

The Incredible Impact of Organisms Producing Similar Species

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DESCRIPTION

The process through which organisms produce other species that are similar to themselves is known as reproduction. Despite the fact that the reproductive system is necessary for the survival of a species, it is not vital to the survival of an individual. Two different types of sex cells, or gametes, are involved in the human reproductive process. A zygote is a reproductive structure that has been fertilized (meets) by sperm.

Humans, like other species, pass on some of their abilities to future generations. This is accomplished by genes, which have been the unique carriers of human characteristics. The genes that parents pass on are what make their children alike and different from other members of their family. These genes come from the sperm of the man and the egg of the female.

The genitals, or reproductive organs, of a man are found both inside and outside the pelvis. The testicles, the duct system (which includes the epididymis and the vas deferens), the accessory glands (which include the seminal vesicles and prostate gland), and the penis are all part of the male genitals. The seminal vesicles and the prostate gland are auxiliary glands that deliver fluids to lubricate the duct system and nurture the sperm. The urethra is the tube that transfers sperm (in the form of semen) from the penis to outside the body. Because it is also the canal through which urine goes as it leaves the bladder and exits the body, the urethra is a part of the urinary system.

The shaft and the glans are the two parts that make up the penis. A little slit or aperture at the end of the glans is where semen and urine escape the body through the urethra. The spongy tissue that lines the inside of the penis can expand and contract. Every day, a male who has entered puberty produces millions of sperm cells. Each sperm is incredibly tiny, measuring just 1/600 of an inch in diameter (0.05 millimetres long). In the testicles, sperm develop in a series of microscopic tubes known as seminiferous tubules. Testosterone and other hormones induce these cells to change into sperm cells throughout adolescence. Like tadpoles, the cells divide and change until they have a head and a short tail. The head has genetic material in its (genes). The sperm then travel to the epididymis to finish their development. The sperm then travel to the sperm duct, or vas deferens.

When a man is sexually excited, the seminal vesicles and prostate gland produce seminal fluid, which mixes with sperm to form semen. When a man is sexually stimulated, his normally limp penis becomes hard. Blood fills the tissues in the penis, making it hard and erects (an erection). The erect penis' hardness makes it easier to insert into the female's vaginal canal during sex. Muscles surrounding the reproductive organs contract when the erect penis is stimulated, forcing the semen down the duct system and urethra. Ejaculation is the process of a male's sperm being forced out of his body through his urethra.

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Received: 01-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. ANO-22-23447; **Editor assigned:** 04-Apr-2022, PreQC No. ANO-22-23447(PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Apr-2022, QC No. ANO-22-23447; **Revised:** 25-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. ANO-22-23447(R); **Published:** 02-May-2022, DOI:10.35248/2167-0250.22.11.277.

Citation: Yang C (2022) The Incredible Impact of rganisms roducing similar Species. *Andrology*. 11:277.

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