

# INTRO TO REPRODUCTION

*EQ: How do organisms reproduce?*

# Types of reproduction

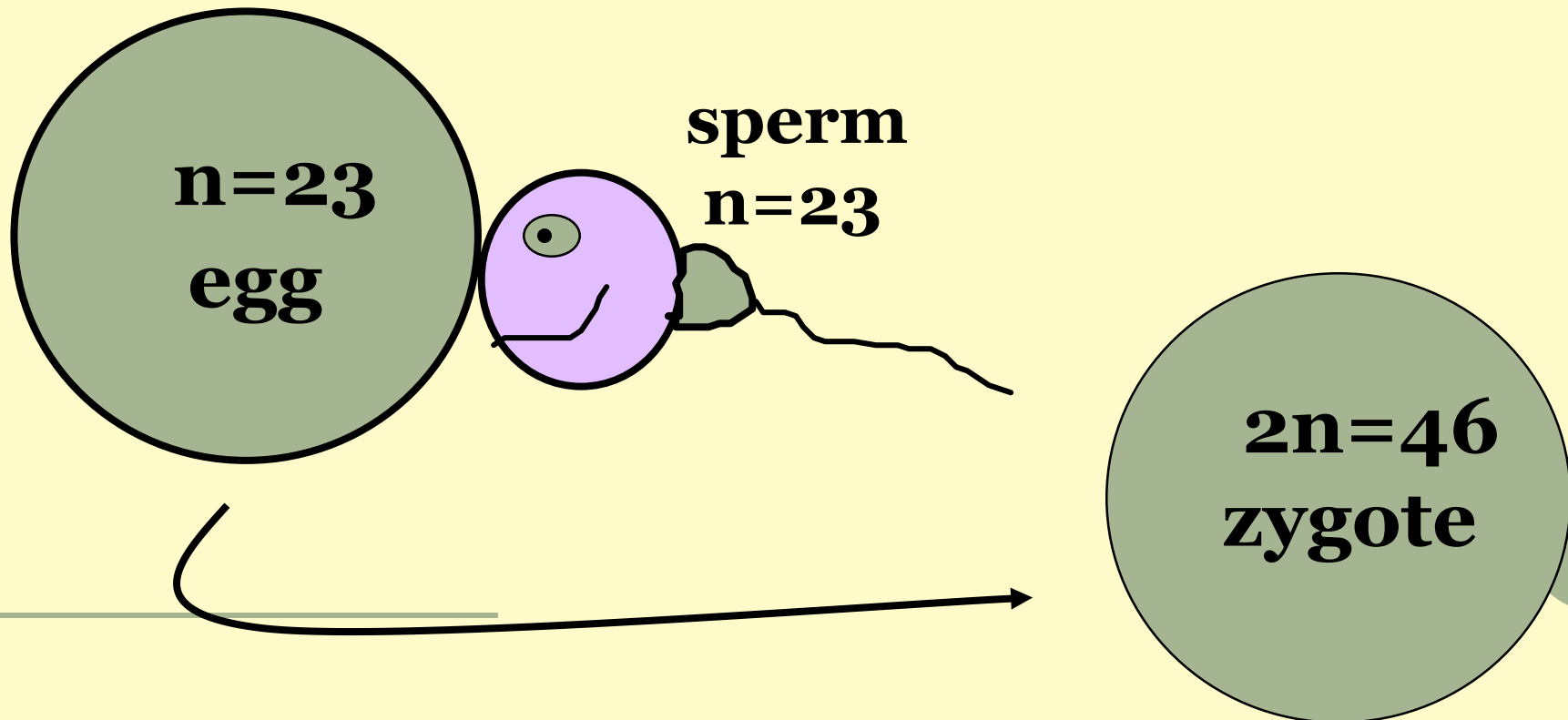
- Asexual Reproduction – generation of offspring from a single parent
    - Most common in microorganisms
    - Examples:
      - Vegetative Reproduction – plants that generate new plants from stems, leaves, or roots
      - Budding – A new organism grows from parents body
      - Regeneration – A piece of the parents body develops into a new organism
-

