

# Plant Reproduction



# I. MODES OF REPRODUCTION:

**A. Asexual Reproduction** – the production of offspring involving only one parent

## 1. Advantages:

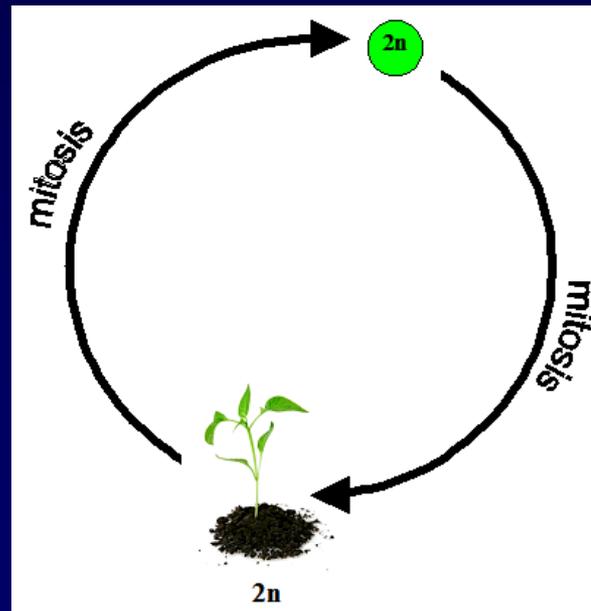
- a. allows organisms to reproduce & disperse rapidly**
- b. is more efficient because it requires fewer resources & less energy**
- c. no mate is needed (good for small populations)**
- d. all offspring are exact copies of parents and can thrive in the parent's environment**

## 2. Disadvantages:

a. lack of genetic diversity can lead to extinction

## 3. Types of Asexual Reproduction:

a. **Cloning** = identical offspring arise via mitosis from a single parent

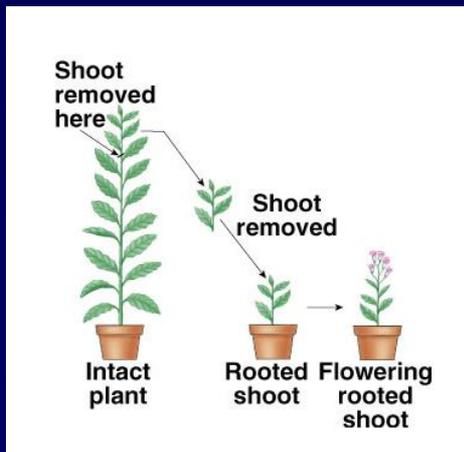


**b. Vegetative Propagation** = new plants are created from adult meristematic tissues

**i. *Natural*** = meristematic tissue from plants form a new plant (roots & stems)



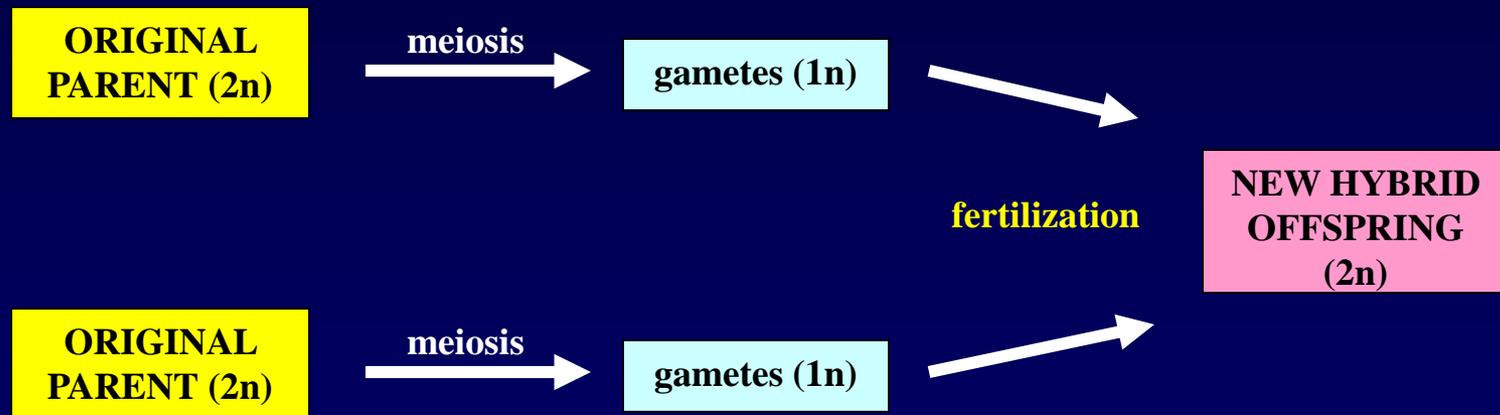
**ii. *Artificial*** = a meristematic portion of a plant is removed & planted; often used in agriculture (cuttings)



