



The Evolution of Hardware



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Cladogram

A cladogram shows the similar traits between certain organisms. They do not show evolution through time or immediate evolutionary relations between species.



Plastica Class

- Evolved to be plastic, so they were not easily digested.
- Started with two groups: Plastica, Metallica
- The plastica attractive very different looks yet weak class
- The metallica were strong and common class
- Plastica's colorful qualities attracted predators
- Land, Ocean, and Arctic Plastica became endangered.

White Genus

- Part of the Plastica class
- White to camouflage with snow of arctic environment
- Split into 3 genuses
- Evolved to become white because camouflaged with arctic environment.

Grey Genus

- Part of the plastica class
- Evolved to be gray, because gray is advantageous as camouflage in the ocean
- Some evolved to become gray, to camouflage in the ocean.

Orange Genus

- Part of the Plastica class
- Evolved to be colored orange - camouflage with orange rocks of desert, fool predators into thinking they were toxic.

Metallica Class

- Evolved to be metal, so they are not eaten easily
- Many different Orders

Roundis Order

- Roundis order
- Has 5 families
- **The domed family** - Evolved to have domed shells to protect them from predators. These organisms have hardened shell when a predator tries to bite it their teeth will shatter.
- **The larger than 1-inch family** - The larger than 1-inch family evolved to have larger bodies to have fewer predators attack them.
- **The smaller than 1-inch family** - The smaller than 1-inch family have smaller bodies so they can camouflage themselves from predators.

Roundis Order

- **Split family** - The split family has a half spiral shape so it will let them catch their prey easier.
- **Threads family** - The threads family have a thread so they can climb trees to get food for their survival.
- **Winged Genus** - Underneath the threads family lies the winged genus. The winged genus has wings and thread that allowed them to fly and climb unlocking additional food options.

Blacken Order

- The next order - Metallica Class - Blacken Order
- The Blacken Order was split into 3 different families
- The No Thres family, the Thres family and the Double-Ended Family.
- The Purge of Predators forced many of the black metals into their shelters. This made them have to dig holes to stay safe.
- Since the No Thres family and the Double-Ended Family had a harder time digging, most of them were killed by their predators.

Coppera Order

- The next order is the Coppera order.
- Split into 2 major families threads and no threado family. The threads family allow them to climb.
- Underneath the threads family, there is the hookdo and flat tope genus.
- The hookdo genus allows them to climb and hang them self this allow them to catch prey while hanging down.
- The flat tope genus allow them to drill into a tree this allow them to get nutrients from the tree.

Coppera Order

- The no threado family feed on the ground, unlike the threads famil.
- Underneath the no threado family there is the large flattop genus allows them to sting and stung organisms that come, and eat them.

White Order

- In the White order some organisms migrated to the arctic and Antarctic and the lightest of the organisms survived in the icy environment.
- The Flat Heads sit in the snow hiding from possible predators and ambushing their own prey.
- The organisms that developed a hook evolved in rocky environments and their hook allowed them to climb and scavenge for prey.

No Thres Order

- No Thrēs Order, one of the biggest orders of the Metallica Class.
- Order contained the:
- Two Sides Family
- The Smalla Large Flat Heado Family
- The Smalla No Heado Family
- The Flat Heado Family
- The No Heado Genus Family.

No Thres Order

- During the purge of species, the no thres also had to dig to stay safe.
- The families of the No Thres Order with flat tops couldn't fit their heads in the ground, so they ended up dying because they weren't able to escape.
- Families like the No Heado and the Smalla No Heado were able to escape because their thin structure was able to fit into the holes they dug.

Flet And Order

- Some organisms evolved to have a flat end, the Flet And Order.
- They evolved, because, with a sharp end, they could not stand easily to view their surroundings.
- This trait was very advantageous and spread quickly
- From this order, there were two families, the larger that one incha family and the shorter than one incha family.

Flet And Order

- The less than one incha family were less than one incha they could hide easily in their environment with many predators.
- The family that were longer than one inch evolved to be longer than one inch, so they could be more intimidating to their predators.

Pointedendicus Order

- Pointedendicus order
- These organisms had pointed ends to defend themselves from predators.
- Two genus
- The squato family - were short, and thick, so they could not be pushed over easily
- Longa family - were long, so they had a longer range for the spear like-pointed end

Delayed Threadus

- The Delayed threadus order had a thread that does not start immediately after the thread.
- They evolved to have these so they could easily escape after the burrowed.
- From this there was the strange tipo family.
- This family has a tip that can easily dig out edible roots of plants.

Distancia Threado Order

- The next order is the Distancia threado order.
- Had threads that were more spread out, so that it took less turns to dig.

Jlooped Order

- The Jlooped order, has a loop on the top, instead of a head.
- More stable when laying down.
- With a head, they roll around, but with a loop they will not roll.

Thank You for listening!