

Asexual Reproduction

- Only one parent cell required
- Produces offspring that are genetically identical to the parent (clones)
- Advantage: can reproduce quickly and in large numbers when resources are plentiful

Five types:

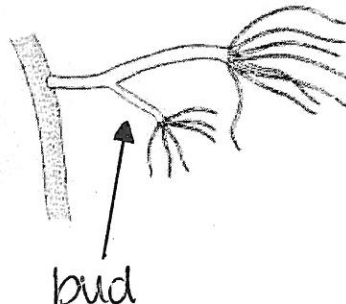
1. Binary Fission

- Parent replicates genetic material and divides into two, equal parts
- Ex. bacteria



2. Budding

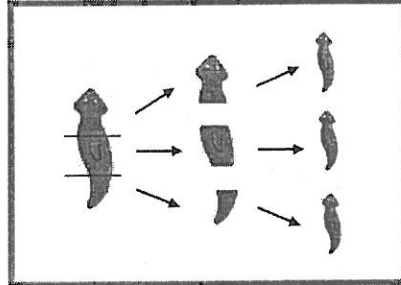
- Organism develops an outgrowth or bud
- Bud eventually becomes large enough, and may detach and live on its own
- Ex. Hydra & yeasts



3. Fragmentation

- Pieces of organisms that break off can make a whole new individual

- Ex. *Planaria*, Seastars



4. Vegetative Reproduction

- Plants send out "runners" that have offspring at regular intervals

- Ex. Spider plants, -strawberries, -potato "eyes"



5. Spore Formation

- Parent produces spore cells which grow into a full organism
- Spores can be released and grow wherever they land
- Ex. Penicillium a fungus used to make antibiotics

