the complex and sometimes varying conditions of life, will have a better chance of surviving, and thus be naturally selected. From the strong principle of inheritance, any selected variety will tend to propagate its new and modified form. There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed into a few forms or into one; and that, whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved. An caricature following publication of The Descent of Man was typical of many showing Darwin with an ape body, identifying him in popular culture as the leading author of evolutionary theory. Reaction to On the Origin of Species The book aroused international interest,

with less controversy than had greeted the popular Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation. Patrick Matthew drew attention to his book which had a brief appendix suggesting a concept of natural selection leading to new species, but he had not developed the idea.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

4: Galapagos Aggressor III | Liveaboard | PADI Travel

the winter rains are over, gone, spring flowers are in blossom all over. the whole world's a choir & singing} Song of Songs Encuentra este Pin y muchos mÃ¡s en ~ The Origin of Spicies of Charles Darwin ~, de â™¥~~.*

Dave Souza, you are edit-warring. Wikipedia policy is to have bold edits and when disagreements lead to reversion, to discuss the disagreements on the talk page WP: Thus, the information in my edit comes from a secondary source, and it is hard to think of a more reliable source for the contents of OTOOS than what Darwin himself reported that it said. All my other edits that you reverted were exceptional claims. According to Darwin himself, he wrote in OTOOS that sexual selection applies to humans, yet you claim that this is somehow not an allusion to human origins. You cite Browne, but given the recent edits by Yopienso, I am quite skeptical that Browne actually said that. These are huge red flags that you are making an exceptional claim which requires "multiple high-quality sources" emphasis in original, WP: So, until that happens, it is not acceptable for the article to say that OTOOS only made one allusion to human origins. Stan Giesbrecht talk Here are some of the relevant statements from p. He avoided talking about the origin of human beings and he avoided God. The latter term explicitly covers the notion that Homo sapiens is a descendent of a different species of ape, whereas the differences between the races of man are merely differences within that species, so a reference to the origins of those differences can at most be considered as being one to evolution within the species, and not as a reference to the actual origin of the species. Unfortunately, I only got content for p. I removed the disputed claim which stated that there was only one "allusion to human origins" in OTOOS. Wikipedia is absolutely clear that the burden to demonstrate verifiability lies with the editor who restores material WP: Darwin had other references to humans, and I am claiming that you have not proven that none of these references, with only the one exception, could be construed as alluding to the origins of humans in any way. Arguably, the reference to sexual selection alludes to the fact that humans have evolved and this alludes to the fact that humans have common ancestry with other animals, which is an allusion to human origins. I am not even saying this is a strong argument, but if you cannot conclusively disprove it, then the disputed statement cannot be included in the article. This shows that there is too much ambiguity on the subject to use Browne as a source for this exceptional claim. Darwin was silent on the origins while hinting that the reader could put 2 and 2 together. Ken Weiss agrees with her. And for Darwin on Darwin: Thank you for the link to p. This time it worked. The superscript numbers 1 and 2 work for me. Maybe someone else can help. An encyclopedia with multiple editors does not have the same ability to make fine semantic distinctions in the way that a single-author book can. Since that assertion is properly supported by an accurate citation to an unequivocally reliable source viz. Saying that light will be thrown on something says nothing whatever about what that light will reveal about the something in question. But in any case, neither the statement that On the Origin of Species was "completely silent on the subject of human origins", nor anything which implies it, as far as I can see, currently appears in the article. Darwin] had to be prodded into publishing The Origin of Species , and then he let it go with barely a hint about human origins. Clarification re Browne p. The only words he allowed himself Stan Giesbrecht is claiming that there are other allusions to the topic but, so far, has failed to produce a secondary source supporting that claim. The word "silent" is being used to mean Darwin did not directly address human origins. Cooke phrases it very well: YoPienso, I feel like you are proving my point. In fact however, you need to choose one of multiple possible interpretations to get there. Clearly if the former applies, then it shoots your theory out of the sky. The truth is, it is a judgment call to come up with specific numbers on how many times Darwin a alluded to, b mentioned, and c discussed i human evolution and ii human origins in OTOOS. Different people have different understandings of the threshold required to meet each category and even then, it is probably context specific. Academics are free to express their opinions on the matter and Wikipedia can report this, but the policy is clear that these opinions need to be attributed and "cannot be asserted in Wikipedia as if it were a fact" WP: This latest entire post of yours, along with Point 3, posted on Wikipedia articles usually rely on material from reliable secondary sources. Articles may make an analytic, evaluative, interpretive, or synthetic claim only if that has been published by a reliable secondary

