### **Brief Contents**

1 Biology and Its Themes 50

## UNIT 1 THE ROLE OF CHEMISTRY IN BIOLOGY 75

- 2 Atoms and Molecules 76
- 3 The Chemistry of Water 92
- 4 Carbon: The Basis of Molecular Diversity 104
- 5 Biological Macromolecules and Lipids 114
- 6 Energy and Life 141

#### UNIT 2 CELL BIOLOGY 162

- 7 Cell Structure and Function 163
- 8 Cell Membranes 196
- 9 Cellular Signaling 214
- 10 Cell Respiration 236
- 11 Photosynthetic Processes 259
- 12 Mitosis 284

#### **UNIT 3 THE GENETIC BASIS OF LIFE 303**

- 13 Sexual Life Cycles and Meiosis 304
- 14 Mendelian Genetics 319
- 15 Linkage and Chromosomes 344
- 16 Nucleic Acids and Inheritance 364
- 17 Expression of Genes 385
- 18 Control of Gene Expression 413
- 19 DNA Technology 447
- 20 The Evolution of Genomes 474

#### **UNIT 4 EVOLUTION 499**

- 21 How Evolution Works 500
- 22 Phylogenetic Reconstruction 519
- 23 Microevolution 540
- 24 Species and Speciation 560
- 25 Macroevolution 579

#### UNIT 5 THE DIVERSITY OF LIFE 607

- 26 Introduction to Viruses 608
- 27 Prokaryotes 625

- 28 The Origin and Evolution of Eukaryotes 645
- 29 Nonvascular and Seedless Vascular Plants 670
- 30 Seed Plants 688
- 31 Introduction to Fungi 706
- 32 An Introduction to Animal Diversity 725
- 33 Invertebrates 738
- 34 Vertebrates 770

## UNIT 6 PLANTS: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 809

- 35 Plant Structure and Growth 810
- 36 Transport in Vascular Plants 836
- 37 Plant Nutrition 857
- 38 Reproduction of Flowering Plants 874
- 39 Plant Signals and Behavior 894

## UNIT 7 ANIMALS: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 924

- **40** The Animal Body 925
- 41 Chemical Signals in Animals 951
- **42** Animal Digestive Systems 972
- 43 Animal Transport Systems 995
- 44 Animal Excretory Systems 1027
- 45 Animal Reproductive Systems 1049
- 46 Development in Animals 1073
- 47 Animal Defenses Against Infection 1098
- 48 Electrical Signals in Animals 1123
- 49 Neural Regulation in Animals 1141
- 50 Sensation and Movement in Animals 1163

#### UNIT 8 THE ECOLOGY OF LIFE 1195

- 51 An Overview of Ecology 1196
- 52 Behavioral Ecology 1223
- 53 Populations and Life History Traits 1246
- 54 Biodiversity and Communities 1270
- 55 Energy Flow and Chemical Cycling in Ecosystems 1294
- 56 Conservation and Global Ecology 1316

### **Detailed Contents**

### 1 Biology and Its Themes 50

#### **Inquiring About Life 50**

#### CONCEPT 1.1 The study of life reveals unifying themes 52

Theme: New Properties Emerge at Successive Levels of Biological Organization 53

Theme: Life's Processes Involve the Expression and Transmission of Genetic Information 55

Theme: Life Requires the Transfer and Transformation of Energy and Matter 57

Theme: From Molecules to Ecosystems, Interactions Are Important in Biological Systems 58

### CONCEPT 1.2 The Core Theme: Evolution accounts for the unity and diversity of life 59

Classifying the Diversity of Life 60 Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection 62 The Tree of Life 63

### **CONCEPT 1.3** In studying nature, scientists make observations and form and test hypotheses 64

Exploration and Observation 65
Forming and Testing Hypotheses 65
The Flexibility of the Scientific Process 66
A Case Study in Scientific Inquiry: Investigating Coat Coloration in Mouse Populations 68
Experimental Variables and Controls 68

Theories in Science 69

CONCEPT 1.4 Science benefits from a cooperative approach and diverse viewpoints 70

Building on the Work of Others 70 Science, Technology, and Society 71 The Value of Diverse Viewpoints in Science 72

# UNIT 1 THE ROLE OF CHEMISTRY IN BIOLOGY 75

Interview: Lovell Jones 75

### 2 Atoms and Molecules 76

A Chemical Connection to Biology 76

CONCEPT 2.1 Matter consists of chemical elements in pure form and in combinations called compounds 77

Elements and Compounds 77
The Elements of Life 77
Case Study: Evolution of Tolerance to Toxic Elements 78



### CONCEPT 2.2 An element's properties depend on the structure of its atoms 78

Subatomic Particles 78
Atomic Number and Atomic Mass 79
Isotopes 79
The Energy Levels of Electrons 80
Electron Distribution and Chemical Properties 82
Electron Orbitals 83

### CONCEPT 2.3 The formation and function of molecules depend on chemical bonding between atoms 84

Covalent Bonds 84 Ionic Bonds 85 Weak Chemical Interactions 86 Molecular Shape and Function 87

CONCEPT 2.4 Chemical reactions make and break chemical bonds 88

### **3** The Chemistry of Water 92

The Molecule That Supports All of Life 92

CONCEPT 3.1 Polar covalent bonds in water molecules result in hydrogen bonding 93

**CONCEPT 3.2** Four emergent properties of water contribute to Earth's suitability for life 93

Cohesion of Water Molecules 93 Moderation of Temperature by Water 94 Floating of Ice on Liquid Water 95 Water: The Solvent of Life 97 Possible Evolution of Life on Other Planets 98

### **CONCEPT 3.3** Acidic and basic conditions affect living organisms 99

Acids and Bases 99 The pH Scale 99 Buffers 100 Acidification: A Threat to Our Oceans 101

# 4 Carbon: The Basis of Molecular Diversity 104

Carbon: The Backbone of Life 104

CONCEPT 4.1 Organic chemistry is the study of carbon compounds 105

Organic Molecules and the Origin of Life on Earth 105

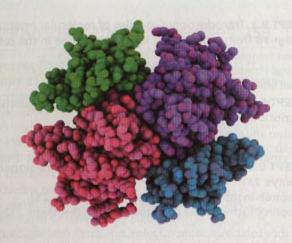
CONCEPT 4.2 Carbon atoms can form diverse molecules by bonding to four other atoms 106

The Formation of Bonds with Carbon 107 Molecular Diversity Arising from Variation in Carbon Skeletons 108

### CONCEPT 4.3 A few chemical groups are key to molecular function 110

The Chemical Groups Most Important in the Processes of Life 110 ATP: An Important Source of Energy for Cellular

Processes 112
The Chemical Elements of Life: A Review 112



### 5 Biological Macromolecules and Lipids 114

The Molecules of Life 114

CONCEPT 5.1 Macromolecules are polymers, built from monomers 115

The Synthesis and Breakdown of Polymers 115 The Diversity of Polymers 115

### CONCEPT 5.2 Carbohydrates serve as fuel and building material 116

Sugars 116 Polysaccharides 118

### CONCEPT 5.3 Lipids are a diverse group of hydrophobic molecules 120

Fats 120 Phospholipids 122 Steroids 123

## **CONCEPT 5.4** Proteins include a diversity of structures, resulting in a wide range of functions 123

Amino Acid Monomers 123 Polypeptides (Amino Acid Polymers) 126 Protein Structure and Function 126

## CONCEPT 5.5 Nucleic acids store, transmit, and help express hereditary information 132

The Roles of Nucleic Acids 132
The Components of Nucleic Acids 132
Nucleotide Polymers 133
The Structures of DNA and RNA Molecules 134

## **CONCEPT 5.6** Genomics and proteomics have transformed biological inquiry and applications 134

DNA and Proteins as Tape Measures of Evolution 135

### 6 Energy and Life 141

The Energy of Life 141

CONCEPT 6.1 An organism's metabolism transforms matter and energy, subject to the laws of thermodynamics 142

Organization of the Chemistry of Life into Metabolic Pathways 142 Forms of Energy 142

The Laws of Energy Transformation 143

## CONCEPT 6.2 The free-energy change of a reaction tells us whether or not the reaction occurs spontaneously 145

Free-Energy Change,  $\Delta G$  145 Free Energy, Stability, and Equilibrium 145 Free Energy and Metabolism 146

