# MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

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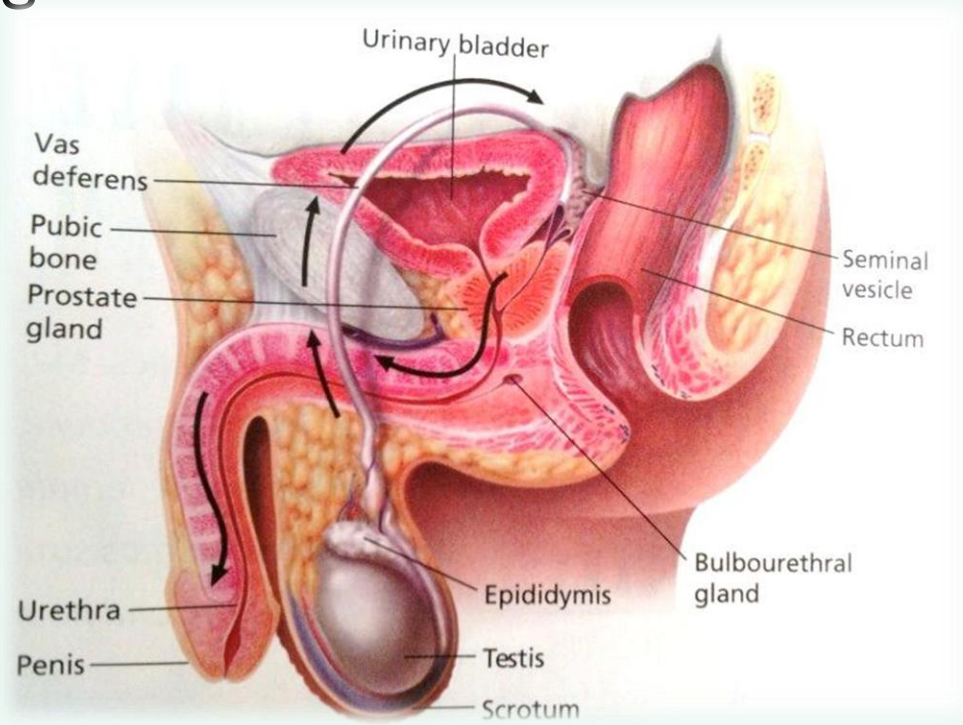
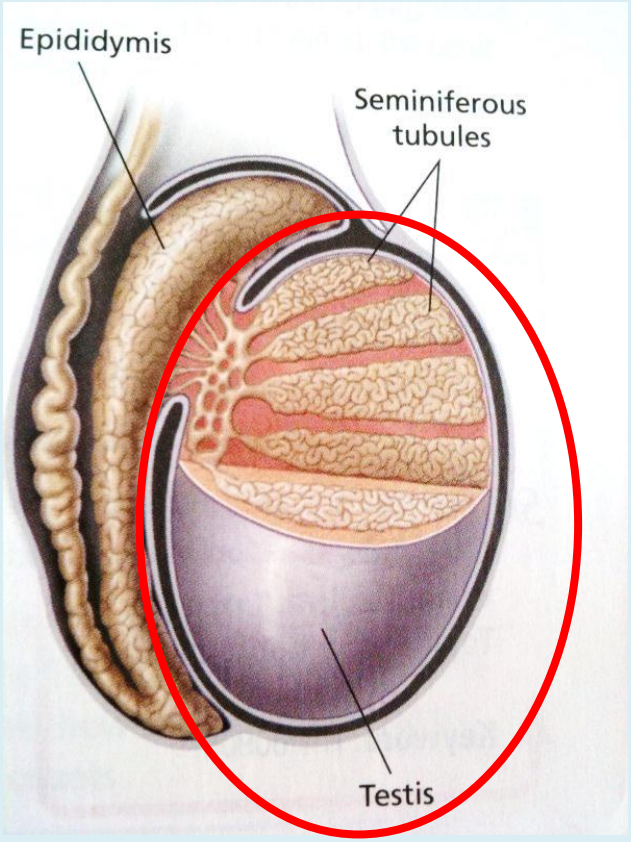
# MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Testes
- Seminiferous tubules
- Scrotum
- Epididymis
- Vas deferens
- Seminal vescles
- Prostate gland
- Bilbourethral gland
- Urethra
- Ejaculatory duct
- Penis



