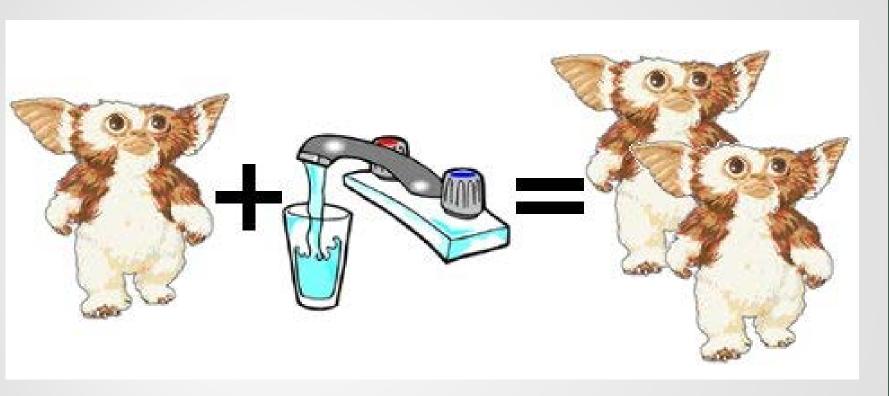
Asexual Reproduction



S1-1-03 Describe various types of asexual reproduction that occur in plant and animal species. Examples: fission, budding, sporulation, vegetative propagation, regeneration

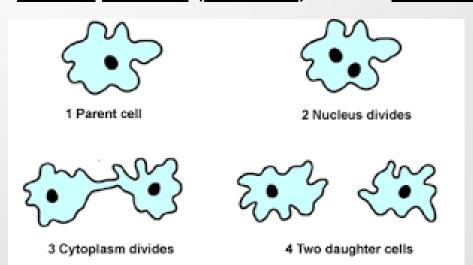
Reproduction and Cell Division...

Just as cells follow a <u>CELL CYCLE</u> to reproduce, a living organism will also reproduce as part of their <u>LIFE CYCLE</u>.

There are 2 ways to reproduce:

1. Asexual Reproduction:

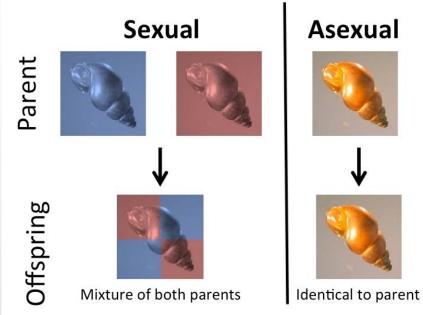
- Where a single organism gives rise to offspring with <u>IDENTICAL</u>
 GENETIC MATERIAL.
- Our <u>CELLS</u> reproduce by this method (<u>MITOSIS</u>).
- All offspring are EXACT COPIES (CLONES) of the PARENT.



Reproduction and Cell Division...

2. Sexual Reproduction:

- When <u>GENETIC INFORMATION</u> from <u>TWO CELLS</u> is combined to produce a <u>NEW</u> organism.
- In humans, two specialized <u>SEX CELLS</u> (<u>EGG</u> & <u>SPERM</u>)
 combined to eventually become you.
- We call the <u>FERTILIZED</u> egg cell a <u>ZYGOTE</u>. We all were <u>ZYGOTES</u>.
- The offspring are a BLEND of each parent

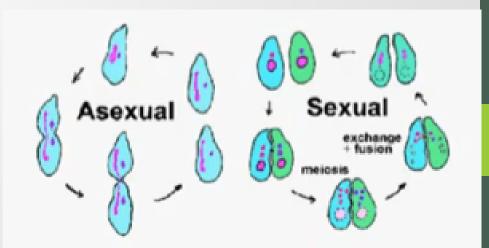


Reproduction and Cell Division...

Some organisms can use both methods of reproduction.

→ <u>BACTERIA</u> can make <u>IDENTICAL</u> offspring <u>ASEXUALLY</u>, or can <u>COMBINE</u> with other <u>BACTERIA</u> to produce <u>NEW BACTERIA</u>. This is bad for <u>HUMANS</u>...WHY?