## **CONCEPT 6.3** ATP powers cellular work by coupling exergonic reactions to endergonic reactions 148

The Structure and Hydrolysis of ATP 148 How the Hydrolysis of ATP Performs Work 149 The Regeneration of ATP 151

## CONCEPT 6.4 Enzymes speed up metabolic reactions by lowering energy barriers 151

The Activation Energy Barrier 151 How Enzymes Speed Up Reactions 152 Substrate Specificity of Enzymes 153 Catalysis in the Enzyme's Active Site 154 Effects of Local Conditions on Enzyme Activity 155 The Evolution of Enzymes 157

### CONCEPT 6.5 Regulation of enzyme activity helps control metabolism 157

Allosteric Regulation of Enzymes 158 Localization of Enzymes Within the Cell 159

#### **UNIT 2 CELL BIOLOGY 162**

Interview: Elba Serrano 162

### 7 Cell Structure and Function 163

The Fundamental Units of Life 163

CONCEPT 7.1 Biologists use microscopes and biochemistry to study cells 164

Microscopy 164 Cell Fractionation 166

# CONCEPT 7.2 Eukaryotic cells have internal membranes that compartmentalize their functions 167

Comparing Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells 167 A Panoramic View of the Eukaryotic Cell 169

# CONCEPT 7.3 The eukaryotic cell's genetic instructions are housed in the nucleus and carried out by the ribosomes 172

The Nucleus: Information Central 172 Ribosomes: Protein Factories 172

### **CONCEPT 7.4** The endomembrane system regulates protein traffic and performs metabolic functions 174

The Endoplasmic Reticulum: Biosynthetic Factory 174
The Golgi Apparatus: Shipping and Receiving Center 175
Lysosomes: Digestive Compartments 177
Vacuoles: Diverse Maintenance Compartments 178
The Endomembrane System: A Review 178

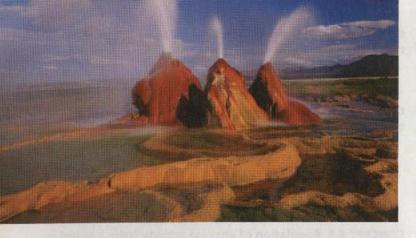
### CONCEPT 7.5 Mitochondria and chloroplasts change energy from one form to another 179

The Evolutionary Origins of Mitochondria and Chloroplasts 179 Mitochondria: Chemical Energy Conversion 180 Chloroplasts: Capture of Light Energy 180 Peroxisomes: Oxidation 182

### CONCEPT 7.6 The cytoskeleton is a network of fibers that organizes structures and activities in the cell 182

Roles of the Cytoskeleton: Support and Motility 182 Components of the Cytoskeleton 183

#### CONCEPT 7.7 Extracellular components and connections between cells help coordinate cellular activities 188



Cell Walls of Plants 188 The Extracellular Matrix (ECM) of Animal Cells 188 Cell Junctions 189

CONCEPT 7.8 A cell is greater than the sum of its parts 191

#### 8 Cell Membranes 196

Life at the Edge 196

CONCEPT 8.1 Cellular membranes are fluid mosaics of lipids and proteins 197

The Fluidity of Membranes 198
Evolution of Differences in Membrane Lipid Composition 199
Membrane Proteins and Their Functions 199
The Role of Membrane Carbohydrates in Cell-Cell

Recognition 200

Synthesis and Sidedness of Membranes 201

CONCEPT 8.2 Membrane structure results in selective permeability 201

The Permeability of the Lipid Bilayer 202 Transport Proteins 202

**CONCEPT 8.3** Passive transport is diffusion of a substance across a membrane with no energy investment 202

Effects of Osmosis on Water Balance 203

Facilitated Diffusion: Passive Transport Aided by Proteins 205

CONCEPT 8.4 Active transport uses energy to move solutes against their gradients 206

The Need for Energy in Active Transport 206 How Ion Pumps Maintain Membrane Potential 207 Cotransport: Coupled Transport by a Membrane Protein 208

CONCEPT 8.5 Bulk transport across the plasma membrane occurs by exocytosis and endocytosis 209

Exocytosis 209 Endocytosis 209

### 9 Cellular Signaling 214

Cellular Messaging 214
CONCEPT 9.1 External signals are converted to responses within the cell 215

Evolution of Cell Signaling 215 Local and Long-Distance Signaling 217 The Three Stages of Cell Signaling: A Preview 218

CONCEPT 9.2 Reception: A signaling molecule binds to a receptor protein, causing it to change shape 219

Receptors in the Plasma Membrane 219 Intracellular Receptors 222

## CONCEPT 9.3 Transduction: Cascades of molecular interactions relay signals from receptors to target molecules in the cell 223

Signal Transduction Pathways 223

Protein Phosphorylation and Dephosphorylation 224 Small Molecules and Ions as Second Messengers 225

**CONCEPT 9.4** Response: Cell signaling leads to regulation of transcription or cytoplasmic activities 228

Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Responses 228 Regulation of the Response 228

### **CONCEPT 9.5** Apoptosis integrates multiple cell-signaling pathways 231

Apoptosis in the Soil Worm *Caenorhabditis elegans* 232 Apoptotic Pathways and the Signals That Trigger Them 232

### 10 Cell Respiration 236

Life Is Work 236

CONCEPT 10.1 Catabolic pathways yield energy by oxidizing organic fuels 237

Catabolic Pathways and Production of ATP 237 Redox Reactions: Oxidation and Reduction 237 The Stages of Cellular Respiration: A Preview 240

CONCEPT 10.2 Glycolysis harvests chemical energy by oxidizing glucose to pyruvate 242

CONCEPT 10.3 After pyruvate is oxidized, the citric acid cycle completes the energy-yielding oxidation of organic molecules 243

Oxidation of Pyruvate to Acetyl CoA 243 The Citric Acid Cycle 244

CONCEPT 10.4 During oxidative phosphorylation, chemiosmosis couples electron transport to ATP synthesis 246

The Pathway of Electron Transport 246
Chemiosmosis: The Energy-Coupling Mechanism 247
An Accounting of ATP Production by Cellular Respiration 249

CONCEPT 10.5 Fermentation and anaerobic respiration enable cells to produce ATP without the use of oxygen 251

Types of Fermentation 252

Comparing Fermentation with Anaerobic and Aerobic Respiration 253

The Evolutionary Significance of Glycolysis 253

CONCEPT 10.6 Glycolysis and the citric acid cycle connect to many other metabolic pathways 254

The Versatility of Catabolism 254 Biosynthesis (Anabolic Pathways) 255 Regulation of Cellular Respiration via Feedback Mechanisms 255



### 11 Photosynthetic Processes 259

The Process That Feeds the Biosphere 259
CONCEPT 11.1 Photosynthesis converts light energy
to the chemical energy of food 261

Chloroplasts: The Sites of Photosynthesis in Plants 261
Tracking Atoms Through Photosynthesis: Scientific Inquiry 262
The Two Stages of Photosynthesis: A Preview 263

### CONCEPT 11.2 The light reactions convert solar energy to the chemical energy of ATP and NADPH 264

The Nature of Sunlight 264

Photosynthetic Pigments: The Light Receptors 264

Excitation of Chlorophyll by Light 267

A Photosystem: A Reaction-Center Complex Associated with Light-Harvesting Complexes 267

Linear Electron Flow 269

Cyclic Electron Flow 270

A Comparison of Chemiosmosis in Chloroplasts and Mitochondria 271

CONCEPT 11.3 The Calvin cycle uses the chemical energy of ATP and NADPH to reduce CO₂ to sugar 273

CONCEPT 11.4 Alternative mechanisms of carbon fixation have evolved in hot, arid climates 275

Photorespiration: An Evolutionary Relic? 275 C<sub>4</sub> Plants 275 CAM Plants 277

#### **CONCEPT 11.5** Life depends on photosynthesis 278

The Importance of Photosynthesis: A Review 278

### 12 Mitosis 284

The Key Roles of Cell Division 284

CONCEPT 12.1 Most cell division results in genetically identical daughter cells 285

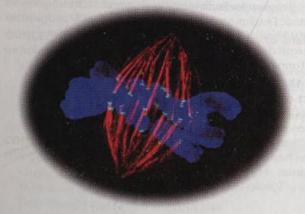
Cellular Organization of the Genetic Material 285 Distribution of Chromosomes During Eukaryotic Cell Division 286