source. I am saying that judgement calls are not up to us, at least in terms of adding or restoring claims to an article. TALK You claim that my recent posts are analyzing a primary source, and this is where you are completely mistaken. And it is precisely this interpretation that Wikipedia prohibits in citations. To repeat, the problem here is not whether the source is primary or secondary. The problem arises because the disputed claim is not directly supported by, but instead requires interpretation of, the source. You just disagree and are being argumentative. As for the sentence mentioning sexual selection, in Descent CD explicitly relates that to "many details of structure in man could not be explained through natural selection", not to human origins. This is only putting 2 and 2 together. Yet the claim it was supposed to support is that there was only one exception. I seriously hope there is no confusion left as to why John van Wyhe is needed as a source. This is exactly why Wikipedia has talk pages: This is exactly why Wikipedia insists so strongly that a source "directly supports the contribution" WP: Thus, these claims unfortunately shall not be used as sources in Wikipedia articles whether or not they are used in violation is another matter altogether. Now I need to go to bed and to work tomorrow. Perhaps you would do better taking literally van Wyhe ; "Although Darwin refrained from discussing the derivation of any particular species, including man, in the Origin except for his famous sentence: Yes, thank you, Dave. I very much appreciate a source where the claims are literal and can be taken at face value. So much better than: Although there were several exceptions. Except maybe there was only ever one exception. I know why you accuse those who demand compliance with WP: This, to you, was proof of your claim. And all of the times you have accused me of original research! In OTOOS, Darwin stated that sexual selection applied to humans, so you were claiming that sexual selection is somehow not an allusion to evolution. Words fail me at a time like this. Here is Jimiraywinter explaining who is really being WP: There was significant resistance when I wanted to remove it. Since then I have become a bit more familiar with OTOOS and realized that there is another passage where Darwin very definitely alludes to human origins. It seems pretty obvious that the passage on descent with modification explaining human biological features is an allusion to human origins. Wikipedia has policies to prevent exactly these kinds of disputes. So what went wrong? Wikipedia policy does not require that something be proven true to be added, but it must be verified by a reliable source. However, it must be remembered that when a claim is proven to be false, it is obviously not verified by a reliable source. There are 2 components here that I want to focus on: It turns out that both components failed in. Claim must be verified 4. In this dispute, I was attempting to remove a claim that others wanted restored. In content removal situations, Wikipedia policy is clear that the onus rests on the party seeking to restore content must prove that it is verified WP: Yet at one point , I was told that I had to show that the reference of sexual selection applying to humans was clearly and unequivocally an allusion to human origins, when in fact, the onus should have been assumed by the other side to show not just that this reference was not such an allusion, but also that there were no other such allusions elsewhere in the book which of course there was. So, the misplaced burden of proof was problematic. A bigger problem is that the claim did not follow the source. In fact, it seemed to say exactly the opposite. Source must be reliable 6. But I think the biggest problem here is that Janet Browne is actually not a reliable source at all. A few weeks ago, I thought the presence of inaccuracies was just her idiosyncratic writing style, where things needed to be interpreted and taken with a healthy grain of salt. What matters is whether the claims in that beautiful prose hold water. With profound deliberation, however, he did not include the two difficulties that would have occurred to everybody. He remembered the bitter furore over Vestiges. He remembered the years he had spent worrying about divine intervention. No matter how seriously and cautiously he might treat evolutionary questions himself, he knew that anything he said was bound to ignite furious controversy, and anticipating just such a response, he had long ago drained his manuscripts of any reference to a Creator or human ancestry. He had no intention of reintroducing them now. In this book, he was completely silent on the subject of human origins, although he did refer in several places to mankind as an example of biological details. The only words he allowed himselfâ€”and these out of a sense of duty that he must somewhere refer to human beingsâ€”were gnomic in their brevity. When he needed to, he spoke cautiously of the Creator, aware that his book might otherwise be labelled atheistic.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

5: Remembering Charles Darwin - The Hindu

February 12 is celebrated as Darwin Day to remember his contribution to scientific thought and to emphasise the importance of Science. Drawings from India III. Drawings from India II. Drawings.

