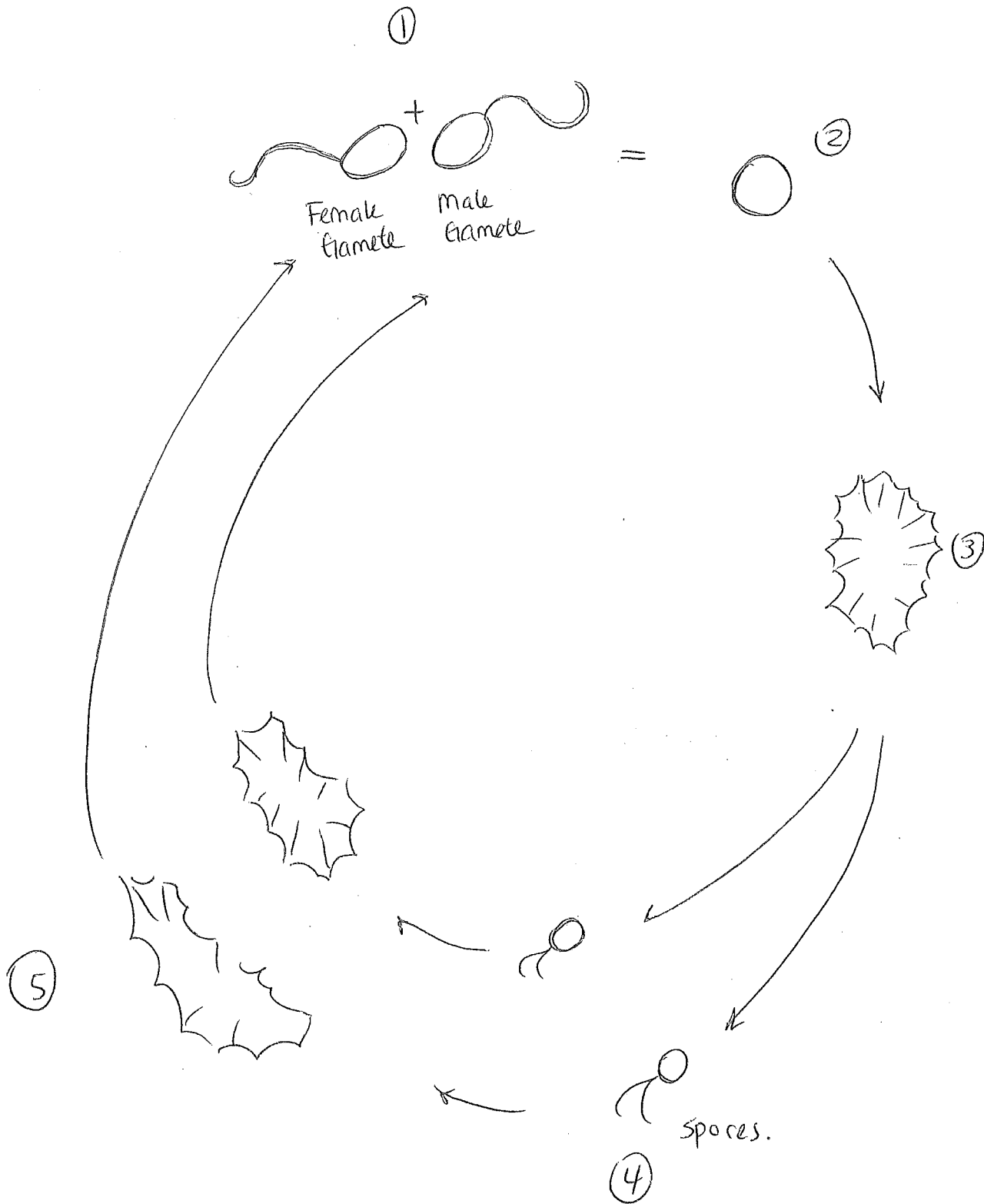


# ALGAE REPRODUCTION

(Textbook p. 441)



1. Are these male & female gametes haploid or diploid?

haploid.

2. What do we call the structure? Is it haploid or diploid?

zygote. Diploid.

3. What do we call this structure? Is it haploid or diploid?

sporophyte. Diploid.