## CONCEPT 12.2 The mitotic phase alternates with interphase in the cell cycle 287

Phases of the Cell Cycle 287 The Mitotic Spindle: A Closer Look 287 Cytokinesis: A Closer Look 291 Binary Fission in Bacteria 292 The Evolution of Mitosis 293

## CONCEPT 12.3 The eukaryotic cell cycle is regulated by a molecular control system 294

The Cell Cycle Control System 294 Loss of Cell Cycle Controls in Cancer Cells 298



### UNIT 3 THE GENETIC BASIS OF LIFE 303

Interview: Shirley Tilghman 303

## 13 Sexual Life Cycles and Meiosis 304

Variations on a Theme 304

CONCEPT 13.1 Offspring acquire genes from parents by inheriting chromosomes 305

Inheritance of Genes 305

Comparison of Asexual and Sexual Reproduction 305

## CONCEPT 13.2 Fertilization and meiosis alternate in sexual life cycles 306

Sets of Chromosomes in Human Cells 306 Behavior of Chromosome Sets in the

Human Life Cycle 307

The Variety of Sexual Life Cycles 308

#### CONCEPT 13.3 Meiosis reduces the number of chromosome sets from diploid to haploid 309

The Stages of Meiosis 309 Crossing Over and Synapsis During Prophase I 312

A Comparison of Mitosis and Meiosis 312

### CONCEPT 13.4 Genetic variation produced in sexual life cycles contributes to evolution 315

Origins of Genetic Variation Among Offspring 315 The Evolutionary Significance of Genetic Variation Within Populations 316

### 14 Mendelian Genetics 319

# Drawing from the Deck of Genes 319 CONCEPT 14.1 Mendel used the scientific approach to identify two laws of inheritance 320

Mendel's Experimental, Quantitative Approach 320 The Law of Segregation 321

The Law of Independent Assortment 324

## **CONCEPT 14.2** Probability laws govern Mendelian inheritance 326

The Multiplication and Addition Rules Applied to Monohybrid Crosses 327

Solving Complex Genetics Problems with the Rules of Probability 327

# CONCEPT 14.3 Inheritance patterns are often more complex than predicted by simple Mendelian genetics 328

Extending Mendelian Genetics for a Single Gene 328 Extending Mendelian Genetics for Two or More Genes 331

Nature and Nurture: The Environmental Impact on Phenotype 332 A Mendelian View of Heredity and Variation 332

## CONCEPT 14.4 Many human traits follow Mendelian patterns of inheritance 334

Pedigree Analysis 334 Recessively Inherited Disorders 335 Dominantly Inherited Disorders 337 Multifactorial Disorders 337

Genetic Testing and Counseling 338

### 15 Linkage and Chromosomes 344

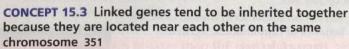
Locating Genes Along Chromosomes 344

CONCEPT 15.1 Morgan showed that Mendelian inheritance has its physical basis in the behavior of chromosomes: scientific inquiry 346

Morgan's Choice of Experimental Organism 346 Correlating Behavior of a Gene's Alleles with Behavior of a Chromosome Pair 347

## CONCEPT 15.2 Sex-linked genes exhibit unique patterns of inheritance 348

The Chromosomal Basis of Sex 348 Inheritance of X-Linked Genes 349 X Inactivation in Female Mammals 350



How Linkage Affects Inheritance 351 Genetic Recombination and Linkage 352 Mapping the Distance Between Genes Using Recombination Data: Scientific Inquiry 355

#### CONCEPT 15.4 Alterations of chromosome number or structure cause some genetic disorders 356

Abnormal Chromosome Number 357 Alterations of Chromosome Structure 357 Human Disorders Due to Chromosomal Alterations 358

### CONCEPT 15.5 Some inheritance patterns are exceptions to standard Mendelian inheritance 360

Genomic Imprinting 360 Inheritance of Organelle Genes 361

# 16 Nucleic Acids and Inheritance 364

#### Life's Operating Instructions 364

#### CONCEPT 16.1 DNA is the genetic material 365

The Search for the Genetic Material: Scientific Inquiry 365 Building a Structural Model of DNA: Scientific Inquiry 367

### CONCEPT 16.2 Many proteins work together in DNA replication and repair 370

The Basic Principle: Base Pairing to a Template Strand 370 DNA Replication: *A Closer Look* 372 Proofreading and Repairing DNA 377 Evolutionary Significance of Altered DNA Nucleotides 378 Replicating the Ends of DNA Molecules 378

## CONCEPT 16.3 A chromosome consists of a DNA molecule packed together with proteins 380

### 17 Expression of Genes 385

The Flow of Genetic Information 385

CONCEPT 17.1 Genes specify proteins via transcription and translation 386

Evidence from Studying Metabolic Defects 386 Basic Principles of Transcription and Translation 388 The Genetic Code 389

**CONCEPT 17.2** Transcription is the DNA-directed synthesis of RNA: a closer look 392



Molecular Components of Transcription 392 Synthesis of an RNA Transcript 392

### CONCEPT 17.3 Eukaryotic cells modify RNA after transcription 395

Alteration of mRNA Ends 395 Split Genes and RNA Splicing 395

## CONCEPT 17.4 Translation is the RNA-directed synthesis of a polypeptide: a closer look 397

Molecular Components of Translation 398
Building a Polypeptide 400
Completing and Targeting the Functional Protein 402
Making Multiple Polypeptides in Bacteria and Eukaryotes 405

## CONCEPT 17.5 Mutations of one or a few nucleotides can affect protein structure and function 407

Types of Small-Scale Mutations 407 New Mutations and Mutagens 410 What Is a Gene? *Revisiting the Question* 410

### 18 Control of Gene Expression 413

#### Beauty in the Eye of the Beholder 413

## CONCEPT 18.1 Bacteria often respond to environmental change by regulating transcription 414

Operons: The Basic Concept 414
Repressible and Inducible Operons: Two Types of Negative Gene
Regulation 416
Positive Gene Regulation 417

### CONCEPT 18.2 Eukaryotic gene expression is regulated at many stages 418

Differential Gene Expression 418 Regulation of Chromatin Structure 419 Regulation of Transcription Initiation 420 Mechanisms of Post-Transcriptional Regulation 425

### CONCEPT 18.3 Noncoding RNAs play multiple roles in controlling gene expression 427

Effects on mRNAs by MicroRNAs and Small Interfering RNAs 427

Chromatin Remodeling and Effects on Transcription by ncRNAs 428

The Evolutionary Significance of Small ncRNAs 429

## CONCEPT 18.4 A program of differential gene expression leads to the different cell types in a multicellular organism 429

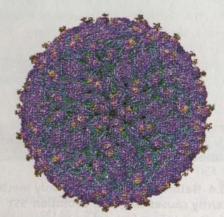
A Genetic Program for Embryonic Development 429 Cytoplasmic Determinants and Inductive Signals 430 Sequential Regulation of Gene Expression During Cellular Differentiation 431

Pattern Formation: Setting Up the Body Plan 432

### CONCEPT 18.5 Cancer results from genetic changes that affect cell cycle control 436

Types of Genes Associated with Cancer 436 Interference with Normal Cell-Signaling Pathways 437 The Multistep Model of Cancer Development 439 Inherited Predisposition and Environmental Factors Contributing to Cancer 442

The Role of Viruses in Cancer 442



### 19 DNA Technology 447

The DNA Toolbox 447

**CONCEPT 19.1** DNA sequencing and DNA cloning are valuable tools for genetic engineering and biological inquiry 448

DNA Sequencing 448

Making Multiple Copies of a Gene or Other DNA Segment 450 Using Restriction Enzymes to Make a Recombinant DNA Plasmid 451

Amplifying DNA: The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Its Use in DNA Cloning 452

Expressing Cloned Eukaryotic Genes 454

## CONCEPT 19.2 Biologists use DNA technology to study gene expression and function 455

Analyzing Gene Expression 455 Determining Gene Function 458

## CONCEPT 19.3 Cloned organisms and stem cells are useful for basic research and other applications 460

Cloning Plants: Single-Cell Cultures 461 Cloning Animals: Nuclear Transplantation 461 Stem Cells of Animals 463