# TESTES

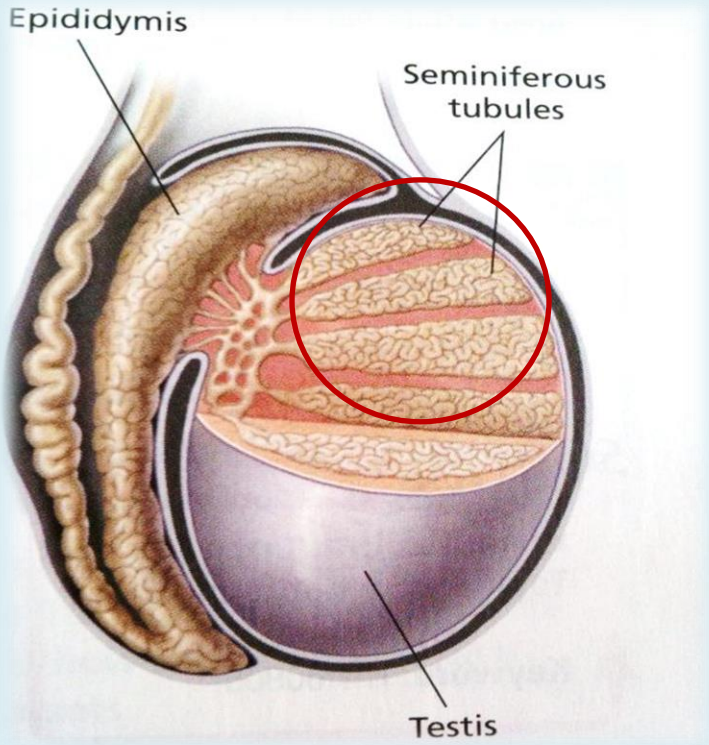
- The male reproductive system contains two egg-shaped testes, that are the gamete-producing organs.
- Each testis is about 4cm and has about 250 compartments that contain the seminiferous tubules.




*Why are the testes outside the body?*

# SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES

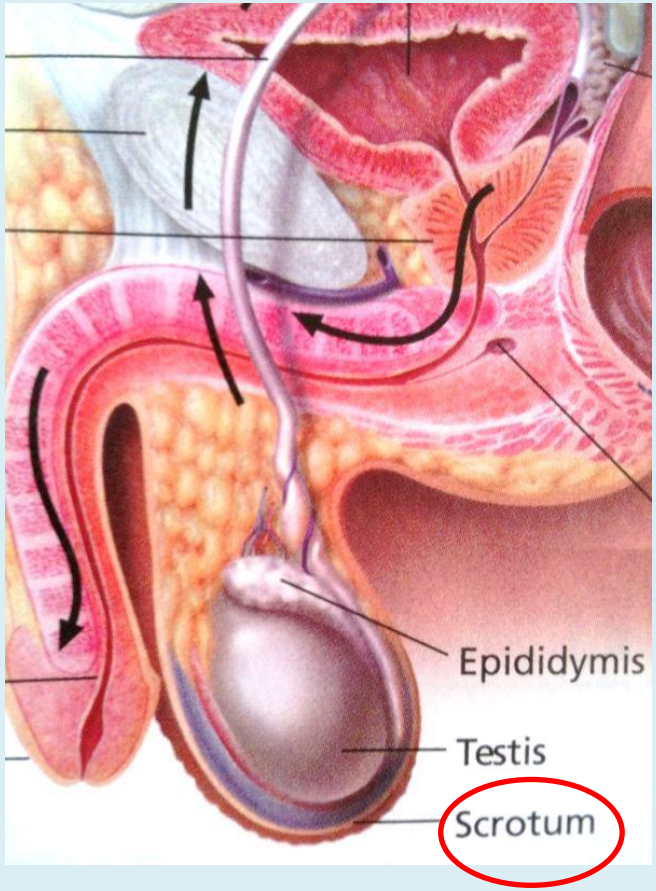
- Tubules inside the testes, where the sperm is produced.



