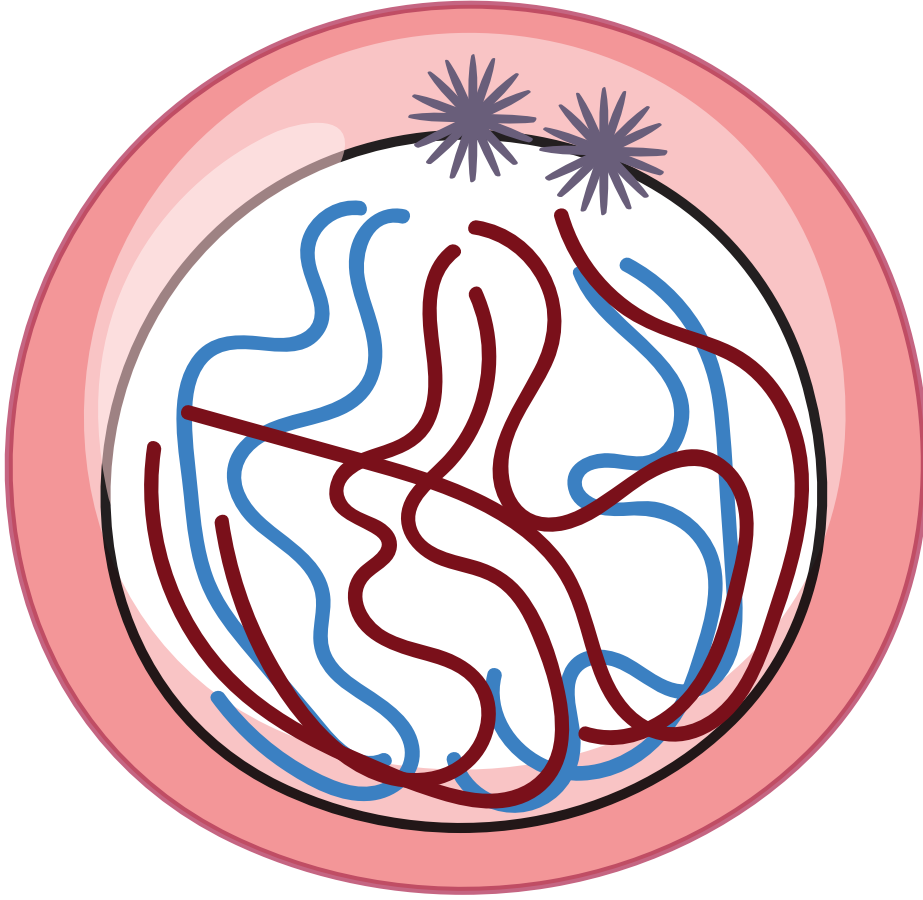
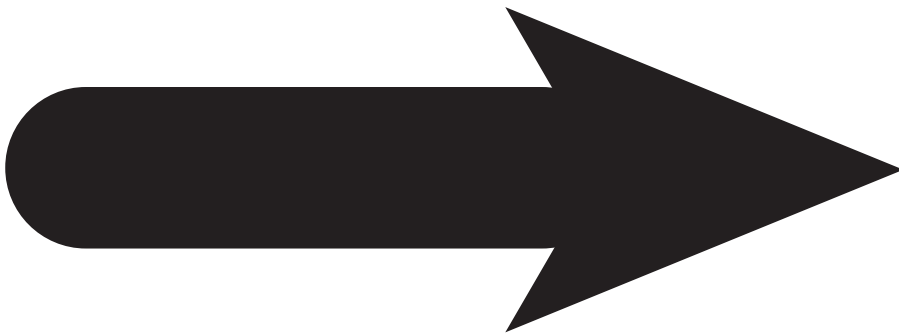
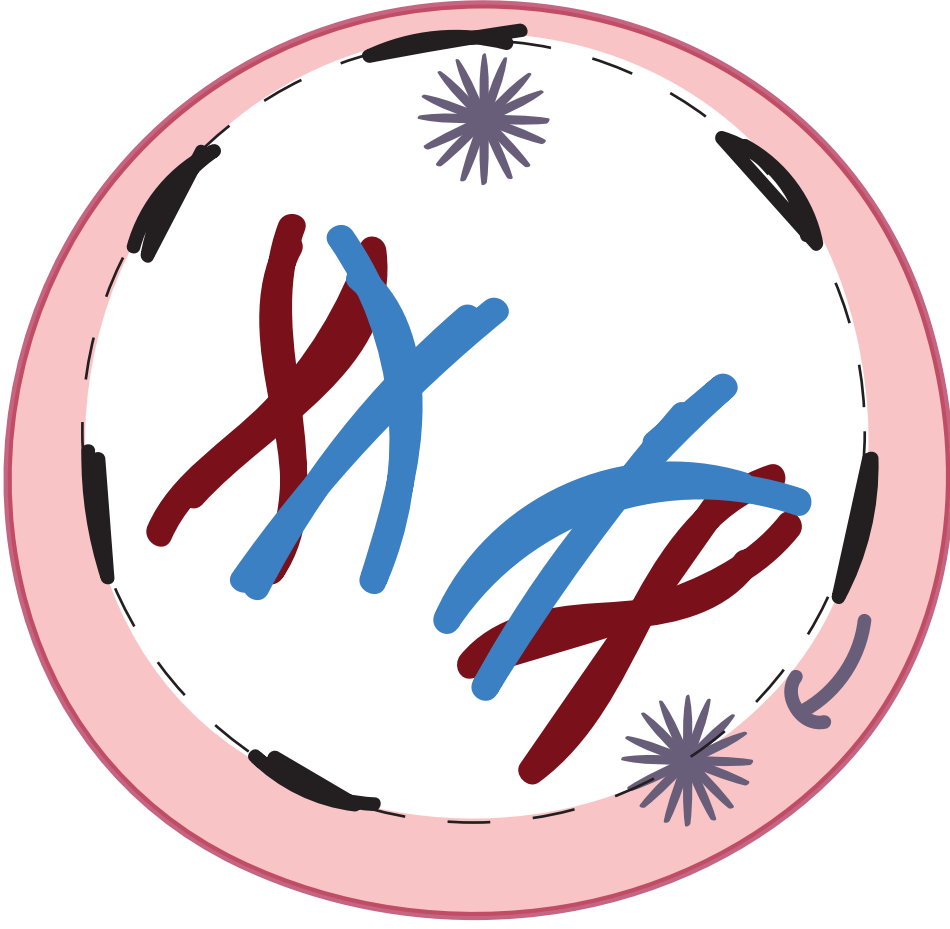