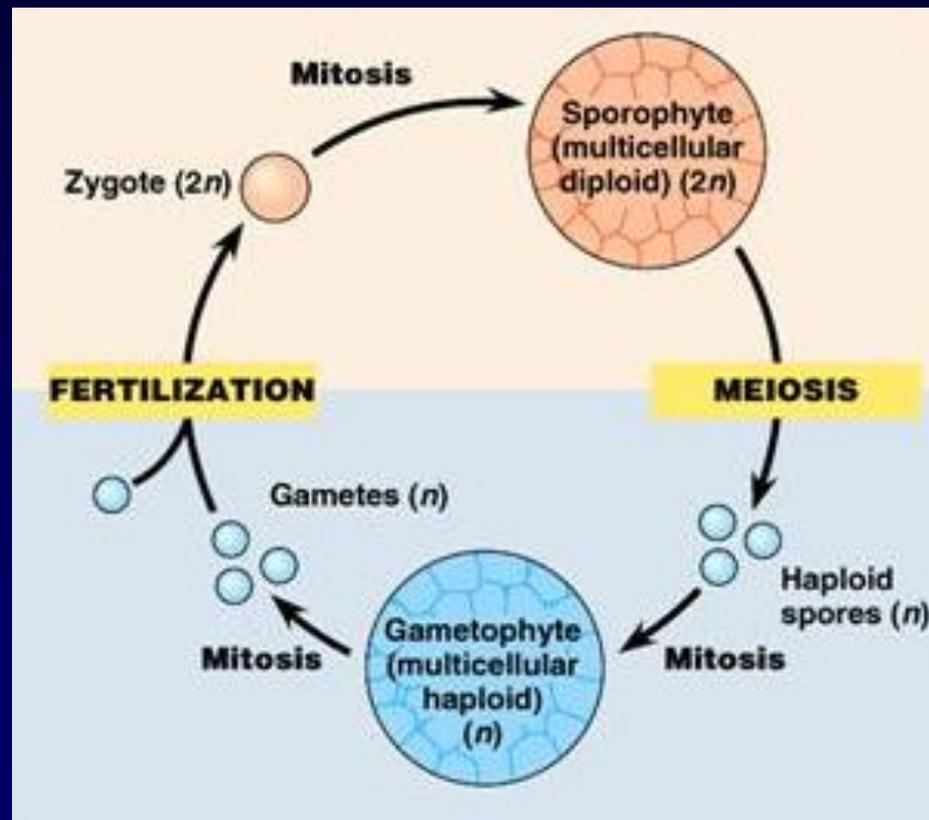
**B. SEXUAL REPRODUCTION** = gametes (1n) formed via meiosis from different parents fuse together to create a genetic hybrid (2n)

$$1n + 1n = 2n$$

Vascular Plants:



1. **Alternation of Generations** = the specific type of sexual reproduction used in all plants that includes both diploid ( $2n$ ) and haploid ( $1n$ ) phases