# SCROTUM

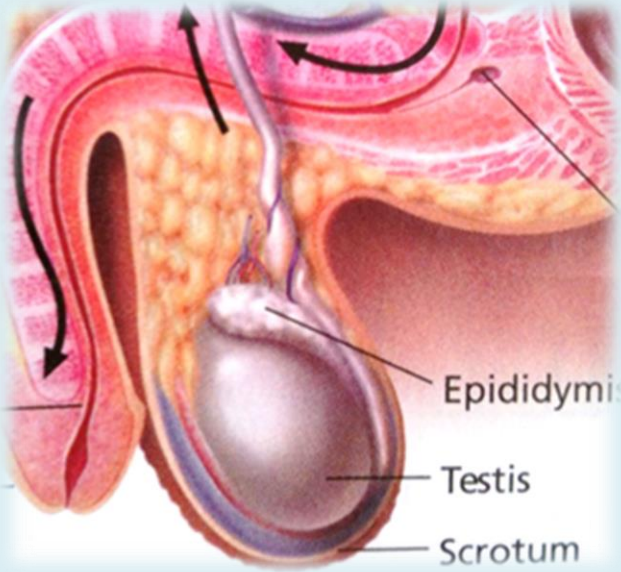
The testes develop within the abdominal cavity. Before a male is born, the testes leave this cavity and descend into a external sac called the scrotum.

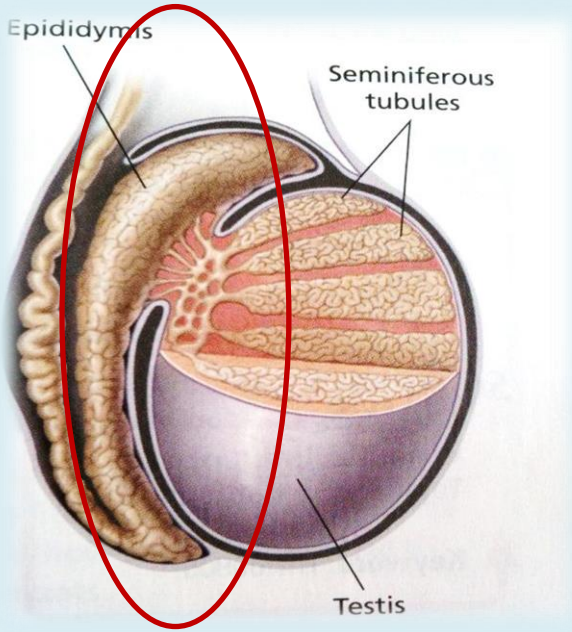
The slightly cooler T° of the scrotum is necessary for the development of normal sperm.



# EPIDIDYMIS

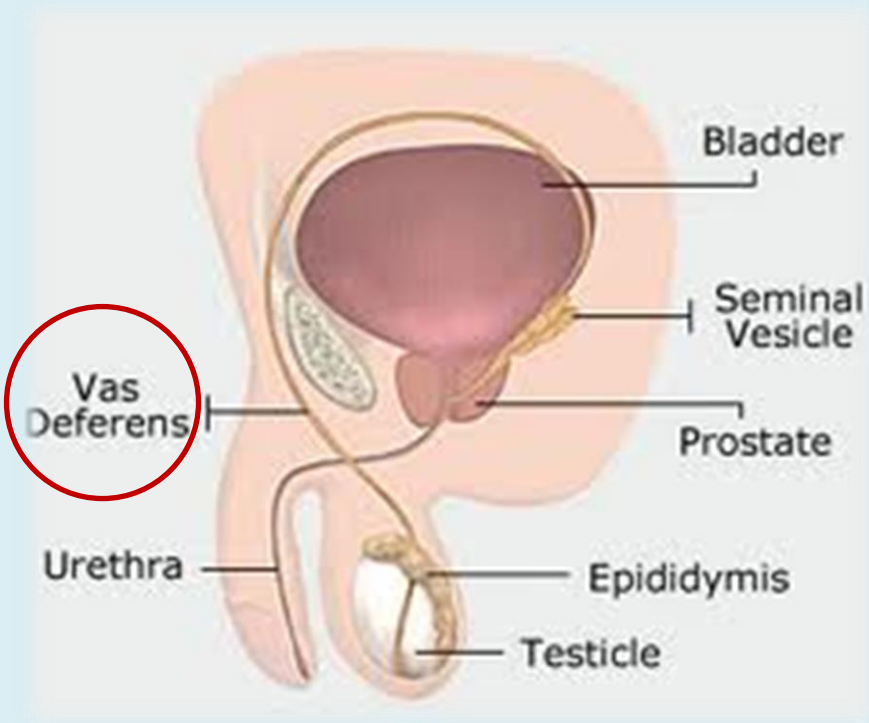
Long coilled tube that is closely attached to each testes. Sperm matures inside the epididymis where is also stored.



