## REPRODUCTION IN THE KINGDOMS

	reproduction: require	es the union of two cells so that genetic	o Taviering	
	information from each cell is combined	AMAIN EREIRY VELO		
	Accomplished by the biological	process		
0 3	Advantages: offsnring will be	different from its parents (	);	
	this allows species to	to its surroundings.		
- Innie (A)	Disable stages usually takes le	onger for the organism to develop;		
zygone O	I	Ittle R 102 3V 9W altrateach at all		
	numbers of organisms produced	reproduce sexually (fly, hur	nan, snake,	
	• Examples: Most	Topioedeo better		
(3)	frog).	and plants that make	can	
REPAR	• Examples: Flowering	and plants that make	s. they're swam	
63	reproduce sexually (daffodil, g	rass, rose, oak tree) using	ey may be cor	
	Types:	of gametes (egg and sperm).	one hy	
3	• Vnes:			
	paramecia and some prokaryot	es (p. 476, 500)		
		n, Caras, Orace, Carrier, Coras, Species	l moduces an	
	reproduction: invo	reproduction: involves only a single parent organism and produces an		
	exact of the pare			
	Accomplished by the biologics	al process	Court State of the	
	Advantages: occurs much qui	cker than sexual reproduction; product	es more	
7/2/	organisms in a	period of time.		
* *	• New organisms are genetically	y some serio parents	, 110	
-15X-41	in offenting	The state of the s	DG highney would	
A. A	• Examples: small organisms, s	such as bacteria, paramecia, algae, hyd	ras, sponges,	
	reproduce mostly by asexilal i	enroduction.	THE SECTION OF	
	• Examples: Some flowering p	ants can reproduce asexually (grass, s	trawberry,	
. 2.3	anider nlant)		The second second	
all les	Types:	: when part of cytoplasm break	s off from	
7	parent organism and develops	into a separate organism (amoeba, yea	ast,	
	naramecium hydra, spider pla	ant).	(aurenality	
•	• Types:f	ormation: haploid spores develop into	a new	
	organism (fungi, mosses, mus	shrooms, mold).	is all juillessein/	
		· direct division	n of one cell	
~ ~	into 2 larger cells (bacteria, a	moeba, paramecia, algae).		
propagation: part of a parent			develops into	
( )	a new plant through runners,	stem cuttings, underground stems (stra	wberry,	
	geraniums, potatoes).			
	• Types:	: ability to regrow or replace mis	sing body	
	parts due to predation or dam	age (flatworms, sponges).		
1 -18	parts the to product or asset		consider on tone	
A STOP	S S		· 1	
98/1	Macronucleus			
7	To Ton Ton Ton	- marginal and	Constant Constant	
1/4	Mic Mic			
		man and the same of the same o		
		o mini		