

Last time

- What are the sources for human variation?
- How do humans vary across geography?
- What is a cline?

Last Time

- What forces have been responsible for shaping modern human variation?
- What have humans adapted to?
- How has culture impacted adaptation and vice versa?
- What are the different ways of adapting to an environmental stressor?

Adaptation

- What is adaptation?
 - What is genetic adaptation?
 - What is acclimatization?
- How do these shape human variation?

Studying Human Variation - a Biocultural approach

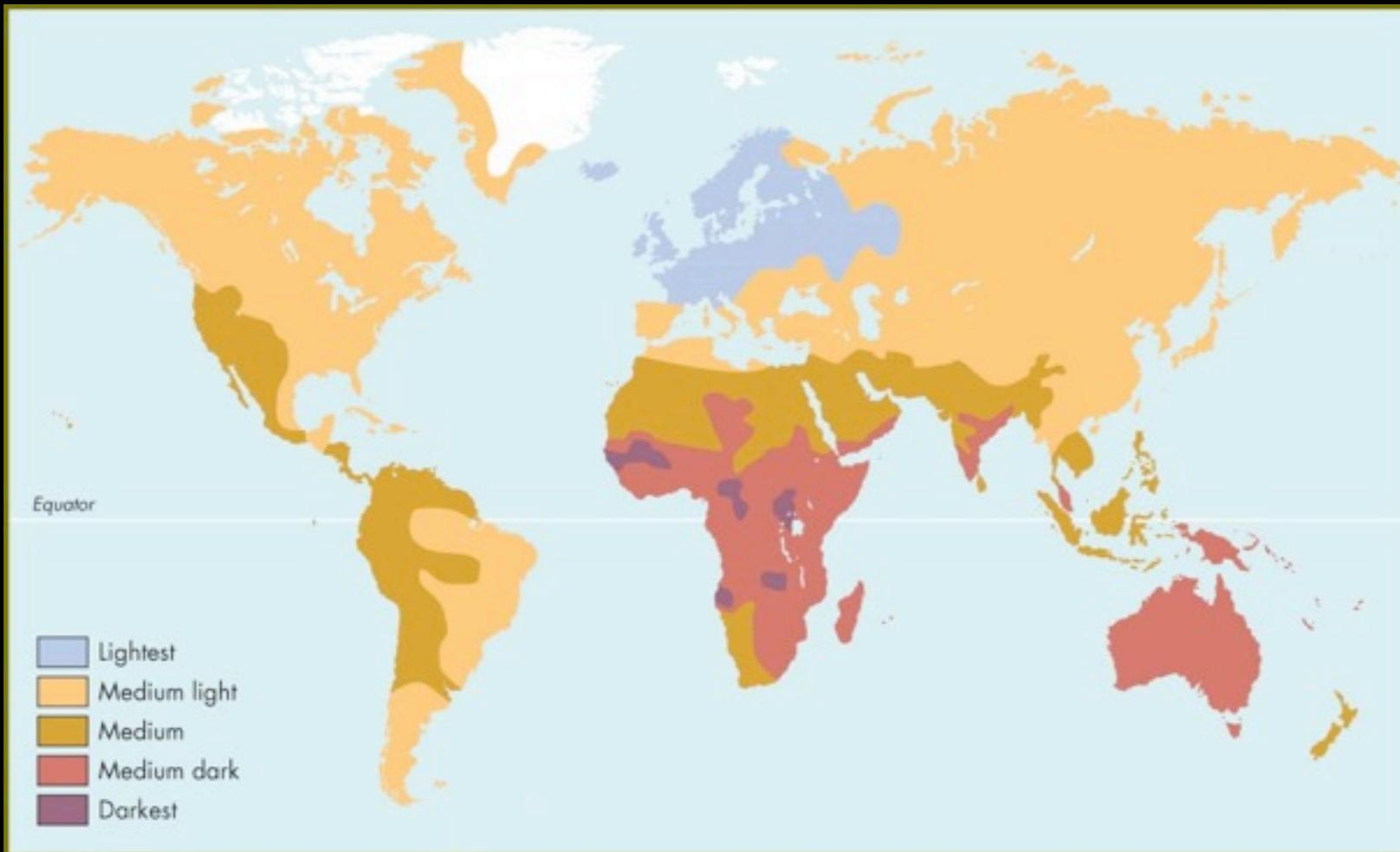
Biology is intertwined with human cultural behavior
and both shape human diversity

We have evolved through the 4 forces of evolution
intertwined with cultural behavior

