

PERCHE' DONNA

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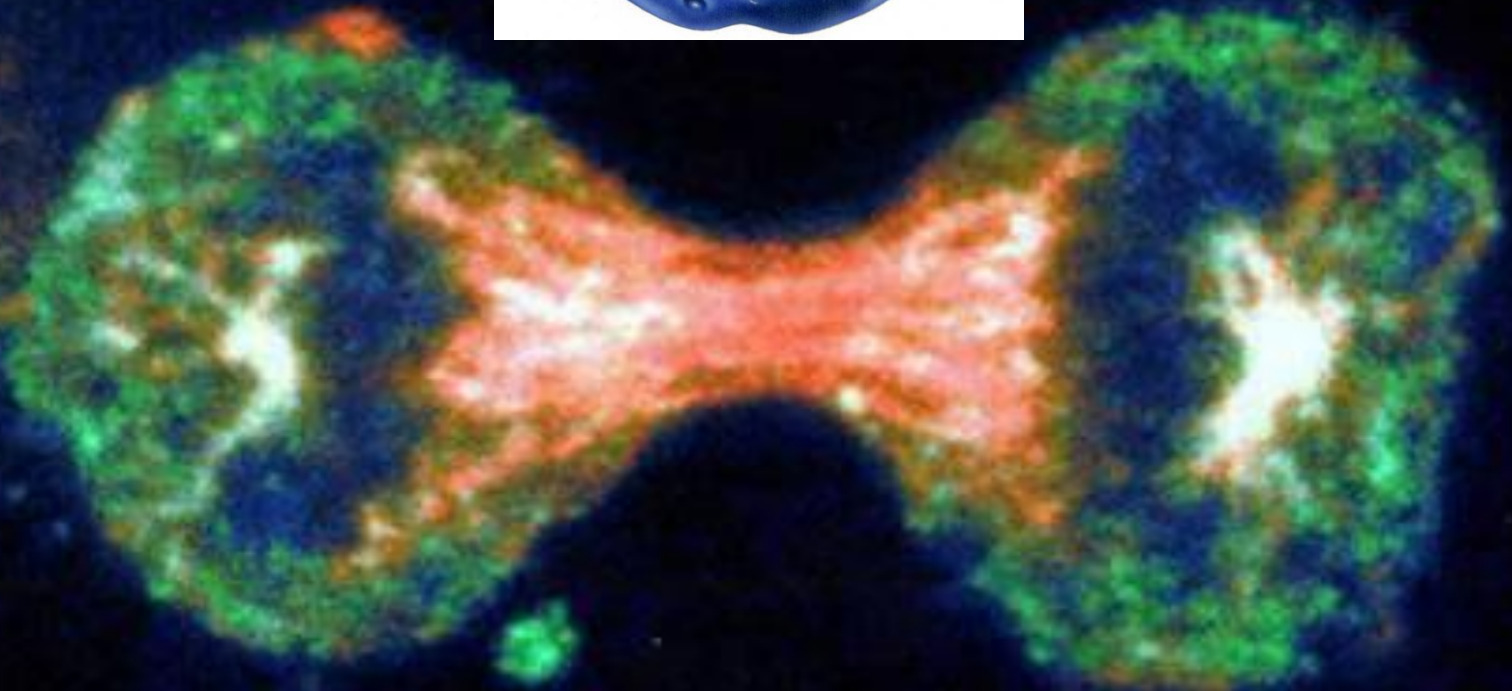
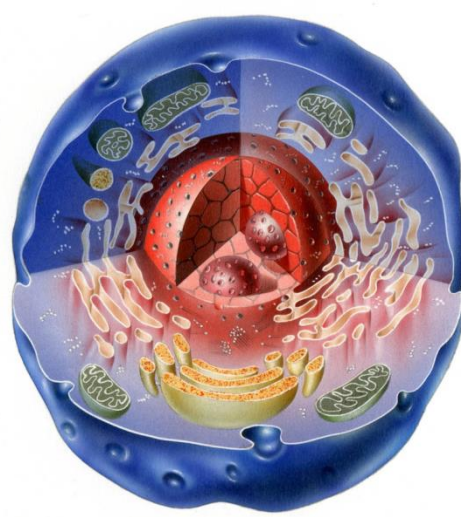
evoluzione, biologia e cultura

Carlo Peretto
Università di Ferrara



Perché maschio e femmina?

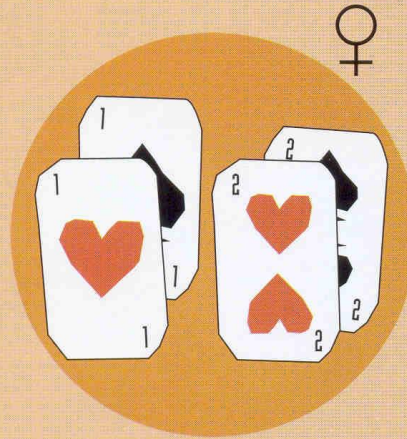
**Una questione soltanto evolutiva
per favorire la biodiversità**



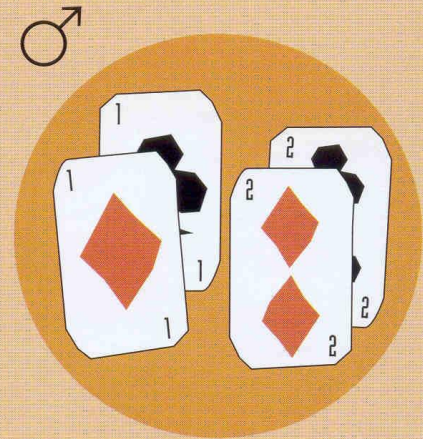
Riproduzione agamica

**Riproduzione
gamica,
compaiono i
gameti**

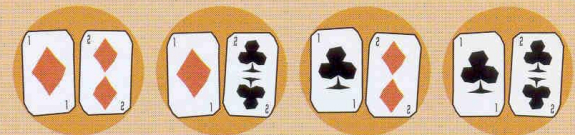
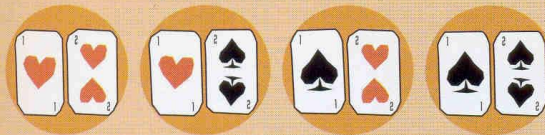
**La meiosi
ossia
la roulette
dell'evoluzione**



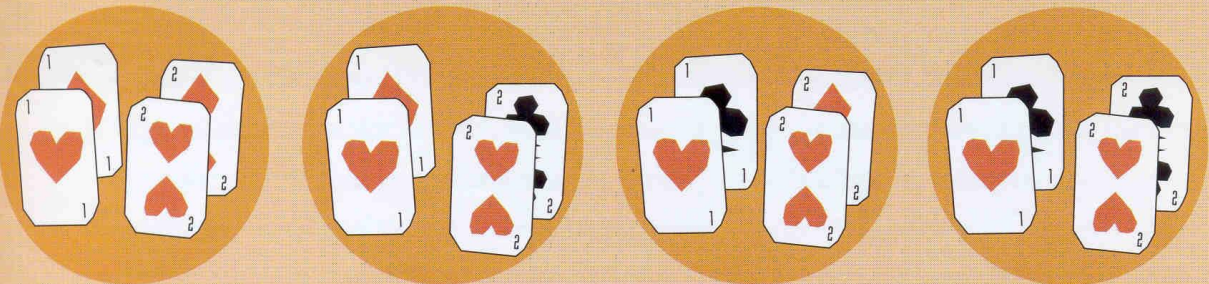
ovules



spermatozoïdes



descendance



La **meiosi** è un processo di divisione riduzionale mediante il quale una cellula eucariota con corredo cromosomicodiploide dà origine a quattro cellule con corredo cromosomico aploide.

Da una cellula madre si formano quattro cellule figlie, tutte diverse fra loro.

Si ha così la riduzione del corredo cromosomico in doppia copia a corredo a singola copia.

Tramite poi il cosiddetto crossing-over (incrocio esterno), si ha lo scambio e la ricombinazione genetica dei cromosomi, uno dei principali eventi alla base dell'evoluzione degli organismi eucarioti.

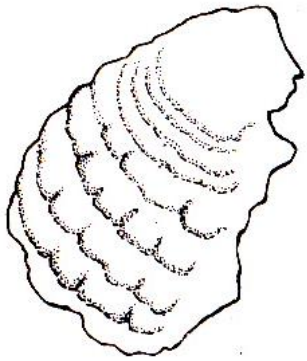
Ogni genitore fornisce un corredo cromosomico semplice aploide (detto anche "dimezzato"), cellula ovulo nella femmina e spermatozoo nel maschio; la fusione (fecondazione) dei due corredi dimezzati (materno e paterno) e "rimescolati" ricostituisce il corredo intero e dà origine ad una singola nuova cellula, detta zigote, che diverrà il nuovo individuo



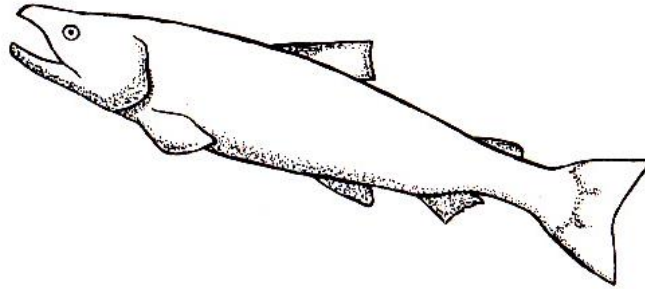
Perché maschio e femmina

**Una questione evolutiva per
favorire la biodiversità**

**che conduce a specifiche
strategie comportamentali**



500.000.000
ogni anno



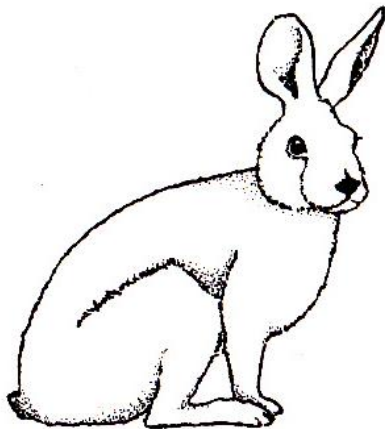
8.000
ogni anno



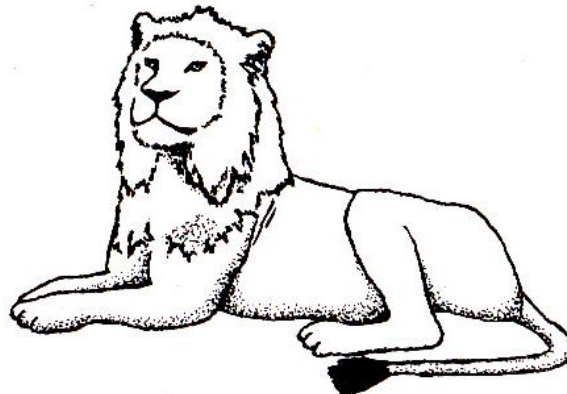
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ogni anno

Strategia r

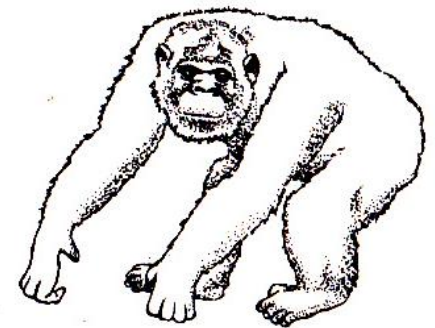
Strategia k



12
ogni anno



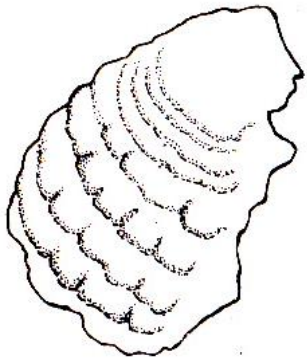
2
ogni anno



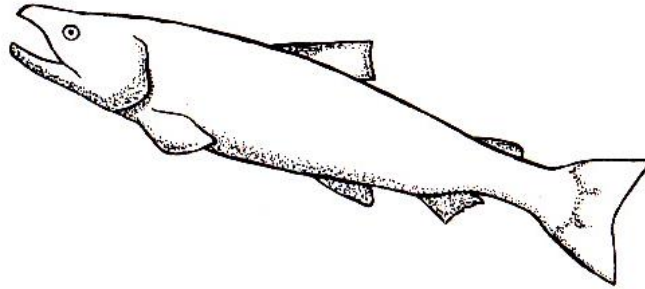
1
ogni cinque anni

ostrica





500.000.000
ogni anno



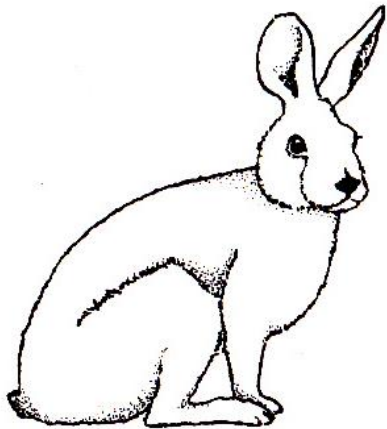
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ogni anno



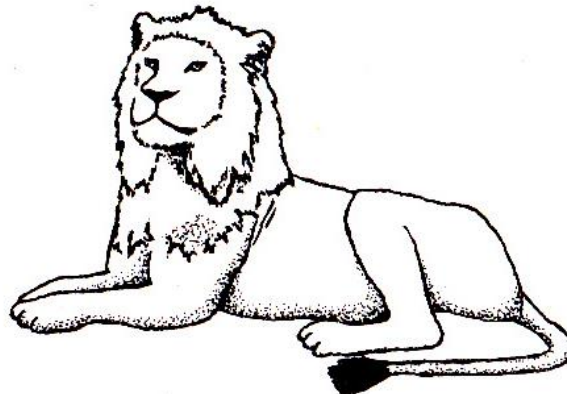
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Strategia r