February 14, Darwin Day is celebrated on February 12 every year. Survival of the fittest, struggle for existence, and natural selection, these catchphrase come to mind when we think of Darwin. Charles Robert Darwin was one of the most significant individuals in the history of science and is considered as the father of evolutionary biology. He published these revolutionary theories in his book The Origin of Species in The expedition on the ship HMS Beagle in s to various places around the world gave him a chance to document several aspects of biology, geology and anthropology that resulted in his book Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle He developed his theory of evolution by natural selection through his four observations. His first observation was that all organisms are capable of producing more offspring than are needed to replace their parents. For example, frogs produce hundreds of eggs but all of them do not fertilize, hatch, and become adults. Also, a single tree produces thousands of seeds and all of them do not grow. For example, herds of many animals live on the plains of Africa such as wildebeest, zebra, gazelles etc. Each year many of the females give birth, but the overall population sizes of these species stays the same. Competition for food, predation and disease are some of the factors which keep the population size stable. His third observation was that all living things vary slightly in colour, shape, size or behaviour. For example, Malabar Giant Squirrel which occurs in southern Western Ghats, India, has a dark body coat, whereas, in northern Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats it is slightly paler with white tail tip. Similarly, a group of frogs from the genus Philautus occurs in the Western Ghats and shows quite a lot of variation in their body colour. Some inherited characteristics are quite easy to see in humans such as eye and hair colour. However, some characteristics, like blood group, are not visible to the naked eye. Based on these observations, Darwin came to two main conclusions. Every organism on earth is involved in a struggle for survival and some individuals of a species are better adapted than other individuals to their environment. The individuals that are better adapted to their environment are most likely to survive and have a chance to reproduce, hereby, passing on their useful adaptations to the next generation. Those who are less well adapted do not survive long enough to breed. Darwin concluded that natural selection could explain how organisms gradually change and evolve into new species. When Darwin published his theory, he found it difficult to get it accepted by the scientific community, especially, on how individuals pass their characteristics to the next generation. The author can be contacted at jegan ncf-india. For more details visit www.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

6: Darwin E. Amstutz Jr. Obituary - Glendora, CA

Helmbold, Darwin Lee, age 92, of Centerville, OH passed away on August He is survived by his wife of 21 years Pat Howard, 2 daughters, Pamela Rheingans (Randy Rheingans) of Peoria, AZ and Deborah Helmbold (Ron Bolander) of Bowling Green, OH, 2 sons, Stephen Helmbold (Carol Lovercio) of Carlsbad.

