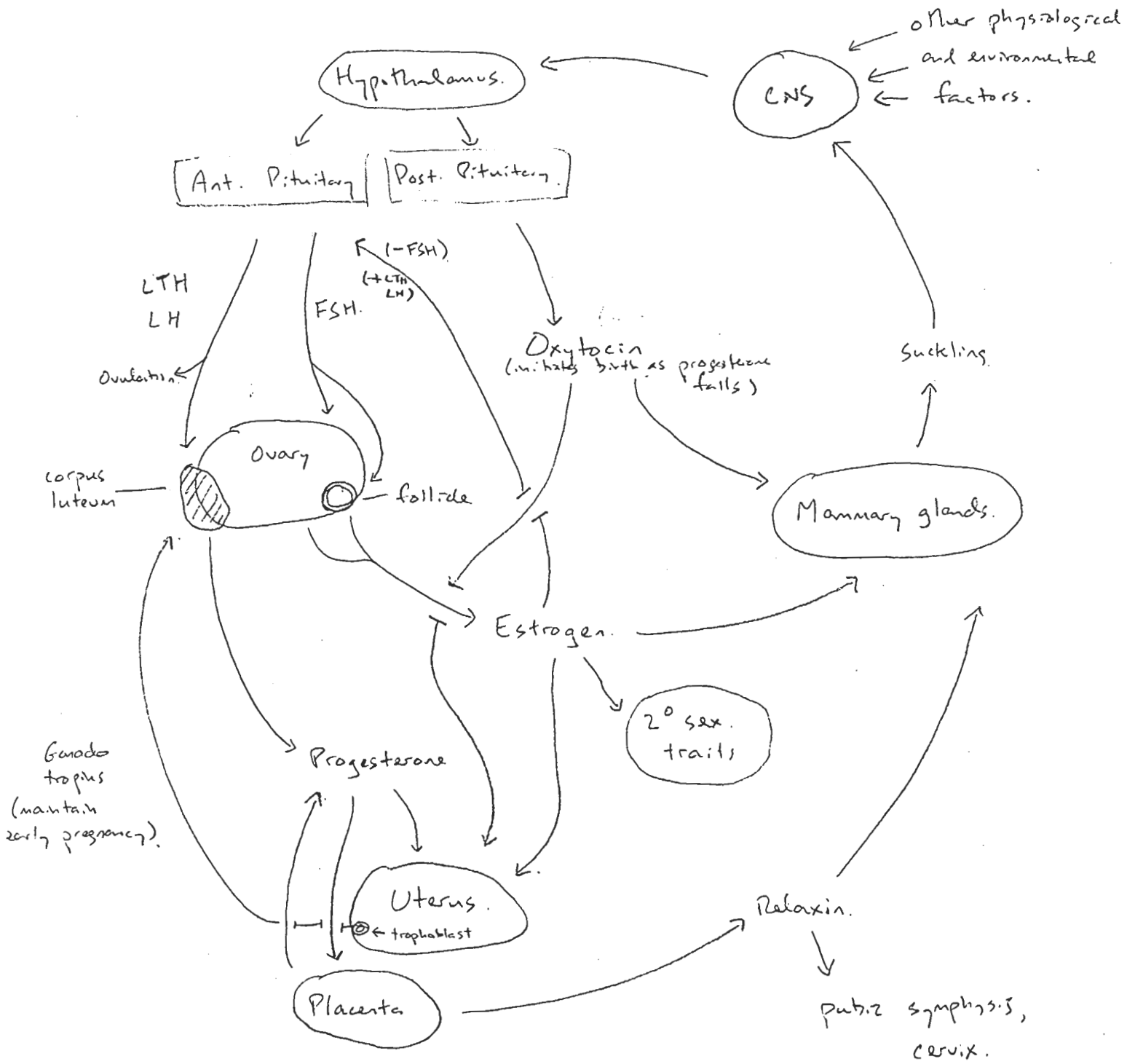


Hormonal control of reproduction

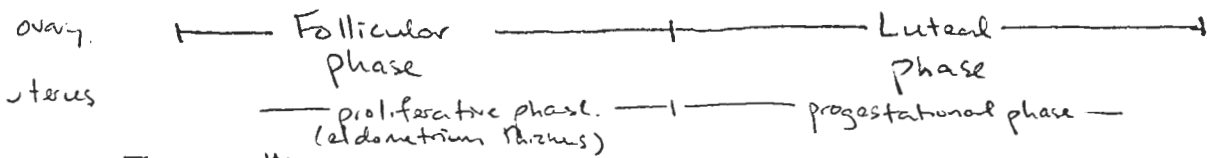
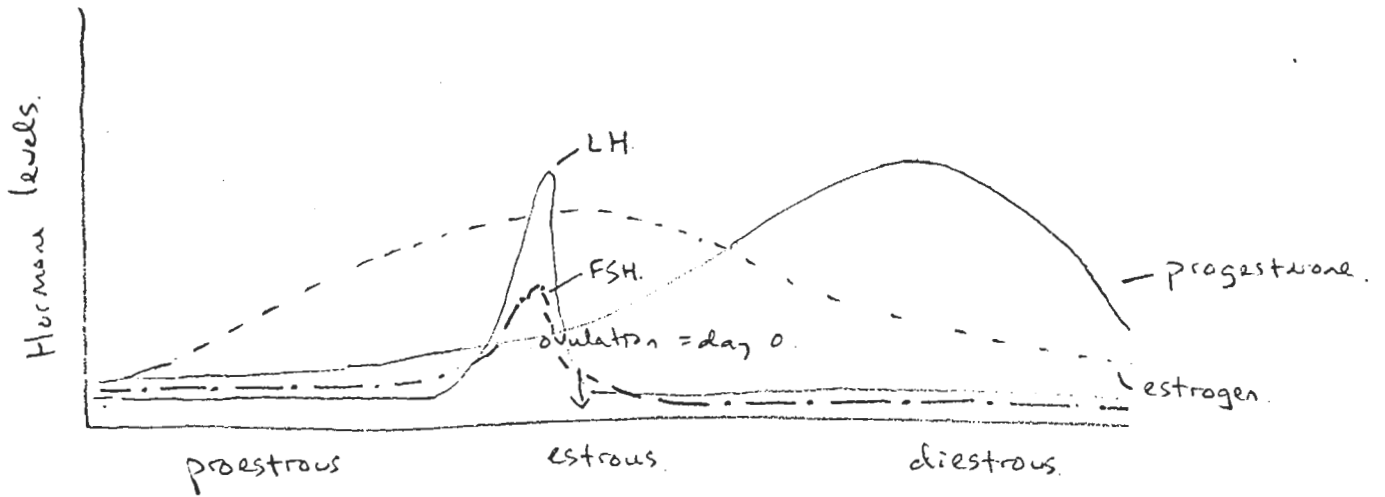
<u>Gland</u>	<u>Hormone</u>	<u>Principal action</u>	<u>Mechanism controlling secretion</u>
Anterior pituitary	FSH (Follicle stimulating)	Stimulates follicle, spermatogenesis	Estrogen, hypothalamic hormones
	LH (Luteinizing)	Stimulates corpus luteum in females; Interstitial cells in males	Progesterone or testosterone
Hypothalamus	LTH (Luteotropic) Oxytocin	stimulates corpus luteum Stimulates uterine contractions; milk ejection	Estrogen Nervous system
Ovary, Follicle	Estrogens	Develop & maintain sex characteristics in females; Initiate buildup of uterine lining	FSH
Ovary, corpus luteum	Progesterone	Promote continued growth of uterine lining	LH
Testis	Testosterone	Develop & maintain sex characteristics in males; Supports spermatogenesis	LH

Basic scheme of hormonal regulation:



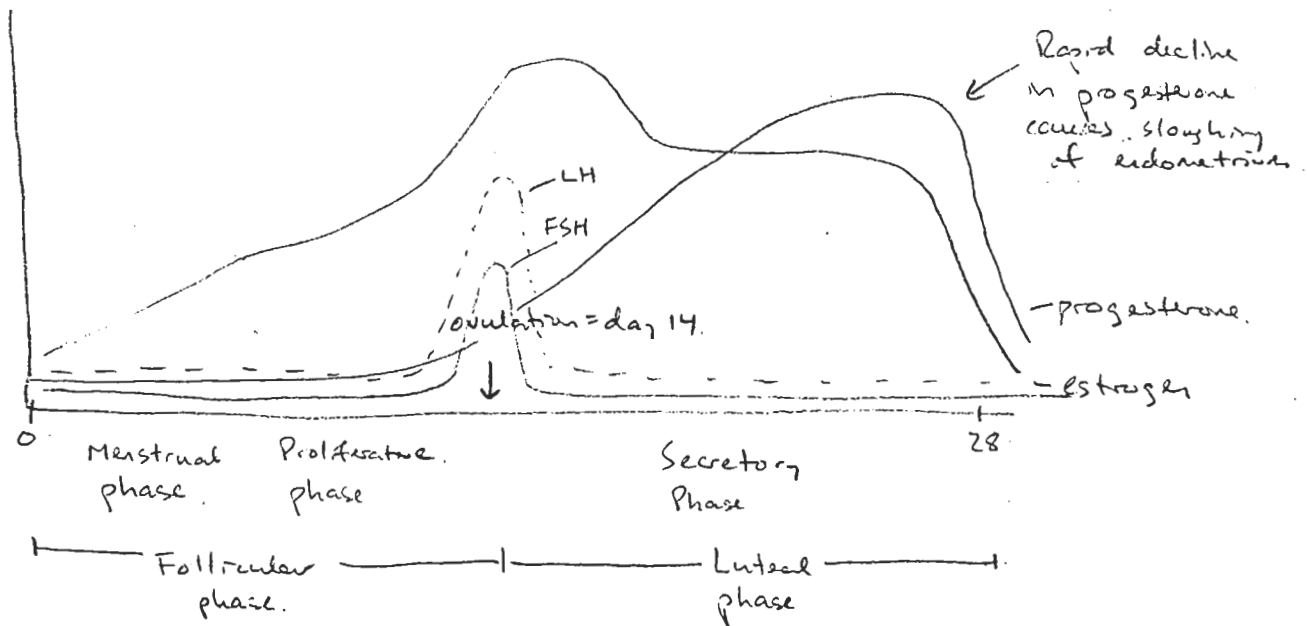
The estrous cycle:

Spontaneous ovulation occurs widely, but not universally - eg in cats copulation causes ovulation.



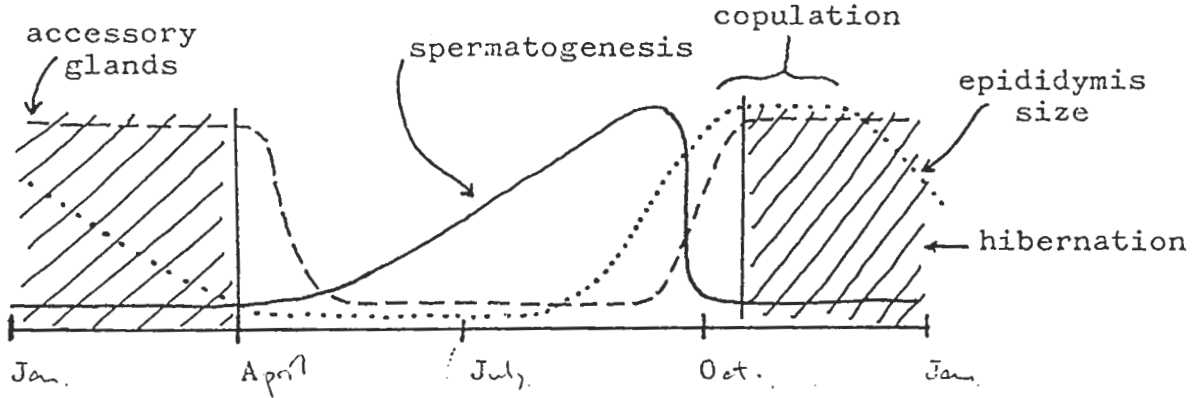
The menstrual cycle:

(many primates)