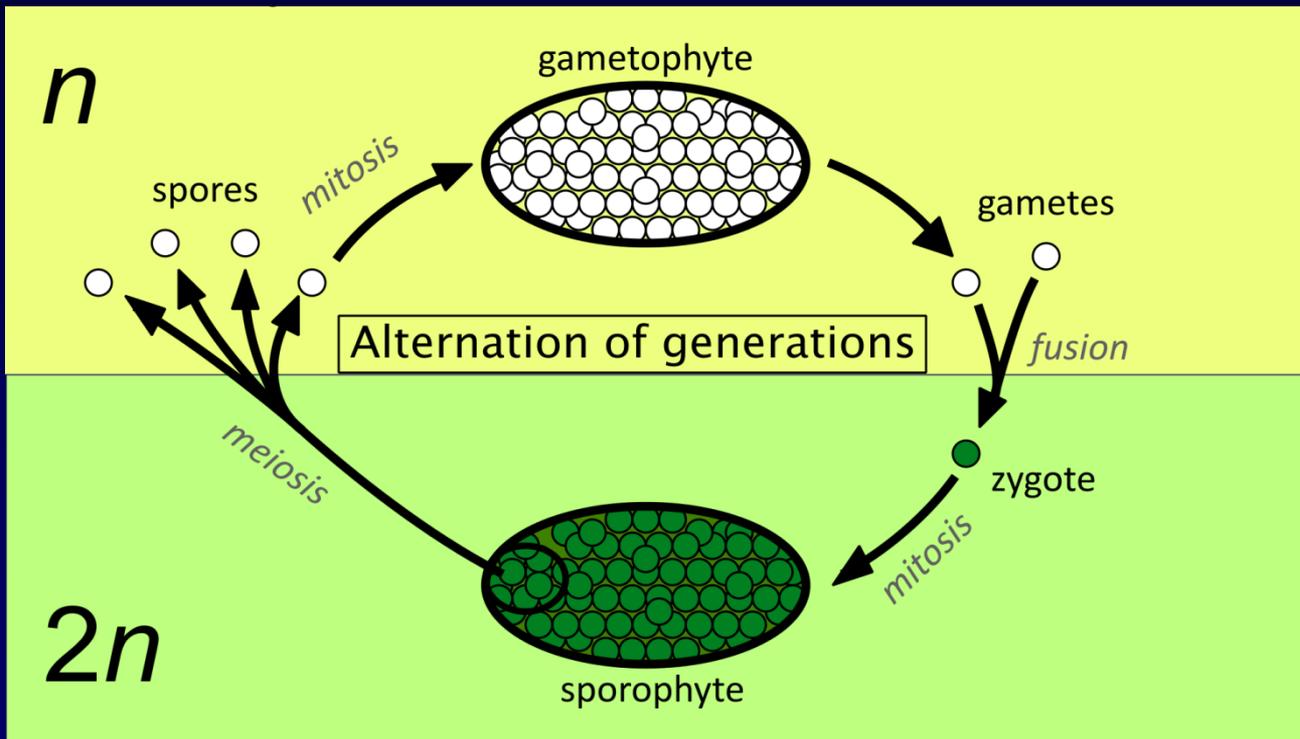
**a. Sporophyte Generation (2N) – the flower**

- is the **diploid** generation
- undergoes meiosis to **form haploid spores**
- the spores develop into the haploid gametophyte