Please use the follow button to get notification about the latest chapter next time when you visit LightNovelFree. Use F11 button to read novel in full-screen PC only. Drop by anytime you want to read free â€" fast â€" latest novel. Volume Iii Part 11 I send you the formula and the calculation on which it is based in an Appendix; but as I know you have a holy horror of algebraical formulae, I give you here a few numerical results. The cases I have worked out are those in which the number of insects visiting each flower is 5, or 10, or 15; and I have also taken 5, 10, and 15, to represent the number of flowers which an insect visits each journey. This makes nine cases in all; and I have applied these to two instances--viz. Taking first the instance where one-fifth have developed the peculiarity, I find that if on the average five insects visit a flower, and each insect on the average visits five flowers on a journey, the fertility is diminished by about one-tenth. If, however, the average number of flowers the insect visits is ten, the reduction of fertility is less than one per cent. And it becomes inappreciable if the average number is fifteen. If on the average ten insects visit each flower, then, if each insect visits on the average five flowers on a journey, the reduction of fertility is a little over one per cent. If fifteen insects visit the flower on an average, then, if these insects on the average visit five or more flowers on a journey, the reduction of fertility is inappreciable. By the term inappreciable I mean that it is not substantially greater than one-tenth of one per cent. Of course, if the proportion of individuals acquiring the peculiarity is less, the effect on the fertility under the above hypothesis will be greater; and it will not be counteracted so fully unless the number of insect visits is larger, or unless the insects visit more flowers on a journey. Thus if only one-tenth of the race have developed the peculiarity, then, if each flower is visited on the average by five insects who visit five flowers on each trip, the fertility will be reduced about one-third. If, however, the insects visit on the average ten flowers per trip, it will be only diminished about one-tenth; and if they visit fifteen on each trip, it will be only diminished about one-fortieth. If in the same case we suppose that each flower receives ten insect visits, then, if the insects visit on an average five flowers per trip, the fertility will be diminished about one-eighth. If they visit ten on a trip, it will be diminished about one-hundredth, and the diminution is inappreciable if they visit fifteen on a trip. Similarly, if a flower receives fifteen insect visits, the diminution is about one-twenty-fifth, if insects visit on the average five flowers on a trip; and is inappreciable if they visit ten or fifteen. These figures will show you that it is exceedingly possible that a peculiarity like this, the effect of which at first sight would seem to be so prejudicial to fertility, may in fact have little or no influence upon it; and if you set against this the overwhelming importance of such a peculiarity in segregating the type so as to give it a chance of becoming a fixed species, you will, I think, feel that your hypothesis has nothing to fear from a numerical examination. I have not examined the case of fertilization by other means; nor have I examined the case of fertilization in animals, where psychological selection can come in. To obtain any useful results, one would have to consider very carefully the circ. Nor have I attempted to show the converse of the problem--viz. I shall be very glad to examine any one of these cases if you want me to do so; but I should prefer to leave it until I hear from you again. His calculations can only apply to the animal kingdom in those cases in which there is only a union between one individual of each s. But, in conclusion, I may once more repeat that the particular point with which it is concerned is a point of very subordinate importance. For even if Mr. Moulton to have been an adequate computation--and, therefore, even if it had been thus proved that physiological h. For such a result would merely have shown that, not only "in many cases" as I originally said , but actually in all cases, the selective fertility which I hold to have been so generally concerned in the differentiation of species has required for this purpose the co-operation of some among the numerous other forms of h. But inasmuch as, by hypothesis, no one of these other or co-operating factors would of itself have been capable of effecting specific divergence in any of the cases where its a. We have now seen, however, that a competent mathematical treatment proves the exact opposite; and, therefore,

that Mr. For whenever in any line of descent the bar of sterility arises, there the condition is given for a new crop of departures species of a genus ; and when genera are formed by the occurrence of this bar, there natural selection and all other equilibrating causes are supplied with new material for carrying on adaptational changes in new directions. Thus, owing to cross-infertility, all these causes are enabled to work out numberless adaptations in many directions i. Moreover, they find, as another general rule applicable to the whole genus, that there is a constant correlation between inability to hybridize and absence of intermediate varieties, and, conversely, between ability to hybridize and the presence of such varieties. He goes on to say that if "a lot of white heifers were put to a lot of white bulls, I think you would probably get a fertile breed of pure white cattle I think, in short, that domestication has produced just what your theory suggests, a new variety inclined to prove sterile with its parent stock. These species once lived geographically separate, but contemporaneously; and they and their specific peculiarities have perished, to rise again in our domestic races. These races breed together with unqualified fertility. In the form of skull and horns they recall one or other of the extinct species; but collectively they const. That from their various breeds, the three or any one of the aboriginal species would ever emerge in a state of pristine purity, would be an utterly ludicrous a. The geographical isolation was enough to secure immunity from mutual intercrossing, and therefore, as our present theory would have expected as probable, morphological divergence occurred without any corresponding physiological divergence, as must almost certainly have been the case if such polytypic evolution had occurred on a common area. Indeed, one of the two lines of experimental verification of our theory consists in selecting cases where nearly allied species are separated by geographical barriers, and proving that, in such cases, there is no cross-sterility. But although this condition may well serve to explain the unimpaired fertility under domestication of such species as for this very reason have ever become domesticated, I fail to see how it explains the further and altogether different fact, that this fertility continues unimpaired between all the newly differentiated morphological types which have been derived from the original specific type. It is one thing that this type should continue fertile after domestication: They may both have originated on the same area; or one may have diverged from the other before it migrated from that area; or even if, when it migrated, it was unchanged, and if in its new home it afterwards split into two species by physiological selection, the newer species would probably prove infertile, not only with its parent type, but also with its grand-parent in any other part of the world. Indeed, he goes as far as Wagner, for he maintains that in no case can there be divergence or multiplication of species without isolation. If this is true, it makes in favour of physiological selection by showing the paramount importance of the swamping effects of intercrossing, and consequent importance of isolation. But it makes against physiological selection by showing that the geographical form of isolation is sufficient to explain all the cases of specific differentiation in birds. But I must remember that the latter point rests largely on negative inference, and that birds, owing to their highly locomotive habits, are the cla. For it appeared to them that this "intermixture of species would confuse the labours of botanists, and force them to work their way through a wilderness of uncertainty. For it shows that the principle of sterility is the main condition to the differentiation, not merely of species and genera, but also to the evolution of adaptations everywhere, in higher as well as in lower taxonomic divisions. Moreover, even though naturalists were everywhere to consent to abandon specific designations, and, as Herbert advises, to "entrench themselves behind genera," there would still remain the facts of what are now called specific differences of the secondary or morphological kind , and by whatever name these are called, they alike demand explanation at the hands of the evolutionist. Fertility is diminished as well when this degree is too low in relatives too closely allied as when it is too high in those too little related. The self-sterile species of the genus Abutilon, which are, on the other hand, so much inclined to hybridization, afford a good example of this theory, which appears to be confirmed also by Lobelia, Pa. Only in so far as the differences extend to the production of fertile hybrids does any question arise for me. First of all, therefore, I must ascertain whether or how far there is any correlation between groups whose species manifest apt. If they are, the fact would make strongly in favour of physiological selection. For the fact would mean that in these natural groups, owing to "the nature of the organisms" included under them, less opportunity is given to physiological selection in its work of differentiating specific types than is given by other natural groups where the nature of the organism renders

