How Long Does Sperm Live Inside A Female

Mammalian reproduction In particular, the sex chromosomes of a platypus are more like those of a chicken than those of a therian mammal. However, the five species of monotreme, the platypuses and the echidnas, lay eggs. This strategy is Most mammals are viviparous, giving birth to live young. Delayed fertilization occurs when sperm are stored in the female reproductive tract and fertilization is postponed until a later time. The monotremes have a sex determination system different from that of most other mammals ab255811af

Spawning and sperm released or deposited into water by aquatic animals. These include the following groups:. As a verb, to spawn refers to the process of freely releasing eggs and sperm into a body Spawn is the eggs and sperm released or deposited into water by aquatic animals. The vast majority of aquatic and amphibious animals reproduce through spawning. As a verb, to spawn refers to the process of freely releasing eggs and sperm into a body of water (fresh or marine); the physical act is known as spawning ab255811af

In some multicellular green algae (Ulva lactuca is one example), red algae and brown algae, sporophytes and gametophytes may be externally indistinguishable (isomorphic). In Ulva, the gametes are isogamous, all of one size, shape and general morphology. ab255811af Mature males average 16 metres (52 ft) in length, with the head representing up to one-third of the animal's length. Plunging to 2,250 metres (7,380 ft), it is the third deepest diving mammal, exceeded only by the southern elephant seal and Cuvier's beaked whale. The sperm whale uses echolocation and vocalization with source level as loud as 236 decibels... ab255811af Aquatic insects (such as dragonflies, mayflies, mosquitoes) ab255811af

Elysia maoria females, meaning that their penis pierces the body wall of the females, releasing sperm into their body cavity, beneath their skin that then finds its Elysia maoria is a species of marine gastropod mollusk in the family Plankobranchidae. It is found off of New Zealand ab255811af

Sexual reproduction This is typical in animals, though the number of chromosome sets and how that number changes in sexual reproduction varies, especially among plants, fungi, and other eukaryotes. reproduction is a type of reproduction that involves a complex life cycle in which a gamete (haploid reproductive cells, such as a sperm or egg cell) with a single Sexual reproduction is a type of reproduction that involves a complex life cycle in which a gamete (haploid reproductive cells, such as a sperm or egg cell) with a single set of chromosomes combines with another gamete to produce a zygote that develops into an organism composed of cells with two sets of chromosomes (diploid) ab255811af

Gametophyte Cell division of the zygote results in a new diploid multicellular organism, the second stage in the life cycle known as the sporophyte. The sporophyte can produce haploid spores by meiosis that on germination produce a new generation of gametophytes. The gametophyte is the sexual phase in the life cycle of plants and algae. plants, anisogamy is universal. It develops sex organs that produce gametes, haploid sex cells that participate in fertilization to form a diploid zygote, which has a double set of chromosomes. As in animals, female and male gametes are called, respectively, eggs and sperm. It is a haploid multicellular organism that develops from a haploid spore, that has one set of chromosomes. In extant land plants, either the sporophyte A gametophyte () is one of the two alternating multicellular phases in the life cycles of plants ab255811af

Crustaceans (such as crabs, shrimps, etc.) ab255811af Echinoderms (such as sea urchins, sea stars, sea cucumbers, etc.) ab255811af In demographic contexts, fertility refers to the actual production of offspring, rather than the physical capability to produce which is termed fecundity. While fertility can be measured, fecundity cannot be. Demographers measure the fertility rate in a variety of ways, which can be broadly broken into "period" measures and "cohort" measures. "Period" measures refer to a cross-section of the population in one year. "Cohort" data on the other hand, follows the same people over a period of decades. Both... ab255811af

Fish reproduction The sperm is preserved in the female's oviduct Fish reproductive organs include testes and ovaries. If a female remains stationary and her partner contacts her vent with his gonopodium, she is fertilized. The genital papilla is a small, fleshy tube behind the anus in some fishes, from which the sperm or eggs are released; the sex of a fish can often be determined by the shape of its papilla. There may also be a range of secondary organs that increase reproductive fitness. In most species, gonads are paired organs of similar size, which can be partially or totally fused ab255811af

Bony fishes ab255811af == Algae == ab255811af The mammary glands of mammals are specialized to produce milk, a liquid used by newborns as their primary source of nutrition. The monotremes branched early from other mammals and do not have the teats seen in most mammals, but they do have mammary glands. The young lick the milk from a mammary patch on the mother's belly. ab255811af Viviparous mammals are in the subclass Theria; those living today are in the Marsupialia and Placentalia infraclasses. A marsupial has a short gestation period, typically shorter than its estrous cycle, and gives birth to an underdeveloped (altricial) newborn that then undergoes further development; in many species, this takes place within a pouch-like sac, the marsupium, located in the front of the mother's abdomen. Some placentals, e.g. guinea pig, give birth to fully developed (precocial) young, usually after long gestation... ab255811af

Sperm whale It is the only living member of the genus Physeter and one of three extant species in the sperm whale superfamily Physeteroidea, along with the pygmy sperm whale and dwarf sperm whale of the genus Kogia. in the sperm whale superfamily Physeteroidea, along with the pygmy sperm whale and dwarf sperm whale of the genus Kogia. The sperm whale is a pelagic The sperm whale or cachalot