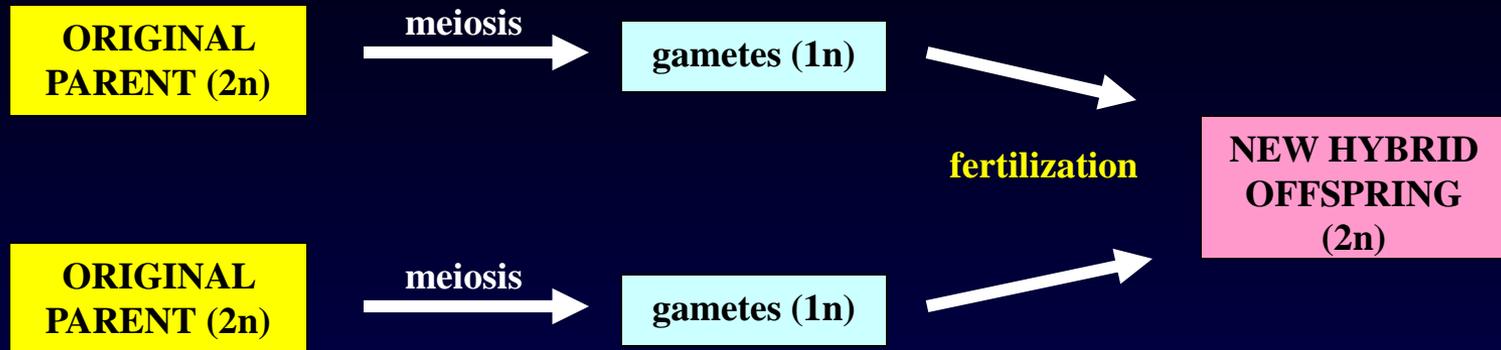
**b. Gametophyte Generation (1N) – the plant**

- is the **haploid** generation
- undergoes mitosis to **form gametes** (egg/sperm)
- haploid gametes fuse to form a diploid zygote
- the zygote undergoes mitosis to develop into the diploid sporophyte

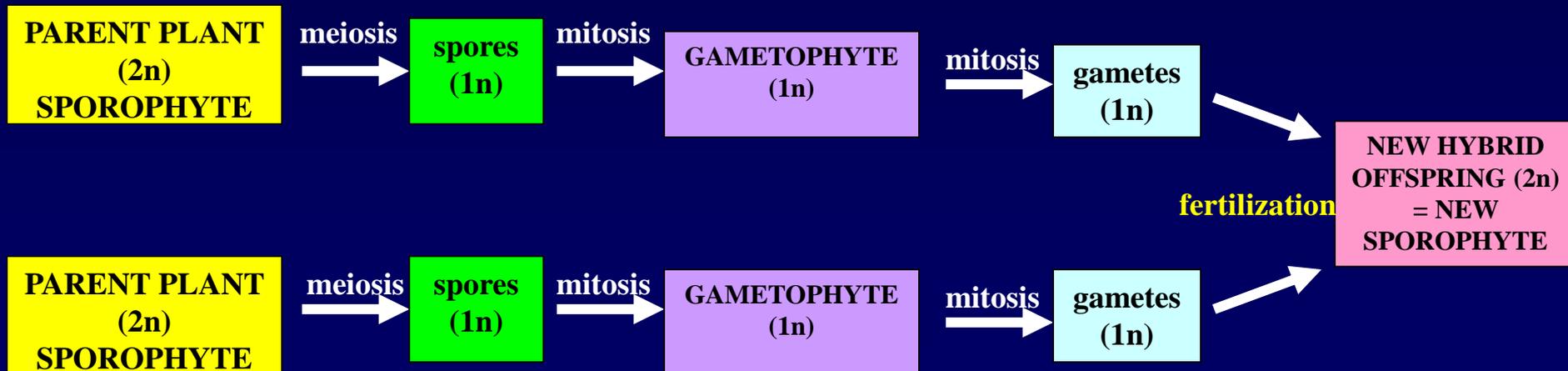
# ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS VIDEO CLIP



## Vascular Plants:



## Non-Vascular Plants:



## **2. Advantages:**

- a. accelerates adaptation by creating new genetic combinations**
- b. provides potential to colonize new types of environments**
- c. allows adaptation to changing conditions**
- d. can speed up the loss of deleterious genes (known as purging)**

## **3. Disadvantages:**

- a. slow process that requires a lot of time & energy**
- b. it takes two to tango (finding a mate/gametes can be difficult)**