# Types of reproduction

- **Sexual Reproduction** – always involves combining genetic material from two parents
    - Two gametes fuse together in **fertilization**, to produce a fertilized egg, or **zygote**
  - **Gametes** – sex cells. Sperm & Eggs (Ova)
    - Produced in a process called **Meiosis**
    - are **Haploid** cells – cells with only a single set of chromosomes
-

# Fertilization

- The fusion of a sperm and egg to form a zygote.
- A zygote is a fertilized egg

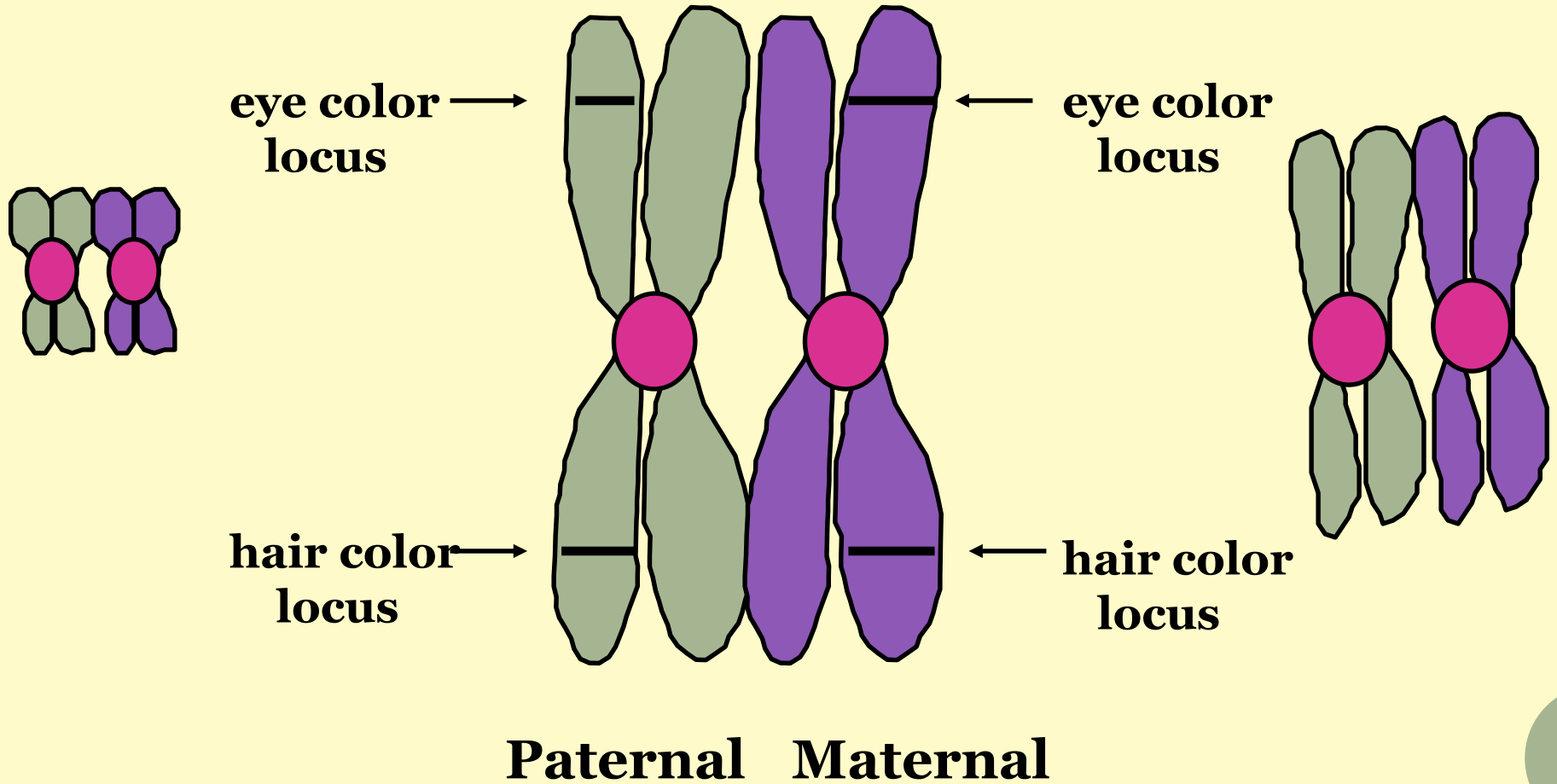


# Homologous Chromosomes

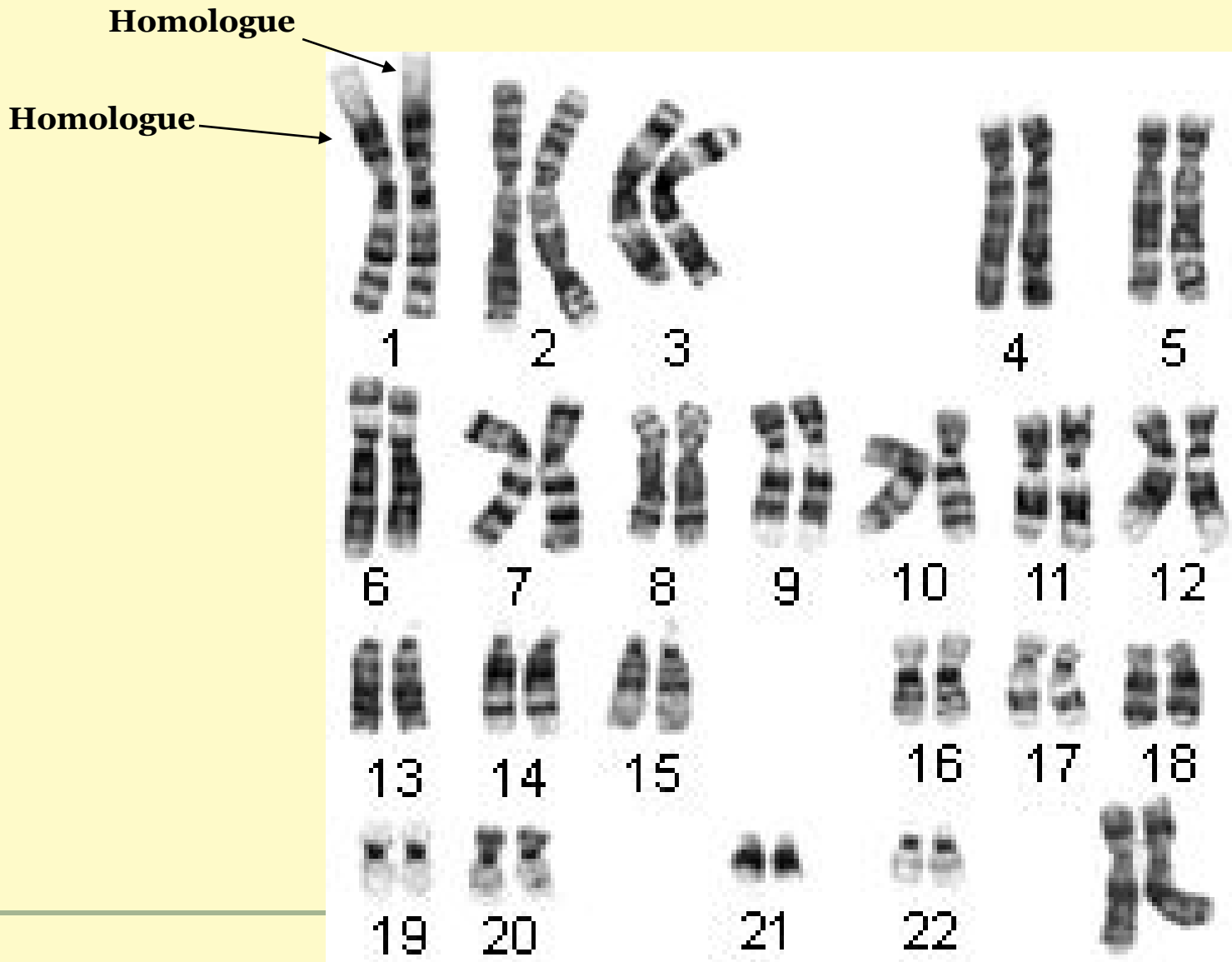
- Pair of chromosomes (maternal and paternal) that are similar in shape and size.
  - Homologous pairs carry genes controlling the same inherited traits.
  - Humans have 23 pairs of homologous chromosomes.
    - 22 pairs of autosomes
    - 1 pair of sex chromosomes
-