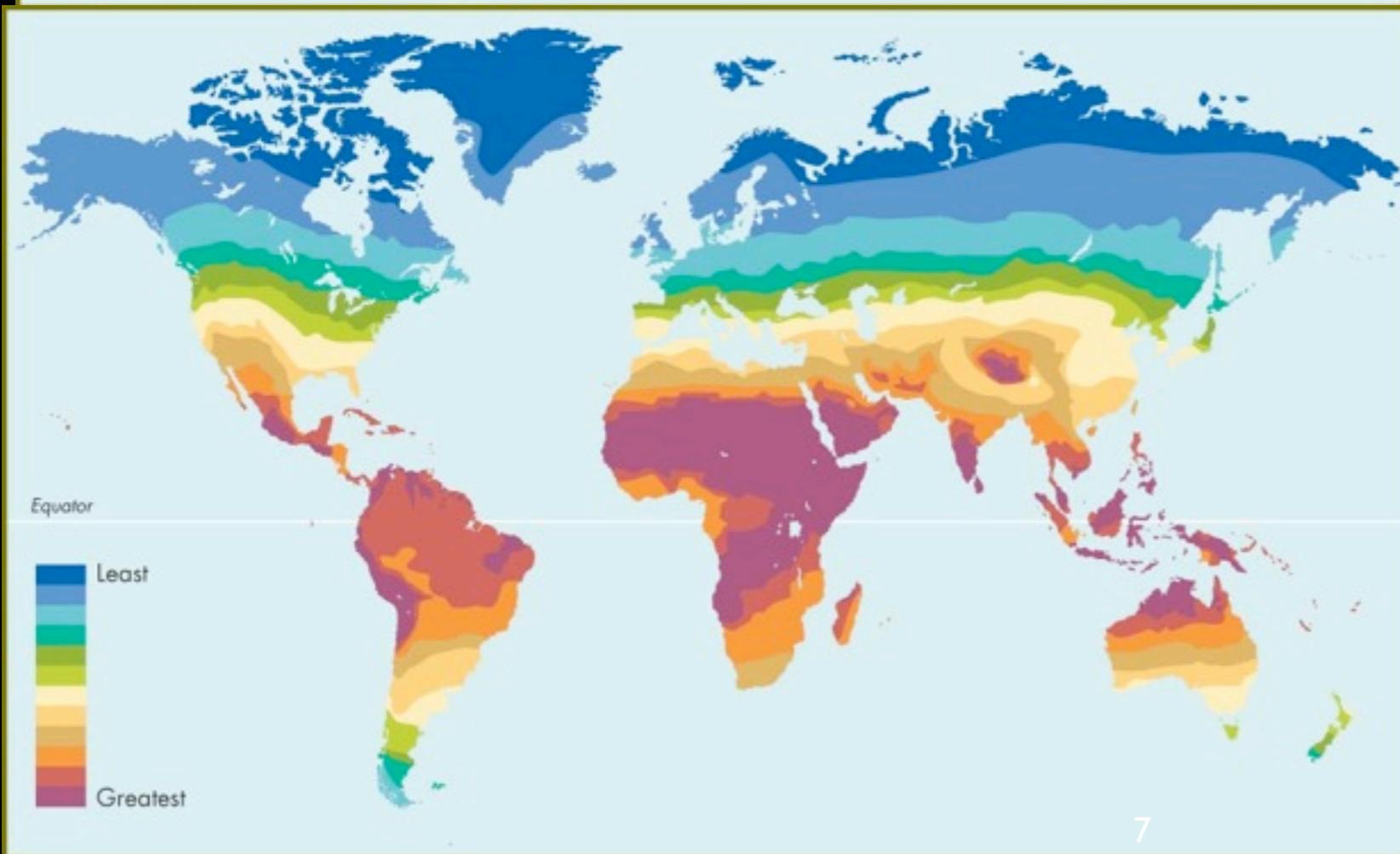
Can you give an example of how culture has created a
selective force in human evolution?

What do humans need to
adapt to?