2n

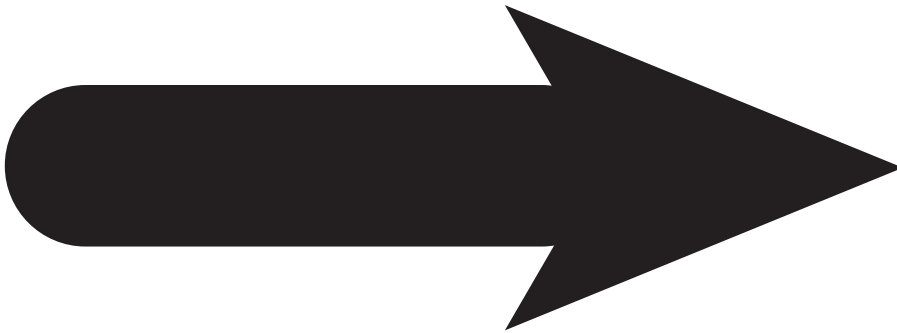


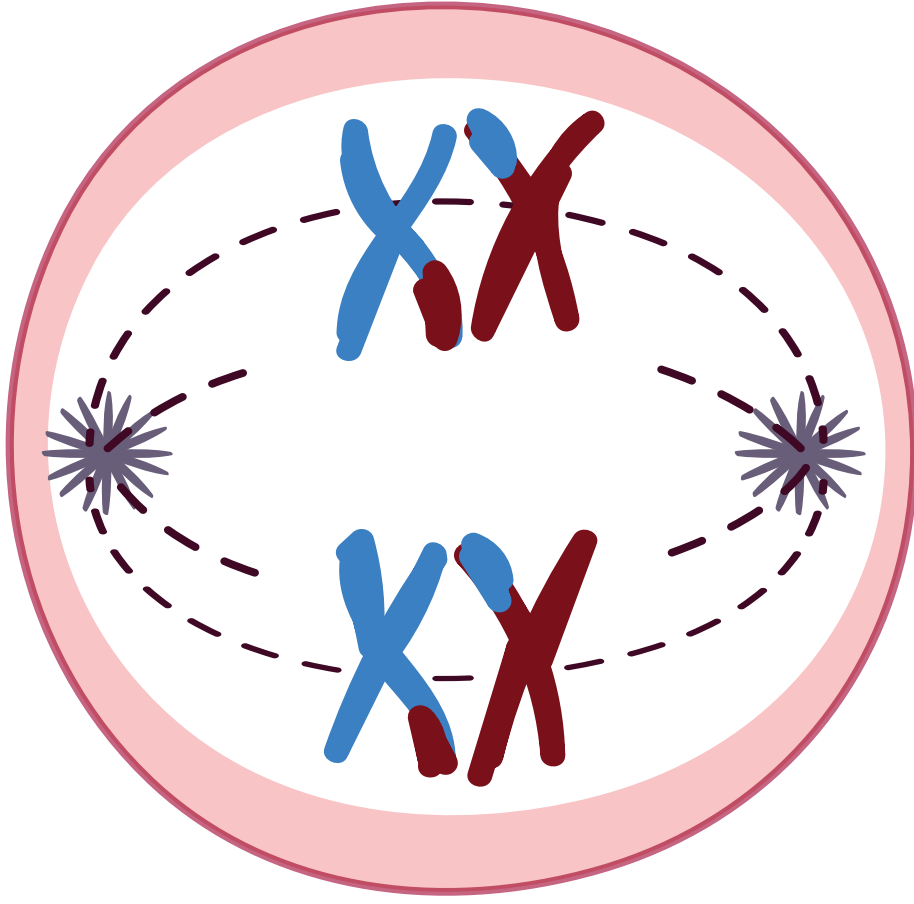
HÜCRE BÖLÜNMEYE HAZIRLANIR.  
DNA KENDİNİ EŞLER. SENTROZOM  
EŞLENİR.



