

Reproduction

Period 3

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A series of horizontal stripes in various colors (yellow, green, blue, dark blue, orange, red, white, light green) running across the bottom of the slide.

Introduction to Reproduction Process

Sexual:

Germ cells are haploid but gametes are diploid, true or false?

Asexual:



Animals Reproduce Asexually

★ For the most part animals have left asexual reproduction behind for sexual reproduction. However some still do.

They do this by:

➡ Budding- another organism grows out of the body through mitosis (more common for producing offspring)
ex: Hydra (Small freshwater organism) and

sea sponge

➡ Regeneration- Losing a limb and growing it back
ex: Starfish and some lizards

Sexual Vs. Asexual

Pros-

Genetic diversity

Cons-

Takes a long time

Requires two organisms

Pros-

Very quick

Only requires one organism

Doesn't have specific gender

Typically don't die from old

age

Cons-

Not much genetic diversity

Why abandon a clearly more beneficial process of asexual reproduction for a more taxing process of sexual reproduction?

Placental Mammals

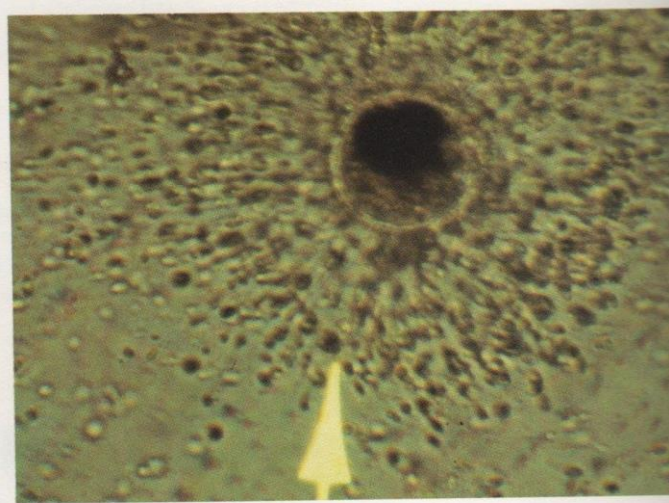


FIGURE 1. An equine ovum surrounded by an expanded cumulus mass, 100 \times . This ovum was aspirated from a follicle before expected ovulation.

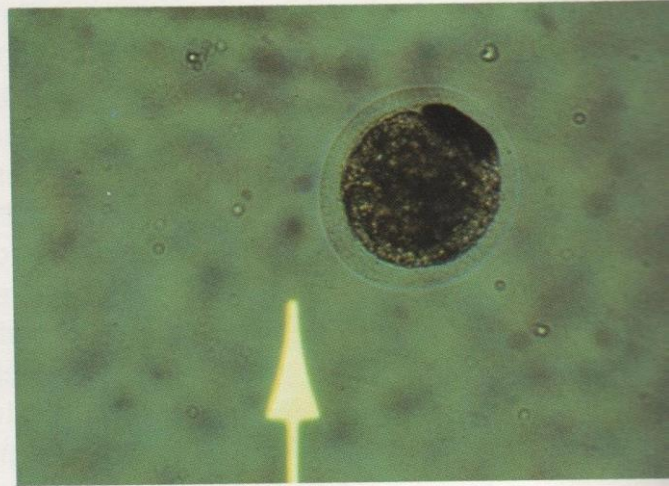


FIGURE 2. A Day 6 postovulation equine blastocyst, 100 \times . This blastocyst is still retained within a thick zona pellucida and has polar bodies in close contact at its periphery. It was obtained by uterine flushing for embryo cryopreservation.

Step by step process

What does the placenta *really* do?

What about nonplacental mammals?



Why is there a difference in
timing?

MALES

VERSUS

FEMALES

