

Males and females have **innate** reproductive behavior meaning when in **utero**.

When are males ready for copulation?

Always

When are females ready for copulation?

Only in estrus (standing heat)

What are some indications that the male is in the precopulatory stage?

They are searching for a partner, courtship, sexual arousal, erection, penile protrusion

What are some indications the male is in the copulatory stage?

Mounting, intromission (penis entering vagina), ejaculation

What are some indications the male has entered the postcopulatory stage?

Dismounting, refractory period, memory

Name some ways a female may display her reproductive behavior?

Attractivity (signaling to attract a male), proceptivity (mounting, head butting), receptivity (standing)

Ways you can collect semen:

Artificial Vagina and electroejaculation

Major steps in ejaculation:

- **Intromission**
- **Sensory nerves send impulses to spinal cord**
- **Contraction of the ischiocavernosus and bulbospongiosus muscles**
- **Movement of seminal fluids and sperm**

How can sperm be lost in the FRT?

- Retrograde transport (mucus in cervix) (sperm car)
- Phagocytosis (leucocytes in the FRT kills off foreign material – sperm)
- Physical barrier (cervix and/or fornix vagina)

Do sperm swim?

NO.

What is rapid transport?

- Sperm that is moved right after copulation (minutes after copulation/ejaculation in FRT) can be moved all the way into the oviduct.

What is sustained transport?

- A more uniform or controlled way of transport to the ampullary-isthmic junction to better help fertilization.

What is capacitation?

- Biochemical change to sperm to allow for the true acrosome reaction to occur ; “undressing” to allow for the sperm to gain the capability to fertilize.

Where does capacitation occur?

Initiation: uterus

Completion: oviduct

Where are “decapacitation factors” added?

- Epididymis (corpus) and seminal fluid

What does the sperm penetrate in the oocyte?

The zona pellucida