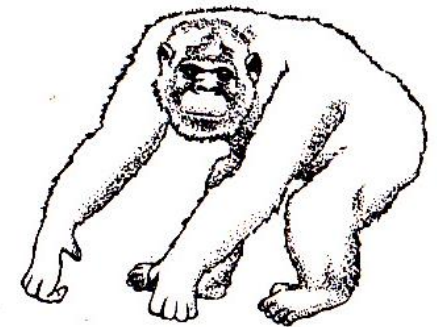
Strategia k



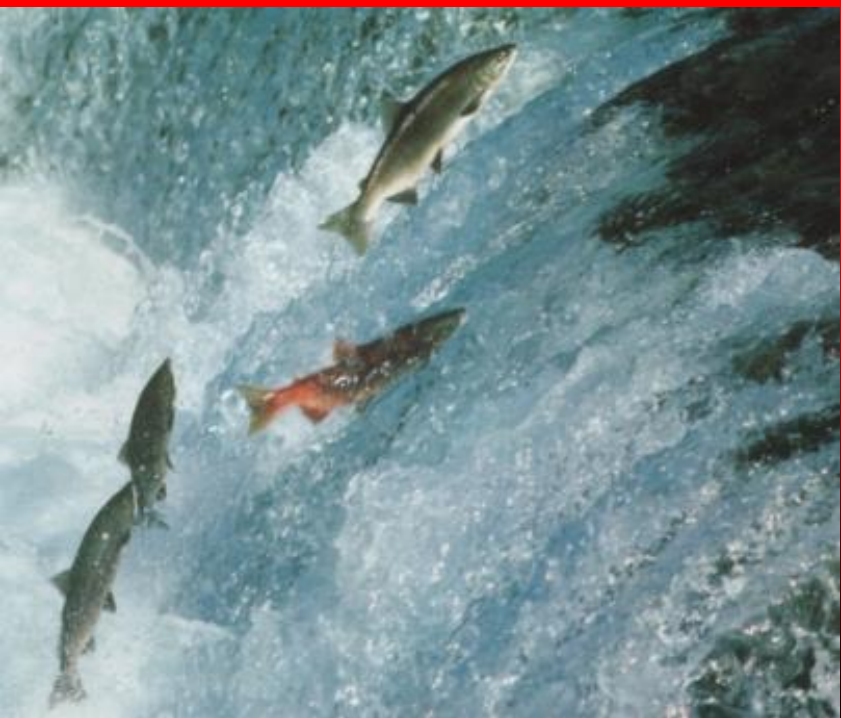
12
ogni anno



2
ogni anno



1
ogni cinque anni



Salmone



Pesce mascella con cura delle uova e dei neonati



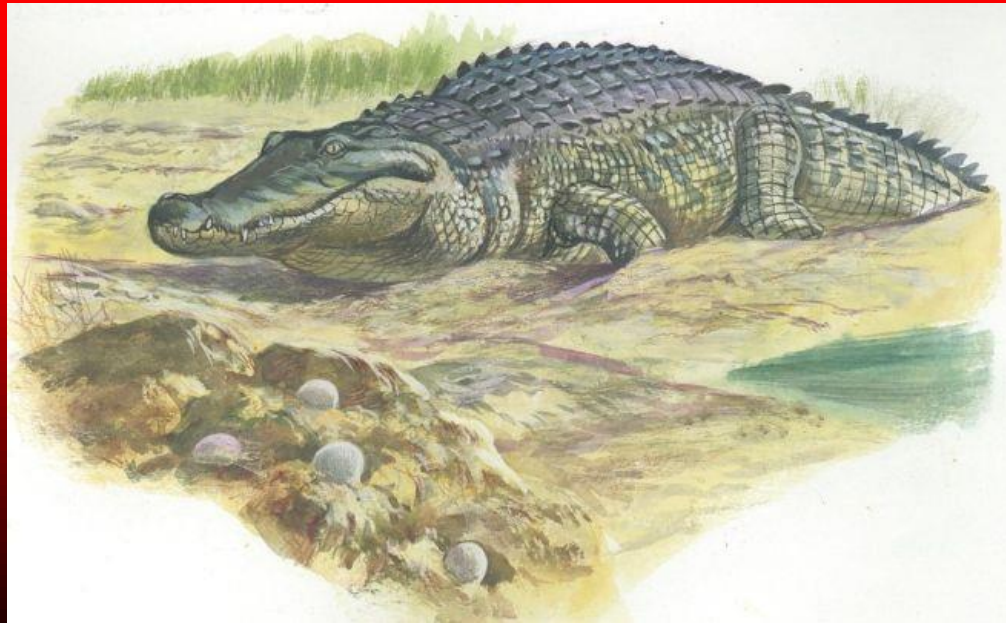
Puis elle les emballe soigneusement pour former un balluchon.

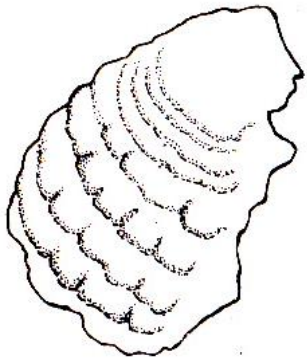


Le cocon est prêt. Elle peut l'accrocher à ses filières pour le transporter.

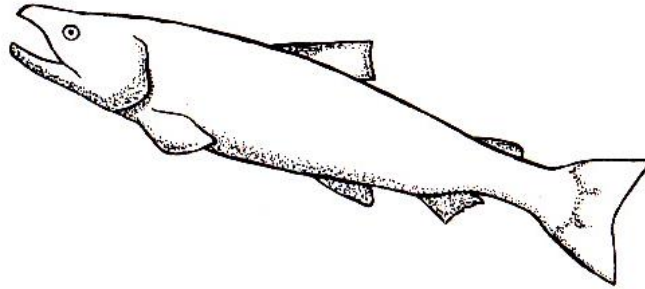


À l'éclosion, les petites araignées grimpent sur le dos maternel.





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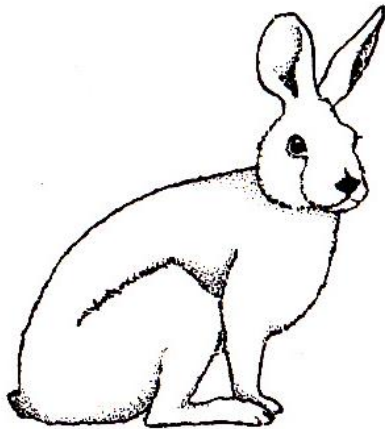
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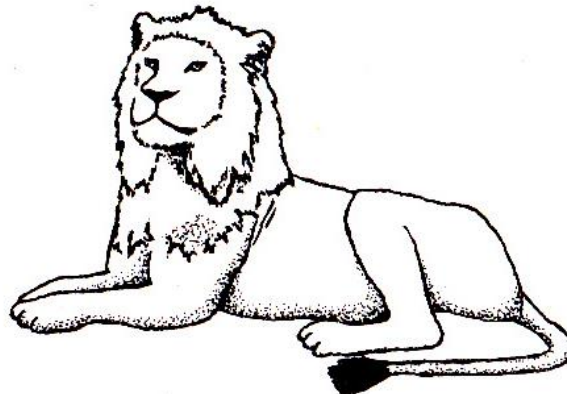
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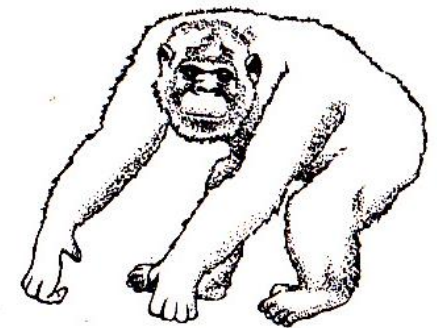
Strategia k



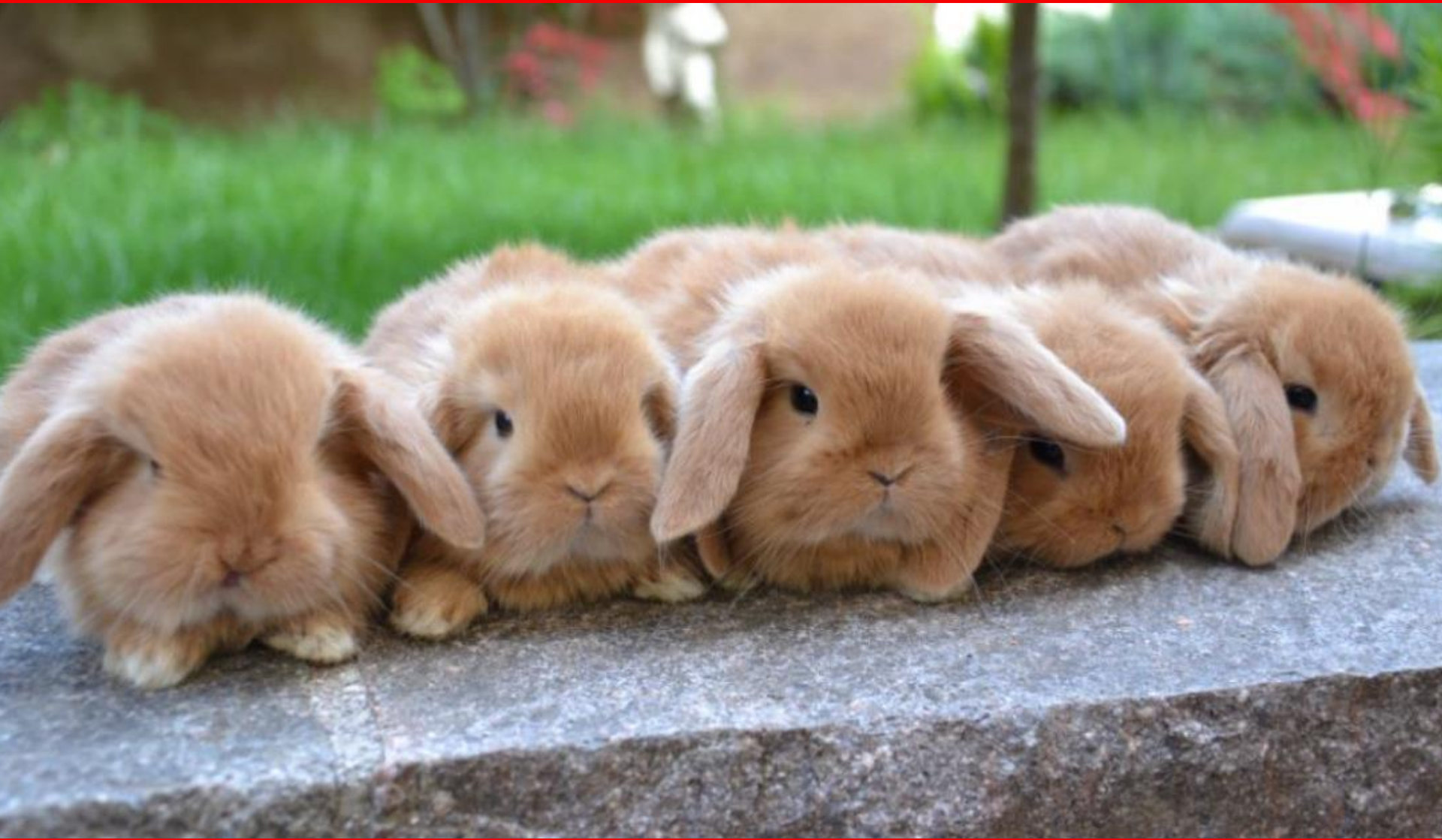
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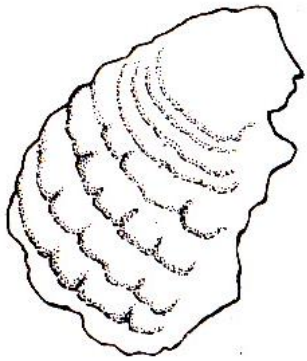


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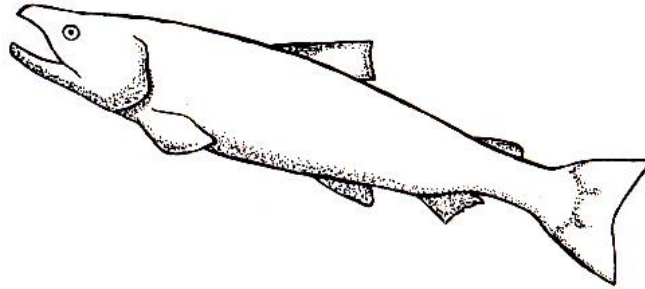


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ogni cinque anni





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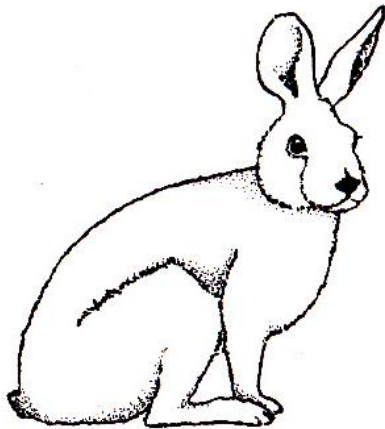
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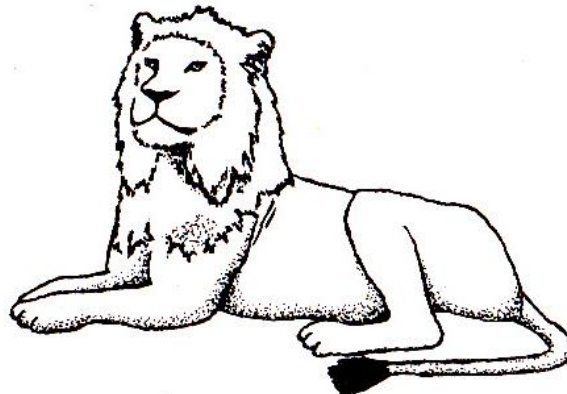
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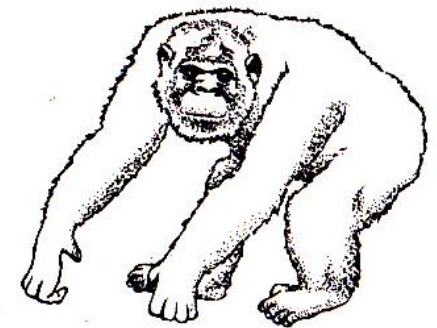
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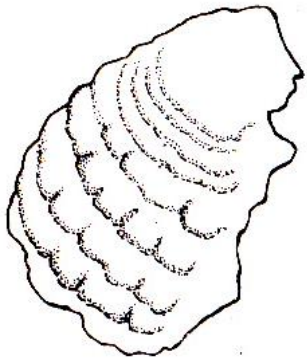
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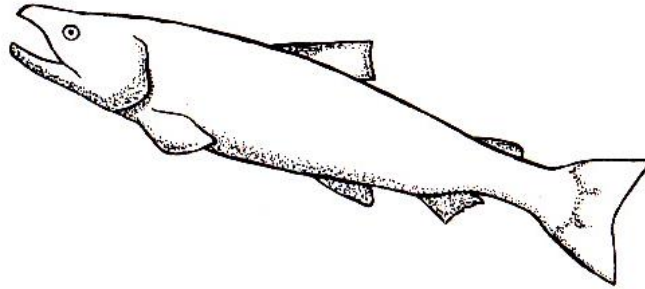
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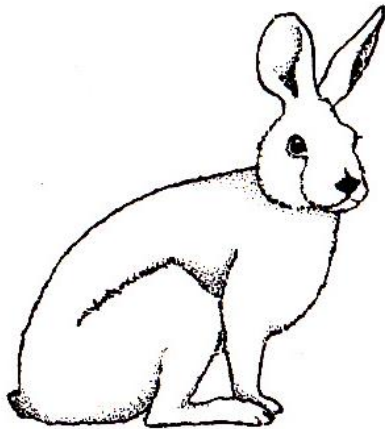
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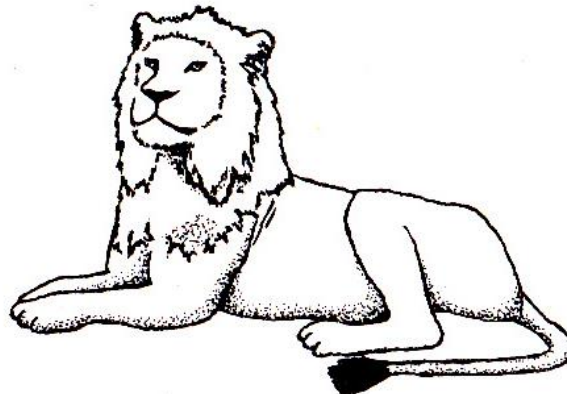
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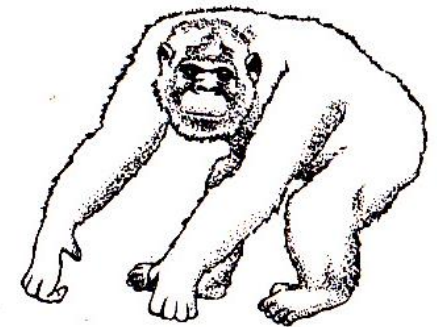
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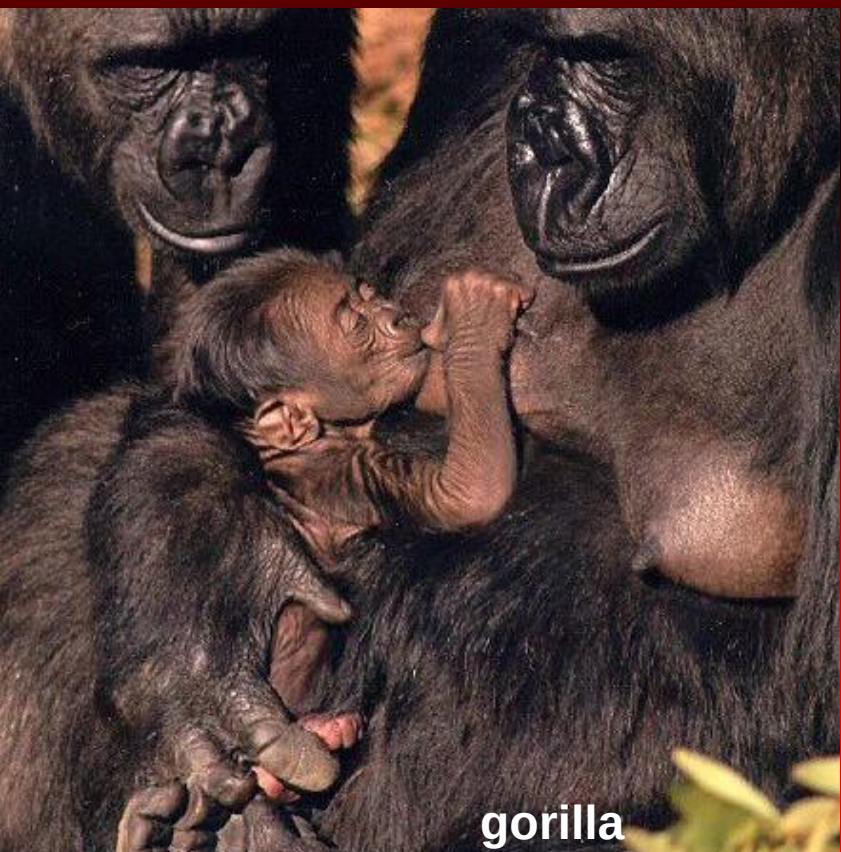


