

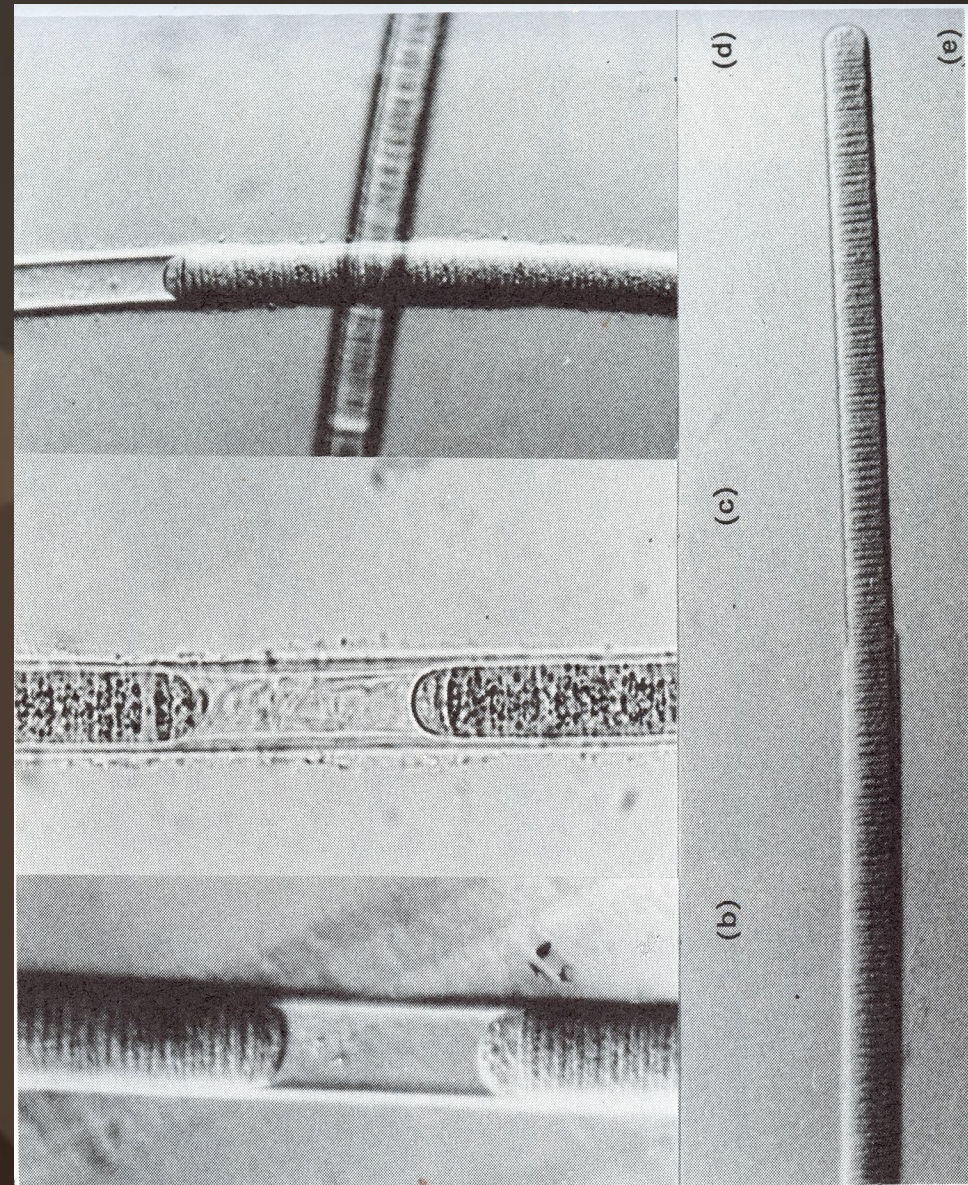
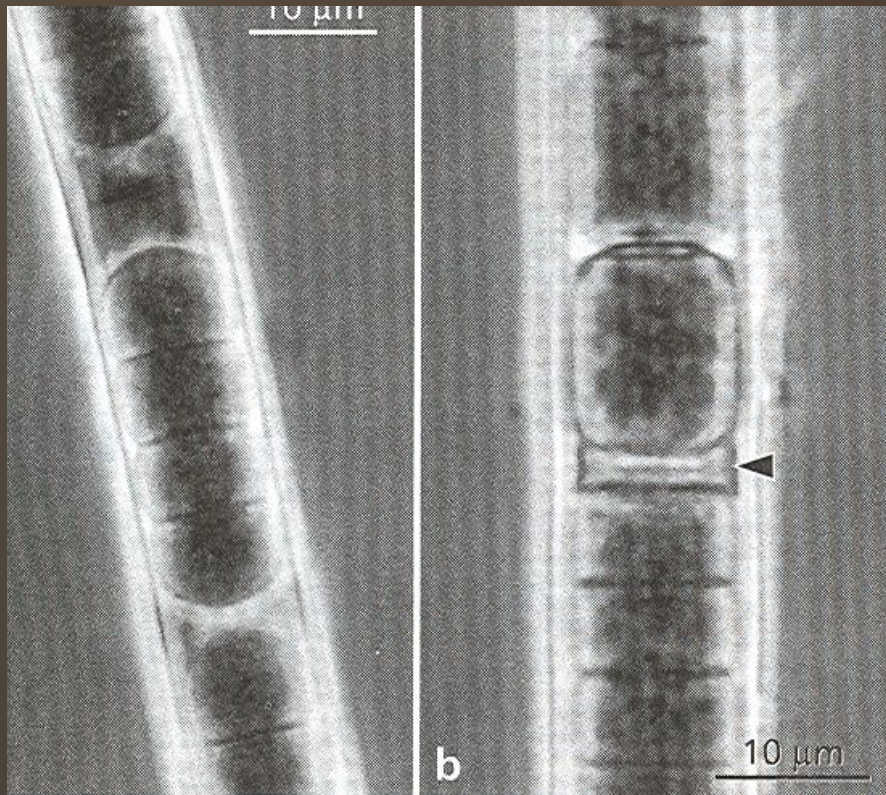
# *Reproducción e historias de vida.*

Biología de protistas y algas.  
Profr. Daniel León Alvarez  
abril de 2020.



