**Advantage – Asexual**

* It is not necessary to find a partner.
* Take advantage of optimum weather conditions, e.g. fungus.
* Avoid extinction in the absence of a male, e.g. aphids.
* A favourable area can be quickly colonised due to high number of offspring generated.
* Offspring is well adapted to its environment because of success of parent.

**Advantage – sexual**

* Offspring are born with a combination of traits from both parents.
* Increases genetic variation within the population.
* In the event of a change in the environment, those with favourable genes survive and pass on their genes to their offspring, increasing survival rate.
* Two parents can watch over offspring. Protection.

**Disadvantage – sexual**

* Finding a partner.
* Many organisms never become parents because of lack of a partner.
* Energy is used up in making gametes.
* You need a male and a female gamete.
* Genetic ‘errors’ happen more frequently in meiosis compared with mitosis.
* Mechanisms for transportation of gametes and attraction of the opposite sex must be put in place.
* Many gametes are lost because of not being fertilised.
* Energy can be used to produce offspring.

**Disadvantage – Asexual**

* Produces an organism that is genetically identical to its parent.
* Only one parent is looking after offspring.
* Does not give rise to genetic variation within the species.
* Species adapt very slowly if any to a change in the environment.
* The species run the risk of extinction due to a catastrophe.
* The parent may disappear as in fission.

Sexual – disadvantages

Sexual - advantages

Asexual - Disadvantages

Asexual - advantages