



# Advantages and Disadvantages

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make new plants, while other plants use asexual reproduction. There are advantages and disadvantages to each type of reproduction. Draw lines to match the statements to 'Advantages' or 'Disadvantages'.

## Sexual Reproduction

**Advantages**

**Disadvantages**

Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.

Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.

The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.

Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.

## Asexual Reproduction

**Advantages**

**Disadvantages**

Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.

There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.

The population can be increased quickly.

Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.



# Advantages and Disadvantages

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make new plants, while other plants use asexual reproduction. Fill in the diagram with the statements to show the advantages and disadvantages of each type of reproduction.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Sexual Reproduction		
Asexual Reproduction		



## Statements

Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.	Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.	The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.	Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.
Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.	There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.	The population can be increased quickly.	Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.

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Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.	Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.	The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.	Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.
Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.	There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.	The population can be increased quickly.	Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.