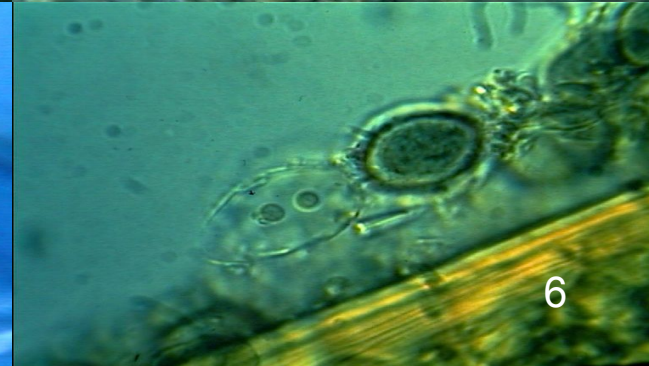
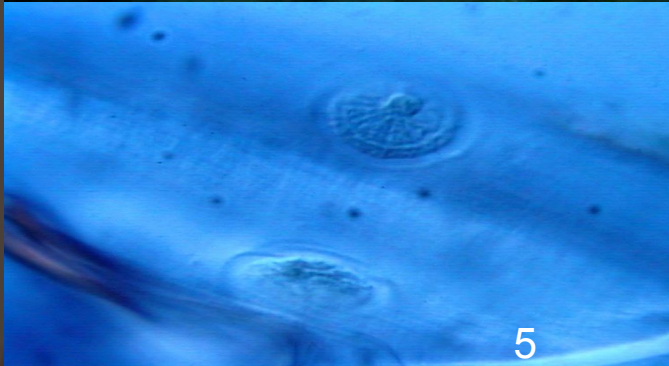
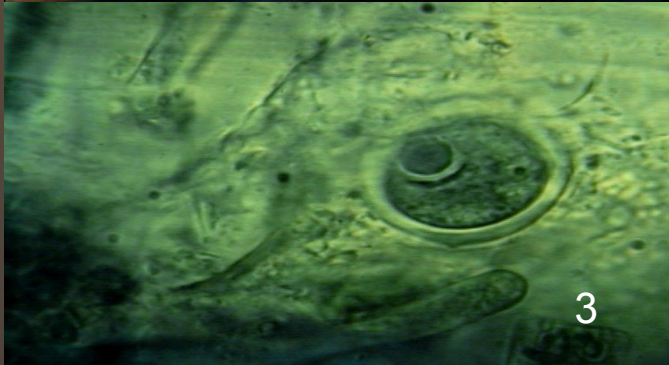
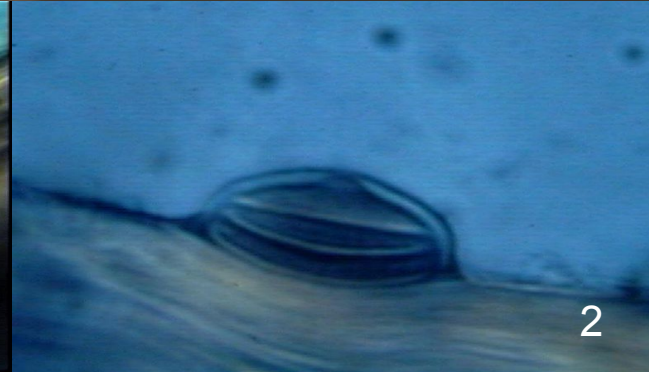
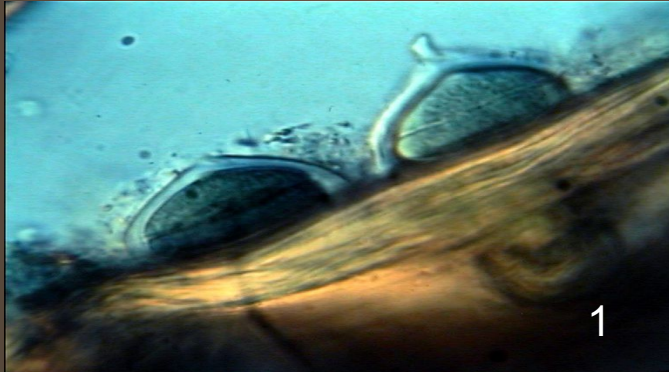
# *Reproducción en procariontes*

