

4. Existing isolated brook trout populations in Newfoundland, Canada, were once part of a larger population that was fragmented at the end of the most recent glaciation period about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Researchers investigated 14 naturally separated stream populations of brook trout. They found that the populations are all genetically distinct and show differences in morphology.
- (a) **Describe** the prezygotic barrier that results in these genetically distinct populations.
 - (b) Brook trout with longer fins are able to swim faster than brook trout with shorter fins. In one of the Newfoundland streams, the main prey of the brook trout evolved to move faster. For brook trout living in this stream, **explain** the difference in fitness between longer-finned individuals and shorter-finned individuals.
 - (c) If two morphologically and behaviorally distinct populations of brook trout remain isolated for many generations, **predict** the likely impact on both populations.
 - (d) Researchers claim that there are more genetic differences between any two current brook trout populations than there are between any single current population and the ancestral brook trout population from which all the trout are descended. Provide reasoning to **justify** their claim.
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