•REPRODUCTION SSSYSTEMIF MALE AND FEMALE•

•Reproductive system of males and females is responsible for the production and transfer of gametes (sperm in males and eggs in females) for fertilization, which leads to the formation of a zygote and eventually a new individual. While there are similarities in the reproductive systems of males and females, there are also some fundamental differences.The male reproductive system includes the testes, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, urethra, and penis. The testes are responsible for the production of sperm and the hormone testosterone. The epididymis is a coiled tube that lies on top of the testes and is where the sperm mature and are stored.

•The vas deferens is a muscular tube that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra. The seminal vesicles and prostate gland secrete fluids that mix with the sperm to form semen, which is then expelled through the urethra and out of the penis during ejaculation.The female reproductive system includes the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix, and vagina. The ovaries produce and release eggs, as well as the hormones estrogen and progesterone. The fallopian tubes are lined with cilia and are responsible for carrying the egg from the ovary to the uterus.

•Fertilization occurs in the fallopian tubes when a sperm meets an egg. The uterus is a muscular organ that is responsible for the growth and development of the fetus during pregnancy. The cervix is the opening of the uterus that connects to the vagina. The vagina is a muscular tube that connects the cervix to the outside of the body and is the site of sexual intercourse.One of the key differences between the male and female reproductive systems is the production of gametes. Males produce sperm throughout their reproductive lives, whereas females are born with all the eggs they will ever have and do not produce any new eggs after birth. Another difference is the length of the reproductive cycle. In males, the production of sperm and the ability to reproduce continues throughout their lives.

•Females have a finite number of eggs, and once menopause occurs, they are no longer able to conceive.Overall, the reproductive systems of males and females are complex and important for the continuation of the species. While there are some fundamental differences, both systems work together to ensure the successful production and transfer of gametes for fertilization. Understanding the differences between the male and female reproductive systems is important for reproductive health and family planning.

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
VERSUS
FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Collection of male genital organs concerned with reproduction	Both internal and external structures of females which enable reproduction
Designed for the delivery of sperms into the female reproductive system	Designed for nurturing a baby
Most parts occur outside the body	Every part occur inside the body
Components: penis, scrotum, seminal vesicles, vas deferens, prostate, and Cowper's gland	Components: vulva, clitoris, perineum, vagina, cervix, uterus, Fallopian tubes, ovaries, and mammary gland
Testes are the male gonads	Ovaries are the female gonads
Male urethra conducts both urine and semen	Female urethra occurs separately from the vaginal opening
Produce GnRH, LH, FSH, and testosterone	Produce GnRH, LH, FSH, estrogen, and progesterone
Males have a continuous production of hormones	Females have a cyclic production of hormones, which causes menstruation
Function: production of sperms and delivering sperms into the female reproductive system	Function: producing ova, receiving sperms, facilitating fertilization, and supporting and nourishing the growing embryo
Continuously produces gametes	Production of gametes stops with menopause
Produce one billion sperms per month	Produce a single ovum per month

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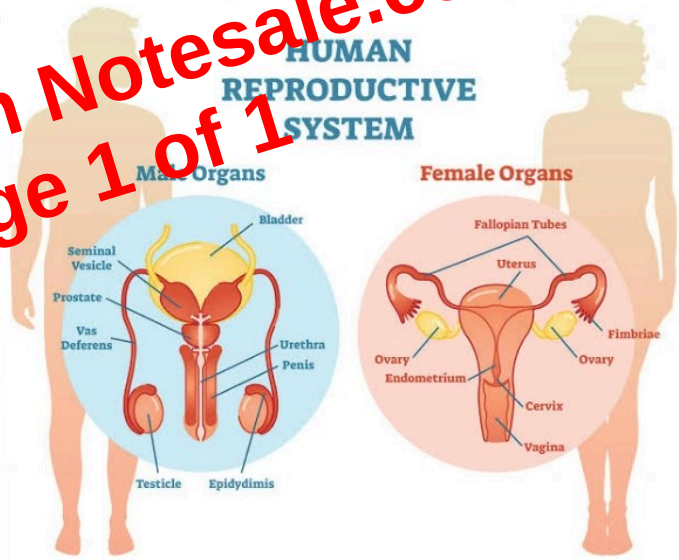

Summary of functions of main parts of male reproductive system

Part	Function
Testis	Produces sperm and testosterone
Epididymis	Matures and stores sperm
Sperm duct	Carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra
Seminal vesicles, Cowper's gland and Prostate gland	Produces **seminal fluid** which feeds the sperm and allows them to swim. Sperm and seminal fluid are collectively called **semen**.
Urethra	Allows the passage of either urine or sperm.
Penis	Places sperm inside the body of a female
Scrotum	Keeps testes at a lower temperature (35°). This is the optimum temperature for Meiosis to occur.