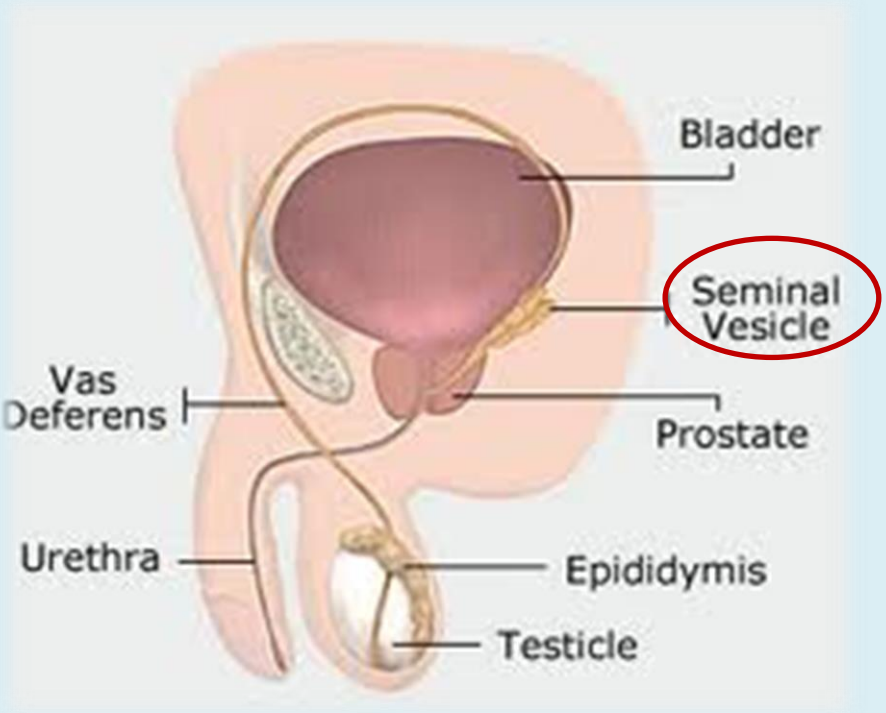
# VAS DEFERENS

Duct through which sperm move from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct at the base of the penis.



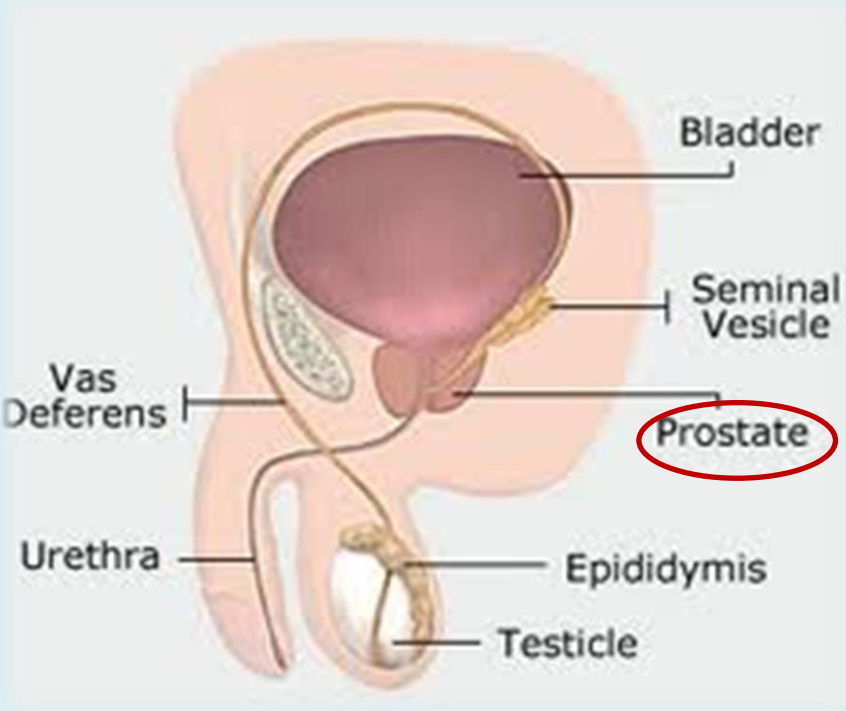
# SEMINAL VESICLE

One of two glandular structures in male vertebrates that hold and secrete seminal fluid rich in sugars that sperm use for energy.