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ogni anno



1
ogni cinque anni

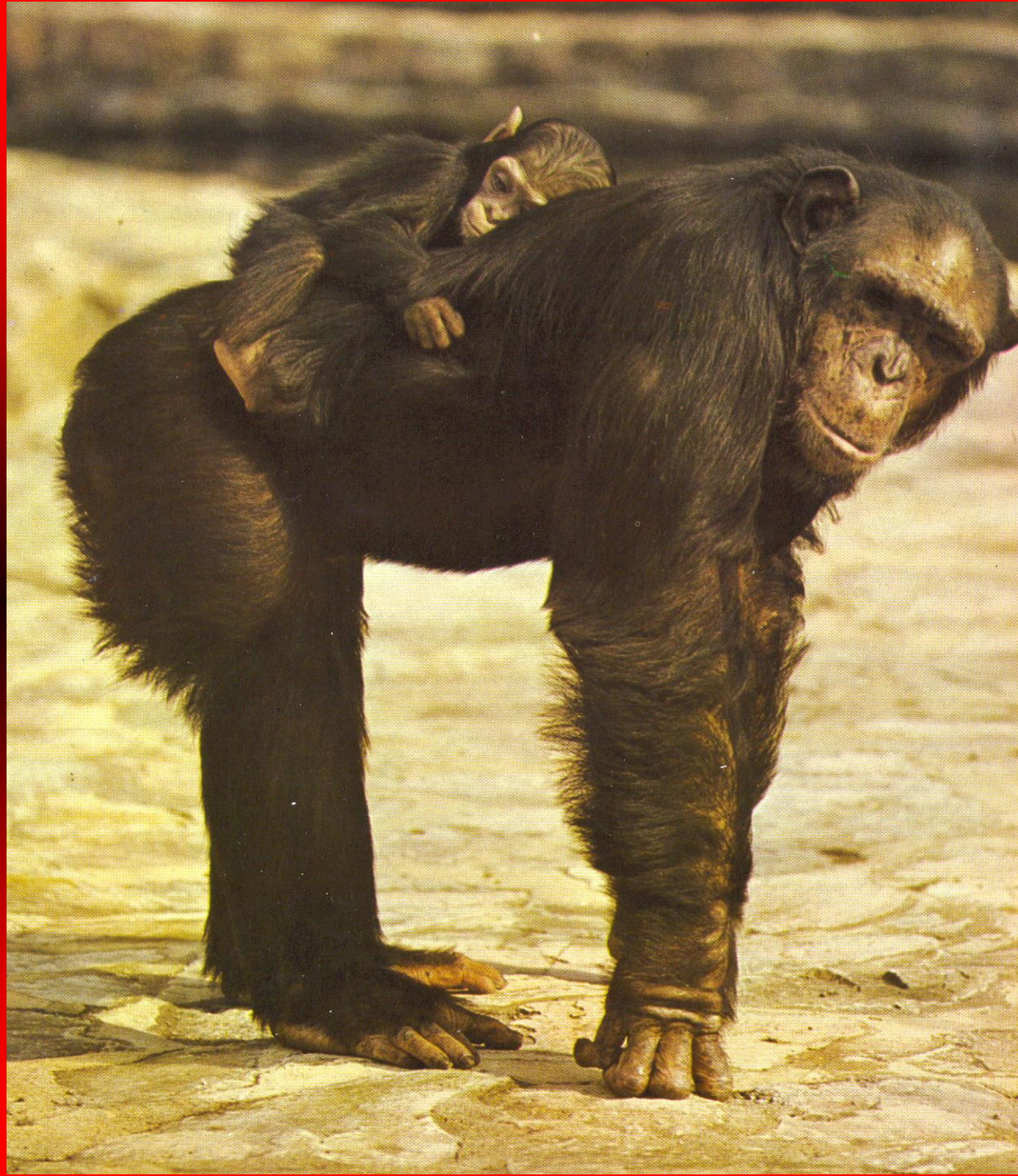
scimpanzé



gorilla



orango



Fossili viventi?

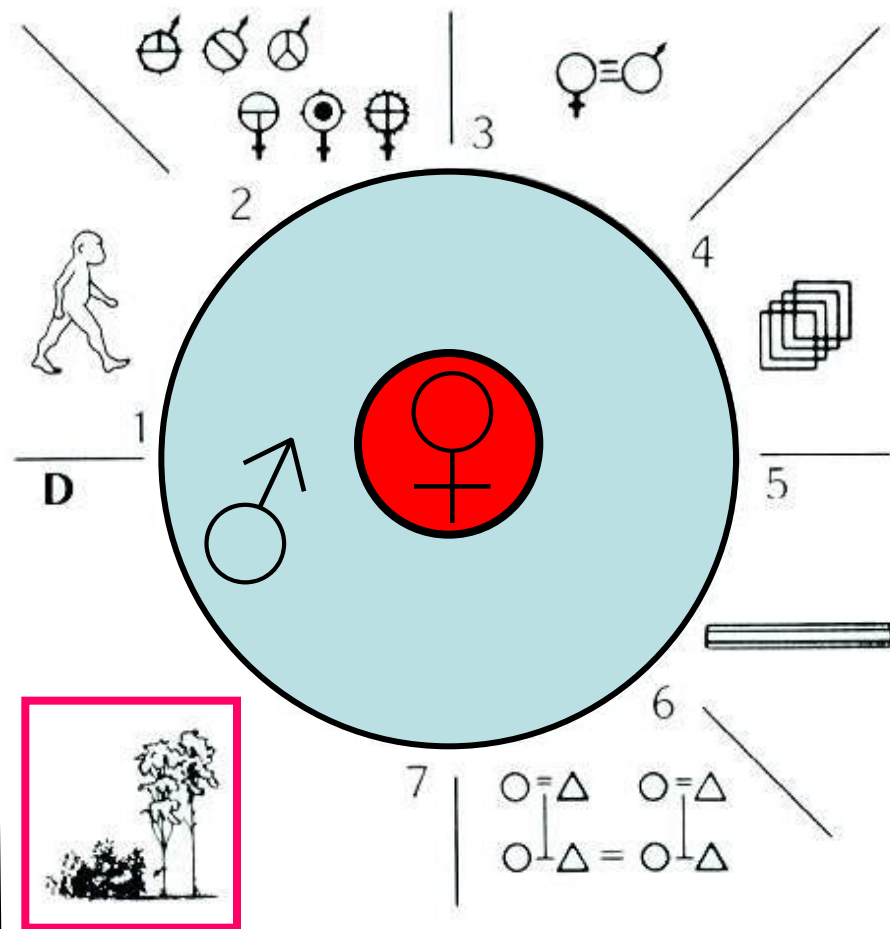
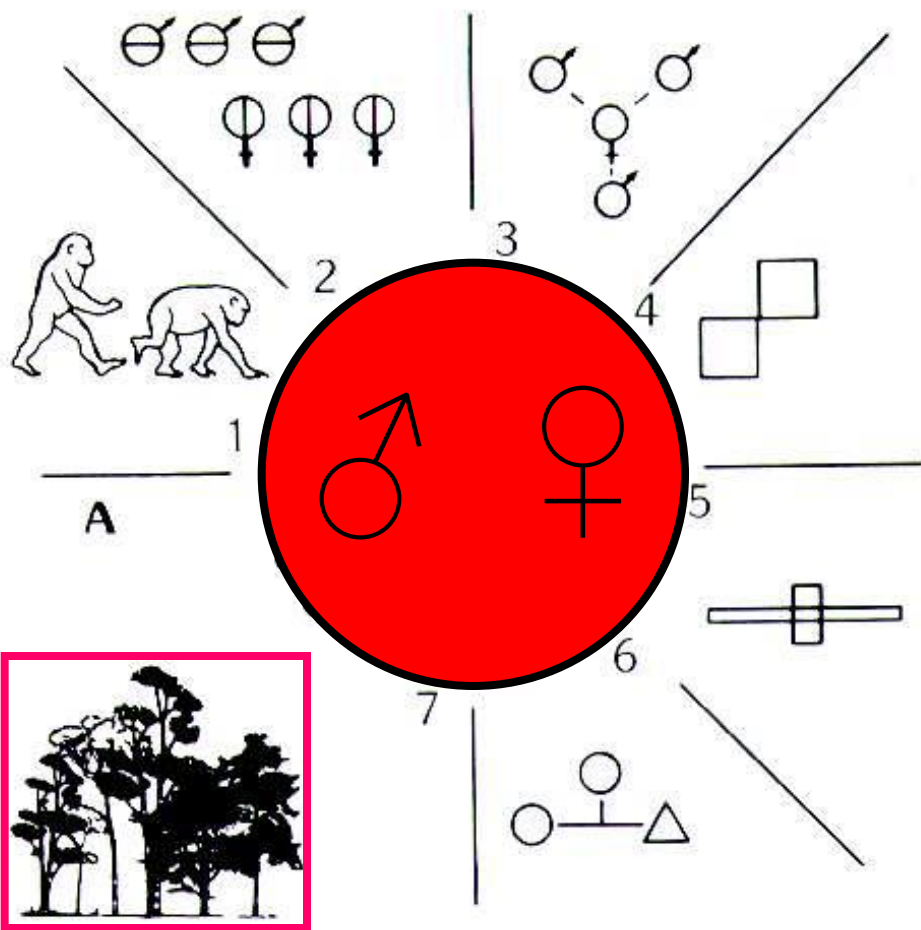


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**Una questione evolutiva per
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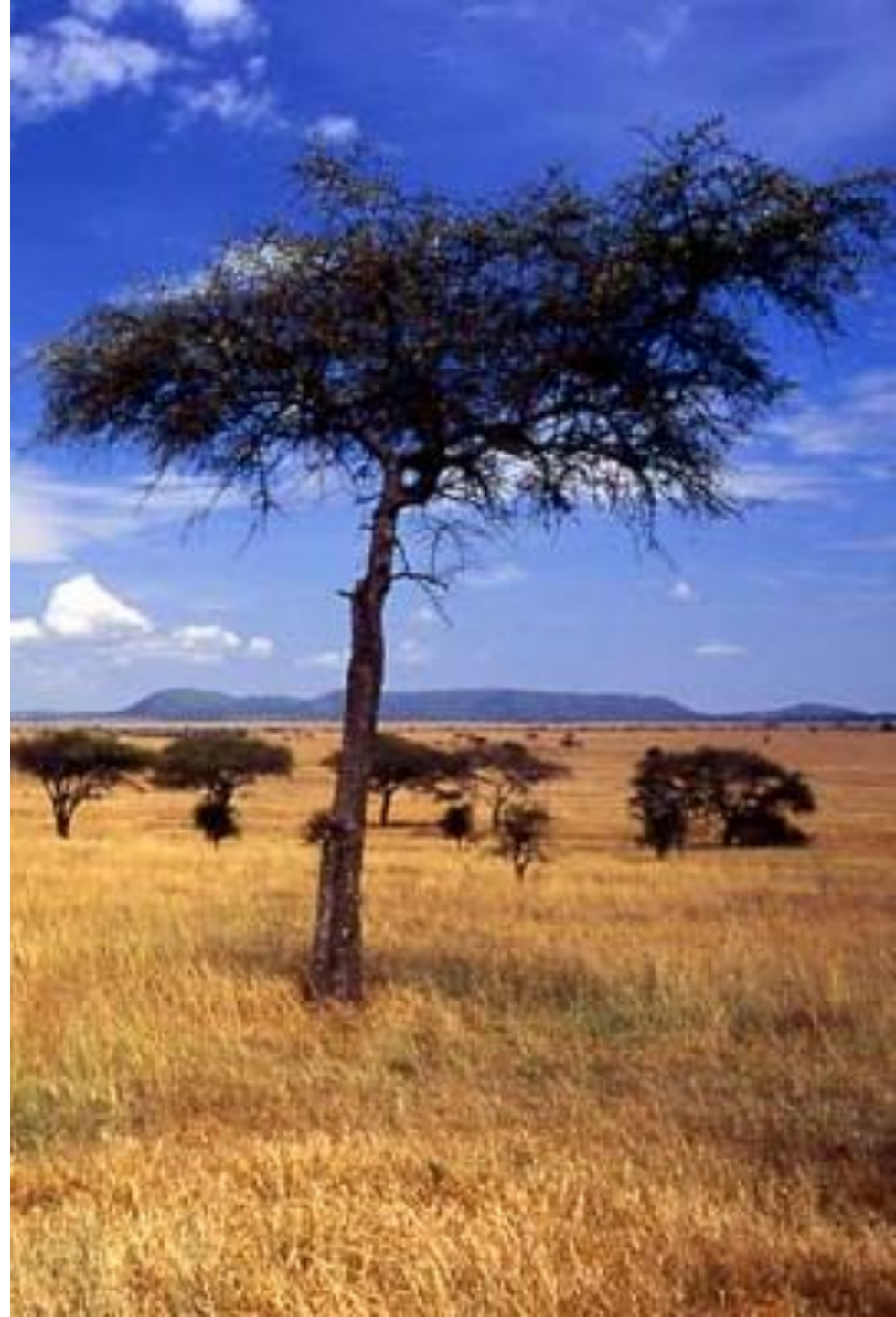
**che conduce a specifiche
strategie comportamentali**