# Homologous Chromosomes

(because a homologous pair consists of 4 chromatids it is called a "Tetrad")



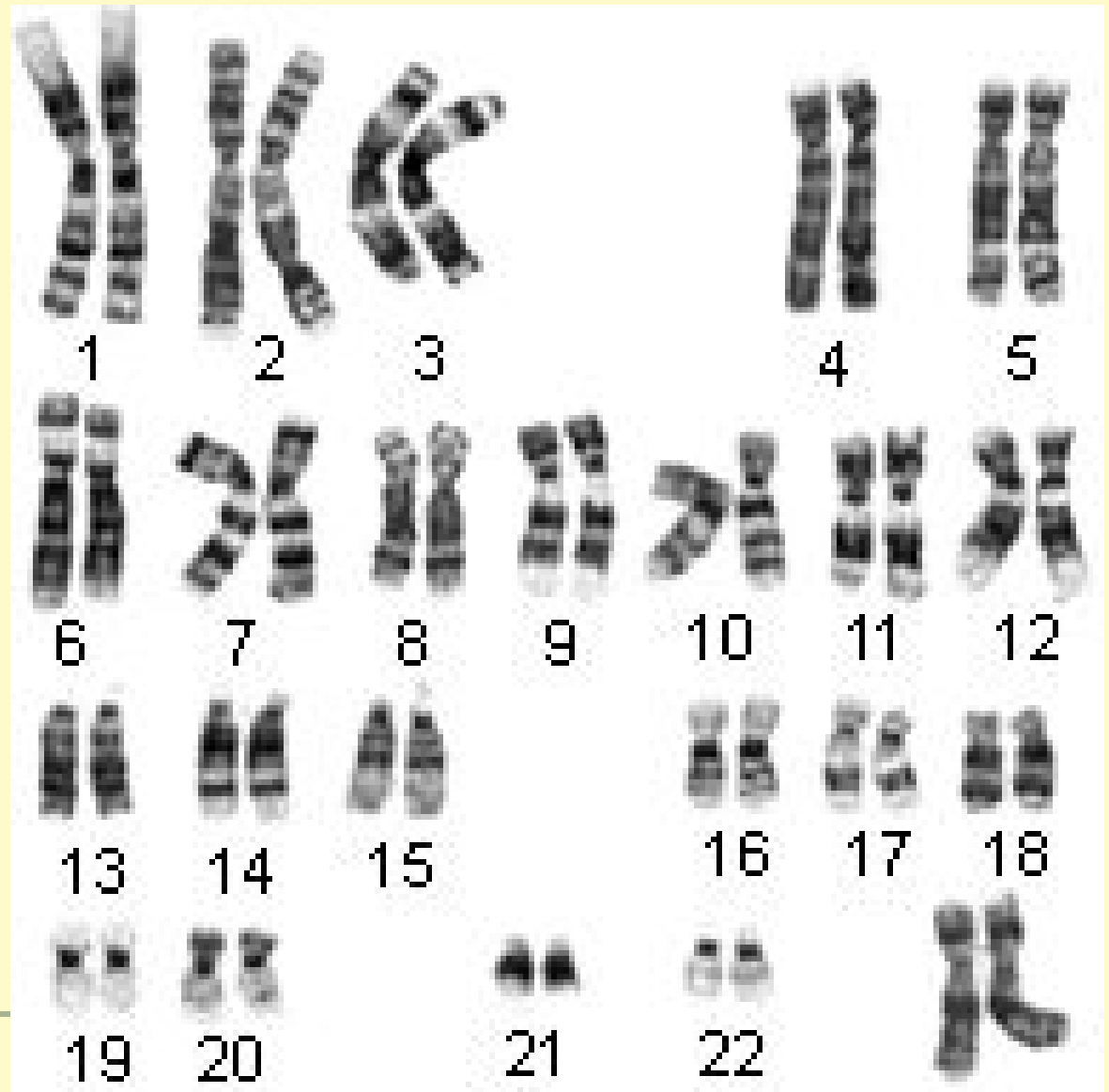
Humans have 23 Sets of Homologous Chromosomes  
Each Homologous set is made up of 2 Homologues.