Formación de necridios y hormogonios



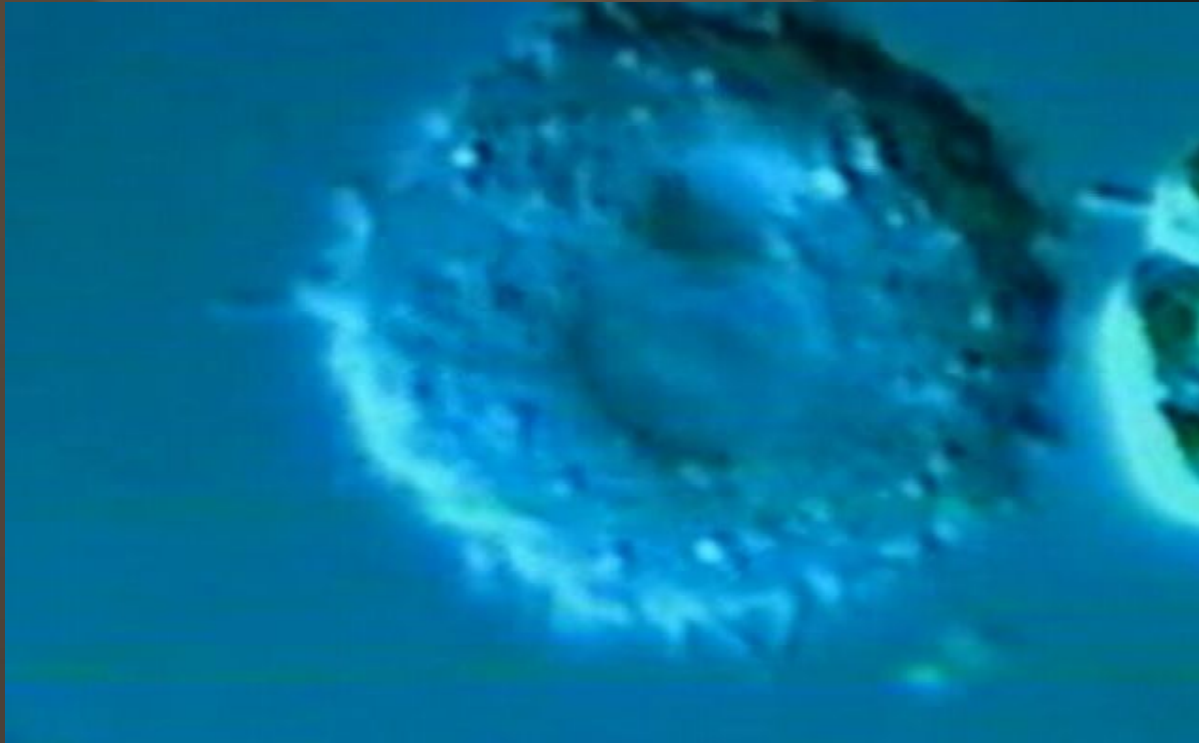


# *Formando baeocitos*





# *División celular*

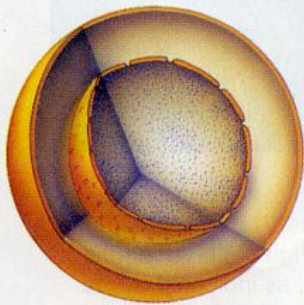




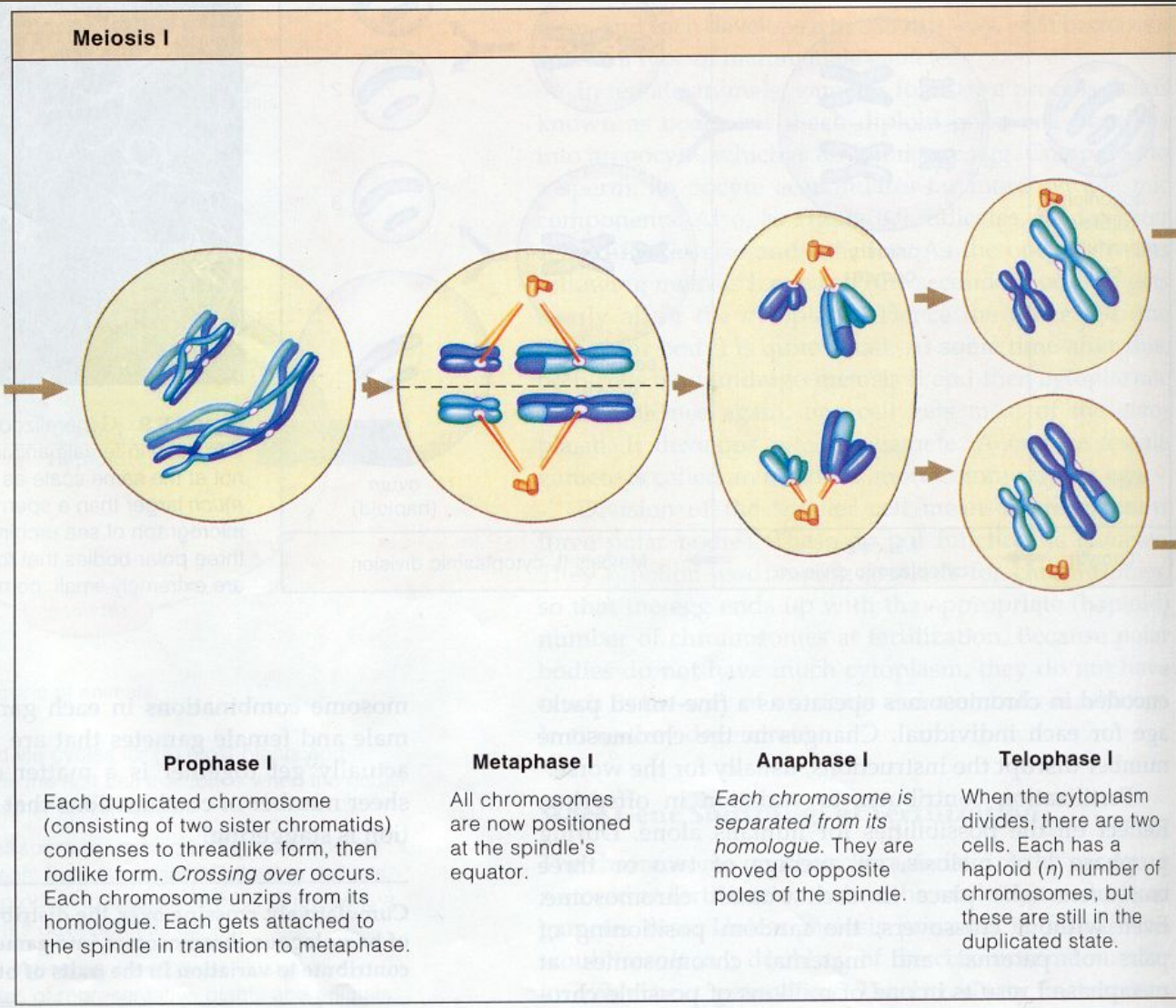




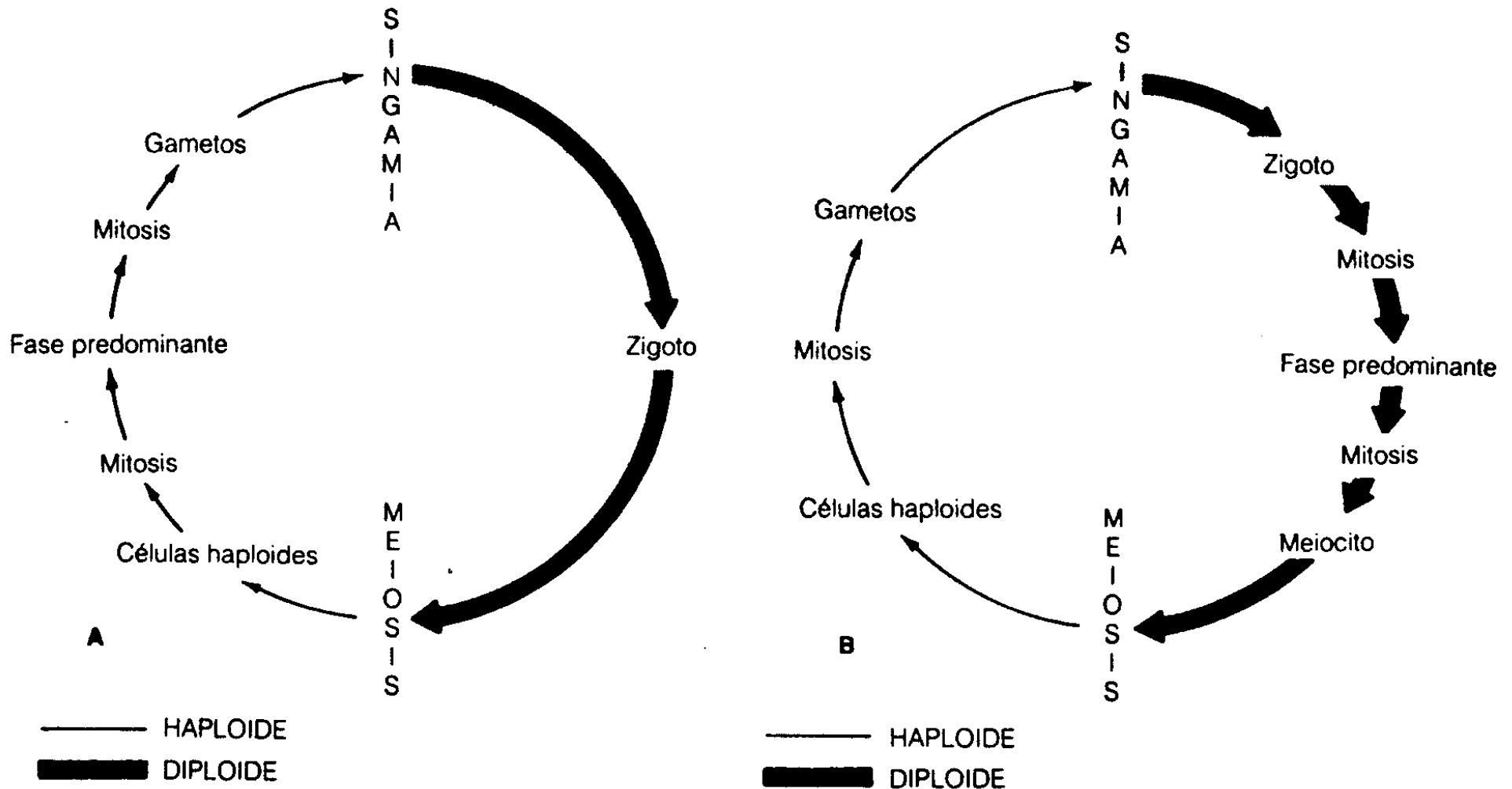
# Meiosis



A diploid ( $2n$ ) reproductive cell is at interphase. DNA is replicated (all chromosomes are duplicated) before nuclear division begins.