them more p. But in prosecuting this branch of verification, I must remember to allow for possibilities of differential degrees of geographical isolation in the different groups compared. On this subject Focke writes me as follows: I do not know, however, which in this connexion of things is the cause and which the effect. A useful ancestral structure of the flower may be conserved by an otherwise varying progeny, on condition that the progress of diversity be not disturbed by frequent intercrossings. Your theory of physiological selection may serve to explain many difficult facts. Kerner shows by means of his own observations on sundry species of plants which hybridize in the wild state, that they do so very much more frequently if both, or even if only one of the parent forms be rare in the neighbourhood. This fact can only be explained by supposing that, even in species most p. But if there were no prepotency, the two species would blend; and this Kerner supposes must actually take place wherever two previously separated species, thus physiologically circ. We have only to suppose that some such slight and constant difference characterizes the s. According as this degree is small or great so will be the amount of the corresponding separation. This view would show that in plants the principle of physiological selection is one of immensely widespread influence, causing on the same areas more or less permanent varieties much below specific rank. And when we remember on how delicate a balance of physiological conditions complete correspondency of pollen to ovules depends, we may be prepared to expect that the phenomenon of prepotency is not of uncommon occurrence. For, although even in the latter case physiological isolation may occasionally arise, it cannot be of such habitual or constant occurrence as it must be in the former case. Acting on this idea, Count Berg Sagnitz applied himself to ascertain whether there is any general correlation between the habit of self-fertilization and the fact of high variability; and he says that in all the cases which he has. Fewer and fewer hybrids will thus be produced till mutual sterility is complete. Such experiments had best be tried with species where there is already known to be a difference of fertility between reciprocal crosses e. Matthiola annua and M.

7: Virtual Vietnam Veterans Wall of Faces | DARWIN L JUDGE | MARINE CORPS

A funeral service for Edward Darwin, 86, of Killdeer, will be a. m., Monday, November 16, at St. John's Church in Killdeer with Pastor Lisa Lewton officiating.

8: Kim DARWIN | Obituary | Ottawa Citizen

The father of evolutionary biology, Darwin's contribution to science is significant. Darwin Day is celebrated on February 12 every year. Survival of the fittest, struggle for existence, and.

9: Dinosaurs, Gorillas, & More: Re-remembering Richard Owen | Paige Fossil History

The Wall of Faces. Brought to you by the organization that built The Wall, the Vietnam Veterans Virtual Memorial Wall is dedicated to honoring, remembering and sharing the legacies of all those who died in the Vietnam War.

III. REMEMBERING DARWIN. pdf

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