**Lecture 9: Periodization of Ontogeny in Vertebrates and Environmental Impact on Ontogeny**

**Ontogeny: Overview**

Ontogeny refers to the development of an individual organism from the fertilized egg to its adult form. In vertebrates, ontogeny can be divided into several key periods, each marked by distinct developmental events.

**Periods of Ontogeny in Vertebrates**

1. **Embryonic Period**:
	* Begins with fertilization and includes cleavage, gastrulation, and organogenesis.
	* Ends when the embryo is capable of independent movement or hatching.
2. **Larval Period** (in species with indirect development, e.g., amphibians):
	* The organism exists in a larval form, which is morphologically distinct from the adult.
	* Larvae may undergo significant growth and specialization during this stage.
3. **Metamorphosis**:
	* A dramatic transformation from larval to adult form.
	* Common in amphibians and insects. It involves reorganization of tissues and organs.
4. **Juvenile Period**:
	* Follows metamorphosis or birth in direct-developing species.
	* Growth continues, and the organism gradually acquires adult characteristics.
5. **Adult Period**:
	* Characterized by reproductive maturity and full development of physical and behavioral traits.
6. **Aging (Senescence)**:
	* Marked by a decline in physiological function and reproductive capacity, eventually leading to death.

**Impact of Environmental Factors on Ontogeny**

1. **Temperature**: Can affect the rate of development, especially in ectothermic species (e.g., reptiles). Temperature can influence sex determination in some species (e.g., turtles).
2. **Nutrition**: Adequate nutrition is crucial for proper development. Malnutrition can result in stunted growth or developmental defects.
3. **Toxins and Pollutants**: Exposure to harmful chemicals (e.g., pesticides, heavy metals) can disrupt normal development and lead to congenital anomalies.
4. **Light and Photoperiod**: Plays a significant role in the development and behavior of many species, influencing breeding cycles and metamorphosis in some vertebrates.

**Conclusion**

Understanding ontogeny and the factors that influence it is critical for developmental biology. Insights gained from these studies help address developmental disorders, inform conservation efforts, and enhance our understanding of the complexities of life from fertilization to aging.