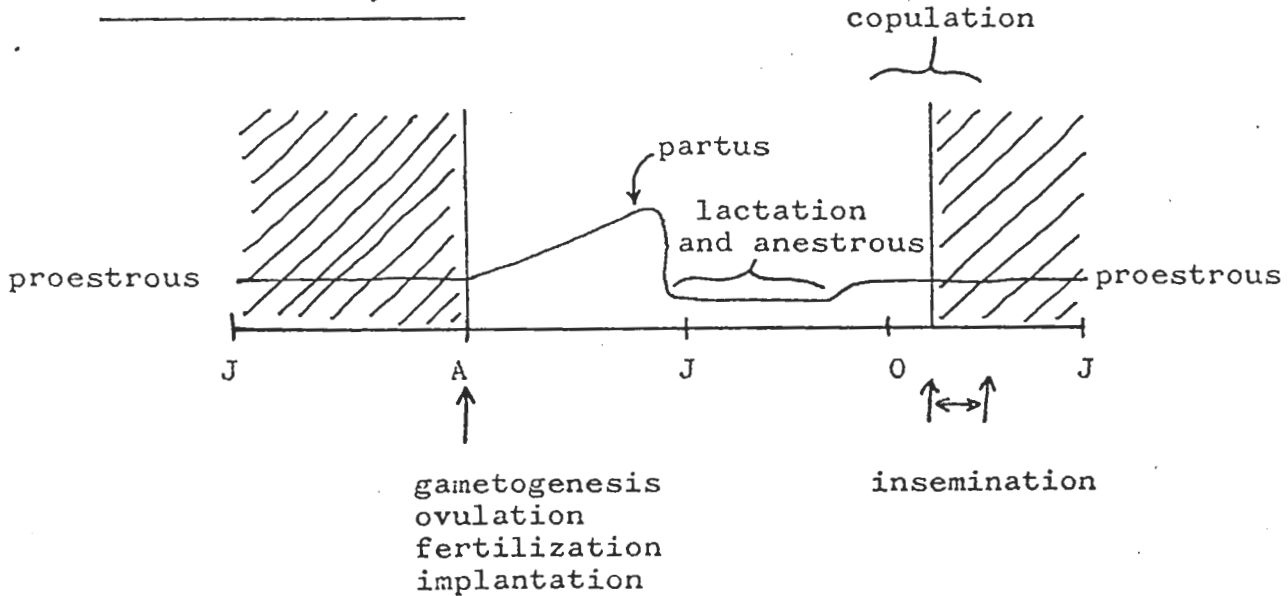


SPERM STORAGE REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN
Plecotus townsendii

A - male cycle



B - female cycle

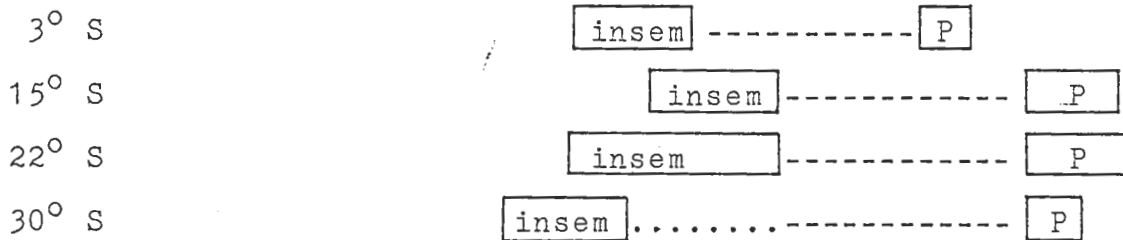


1. the actual gestation period ranges from 56 to 100 days depending upon the length of the hibernal period
2. stored sperm are known to remain viable for at least 76 days

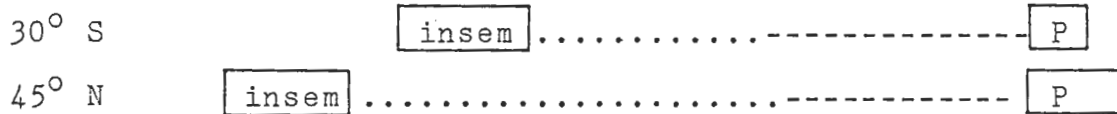
DELAYED IMPLANTATION IN Miniopterus

	AUTUMN			WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER		
MONTHS (n. hemisphere)S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	
MONTHs (s. hemisphere)M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	

M. australis



M. schreibersi



key

- P = period of parturition
- insem = period of insemination
- = period of delayed implantation
- = period of postimplantation gestation