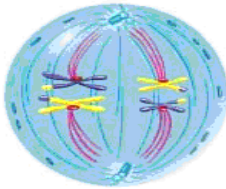


MEIOTIC STAGES and Their EVENTS



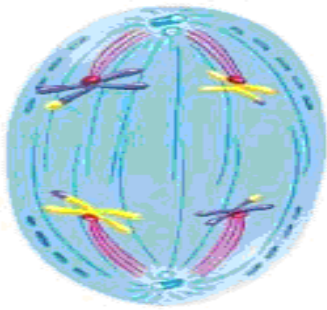
Stage: Prophase I

Events: ___Chromosomes condense. Spindle fibers form and centrioles move to opposite poles of cell. Nuclear envelope disappears. Homologous chromosomes pair up. Crossing over occurs between homologous chromosomes_____



Stage: Metaphase I

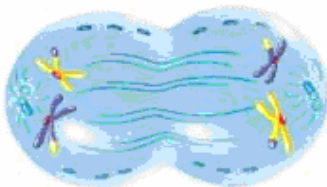
Events: _ Paired homologous chromosomes move to the equator of the cell. Spindle fibers are connected to each homologue's centromere. Chiasma show where crossing over has occurred between homologous chromosomes_



STAGE: __Anaphase I_____

3.

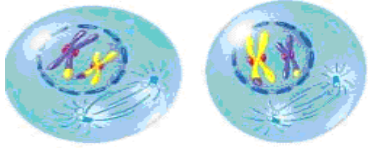
Events: _Spindle fibers move the homologous chromosomes away from each other to opposite poles. The sister chromatids are attached. Each side of the cell has only 2 chromosomes instead of 4



4.

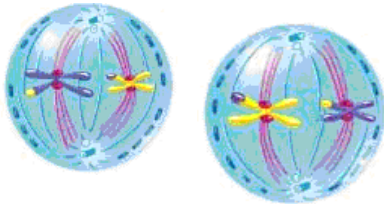
STAGE: _Telophase I ____

Events:___Spindle fibers disappear. The nuclear envelope reappears briefly. The equator of the cell pinches in to create 2 new cells (Cytokinesis)



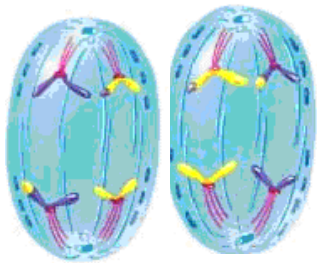
5. STAGE: ___ Prophase II ___

Events: ___ Similar to mitosis : the nuclear envelop disappears. Spindle fibers form from centrioles that move to opposite ends of the cells. Chromosomes condense.



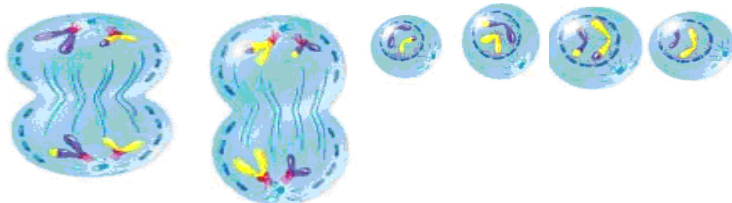
6. STAGE: ___ Metaphase II ___

Events: ___ Non-homologous chromosomes move to the equator forming a line. Spindle fibers are connected to each sister chromatid. _____



7. STAGE: ___ Anaphase II ___

Events: ___ Spindle fibers pull and cause sister chromatids to separate and move to opposite poles of the cell(s). _____



8. STAGE: ___ Telophase II ___

Events: ___ Chromatids (now chromosomes) at each pole lengthen and decondense. The cell membrane on each cell invaginates at the equator and creates 4 new cells with different genetic components but with 2 chromosomes each. _____