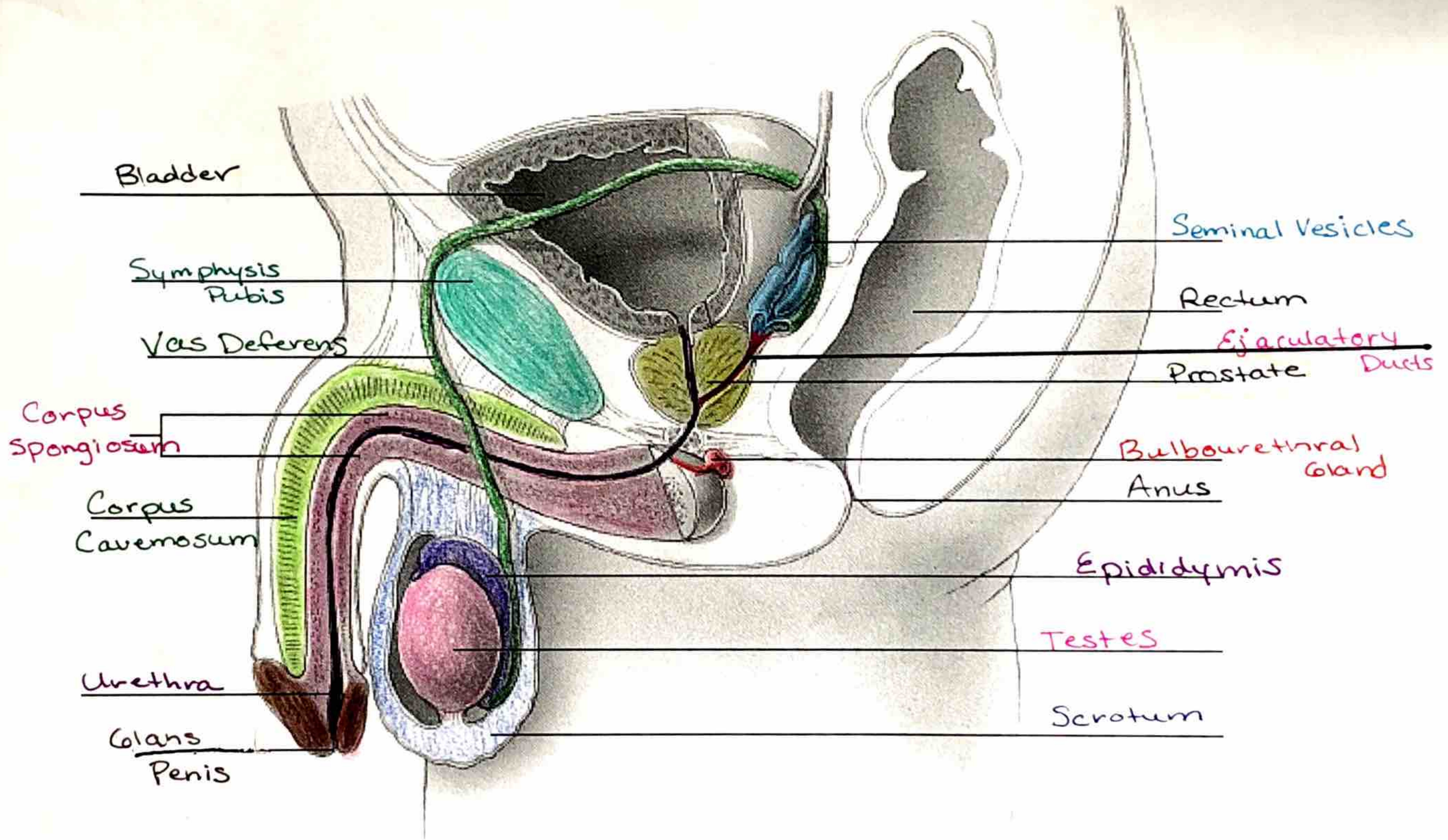


Male Reproductive Organs



Scrotum = sac of skin and muscle that houses the testes, helps regulate temperature to support spermatogenesis

Too hot = muscles relax to move testes away from the body

Too cold = muscles contract to move testes closer to the body

Testes (testicles) = two organs devoted to the production of sperm and testosterone

Epididymis = thin tubes where sperm mature and are stored, on the posterior side of the testes

Vas Deferens = carries sperm from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct

Seminal Vesicles = glands that produce some of the liquid portion of semen, it produces proteins and mucus (basic) to help the sperm survive in the acidic vagina

Ejaculatory Duct = during ejaculation the duct opens and expels semen into the urethra

Urethra = duct that carries both urine and semen out of the body

Prostate = gland that produces most of the fluid that makes up semen, the fluid contains enzymes and proteins that support and protect the sperm

Bulbourethral Gland (Cowper's Gland) = Secretes an alkaline fluid into the urethra to lubricate and neutralize any acid left from urination, Secretes prior to ejaculation to prepare a path for semen

Symphysis Pubis = cartilaginous joint that connects the two sides of the pubic bone, for males it attaches to a suspensory ligament of the penis

Corpus Cavemosum = erectile tissue that holds 90% of the blood involved in an erection

Corpus Spongiosum = erectile tissue that prevents compression of the urethra during erection

Prepuce = (foreskin) shaft of skin that forms a collar over the glans penis, removed during circumcision

Glans Penis = end of penis, has a high concentration of nerve endings