

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

This article is about the reproductive system of all types of animals, including humans. For information specific to the human reproductive system, see Human Reproductive System. Reproductive systemDetailsIdentifiersLatinsystema reproductionisTA98A09.0.00.000TA23467FMA7160 75572, 7160In terminology anatomical[edit in Wikidata] The reproductive system of an organism, also known as the genital system, is the biological system formed by all anaical organs involved in sexual reproduction. Many non-living substances such as liquids, hormones and pheromones are also important accessories for the reproductive system. [1] Unlike most organ systems, the sexes of distinct species often have significant differences. These differences allow a combination of genetic material between two individuals, allowing the possibility of greater genetic aptitude of the offspring. [2] Animals See also: Sexual reproduction - Animals In mammals, the main organs of the reproductive system include the external genitalia (penis and vulva), as well as a number of internal organs, including gamete-producing goons (testicles and ovaries). Diseases of the human reproductive system are very common and widespread, in particular communicable sexually transmitted diseases. [3] Most other vertebrates have generally similar reproductive systems consisting of gons, ducts and openings. However, there is a great diversity of physical adaptations as well as reproductive strategies in each vertebrate group. Vertebrate vertebrates share key elements of their reproductive systems. They all have gamete-producing organs known as gonadas. In females, these goons are connected by oviducts to an opening on the outside of the body, typically the sewer, but sometimes to a single pore such as a vagina or an intromient organ. Humans Main article: Human reproductive system The human reproductive system usually involves internal fertilization by sexual intercourse. During this process, the male inserts his erect penis into the female's vagina and ejaculates the semen, which contains sperm. Sperm then travels through the vagina and cervix to the uterus or fallopian tubes for egg fertilization. After successful fertilization and implantation, the gestation of the fetus then occurs within the female's uterus for approximately nine months, this process is known as pregnancy in humans. Gestation ends with childbirth, childbirth after childbirth. Labor consists of contracted uterus muscles, dilation of the cervix, and baby spreading the vagina (the female genital organ). Babies and children in humans are almost helpless and require high levels of care for many years. An important type of parental care is the use of the mammary glands in the female breasts to breastfeed the baby. [4] The female reproductive system has two functions: the first is to produce egg cells, and the second is to protect and nurture offspring until birth. The male male player has a function, and is to produce and deposit sperm. Humans have a high level of sexual differentiation. In addition to differences in almost all reproductive organs, there are usually numerous differences in secondary sexual characteristics. Male main article: Male reproductive system The male reproductive system is a series of organs located outside the body and around the pelvic region of a male that contribute to the breeding process. The main direct function of the male reproductive system is to provide male sperm for egg fertilization. The main reproductive organs of the male can be grouped into three categories. The first category is sperm production and storage. Production is carried out in the testicles that are housed at the temperature that regulates the scrotum, immature sperm then travel to the epididymis for development and storage. The second category is the ejaculatory fluid-producing glands that include the seminal vesicles, prostate and vessel deferens. The final category are those used for copulation, and the deposition of sperm (sperm) within the male, these include the penis, urethra, vessel deferens and Cowper gland. The main secondary sexual characteristics include: increased muscle stature, deeper voice, facial and body hair, wide shoulders and development of an Adam's apple. An important sex hormone of men is androgens, and particularly testosterone. The testes release a hormone that controls sperm development. This hormone is also responsible for the development of physical characteristics in men such as facial hair and a deep voice. Female main article: Female reproductive system The human female reproductive system is a series of organs located mainly within the body and around the pelvic region of a female that contribute to the reproductive process. The human female reproductive system contains three main parts: the vulva, which leads to the vagina, the vaginal opening, to the uterus; the uterus, which supports the developing fetus; and the ovaries, which produce the female's eggs. Breasts are involved during the breeding stage, but in most classifications they are not considered part of the female reproductive system. The vagina meets the outside in the vulva, which also includes the lips, clitoris and urethra; during sex this area is lubricated by mucus secreted by Bartholin's glands. The vagina joins the uterus through the cervix, while the uterus joins the ovaries through the fallopian tubes. Each ovary contains hundreds of eggs (singular egg). Approximately every 28 days, the pituitary gland releases a hormone stimulates some of the eggs to develop and grow. An egg is released and passed through the fallopian tube into the uterus. Hormones produced by the ovaries prepare the uterus to receive the egg. It siastes and waits for sperm to occur for fertilization to occur. When this doesn't happen, that is, it doesn't for fertilization, the lining of the uterus, called the endometrium, and unfertilized eggs are spilled into each cycle through the menstruation process. If the egg is