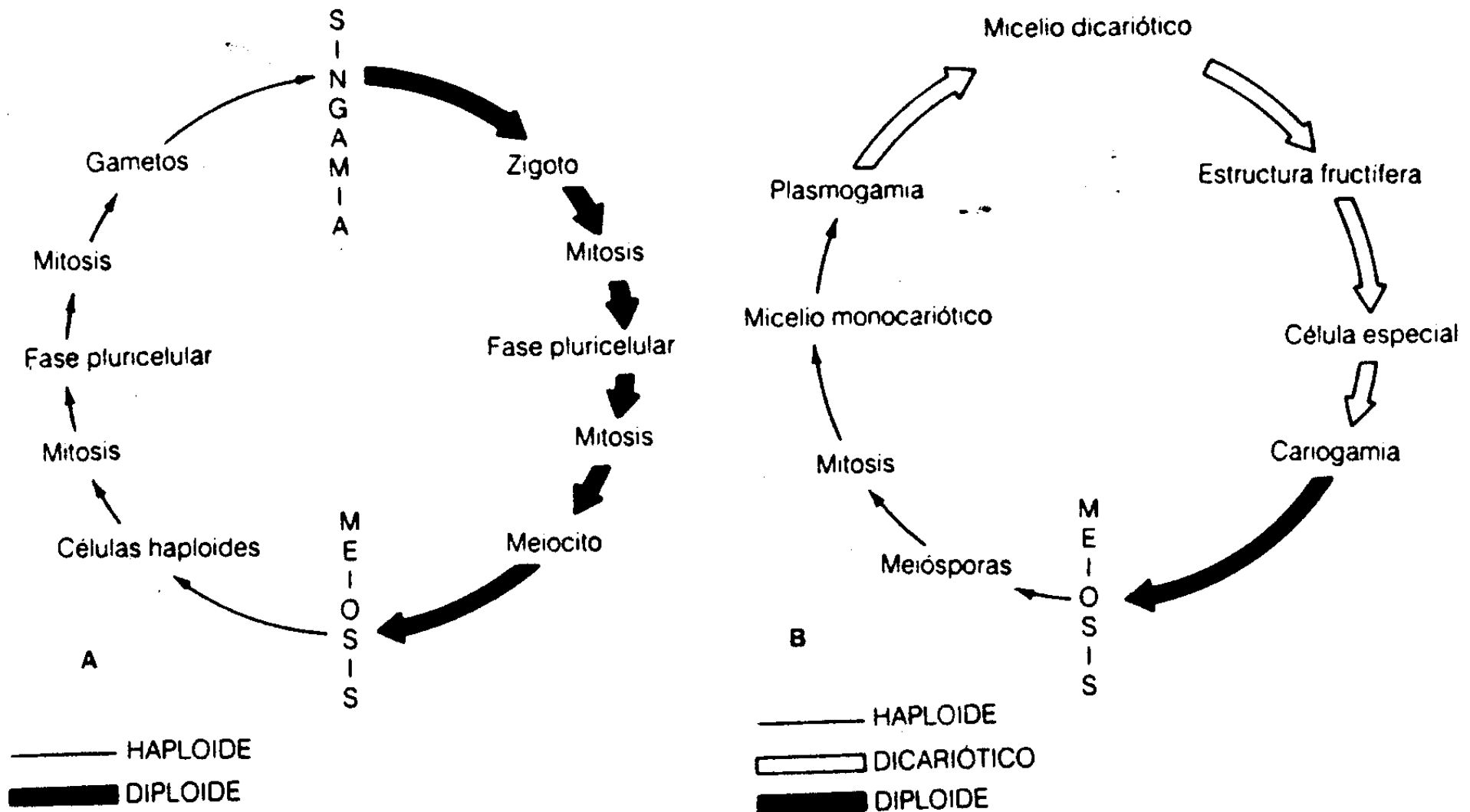
# Ciclos de vida monofásicos (haplo o diploides)



**Figura 2-8.** Tipos de alternancia de ciclo vital o fases (generaciones) restringidos a las plantas no vasculares. **A**, fase predominante haploide con meiosis en zigoto (única fase  $2n$ ). **B**, fase predominante diploide con gametos producidos por meiosis (única fase  $n$ ); también típica de los animales.

