

There's investigator
needs to take a dna



There's a lot of information that is not provided that might be useful for deciding on conservation efforts. For example, DNA fingerprinting does not tell the information about the bear's health, its characteristics such as its height, and size, as well as its age.

Also, DNA fingerprinting does not provide information regarding if a bear has genetic diseases, or has the ability to make future offsprings. There are many possible outcomes for why the population in the area contained more male bears than female bears. One reason is that there may be a higher percentage of male bears using rub trees than the percentage of female bears. Another reason may be that female bear's release pheromones in the area that attract male bears to use rubbing trees. Pheromones mimic the smell of foods that bears like, the presence of a female bear, or the smell of urine of other animals.

Finally, there could be a bigger male bear population than female bear population. There are many problems DNA fingerprinting of bear hair can solve. One problem it can solve is what pairs of bears are producing new offsprings. Also, DNA fingerprinting can give information about the breeding patterns of a certain bear population.

Third, it can tell where a certain area that a bear population is living, and if it is migrating. Finally, it can indicate certain genetic diseases from certain skin patterns on the bear. The investigator needs to take a DNA sample from the crime scene or from the evidence provided and make a DNA fingerprint. Then the investigator needs to compare the DNA fingerprint from the crime

scene, with all three suspects DNA fingerprint. The suspect that matches the DNA fingerprint is the one that is guilty, of the crime.

DNA fingerprinting could show where the bears are having breeding patterns, which can show that the bears on different sides of the highway are not similar. It can also show that the populations of the bears on different sides of the highways are not breeding, which would further prove that the highways have stopped bears from moving from one side of the highway to another. Finally, if the DNA fingerprint from both bears on different sides is different, then that would mean that grizzly bears stopped moving from one side to another. If the DNA fingerprinting of both populations on west and east side of the Rocky Mountains are nearly identical and similar, then we can say that the monarch butterflies do not interbreed.

However, if the DNA fingerprinting of both monarch butterfly populations are greatly different, that would support the claim that the two populations breed separately. Unlike radiotelemetry, DNA fingerprinting cannot be done on a large scale, and can only be done on a few number of animals in a population. The one advantage of DNA fingerprinting is that it would not be disruptive to the population that it is testing. Though, another disadvantage would be that it can not tell the health of the bear, its size, weight, and reproductive abilities. On the other hand, radiotelemetry can provide the information that genetic fingerprinting can not, such as the bear's health, size, and weight.

But, radiotelemetry is very unwelcoming to the population that is being tested.