WHAT SHOULD YOU KNOW?

There are two main types of asexual reproduction in animals: • Fragmentation: Division of the progenitor's body in various fragments, creating new individuals. REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS Asexual • Gemmation: Small buds appear on the body of the progenitor. These buds may separate from the parent or remain joined and form a colony. Sexual reproduction requires two members of the opposite sex, a male and a female. They have different reproductive organs called gonads. The male gonads are the testicles, where spermatozoa are produced. The female gonads are the ovaries, where ova are produced. Sexual Fertilisation is the union of an ovum and a spermatozoon to form a zygote. During embryonic development, the zygote develops until it becomes a completely formed animal. Two main types: • Vegetative reproduction occurs when plants create new individuals from a particular organ, mainly the stem. This occurs REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS through stolons, bulbs, stem tubers and rhizomes. Asexual • Spore formation occurs when a cell from an individual divides repeatedly, and various daughter cells - spores - are formed. These individual cells alone create new plants. Sexual reproduction in plants with seeds has various stages: Pollination. Pollen is transported from the stamens to the pistil. Fertilisation. The male and female gametes fuse to form the zygote Sexual inside the ovary. The zygote grows into an embryo. The ripened ovule becomes the seed which contains the embryo. Formation of the fruit. The fruit originates from the ripened ovary. Its function is to protect and disperse the seed.