4. Through what process were these spores produced? mitosis or meiosis?  
Are they haploid or diploid?

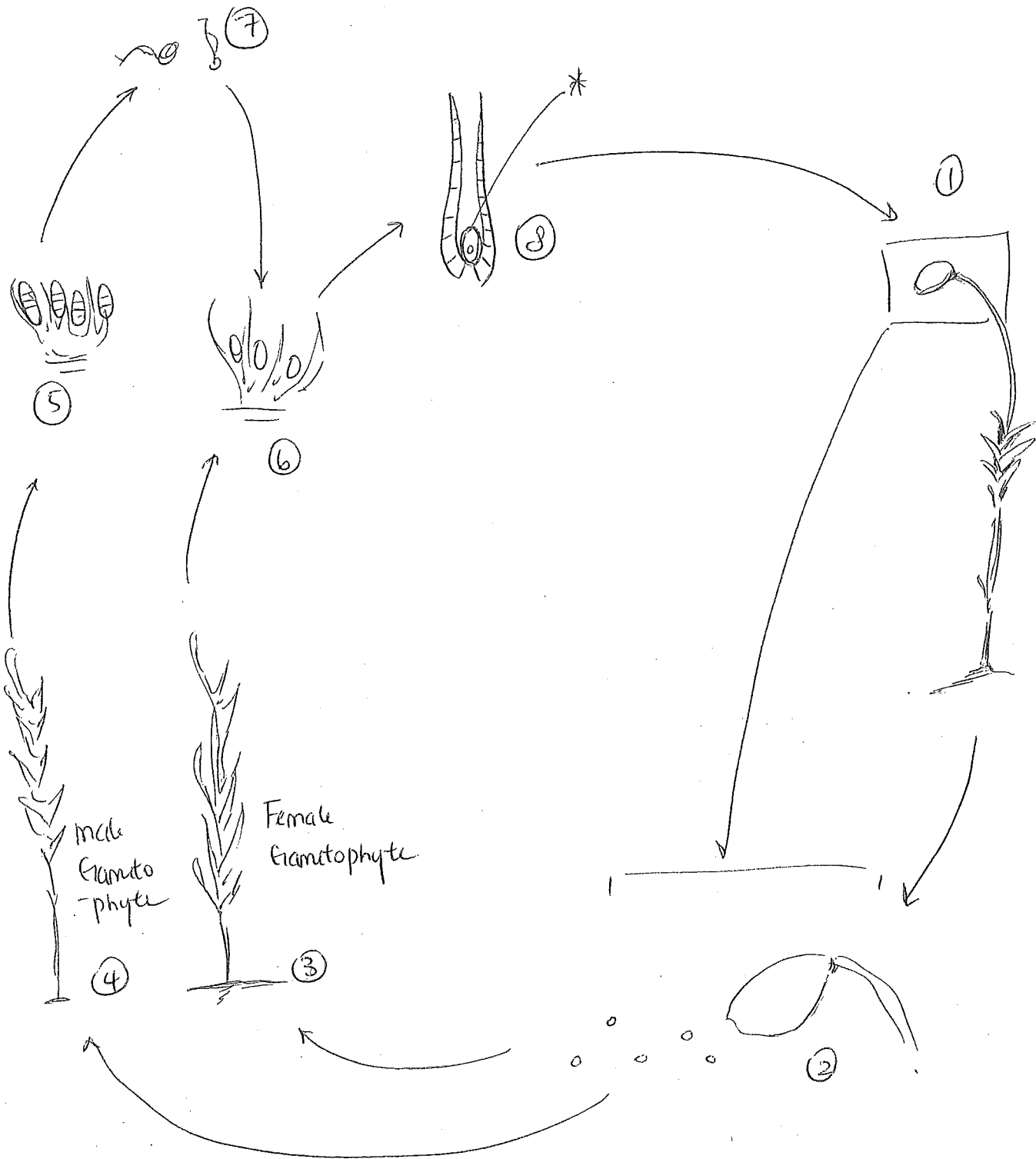
meiosis, haploid.

5. What do we call these structures? What do they produce?

gametophyte. gametes.

# MOSS REPRODUCTION

(Textbook p. 454)



1. Which #'s represent the sporophyte generation? Is it haploid or diploid?

#1 and #2  
diploid.

2. What is being produced in #2? Is it haploid or diploid? Is it produced via mitosis or meiosis?

spores, haploid,  
meiosis.