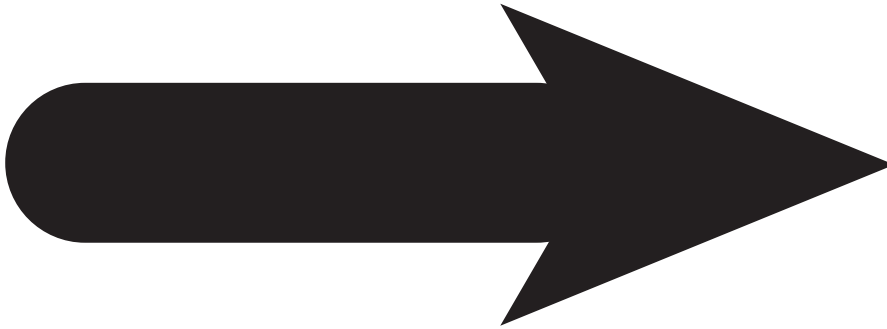


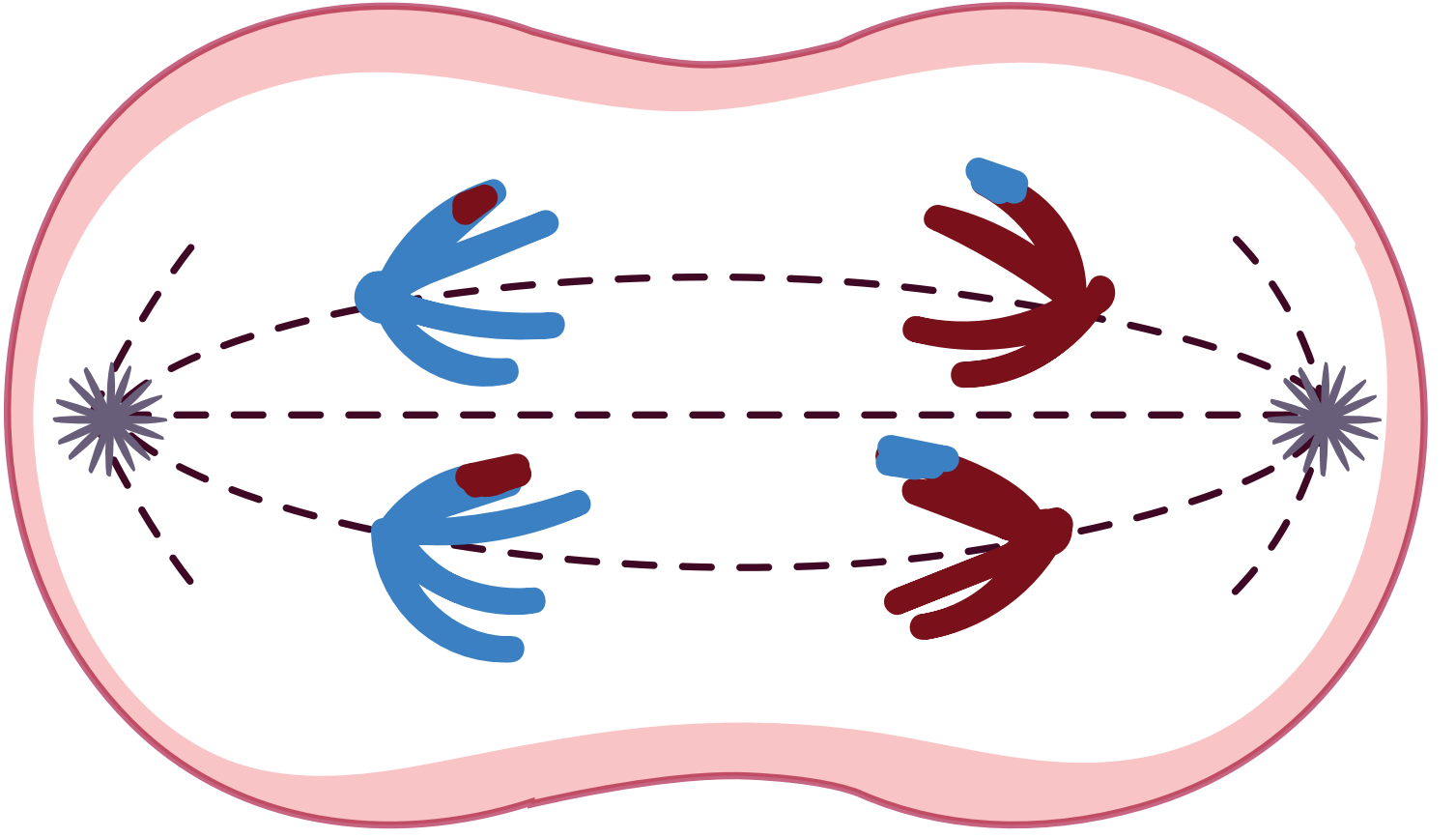
HOMOLOG KROMOZOMLAR OLUŞUR.  
YAN YANA GELEREK BİRBİRİ ÜZERİ-  
NE KIVRILIR. PARÇA DEĞİŞİMİ OLUR.