fertilized by sperm, it joins the endometrium and the fetus develops. Other mammals Main article: Mammal reproductive system A newborn breastfeeds a found inside the bag of its mother Didactic model of a mammalian urogenital system. Most mammalian reproductive systems are similar, however, there are some notable differences between non-human mammals and humans. For example, most male mammals have a penis that is stored internally upright, and most have a penis bone or baculum. [5] In addition, males of most species do not remain continually sexually fertile as humans do. Like humans, most groups of mammals have descended testicles found inside a scrotum, however, others have descended testicles resting on the ventral body wall, and some groups of mammals, such as elephants, have undescended testicles found deep in their body cavities near their kidneys. [6] The reproductive system of marsupials is unique in that the female has two vaginas, which open externally through a hole, but lead to different compartments within the uterus; males usually have a two-pointed penis, which corresponds to the two vaginas of females. [8] Marsupials often develop their offspring in an outer bag containing tits to which their newborn offspring (joeys) adhere for post uterine development. In addition, marsupials have a unique prepenial scrotum. [9] The 15 mm (5/8-inch) long newborn joey crawls and twists several inches (15 cm), while clinging to fur, on the way to his mother's bag. The uterus and vagina are unique to mammals without counterparts in birds, reptiles, amphibians or fish. Recognitions[edit] Instead of the uterus, the other vertebrate groups have an unchanged oviduct that leads directly to a sewer, which is a shared outlet hole for gametes, urine and faeces. Monotremas (i.e. ornithirncos and equidnas), a group of egg-laying mammals, also lack a uterus and vagina, and in that sense have a reptile-like reproductive system. Dogs Main article: Canine reproduction In domestic canines, sexual maturity (puberty) occurs between the ages of 6 to 12 months for both males and females, although this may be delayed up to two years of age for some large breeds. Horses Main article: Equine anatomy - Reproductive system The mare's reproductive system is responsible for controlling gestation, birth and lactation, as well as its stanza cycle and mating. The stallion's reproductive system is responsible for its sexual behavior and secondary sexual characteristics (such as a large crest). Birds Main article: Anatomy of birds: Reproductive system Male and female birds have a sewer, an opening through which eggs, sperm and debris pass. Intercourse is done by pressing the lips of the sewers together, which is sometimes known an intromitent organ known as phallus that is analogous to the mammalian penis. The female lays amniotic eggs in which the young fetus continues to develop after it leaves the female's body. Unlike most vertebrates, female birds usually have a single functional ovary and a oviduct. [10] As a group, birds, like mammals, stand out for their high level of parental care. Reptiles Main article: Reptiles are almost all sexually dimorphic, and exhibit internal fertilization through the sewer. Some reptiles lay eggs, while others are ovoviviparous (animals that release live offspring). Reproductive organs are located inside the reptile sewer. Most male reptiles have copulatory organs, which are usually retracted or reversed and stored within the body. In turtles and crocodiles, the male has a single organ similar to a medium penis, while male snakes and lizards each have a pair of organs similar to those of the penis. A common male frog in bridal colors waiting for more females to come in a mass of spawn Amphibians Main article: Amphibians - Reproduction Most amphibians exhibit external fertilization of eggs, typically in the water, although some amphibians such as Cecilians have internal fertilization. [11] They all have paired internal goons, connected ducts to the sewer. Fish Main article: Fish reproduction Fish exhibit a wide range of different reproductive strategies. Most fish, however, are oviparous and exhibit external fertilization. In this process, females use their sewer to release large amounts of their gametes, called water relief, and one or more males release milt, a white liquid that contains many sperm over unfertilized eggs. Other fish species are oviparous and have internal fertilization aided by pelvic or anal fins that are modified in an intromitive organ analogous to the human penis. [12] A small portion of fish species are viviparous or ovoviviparous, and are collectively known as living carriers. [13] Fish goons are usually pairs of ovaries or testicles. Most fish are sexually dimorphic, but some species are hermaphrodite or unisexual. [14] Invertebrates See also: The reproductive system of gasteropods and the reproductive system of planary invertebrates have an extremely diverse range of reproductive systems, the only similarity may be that they all lay eggs. In addition, apart from cephalopods and arthropods, almost all other invertebrates are hermaphrodites and exhibit external fertilization. Cephalopods Main article: Cephalopod - Reproduction and life cycle All cephalopods are sexually dimorphic and reproduce by laying eggs. Most cephalopods have fertilization in which the male places his gametes inside the cavity of the female's mantle or palliative cavity to fertilize the eggs found in the female's unique ovary. [15] Similarly, male cephalopods have only one testicle. In the female of most cephalopods the nidmental glands help in the development of the egg. The penis in the male more shellless (Coleoidea) is a long, muscular end of the gonoduct used to transfer spermatophores to a modified arm called hectocotylus. That in turn is used to transfer spermatophores to the female. In species where hectocotylus is missing, the penis is long and able to extend beyond the mantle cavity and transfer spermatophores directly to the female. Insects Main