Habitat Isolation	Temporal Isolation
Behavioral Isolation	Mechanical Isolation
Gametic Isolation	Reduced Hybrid Viability (Hybrid Inviability)
Reduced Hybrid Fertility (Hybrid Infertility)	Hybrid Breakdown

Species that breed during different times of the day, different seasons, or different years cannot mix their gametes.	Two species that occupy different habitats within the same area may encounter each other rarely, if at all, even though they are not isolated by obvious physical barriers, such as mountain ranges.
Mating is attempted, but morphological differences prevent its successful completion.	Courtship rituals that attract mates and other behaviors unique to a species are effective reproductive barriers, even between closely related species. Such behavioral rituals enable *mate recognition* - a way to identify potential mates of the same species.
The genes of different parent species may interact in ways that impair the hybrid's development or survival in its environment.	Sperm of one species may not be able to fertilize the eggs of another species. For instance, sperm may not be able to survive in the reproductive tract of females of the other species, or biochemical mechanisms may prevent the sperm from penetrating the membrane surrounding the other species' eggs.
Some first-generation hybrids are viable and fertile, but when they mate with one another or with either parent species, offspring of the next generation are feeble or sterile.	Even if hybrids are vigorous, they may be sterile. If the chromosomes of the two parent species differ in number of structure, meiosis in the hybrids may fail to produce normal gametes. Since the infertile hybrids cannot produce offspring when they mate with either parent species, genes cannot flow freely between the species.