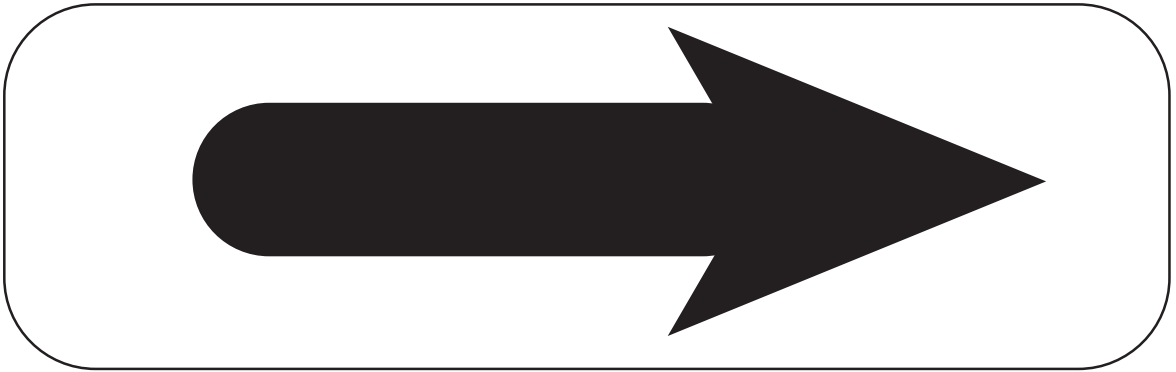


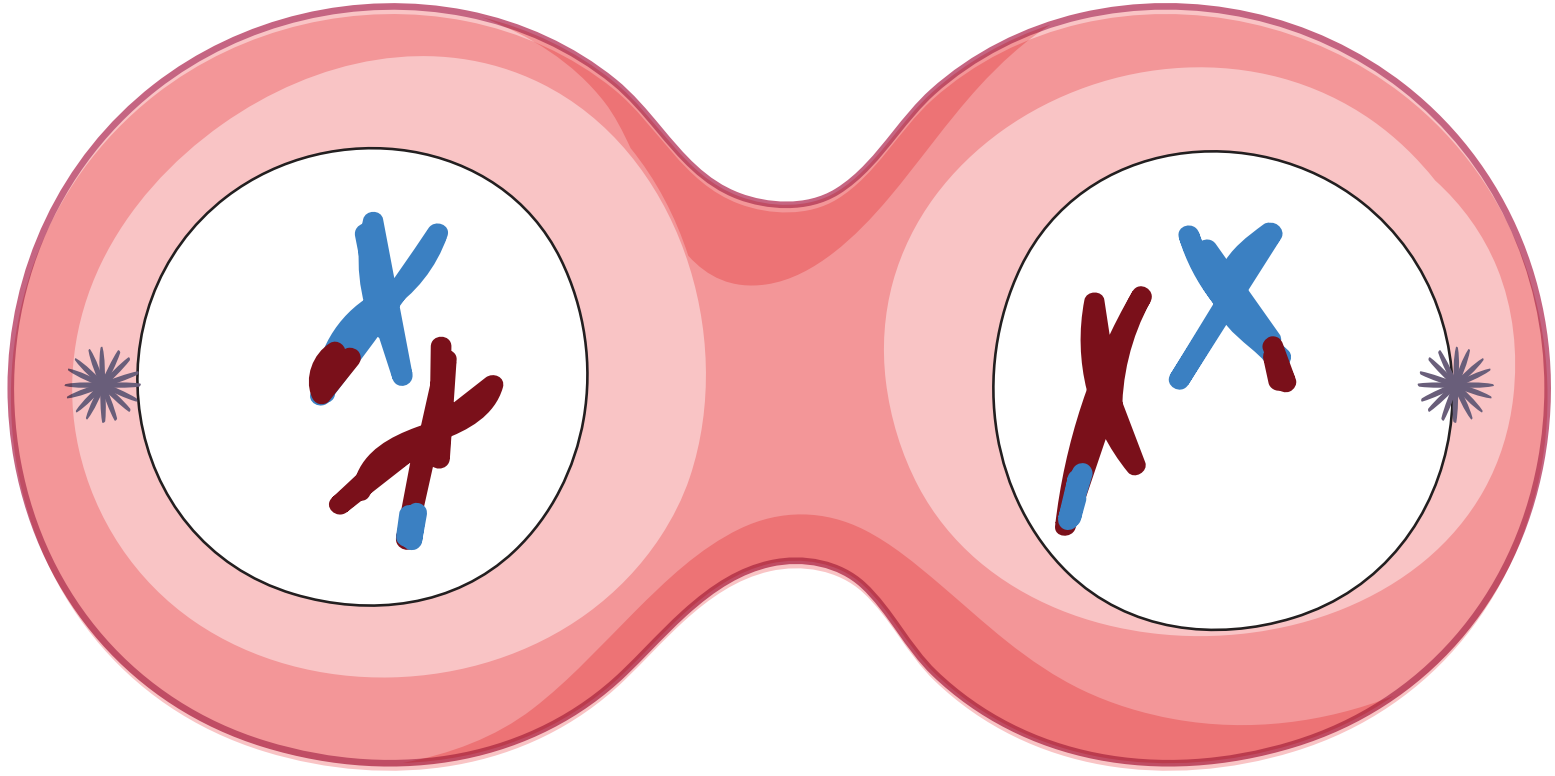
HOMOLOG KROMOZOMLAR HÜCRE-  
NİN ORTASINA KARŞILIKLI DİZİLİR.



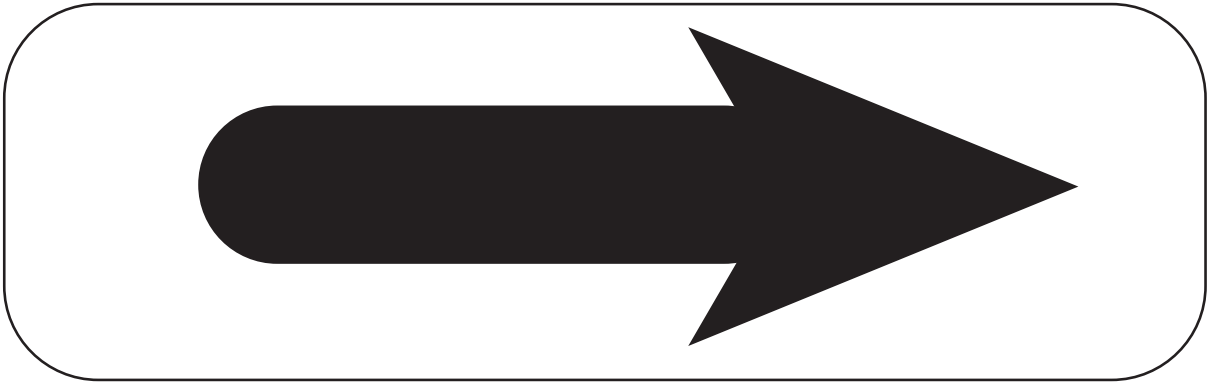


HOMOLOG KROMOZOM ÇİFTLERİ  
BİRBİRİNDEN AYRILARAK ZİT  
KUTUPLARA ÇEKİLİR.



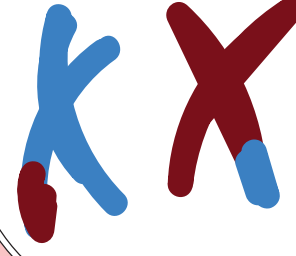
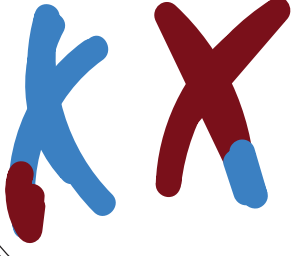


SİTOPLAZMA BÖLÜNMESİ İLE  
HÜCRE ORTADAN İKİYE  
BOĞUMLANIR.

