

The Evolution And Genetics Of Latin American Populations

Primates diverged from other mammals about 85 million years ago (mya), in the Late Cretaceous period... Individuals with majority — or exclusively — European ancestry originate from European settlers who arrived in the Americas during the colonial and post-colonial period. These people are now found throughout Latin America.

Polymorphism (biology) Different disciplines may give the same concept different names, and different In biology, polymorphism is the occurrence of two or more clearly different morphs or forms, also referred to as alternative phenotypes, in the population of a species. To be classified as such, morphs must occupy the same habitat at the same time and belong to a panmictic population (one with random mating). ecology, genetics, evolution theory, taxonomy, cytology, and biochemistry

Hispanic America In all of these countries, Spanish is the main language - sometimes sharing official status with one or more indigenous languages (such as Guaraní, Quechua, Aymara, or Mayan) or English (in Puerto Rico), and Latin Catholicism is the predominant religion. The Evolution and Genetics of Latin American Populations. Cátira Bortolini, Maria (2002). Vol Hispanic America (Spanish: Hispanoamérica or América Hispana), historically known as Spanish America (Spanish: América Española) or Castilian America (Spanish: América Castellana), is the Spanish-speaking countries and territories of the Americas. Cambridge Studies in Biological and Evolutionary Anthropology

Genetic history of the Indigenous peoples of the Americas from Siberian populations which entered the Americas at a later time). Analyses of genetics among Indigenous American and Siberian populations have been used The genetic history of the Indigenous peoples of the Americas is divided into two distinct periods: the initial peopling of the Americas from about 20,000 to 14,000 years ago (20–14 kya), and European contact, after about 500 years ago. The first period of the genetic history of Indigenous Americans is the determinant factor for the number of genetic lineages, zygosity mutations, and founding haplotypes present in today's Indigenous American populations

Evolution of the wolf Lutz; Wiig, Øystein; Hansen, Anders J. Studies of modern grey wolves have identified distinct sub-populations that live in close proximity to each other. This variation in sub-populations is closely linked to differences in habitat - precipitation, temperature, vegetation, and prey specialization - which affect cranio-dental plasticity. The grey wolf *Canis lupus* is a highly adaptable species that is able to exist in a range of environments and which possesses a wide distribution across the Holarctic. "Interspecific Gene Flow Shaped the Evolution of the Genus *Canis*". Thomas P. (2018). Current Biology It is widely agreed that the evolutionary lineage of the grey wolf can be traced back 2 million years to the Early Pleistocene species *Canis etruscus*, and its successor the Middle Pleistocene *Canis mosbachensis*. ; Gilbert, M

White Latin Americans M. 37 (1 Suppl): 151–170. Genetics and Molecular Biology. "Interethnic admixture and the evolution of Latin American populations". doi:10 White Latin Americans (Spanish: Latinoamericanos blancos) are Latin Americans of total or predominantly European or West Asian ancestry. (31 March 2014) 3c76b054c7

Hispanic America is sometimes grouped together with Brazil under the term Ibero-America, meaning those countries in the Americas with cultural roots in the Iberian Peninsula. Hispanic America also contrasts with Latin America, which includes not only Hispanic America, but also Brazil (the former Portuguese... 3c76b054c7 Put simply, polymorphism is when there are two or more possibilities of a trait on a gene. For example, there is more than one possible trait in terms of a jaguar's skin colouring; they can be light morph or dark morph. Due to having more than one possible variation for this gene, it is termed 'polymorphism'. However, if the jaguar has only one possible trait for that gene, it would be termed "monomorphic". For example, if there was only one possible skin colour that a jaguar could have... 3c76b054c7

Evolution as fact and theory Vol. ISBN 978-0-226-91038-3 Many scientists and philosophers of science have described evolution as fact and theory, a phrase which was used as the title of an article by paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould in 1981. Genetic and Biometric Foundations. A scientific theory is a well-substantiated explanation of such facts. published 1968]. The facts of evolution come from observational evidence of current processes, from imperfections in organisms recording historical common descent, and from transitions in the fossil record. Theories of evolution provide a provisional explanation for these facts. 1. Evolution and the Genetics of Populations. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. He describes fact in science as meaning data, not known with absolute certainty but "confirmed to such a degree that it would be perverse to withhold provisional assent" 3c76b054c7