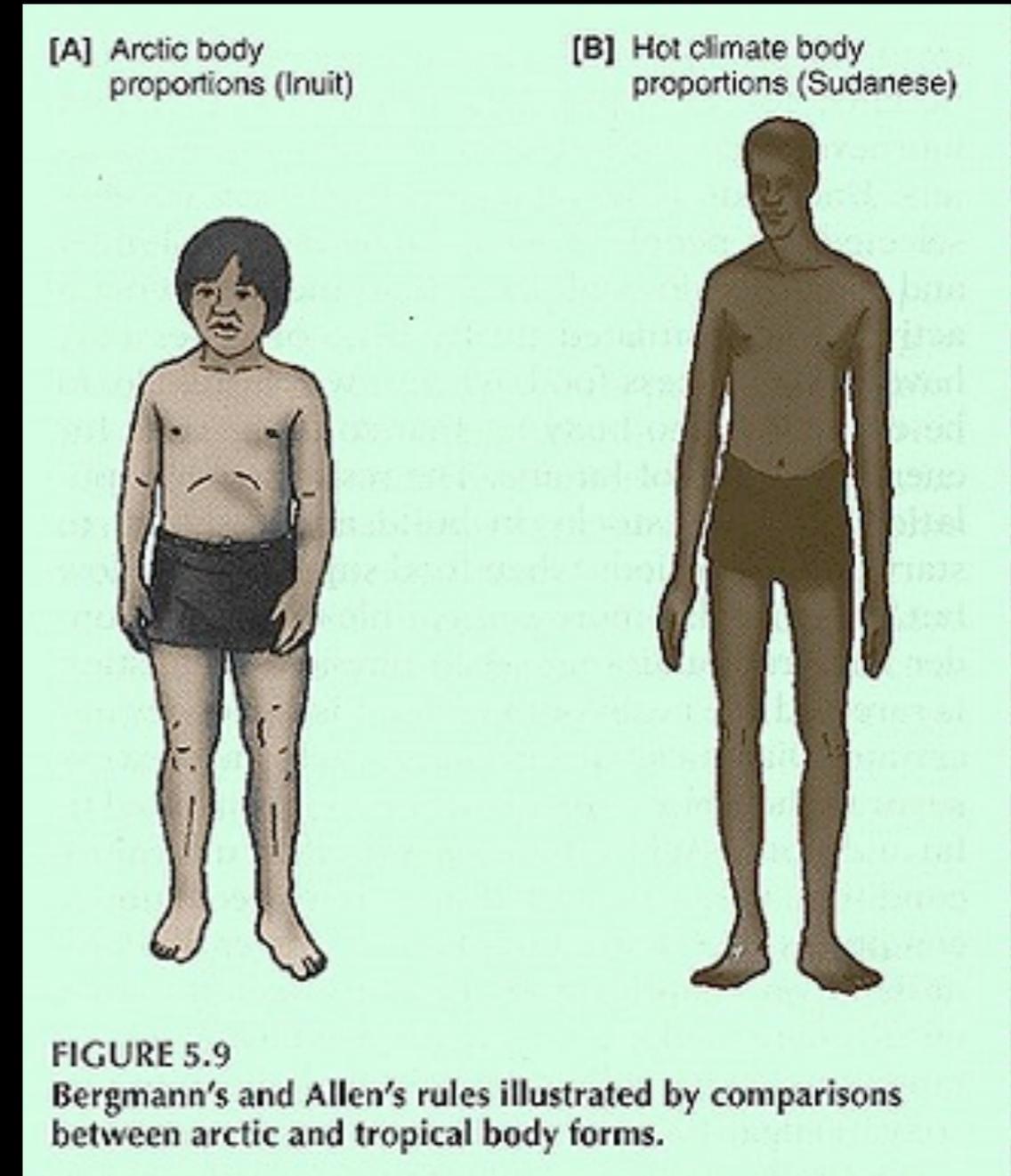
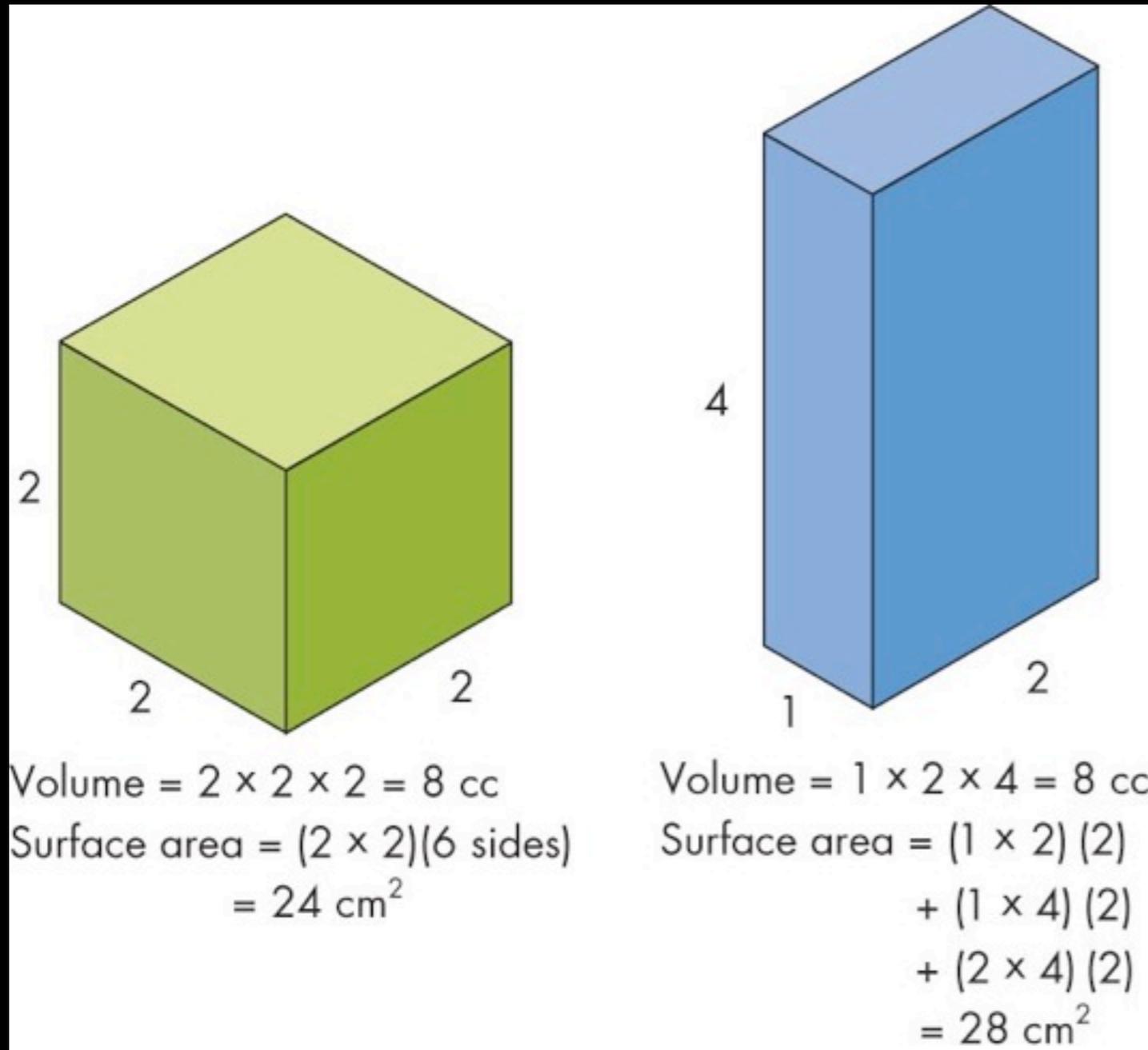
- Solar Radiation
 - too much or too little
- Heat and Cold
 - Bergmann and Allen rules
- Altitude / Humidity
- Disease
 - sickle cell anemia
- Diet
 - Lactose tolerance
- What else?