(Physeter macrocephalus) is the largest of the toothed whales and the largest toothed predator ab255811af

== Demography == ab255811af == Description == ab255811af Spawn consists of the reproductive cells (gametes... ab255811af As a general rule, aquatic or semiaquatic reptiles, birds, and mammals do not reproduce through spawning, but rather through copulation like their terrestrial counterparts. This is also true of cartilaginous fishes (such as sharks, rays and skates). ab255811af == Animals == ab255811af

Reproductive system e. Many non-living substances such as fluids, hormones, and pheromones are also important accessories to the reproductive system. through her fallopian tubes and awaits the sperm for fertilization to occur. Unlike most organ systems, the sexes of differentiated species often have significant differences. These differences allow for a combination of genetic material between two individuals, which allows for the possibility of greater genetic fitness of the offspring. When this does not occur, i. no sperm for fertilization, the lining of the uterus The reproductive system of an organism, also known as the genital system, is the biological system made up of all the anatomical organs involved in sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction ab255811af

Amphibians (such as frogs, toads, salamanders, newts) ab255811af The sperm whale is a pelagic mammal with a worldwide range, and will migrate seasonally for feeding and breeding. Females and young males live together in groups, while mature males (bulls) live solitary lives outside of the mating season. The females cooperate to protect and nurse their young. Females give birth every four to twenty years and care for the calves for more than a decade. A mature, healthy sperm whale has no natural predators, although calves and weakened adults are sometimes killed by pods of orcas. ab255811af

Fertility males have decreased semen volume, sperm motility, and impaired sperm morphology. The antithesis of fertility is infertility, while the antithesis of fecundity is sterility. The fertility rate is the average number of children born during an individual's lifetime. In general, infertility or subfertility in humans is defined as not being able to conceive a child after one year (or longer) of unprotected sex. In studies that controlled for female partner's age, comparisons between Fertility in colloquial terms refers the ability to have offspring. In medicine, fertility refers to the ability to have children, and infertility refers to difficulty in reproducing naturally. In demographic contexts, fertility refers to the actual production of offspring, rather than the physical capability to reproduce, which is termed fecundity ab255811af

Molluscs (such as oysterss, octopus, squid) ab255811af As a type of sea slug, Elysia maoria does not have a shell. Sacoglossans are also known as “sap sucking slugs” with a single row of teeth on the radula used for sucking algae. They are small, green oval-like creatures using parapodia for movement. Parapodia are the muscular appendages used similarly to an undulating fin to swim, making wavy movements. It is believed that Elysia maoria live a long planktonic stage after hatching, but not much is known about these creatures. This species reaches sexual maturity once it

has surpassed 20mm in length. They typically develop to be 25-26mm long once fully grown. ab255811af == Anatomy == ab255811af == Monogamous mating == ab255811af Monogamy is defined as a pair bond between two adult animals of the same species. This pair may cohabitate in an area or territory for some duration of time, and in some cases may copulate and reproduce with only each other. Monogamy may either be short-term, lasting one to a few seasons or long-term, lasting many seasons and in extreme cases, life-long. Monogamy can be partitioned into two categories, social monogamy and genetic monogamy which may occur together in some combination, or completely independently of one another. As an example, in the cichlid species Variabilichromis moorii, a monogamous pair will care for eggs and young together, but the eggs may not all be fertilized by the male giving the care. Monogamy in mammals is rather rare, only occurring in 3–9% of these species. A larger percentage of avian species are known to have monogamous relationships (about 90%), but most avian species practice social but not genetic monogamy in contrast to what was previously assumed by researchers. Monogamy... ab255811af Elysia maoria is an herbivore that utilizes its radula with a single row of teeth to latch onto algae and suck fluids out of it. They are then digested. Some Elysia species such as E. chlorotica are known to keep the chloroplasts to photosynthesize. It is not known if E. maoria engages in this process known as kleptoplasty as well. ab255811af Sexual reproduction is the most common life cycle in multicellular eukaryotes, such as animals, fungi and plants. Sexual reproduction also occurs in some unicellular eukaryotes. Sexual reproduction does not occur in prokaryotes, unicellular organisms without cell nuclei, such as bacteria and archaea. However, some processes in bacteria, including bacterial conjugation, transformation and transduction, may be considered analogous to sexual... ab255811af Coral, which are living colonies of tiny, aquatic organisms—not plants, as they are sometimes perceived to be. Corals, while appearing sedentary or botanical by nature, actually spawn by releasing clouds of sperm and egg cells into the water column, where the two mix. ab255811af

Monogamy in animals This is associated, usually implicitly, with sexual monogamy. fitness in prairie voles. This could be Some animal species have a monogamous mating system, in which pairs bond to raise offspring. It has been shown that female prairie voles live longer when paired with males in a social monogamous relationship ab255811af

In placental mammals, sperm cells exit the penis through the male urethra and enter the vagina during copulation, while egg cells enter the uterus through the oviduct. Other vertebrates of both sexes possess a cloaca for the release of sperm or egg cells. ab255811af

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