Natural Selection
The first step is **overreproduction**. More offspring are born than can
survive. This causes a struggle for existence (due to limited food, water, mates, habitat, etc.).
Likely, the smallest, weakest, diseased will not make it.

The second step is **genetic variation**. Each organism in a
population is genetically different from each other. This means that each organisms has slightly
different traits than every other one.

The third step is **favorable traits**. Traits are physical characteristics that organisms are born
with. Organisms with traits that are better suited to their environment have a better chance
to survive and reproduce, passing on genetic information. Those without the favorable
traits likely will die out before reproducing or not find a mate.

The fourth step is **successful reproduction** and over time, the population
contains more individuals with the favorable traits. Eventually, after many generation, favorable
traits will become part of the whole population.