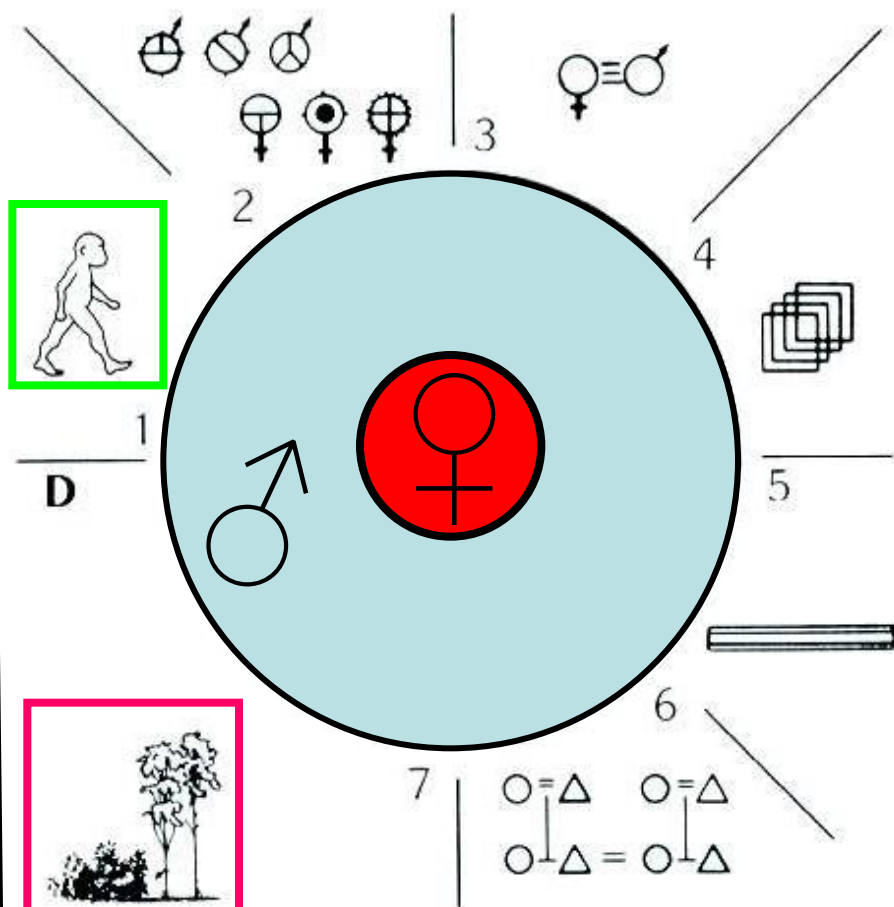
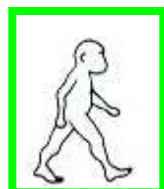
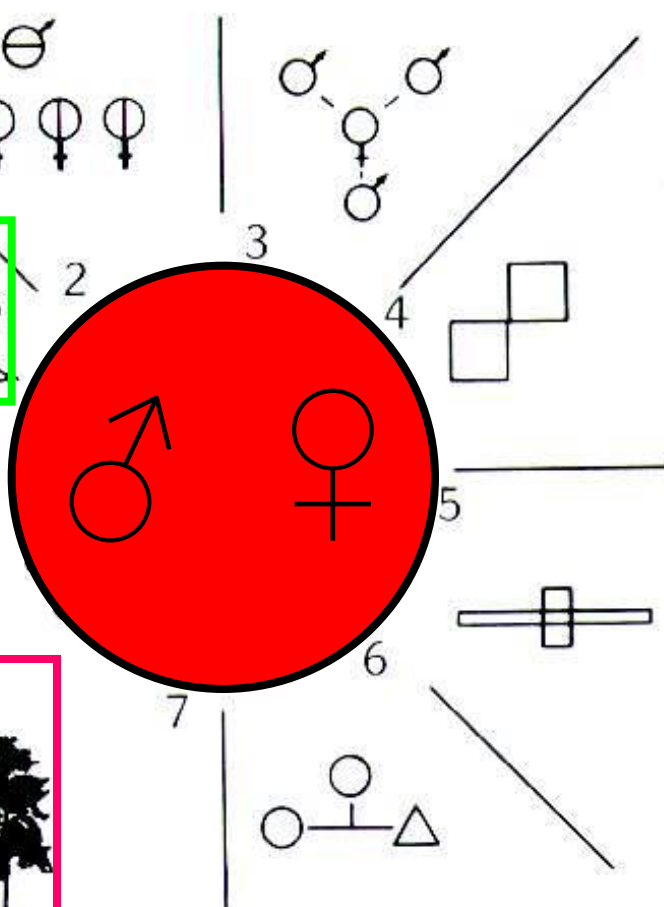
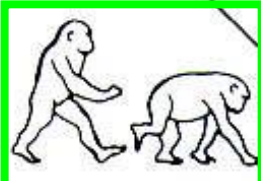
anche a carattere culturale

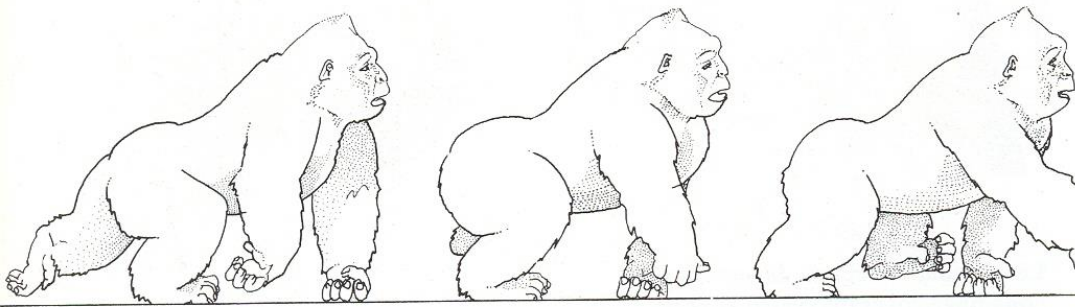




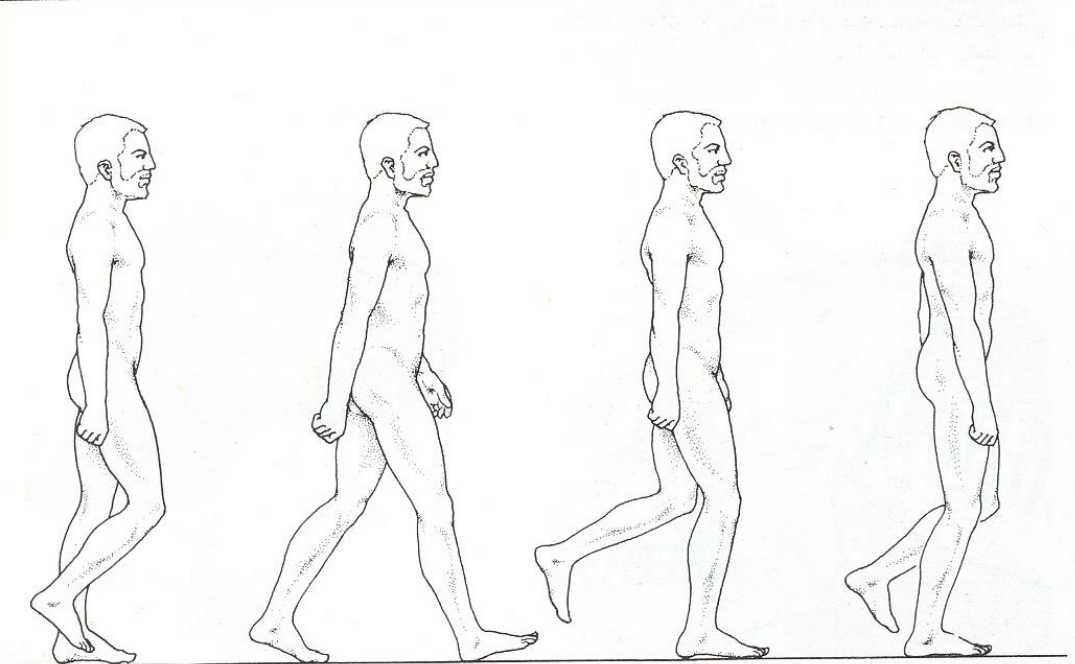
Gibbone dalle mani bianche
Hylobates lar



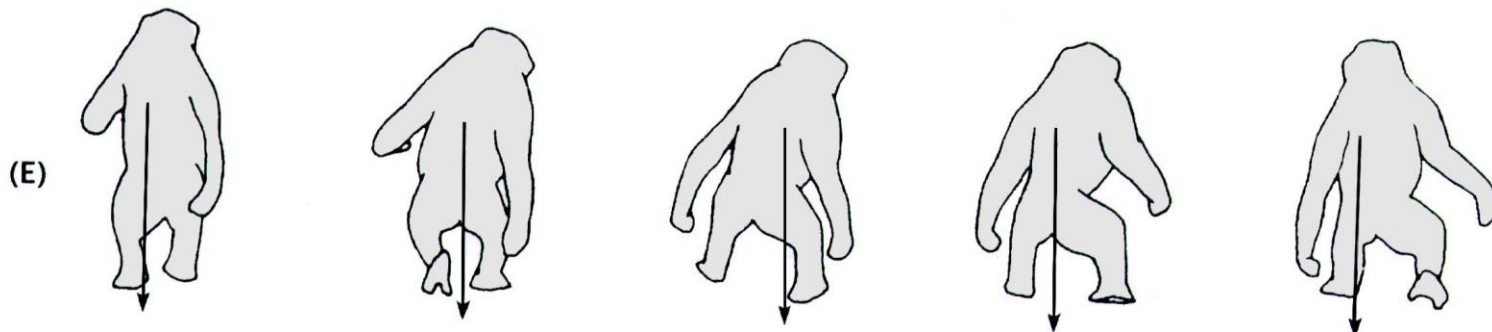




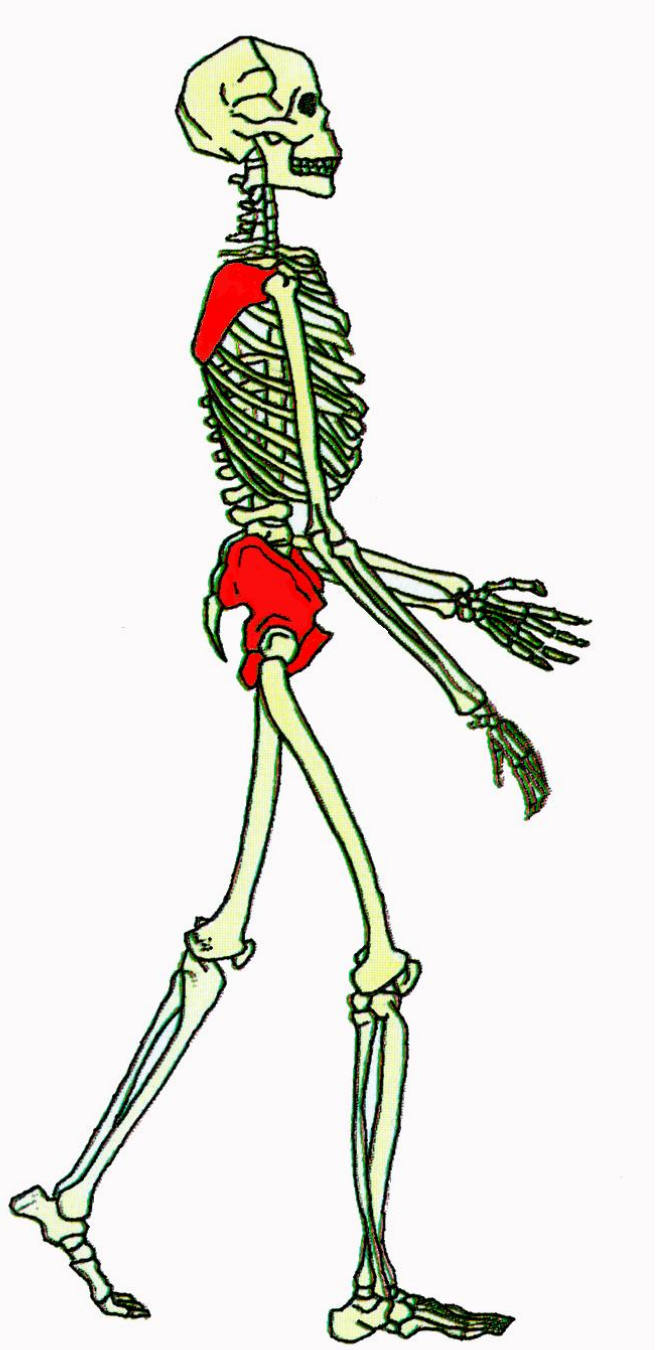
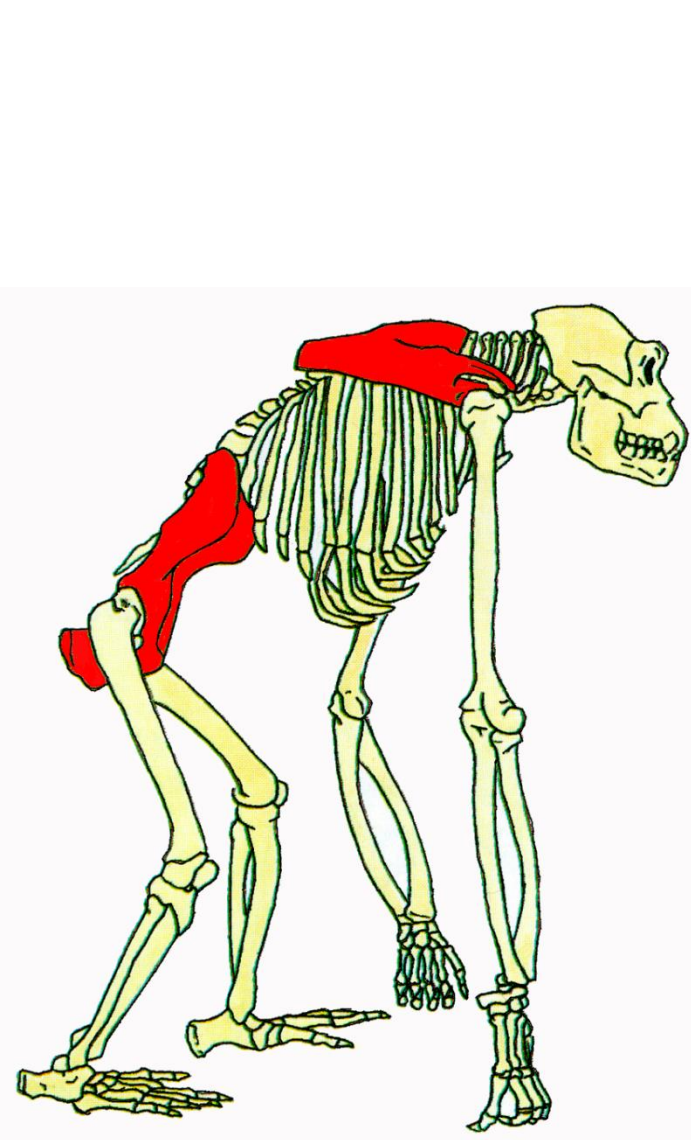
quadrumani



