Instructions for Analysis

STEP 1:

- a. Use a metric ruler to measure the <u>minimum</u> distance in millimeters between mountain tops.
- b. Based on these measurements, predict which populations will have the highest level of inter-breeding.

STEP 2:

Then using the genetic data (arrows), draw double-headed arrows to connect populations to signify the actual level of breeding between populations. More arrows show more connection, i.e. more breeding; fewer arrows show less connection, i.e. less breeding.

STEP 3:

- a. Answer questions to compare your results from step 1 and step 2.
- b. Predict where the highways are by drawing them on the map.

STEP 1:

- 1.Use a metric ruler to measure the minimum distance in millimeters between mountain tops.
- 2.Based on these measurements, predict which populations will have the highest level of interbreeding.



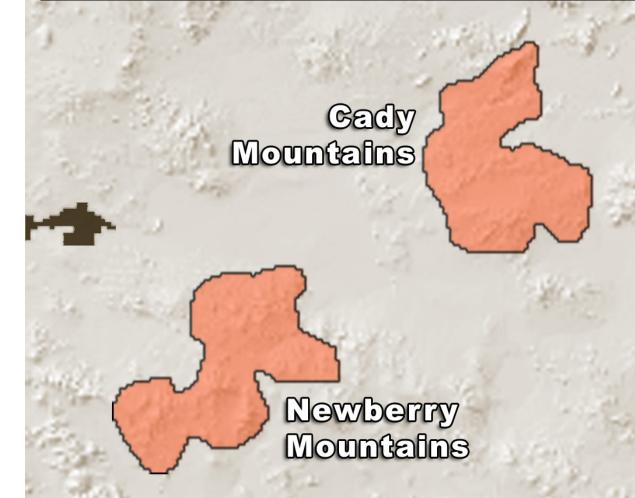




Old Dad

STEP 2: Using the genetic data (arrows), draw double-headed arrows to connect populations to signify the actual level of breeding between populations.

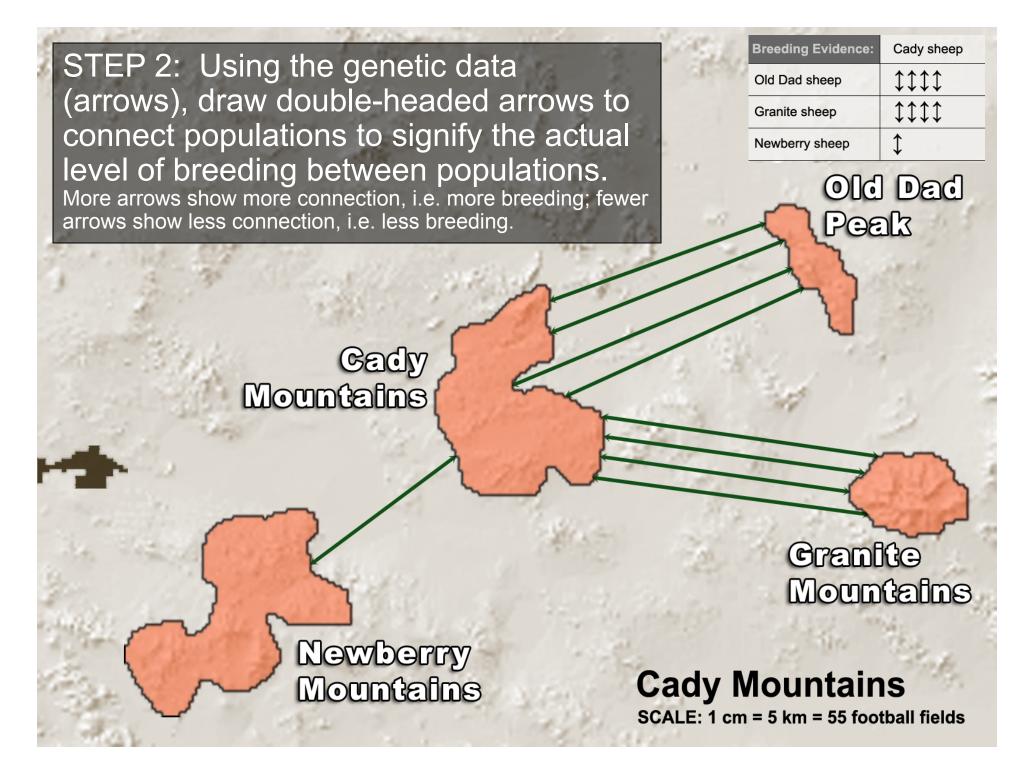
More arrows show more connection, i.e. more breeding; fewer arrows show less connection, i.e. less breeding.