# Autosomes

(The Autosomes code for most of the offspring's traits)

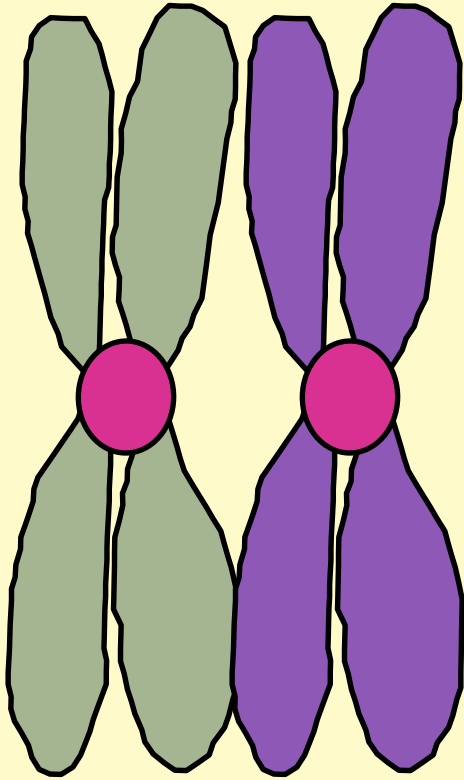
In Humans the  
“Autosomes”  
are sets 1 - 22





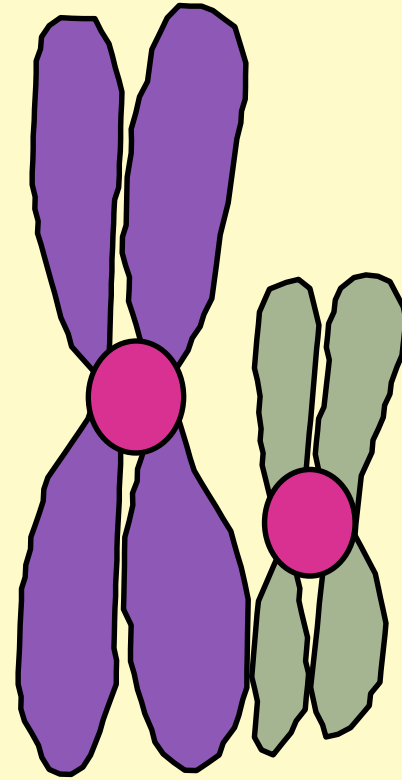
# Sex Chromosomes

The Sex Chromosomes code for the sex of the offspring.



**XX chromosome - female**

In Humans the “Sex Chromosomes” are the 23<sup>rd</sup> set



**XY chromosome - male**

# Meiosis

- the process by which "gametes" (sex cells) , with half the number of chromosomes, are produced.
- During Meiosis diploid cells (body cells) are reduced to haploid cells (gametes)

Diploid ( $2n$ ) → Haploid ( $n$ )

- If Meiosis did not occur the chromosome number in each new generation would double.... The offspring would die.
-