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Sub. – Biology

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## LESSON 1      Reproduction in Organisms

In plants, vegetative reproduction occurs by vegetative propagules like runner, rhizome, sucker, tuber, offset and bulb.

Vegetative part	Example
Roots	<i>Dahlia, Asparagus, Dalbergia, guava and tapioca</i>
Stems	
• Tubers	Potato and artichoke
• Bulbs	Garlic and onion
• Rhizome	Ginger, turmeric, banana and <i>Dryopteris</i>
• Corms	<i>Colocasia, Crocus and Amorphophallus</i>
• Suckers	Mint and <i>Chrysanthemum</i>
• Runners	<i>Oxalis</i> and <i>Centella</i>
• Stolons	Jasmine
• Offsets	<i>Pistia</i> and <i>Eichhornia</i>
Leaves	<i>Bryophyllum, Begonia, Kalanchoe</i> and walking fern
Bulbils	<i>Agave, lily</i> and <i>Dioscorea</i>
Turions (fleshy buds in aquatic plants)	<i>Potamogeton</i> and <i>Utricularia</i>

### WATER HYACINTH (Terror of Bengal)

- One of the most invasive weeds
- Grows wherever there is standing water
- Drains oxygen from water- leads to death of fishes.
- Introduced in India because of its pretty flowers & shape of leaves

- Vegetative propagation occurs at a phenomenal rate

Asexual reproduction is the most common method of reproduction in organisms having simpler body like in algae and fungi but during unfavorable condition they shift to sexual reproduction.

### **SEXUAL REPRODUCTION:**

- Involves formation of male and female gamete by two individuals of the opposite sex.
  - Offspring produced by fusion of male and female gametes not identical to each other or to the parents.
  - All sexually reproducing organisms share a similar pattern of reproduction.
- In sexual reproduction, fusion of male and female gametes results in offspring that are not identical to parents.