



FIGURE 19.7. Examples of the relation between fitness and a quantitative trait (fitness landscapes). (A) Bumpus' data on survival of female house sparrows after a New England storm in 1898. The crosses at the top show the relative sizes of the survivors and those at the bottom show the relative sizes of the nonsurvivors. Stabilizing selection acts against extreme sizes. (B) Reproductive success in female song sparrows in British Columbia as a function of tarsus length. Here, directional selection acts to increase tarsus length. (C) Survival of male human infants as a function of birth weight. Small babies survive poorly, and unusually large babies survive slightly less well.

19.7, modified from Schluter D., *Evolution* **42**: 849–861, © 1988 Society for the Study of Evolution