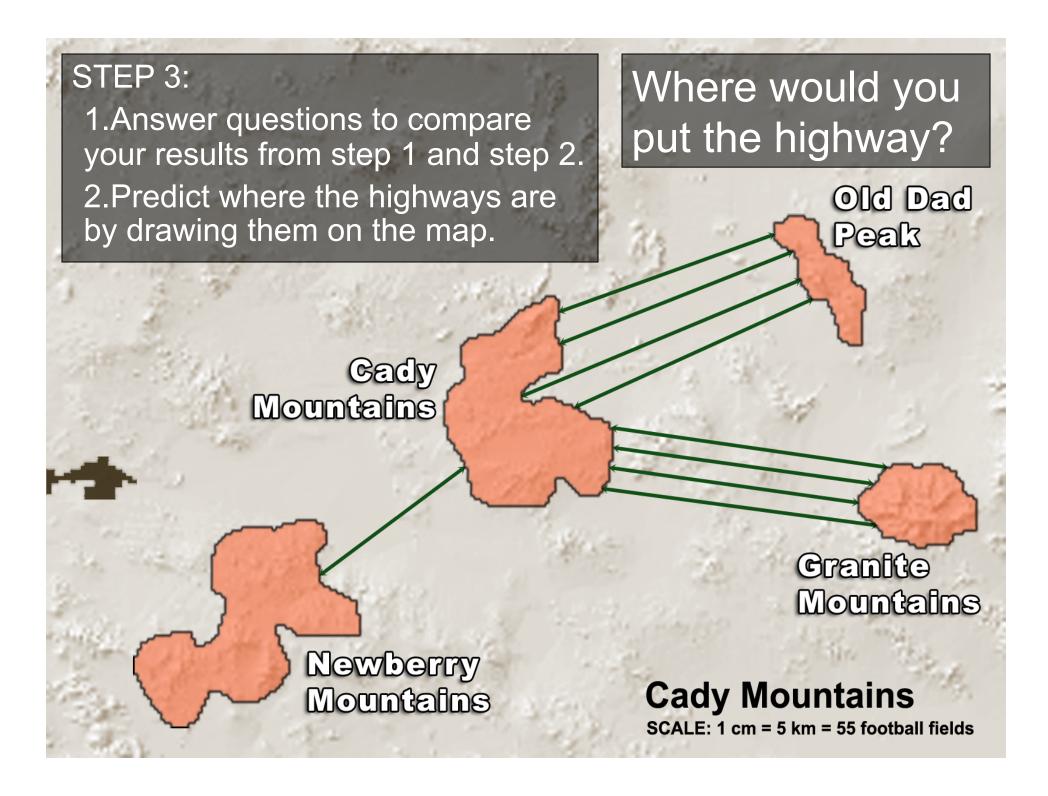


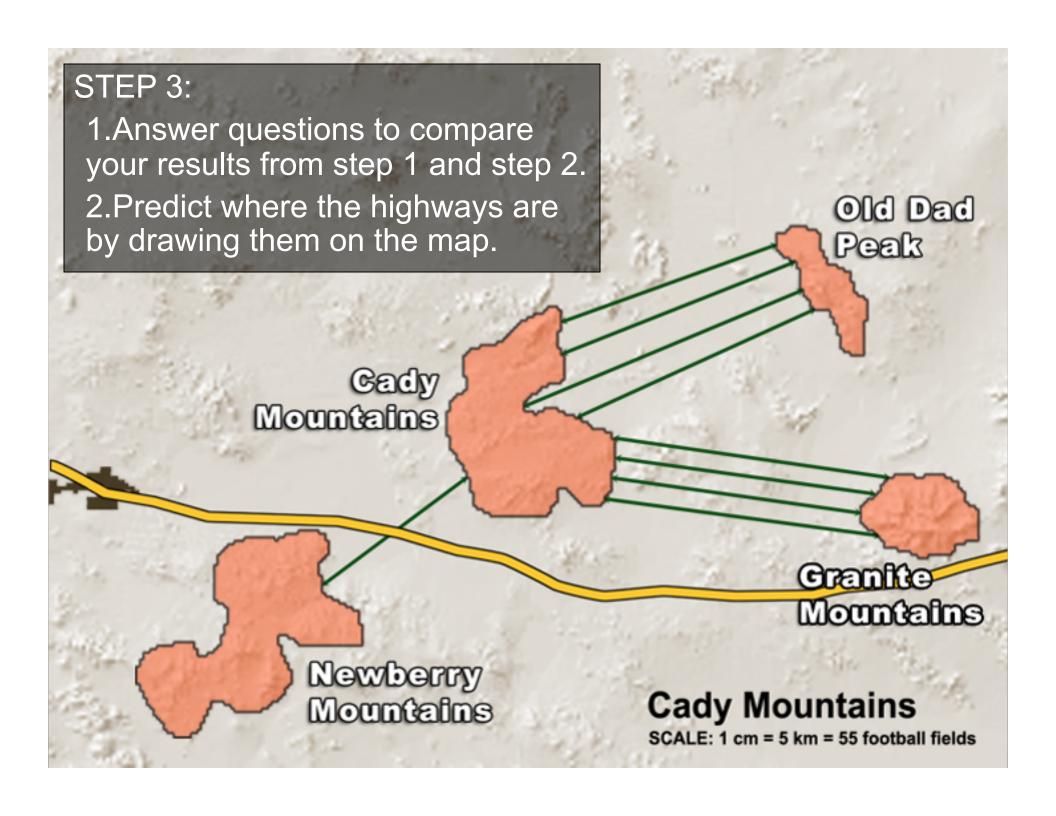
Breeding Evidence:	Cady sheep
Old Dad sheep	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Granite sheep	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Newberry sheep	\$











After completing your analysis, transfer your data onto this overview map. Draw lines that signify the genetic data and draw highways based upon those line data.