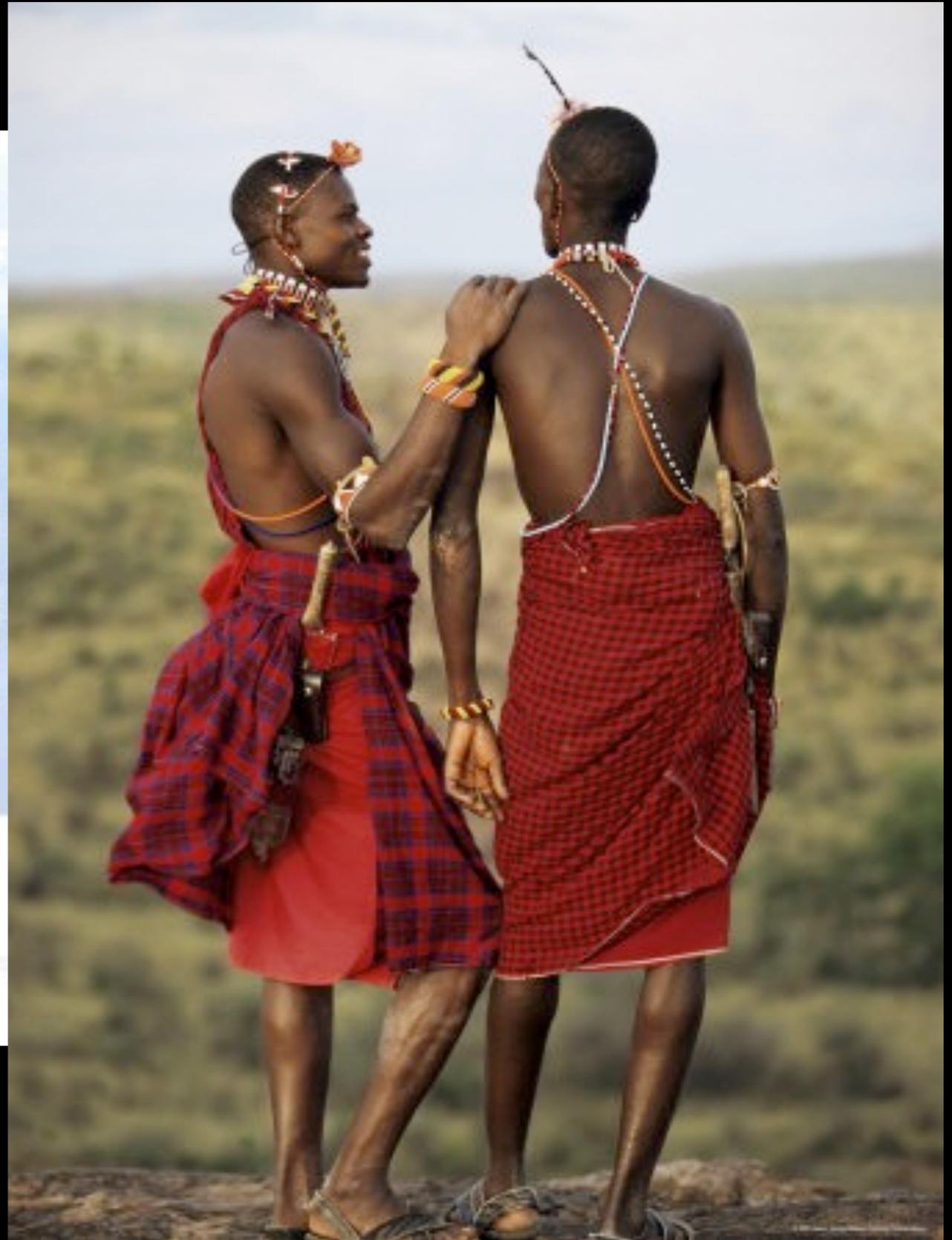


Skin color and solar radiation



Heat and Cold





Altitude