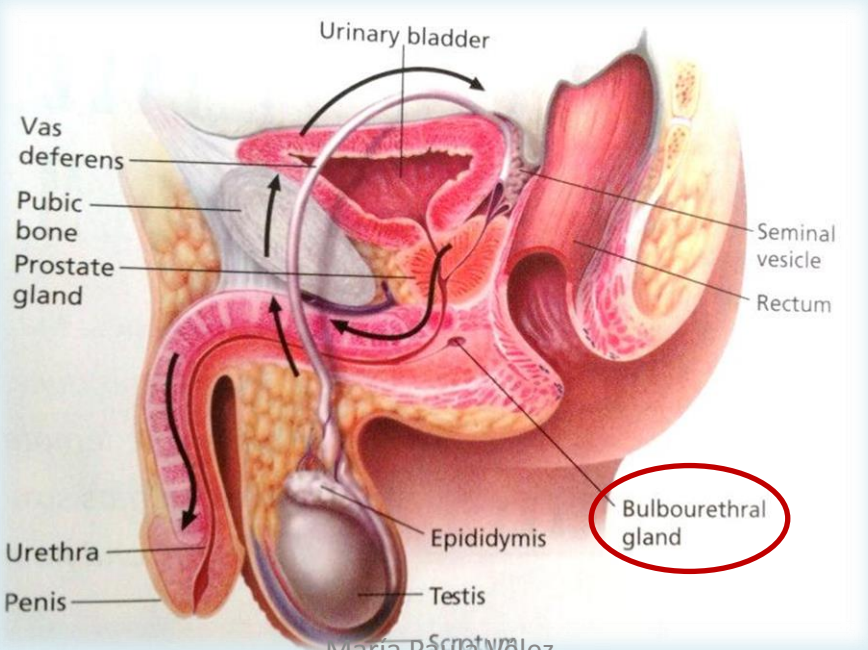
# PROSTATE GLAND

Located below the bladder, secretes an alkaline fluid that neutralizes the acids in the female reproductive system.



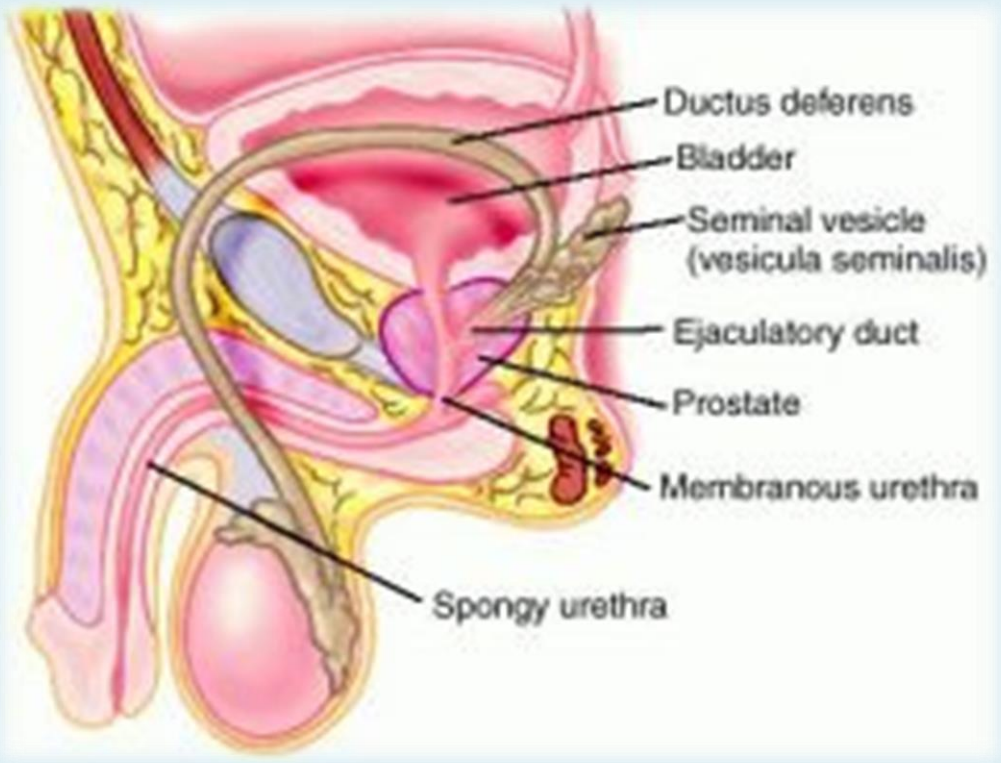
# BULBOURETHRAL GLAND

- Before sperm leave the body, this gland secrete an alkaline fluid that neutralizes traces of acidic urine in the urethra.



# Ejaculatory duct

Semen is already formed and passes through the ejaculatory duct before it reaches the urethra.



# URETHRA

Tube that carries urine from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body.