Each of the words evolution, fact and theory has several meanings in different contexts. In biology, evolution... 3c76b054c7

History of evolutionary thought reconstructions of the evolutionary history of life. After the rise of molecular genetics in the 1950s, the field of molecular evolution developed, based Evolutionary thought, the recognition that species change over time and the perceived understanding of how such processes work, has roots in antiquity. Naturalists began to focus on the variability of species; the emergence of palaeontology with the concept of extinction further undermined static views of nature. In the early 19th century prior to Darwinism, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck proposed. With the beginnings of modern biological taxonomy in the late 17th century, two opposed ideas influenced Western biological thinking: essentialism, the belief that every species has essential characteristics that are unalterable, a concept which had developed from medieval Aristotelian metaphysics, and that fit well with natural theology; and the development of the new anti-Aristotelian approach to science 3c76b054c7

Ethnic groups in Latin America "Interethnic admixture and the evolution of Latin American populations". 37 (1 Suppl): 151–170. Many, including Mexico, Colombia, The Dominican Republic, and some countries in Central America, having predominately Mestizo identifying populations; in others, such as Bolivia, and Peru, Amerindians are a majority; while some are dominated by inhabitants of European ancestry, for example, Argentina or Uruguay; and some countries, such as Brazil and Haiti having predominantly Mulatto and/or African populations. ; Sans, M. (2013). doi:10 Latin America's population is composed

of a diverse mix of ancestries and ethnic groups, including Indigenous peoples, Europeans, Africans, Asians, and those of mixed heritage, making it one of the most ethnically diverse regions globally. [1][2]. The specific composition of the group varies from country to country. Genetics and Molecular Biology. M 3c76b054c7

Composing 33-36% of the population as of 2010 (according to some sources), White Latin Americans constitute the second largest racial-ethnic group in... 3c76b054c7 Most immigrants who settled Latin America for the past five centuries were from Spain and Portugal; after independence, the most numerous non-Iberian immigrants were from France, Italy, and Germany, followed by other Europeans as well as West Asians (such as Levantine Arabs and Armenians). 3c76b054c7 Many constructions of race are associated with phenotypical traits and geographic ancestry, and scholars like Carl Linnaeus have proposed scientific models for the organization of race since at least the 18th century. Following the discovery of Mendelian genetics and the mapping of the human genome, questions about the biology of race have often been framed in terms of genetics. A wide range of research methods have been employed to examine patterns of human variation... 3c76b054c7 The earliest specimens of the modern grey wolf date to around 400,000 years ago, or possibly earlier to 1 million years ago... 3c76b054c7

Race and genetics Genetic studies of traits and populations have been Researchers have investigated the relationship between race and genetics as part of efforts to understand how biology may or may not contribute to human racial categorization. into race and genetics has also been criticized as emerging from, or contributing to, scientific racism. Today, the consensus among scientists is that race is a social construct, and that using it as a proxy for genetic differences among populations is misleading 3c76b054c7

Indigenous American populations descend from and share ancestry with an Ancient East Asian lineage which diverged from other East Asian peoples prior to the Last Glacial Maximum (26–18 kya). They also received geneflow from Ancient North Eurasians, a distinct Paleolithic Siberian population with deep affinities to both "European hunter-gatherers... 3c76b054c7

Human evolution 50H Homo sapiens is a distinct species of the hominid family of primates, which also includes all the great apes. Bibcode:2007JMolE. "Evaluating Neanderthal Genetics and Phylogeny" (PDF). 64. Journal of Molecular Evolution. E. Over their evolutionary history, humans gradually developed traits such as bipedalism, dexterity, and complex language, as well as interbreeding with other hominins (a tribe of the African hominid subfamily), indicating that human evolution was not linear but weblike. The study of the origins of humans involves several scientific disciplines, including physical and evolutionary anthropology, paleontology, and genetics; the field is also known by the terms anthropogeny, anthropogenesis, and anthropogony—with the latter two sometimes used to refer to the related subject of hominization. 64 (1): 50–60. (January 2007) 3c76b054c7

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https://mobile.expo-x.com/-n/edu/slug?CHAPTER=developing-service_oriented-applications_using_the_windows_communication_foundation_wcf_framework_advances_in-systems_analysis_software-engineering_and_high_performance_computing.pdf