Andes

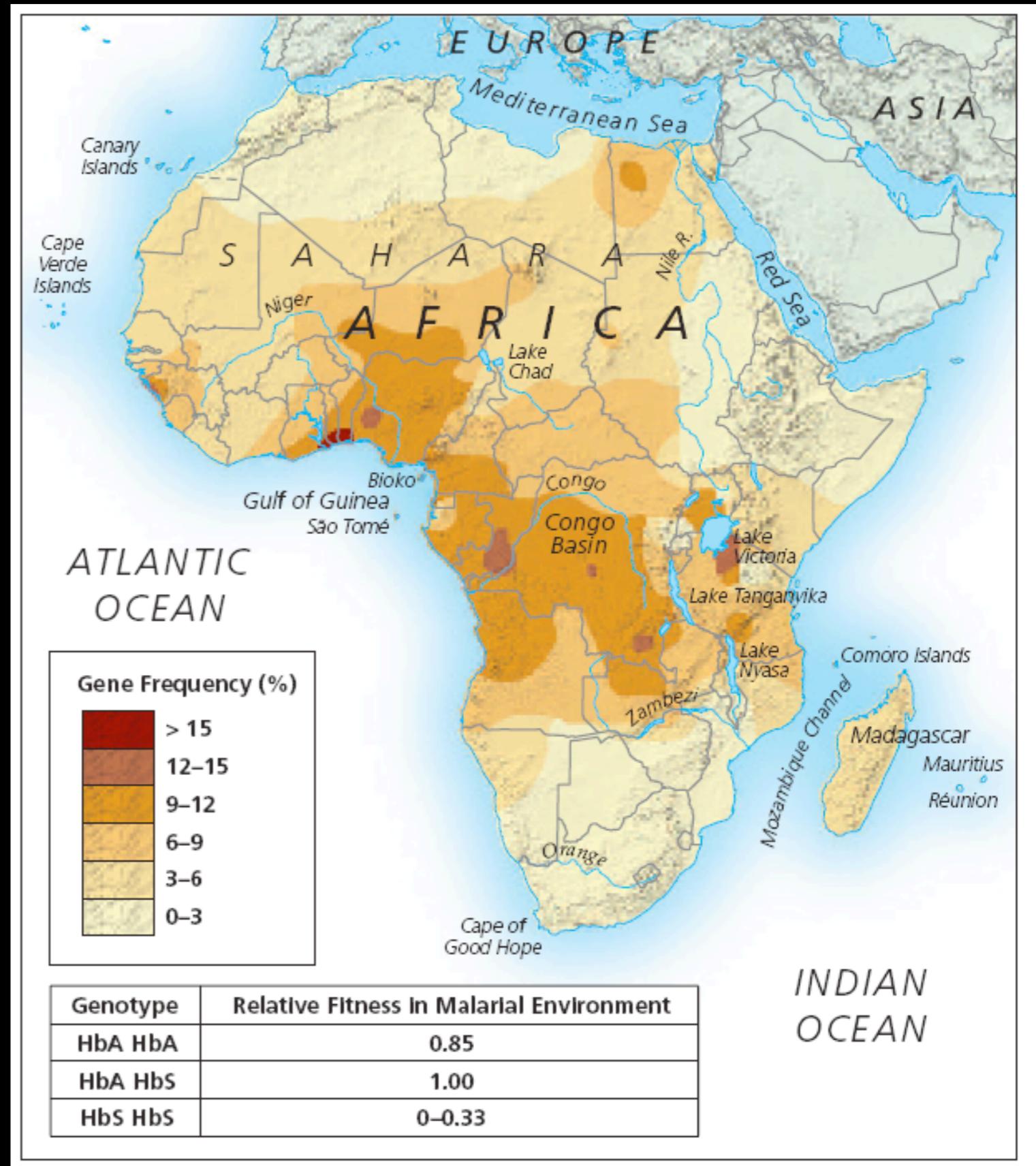


Himalayas

Disease: Malaria + Sickle cell

