

What is dna forensic

[Science](#), [Genetics](#)



DNA forensics is a scientific analysis of evidence for crime scene investigations and other legal proceedings. To a DNA profile, scientists compare sequence in the genome that varies from person to person. Like a gene, an encoding genetic sequence is more likely to match between relatives than between unrelated individuals (Simon, Dickey, & Race). For example, in the case of a shooting in a Wild Buffalo Wings parking lot in Bear Delaware, police use forensic to link the two Burns and Evans in the case of a 23 year-old they shot.

Burns and Evans met up with the 23 year-old to buy heroin from him. The drug dealer enters the car and was shot by Burns. Victim ran into a store and drove to Christiana Hospital in critical condition. Police went to Burns and Evans home where they searched the vehicle and found blood stains that Burns tried to clean up with bleach. Blood stains were visible at crime scene and matched victim that was shot. Another DNA application is a paternity test, my friend had a baby and the father denied the child. Therefore, the court made the father take a paternity test by swabbing the side of his out.

The test came back that he was the father and now he has to pay child support. Lastly, a man in Philadelphia raped a doctor. Surveillance cameras were able to get a picture of the person. Somebody called in with a tip and they went to the person's job. They took blood and hair samples and determined he did indeed rape the doctor. Population evolution and microbial life is inherited traits through successive generations over time. Some examples would be a butterfly that was very colorful. Prior to this type of style, the butterfly used to be a dull color and it was most prevalent.

The dull butterfly would hide in flowers to avoid being attacked or eaten. But the pollution generated stained the dull color flowers to a bright color.

Eventually the dull color butterfly was attacked because it could no longer hide by the flowers, which made it less prevalent and made the bright color butterfly more predominant. This example shows how the population had evolved to a higher adaptive condition. Another example would be mutation, a lizard pattern duplicated over time to other lizards from the same family would be considered gene duplication.

Lastly, someone can pass DNA traits to one family member after another over time. For example, my mother had me and she passed me her traits/DNA.

When I had my kids she passed down some of the traits from my mother and the cycle will continue when they have their kids. Biology and diversity refers to all of earth species. There are millions of species living on earth according to scientists. It is important that earth species continue to thrive and evolve because earth would be in danger if we lose biodiversity. The world ecosystem would collapse, food that humans need to fight off certain diseases and crops and plants would not exist.

This would be the case because a population with decreased genetic diversity has less ability to evolve in response to environmental change.

Also, the enormous genetic diversity of all the organisms on Earth has great potential benefit for people, too. Many researchers and biotechnology leaders are enthusiastic about the potential that genetic "prospecting" may also hold the key to the spread of a deadly new strain of wheat stem rust, a

fungal pathogen that has devastated harvests in eastern Africa and central Asia.

At least 75% of the wheat varieties planted worldwide is susceptible to this pathogen, but researchers hope to find a resistance gene in the wild relatives of wheat (Simon, Dickey, & Race). Plants have four stages of evolution. The first stage is bryophytes they lack true roots and leaves. Bryophytes also lack lignin, the wall-hardening material that enables other plants to stand tall. Without lignified cell walls, bryophytes have weak upright support. The most familiar bryophytes are mosses (Simon, Dickey, & Race). The second one is ferns seedless plants.

Next is gymnosperm, pine trees also known as cone-bearing trees. Lastly, angiosperms bear seeds. Animals have eight life cycles such as meiosis, fertilization, mitosis, blastula, early gastrula, later gastrula, larva and metamorphosis. Population increases, over a specific period of time, in the number of individuals living in a country or region. Population can change throughout the years due to deaths, births and dispersal of individual from separate populations. When resources are functioning properly, the population will increase dramatically.

For example, births, death, and environmental natural factors that can affect population growth. Another example of population growth is population loss due to endangerment or extinction. What is biomass and ecosystem? According to Campbell Essential Biology biomass is a major terrestrial or aquatic life zone, characterized by vegetation type in terrestrial biomass and the physical environment in aquatic biomass and ecosystem is

all the organism in a given area, along with the nonliving (biotic) factors with which they interact; a biological community and its physical environment (Simon, Dickey, & Race).

The difference between the two is that ecosystem is a community and physical environment where as biomass major terrestrial or aquatic life zone. For example, the ecosystem of northern New York and California have similar plants and animal life, temperature, and amount of sunlight. They combine to make up the tollgate bimbo. Microbial life is short for microbe and it describes many organisms.