

Negative and positive feedback mechanisms control the level of hormones

For example:

FSH stimulates the ovary to release oestrogen

Oestrogen inhibits further release of FSH

After FSH has stimulated follicle development, negative feedback keep the FSH concentration low

This makes sure than no more follicles develop

DIAGRAM

LH stimulates the corpus luteum to develop

This produces progesterone

Progestoerone inhibits further release of LH

Negative feedback makes sure no more follicles develop when the corpus luteum is developing

It also makes sure the uterus lining isn't maintained if no embryo implants

DIAGRAM

Oestroagn stimulates the anterior pituitary to release LH

LH stimulates the ovary to release more oestrogen

Oestrogen further stimulates the anterior pituitary to release LH

High oestrogen concentration triggers positive feedback to make ovulation happen

DIAGRAM

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