3. Which # represents the antheridium? The archegonium?

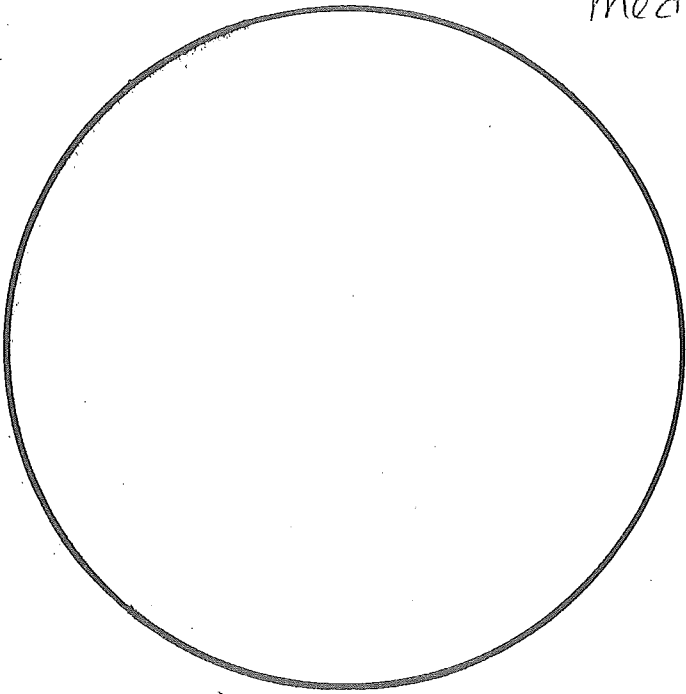


4. Look at #8 what is the starred structure? What will it develop into?

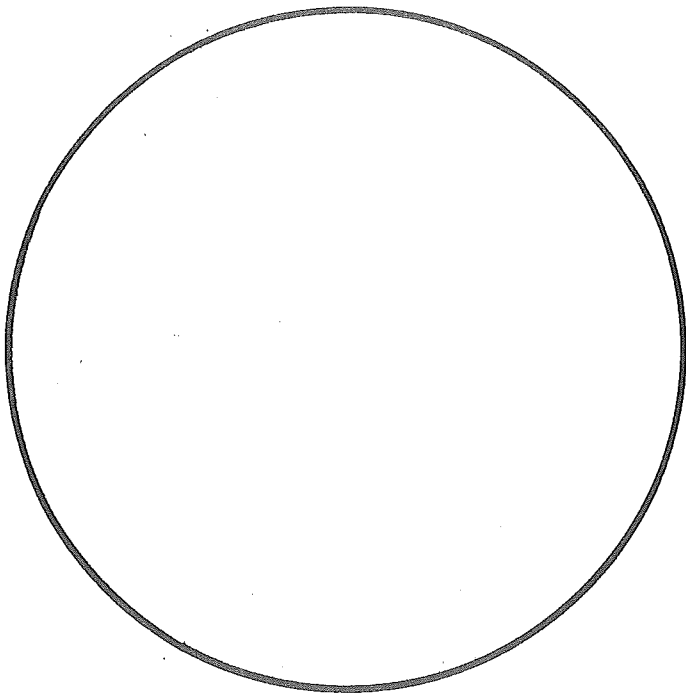
zygote, it will develop into  
sporophyte

# FERN REPRODUCTION

Observe these two structures on low or medium power.



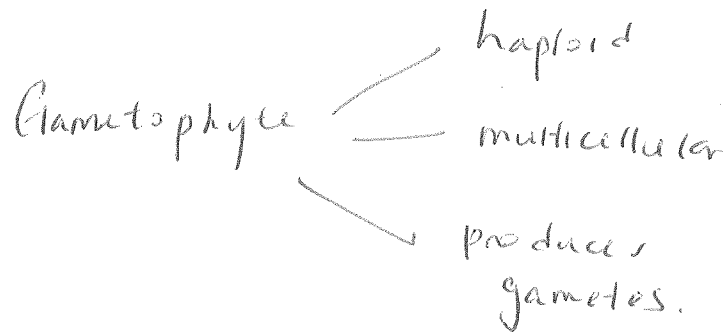
FERN ARCHEGONIUM



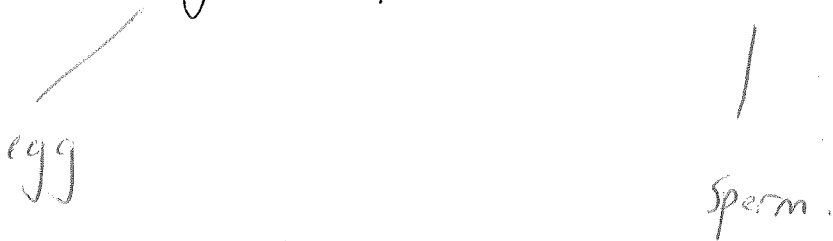
FERN ANTHERIDIUM

## Questions =

1. Is the prothallium of the fern a gametophyte or a sporophyte?  
How could you tell? (Provide two traits that would indicate it is a gametophyte.)



2. What does the archegonium produce? The antheridium?



3. When the egg & sperm meet, what is produced & what does the product grow into?

Zygote; the sporophyte (fern).

4. What is something that is required for reproduction in ferns, moss and algae that is not required in higher plants? Why is it required?

Water; for swimming gametes.