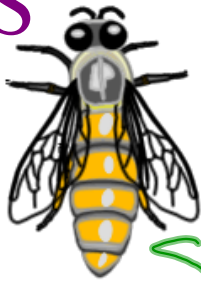


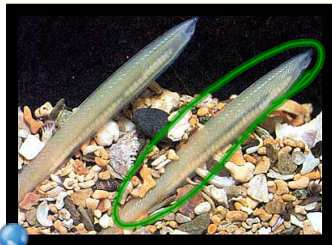
S



S

A?

S



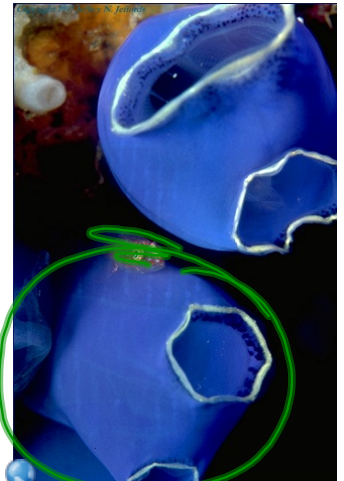
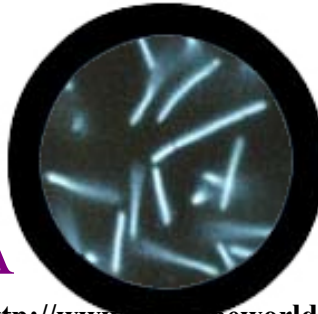
[http://bioweb.uwlax.edu/zoolab/
Table_of_Contents/Lab-
9a/Lancelets/lancelets.htm](http://bioweb.uwlax.edu/zoolab/Table_of_Contents/Lab-9a/Lancelets/lancelets.htm)



S

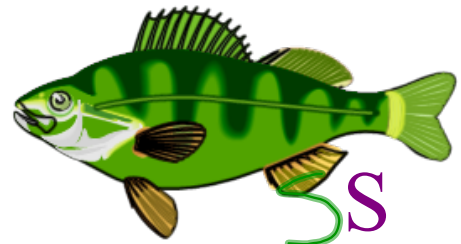
A

[http://www.microbeworld
.org/microbes/types.aspx](http://www.microbeworld.org/microbes/types.aspx)



<http://www.divegallery.com/tunicate.htm>

S A B



S



S

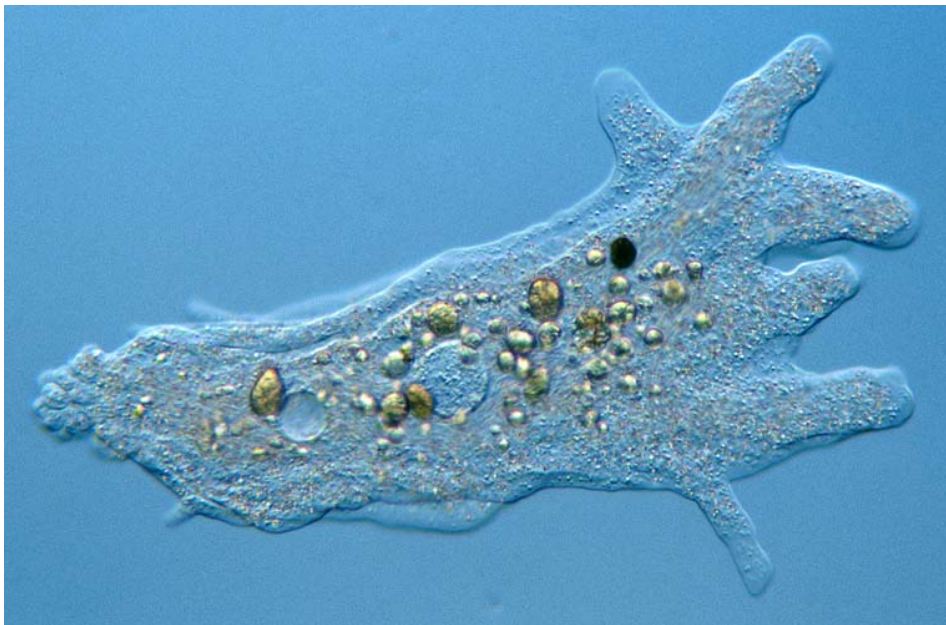
Asexual reproduction- a single
parent passes copies of all its
genes to each of its new
offspring

clone



How does this asexually reproduce?

Fission



Amoeba proteus in closer detail

by Wim van Egmond, The Netherlands

<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/mag/indexmag.html?http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/mag/artsep01/proteus.html>



How does this asexually reproduce?