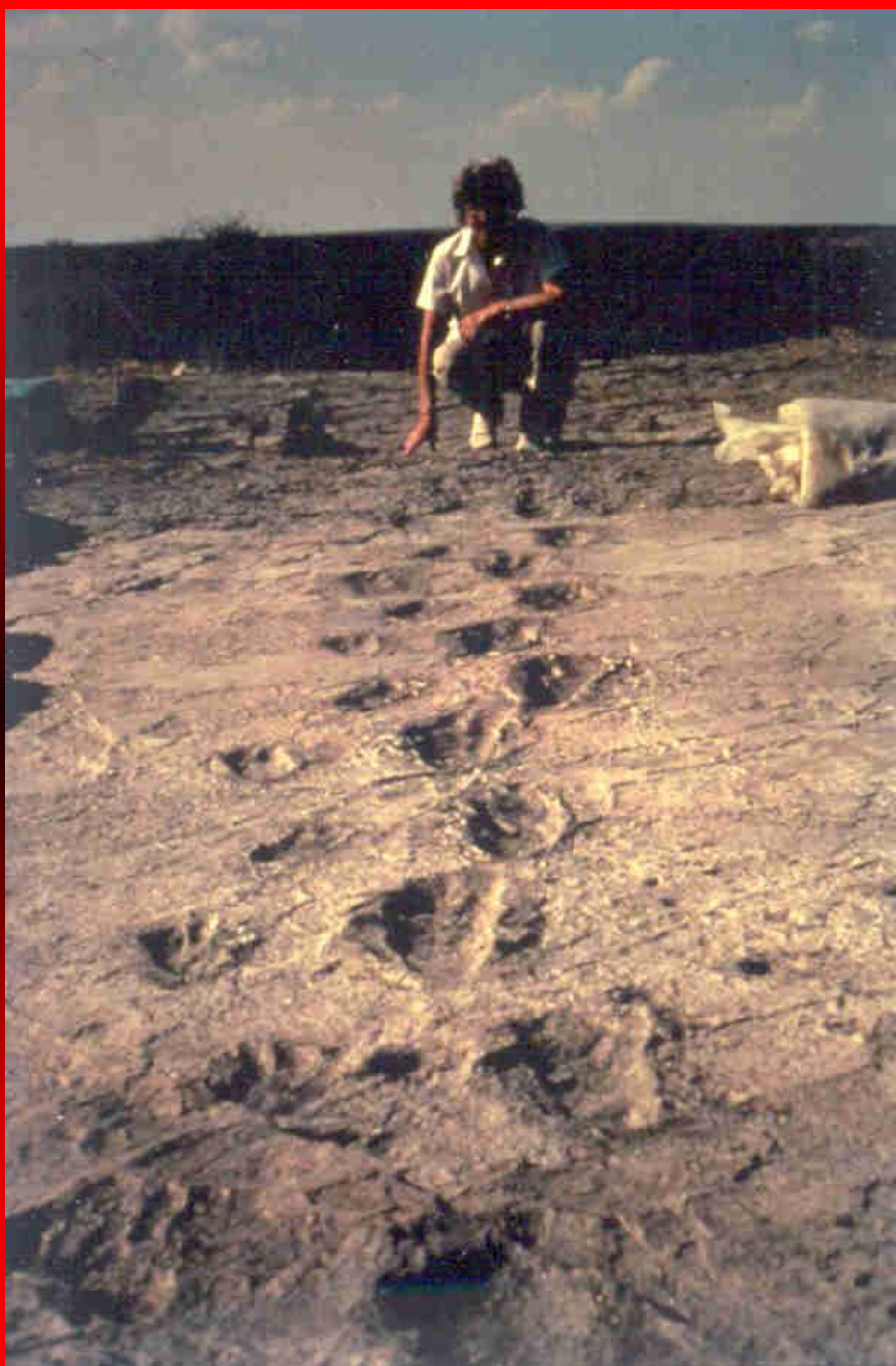
bipedi



Bipedismo occasionale



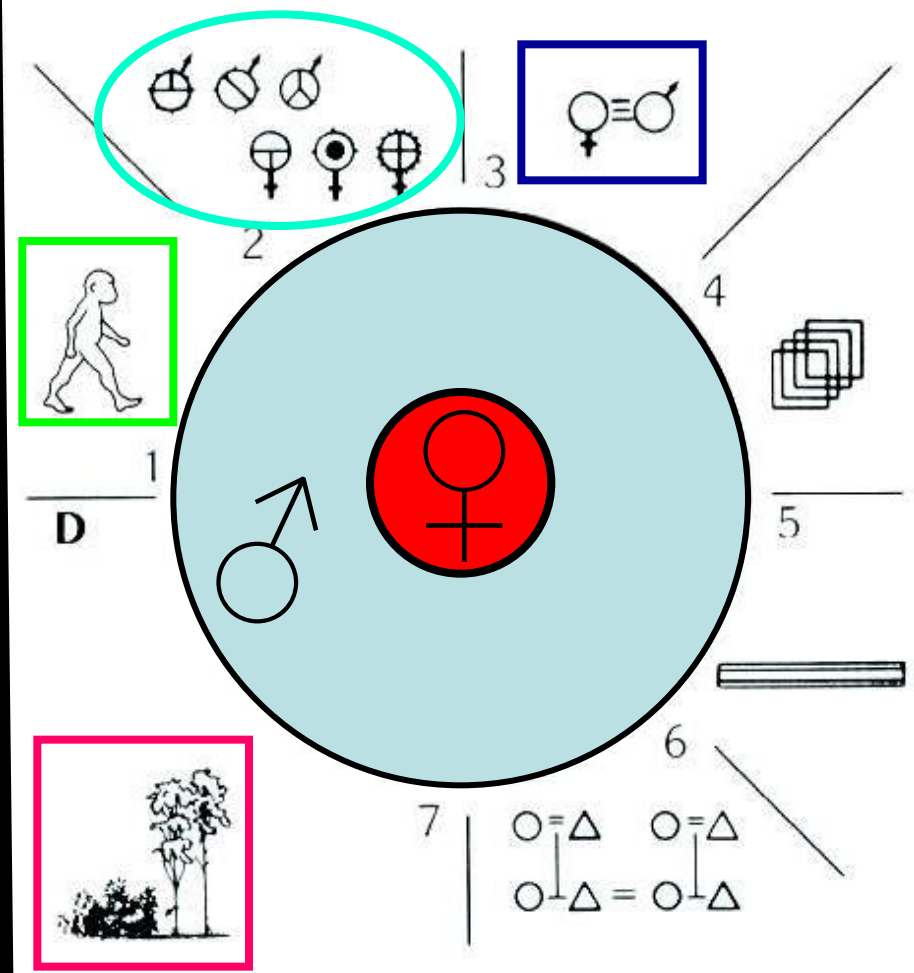
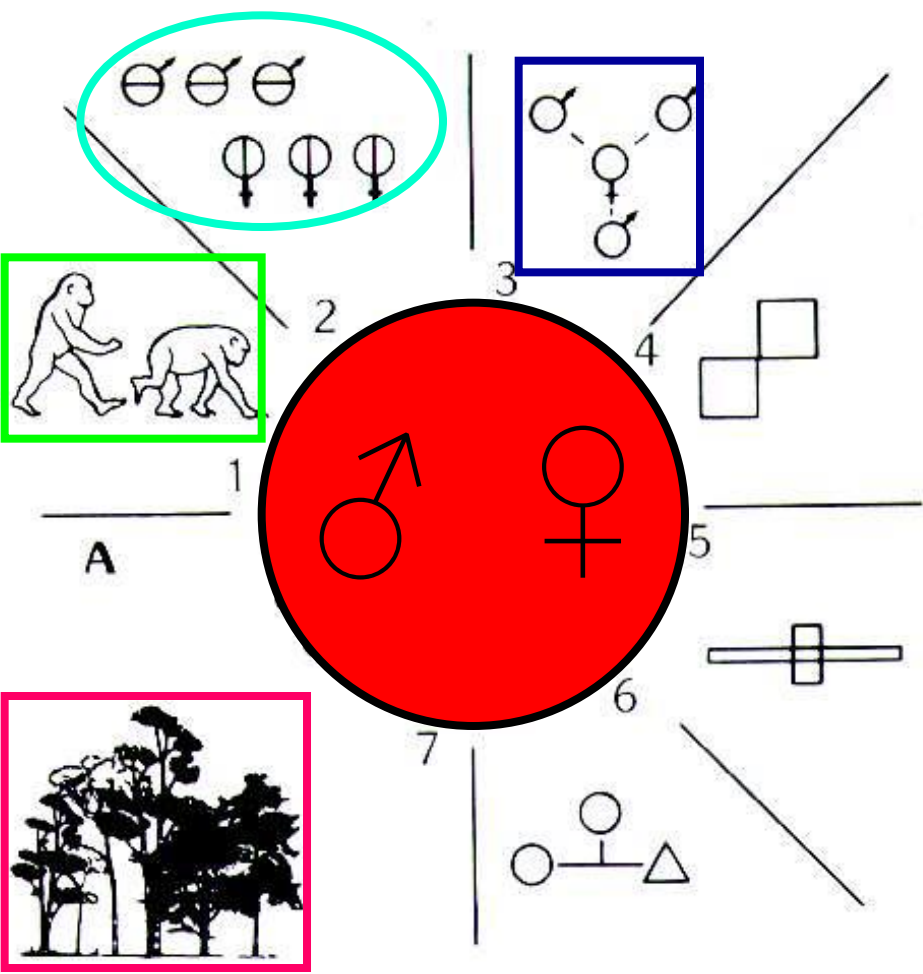
**..... oltre tre
milioni di anni fa**





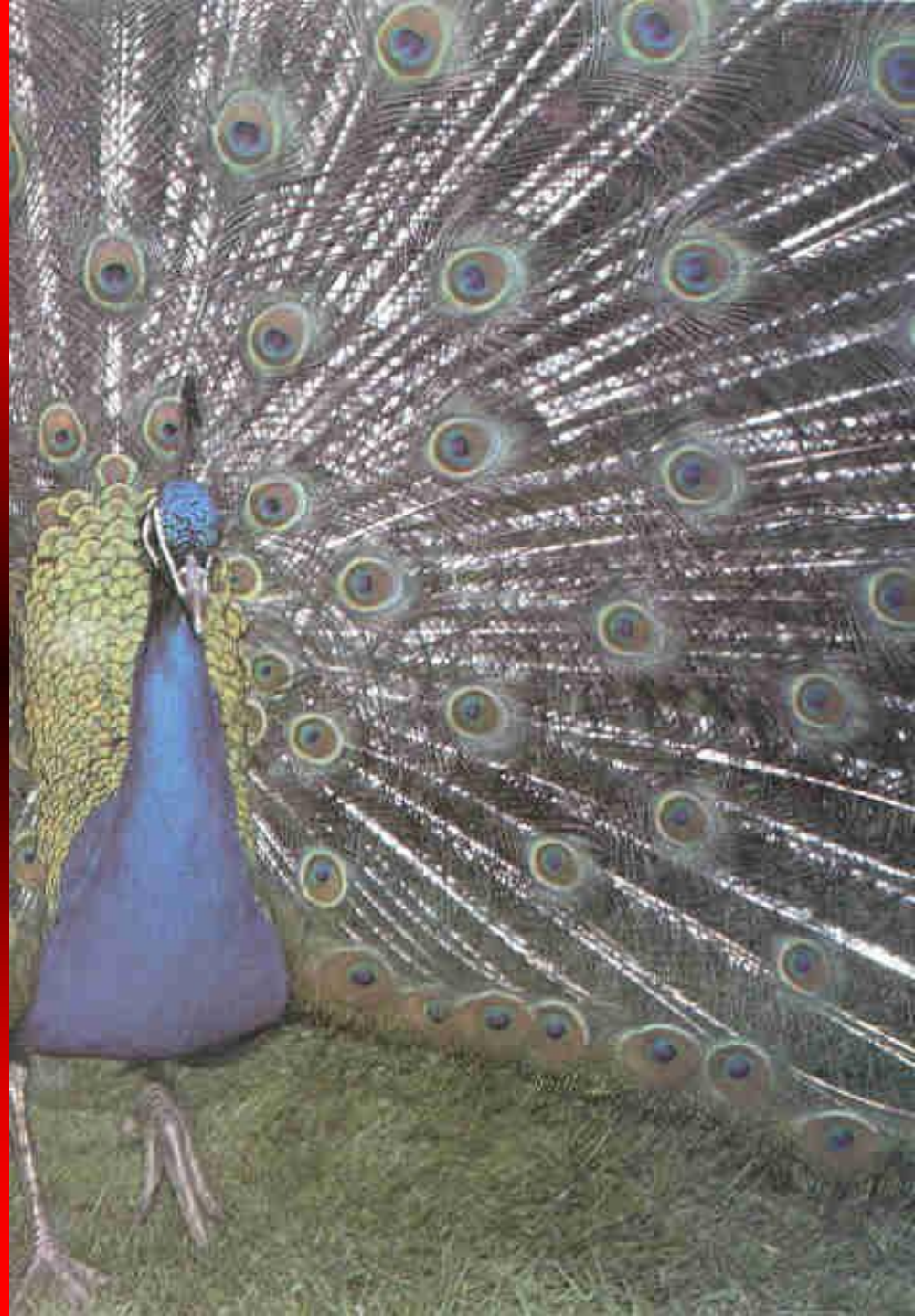
**Altri Primati in savana
seguono altre strade**







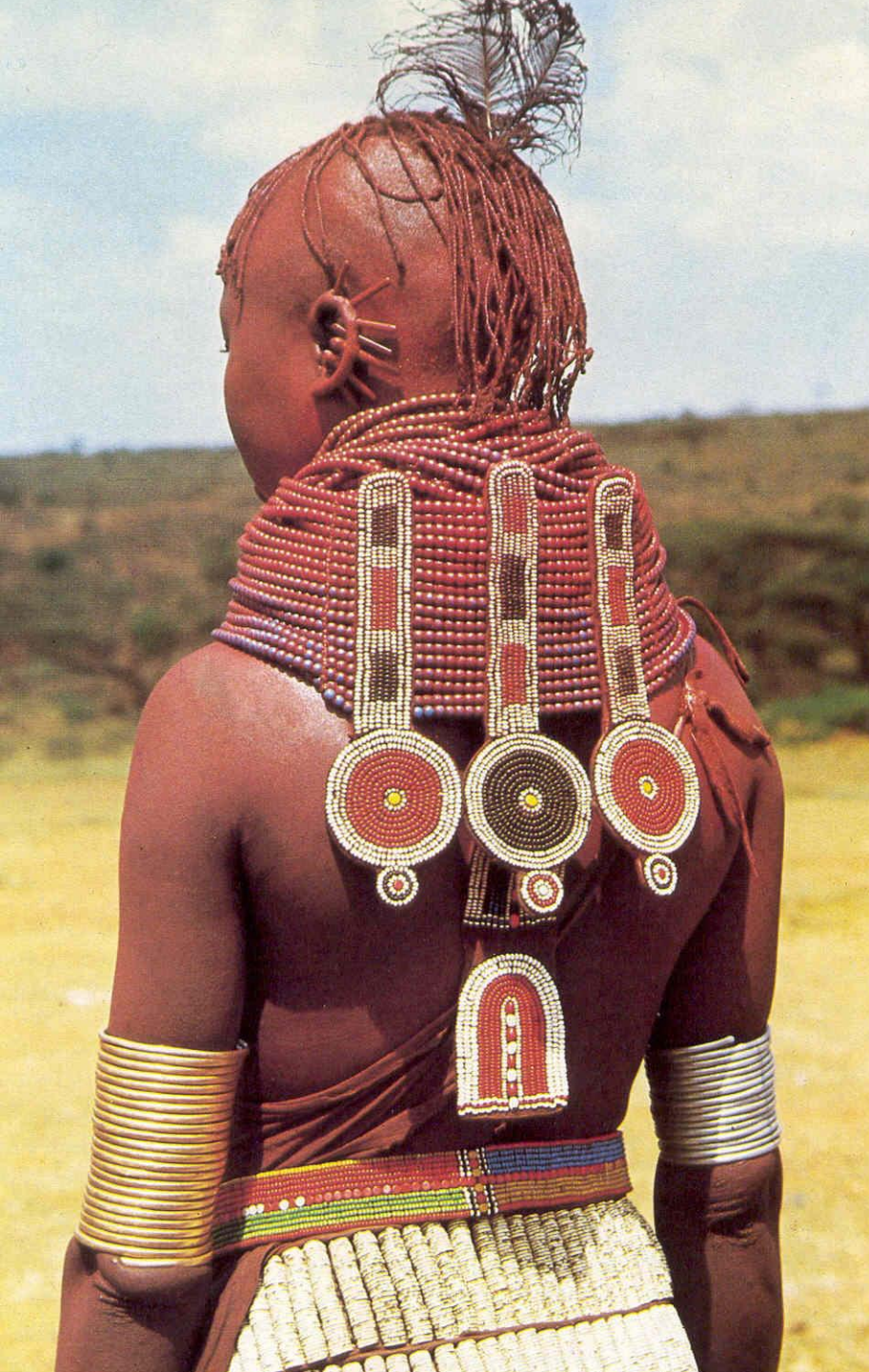
**La stazione eretta
maschera i
carattere sessuali
primari,
si affermano così
quelli secondari**

