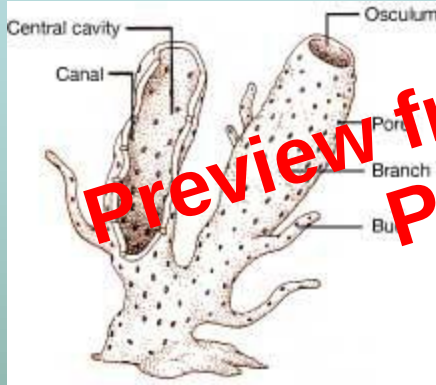


Binary Fission

- The simplest form of asexual reproduction, in which a parent organism divides into 2 equal cells.
- Usual method of reproduction among unicellular organisms such as bacteria, algae, and protists.
- Involves 2 distinct phases:
 - i) duplication of genetic material. In cells with a nucleus, the nucleus divides by mitosis.
 - ii) division of the cytoplasm into 2 equal parts.

Sponge Colony

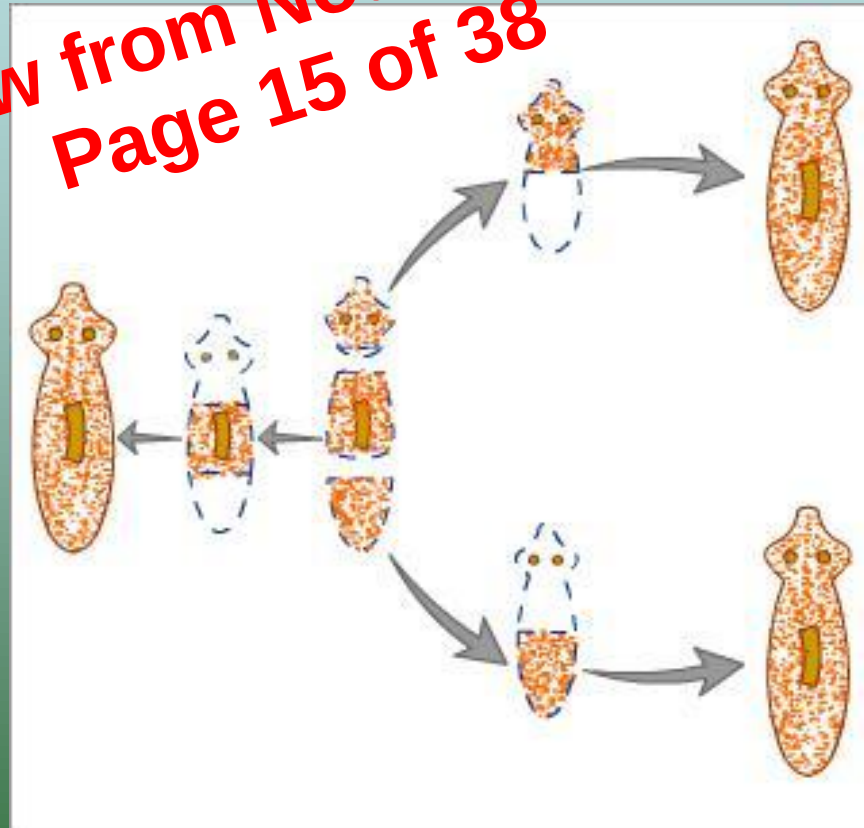


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Spore Formation

- Spores are single specialized cells produced by certain organisms that when released, germinate and grow to form new individuals.
- Spores are usually tiny special cells with a hard protective wall around them. Other spores lack walls and may be flagellated.
- Spores may be formed asexually or sexually.

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2. Layering

- A stem is bent over so that it is covered in soil
- After the covered part forms roots, the new plant may be cut from the parent plant
- Layering is used to reproduce raspberries, roses, and honeysuckles.

- The growing regions of the scion and the stock must be in close contact
- Although grafting is a type of reproduction, nothing new is produced by the process.
- The scion retains its own characteristics
- Used to propagate roses, peach trees, plum trees, and navel oranges.