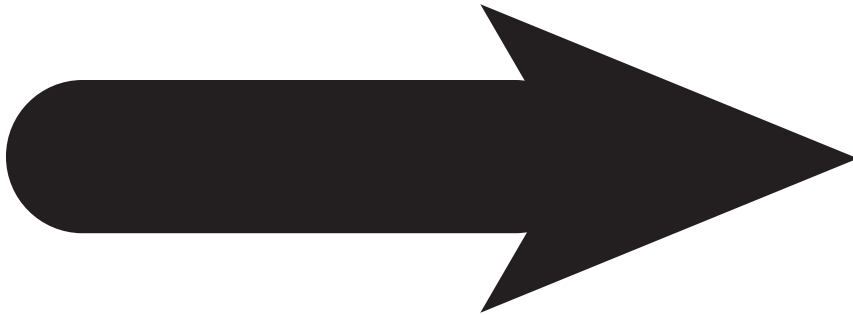


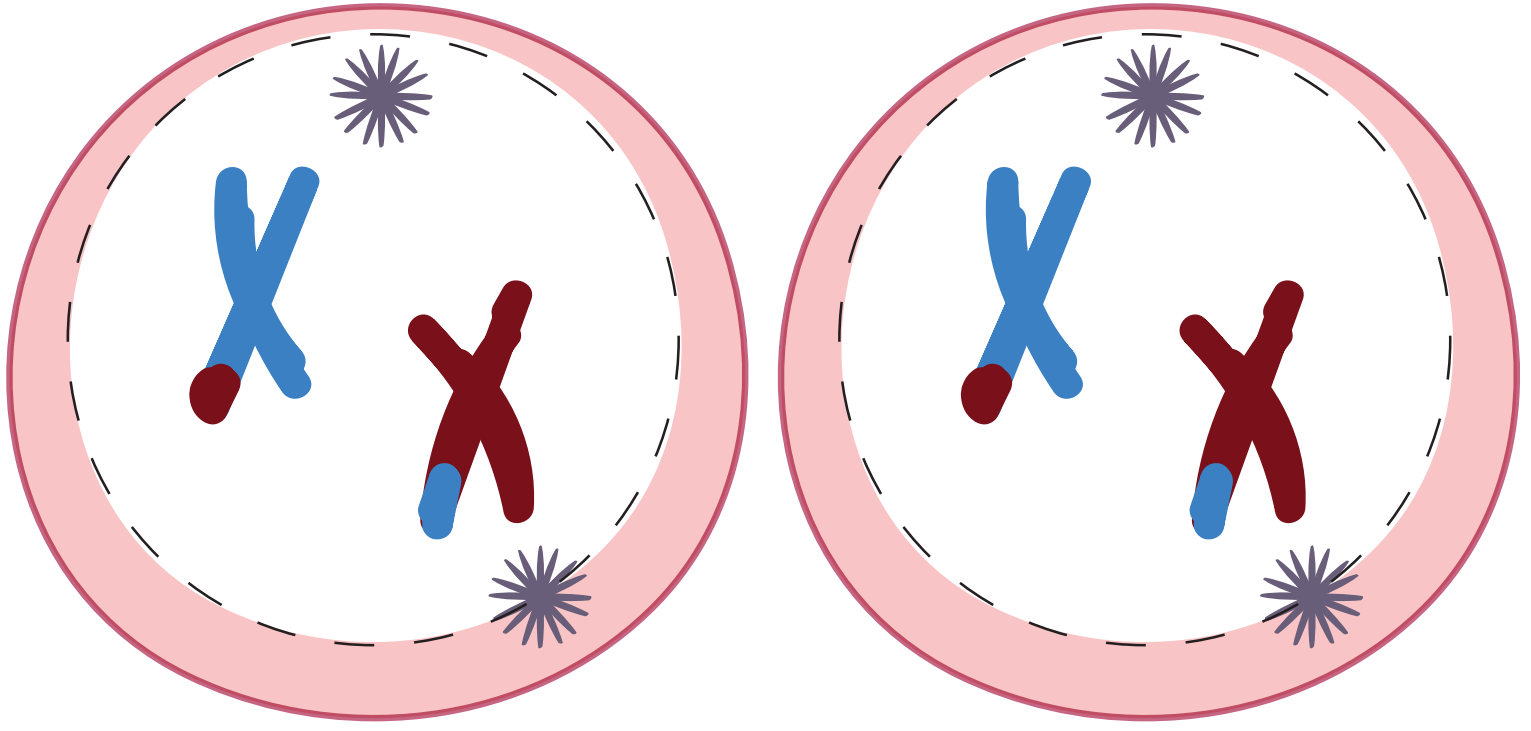
n

n

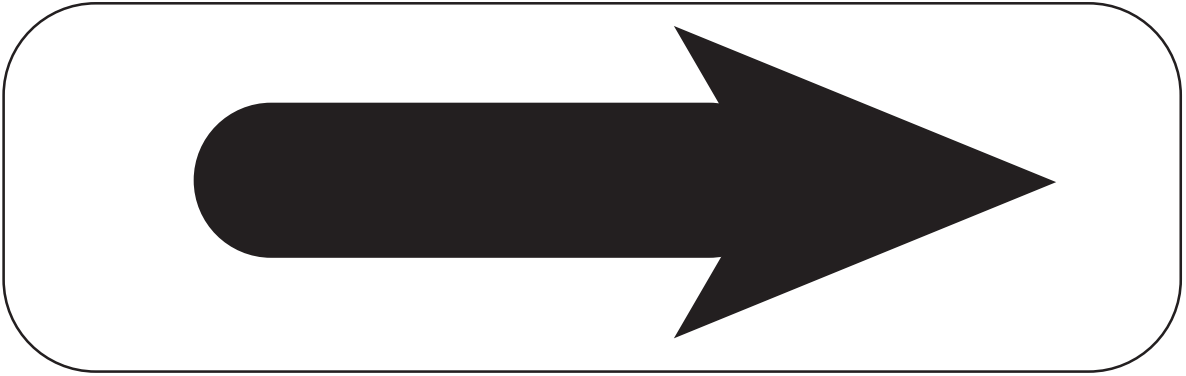


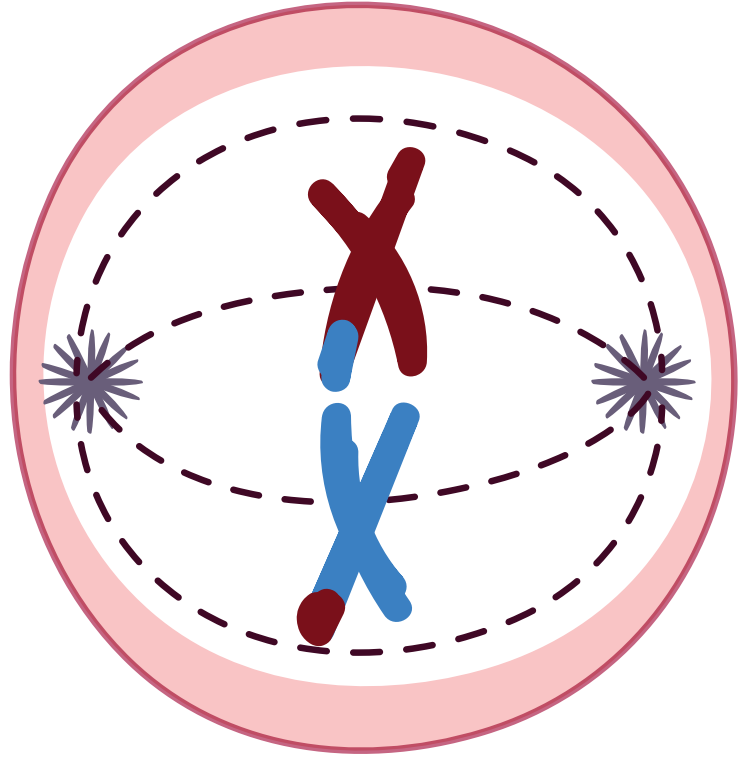
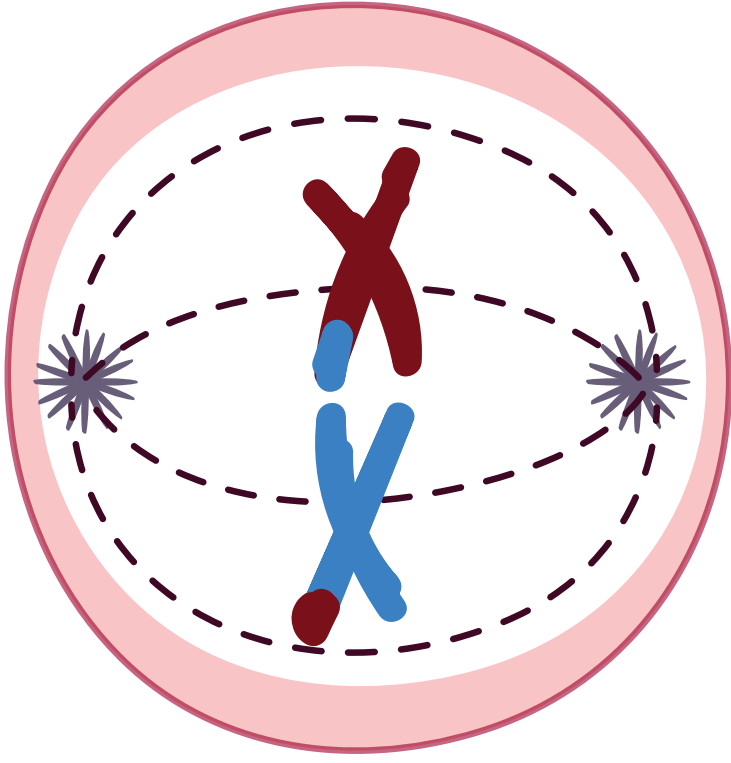
n KROMOZOMLU  
İKİ HÜCRE OLUŞUR.  
