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by B J

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Discussion

The origin of the Galapagos finches cannot be discussed without mentioning Charles Darwin, the father of evolution. While on a voyage across South America, Charles Darwin came across the finches, studied them, and that helped solidify his resolve in natural selection (Lamichhaney et al., 2016). These birds had different beak structures due to adaptation. According to Darwin, the finches changed over time to adapt to the environment in the Galapagos. Darwin learned that the different finches species had different beaks that varied based on their feeding styles. However, despite this difference, the finches had other characteristics alike, for instance, their reproductive attributes (Lamichhaney et al., 2016). Darwin concluded that these species came from the same ancestor and their differentiation only happened due to external revolutionary elements like geographical isolation, differences in ecological settings, and competition. The difference in beaks is a classic example of biological adaptation due to such evolutionary factors. In addition to that, evolution took place and the finches' beaks changed to suit different diet preferences—some preferred eating seeds, others fruits and insects from cacti or picked from the ground.

When Darwin published the Origin of Species, microbiology was not a prominent study field (Lenski, 2017). Nonetheless, presently the field of medicine shows Darwin's principles of adaptation and evolution at work. For instance, I recognize that the overuse of antibiotics leads to drug resistance, where bacteria adapt and grow resistant to the drugs we use. At the same time, microbes manage to thrive and spread quickly among the masses, causing disease and untold suffering. Nonetheless, using Darwin's doctrines, new treatment programs like the cycling of antibiotics are being invented to limit the chances of drug resistance from arising. In this regard,

though Darwin is not prominent in microbiology, his work is intricately interweaved into the fabric of microbiology.

References

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