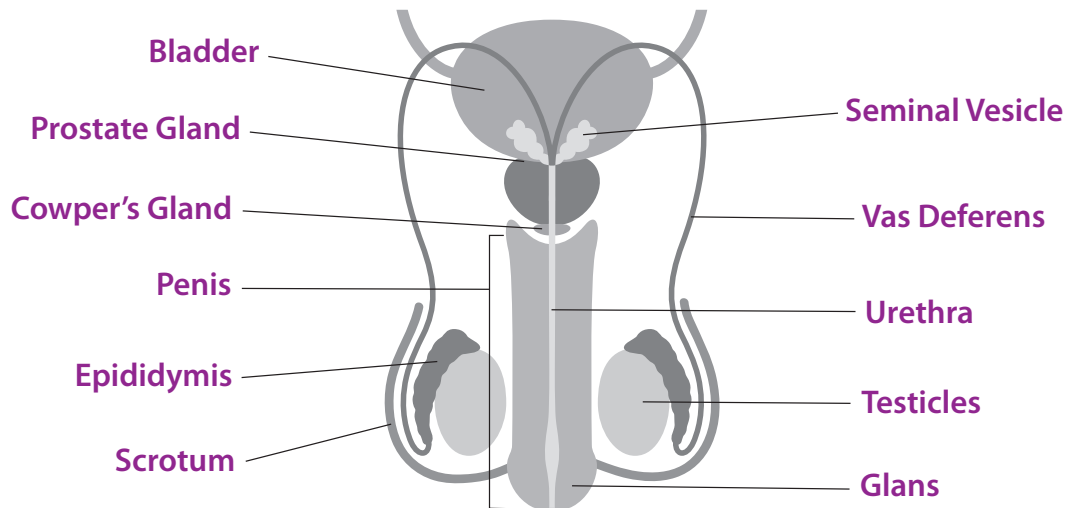


BIOLOGICAL MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Testicles: Sperm are made in the testicles (also called testes). Testicles are sex glands that make sex cells called sperm, as well as the hormone testosterone. Sperm cannot be made without testosterone.

Scrotum: The testicles are protected by a bag of skin called the scrotum. The scrotum, which is outside the biological male's body, keeps the testicles cooler than the temperature inside the male body.

Epididymis: The epididymis is a set of coiled tubes (one for each testicle) that connects to the vas deferens. This is where the sperm finish maturing and are stored until they are able to travel up the vas deferens and out the penis.

Vas Deferens: The vas deferens is a muscular tube that passes upward alongside the testicles and transports the sperm-containing fluid called semen.

Seminal Vesicle: These glands make a thick fluid that flows through the tubes, and helps sperm move from the epididymis through the penis. It also keeps the sperm healthy.

Prostate Gland: The sperm in the tubes then pass through the prostate gland. This gland makes a thin, milky fluid that mixes with the sperm. This fluid helps the sperm move and keeps them healthy.

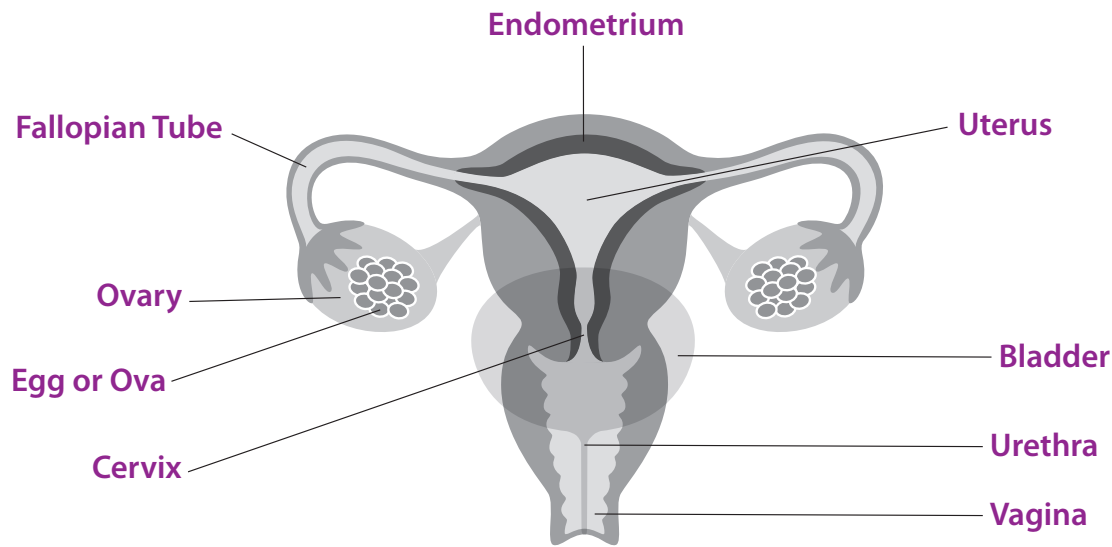
Bladder: The organ that is connected to the kidneys and holds urine before it is released through the urethra.

Urethra: The urethra is a thin tube that goes down the center of the penis. Although the urethra helps urine leave the body, it also has a reproductive function in biological male bodies. Once the sperm travel through the prostate gland, they move into the urethra.

Cowper's gland: Like the other glands, these glands make a fluid. This fluid, often called pre-cum or pre-ejaculatory fluid, flows into the urethra and prepares the way for the sperm. This fluid is important because it helps sperm stay healthy.

Penis: The penis is the biological male's sex organ. The penis is made up of three parts: the root, the shaft, and the glans. The root is the part of the penis that attaches to the wall of the abdomen. The shaft is the main part of the penis, and the **glans** is the tip (sometimes called the head). At the end of the glans is a small slit or opening, which is where semen and urine exit the body through the urethra.

BIOLOGICAL FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Uterus: The uterus, also called the womb. The uterus is shaped like an upside-down pear, with a thick lining and muscular walls.

Vagina: The vagina is a muscular, hollow tube that extends from the vaginal opening to the uterus.

Urethra: The urethra transports urine that's stored in the bladder out of the body. The urethral opening sits just in front of the vaginal opening.

Bladder: The organ that is connected to the kidneys and holds urine before it is released through the urethra.

Cervix: The cervix is the lower part of the uterus (the place where a baby grows during pregnancy). It also allows menstrual blood to leave a biological female's body.

Endometrium: The endometrium is the lining of the uterus. It cushions and nourishes a fertilized egg when a biological female is pregnant.

Ovaries: The ovaries are two oval-shaped organs, each containing thousands of eggs. They produce, store, and release eggs into the fallopian tubes in the process called ovulation.

Fallopian Tubes: A biological female has two fallopian tubes. Within each tube is a tiny passageway. When an egg leaves an ovary, it travels through one of the fallopian tubes.

Egg or Ova: The biological female sex cell, or reproductive cells.