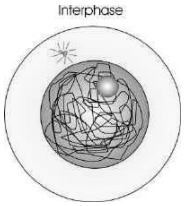
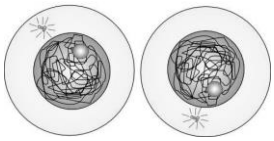
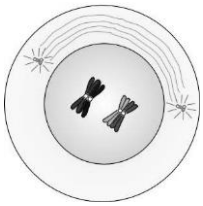
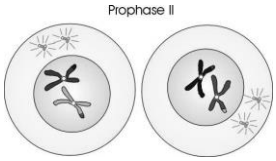
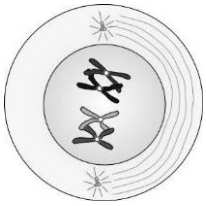
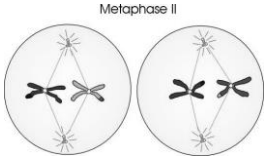
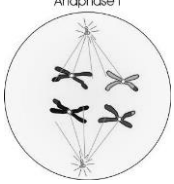
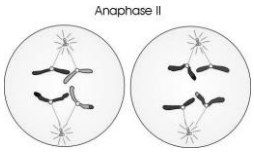
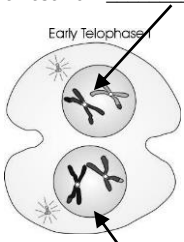
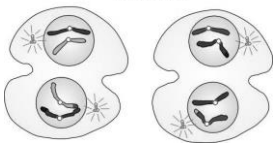
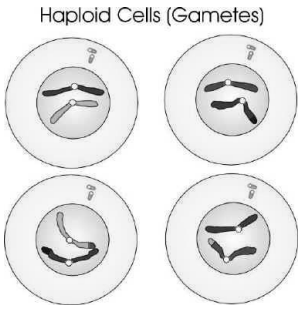
MEIOSIS I		MEIOSIS II	
Phase	What's Happening?	Phase	What's Happening?
 *Chromosome # _____* Interphase I		 *# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes* Cytokinesis	
 *Chromosome # _____* Prophase I		 *# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes* Prophase II	
 *Chromosome # _____* Metaphase I		 *# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes* Metaphase II	
Chromosome # _____  *Chromosome # _____* Anaphase I		*# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes*  *# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes* Anaphase II	
Chromosome # _____  *Chromosome # _____* Telophase I		*# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes*  *# _____ Chromosomes* *# _____ Chromosomes* Telophase II	

End result of MEIOSIS:

- In males = _____ (not identical)
- In females = _____, _____



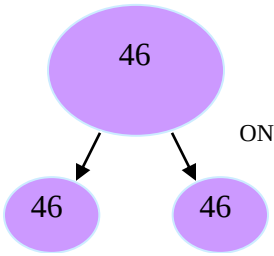
In human haploid cells, there are 23 single chromosomes in each.

When fertilization occurs, a zygote with 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) is created.

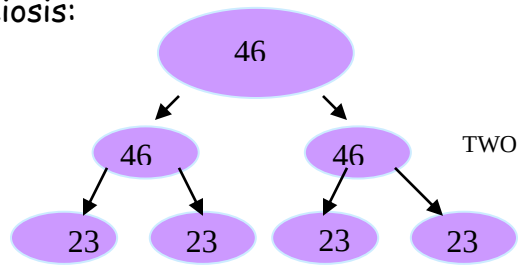
Note: In Prophase I

Crossing over occurs, this results in GENETIC VARIATION. This is important because it results in all the sperm and eggs produced being genetically different!

Comparison of Mitosis and Meiosis:



Two DIPLOID IDENTICAL cells for growth and replacement



Four HAPLOID UNIDENTICAL cells for reproduction