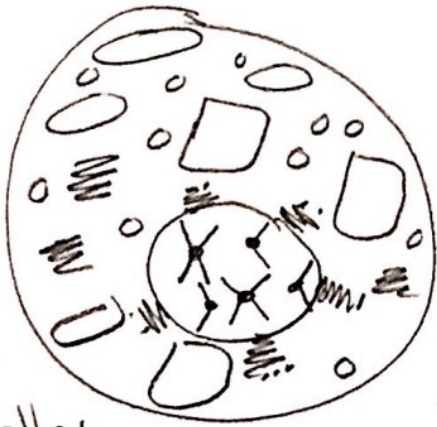


Interphase (meiosis)



1. Organelles Duplicate
2. Cytoplasm increases
3. Grows Develops.

Meiosis I

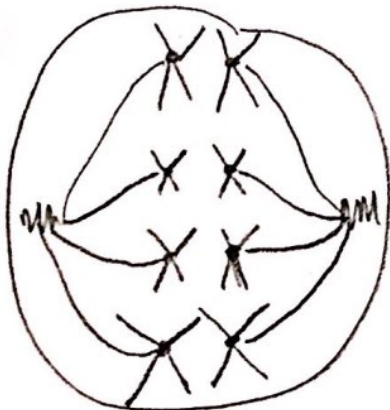
Prophase I M A T



1. All chromatid duplicated
46 chromosomes = 92 chromatids
2. Chromosomes begin to find their homologous pair - genetically similar chromosomes
3. Cross over may occur - swapping genes - diversity
4. Centrioles/spindle fibers

Meiosis I

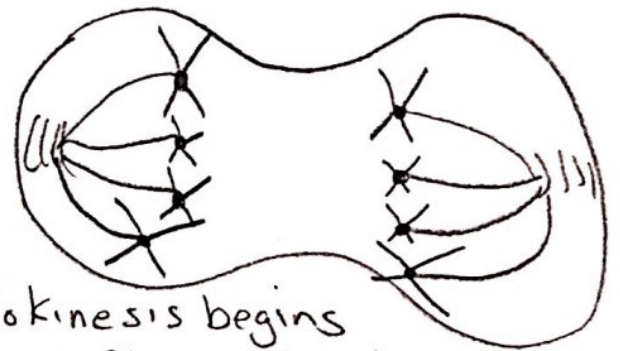
P Metaphase I A T



1. Homologous pairs line up in middle
2. Spindle fibers attaching
3. 46 chromosomes = 92 chromatids

Meiosis I

P M Anaphase I T
(Cytokinesis)

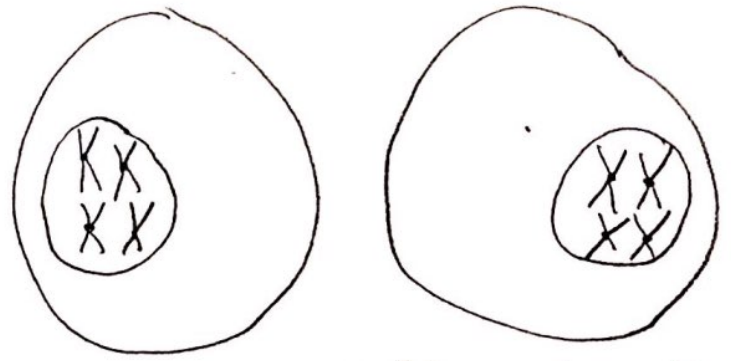
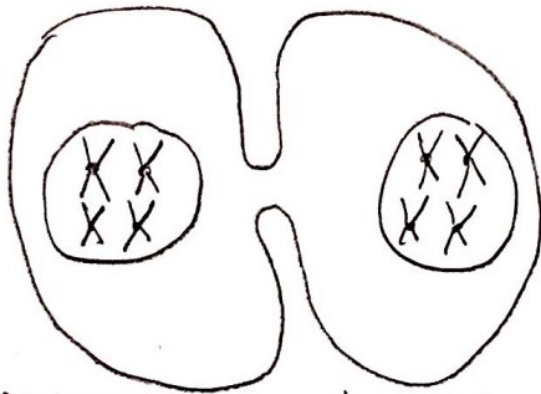


1. Cytokinesis begins
2. Spindle fibers retract
3. 23 chromosomes going toward each pole. = 46 chromatids toward each pole.

