

What animal does not have a fornix vagina?

SOW

What is considered the copulatory organ for a female?

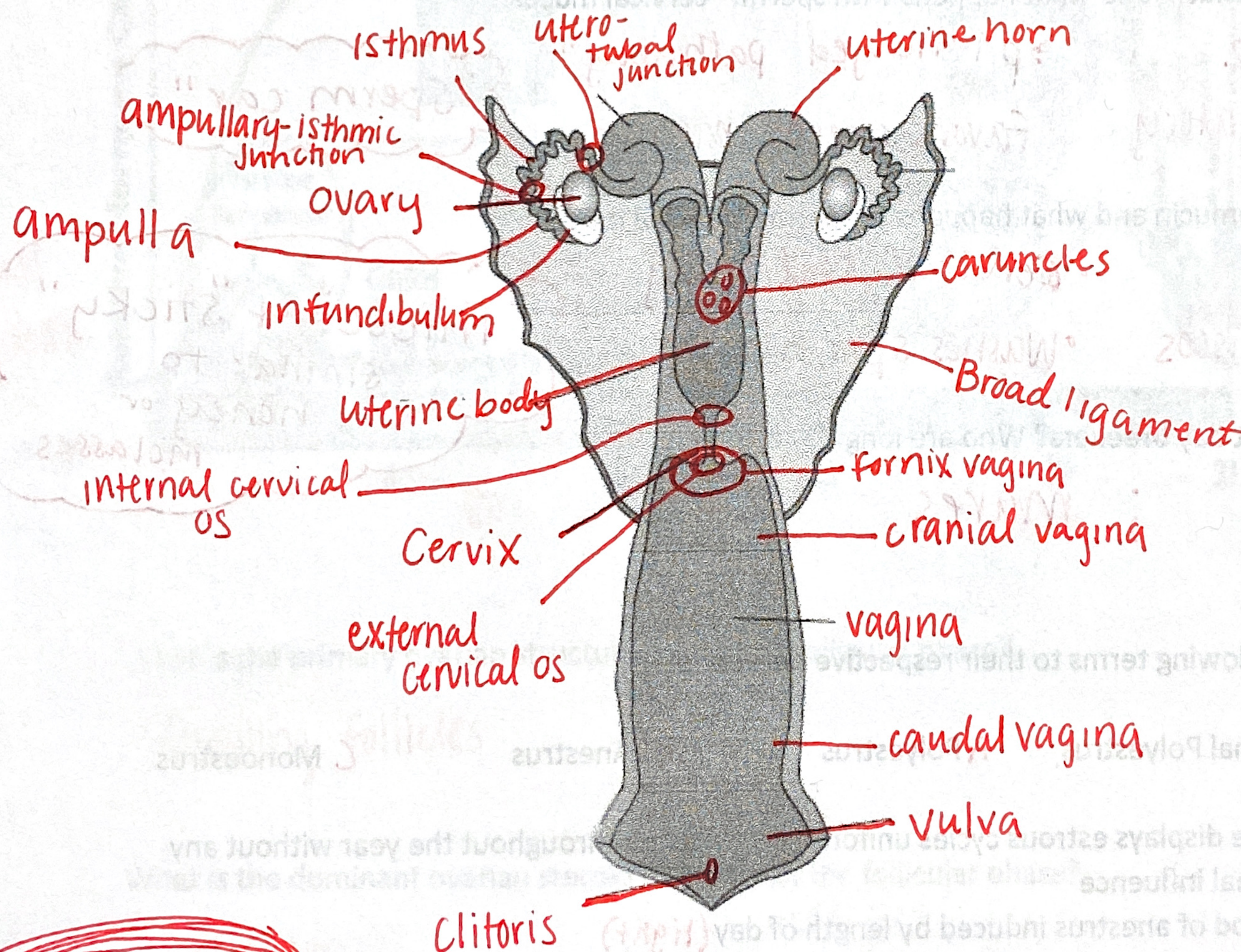
vagina

Site of Semen deposition for....

Cow/Doe/Ewe- fornix vagina

Mare/Sow- Uterine body

Let's label a female reproductive tract:



COW TRACT

What do peristaltic contractions do within the uterus?

- a. Expulsion of fetus ↓
- b. Sperm transport ↑
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

What gives rise to the maternal placenta in ruminants?

Caruncles

"mom drives the car"

fetal side?
cotyledon

"baby sleeps in car"

What contributes to maternal placenta in sows and mares?

endometrial folds

What is a vehicle for sperm? Do sperm swim?

cervical mucus
- sialomucin (E_2) ; NO!

Describe sialomucin and what happens with sperm: *cervical mucus*

- under E_2 → "privileged pathway"
- Thin & watery • Favors sperm motility

"Sperm car"

Describe sulfomucin and what happens to sperm: *cervical mucus*

- under P_4 • cervical seal / plug
- thick & viscos • washes sperm out

"thicc" & "sticky"
similar to
honey or
molasses

Who are short day breeders? Who are long day breeders?

