

# Proving the variability of species in nature

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# *Natural conditions*

- Changes in natural conditions of animals and plants. Although there is no clear picture of the form of home forms, it has been observed that organisms have healing agents in natural conditions. Every living thing in the descendants of any living organism has some distinction from other tribes. These differences are of great importance because they can often be fertile and protected from these descendants. These are called "species" in Darwin's name. The struggle for survival. So in all living things there is a



# Struggle for survival

- But geometrical progress can never be increased in nature. Indeed, every time organisms give infinitely many generations, their livelier wings will be less. This term Darwin employs extensively metaphorical "struggle for survival," the ability of the developing organisms to depend on the physical environment of the environment and other living organisms, and to leave the descendants of descendants to their descendants. In this case, we can say that plants that grow in the desert can be stubborn and wars it is better than moisture. These dependencies are closely intertwined with one another. One of them is suitable for the

# Complexity of the relationship

- Darwin also gives many examples of the complexity of the relationships between living organisms. According to Darwin's calculations, 295 of the 357 sprouting creatures in the area of 0.5m<sup>2</sup> were destroyed by bulls and nectars.
- 295 were destroyed by mollusks and horses.
- In many cases, plants and animals that are separated from one another in organic stairs are closely interconnected with each other. An example of this is the example of the Red Cinderella. The number of females is significantly related to the number of mice

- According to Newman, for the same reason,  $2/3$  of the bee colonies were slaughtered in England. And the number of mice changes in turn, depending on the number of cats. So, here's a long chain, and all the chains of that chain are in contact with a certain extent. When analyzing the interaction of the developing organisms with the environment, there is a general conclusion that each species is influenced by a variety of barriers that affect its life at every stage.

# The essence of natural selection.

- The science of natural sorting is the main part of Darwin's theory as an objective law of the historical development of the organic world. Darwin's theory of natural selection is a process that takes place in the nature. In this process, the effects of environments on developing organisms continue to remain as individuals with useful signs of survival and development.
- This process is the result of the interactions between the organisms and the surrounding environment. The material needed for natural selection is the organism's volatility. Climate environmental conditions cause changes in organisms. Some of these changes are harmful to the body, some of which are useful to the body. Organisms with useful signs will be able to survive and survive. In contrast, any adverse change in the organism adversely affects the livelihoods of the living organisms and



- There are a number of curious observations on this subject: When a bird falls into a bird, predatory birds are fallen prey to one of them. According to observations in Sweden, about a half of the group of at least one small group of sparrows have been caught blind from the blind eye.
- Similarities and differences in hand-picking and natural sorting behavior. The nature of the natural sort is only apparent in comparison with the manual sorting. The similarity in these two processes generates new organic forms as a result of their action: varieties and seeds in manual sorting, and natural sorting = species



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