- Seen in simple multicellular organism
- E.g.- spirogyra.

Regeneration :-

- Parents if cut or broken into multiple pieces, each gives rise to new individuals(accidental process)
- E.g.- hydra, flatworm, tapeworm, planaria, etc.

Spore formation :-

- Formation of new 6individual by germination of spores.
- Spores: unicellular bodies in the parent that are capable of growing into a new individual.
- E.g.- conidia-non motile spores of fungus(penicillium) termed as Mito spores.
- Zoospores-motile spores, uses flagellum for locomotion.

Vegetative propagation:-

- Mode of asexual reproduction in plants, simplest mode of reproduction.
- The new plant formed is exactly genetically identical to parent plant.
- It is also of two type:

Gametogenesis: formation of gametes male gametes are sperm and female gametes are egg.

Male and female reproductive structure

→ In plants: flower is the reproductive part. Two type of plant exist

A. Unisexual- have either male or female reproductive organ (heterothallic and dioecious). E.g.- papaya and water lemon.
B. Bisexual- carries both reproductive organs (homothalli

protected inside the body or organism during initial growth stages.

Post-fertilization event :

This event occurs after zygote formation.

It starts with zygote formation and then embryo genesis.

Zygote formation : fertilization results the zygote which is the diploid fertilization egg. The further development of embryo from zygote. The zygote under goes mitotic cell division and cell differentiation.

Classification of animals (on the basis of embryo)