MAYOZ 1 TAMAMLANIR.



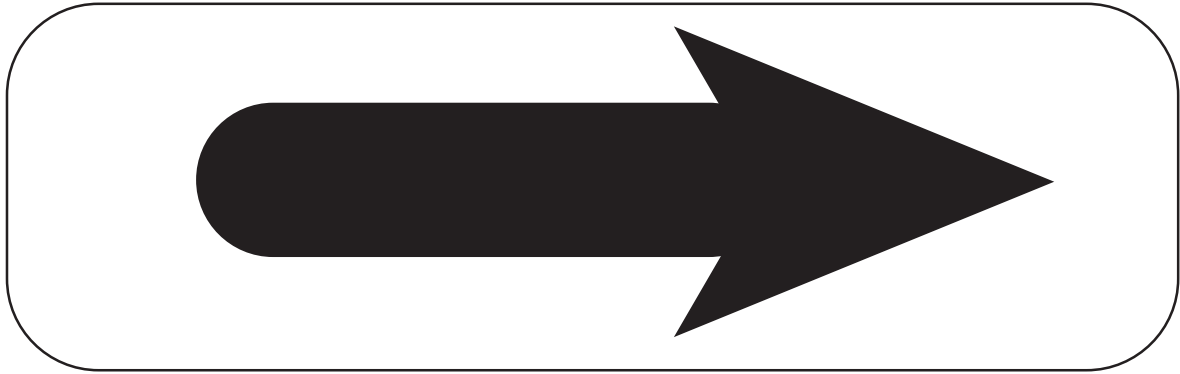


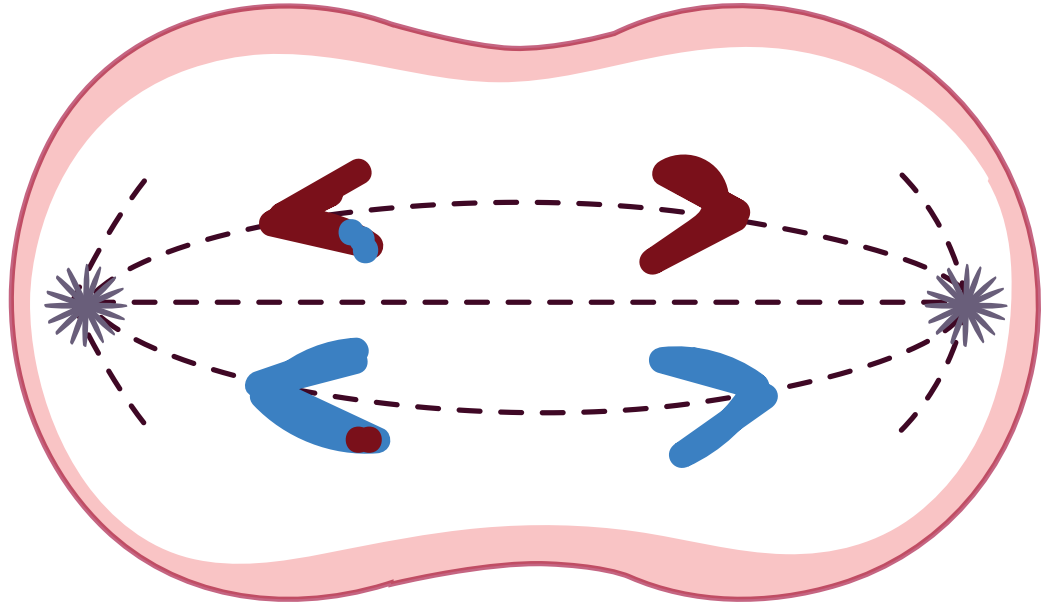
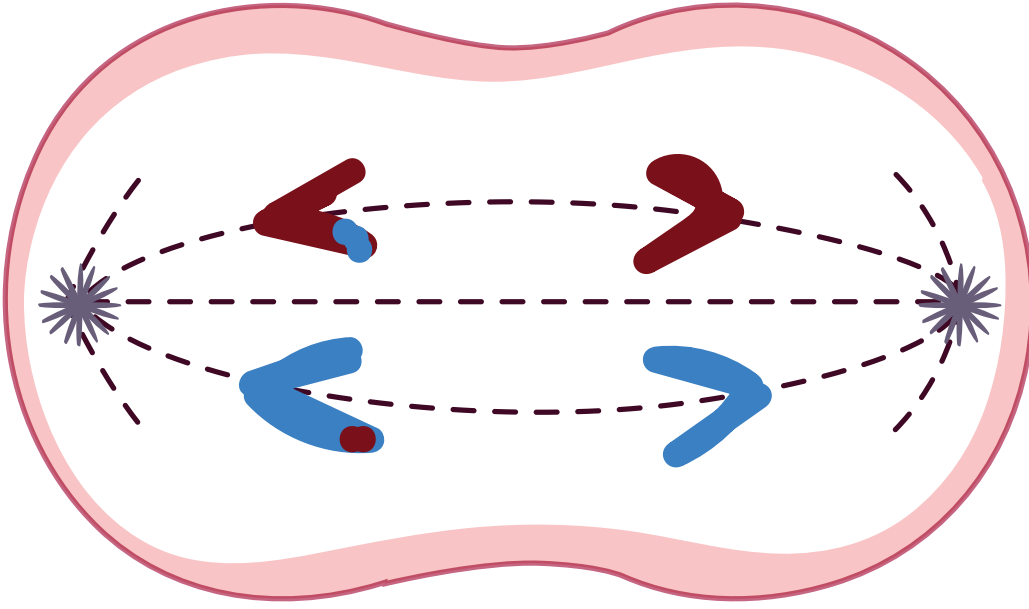
$n$  KROMOZOMLU İKİ HÜCRE AYRI AYRI  
MİTOZA BENZER BÖLÜNMEYE  
BAŞLAR. DNA TEKRAR EŞLENMEZ.



