Biology: Living Things & Their Habitats: Lifecycles & Reproduction

Sticky Knowledge

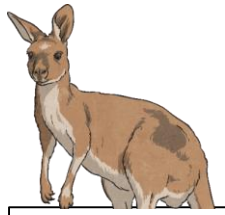
Reproduction in Mammals

Mammals **reproduce sexually** and require a male and female to reproduce. The male's **sperm fertilises** an egg inside the female which produces an **embryo**. The young usually develop inside the mother's **womb** until they are born.

3 types of **mammals** exist:

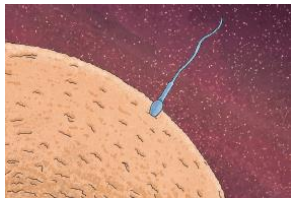
1) **Placental**- their young grow inside the female's **womb** and are born fully developed e.g. rabbit.

2) **Marsupials** -their young are born incompletely developed. They are then carried and fed in a pouch on the front of the female until they are fully developed e.g. koala, kangaroo.



3) **Monotremes**- their young hatch from eggs (only platypuses and echidnas).

All 3 are fed milk once born.



Reproduction in Birds

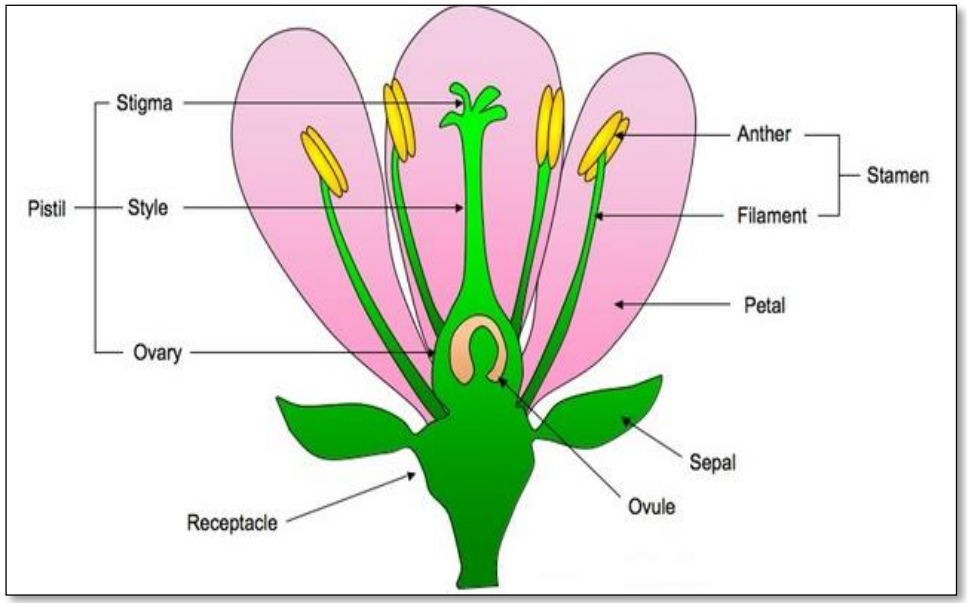
Birds **reproduce sexually** and require a male and female to **reproduce**. The male's **sperm** fertilises an **egg** inside the female. Female birds will lay this eggs which will hatch and usually both parents will care for the chick until it is grown.

Reproduction in Amphibians

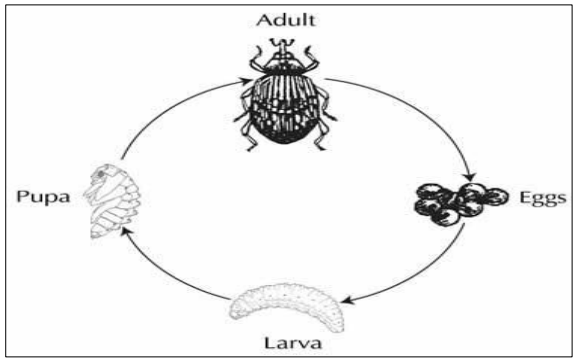
Amphibians **reproduce sexually** and require a male and female to reproduce. Females will lay eggs in the water known as **spawn**. These will hatch and take many changes before they become full adults e.g. a tadpole into a frog.

Reproduction in Arachnids

Arachnids include scorpions, spiders and mites. They lay eggs which hatch into mini versions of the adults which grow and moult until they become fully sized adults.



Reproduction in Insects



Many insects go through a **metamorphosis.** Here, they hatch from an egg to become a larva. They then turn into a **pupa** (often in a cocoon) and their adult form hatches from this, often looking radically different from the larval stage.

Reproduction in Plants

Plants can reproduce in 2 ways:

1) Sexual Reproduction

Some plants produce **flowers** which are used for **reproduction**. The **anther** contains **pollen** which **pollinate** the **stigma**. This pollen travels down the style to **fertilise** the **ovule** in the **ovary** to produce seeds.

2) Asexual Reproduction

This is when no **fertilisation** needs to take place and plants can produce **spores**, **gemmae** and **tubers** which grow into new plants on their own. The new plant produced is a **clone** of their parent.