## CONCEPT 19.4 The practical applications of DNA-based biotechnology affect our lives in many ways 465

Medical Applications 465
Forensic Evidence and Genetic Profiles 468
Environmental Cleanup 469
Agricultural Applications 470
Safety and Ethical Questions Raised by DNA Technology 470

### 20 The Evolution of Genomes 474

Reading the Leaves from the Tree of Life 474

CONCEPT 20.1 The Human Genome Project fostered development of faster, less expensive sequencing techniques 475

## CONCEPT 20.2 Scientists use bioinformatics to analyze genomes and their functions 476

Centralized Resources for Analyzing Genome Sequences 476 Identifying Protein-Coding Genes and Understanding Their Functions 477

Understanding Genes and Gene Expression at the Systems Level 478

## CONCEPT 20.3 Genomes vary in size, number of genes, and gene density 480

Genome Size 480 Number of Genes 481 Gene Density and Noncoding DNA 481

## CONCEPT 20.4 Multicellular eukaryotes have a lot of noncoding DNA and many multigene families 482

Transposable Elements and Related Sequences 483 Other Repetitive DNA, Including Simple Sequence DNA 484 Genes and Multigene Families 484

## CONCEPT 20.5 Duplication, rearrangement, and mutation of DNA contribute to genome evolution 486

Duplication of Entire Chromosome Sets 486
Alterations of Chromosome Structure 486
Duplication and Divergence of Gene-Sized Regions of DNA 487
Rearrangements of Parts of Genes: Exon Duplication
and Exon Shuffling 488

How Transposable Elements Contribute to Genome Evolution 491

## **CONCEPT 20.6** Comparing genome sequences provides clues to evolution and development 491

Comparing Genomes 491 Widespread Conservation of Developmental Genes Among Animals 495



#### **UNIT 4 EVOLUTION 499**

Interview: Jack Szostak 499

### 21 How Evolution Works 500

Endless Forms Most Beautiful 500

CONCEPT 21.1 The Darwinian revolution challenged traditional views of a young Earth inhabited by unchanging species 501

Scala Naturae and Classification of Species 502 Ideas About Change over Time 502 Lamarck's Hypothesis of Evolution 502

CONCEPT 21.2 Descent with modification by natural selection explains the adaptations of organisms and the unity and diversity of life 503

Darwin's Research 503 Ideas from *The Origin of Species* 505 Key Features of Natural Selection 508





### CONCEPT 21.3 Evolution is supported by an overwhelming amount of scientific evidence 509

Direct Observations of Evolutionary Change 509 Homology 511 The Fossil Record 513 Biogeography 514

What Is Theoretical About Darwin's View of Life? 515

### 22 Phylogenetic Reconstruction 519

# Investigating the Tree of Life 519 CONCEPT 22.1 Phylogenies show evolutionary relationships 520

ationships 520
Binomial Nomenclature 520
Hierarchical Classification 520

Linking Classification and Phylogeny 521

What We Can and Cannot Learn from Phylogenetic Trees 521 Applying Phylogenies 523

### CONCEPT 22.2 Phylogenies are inferred from morphological and molecular data 524

Morphological and Molecular Homologies 524 Sorting Homology from Analogy 524 Evaluating Molecular Homologies 524

## CONCEPT 22.3 Shared characters are used to construct phylogenetic trees 525

Cladistics 525

Phylogenetic Trees with Proportional Branch Lengths 527 Maximum Parsimony and Maximum Likelihood 528 Phylogenetic Trees as Hypotheses 530

### CONCEPT 22.4 An organism's evolutionary history is documented in its genome 531

Gene Duplications and Gene Families 531 Genome Evolution 532

### CONCEPT 22.5 Molecular clocks help track evolutionary time 532

Molecular Clocks 532

Applying a Molecular Clock: Dating the Origin of HIV 533

## CONCEPT 22.6 Our understanding of the tree of life continues to change based on new data 534

From Two Kingdoms to Three Domains 534 The Important Role of Horizontal Gene Transfer 534

### 23 Microevolution 540

The Smallest Unit of Evolution 540

CONCEPT 23.1 Genetic variation makes evolution possible 541

Genetic Variation 541 Sources of Genetic Variation 542

## CONCEPT 23.2 The Hardy-Weinberg equation can be used to test whether a population is evolving 543

Gene Pools and Allele Frequencies 544 The Hardy-Weinberg Equation 544

## CONCEPT 23.3 Natural selection, genetic drift, and gene flow can alter allele frequencies in a population 547

Natural Selection 548 Genetic Drift 548

Case Study: Impact of Genetic Drift on the Greater Prairie Chicken 549 Effects of Genetic Drift: A Summary 550

Gene Flow 550

## CONCEPT 23.4 Natural selection is the only mechanism that consistently causes adaptive evolution 551

Natural Selection: A Closer Look 551

The Key Role of Natural Selection in Adaptive Evolution 553

Sexual Selection 553

**Balancing Selection 554** 

Why Natural Selection Cannot Fashion Perfect Organisms 555

### 24 Species and Speciation 560

#### That "Mystery of Mysteries" 560

## CONCEPT 24.1 The biological species concept emphasizes reproductive isolation 561

The Biological Species Concept 561 Other Definitions of Species 564

### CONCEPT 24.2 Speciation can take place with or without geographic separation 565

Allopatric ("Other Country") Speciation 565 Sympatric ("Same Country") Speciation 567 Allopatric and Sympatric Speciation: A Review 570

### **CONCEPT 24.3** Hybrid zones reveal factors that cause reproductive isolation 570

Patterns Within Hybrid Zones 570 Hybrid Zones and Environmental Change 571 Hybrid Zones over Time 571

## CONCEPT 24.4 Speciation can occur rapidly or slowly and can result from changes in few or many genes 574

The Time Course of Speciation 574 Studying the Genetics of Speciation 576 From Speciation to Macroevolution 577

### 25 Macroevolution 579

#### A Surprise in the Desert 579

### CONCEPT 25.1 Conditions on early Earth made the origin of life possible 580

Synthesis of Organic Compounds on Early Earth 580 Abiotic Synthesis of Macromolecules 581 Protocells 581 Self-Replicating RNA 582

### CONCEPT 25.2 The fossil record documents the history of life 582

The Fossil Record 582 How Rocks and Fossils Are Dated 584 The Origin of New Groups of Organisms 584

CONCEPT 25.3 Key events in life's history include the origins of unicellular and multicellular organisms and the colonization of land 586

The First Single-Celled Organisms 588





The Origin of Multicellularity 589 The Colonization of Land 590

concept 25.4 The rise and fall of groups of organisms reflect differences in speciation and extinction rates 591

Plate Tectonics 592 Mass Extinctions 594 Adaptive Radiations 596

CONCEPT 25.5 Major changes in body form can result from changes in the sequences and regulation of developmental genes 598

Effects of Developmental Genes 598 The Evolution of Development 599

CONCEPT 25.6 Evolution is not goal oriented 601

Evolutionary Novelties 601 Evolutionary Trends 602

### UNIT 5 THE DIVERSITY OF LIFE 607

Interview: Nancy Moran 607

### **26** Introduction to Viruses 608

A Borrowed Life 608

CONCEPT 26.1 A virus consists of a nucleic acid surrounded by a protein coat 609

The Discovery of Viruses: Scientific Inquiry 609 Structure of Viruses 609

CONCEPT 26.2 Viruses replicate only in host cells 611

General Features of Viral Replicative Cycles 611 Replicative Cycles of Phages 612 Replicative Cycles of Animal Viruses 614 Evolution of Viruses 616

CONCEPT 26.3 Viruses and prions are formidable pathogens in animals and plants 618

Viral Diseases in Animals 618 Emerging Viruses 619 Viral Diseases in Plants 622 Prions: Proteins as Infectious Agents 622

## 27 Prokaryotes 625

Masters of Adaptation 625
CONCEPT 27.1 Structural and functional adaptations
contribute to prokaryotic success 626

Cell-Surface Structures 626 Motility 628 Internal Organization and DNA 629 Reproduction 629

CONCEPT 27.2 Rapid reproduction, mutation, and genetic recombination promote genetic diversity in prokaryotes 630

Rapid Reproduction and Mutation 630 Genetic Recombination 631

CONCEPT 27.3 Diverse nutritional and metabolic adaptations have evolved in prokaryotes 633