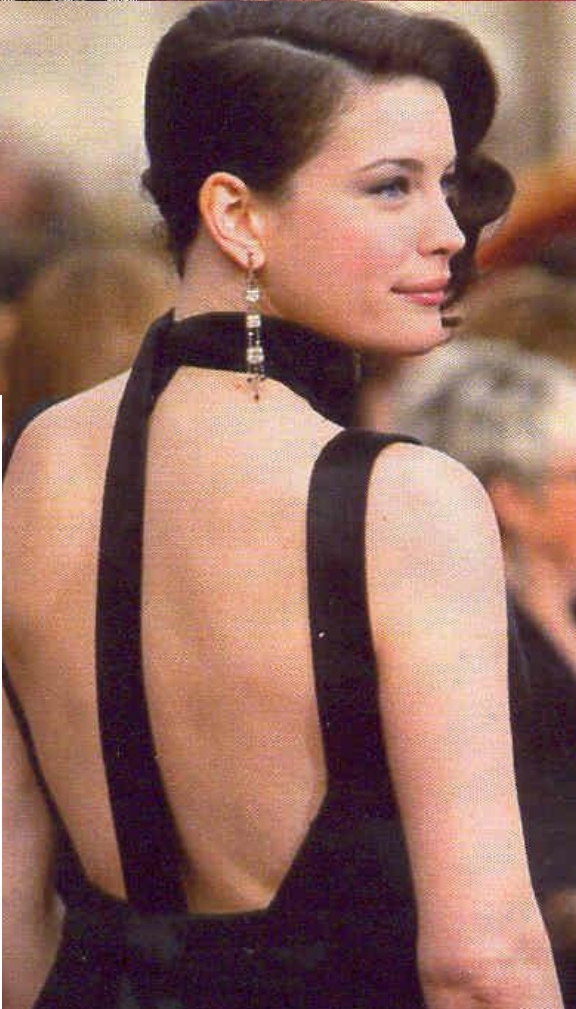
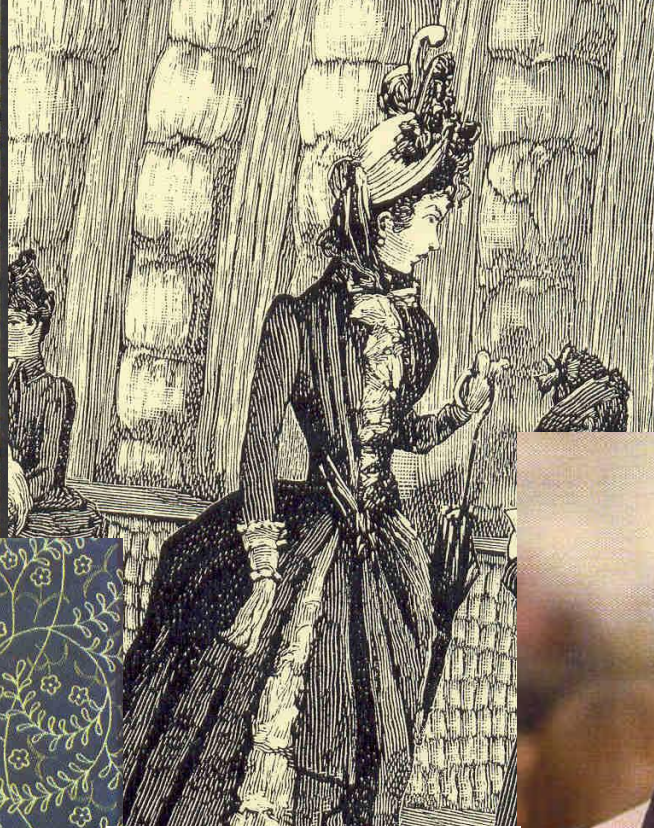


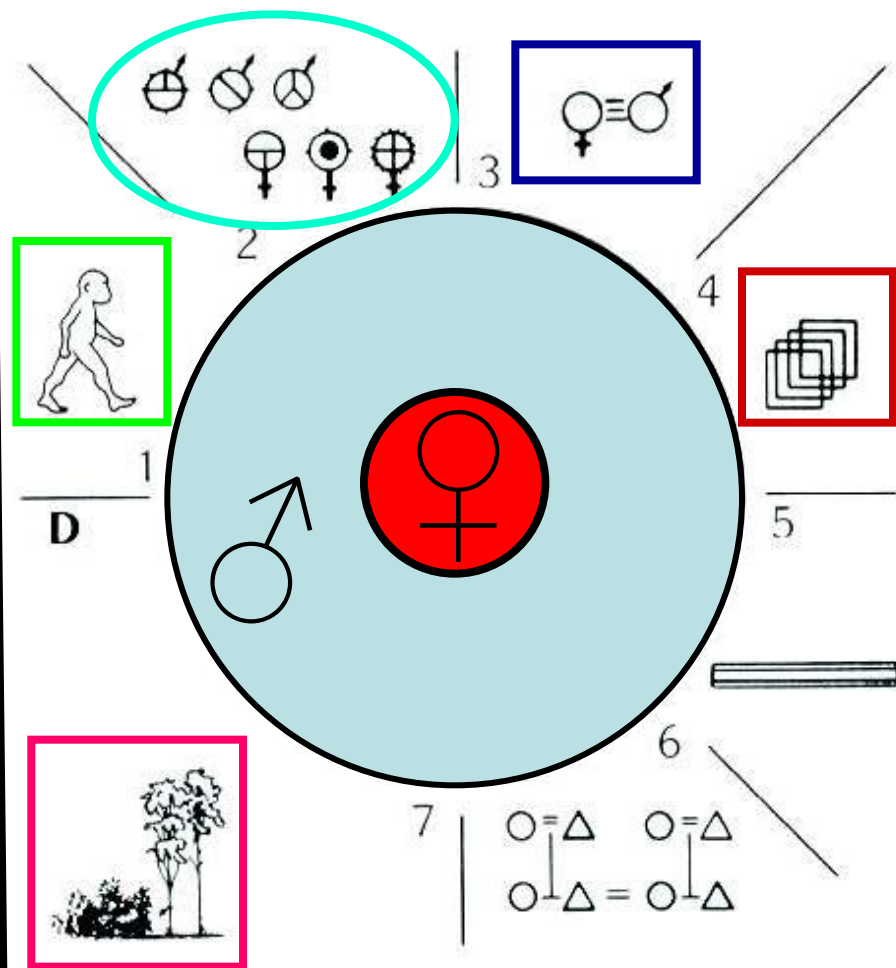
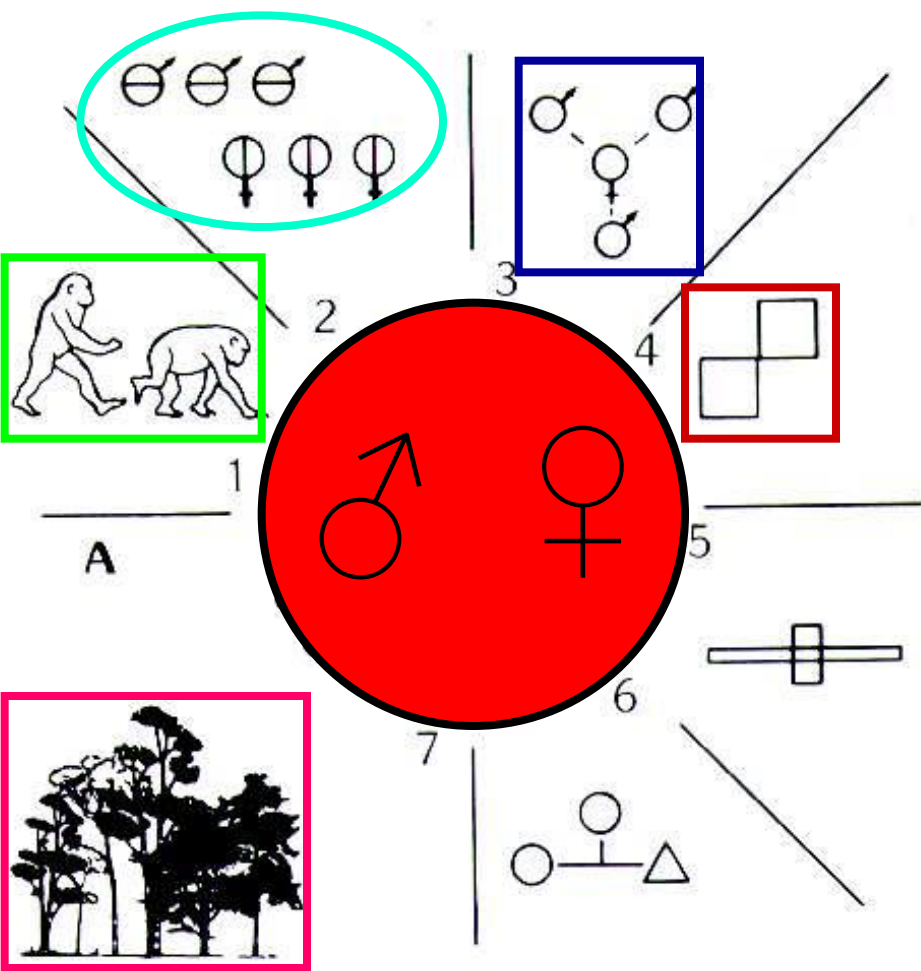




I simboli

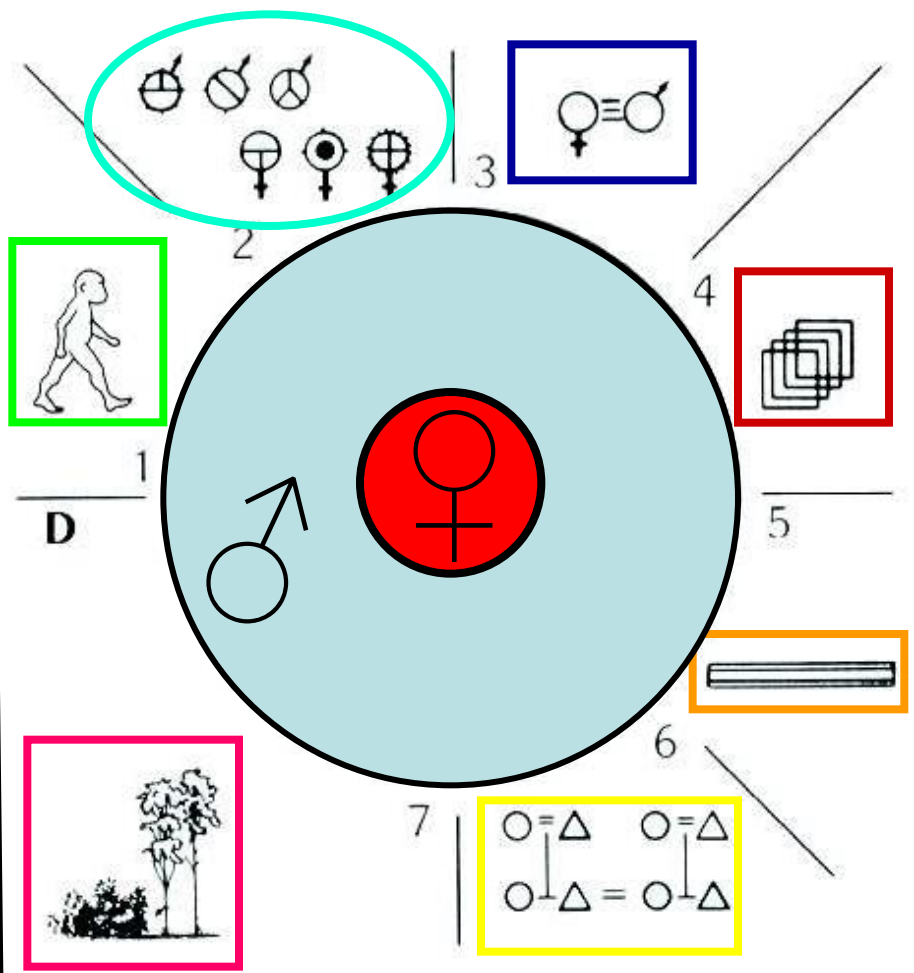
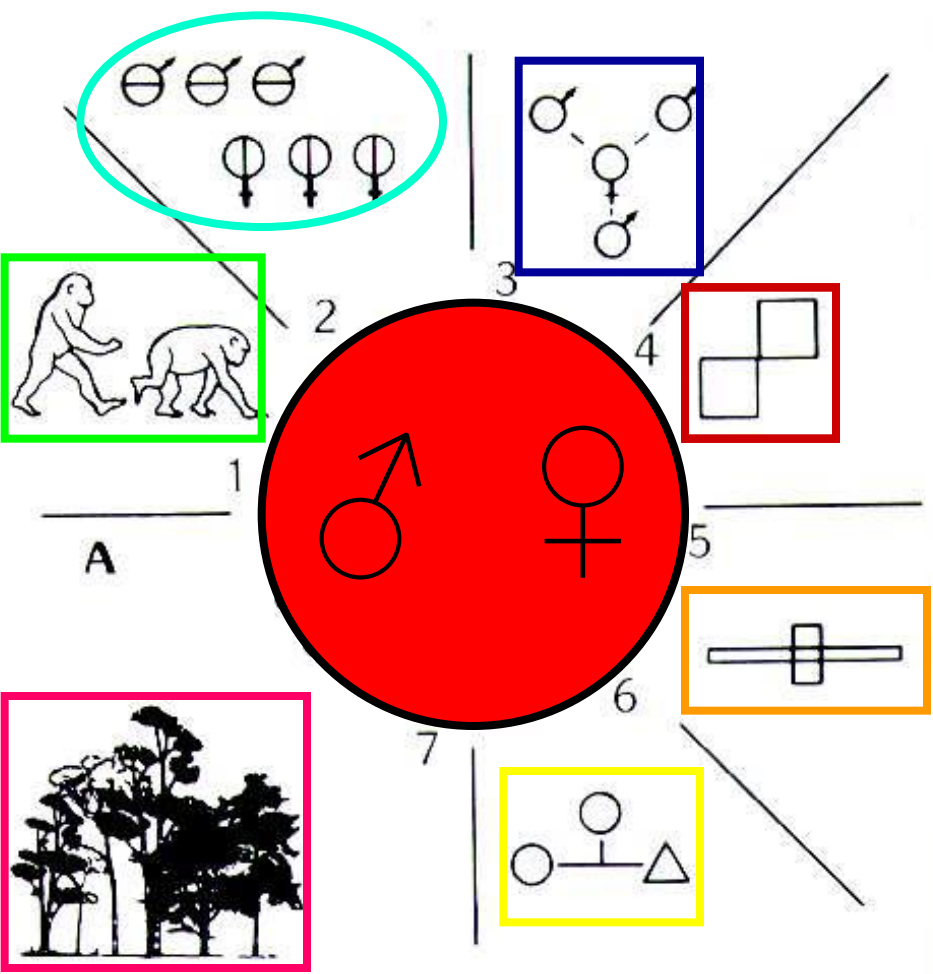


