

Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth Lakhisarai

Arun Kumar Gupta

Sub. – Biology

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## LESSON 1      Reproduction in Organisms

In higher plants pollen grains are carrier of male gametes and ovule has eggs. Pollen grains must be transferred from anther to stigma to facilitate **fertilisation**. The transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma is called **pollination**. Pollination may be self (anther to stigma of same flower) or cross (anther to stigma of different flower).

- Pollen grains germinate on stigma to produce pollen tube that delivers the male gametes near the ovule.

**c. Fertilisation** – The fusion of male and female gamete is called **fertilization or syngamy**. It results in the formation of diploid zygote.

- The process of development of new organisms without fertilisation of female gametes is called **parthenogenesis**. For example honey bee, rotifers, and lizards

EXTERNAL FERTILIZATION	INTERNAL FERTILIZATION
Syngamy occurs outside the body of the organism Large numbers of gametes are released in the surrounding medium. <b>Ex.</b> Bony fishes and Amphibians.	Syngamy occurs inside the body of the organism Numbers of ova produced are less, but large numbers of male gametes are released and they travel towards the ovum. <b>Ex.</b> Birds and Mammals.