

11 Biology 12 Evolution of Australian Biota - Part 3 Study online at $quizlet.com/_25jmhi$

1. mid-ocean ridge	an undersea mountain range that runs down the Pacific and Atlantic oceans (and others) and at which the upwelling of lava produces spreading zones during continental drift
2. mitosis	cell division that results in two identical daughter cells; is important for growth, repair and asexual reproduction
3. monotreme	a mammal that reproduces by eggs, eg. platypus and echidna
4. native species	species that occur naturally in particular locations or countries as opposed to feral species
5. nectar feeder	an animal that relies mainly on nectar for food and often carries out pollination for the flowers it visits
6. palaeontology	the study of fossils and associated life forms existing in earlier geological periods
7. parthenogenesis	a form of asexual reproduction in females in which fertilisation is not necessary; some lizards, aphids and rotifers do this
8. pollination	the transfer of pollen (male gamete of a flower) from the anther to the stigma
9. primitive	the early history of life or the world
10. radiometric dating	the use of the rate of radioactive decay to determine the approximate date when rocks were formed
11. rainforest	an ecosystem dominated by dense canopy trees, including vines and epiphytes, with little undergrowth in dense shade, often supported by high humidity and rainfall
12. reproductive adaptation	a special feature, behaviour, or function that assists reproduction
13. sexual reproduction	reproduction that results from the fertilisation of a male and female gamete and results in genetically varied offspring
14. species	the level of greatest similarity in classification; a group of organisms that share a common gene pool through interbreeding and produces fertile offspring
15. spreading zones	the regions where the continental plates are formed and spread out
16. technology	applied science and engineering or its practice
17. terrestrial	living or growing on land, as opposed to aquatic
18. timeline	a diagram representing a sequence of events linked by time

^{19.} wind pollination	pollination resulting from wind blowing pollen, often onto a large or feathery stigma
20. zygote	the initial cell formed as a result of fertilisation