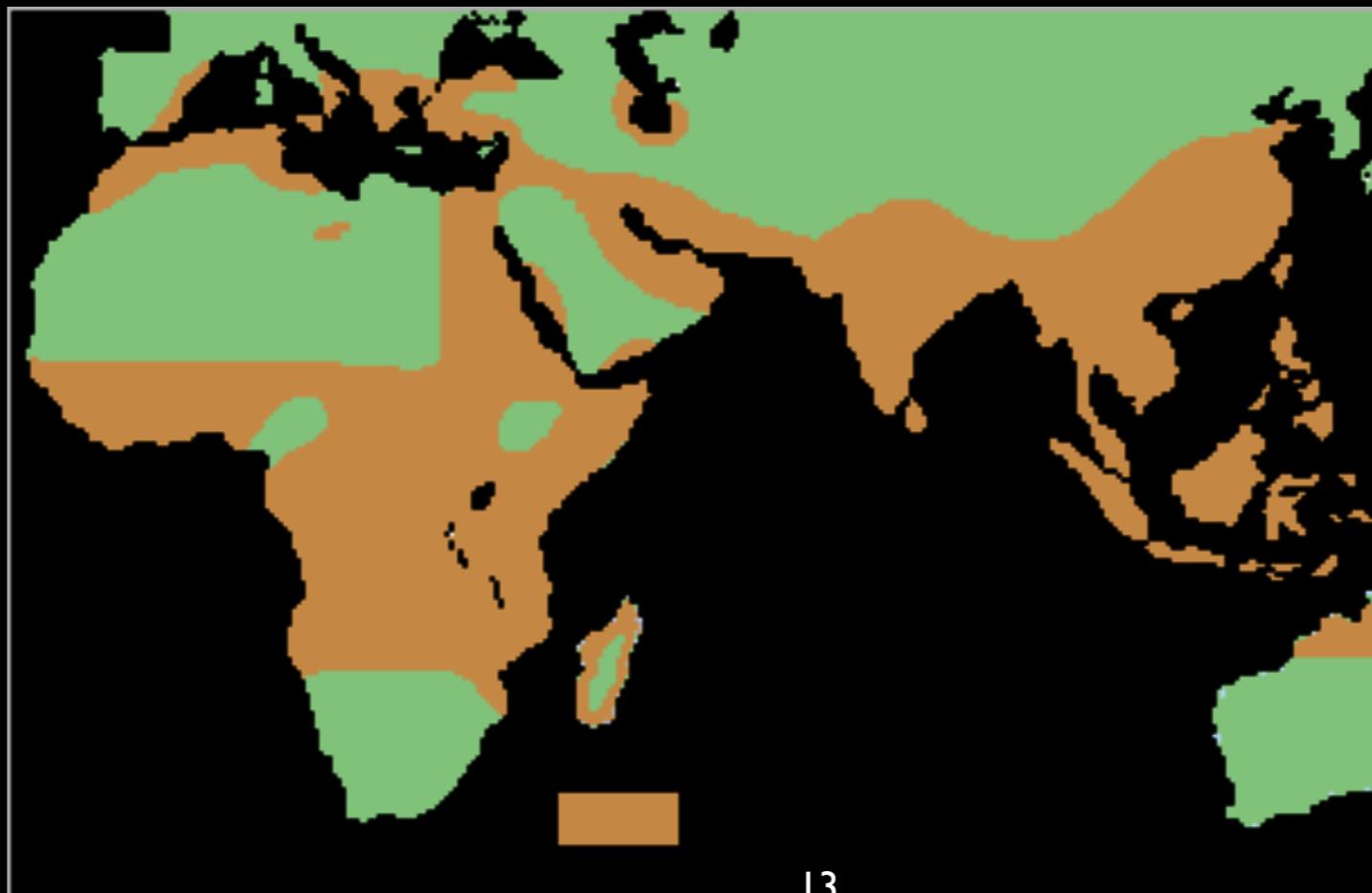
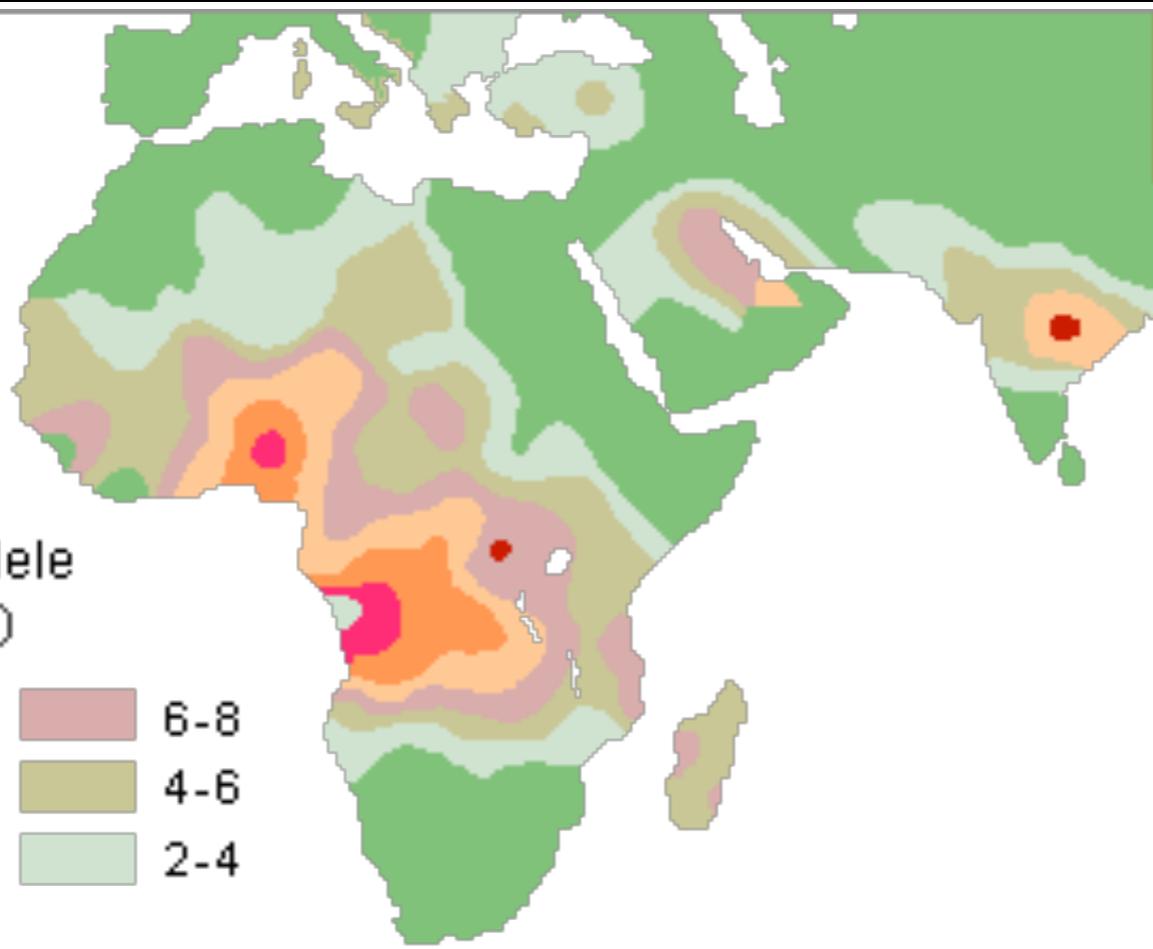
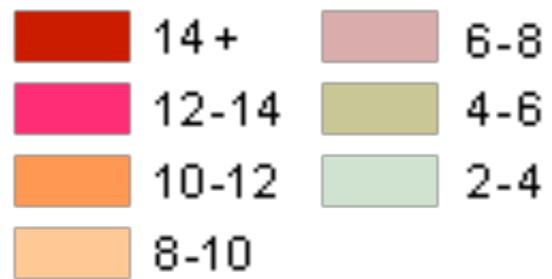