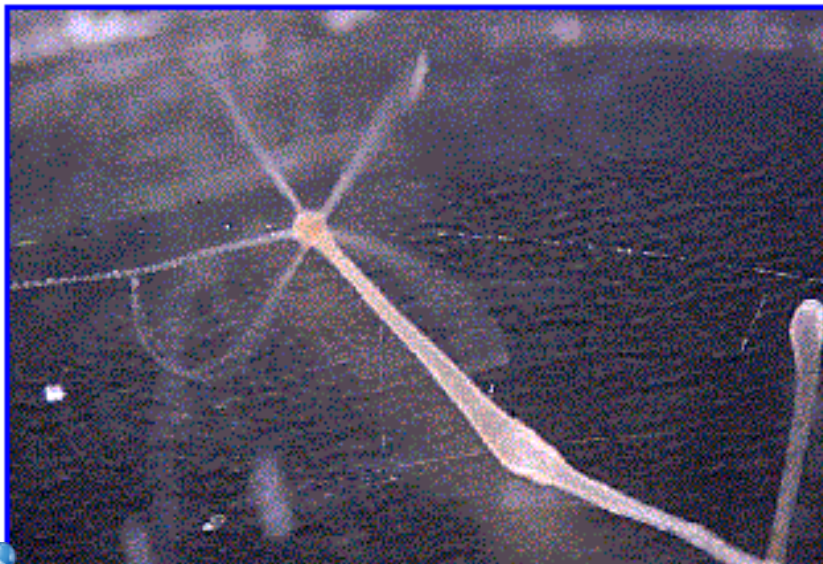
Fragmentation



<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/platyhelminthes/platyhelminthes.html>

How does this asexually reproduce?

Budding

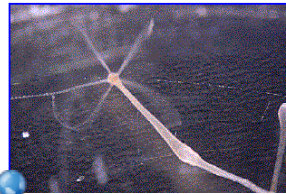


<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/hydrozoa.html>

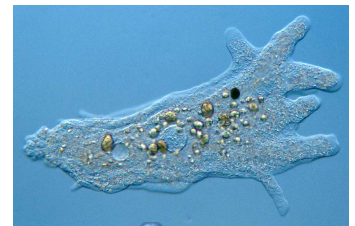
Fragmentation
breaks into
pieces that
are each a
new
organism



Budding
bud
like a
flower



Fission
splits
into 2



<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/mag/index.html> <http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/mag/artsep01/proteus.html> <http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/platyhelminthes/platyhelminthes.html> <http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/hydrozoa.html>

Asexually Reproduction

Postive

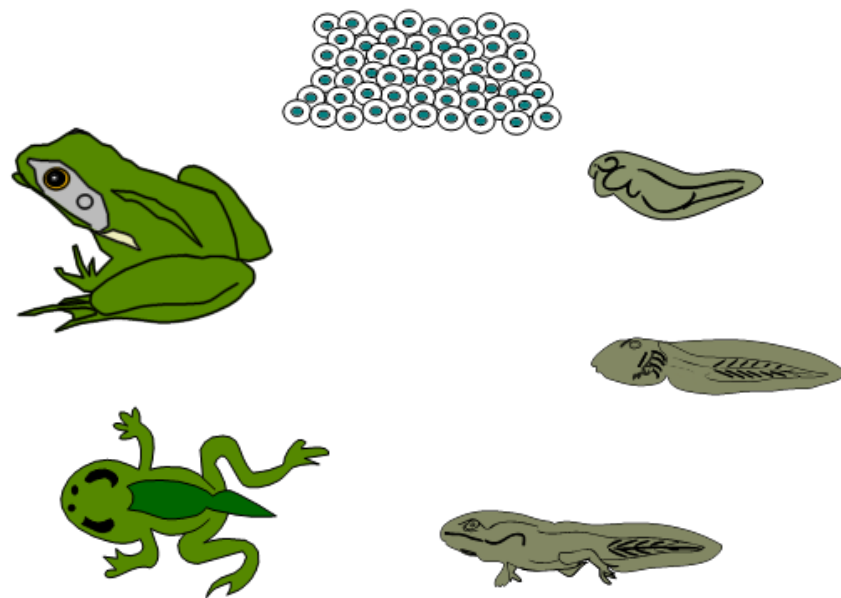
Many offspring
in little time.

Uses no
energy to
find gamete
or mate.

Negative

Little genetic
variation.

Sexual Reproduction- two parents
each form haploid ($\frac{1}{2}$ info)
reproductive cells which join to
form offspring.



Life cycle- life of an Organism from one generation to the next.