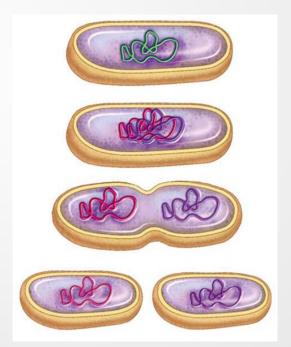
Explanation:



There are 5 types of asexual reproduction

1. BINARY FISSION

- Organism <u>SPLITS</u> directly into two <u>EQUAL-SIZED</u> <u>OFFSPRING</u>.
- Occurs in <u>SINGLE-CELLED</u> organisms like <u>BACTERIA</u>.



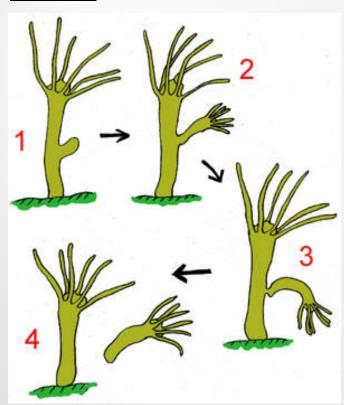
Similar idea to <u>MITOSIS</u>. <u>DAUGHTER</u> cells are <u>GENETICALLY</u>
 IDENTICAL to the PARENT.

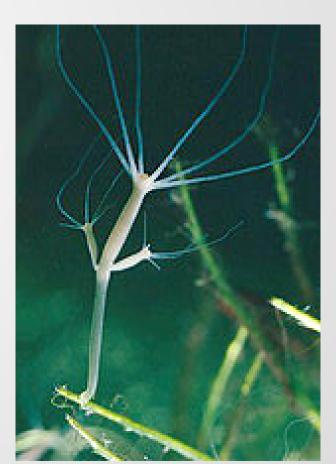
2. **BUDDING**

The offspring <u>GROWS</u> <u>OFF</u> of the <u>PARENT</u>, then the "<u>BUD</u>" <u>BREAKS</u> away when <u>MATURE</u>.

Occurs in both <u>SINGLE</u> and <u>MULTI-CELLULAR</u> organisms like <u>YEAST</u>

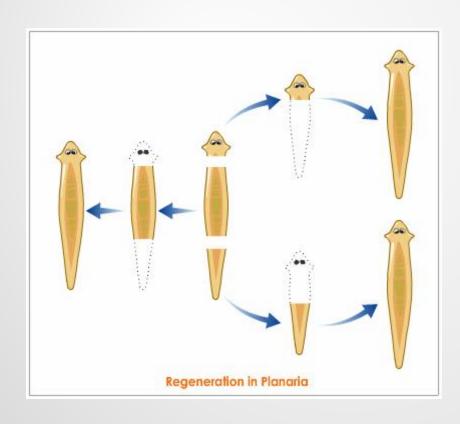
and HYDRA.





3. FRAGMENTATION

- A <u>PART</u> of the organism <u>BREAKS</u> off, and a <u>NEW ORGANISM</u> grows from the <u>FRAGMENT</u>.
- Occurs in <u>ALGAE</u>, <u>FLATWORMS</u>, and <u>STARFISH</u> for example.





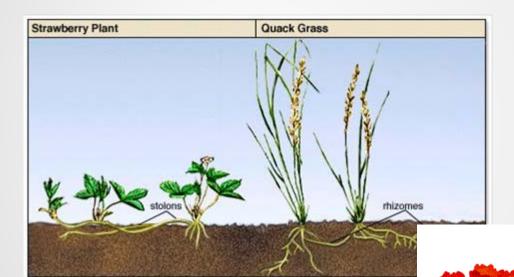
4. **SPORE FORMATION**

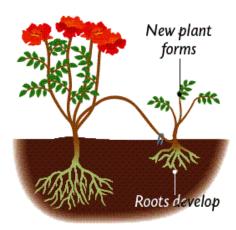
- Cells in the organism undergo <u>FREQUENT</u> <u>DIVISION</u>, producing many smaller <u>IDENTICAL</u> cells called <u>SPORES</u>.
- The <u>SPORES</u> are <u>RELEASED</u>, and can <u>GROW</u> into a new <u>INDIVIDUAL</u>.
- Occurs in MOLDS like PENICILLIN.



5. VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION

- Organism produces <u>RUNNERS</u> that can grow into a new individual.
- Occurs in many plants like <u>STRAWBERRY</u> <u>BUSHES</u>.





Parent

plant

Peg

Shoot held