

# Reproduction

## Introduction:



Reproduction is the producing of offspring by parents. There are two types of reproduction: asexual and sexual reproduction.

## Explanation:

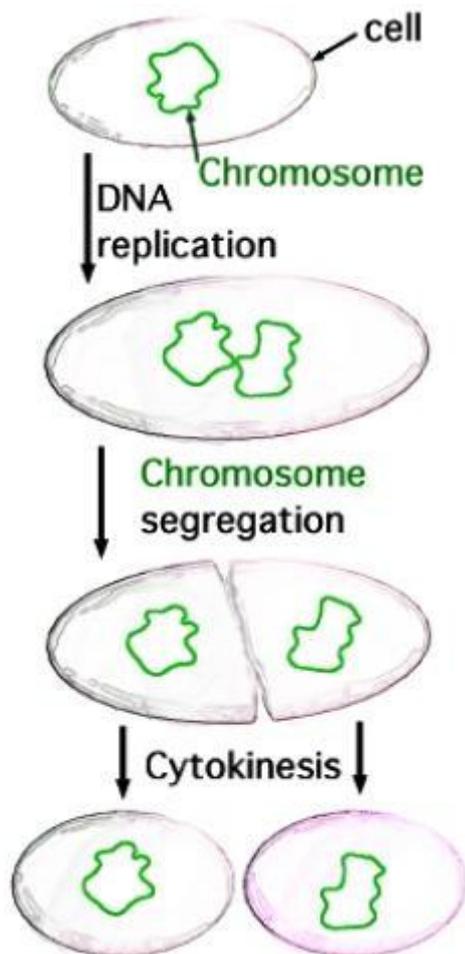
**Asexual Reproduction:** this requires only one parent to produce offspring. Both plants and animals undergo this type of reproduction as well as bacteria, fungi and protists. There are different forms of asexual reproduction:

- **Budding:** it is a small outgrowth from the parent plant. The nucleus will divide into two. One will move into the outgrowth which then buds off forming a new individual. Example Yeast.



*Budding leaves on a tree*

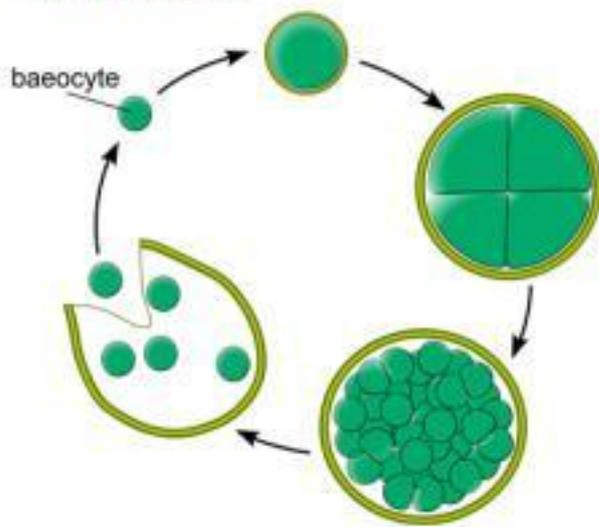
- **Binary Fission:** this is splitting into two. The nucleus divides first which is then followed by division of the cytoplasm. Example Amoeba.



*Binary fission*

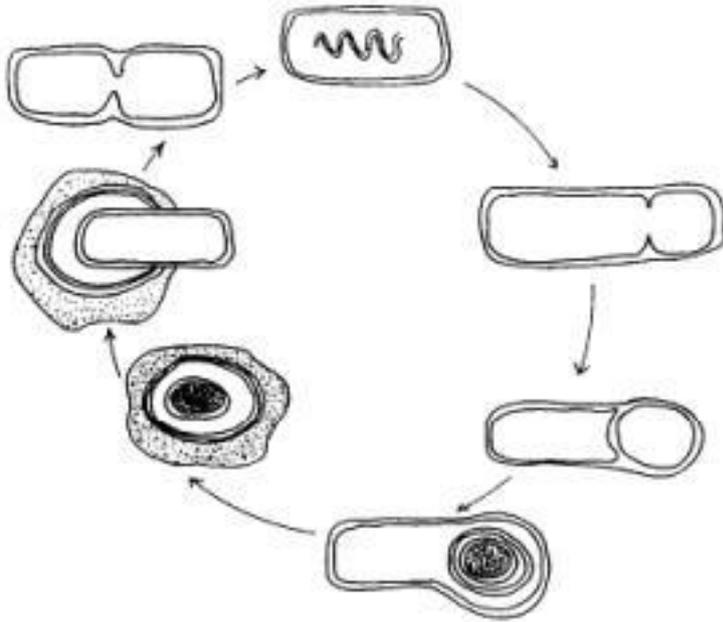
- **Multiple Fission:** this is the splitting into many. Example Plasmodium.

## THE STANIERIA LIFE CYCLE:



*Multiple fission*

- **Spore Formation:** some organisms produce spores when mature spores fall on suitable surface, they will germinate forming new plants. Example Mucor (fungus).



*Spore formation cycle*

- **Vegetative Reproduction:** there are many different forms.

**Corm:** a short swollen stem. It is surrounded by leaf bases which will form a protective scaly covering.

**Bulb:** is an underground vertical shoot that has modified leaves that are used as food storage organs by a dormant plant. Example: onions

**Rhizome:** is a horizontal stem of a plant that is usually found underground, often sending out roots and shoots from its nodes. Example includes ginger.