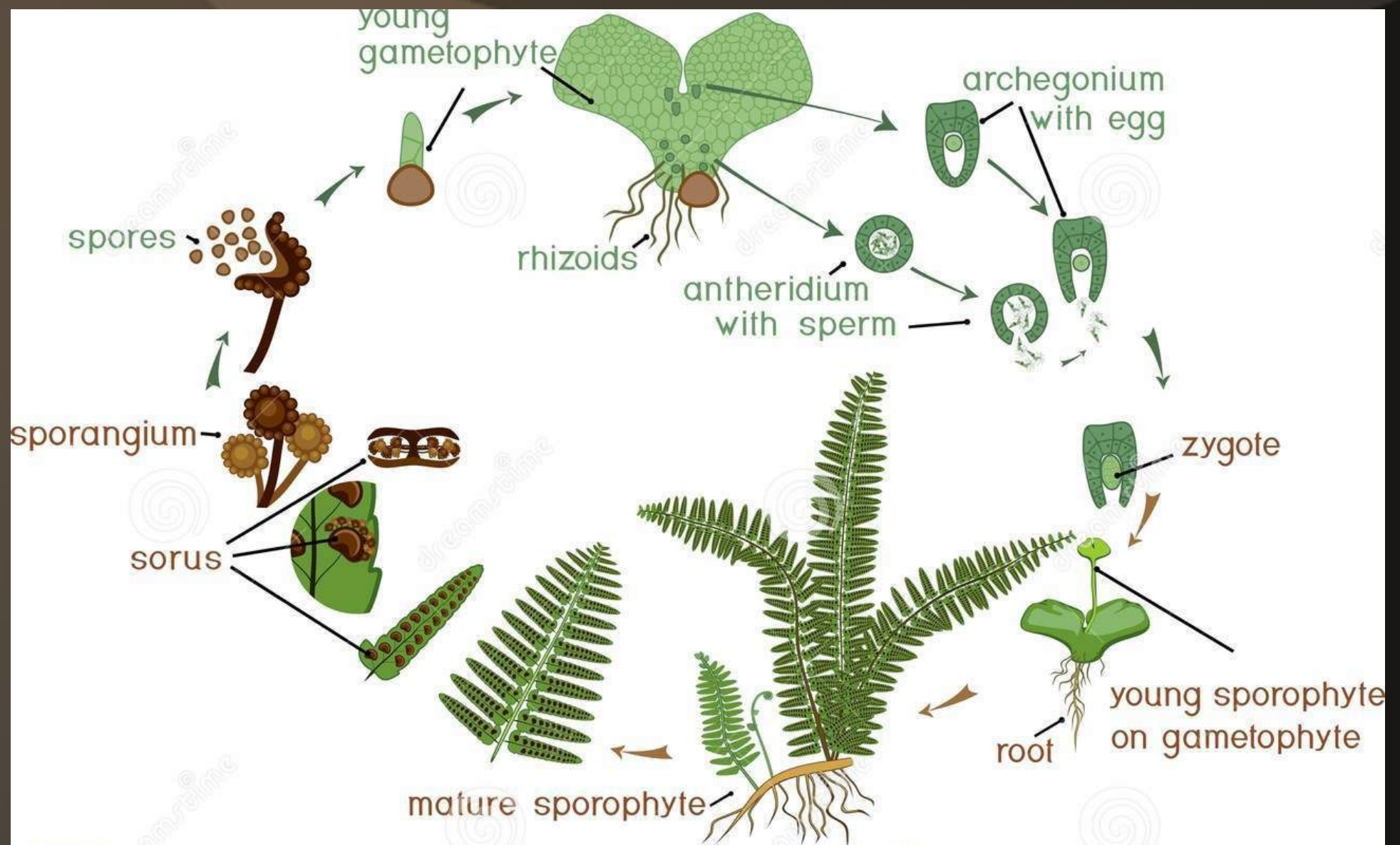


# Historias de vida: bifásicos



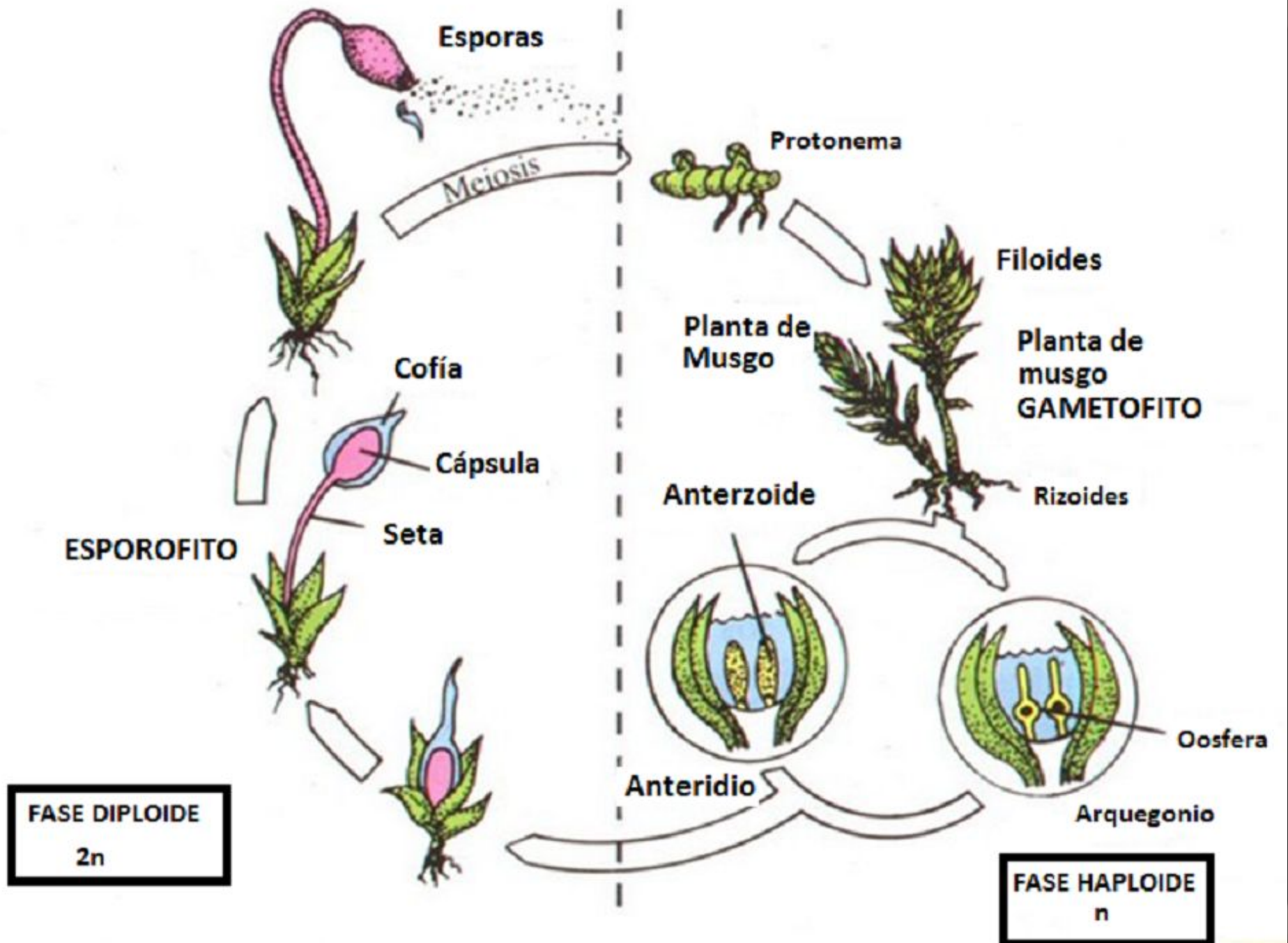
**Figura 2-9.** Tipos de alternancia del ciclo vital o fases (generaciones). **A**, alternancia de fases haploide y diploide con meiosis propia de plantas diploides (típica de plantas). **B**, fusión nuclear retardada (dicarion) como ocurre en muchos hongos.