The Role of Oxygen in Metabolism 633 Nitrogen Metabolism 633 Metabolic Cooperation 634

CONCEPT 27.4 Prokaryotes have radiated into a diverse set of lineages 635

An Overview of Prokaryotic Diversity 635 Bacteria 635 Archaea 638

CONCEPT 27.5 Prokaryotes play crucial roles in the biosphere 639

Chemical Recycling 639 Ecological Interactions 640

CONCEPT 27.6 Prokaryotes have both beneficial and harmful impacts on humans 640

Mutualistic Bacteria 640 Pathogenic Bacteria 640 Prokaryotes in Research and Technology 641

### 28 The Origin and Evolution of Eukaryotes 645

Living Small 645

CONCEPT 28.1 Most eukaryotes are single-celled organisms 646

Structural and Functional Diversity in Protists 646 Four Supergroups of Eukaryotes 646 Endosymbiosis in Eukaryotic Evolution 647

CONCEPT 28.2 Excavates include protists with modified mitochondria and protists with unique flagella 651

Diplomonads and Parabasalids 651 Euglenozoans 652

**CONCEPT 28.3** SAR is a highly diverse group of protists defined by DNA similarities 653

Stramenopiles 653 Alveolates 656 Rhizarians 659

CONCEPT 28.4 Red algae and green algae are the closest relatives of plants 660

Red Algae 660 Green Algae 661

CONCEPT 28.5 Unikonts include protists that are closely related to fungi and animals 662

Amoebozoans 663 Opisthokonts 665

CONCEPT 28.6 Protists play key roles in ecological communities 666

Symbiotic Protists 666 Photosynthetic Protists 666



#### 29 Nonvascular and Seedless Vascular Plants 670

The Greening of Earth 670

CONCEPT 29.1 Plants evolved from green algae 671

Morphological and Molecular Evidence 671 Adaptations Enabling the Move to Land 671 Derived Traits of Plants 671 The Origin and Diversification of Plants 674

CONCEPT 29.2 Mosses and other nonvascular plants have life cycles dominated by gametophytes 676

Bryophyte Gametophytes 676 Bryophyte Sporophytes 679

The Ecological and Economic Importance of Mosses 679

CONCEPT 29.3 Ferns and other seedless vascular plants were the first plants to grow tall 680

Origins and Traits of Vascular Plants 680 Classification of Seedless Vascular Plants 683 The Significance of Seedless Vascular Plants 685

### 30 Seed Plants 688

Transforming the World 688

CONCEPT 30.1 Seeds and pollen grains are key adaptations for life on land 689

Advantages of Reduced Gametophytes 689 Heterospory: The Rule Among Seed Plants 690 Ovules and Production of Eggs 690 Pollen and Production of Sperm 690 The Evolutionary Advantage of Seeds 690

CONCEPT 30.2 Gymnosperms bear "naked" seeds, typically on cones 691

The Life Cycle of a Pine 692 Early Seed Plants and the Rise of Gymnosperms 693 Gymnosperm Diversity 693

CONCEPT 30.3 The reproductive adaptations of angiosperms include flowers and fruits 696

Characteristics of Angiosperms 696 Angiosperm Evolution 699 Angiosperm Diversity 701

CONCEPT 30.4 Human welfare depends on seed plants 703

Products from Seed Plants 703 Threats to Plant Diversity 703



### 31 Introduction to Fungi 706

Hidden Networks 706

CONCEPT 31.1 Fungi are heterotrophs that feed by absorption 707

Nutrition and Ecology 707 Body Structure 707

Specialized Hyphae in Mycorrhizal Fungi 708

CONCEPT 31.2 Fungi produce spores through sexual or asexual life cycles 709

Sexual Reproduction 710 Asexual Reproduction 710



CONCEPT 31.3 The ancestor of fungi was an aquatic, single-celled, flagellated protist 711

The Origin of Fungi 711 Basal Fungal Groups 712 The Move to Land 712

CONCEPT 31.4 Fungi have radiated into a diverse set of lineages 712

Chytrids 712
Zygomycetes 714
Glomeromycetes 715
Ascomycetes 715
Basidiomycetes 717

CONCEPT 31.5 Fungi play key roles in nutrient cycling, ecological interactions, and human welfare 719

Fungi as Decomposers 719 Fungi as Mutualists 719 Fungi as Parasites 721 Practical Uses of Fungi 722

# 32 An Introduction to Animal Diversity 725

A Kingdom of Consumers 725

CONCEPT 32.1 Animals are multicellular, heterotrophic eukaryotes with tissues that develop from embryonic layers 726

Nutritional Mode 726 Cell Structure and Specialization 726 Reproduction and Development 726

CONCEPT 32.2 The history of animals spans more than half a billion years 727

Steps in the Origin of Multicellular Animals 727 Neoproterozoic Era (1 Billion–541 Million Years Ago) 728 Paleozoic Era (541–252 Million Years Ago) 729 Mesozoic Era (252–66 Million Years Ago) 731 Cenozoic Era (66 Million Years Ago to the Present) 731

CONCEPT 32.3 Animals can be characterized by "body plans" 731

Symmetry 731 Tissues 732 Body Cavities 732

Protostome and Deuterostome Development 733

CONCEPT 32.4 Views of animal phylogeny continue to be shaped by new molecular and morphological data 734

The Diversification of Animals 734
Future Directions in Animal Systematics 735





### 33 Invertebrates 738

A Dragon Without a Backbone 738

CONCEPT 33.1 Sponges are basal animals that lack tissues 742

CONCEPT 33.2 Cnidarians are an ancient phylum

of eumetazoans 743

Medusozoans 744 Anthozoans 745

CONCEPT 33.3 Lophotrochozoans, a clade identified by molecular data, have the widest range of animal body forms 746

Flatworms 746 Rotifers and Acanthocephalans 749 Lophophorates: Ectoprocts and Brachiopods 750 Molluscs 751 Annelids 755

#### CONCEPT 33.4 Ecdysozoans are the most species-rich animal group 757

Nematodes 757 Arthropods 758

### **CONCEPT 33.5** Echinoderms and chordates are deuterostomes 765

Echinoderms 765 Chordates 767

### 34 Vertebrates 770

Half a Billion Years of Backbones 770

CONCEPT 34.1 Chordates have a notochord and a dorsal, hollow nerve cord 771

Derived Characters of Chordates 771 Lancelets 772 Tunicates 773 Early Chordate Evolution 774

### **CONCEPT 34.2** Vertebrates are chordates that have a backbone 774

Derived Characters of Vertebrates 774 Hagfishes and Lampreys 775 Early Vertebrate Evolution 776

### CONCEPT 34.3 Gnathostomes are vertebrates that have jaws 777

Derived Characters of Gnathostomes 777
Fossil Gnathostomes 778
Chondrichthyans (Sharks, Rays, and Their Relatives) 778
Ray-Finned Fishes and Lobe-Fins 780

### CONCEPT 34.4 Tetrapods are gnathostomes that have limbs 782

Derived Characters of Tetrapods 782 The Origin of Tetrapods 783 Amphibians 783

## CONCEPT 34.5 Amniotes are tetrapods that have a terrestrially adapted egg 786

Derived Characters of Amniotes 786 Early Amniotes 787 Reptiles 787

### CONCEPT 34.6 Mammals are amniotes that have hair and produce milk 792

Derived Characters of Mammals 793
Early Evolution of Mammals 793
Monotremes 794
Marsupials 794
Eutherians (Placental Mammals) 795

### CONCEPT 34.7 Humans are mammals that have a large brain and bipedal locomotion 800

Derived Characters of Humans 800 The Earliest Hominins 801 Australopiths 801 Bipedalism 802 Tool Use 802 Neanderthals 804

## UNIT 6 PLANTS: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 809

Interview: Philip Benfey 809

### 35 Plant Structure and Growth 810

Are Plants Computers? 810
CONCEPT 35.1 Plants have a hier:

CONCEPT 35.1 Plants have a hierarchical organization consisting of organs, tissues, and cells 811

Basic Vascular Plant Organs: Roots, Stems, and Leaves 811 Dermal, Vascular, and Ground Tissues 814 Common Types of Plant Cells 815

CONCEPT 35.2 Different meristems generate new cells for primary and secondary growth 818