Clinal map of Sickle Cell



Sickle Cell and Malaria

percent of population that has the sickle-cell allele (Hemoglobin S)



	Relative fitness
HbA HbA	0.85
HbA HbS	1.00
HbS HbS	0-0.33

What have humans adapted to?

- Can you name at least one environmental stressor, how it can impact fitness, and how humans adapt, culturally, behaviorally, physiologically, and genetically to that challenge?

What does all this variation add up to?



What is Race?

- Biological?
- Cultural?

Linnaeus



Homo sapiens afer
Homo sapiens americanus
Homo sapiens asiaticus
Homo sapiens europaeus
Homo sapiens ferus

Blumenbach



Even while saying all this was arbitrary...

“There is but one species of man....

...All these differences, run so insensibly, by so many shades and transitions one into the other, that it is impossible to separate them by any but very arbitrary limits”

Ten Facts about Human Variation

Jonathan Marks

<http://personal.uncc.edu/jmarks/pubs/tenfacts.pdf>

FAHV 6:

There is much more variation
within groups as between
groups (polytypy)

FAHV 9:

Humans have little genetic
variation

Biological?

- Measure biological difference between populations?
How different are human populations?
- F_{st} = statistical measure of the fraction of variation found between human samples
- $F_{st} 0$ means no difference, $F_{st} 1$ and the two populations are completely different at the locus or loci

Fst

- Biological subspecies require Fst of at least 0.25
- Looking at multiple human loci, Fst ranges from 0.03 - 0.17

Between 83-97% of our genetic variation is found within populations, and only between 3-17% between populations

Yanomamo v. Lapplander



FAHV I:

Human Groups Distinguish
Themselves Principally
Culturally

Cultural?

Races are social categories whose members *are believed* to share a common “biology”

