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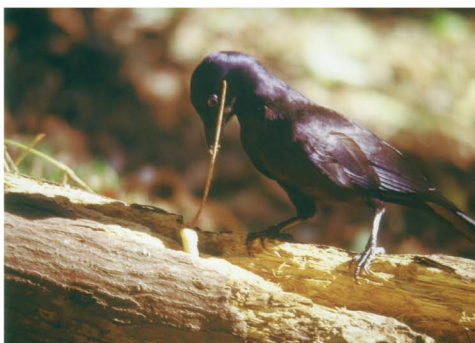
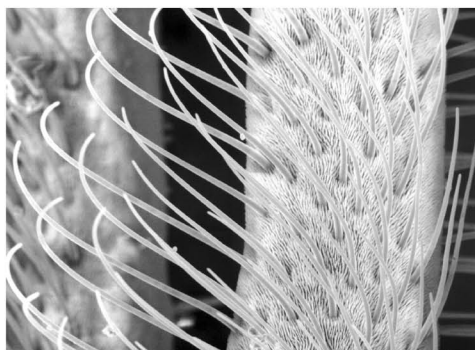


FIGURE A&S.1. Diversity of adaptation. (*Top row*) Life in extreme environments. Organisms can live in the very cold environment of Antarctic dry valleys (*left*) or in hydrothermal vents deep within the sea (tube worm community; *right*). (*Middle row*) Diversity of morphological adaptation. The fine 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*) fashions 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.