CONCEPT 35.3 Primary growth lengthens roots and shoots 820

Primary Growth of Roots 820 Primary Growth of Shoots 821

### CONCEPT 35.4 Secondary growth increases the diameter of stems and roots in woody plants 824

The Vascular Cambium and Secondary
Vascular Tissue 825
The Cork Cambium and the Production
of Periderm 826
Evolution of Secondary Growth 826

## CONCEPT 35.5 Growth, morphogenesis, and cell differentiation produce the plant body 827

Model Organisms: Revolutionizing the Study of Plants 828
Growth: Cell Division and Cell Expansion 828
Morphogenesis and Pattern Formation 830
Gene Expression and the Control of Cell Differentiation 830
Shifts in Development: Phase Changes 831

Shifts in Development: Phase Changes 831 Genetic Control of Flowering 832

### **36** Transport in Vascular Plants 836

A Whole Lot of Shaking Going On 836

CONCEPT 36.1 Adaptations for acquiring resources were key steps in the evolution of vascular plants 837

Shoot Architecture and Light Capture 837 Root Architecture and Acquisition of Water and Minerals 839

CONCEPT 36.2 Different mechanisms transport substances over short or long distances 839

The Apoplast and Symplast: Transport Continuums 839
Short-Distance Transport of Solutes Across Plasma Membranes 840
Short-Distance Transport of Water Across Plasma
Membranes 840

Long-Distance Transport: The Role of Bulk Flow 843

CONCEPT 36.3 Transpiration drives the transport of water and minerals from roots to shoots via the xylem 844

Absorption of Water and Minerals by Root Cells 844 Transport of Water and Minerals into the Xylem 844 Bulk Flow Transport via the Xylem 844 Xylem Sap Ascent by Bulk Flow: *A Review* 848

CONCEPT 36.4 The rate of transpiration is regulated by stomata 848

Stomata: Major Pathways for Water Loss 849
Mechanisms of Stomatal Opening and Closing 849
Stimuli for Stomatal Opening and Closing 850
Effects of Transpiration on Wilting and Leaf Temperature 850
Adaptations That Reduce Evaporative Water Loss 850

CONCEPT 36.5 Sugars are transported from sources to sinks via the phloem 851

Movement from Sugar Sources to Sugar Sinks 851 Bulk Flow by Positive Pressure: The Mechanism of Translocation in Angiosperms 852

CONCEPT 36.6 The symplast is highly dynamic 853

Changes in Plasmodesmatal Number and Pore Size 854 Phloem: An Information Superhighway 854 Electrical Signaling in the Phloem 854

### 37 Plant Nutrition 857

The Corkscrew Carnivore 857

CONCEPT 37.1 Soil contains a living, complex ecosystem 858

Soil Texture 858

Topsoil Composition 858

Soil Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture 859

CONCEPT 37.2 Plant roots absorb essential elements from the soil 861

Essential Elements 861



Symptoms of Mineral Deficiency 862 Improving Plant Nutrition by Genetic Modification 863

**CONCEPT 37.3** Plant nutrition often involves relationships with other organisms 864

Bacteria and Plant Nutrition 866 Fungi and Plant Nutrition 869 Epiphytes, Parasitic Plants, and Carnivorous Plants 870

# 38 Reproduction of Flowering Plants 874

Flowers of Deceit 874

Flower Structure and Function 875

CONCEPT 38.1 Flowers, double fertilization, and fruits are key features of the angiosperm life cycle 875

Methods of Pollination 877
The Angiosperm Life Cycle: An Overview 878
Seed Development and Structure: A Closer Look 880
Sporophyte Development from Seed to Mature Plant 881
Fruit Structure and Function 882

CONCEPT 38.2 Flowering plants reproduce sexually, asexually, or both 885

Mechanisms of Asexual Reproduction 885 Advantages and Disadvantages of Asexual and Sexual Reproduction 885 Mechanisms That Prevent Self-Fertilization 886

Totipotency, Vegetative Reproduction, and Tissue Culture 887

CONCEPT 38.3 People modify crops by breeding and genetic engineering 888

Plant Breeding 889 Plant Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering 889 The Debate over Plant Biotechnology 891

### 39 Plant Signals and Behavior 894

Stimuli and a Stationary Life 894

CONCEPT 39.1 Signal transduction pathways link signal reception to response 895

Reception 896 Transduction 896 Response 897

CONCEPT 39.2 Plant hormones help coordinate growth, development, and responses to stimuli 898

A Survey of Plant Hormones 899

**CONCEPT 39.3** Responses to light are critical for plant success 907

Blue-Light Photoreceptors 907 Phytochrome Photoreceptors 908 Biological Clocks and Circadian Rhythms 909 The Effect of Light on the Biological Clock 910 Photoperiodism and Responses to Seasons 911

CONCEPT 39.4 Plants respond to a wide variety of stimuli other than light 913

Gravity 913 Mechanical Stimuli 913 Environmental Stresses 914

CONCEPT 39.5 Plants respond to attacks by pathogens and herbivores 918

Defenses Against Pathogens 918 Defenses Against Herbivores 919

# UNIT 7 ANIMALS: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 924

Interview: Harald zur Hausen 924

### 40 The Animal Body 925

Diverse Forms, Common Challenges 925
CONCEPT 40.1 Animal form and function are correlated at all levels of organization 926

Evolution of Animal Size and Shape 926 Exchange with the Environment 926 Hierarchical Organization of Body Plans 928 Coordination and Control 932

## CONCEPT 40.2 Feedback control maintains the internal environment in many animals 933

Regulating and Conforming 933 Homeostasis 933

### **CONCEPT 40.3** Homeostatic processes for thermoregulation involve form, function, and behavior 936

Endothermy and Ectothermy 936 Variation in Body Temperature 936 Balancing Heat Loss and Gain 937 Acclimatization in Thermoregulation 940 Physiological Thermostats and Fever 940

### **CONCEPT 40.4** Energy requirements are related to animal size, activity, and environment 941

Energy Allocation and Use 941 Quantifying Energy Use 942 Minimum Metabolic Rate and Thermoregulation 942 Influences on Metabolic Rate 943 Torpor and Energy Conservation 944

### **41** Chemical Signals in Animals 951

The Body's Long-Distance Regulators 951

CONCEPT 41.1 Hormones and other signaling molecules bind to target receptors, triggering specific response pathways 952

Intercellular Communication 952 Chemical Classes of Local Regulators and Hormones 953 Cellular Hormone Response Pathways 954 Endocrine Tissues and Organs 956

# CONCEPT 41.2 Feedback regulation and coordination with the nervous system are common in hormone pathways 957

Simple Endocrine Pathways 957
Simple Neuroendocrine Pathways 957
Feedback Regulation 958
Coordination of the Endocrine and Nervous Systems 958

Thyroid Regulation: A Hormone Cascade Pathway 961 Hormonal Regulation of Growth 961

CONCEPT 41.3 Endocrine glands respond to diverse stimuli in regulating homeostasis, development, and behavior 963

Parathyroid Hormone and Vitamin D: Control of Blood Calcium 963

Adrenal Hormones: Response to Stress 964 Sex Hormones 966

Hormones and Biological Rhythms 967 Evolution of Hormone Function 967



### **42** Animal Digestive Systems 972

The Need to Feed 972

CONCEPT 42.1 An animal's diet must supply chemical energy, organic building blocks, and essential nutrients 973

Essential Nutrients 973 Dietary Deficiencies 975 Assessing Nutritional Needs 976

CONCEPT 42.2 Food processing involves ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination 976

Digestive Compartments 978

CONCEPT 42.3 Organs specialized for sequential stages of food processing form the mammalian digestive system 979

The Oral Cavity, Pharynx, and Esophagus 979 Digestion in the Stomach 981 Digestion in the Small Intestine 982 Absorption in the Small Intestine 983 Processing in the Large Intestine 984

## CONCEPT 42.4 Evolutionary adaptations of vertebrate digestive systems correlate with diet 985

Dental Adaptations 985 Stomach and Intestinal Adaptations 986 Mutualistic Adaptations 986

## CONCEPT 42.5 Feedback circuits regulate digestion, energy storage, and appetite 988

Regulation of Digestion 989 Regulation of Energy Storage 989 Regulation of Appetite and Consumption 991