# Historia de vida de los helechos

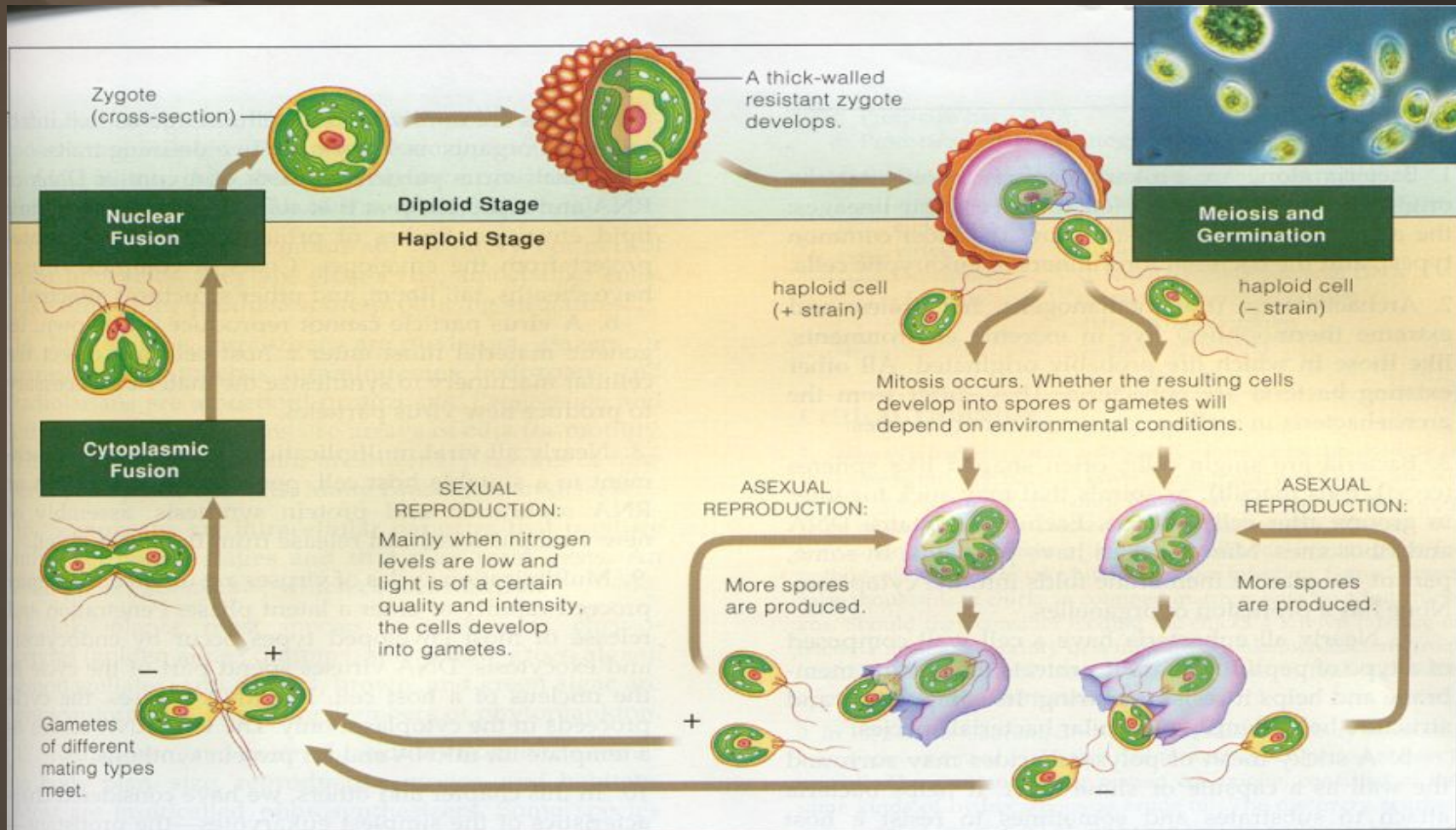




# Historia de vida de los musgos

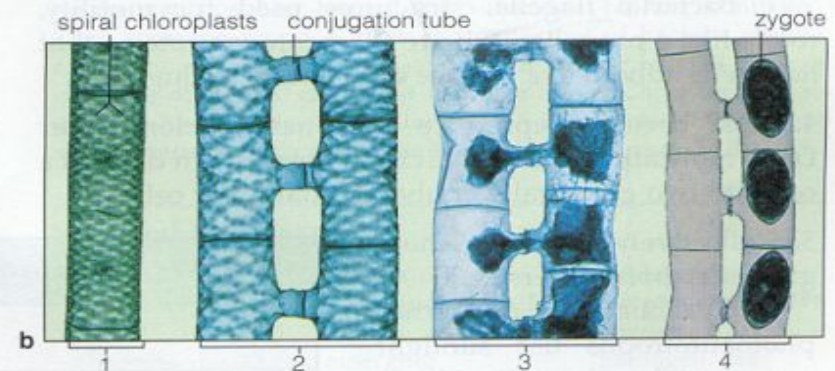


# Historias de vida: *Chlamydomonas* y *Spirogyra*



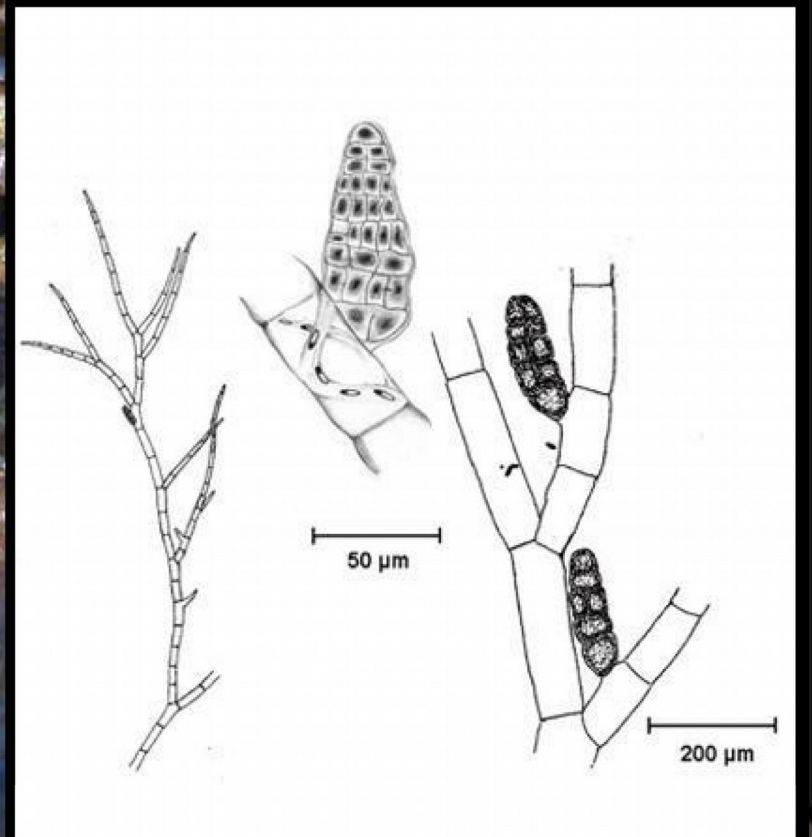
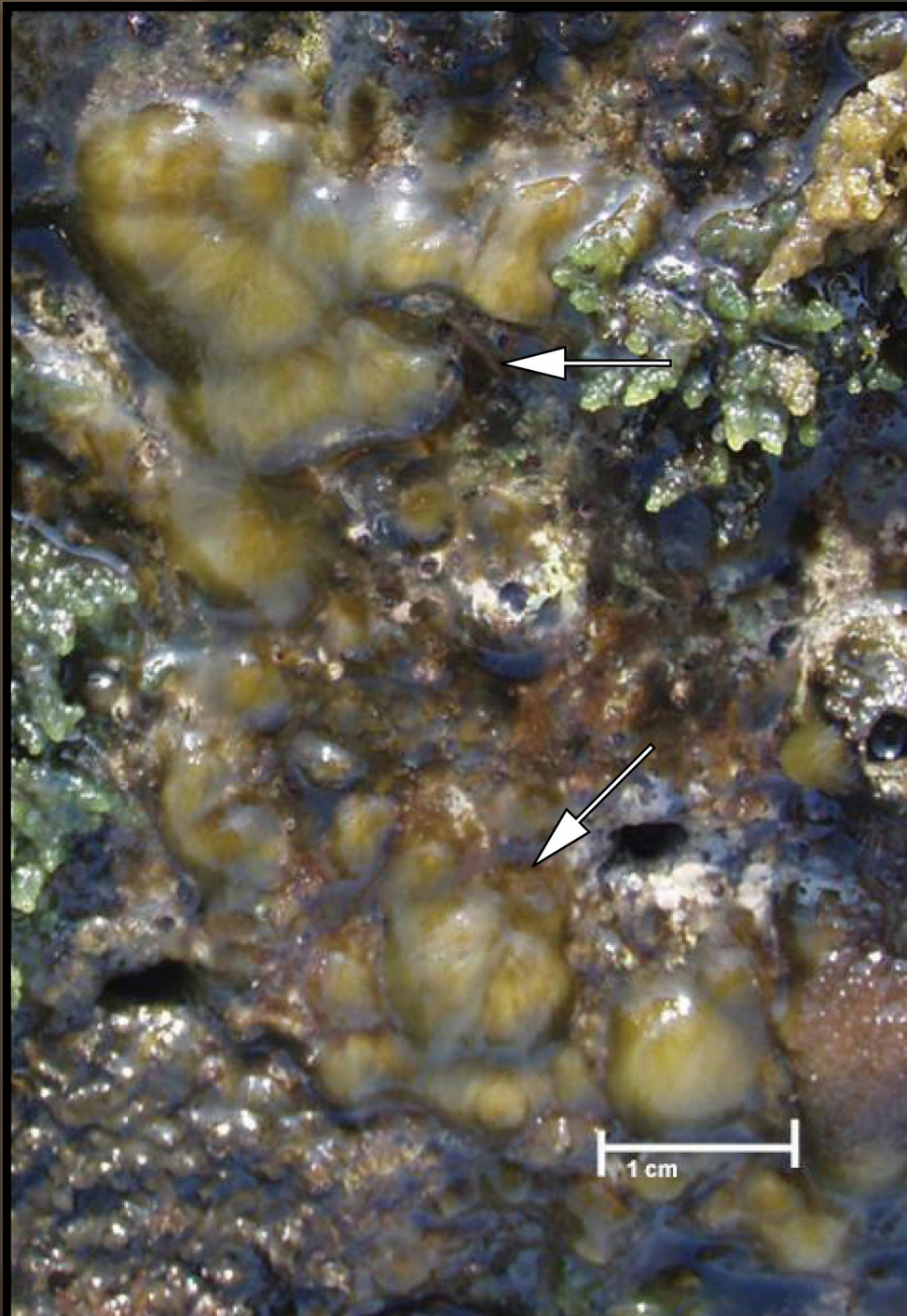
a