Ewes ; mares

Match the following terms to their respective definition:

B Seasonal Polyestrus

A Polyestrus

D Anestrus

C Monoestrus

- a. Female displays estrous cycles uniformly distributed throughout the year without any seasonal influence
- b. A period of anestrus induced by length of day (light)
- c. Female displays only one period of sexual receptivity
- d. When a female does not display estrus (standing heat)

→ True & apparent

NO hormonal
stimuli

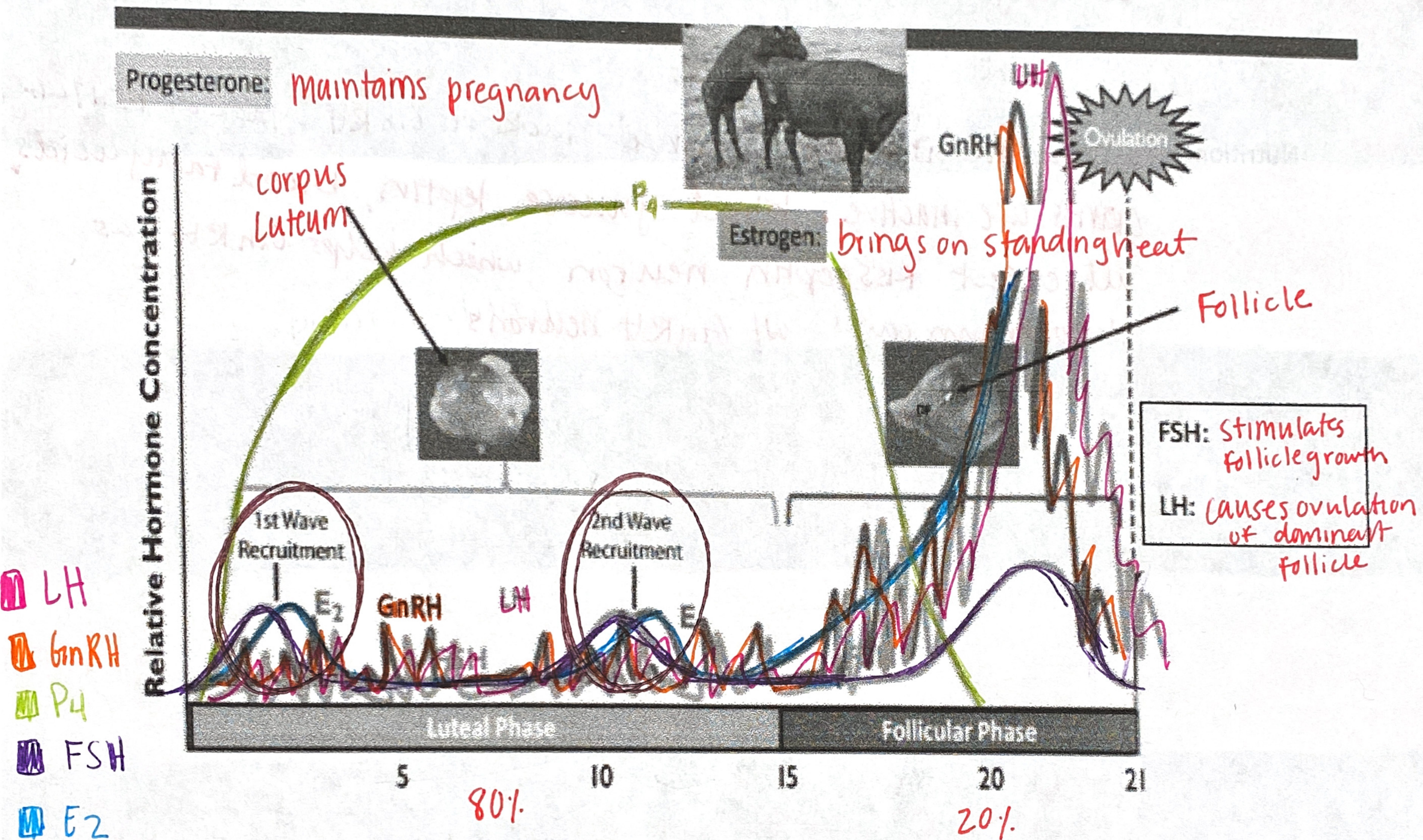
"silent" heat
failure to recognize it

Estrogen brings on what?

Standing heat

Progesterone is the pregnancy hormone and it is maintained by this.

Let's work through this:



What is the primary ovarian structure during the follicular phase?

growing follicles

What is the dominant ovarian steroid hormone of the follicular phase?

Estrogen

Describe the following types of anestrus:

Gestational: Female is pregnant, $\uparrow$ in P_4 = (-) negative feedback of GnRH =
 $\downarrow$ in LH/FSH = NO follicular maturation / standing heat / surge of LH
("Stuck in diestrus")

Lactational: Cattle: delayed cyclicity. Influenced in degree of suckling
Sow: cyclicity is completely suppressed till weaning

Nutritional: (-) negative ~~feedback~~ ^{energy} balance - lack of GnRH = lack of FSH/LH =
ovaries are inactive. blood glucose, leptin, blood fatty acids,
all effect kisspeptin neuron which helps GnRH as
it communicates w/ GnRH neurons.