Meiosis I

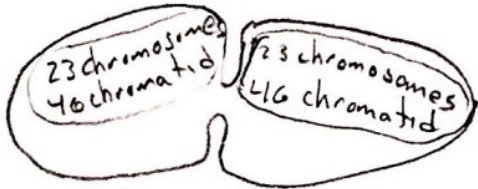
Cytokinesis

P M A Telophase I



1. Cleavage Furrow deepens
2. Nuclear Membrane returns
3. Nucleolus Returns
4. Centrioles / Spindle fibers gone

1 Genetically different cells
2 called gametes

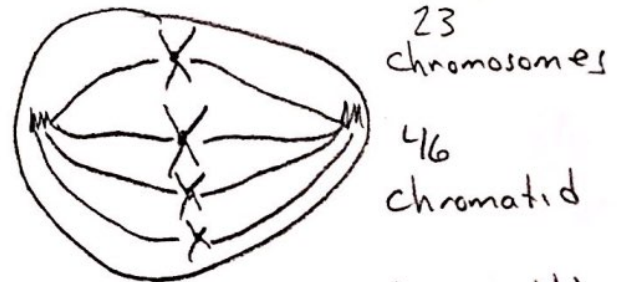


Meiosis II

Meiosis II

Prophase II M A T

P Metaphase II A T



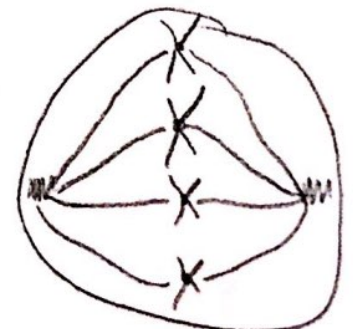
1. Nuclear Membranes begin to break down again.
2. Centrioles and Spindle fibers reappear

1. Chromosomes line up in the middle
2. Spindle fibers attaching to centromeres

3. Chromosomes move into cytoplasm

23 chromosomes
46 chromatid

23 Chromosomes
46 chromatid

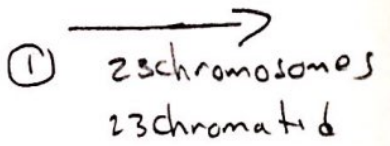


meiosis II

P M Anaphase II T



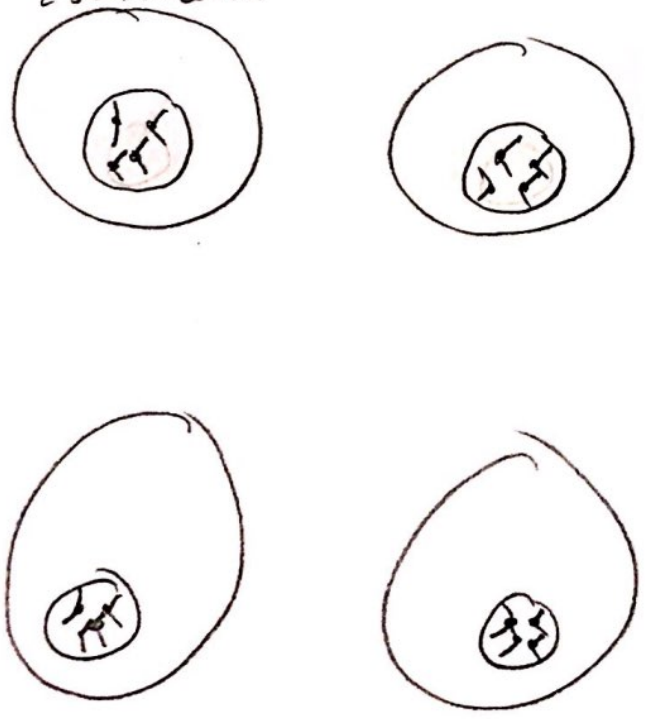
1. Chromosomes pulled apart by retracting spindle fibers
2. 23 chromosomes 23 chromatid



3. 23 chromosomes 23 chromatid
4. Cytokinesis begins

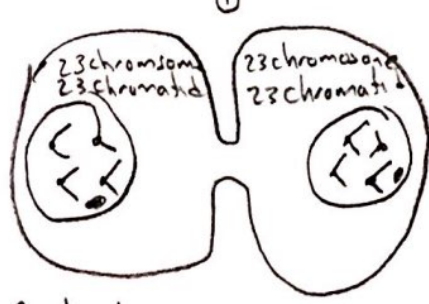
Cytokinesis

23 chromosomes 23 chromatid



meiosis II

P M A Telophase II



1. Cytokinesis continues
2. Nuclear membrane returns
3. Nucleolus returns
4. Centrioles and spindle fibers gone