**Figure 18.24** (a) Life cycle of a species of *Chlamydomonas*, one of the most common green algae of freshwater habitats. This single-celled species reproduces asexually most of the time and sexually under certain environmental conditions. (b) One mode of sexual reproduction in *Spirogyra*, or watersilk. (1) This green alga has spiral, ribbonlike chloroplasts. (2) A conjugation tube forms between cells of adjacent haploid filaments of different mating strains. (3,4) The cellular contents of one strain pass through the tubes into cells of the other strain, where zygotes form. The zygotes develop thick walls. Later, as they germinate, they will undergo meiosis and give rise to new haploid filaments.

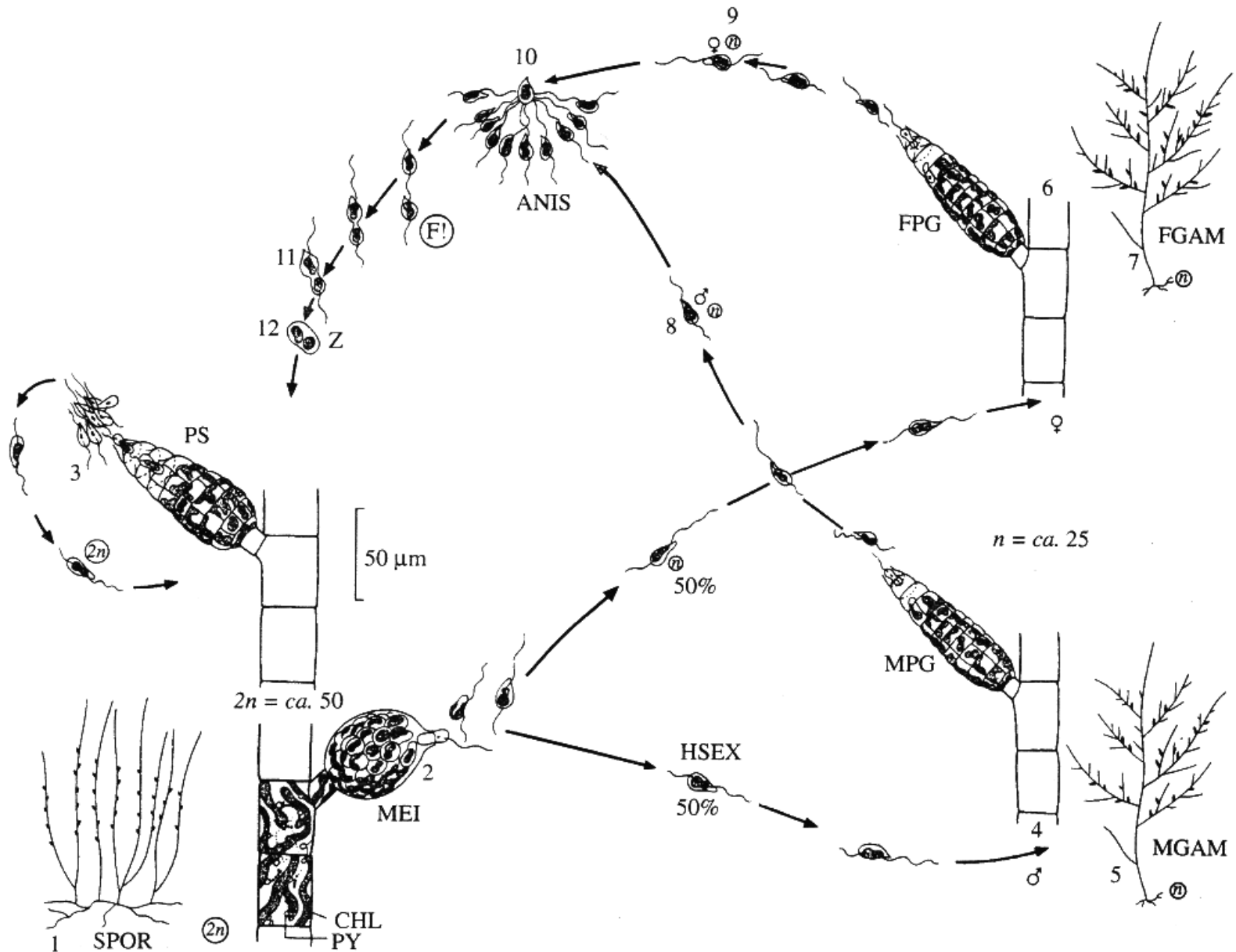




# *Ectocarpus*



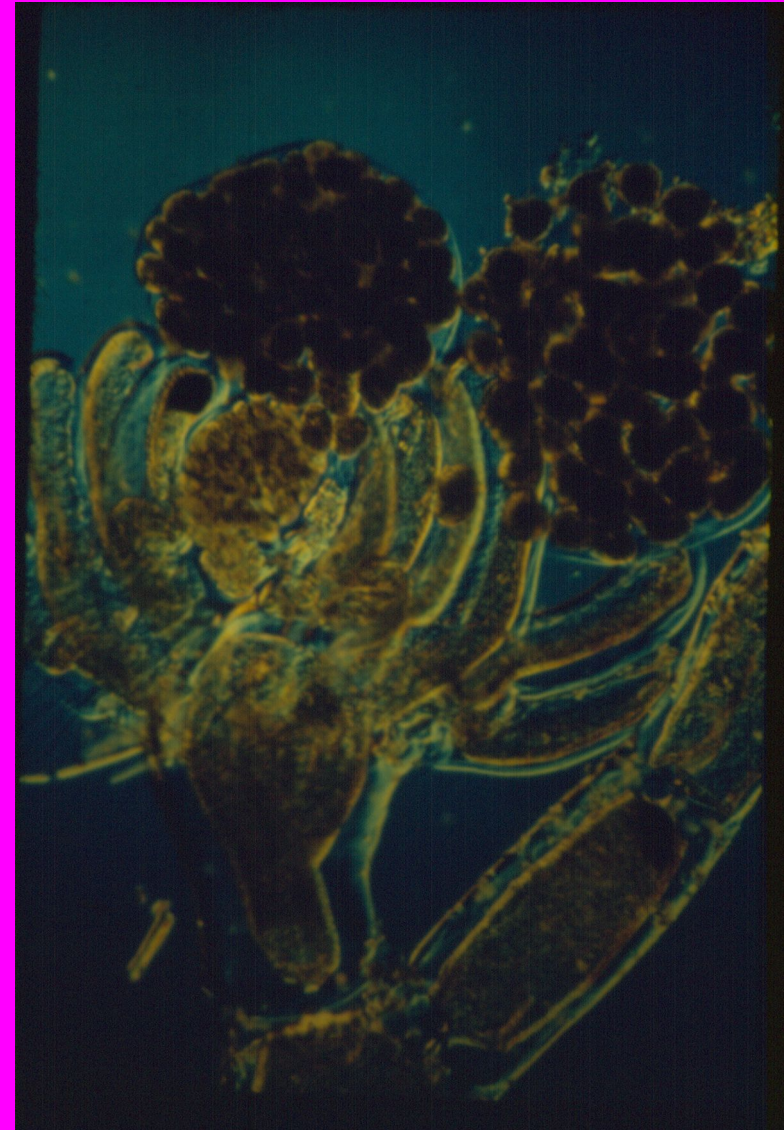
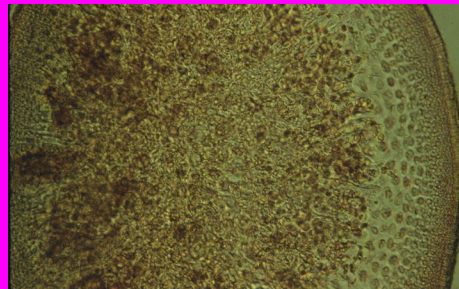
# Historia de vida de Ectocarpus