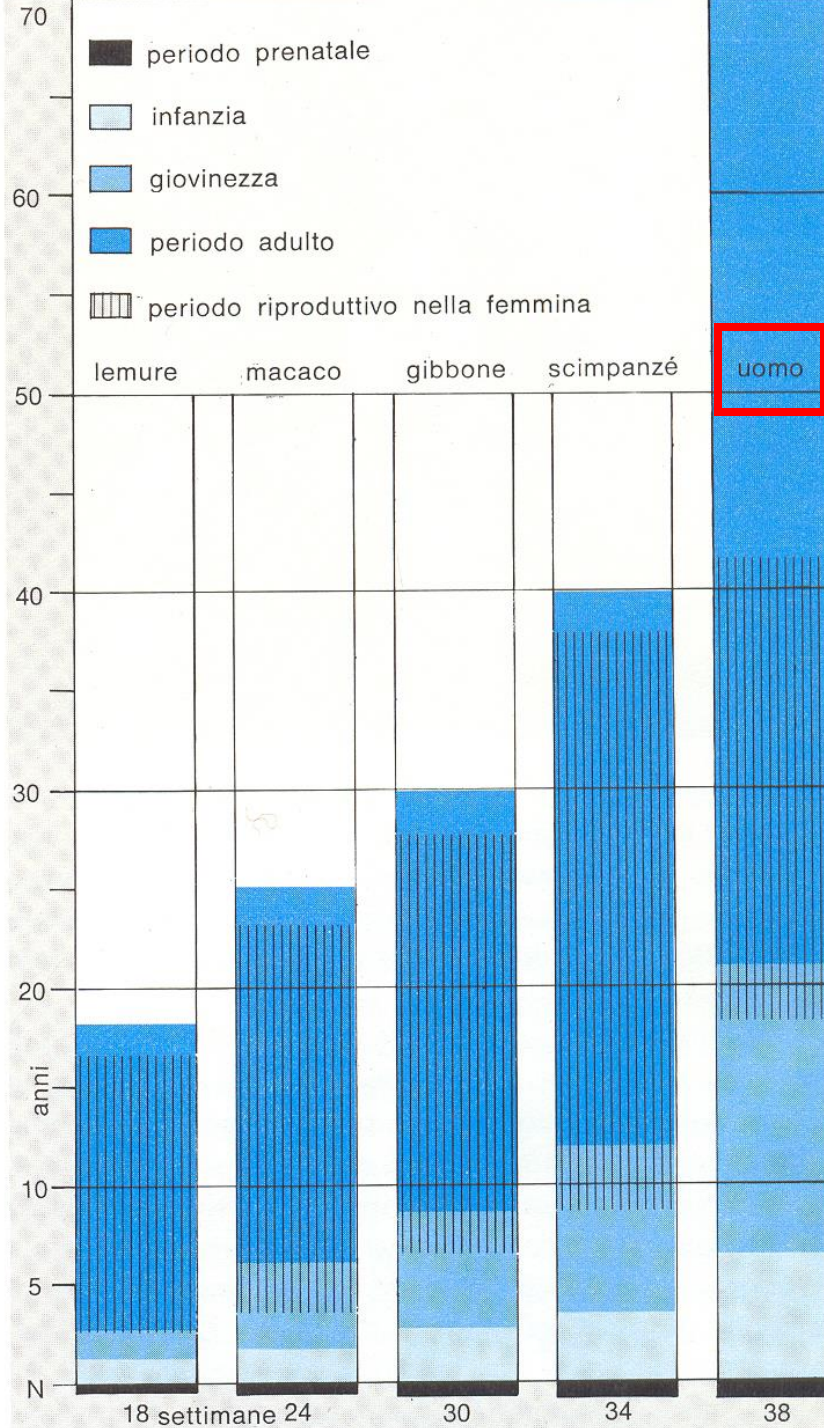




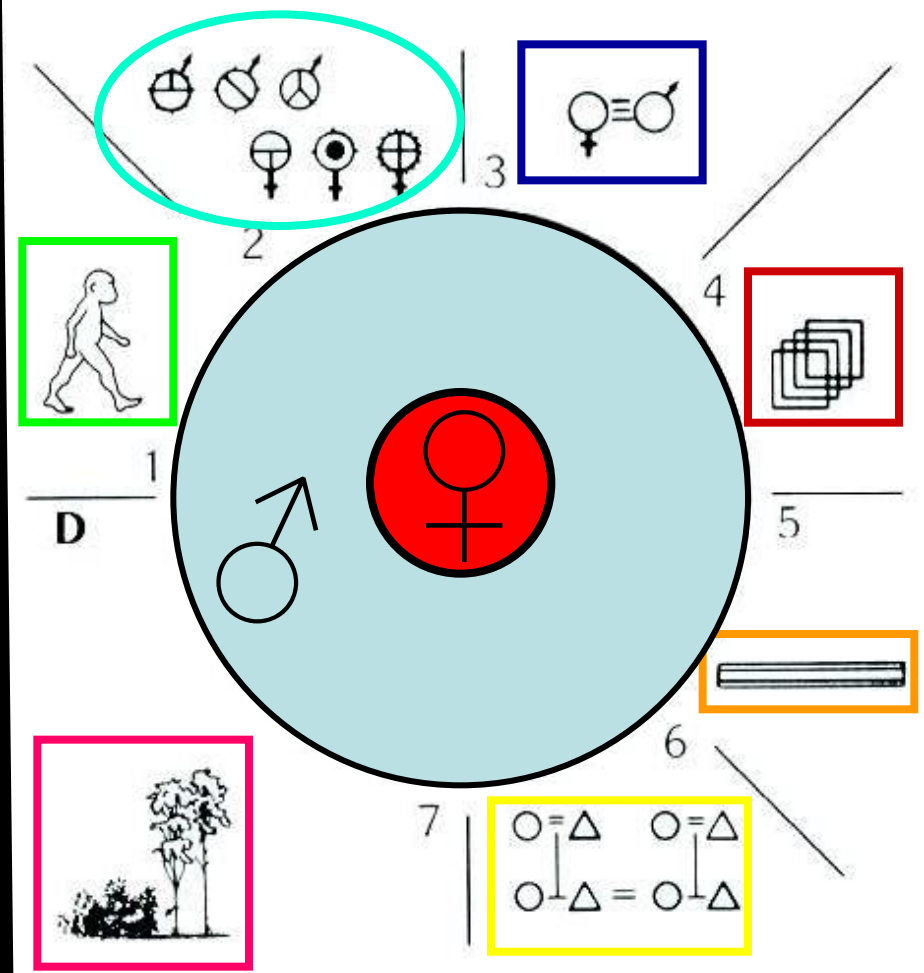
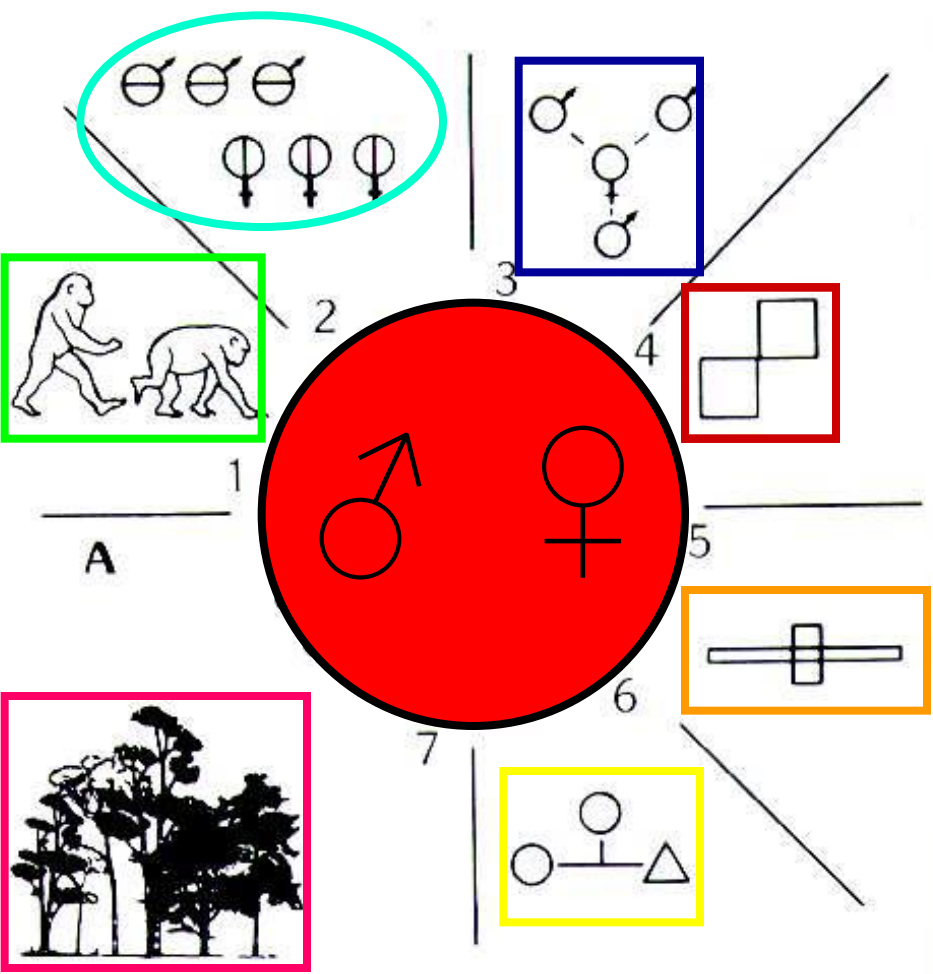


