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| MITOSIS | BOTH | MEIOSIS |
| -Produces 2 daughter cells  -Daughter cells are Diploid  -Produces Somatic cells  -Daughter cells are genetically identical to the parent cell  -Used for growth and repair.  -One “stage”  -Anaphase: Sister chromatids are pulled apart | -Same phases (Prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, cytokinesis)  -Forms of cell division (create new cells)  -Require chromatin to be condensed into chromosomes  -Both end with cytokinesis | -Produces 4 daughter cells  -Daughter cells are Haploid  -Produces gametes  -Each gamete is genetically unique  - Two “stages” (meiosis I and II)  -Crossing over occurs during Prophase I  -Only occurs in organisms that reproduce sexually  - Anaphase I: entire chromosomes are pulled to the poles  -Anaphase II: sister chromatids are pulled apart |