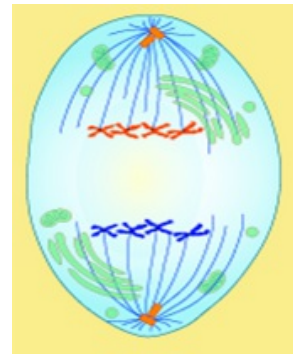


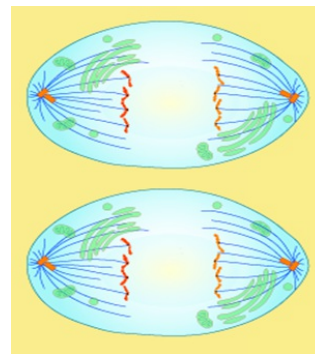
Anaphase 1

Spindle fibres separate each of the homologous chromosomes to opposite sides of the cell.

Anaphase 1



Anaphase II



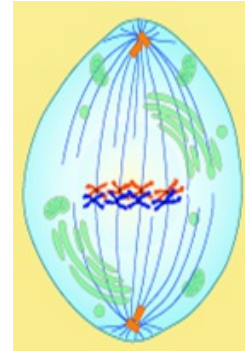
Anaphase II

Chromatids of each chromosome separate and move to each end of the cell.

First division of Meiosis

Is called "reduction division", because it reduces the number of chromosomes by half.

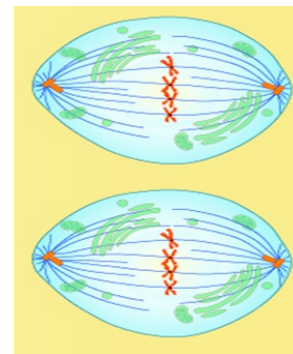
Metaphase 1



Metaphase 1

Homologous chromosomes (Tetrads) line up along equator

Metaphase II



Metaphase II

Chromosomes (each with 2 chromatids) line up along the equator. (They are not in homologous pairs)

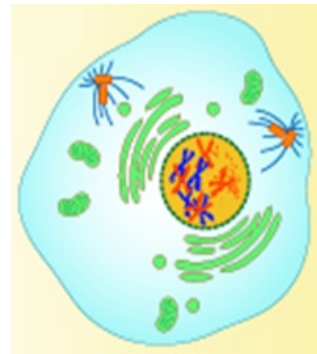
Prophase 1

Homologous chromosomes (each with 2 chromatids) pair up and form tetrad. Crossing-over occurs at points called "chiasmata"

Prophase 1

DNA condenses,
chromosomes
become visible.

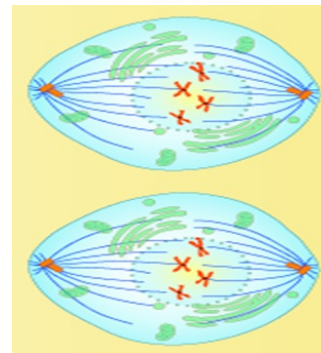
Prophase 1 (early)



Prophase II

Chromosomes condense and
become visible.
Nuclear membrane dissolves
and spindle fibres re-appear.

Prophase II (late)



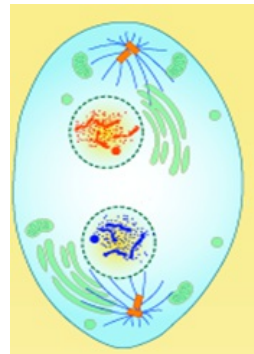
Second division of
Meiosis

Splits the two chromatids on
each chromosome so that
each daughter cell has one
chromatid per chromosome.

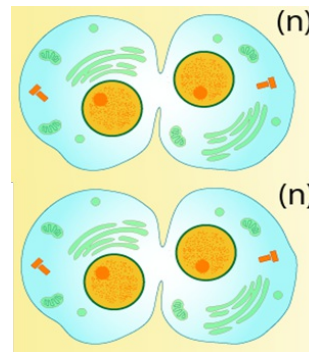
Telophase 1

Cytoplasm divides,
two smaller daughter
cells are formed

Telophase 1



Telophase II



Telophase II

Nuclear membrane
reforms, cytoplasm
divides. In total 4 haploid
daughter cells are formed.