# Article information:

Sexual selection and mating systems | PNAS
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# Article summary:

1. Charles Darwin was the first to recognize the power of sexual selection and its non-ubiquitous nature, which is determined by the mating system.

2. Combining existing approaches to mating system analysis yields a quantitative methodology that emphasizes measurement of the sex difference in relative fitness and genetic correlations underlying reproductive traits.

3. Recent research on plant mating systems has focused primarily on deviations from random mating, while animal mating systems have been studied mainly in terms of mate numbers per male or female.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of sexual selection and mating systems, drawing on Charles Darwin's original observations and subsequent research developments. The article is well-structured and provides a comprehensive overview of the topic, with clear explanations of relevant concepts such as selfing, self-incompatibility, dioecy and gynodioecy. The article also presents a quantitative approach to analyzing mating systems that combines existing genetic, life history and ecological data to predict sexual dimorphism within species.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its presentation of information. It draws on established scientific literature to support its claims, including references to Darwin's original works as well as more recent studies on plant and animal mating systems. The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting; it presents both sides equally by discussing both plant and animal mating systems in detail. Furthermore, it does not contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular viewpoint or perspective.

The only potential issue with the trustworthiness of this article is that it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the topic at hand. While this may be due to space constraints, it would have been beneficial for readers if some counterarguments had been presented alongside the main arguments discussed in the article so that readers could gain a more balanced understanding of the topic being discussed. Additionally, while possible risks associated with certain aspects of sexual selection are mentioned briefly (e.g., inbreeding depression), these are not explored in depth which could have provided further insights into potential implications for species evolution over time.

# Topics for further research:

* Inbreeding depression
* Alternative mating strategies
* Sexual dimorphism
* Evolutionary implications of sexual selection
* Self-incompatibility in plants
* Gynodioecy in animals

# Report location:

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