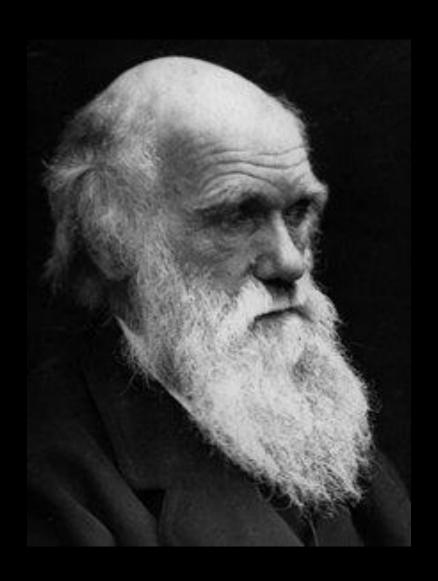
## Dawn of the Duck An Evolution Game





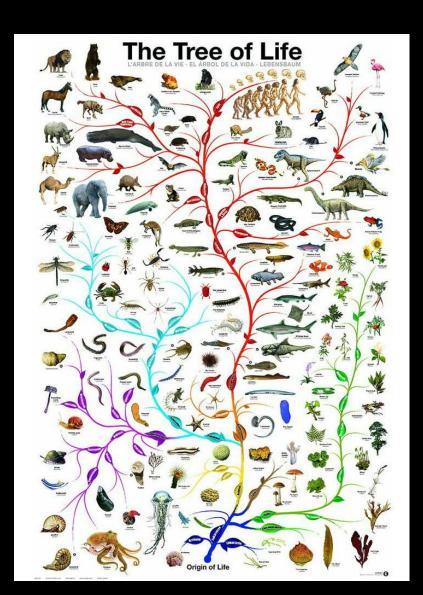


## Evolutionary Psychology

#### **Evolutionary Psychology**

 Where do human thoughts, feelings, and behaviors come from and what are they designed to do?

#### **Evolution**



 Evolution is the one concept that parsimoniously and scientifically explains and connects all living things, including human traits.

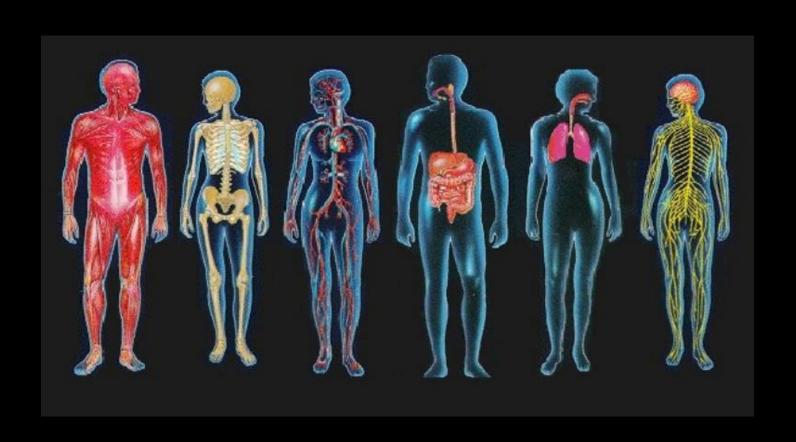
# Evolution doesn't just explain the origin and function of physical traits







## or physiological ones



## ...but also psychological traits







### ...but also psychological traits



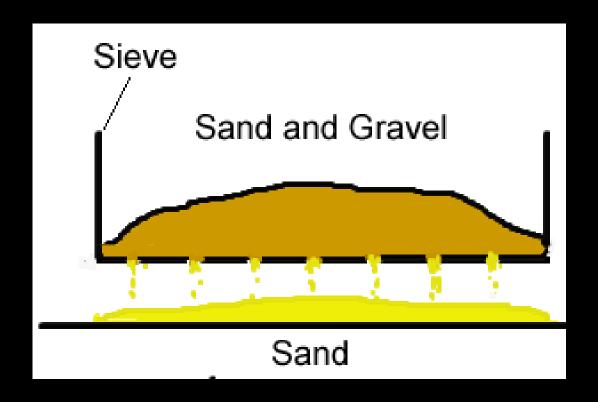




- 1. Variation: Organisms differ on various phenotypic traits or trait features (these include physical properties, appearance, behavior, psychology)
- 2. Inheritance: Phenotypic traits (coded for by genes, often with environmental input) can be inherited
- 3. Selective retention: Phenotypic traits or trait features (and the genes that code for them) associated with higher (more 'successful') rates of survival will tend to be selected over time by being over-represented in subsequent generations

- Natural selection is not forward-looking or purposeful (genes are not trying to outcompete each other or design organisms that are better at surviving and reproducing; nor is nature trying to do anything) – it simply occurs:
  - Through random mutations in DNA, new genes (which code for or influence phenotypic features, including behaviors) come about.
  - Selection: Phenotypes (and the associated genes) that are associated with greater survival and reproduction in organisms will, over the generations, become more common among organisms of that species.