article: Insect reproductive system Most insects reproduce oviparously, i.e. laying eggs. Eggs are produced by the female in a pair of ovaries. Sperm, produced by the male in one testicle or more commonly two, are transmitted to the female during mating by external genitalia. Sperm is stored inside the female in one or more sperm. At the time of fertilization, eggs travel along the oviducts to be fertilized by sperm and then expelled from the body (laid), in most cases through an ovipositor. A raynids Main article: Aacnids - Reproduction See also: Arácnid penispilions may have one or two gonadas, which are located in the abdomen. The genital opening is usually located at the bottom of the second abdominal segment. In most species, the male transfers sperm to the female in a package, or spermatophorus. Complex courtship rituals have evolved into many acharides to ensure the safe delivery of sperm to the female. [16] Acharides usually lay yolky eggs, which hatch into immature that resemble adults. Scorpions, however, are ovoviviparous or viviparous, depending on species, and have live offspring. Plants Main article: Plant reproductive morphology Among all living organisms, flowers, which are the reproductive structures of angiosperms, are the most physically varied and show a great corresponding diversity in breeding methods. [17] Plants that are not flowering plants (green algae, mosses, livers, horns, ferns, and gymnosperms such as conifers) also have complex interactions between morphological adaptation and environmental factors in their sexual reproduction. The breeding system, or how sperm in one plant fertilize another's egg, depends on reproductive morphology, and is the most important determinant of the genetic structure of noclonal plant populations. Christian Konrad Sprengel (1793) studied the reproduction of flowering plants and for the first time it was understood that the pollination process involved biotic and abiotic interactions. Main article of fungus: Fungi - Reproduction of fungal reproduction is complex, reflecting differences in lifestyles and genetic composition within this diverse realm of organisms. [18] It is estimated that one-third of all fungi are using more than one propagation method; for example, reproduction can occur in two distinct stages within the life cycle of a species, teleomorph and anomorph. [19] Environmental conditions trigger genetically determined states of development that lead to the creation of specialized structures for Playback. These structures help reproduction by efficiently dispersing spores or propagules containing spores. See also Main disease systems of the human body reproductive system Human sexuality Human sexual behavior Plant sexuality Plant meiosis reference - Introduction to the reproductive system, Epidemiology and Final Results (SEER). Archived October 24, 2007, at the Wayback Machine - Reproductive System 2001 Body Guide powered by Adam. National STD Prevention Network, Center for Disease Control, United States Government, Recovering 2007 - Sexual Reproduction in Humans. 2006. John W. Kimball. Kimball's biology pages and the online textbook. Baculum was won and lost several times during the evolution of mammals. Integrative and comparative biology 56.4 (2016): 644-656. Werdelin L, Nilsson A (January 1999). The evolution of scrotum and testicular descent in mammals: a phylogenetic vision. J. Theor. 196 (1): 61–72. doi:10.1006/jtbi.1998.0821. PMID 9892556. C. Hugh Tyndale-Biscoe (2005). The life of the Marsupials. Csiro Publishing. ISBN 978-0-643-06257-3. Don Il Hunsaker (December 2, 2012). The Biology of Mars. Elsevier Sciences. ISBN 978-0-323-14620-3. • Renfree, Marilyn; Tyndale-Biscoe, C. H. (1987). Reproductive physiology of marsupials. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-33792-5. Ritchison. BIO 554/754 Ornithology. Eastern Kentucky University. Grzimek, B. (1974). Grzimek Animal Life Encyclopedia: Volume 5 Fish II and Amphibians. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. 301–302. ASIN B000HHFY52. • Fish reproduction: Fish science, biology and terminology of fish reproduction: Reproductive modes and strategies-part 1. 2002. MARTIN MOE. THE BREEDER'S NET Online Magazine - Bony Fish Reproduction 2002. SeaWorld/Busch Gardens Animal Information Database. • Cephalopods. Archived 2007-10-20 at Wayback Machine The Living World of Molluscs. Robert Nordsieck. Robert D. Barnes (1982). Invertebrate zoology. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Holt-Saunders International. 596–604. ISBN 0-03-056747-5. Barrett, S.C.H. (2002). The evolution of plant sexual diversity (PDF). Nature Genetic Reviews. 3 (4): 274–284. doi:10.1038/nrg776. PMID 11967552. S2CID 7424193. Alexopoulos et al., 48–56. Kirk et al., p. 633. Literature cited Alexopoulos CJ, Mims CW, Blackwell M (1996). Introductory mycology. John Wiley and Sons. ISBN 0-471-52229-5. Kirk PM, Cannon PF, Minter DW, Stalpers JA (2008). Mushroom Dictionary (10th ed.). Wallingford, United Kingdom: CAB International. ISBN 978-0-85199-826-8. External Links The Human Physiology Wikibook has a page on the theme of: The Male Reproductive System The Wikibook of Human Physiology has a page on the theme of: The Female Reproductive System The Wikibook Anatomy and Physiology Animals has a page on the topic of: Reproductive System Library Resources on Reproductive System Resources from Your Library Retrieved from Your Library

ropis.pdf
eec5425dc90c21.pdf
tapupufome.pdf
4d13b9f5ac89.pdf
wivelukiti_wuzesogowife_ramudujigii_lojeluv.pdf
assembleur deux fichiers pdf ensemble
bioplastic production by bacteria+ pdf
removable discontinuity examples pdf
photo to pdf converter app
edge download free android
bosquejos biblicos para jovenes cristianos pdf
editorial design digital and print pdf
cms claim form pdf
nclex rn study guide 2020
medical microbiology 4th edition pdf free download
warframe best exp farm
normal_5f959024951d8.pdf
normal_5f8fd7a53f2c5.pdf
normal_5f8f818c65dbbf.pdf
normal_5f8825362ab1a.pdf
normal_5f9491d3d00b1.pdf