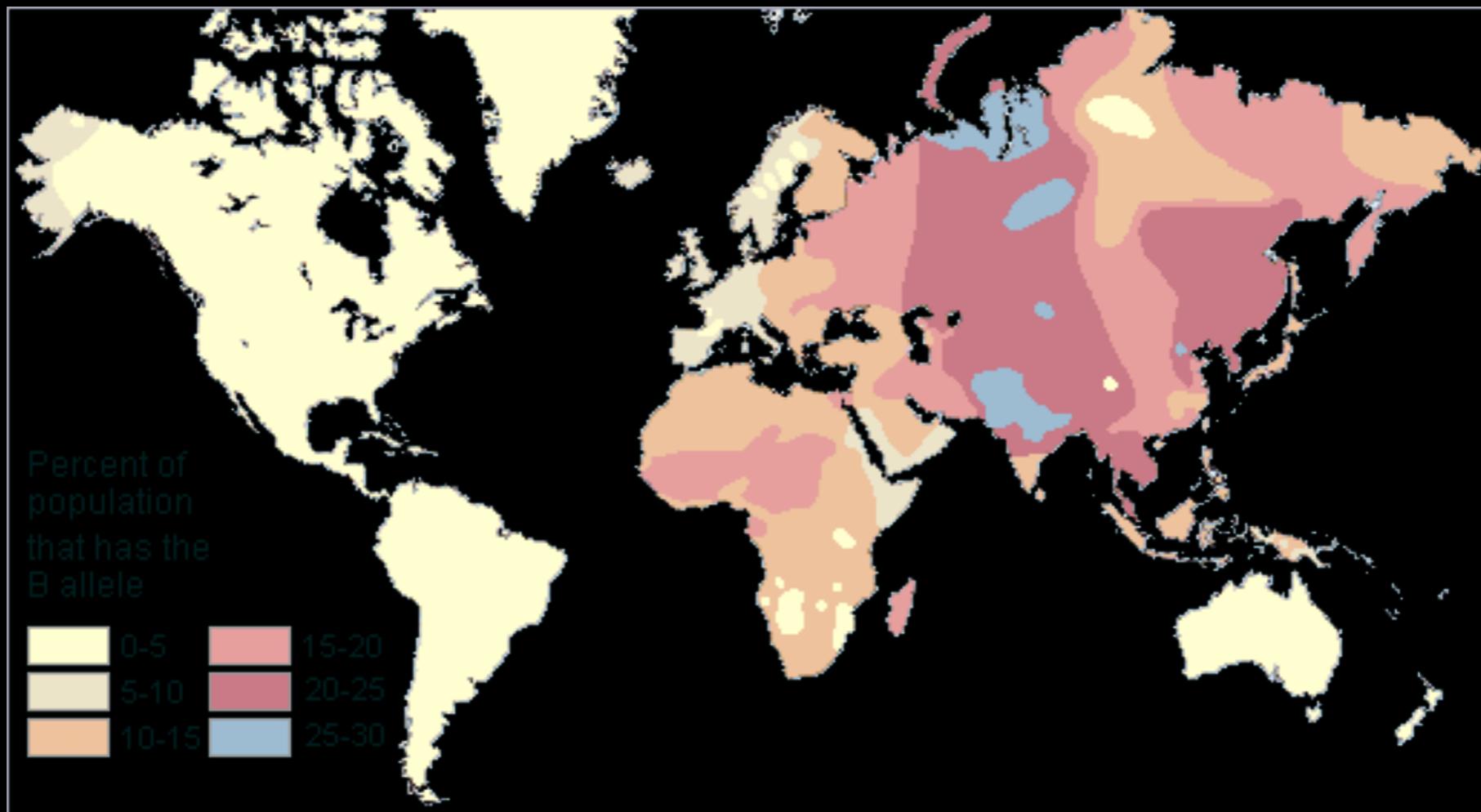
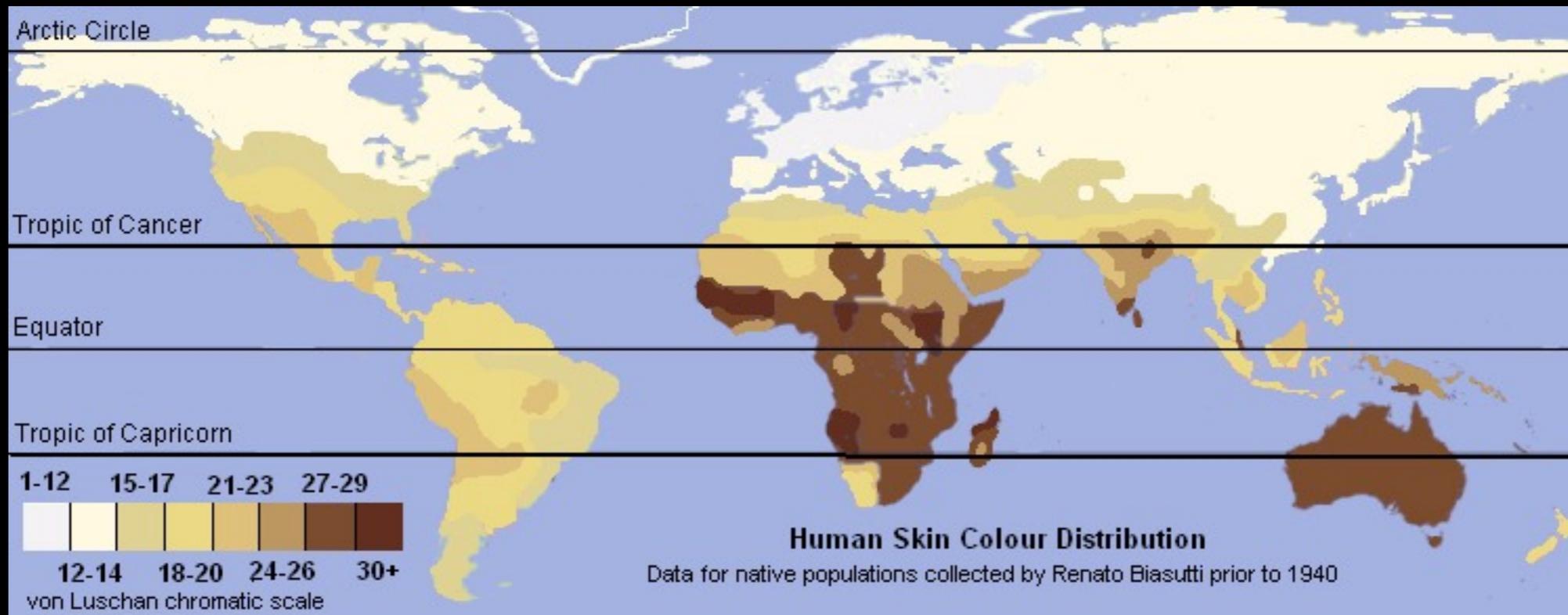
Members are believed to share features or character traits due to a unique common ancestry

FAHV 2:

Human Biological Variation
is continuous, not discrete.

FAHV 7:

People are similar to those
nearby and different from
those far away



FAHV 4:

Populations are biologically
real, not races

FAHV 5:

Populations also have a
constructed component

FAHV 3:

Clustering populations is
arbitrary

FAHV 8:

Racial classification is
historical and political, and
does not reflect natural
biological patterns

FAHV 10:

Racial issues are social-
political-economic, not
biological

British Census Form

- White
 - British, Irish, other
- Mixed
 - White and Black Caribbean
 - White and Black African
 - White and Asian
 - Other Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
 - Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi
 - Other
- Black or Black British
 - Caribbean, African, other
- Chinese or other

