

Notes

Reproduction

- The phenomenon of the formation of new individuals from the existing ones to increase the population is called **reproduction**.
- The process of reproduction ensures the continuity of a race and the perpetuation of characteristics of the species and particularly the parent organisms.
- Reproduction can be broadly grouped into two types: **asexual reproduction** and **sexual reproduction**.
- **Sexual reproduction** is the process during which a new individual is formed by the fusion of a male reproductive cell with a female reproductive cell.
- **Asexual reproduction** is a mode of reproduction by which offsprings arise from a single parent and inherit the genes of that parent only.
- **Fertilisation** is the fusion of gametes to produce a new organism.
- Various organisms use different modes of reproduction depending on their body design.
- Different forms of asexual reproduction :

Binary fission	e.g., amoeba.
Budding	e.g., hydra.
Spore formation	e.g., fungi, fern and moss.
Vegetative reproduction	e.g., bulb of onion, stem tuber, etc.
Regeneration	e.g., planaria, starfish etc.

- The roots, stems and leaves of some plants develop into new plants through vegetative propagation.
- The different parts of the human male reproductive system are seminal vesicle, scrotum, penis, testis, prostate gland, sperm duct, sperm (male gamete).
- Parts of the human female reproductive system are uterus, cervix, fallopian tube, ovary, vagina.
- Reproduction in flowering plants involves pollination or the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma. This is followed by fertilisation.