

margin (Bryophyllum) Water hyacinth: Invasive weed drains oxygen from water leads to death of fishes.

Topic 4. sexual reproduction

Involves fusion of the male and female gametes to form the zygote which develops to into the new organism.

1. JUVENILE PHASE (animals)/VEGETATIVE PHASE (plants)

Period of growth and maturity before they can reproduce sexually.

2. REPRODUCTIVE PHASE

End of juvenile phase represents the beginning of reproductive phase. unusual flowering phenomenon. Bamboo flower only once in their life time, after the 50- 100 years Strobilanthus kunthiana [neelakuranji], flowers once in 12 years.

3. SENESCENT PHASE

End of reproductive phase

Non-primates (cows, sheep, rats, deers, dogs, tiger) show Oestrus cycle

Primates (Human, ape monkey) show Menstrual cycle

Monoecious Plant (Chara; Pinus; Maize; Cornus; Cucurbits)

GAMETE TRANSFER

Male and female gametes physically brought together to facilitate fusion Large number of the male gametes are released to compensate loss the of male gametes during transport

topic 5. EVENTS IN sexual reproduction

I. PRE - FERTILISATION EVENTS

Gametogenesis is the process of formation of gametes. Gametes are haploid cells. Two gametes are morphologically similar, called homogametes (isogametes) chladophora. Gametes which are morphologically distinct, called heterogameters. Fucus ; Humans

II. FERTILISATION EVENTS

Syngamy results in the formation of a diploid zygote.