 Think of a box with sand and gravel. Small holes gradually appear at the bottom of the box. Only the small grains can get through the sieve, resulting in mostly sand, not gravel, at the bottom after one pass.



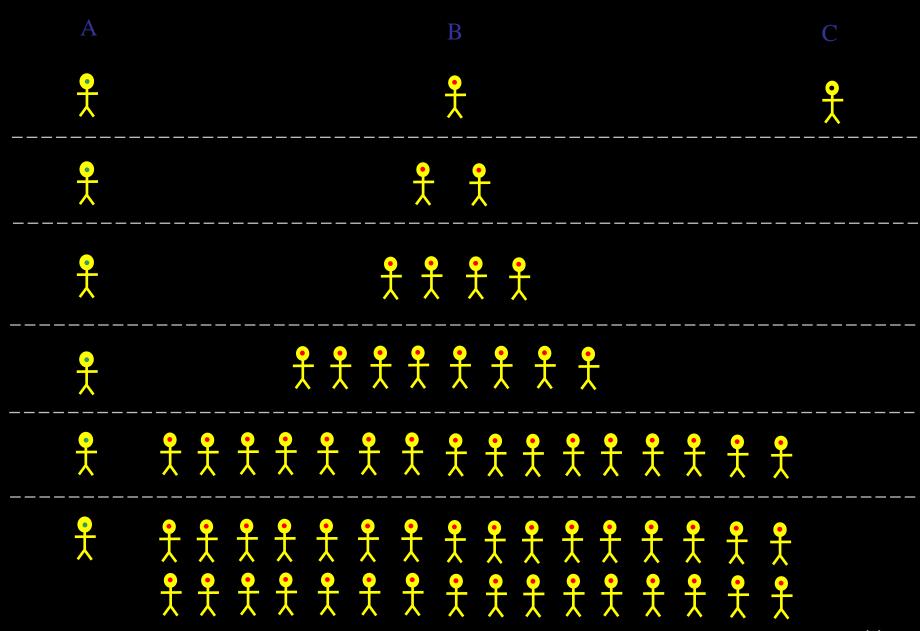
- Natural selection works similarly, but the "sieve" that separates one generation from the next requires, at a minimum, that organisms survive and reproduce. You can't get traits and their genes into the next generation if you don't survive long enough to reproduce or if you don't reproduce.
- So, for traits and genes to make it to the next generation, they need to contribute to better survival and reproduction.
- Over several generations, the traits and genes that best contribute to better survival and reproduction will be most prevalent in the population.

#### Class Activity/Discussion:

How would we go about getting wolves to eventually change into chihuahuas?





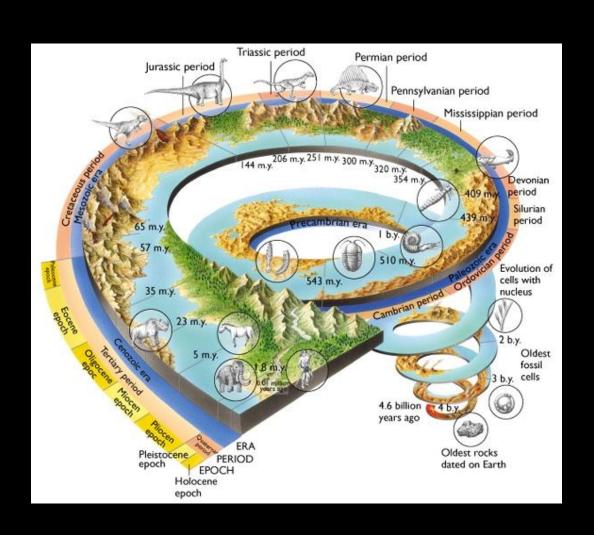


#### Some students don't completely get it



It's understandable because...

#### Evolution is a very slow process



#### So, most people can't really visualize it



#### CTE





#### Evolution game: Dawn of the Duck



#### **Evolution game**



#### Evolution game



#### **Evolution game**



#### Responses so far

The game simulates how populations of a species survive environmental challenges, with some individuals doing better than others and having their traits passed on, strengthening a trait in a population over generations

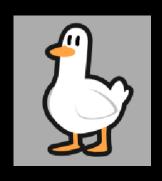
It illustrates natural selection in a simple manner, showing how adaptations that increase survival in an environment get passed down to their offspring which in turn also helps in their survival.

It allows me to show the class how different selection pressures can alter the consequences for the continuity of the species. Every scenario is well thought out when it comes to life history. The game allowed me to understand how different ducks have differing capabilities at surviving the simulation due to their different features that could confer some a selective advantage in some scenarios and how these features are selected and become more apparent in the next generation.

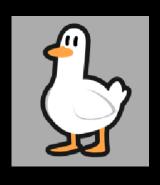
#### Playing the game

- Evolutionary Psychology students will be introduced to the game in the first week of class
- Game will also be used in Social Psychology class to introduce the evolutionary psychological perspective

#### Who else can play the game?



Any instructor can use this in their classes, anytime the evolutionary perspective or evolutionary psychology is introduced



Anyone who wishes to better understand the process that explains and connects all living things can play the game