FAMIGLIE, IERI E OGGI





**Cura parentale
e famiglia
esogamica**

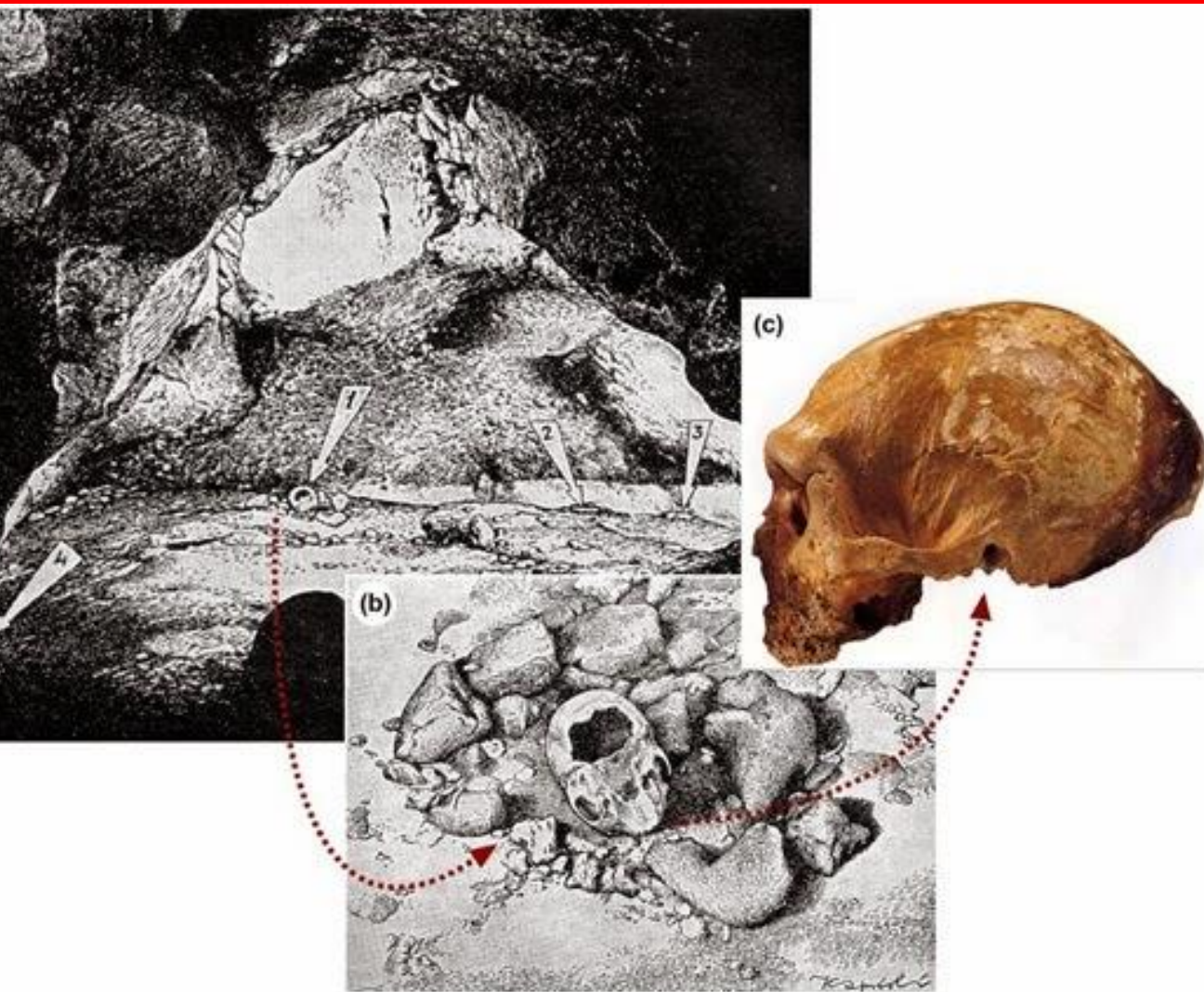


Il campo base



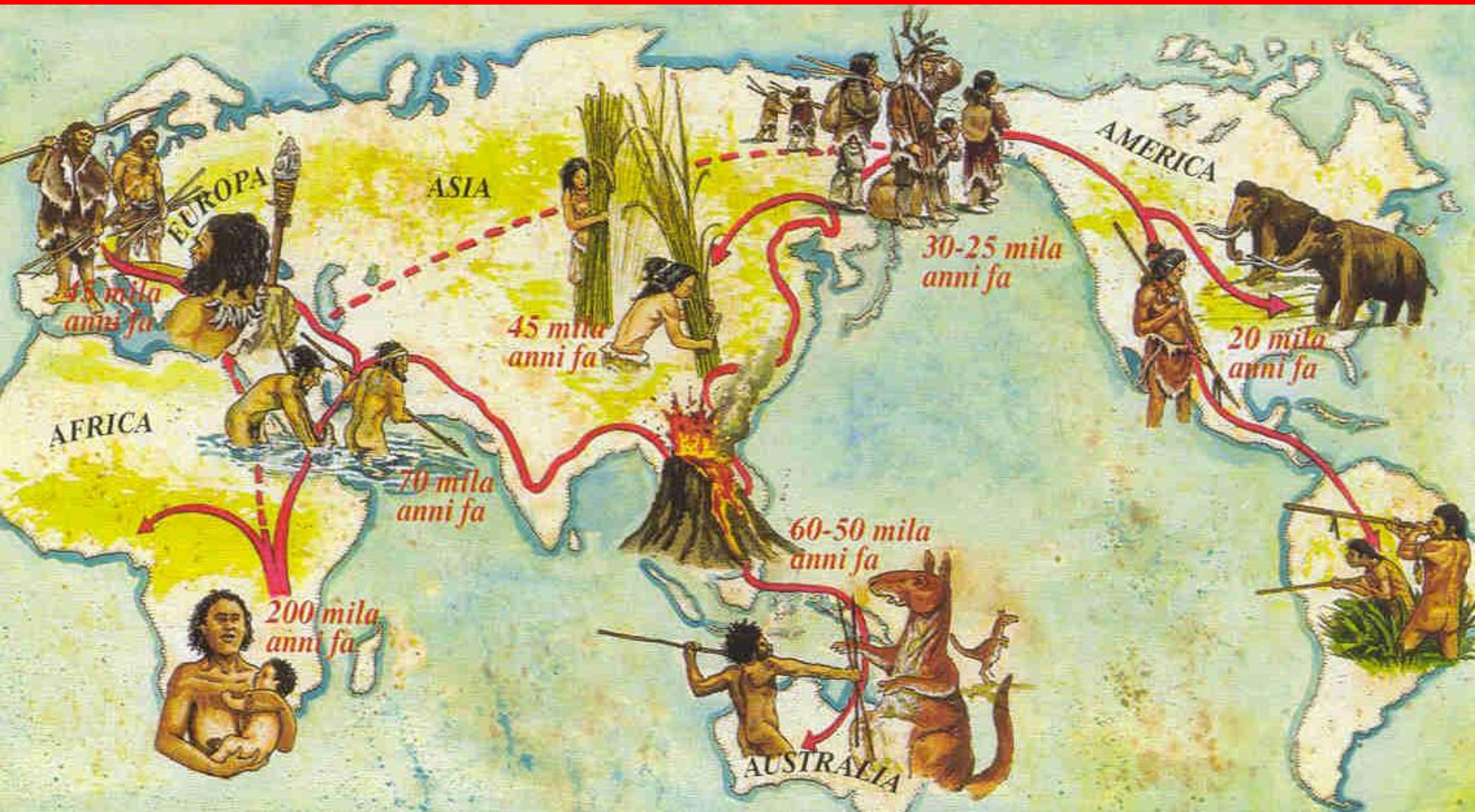
Il campo base Tana iene





**Grotta Guattari, Circeo, una
tana di iene**

Caccia e la raccolta



E l'uomo moderno si diffonde ovunque



Pigmei





Boscimani





Eschimesi

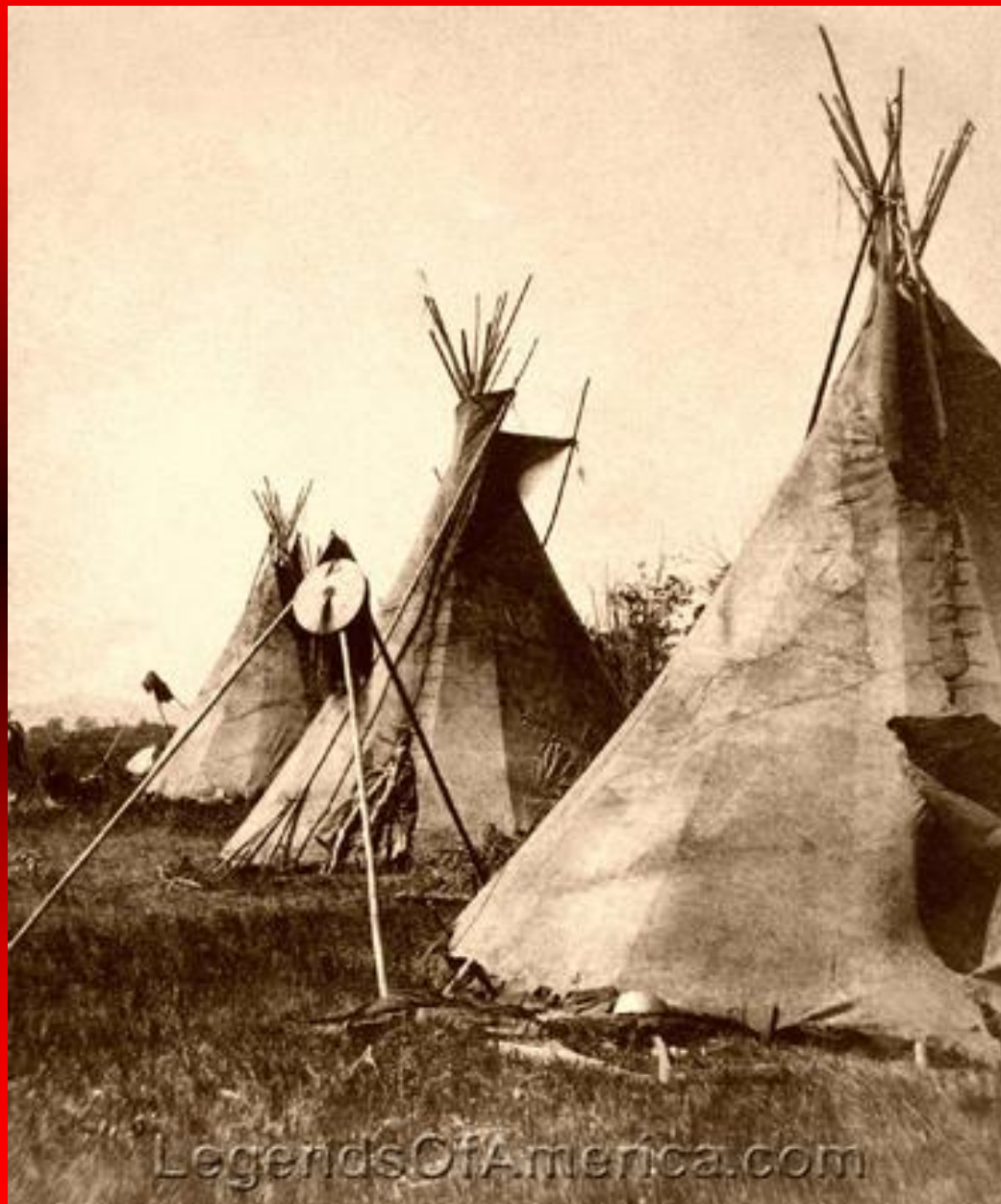
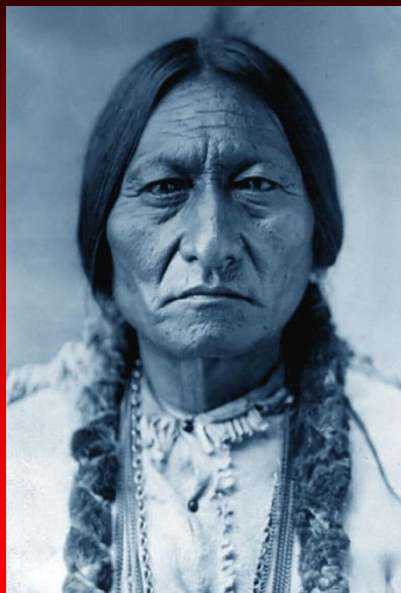




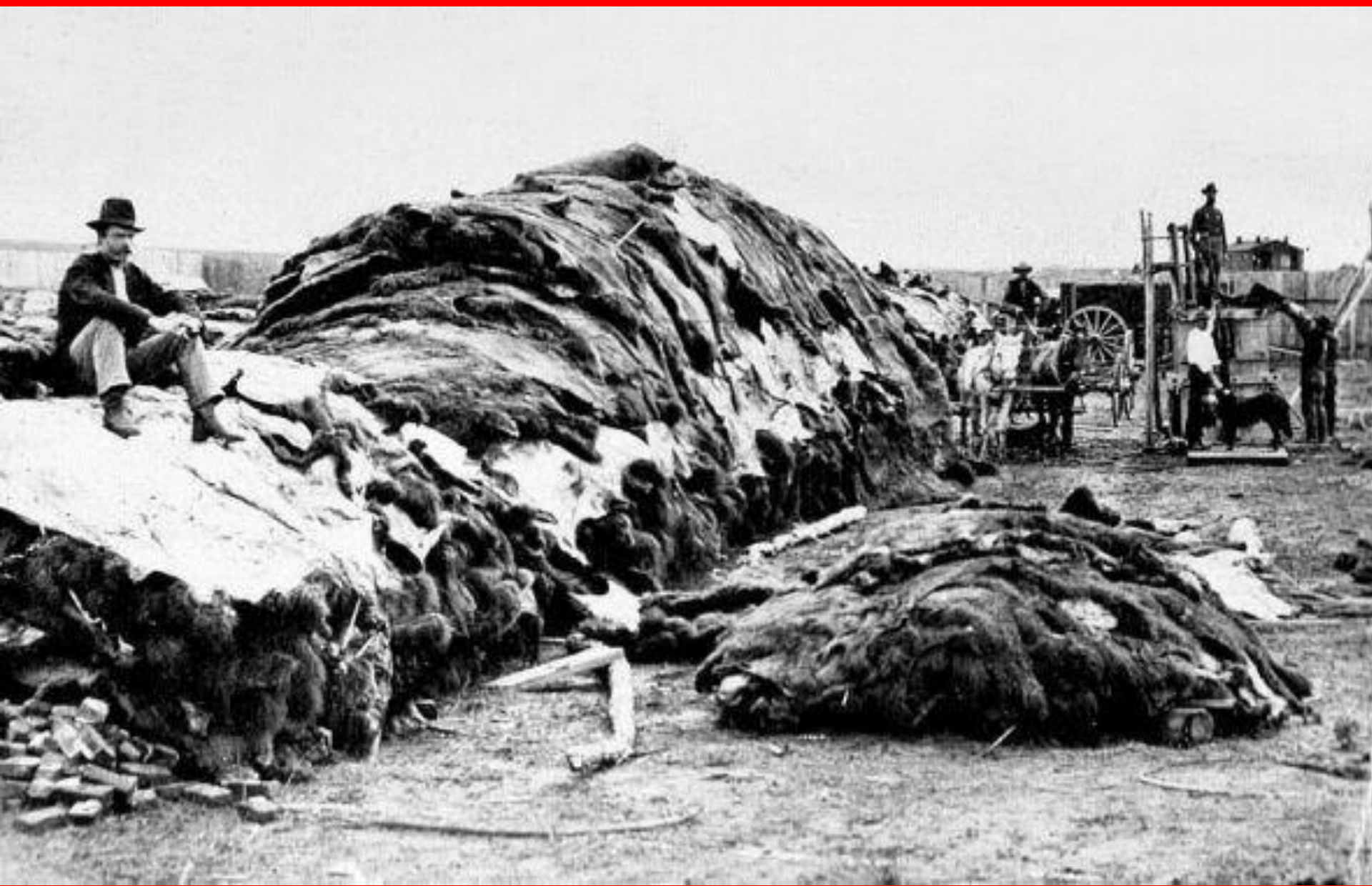
Gli indiani dei Grandi Piani

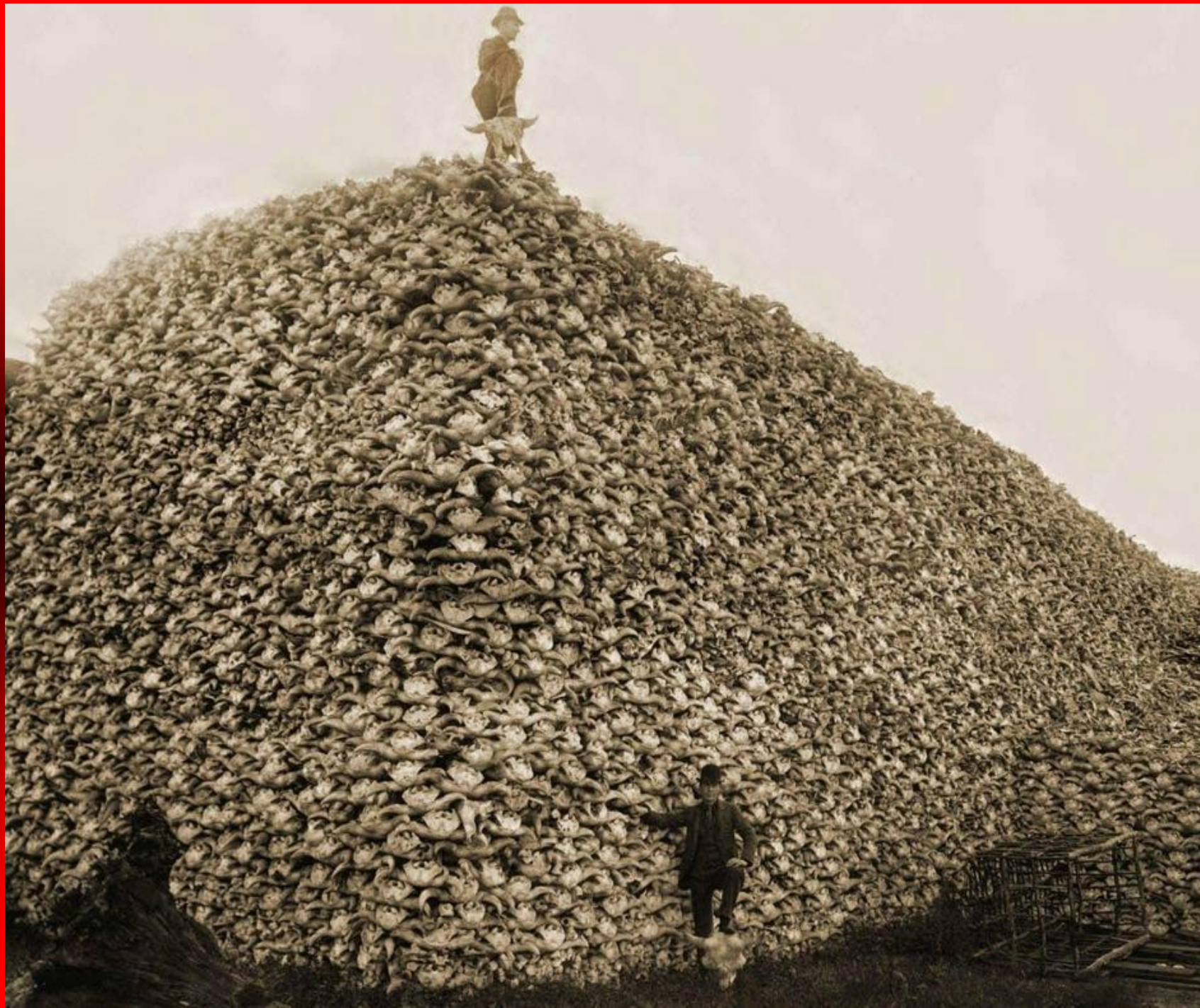


Gli indiani dei Grandi Piani



Si stima che prima dell'arrivo degli europei nel continente americano i bisonti fossero almeno cinquanta milioni. I nativi americani che abitavano le Grandi Pianure consideravano sacro questo animale. Ne cacciavano, per sopravvivere, circa 280.000 esemplari all'anno, quasi tutti maschi adulti, cercando di mantenerne sempre stabile il numero complessivo. Nella cultura di molte tribù il bisonne, oltre che essere identificato con il dio Wakan Tanka, era venerato perché sacrificava la sua vita per permetterne agli uomini di sopravvivere. Uccidere un bisonne e non consumare tutta la sua carne era considerato un sacrilegio. Nel 1884 poco più di trecento esemplari sopravvivevano alla mattanza operata dai cacciatori bianchi.





L'agricoltura e l'allevamento

Da predatori a produttori

ossia

la sedentarietà





Gli ambiti lavorativi si differenziano
Complessa organizzazione sociale

PERCHE' DONNA
tra
evoluzione, biologia e cultura

Carlo Peretto
Università di Ferrara