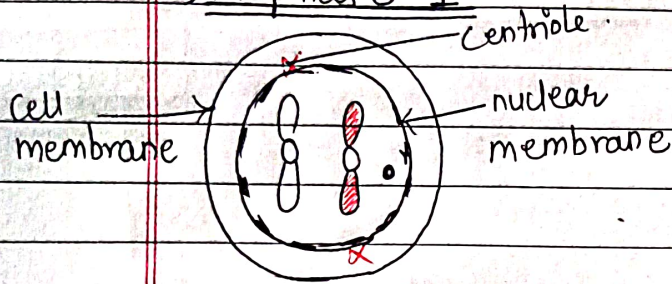


Meiosis :-

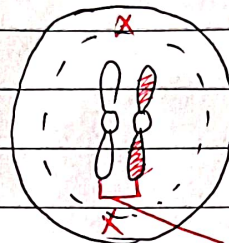
A) Meiosis I

1) Prophase - I



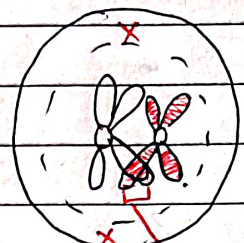
1. Leptotene

- Chromatin network condenses and starts converting chromosomes
- Centriole duplicate.



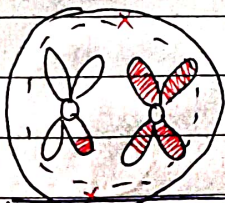
2. Zygotene

- Homologous chromosome comes closer, and this pairing is called synapsis



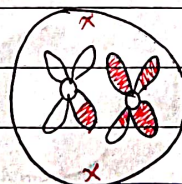
3. Pachytene

- Sister chromatids are visible
- crossing over takes place
- leads to genetic recombination



4. Diplotene

- Homologous chromosome starts repelling
- Nuclear memb and nucleolus starts disappearing.

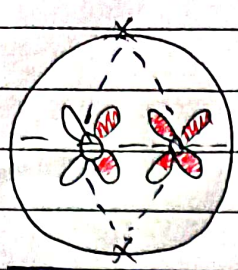


5. Diakinesis

- nuclear membrane completely disappear

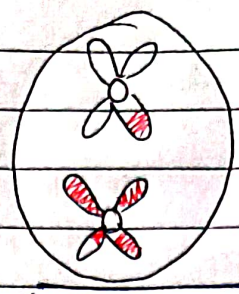
metaphase I





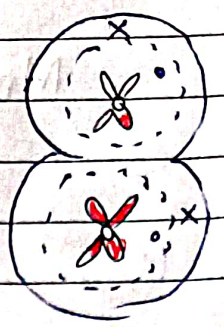
Metaphase I

- arrange in equator plane
spindle fibre develops



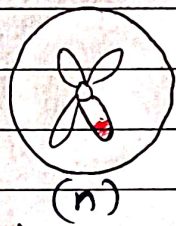
Anaphase I

Homo - Chromosome
pulled in opp. direct

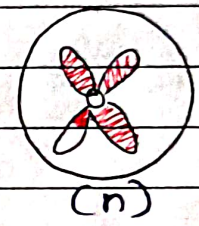


Telophase I

Cytokinesis I



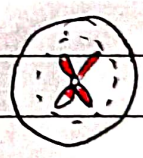
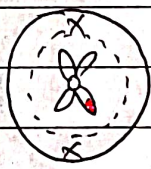
(n)



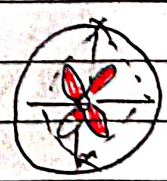
(n)

B] Meiosis II -

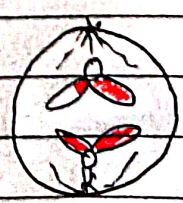
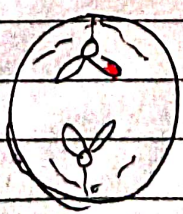
prophase II



metaphase II



Anaphase II



Telophase II



4 daughter cell

Cytokinesis II

