



REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES

PROCEDURES – Team Time

1. You will work in teams of 2-3
2. Each team will be given two different readings.
3. As a team, read **ONE** article at a time.
4. Complete the comparison chart for each organism
 - Make sure to site evidence for the 5 different categories (**relative complexity, number of parents who contribute genetic information, reproductive mechanism, amount of parental care, & genetic variation of offspring**)
 - **Make sure to write clearly because others will be looking at your work**
5. You will be given approximately 15 minutes.

Procedures – Gallery Walk

1. With your team, you will walk around and review what other students discovered from their articles.
2. As you are looking at each teams work, you need to **look for connections and common ideas** from each organism.
3. Fill in your “Gallery Walk Data Sheet” with general characteristics you find.
 1. For example, are there common themes on organism complexity, reproductive mechanisms, etc...
4. Once you have completed your gallery walk, return to your seat, with your team.
5. Create a TEAM definition for the terms “asexual reproduction” & “sexual reproduction.” Record your definition on the chart provided.
6. Discuss the advantages & disadvantages of each mode of reproduction.
 1. Record your ideas on chart provided

Common Themes

Category	Sexual	Asexual
Complexity of organism	<u>Complex</u> organisms <u>tend to reproduce sexually</u>	<u>Simple</u> organisms <u>tend to reproduce asexually</u>
# of parents (contributing genetic information)	<u>2 parents</u> contribute information; <u>offspring</u> have <u>combination</u> of genetic info from parents making them <u>UNIQUE</u>	<u>1 parent</u> contributes genetic information; offspring <u>EXACT copies</u> of parents
Reproductive Mechanism	<u>Combination</u> of gametes (<u>sex cells</u>) from <u>2 parents</u>	<u>Does not</u> involve gametes (<u>sex cells</u>) Reproduce by splitting in half, or forming new individuals that are released from the “parent”
Amount of parental care	<u>Longer gestation</u> periods; <u>care for young</u> in some way increasing chances of survival; tend to have <u>fewer</u> offspring;	<u>Little or no</u> parental care; tend to <u>produce large #'s</u> of offspring; can rapidly reproduce again
Genetic Variation	<u>Variation ONLY</u> results from sexual reproduction; helps species survive as a whole	<u>NO variation</u> ; no survival advantage

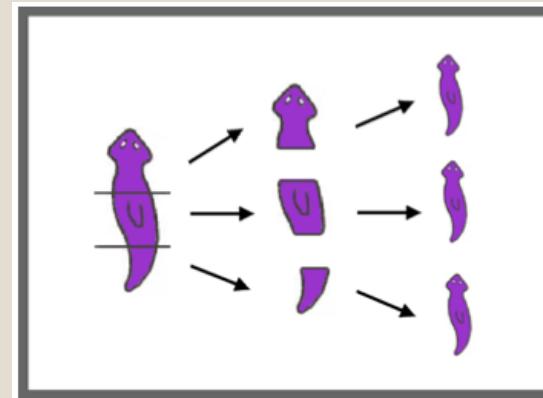
Asexual vs. Sexual Reproduction

- **Asexual Reproduction** - produces offspring that are genetically identical to the parent cell.
 - The cells in our bodies reproduce asexually. Our body cells duplicate themselves in a process called **MITOSIS**
 - Other forms of asexual reproduction include binary fission, fragmentation, and budding

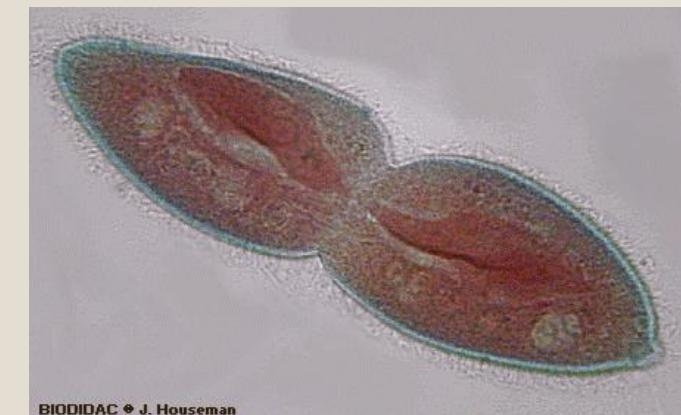
Budding



Fragmentation



Binary Fission



Asexual vs. Sexual Reproduction

Sexual Reproduction - produces offspring that are genetically different from their parents.

- 2 parents: create sex cells (egg and sperm) through a process called **MEOSIS**

