

B-Meiosis:

is a specialized type of cell division that reduces the chromosome number by half.

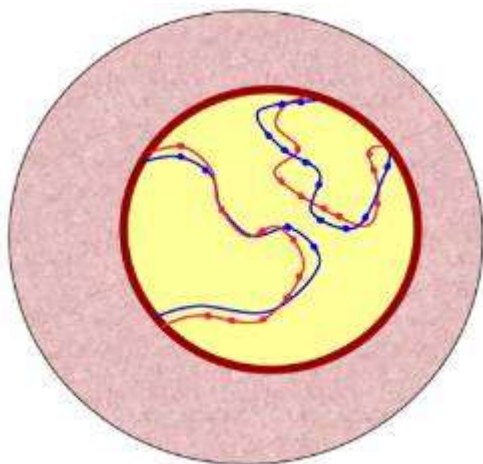
1-Meiosis I:

a-Prophase I:

Including :

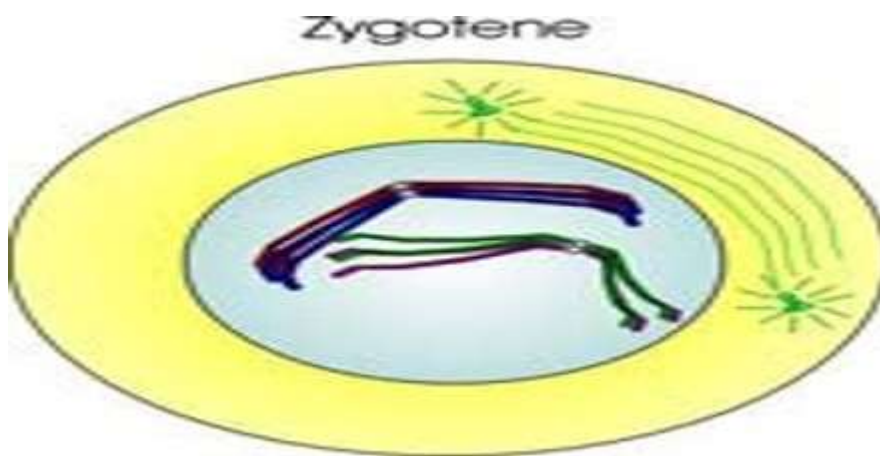
1-Leptotene

Leptotene is of very short duration and progressive condensation and coiling of chromosome fibers takes place.



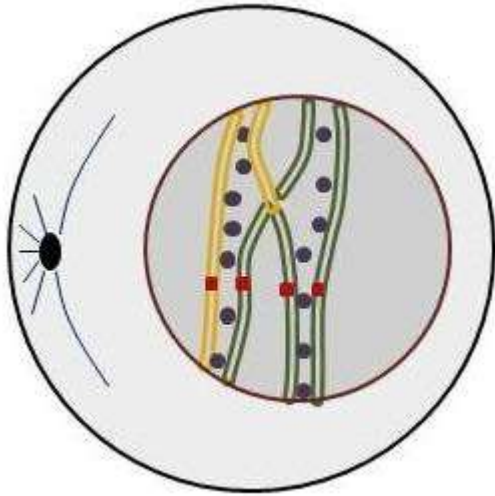
2-Zygotene

occurs as the chromosomes line up with each other into homologous chromosome pairs. chromosomes takes place.



3-Pachytene

At this point a tetrad of the chromosomes has formed known as a bivalent. This is the stage when homologous recombination, including chromosomal crossover (crossing over), .

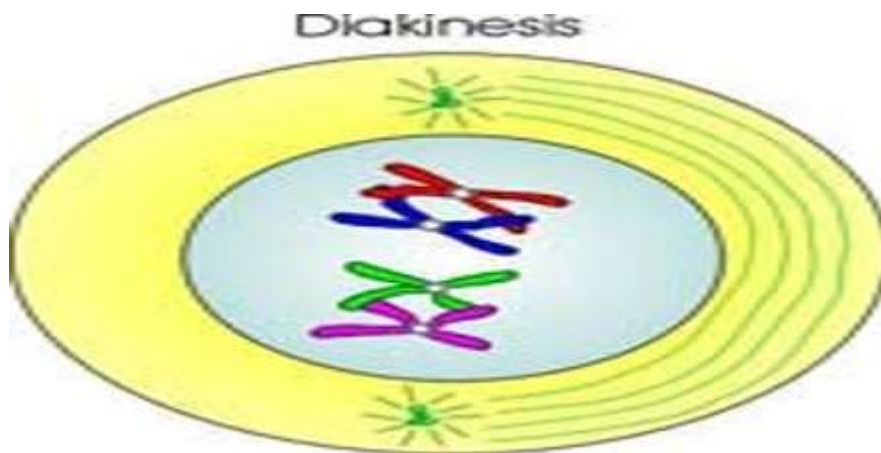


4-Diplotene:

homologous chromosomes separate from one another a little.

5-Diakinesis:

This is the first point in meiosis where the four parts of the tetrads are actually visible.



b-Metaphase I

Homologous pairs move together along the metaphase plate.

c-Anaphase I:

microtubules shorten, pulling homologous chromosomes (which consist of a pair of sister chromatids) to opposite poles.

d-Telophase I:

the chromosomes arrive at the poles. Each daughter cell now has half the number of chromosomes.

2-Meiosis II

Meiosis II is the second meiotic division, and usually involves equational segregation, or separation of sister chromatids. Mechanically, the process is similar to mitosis,

