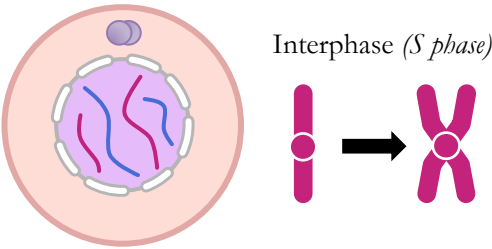
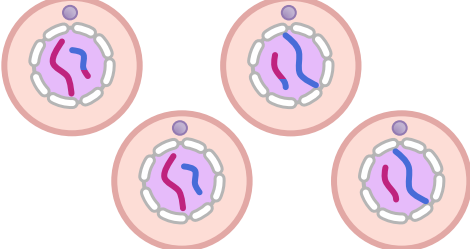
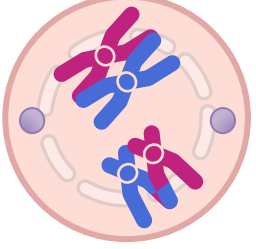
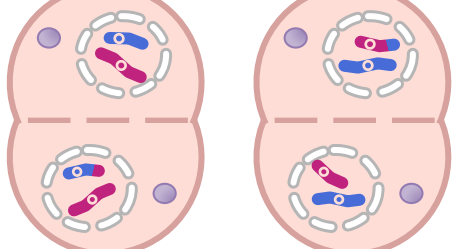
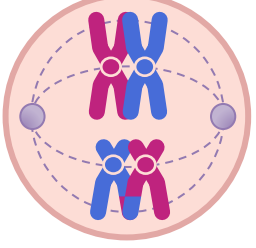
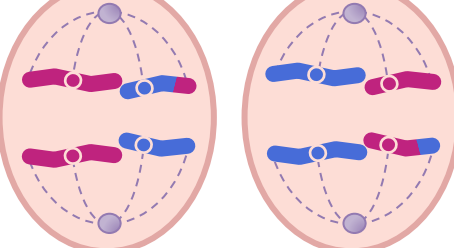
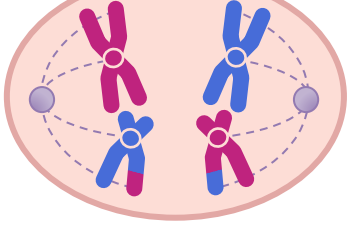
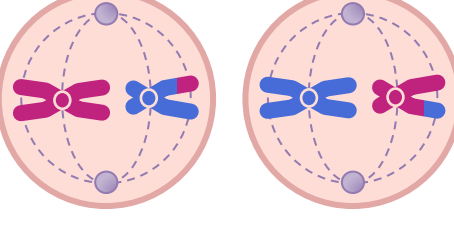
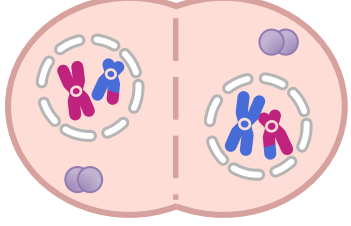
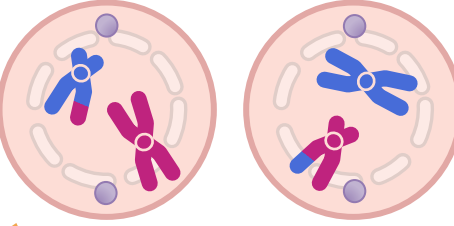


TOPIC 3.3: STAGES OF MEIOSIS

Stage	Diagram	Diagram	Stage
Before ($1 \times 2n$)			After ($4 \times n$)
Prophase I ($2n$)			Cytokinesis ($2n \rightarrow n$) $\times 4$ Telophase II ($2n$) $\times 2$
Metaphase I ($2n$)			Anaphase II ($n \rightarrow 2n$) $\times 2$
Anaphase I ($2n$)			Metaphase II (n) $\times 2$
Telophase I ($2n$) Cytokinesis ($2n \rightarrow n$) $\times 2$			Prophase II (n) $\times 2$

Meiosis I Summary

- Is a reduction division (diploid \rightarrow haploid)
- Separates the homologous chromosomes
- Crossing over may occur during Prophase I to create genetically divergent sister chromatids

Meiosis II Summary

- Is akin to a mitotic division (but of haploid cells)
- Separates the sister chromatids
- Occurs because DNA is replicated in interphase to create chromosomes with sister chromatids