Genetic relationship with confluence of the plants

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Abstract

In multicellular plants animals, however, meiosis is restricted to the germ cells, where it is key to sexual reproduction.

Whereas somatic cells undergo mitosis to proliferate, the germ cell undergo meiosis to produce haploid gametes (the sperm and the egg). The development of a new progeny organisms then initiated by the fusion of these gametes at fertilization.

Keyword: multicellular, meiosis, germ cell, haploid, progeny.

Introduction

In contrast to mitosis, meiosis results in division of a diploid parental cell into haploid progeny. Both meiosis and mitosis initiate after DNA replication, so each consist of two sister chromatids. At completion of meiosis each daughter cell has therefore acquired one member of each homologous pair, consisting of two sister chromatids. The genetic improvement of plant drought resistance by selection for yield under stress is a possible but a prolonged and problematic procedure. The empirical phylogenetic literature on plant diversification, highlighting challenges in separating the effects of speciation and extinction, in specifying diversification mechanisms, and in making convincing arguments.

Material and Method

1- Division meiosis

In contrast to mitosis, meiosis results in division of a diploid parental cell into haploid progeny, each containing only one member of the pair of homologous chromosomes that were present in the diploid parent. The nature and mechanism of the meiotic cell division in plants and its effect on genetic variation are reviewed here. As flowers are the site of meiosis and fertilization in angiosperms, meiotic control will be considered within this developmental context.

2- Genetic in relation to plant breeding

Important genetic and physiological information to be used or further improvement of the selection systems. Plant breeding is an application of genetic principles to the improvement of plants. The following genetic principles are useful to improve the heredity of plants.

3- Confluence of the plants

These ideas by considering how rate heterogeneity associated with a confluence relates to the existence of particularly species poor lineage, or depauperons. In a way, conventional plant breeding can be seen as a collection of techniques aimed at bringing together good parents to generate a better crop in progeny. A sort of arranged marriage. It is therefore essential for plant breeders to entirely sure of whom the parents of a cross are.

Result

In contrast to meiosis, meiosis result in division of a diploid parental cell into haploid progeny.

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