### 43 Animal Transport Systems 995

**Trading Places 995** 

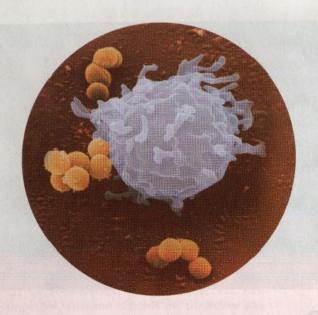
CONCEPT 43.1 Circulatory systems link exchange surfaces with cells throughout the body 996

Gastrovascular Cavities 996

Open and Closed Circulatory Systems 997 Organization of Vertebrate Circulatory Systems 998

CONCEPT 43.2 Coordinated cycles of heart contraction drive double circulation in mammals 1000

Mammalian Circulation 1000 The Mammalian Heart: A Closer Look 1000 Maintaining the Heart's Rhythmic Beat 1002



### CONCEPT 43.3 Patterns of blood pressure and flow reflect the structure and arrangement of blood vessels 1003

Blood Vessel Structure and Function 1003 Blood Flow Velocity 1004 Blood Pressure 1004 Capillary Function 1006 Fluid Return by the Lymphatic System 1007

### CONCEPT 43.4 Blood components function in exchange, transport, and defense 1008

Blood Composition and Function 1008 Cardiovascular Disease 1011

### CONCEPT 43.5 Gas exchange occurs across specialized respiratory surfaces 1013

Partial Pressure Gradients in Gas Exchange 1013 Respiratory Media 1013 Respiratory Surfaces 1014 Gills in Aquatic Animals 1014 Tracheal Systems in Insects 1015 Lungs 1016

#### **CONCEPT 43.6** Breathing ventilates the lungs 1018

How an Amphibian Breathes 1018 How a Bird Breathes 1018 How a Mammal Breathes 1019 Control of Breathing in Humans 1020

## CONCEPT 43.7 Adaptations for gas exchange include pigments that bind and transport gases 1021

Coordination of Circulation and Gas Exchange 1021 Respiratory Pigments 1021 Respiratory Adaptations of Diving Mammals 1023

### **44** Animal Excretory Systems 1027

A Balancing Act 1027

### CONCEPT 44.1 Osmoregulation balances the uptake and loss of water and solutes 1028

Osmosis and Osmolarity 1028 Osmoregulatory Challenges and Mechanisms 1028 Energetics of Osmoregulation 1030 Transport Epithelia in Osmoregulation 1031

## CONCEPT 44.2 An animal's nitrogenous wastes reflect its phylogeny and habitat 1032

Forms of Nitrogenous Waste 1032

The Influence of Evolution and Environment on Nitrogenous Wastes 1033

### CONCEPT 44.3 Diverse excretory systems are variations on a tubular theme 1034

Excretory Processes 1034 Survey of Excretory Systems 1034

## CONCEPT 44.4 The nephron is organized for stepwise processing of blood filtrate 1037

From Blood Filtrate to Urine: A Closer Look 1038 Solute Gradients and Water Conservation 1039 Adaptations of the Vertebrate Kidney to Diverse Environments 1041

## CONCEPT 44.5 Hormonal circuits link kidney function, water balance, and blood pressure 1044

Homeostatic Regulation of the Kidney 1044

### **45** Animal Reproductive Systems 1049

#### Let Me Count the Ways 1049

### CONCEPT 45.1 Both asexual and sexual reproduction occur in the animal kingdom 1050

Mechanisms of Asexual Reproduction 1050 Variation in Patterns of Sexual Reproduction 1050 Reproductive Cycles 1051 Sexual Reproduction: An Evolutionary Enigma 1051

## **CONCEPT 45.2** Fertilization depends on mechanisms that bring together sperm and eggs of the same species 1052

Ensuring the Survival of Offspring 1053 Gamete Production and Delivery 1053

### **CONCEPT 45.3** Reproductive organs produce and transport gametes 1055

Human Male Reproductive Anatomy 1055 Human Female Reproductive Anatomy 1056 Gametogenesis 1057

### **CONCEPT 45.4** The interplay of tropic and sex hormones regulates reproduction in mammals 1060

Hormonal Control of the Male Reproductive System 1061 Hormonal Control of Female Reproductive Cycles 1061 Human Sexual Response 1063

### CONCEPT 45.5 In placental mammals, an embryo develops fully within the mother's uterus 1064

Conception, Embryonic Development, and Birth 1064 Maternal Immune Tolerance of the Embryo and Fetus 1067 Contraception and Abortion 1068 Modern Reproductive Technologies 1069





### **46** Development in Animals 1073

A Body-Building Plan 1073

CONCEPT 46.1 Fertilization and cleavage initiate embryonic development 1074

Fertilization 1074 Cleavage 1077

CONCEPT 46.2 Morphogenesis in animals involves specific changes in cell shape, position, and survival 1079

Gastrulation 1079

Developmental Adaptations of Amniotes 1083 Organogenesis 1084

The Cytoskeleton in Morphogenesis 1086

**CONCEPT 46.3** Cytoplasmic determinants and inductive signals regulate cell fate 1087

Fate Mapping 1088 Axis Formation 1089

Restricting Developmental Potential 1090 Cell Fate Determination and Pattern

Formation by Inductive Signals 1091 Cilia and Cell Fate 1094

# 47 Animal Defenses Against Infection 1098

Recognition and Response 1098

**CONCEPT 47.1** In innate immunity, recognition and response rely on traits common to groups of pathogens 1099

Innate Immunity of Invertebrates 1099 Innate Immunity of Vertebrates 1101 Evasion of Innate Immunity by Pathogens 1104

CONCEPT 47.2 In adaptive immunity, receptors provide pathogen-specific recognition 1104

Antigen Recognition by B Cells and Antibodies 1104 Antigen Recognition by T Cells 1105 B Cell and T Cell Development 1106

CONCEPT 47.3 Adaptive immunity defends against infection of body fluids and body cells 1109

Helper T Cells: Activating Adaptive Immunity 1109 B Cells and Antibodies: A Response to Extracellular Pathogens 1110

Cytotoxic T Cells: A Response to Infected Host Cells 1112 Summary of the Humoral and Cell-Mediated Immune

Responses 1113 Immunization 1114

Active and Passive Immunity 1114

Antibodies as Tools 1115

Immune Rejection 1115

CONCEPT 47.4 Disruptions in immune system function can elicit or exacerbate disease 1116

Exaggerated, Self-Directed, and Diminished Immune Responses 1116 Evolutionary Adaptations of Pathogens That Underlie Immune System Avoidance 1118

### **48** Electrical Signals in Animals 1123

Lines of Communication 1123

Cancer and Immunity 1120

CONCEPT 48.1 Neuron structure and organization reflect function in information transfer 1124

Neuron Structure and Function 1124 Introduction to Information Processing 1124

CONCEPT 48.2 Ion pumps and ion channels establish the resting potential of a neuron 1126

Formation of the Resting Potential 1126 Modeling the Resting Potential 1127

CONCEPT 48.3 Action potentials are the signals conducted by axons 1128

Hyperpolarization and Depolarization 1128 Graded Potentials and Action Potentials 1129 Generation of Action Potentials: *A Closer Look* 1130 Conduction of Action Potentials 1131

CONCEPT 48.4 Neurons communicate with other cells at synapses 1133

Generation of Postsynaptic Potentials 1134 Summation of Postsynaptic Potentials 1135 Termination of Neurotransmitter Signaling 1136 Modulated Signaling at Synapses 1136 Neurotransmitters 1136

### 49 Neural Regulation in Animals 1141

Command and Control Center 1141

CONCEPT 49.1 Nervous systems consist of circuits of neurons and supporting cells 1142

Glia 1143

Organization of the Vertebrate Nervous System 1144 The Peripheral Nervous System 1145

**CONCEPT 49.2** The vertebrate brain is regionally specialized 1147

Arousal and Sleep 1150 Biological Clock Regulation 1150 Emotions 1151 Functional Imaging of the Brain 1152

CONCEPT 49.3 The cerebral cortex controls voluntary movement and cognitive functions 1152

Information Processing 1153 Language and Speech 1154 Lateralization of Cortical Function 1154 Frontal Lobe Function 1154 Evolution of Cognition in Vertebrates 1155

