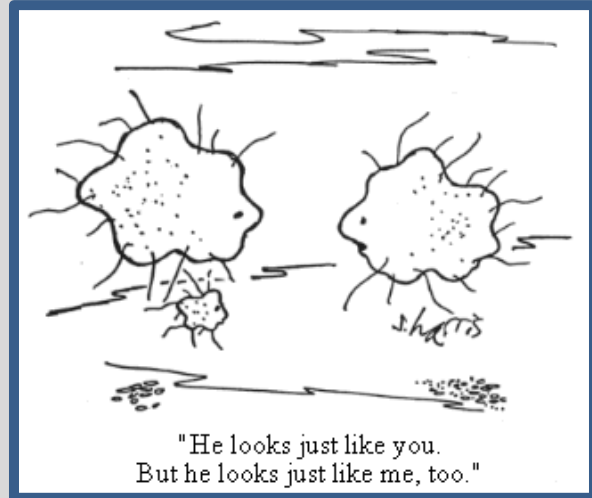


REVIEW: Asexual Reproduction

Asexual Reproduction

- ✓ Genes come from 1 PARENT.
- ✓ Offspring are IDENTICAL (clone)
- ✓ There is NO VARIATION!

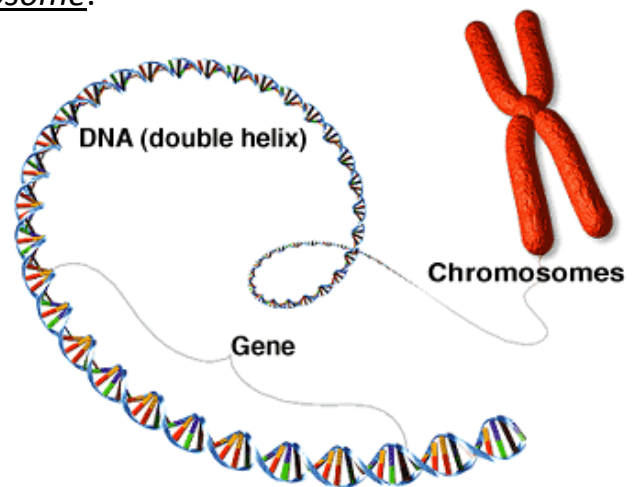


Genes

- ✓ Specific SEQUENCE of DNA on a chromosome.

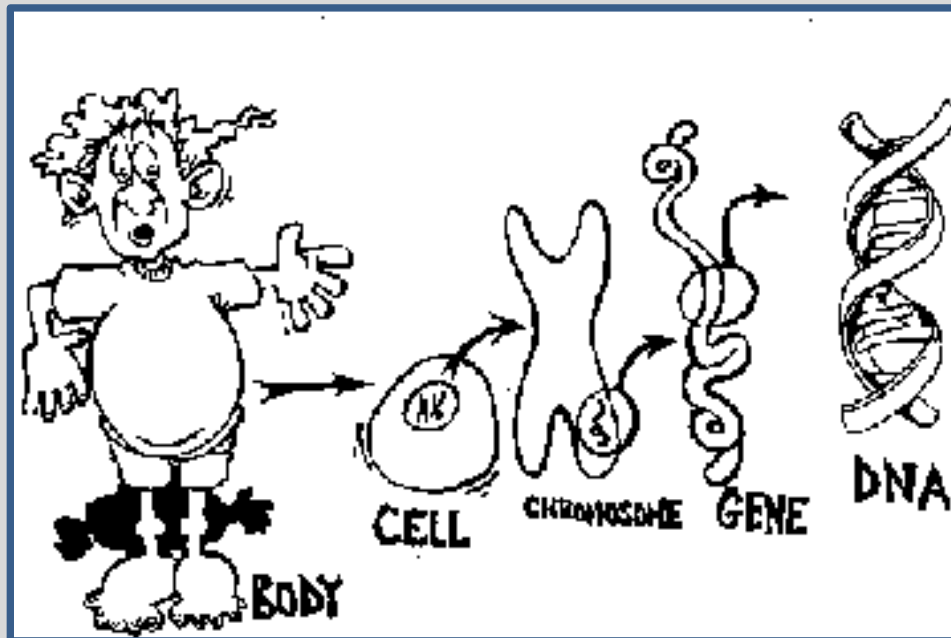
Chromosomes

- ✓ Package of genetic material
- ✓ Contains MANY GENES
- ✓ Coiled up DNA



We have 46 chromosomes in our body cells.

