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Reproduction

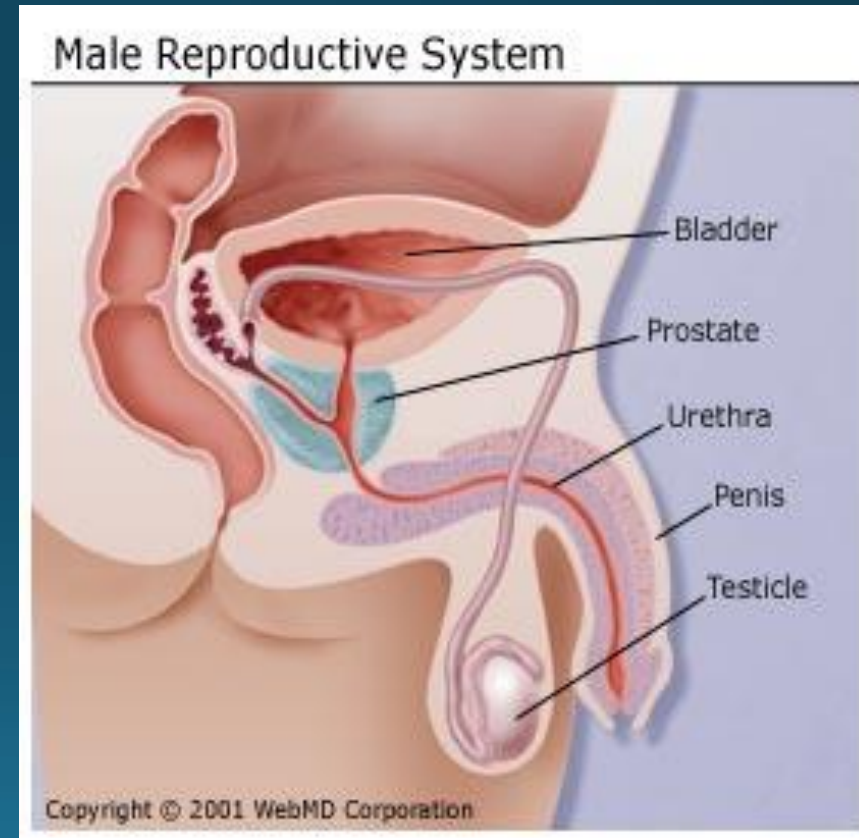
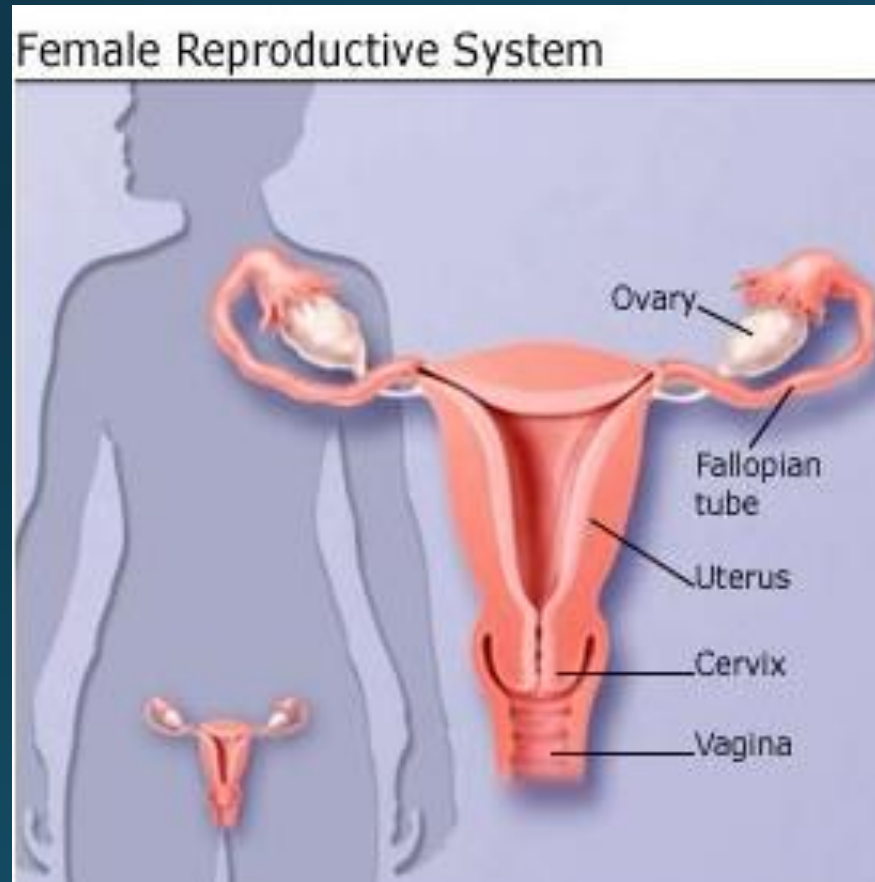
Evolutionary Importance

- Maintain Variation
- Allows for genetic changes to occur in each successive generation
- Natural Selection- gradual process by which heritable biological traits becoming either more or less common in a population as a function of the effect of inherited traits on the differential reproductive success of organisms interacting with their environment. Key mechanism of evolution

Maintaining Homeostasis

- Homeostasis- ability to maintain stable, constant internal conditions
- Need to maintain homeostasis to reproduce

Structure and Function



Major Concepts

- Sexual reproduction- biological process that creates a new organism by combining genetic material of two organisms
- Asexual reproduction- generation of new individuals without the fusion of egg and sperm
- Zygote- female gamete
- Sperm- male gamete
- Fission- the separation of a parent organism into two individual of approximately equal size
- Budding- New individuals arise from outgrowths of existing ones

Diseases or Disorders

- Genital Herpes- Spreads through sexual contact or from mother to baby during pregnancy, Starts out as pain, itching, and small sores but eventually form into ulcers and scabs
- Syphilis- Bacterial infection that spreads through sexual contact and starts as a painless sore, spreads through sores , develops in stages usually leaving behind a rash after each stage, cured by penicillin
- Gonorrhea- Sexually transmitted bacterial infection that if untreated can cause infertility, symptoms include painful urination, abnormal discharge, and testicle pain or swelling

Citations

- <http://www.regentsprep.org/regents/biology/2011%20Web%20Pages/Human%20Body-%20Endocrine%20and%20Reproductive%20System%20page.htm>
- <http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/the-environmental-requirements-for-growth-reproduction-dynamic-homeostasis.html>
- <http://www.livescience.com/26741-reproductive-system.html>