CONCEPT 49.4 Changes in synaptic connections underlie memory and learning 1155

Neuronal Plasticity 1156 Memory and Learning 1156 Long-Term Potentiation 1157

CONCEPT 49.5 Many nervous system disorders can now be explained in molecular terms 1158

Schizophrenia 1158

Depression 1158 The Brain's Reward System and Drug Addiction 1159 Alzheimer's Disease 1159 Parkinson's Disease 1160 Future Directions 1160

### 50 Sensation and Movement in Animals 1163

Sense and Sensibility 1163

CONCEPT 50.1 Sensory receptors transduce stimulus energy and transmit signals to the central nervous system 1164

Sensory Reception and Transduction 1164 Transmission 1165 Perception 1165 Amplification and Adaptation 1165 Types of Sensory Receptors 1166

CONCEPT 50.2 In hearing and equilibrium, mechanoreceptors detect moving fluid or settling particles 1168

Sensing of Gravity and Sound in Invertebrates 1168 Hearing and Equilibrium in Mammals 1168 Hearing and Equilibrium in Other Vertebrates 1172

**CONCEPT 50.3** The diverse visual receptors of animals depend on light-absorbing pigments 1173

Evolution of Visual Perception 1173 The Vertebrate Visual System 1175

CONCEPT 50.4 The senses of taste and smell rely on similar sets of sensory receptors 1179

Taste in Mammals 1179 Smell in Humans 1180

**CONCEPT 50.5** The physical interaction of protein filaments is required for muscle function 1181

Vertebrate Skeletal Muscle 1182 Other Types of Muscle 1187

**CONCEPT 50.6** Skeletal systems transform muscle contraction into locomotion 1188

Types of Skeletal Systems 1188 Types of Locomotion 1191

#### **UNIT 8 THE ECOLOGY OF LIFE 1195**

Interview: Tracy Langkilde 1195

### **51** An Overview of Ecology 1196

Discovering Ecology 1196 **CONCEPT 51.1** Earth's climate varies by latitude and season and is changing rapidly 1199

Global Climate Patterns 1199 Regional and Local Effects on Climate 1199 Microclimate 1201 Global Climate Change 1201

**CONCEPT 51.2** The distribution of terrestrial biomes is controlled by climate and disturbance 1202

Climate and Terrestrial Biomes 1202 General Features of Terrestrial Biomes 1203 Disturbance and Terrestrial Biomes 1204

**CONCEPT 51.3** Aquatic biomes are diverse and dynamic systems that cover most of Earth 1209

Zonation in Aquatic Biomes 1209

**CONCEPT 51.4** Interactions between organisms and the environment limit the distribution of species 1210

Dispersal and Distribution 1215 Biotic Factors 1216 Abiotic Factors 1216

CONCEPT 51.5 Ecological change and evolution affect one another over long and short periods of time 1219

### 52 Behavioral Ecology 1223

The How and Why of Animal Activity 1223

**CONCEPT 52.1** Discrete sensory inputs can stimulate both simple and complex behaviors 1224

Fixed Action Patterns 1224 Migration 1224

Behavioral Rhythms 1225

Animal Signals and Communication 1225

CONCEPT 52.2 Learning establishes specific links between experience and behavior 1227

Experience and Behavior 1227 Learning 1228

**CONCEPT 52.3** Selection for individual survival and reproductive success can explain diverse behaviors 1232

Evolution of Foraging Behavior 1233 Mating Behavior and Mate Choice 1233

CONCEPT 52.4 Genetic analyses and the concept of inclusive fitness provide a basis for studying the evolution of behavior 1238

Genetic Basis of Behavior 1239 Genetic Variation and the Evolution of Behavior 1239 Altruism 1240 Inclusive Fitness 1241 Evolution and Human Culture 1243

### 53 Populations and Life History Traits 1246

**Turtle Tracks 1246** 

CONCEPT 53.1 Biotic and abiotic factors affect population density, dispersion, and demographics 1247

Density and Dispersion 1247 Demographics 1249

CONCEPT 53.2 The exponential model describes population growth in an idealized, unlimited environment 1252

Changes in Population Size 1252 Exponential Growth 1252

CONCEPT 53.3 The logistic model describes how a population grows more slowly as it nears its carrying capacity 1253

The Logistic Growth Model 1254

The Logistic Model and Real Populations 1255

CONCEPT 53.4 Life history traits are products of natural selection 1256

Diversity of Life Histories 1256 "Trade-offs" and Life Histories 1257

**CONCEPT 53.5 Density-dependent** factors regulate population growth 1258

Population Change and Population Density 1259





Mechanisms of Density-Dependent Population Regulation 1259 Population Dynamics 1260 Population Cycles: Scientific Inquiry 1261

### **CONCEPT 53.6** The human population is no longer growing exponentially but is still increasing rapidly 1263

The Global Human Population 1263 Global Carrying Capacity 1265

### **54** Biodiversity and Communities 1270

Communities in Motion 1270

**CONCEPT 54.1** Community interactions are classified by whether they help, harm, or have no effect on the species involved 1271

Competition 1271 Exploitation 1273 Positive Interactions 1276

## **CONCEPT 54.2** Diversity and trophic structure characterize biological communities 1278

Species Diversity 1278 Diversity and Community Stability 1279 Trophic Structure 1279 Species with a Large Impact 1281 Bottom-Up and Top-Down Controls 1283

## CONCEPT 54.3 Disturbance influences species diversity and composition 1284

Characterizing Disturbance 1284 Ecological Succession 1285 Human Disturbance 1287

## CONCEPT 54.4 Biogeographic factors affect community diversity 1287

Latitudinal Gradients 1288 Area Effects 1288 Island Equilibrium Model 1288

## CONCEPT 54.5 Pathogens alter community structure locally and globally 1290

Pathogens and Community Structure 1290 Community Ecology and Zoonotic Diseases 1291

# 55 Energy Flow and Chemical Cycling in Ecosystems 1294

Transformed to Tundra 1294

CONCEPT 55.1 Physical laws govern energy flow and chemical cycling in ecosystems 1295

Conservation of Energy 1295 Conservation of Mass 1295

Energy, Mass, and Trophic Levels 1296

CONCEPT 55.2 Energy and other limiting factors control primary production in ecosystems 1297

Ecosystem Energy Budgets 1297

Primary Production in Aquatic Ecosystems 1298 Primary Production in Terrestrial Ecosystems 1299

## **CONCEPT 55.3** Energy transfer between trophic levels is typically only 10% efficient 1302

Production Efficiency 1302

Trophic Efficiency and Ecological Pyramids 1302

## CONCEPT 55.4 Biological and geochemical processes cycle nutrients and water in ecosystems 1304

Decomposition and Nutrient Cycling Rates 1304 Biogeochemical Cycles 1305

Case Study: Nutrient Cycling in the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest 1308

## **CONCEPT 55.5** Restoration ecologists return degraded ecosystems to a more natural state 1309

Biological Augmentation 1311 Ecosystems: A Review 1311

# 56 Conservation and Global Ecology 1316

# Psychedelic Treasure 1316 CONCEPT 56.1 Human activities threaten Earth's biodiversity 1317

Three Levels of Biodiversity 1317 Biodiversity and Human Welfare 1318 Threats to Biodiversity 1319

## CONCEPT 56.2 Population conservation focuses on population size, genetic diversity, and critical habitat 1322

Small-Population Approach 1322 Declining-Population Approach 1325 Weighing Conflicting Demands 1326

## CONCEPT 56.3 Landscape and regional conservation help sustain biodiversity 1326

Landscape Structure and Biodiversity 1326 Establishing Protected Areas 1328 Urban Ecology 1330

### **CONCEPT 56.4** Earth is changing rapidly as a result of human actions 1330

Nutrient Enrichment 1331 Toxins in the Environment 1332 Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change 1333 Depletion of Atmospheric Ozone 1338

## CONCEPT 56.5 Sustainable development can improve human lives while conserving biodiversity 1339

Sustainable Development 1339 The Future of the Biosphere 1340

APPENDIX A Answers A-1

APPENDIX B Periodic Table of the Elements B-1

APPENDIX C The Metric System C-1

APPENDIX D A Comparison of the Light Microscope and the Electron Microscope D-1

APPENDIX E Classification of Life E-1

APPENDIX F Scientific Skills

Review F-1

CREDITS CR-1 GLOSSARY G-1 INDEX I-1