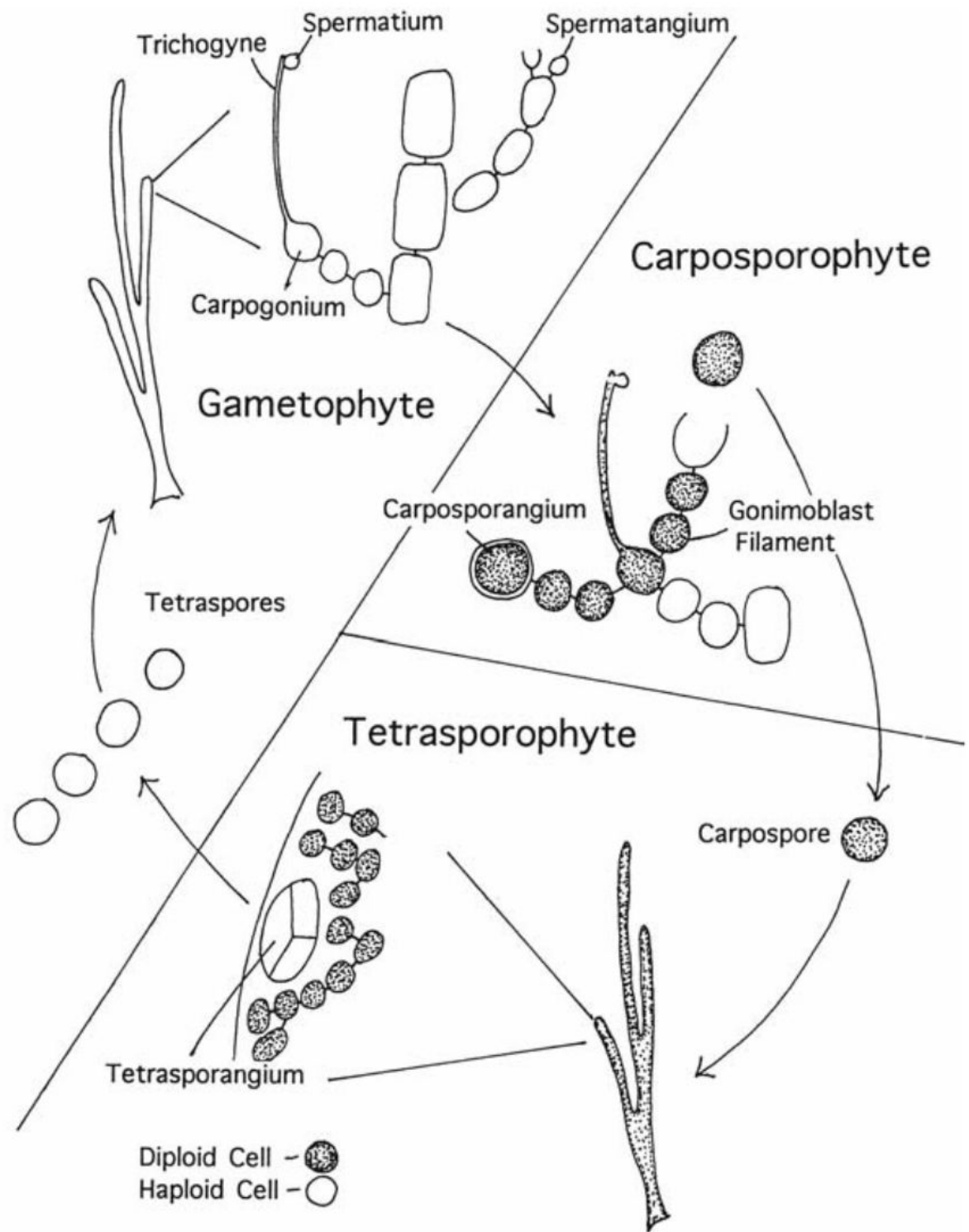


# Florideophyceae: ciclo de vida

El carpogonio fertilizado desarrolla un talo diploide (carposporofito) que en su madurez produce esporas diploides (carposporas).



# Historia de vida de las algas rojas

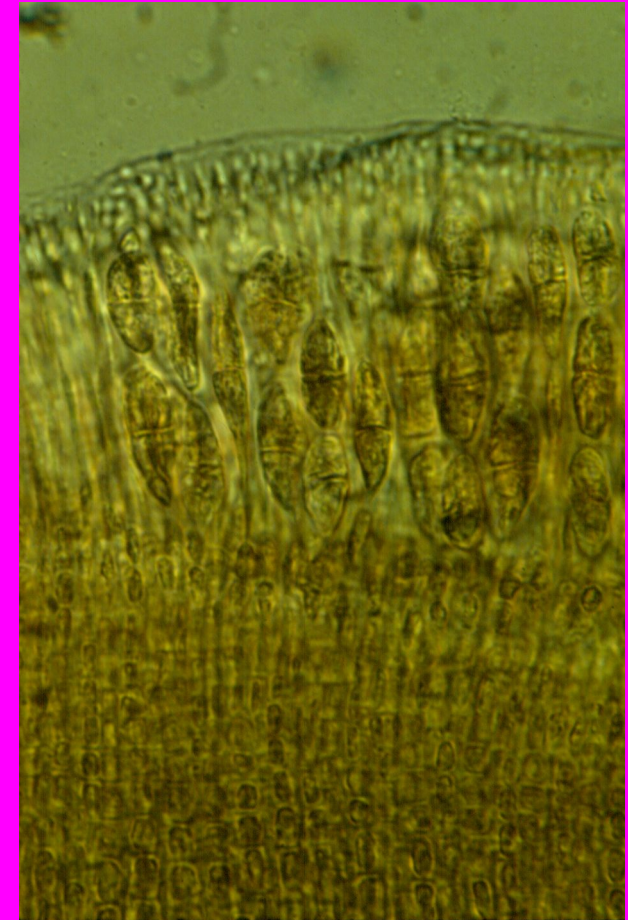




# Carposporofito y tetrasporofito

Las carposporas liberadas se desarrollan en talos esporofitos que cuando son maduros forman esporangios con 4 esporas meióticas (tetraesporangios). Cada tetraspora puede germinar en un talo gametofito.

Talo con cistocarpos



Soro tetrasporangial

