FIGURE A&S.1. Diversity of adaptation. (Top row) Life in extreme environments. Organisms can live in the very cold environment of Antarctic dry valleys (left) or in hydrothermal vents deep within the sea (tube worm community; right). (Middle row) Diversity of morphological adaptation. The fine structure of moth antennae (left) allows the detection of just a few molecules of pheromone. The large eyes of the vermiculated screech owl (Otus guatemalae; right) allow it to find prey at night. (Bottom row) Behavioral adaptation. The New Caledonia crow (Corvus moneduloides; left) forages tools for specific purposes, here to extract insects from holes in a tree branch. Honey bees (Apis mellifera; right) live and work in an organized “society” with specific tasks assigned to maintain the hive.

A&S.1 TL, Antarctic dry valley, Laura Connor and Effie Jarret, © 1999; A&S.1 ML, moth antennae Rippel Electron Microscope Facility, Dartmouth College; A&S.1 MR, screech owl, © Bowers Photo; A&S.1 BL, crow, Gavin Hunt, Department of Psychology, University of Auckland; A&S.1 BR, honeybees, © Simon Fraser/SPL/Photo Researchers, Inc.

Evolution © 2007 Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press