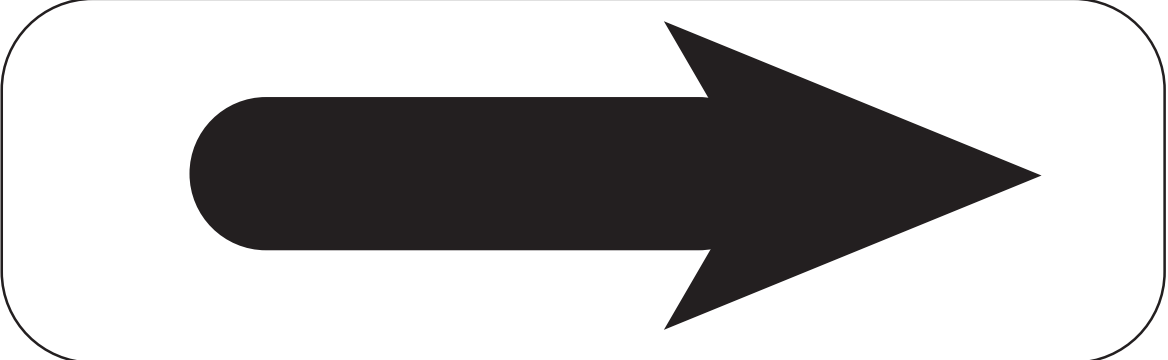


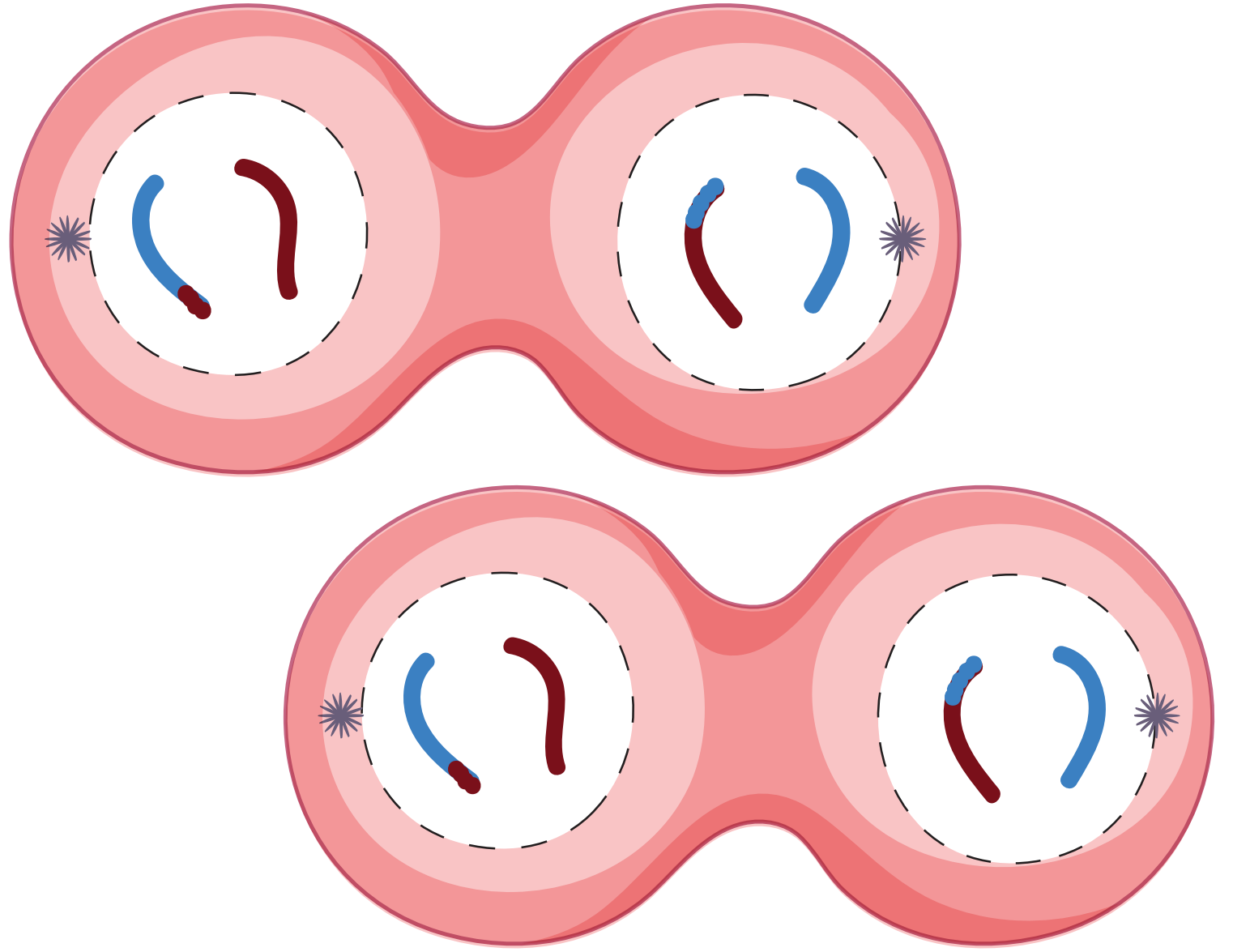
KROMOZOMLAR HÜCRENİN  
ORTASINA YAN YANA DİZİLİRLER.



