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| There is an environmental change. Tree bark gets lighter because of less pollution.  The starting population of moths includes moths with many colors, but mostly dark. They live on dark tree trunks.  1 | 2 | | Now moths with lighter colors have an advantage. Birds see the darker moths that stand out on the light trees and eat them. More of the light colored moths survive.  3 |
| Surviving moths mate, lay eggs, and reproduce.  Moths with lighter wings tend to have offspring with lighter wings. More moths with lighter wings survive. In the next generation, there are more offspring with lighter wings.  4 | | This continues for many generations. After many generations, the moths are lighter in color. There is still some variation, but on average the moths are light colored.  5 | |