Genetic information is in the NUCLEUS



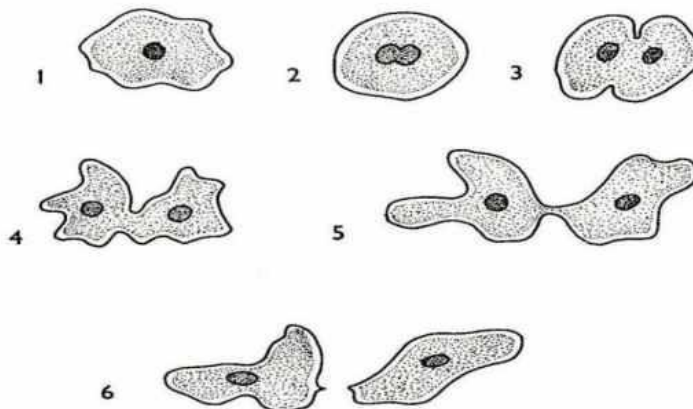
- ✓ *DNA is in a GENE*
- ✓ *GENES are on CHROMOSOMES*
- ✓ *CHROMOSOMES are in the NUCLEUS*

Types of Asexual Reproduction

1. Binary Fission

- ✓ *DNA is replicated (copied)*
- ✓ *Cytokinesis (cytoplasm splits equally)*

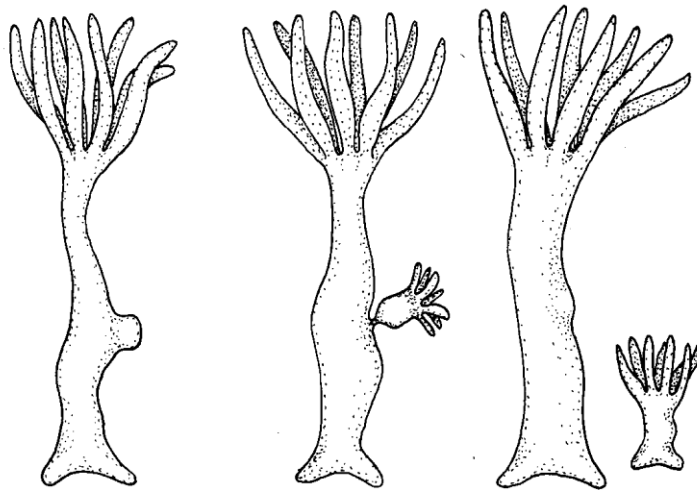
Ex: bacteria



2. Budding

- ✓ Mitosis
- ✓ Unequal cytoplasm split

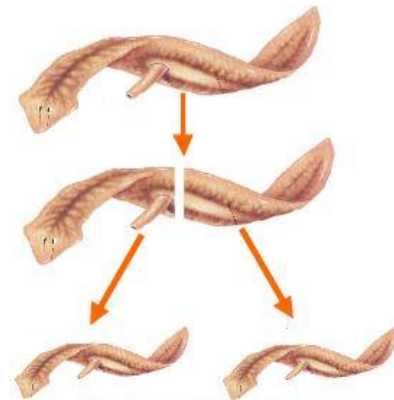
Ex: yeast (unicellular)
Hydra (multicellular)



Sy/97

3. Regeneration

- ✓ New organism develops from severed parts



Regeneration in Planaria

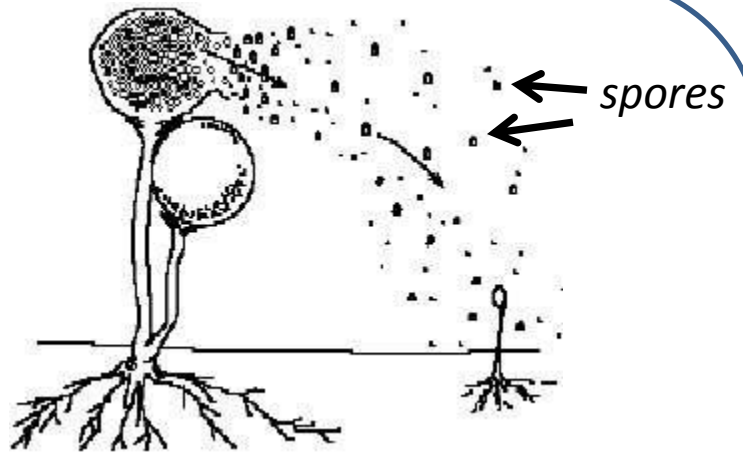
Undifferentiated Tissue = tissue that can grow into any part of the organism

Ex: starfish



4. Sporulation

✓ production of SPORES



★ **Spores** are Reproductive Cells that result in a CLONE of the PARENT

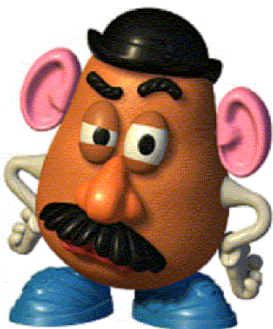
Ex. Fungi



5. Vegetative Propagation

✓ New plants grow from PART of the PARENT PLANT

Ex: potato



Two examples of Vegetative Propagation:

Cutting



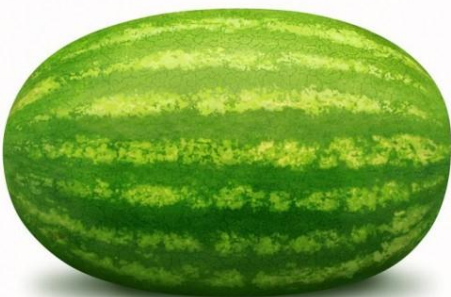
*Cutting a piece of a plant
and
planting it.
(Mr. Roberto's fig tree)*

Grafting



*A piece of a plant is attached
to
another plant*

**"Farmers use Vegetative Propagation
to
GROW IDENTICAL PLANTS
that
people really want!"**



6. Cloning

- ✓ Making genetically IDENTICAL offspring.
- ✓ From cell of SINGLE PARENT