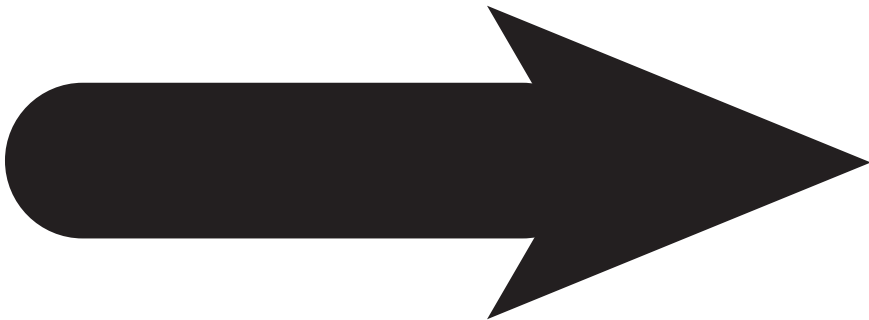


KARDEŐ KROMATİTLER  
İĐ İPLİKLERİNE TUTUNARAK  
ZİT KUTUPLARA AYRILIR.



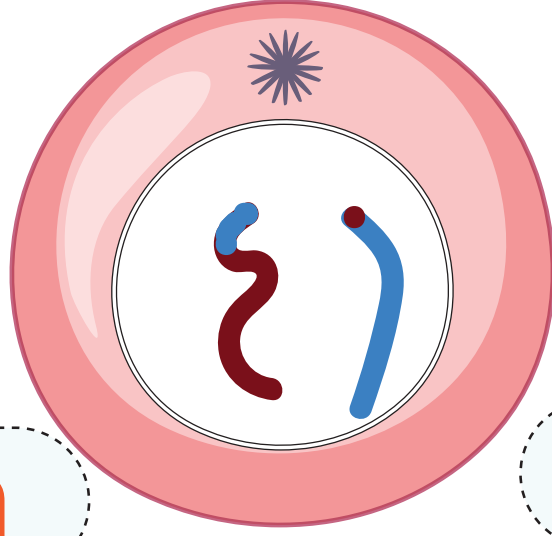
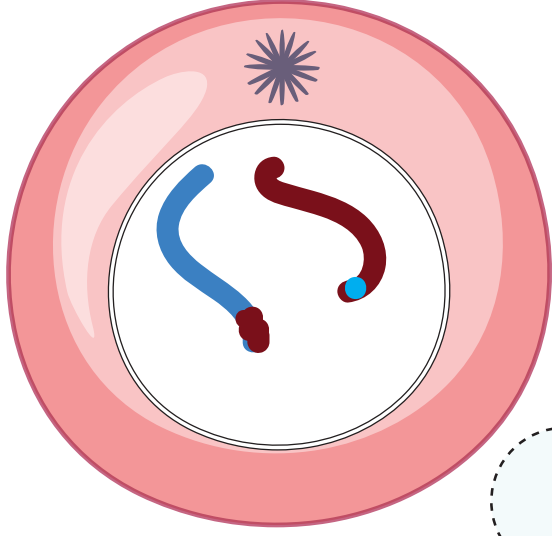


SİTOPLAZMALAR BOĞUMLANMA  
İLE BÖLÜNÜR.



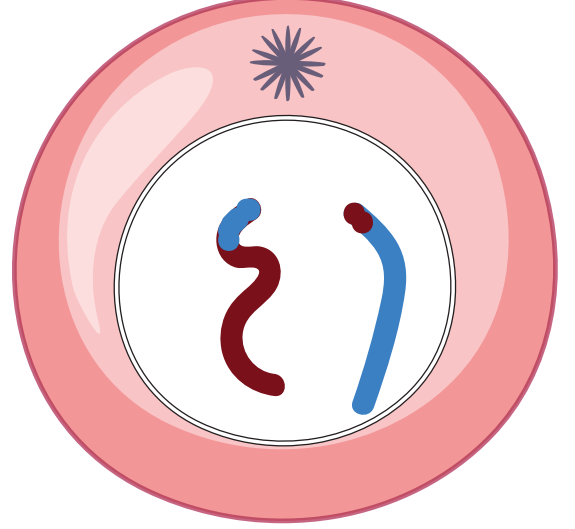
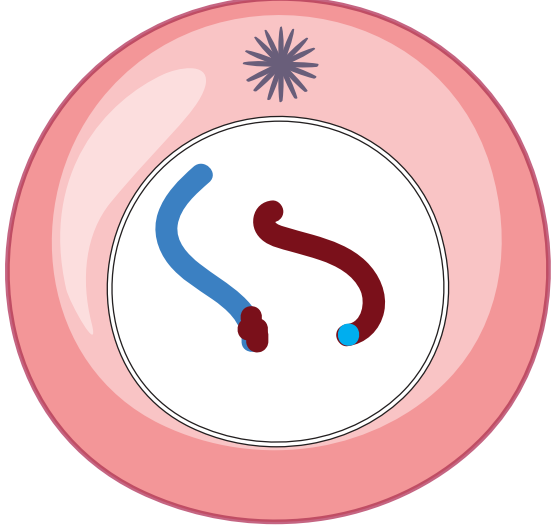
n

n



n

n



n KROMOZOMLU, GENETİK YAPILARI  
BİRBİRİNDEN FARKLI DÖRT YENİ  
HÜCRE OLUŞUR.