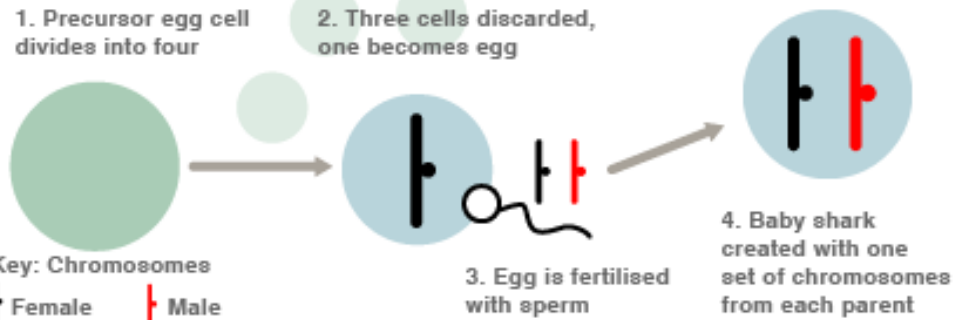


Parthenogenesis

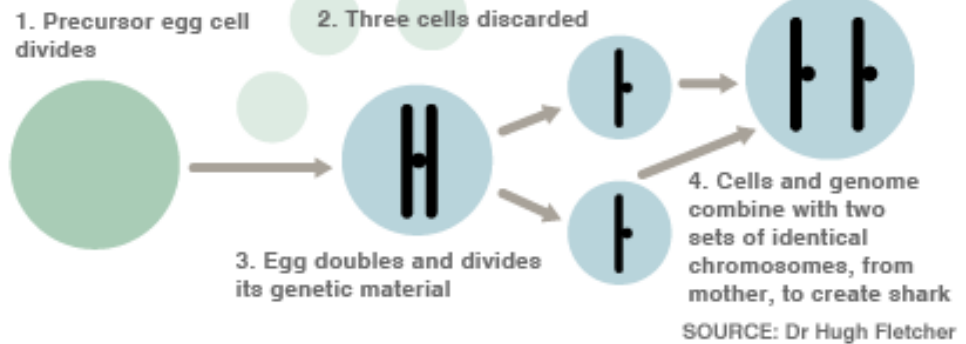


HOW NORMAL FERTILISATION AND PARTHENOGENESIS DIFFER

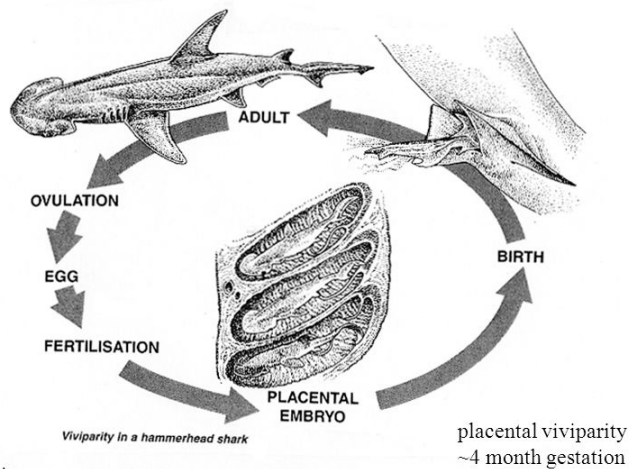
Normal Fertilisation



'Virgin birth' - Parthenogenesis



viviparity

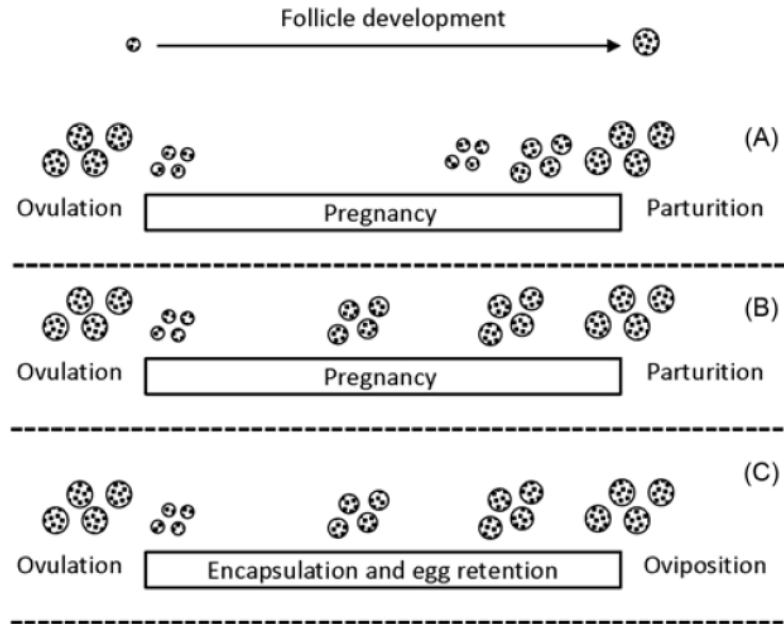


~parthenogenesis

Reproductive Frequency

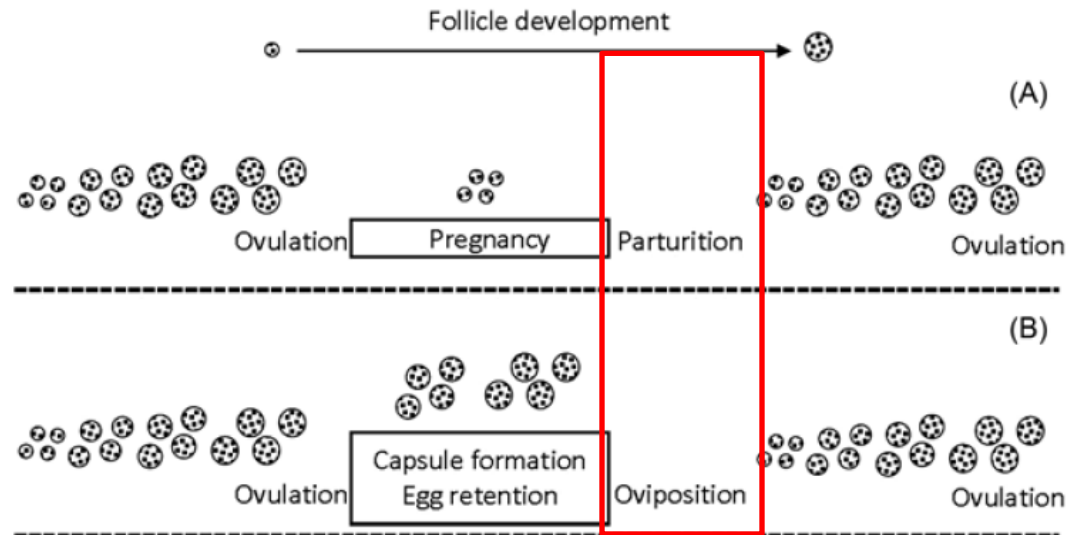
Continuous

- No resting phase
- Occurs throughout year



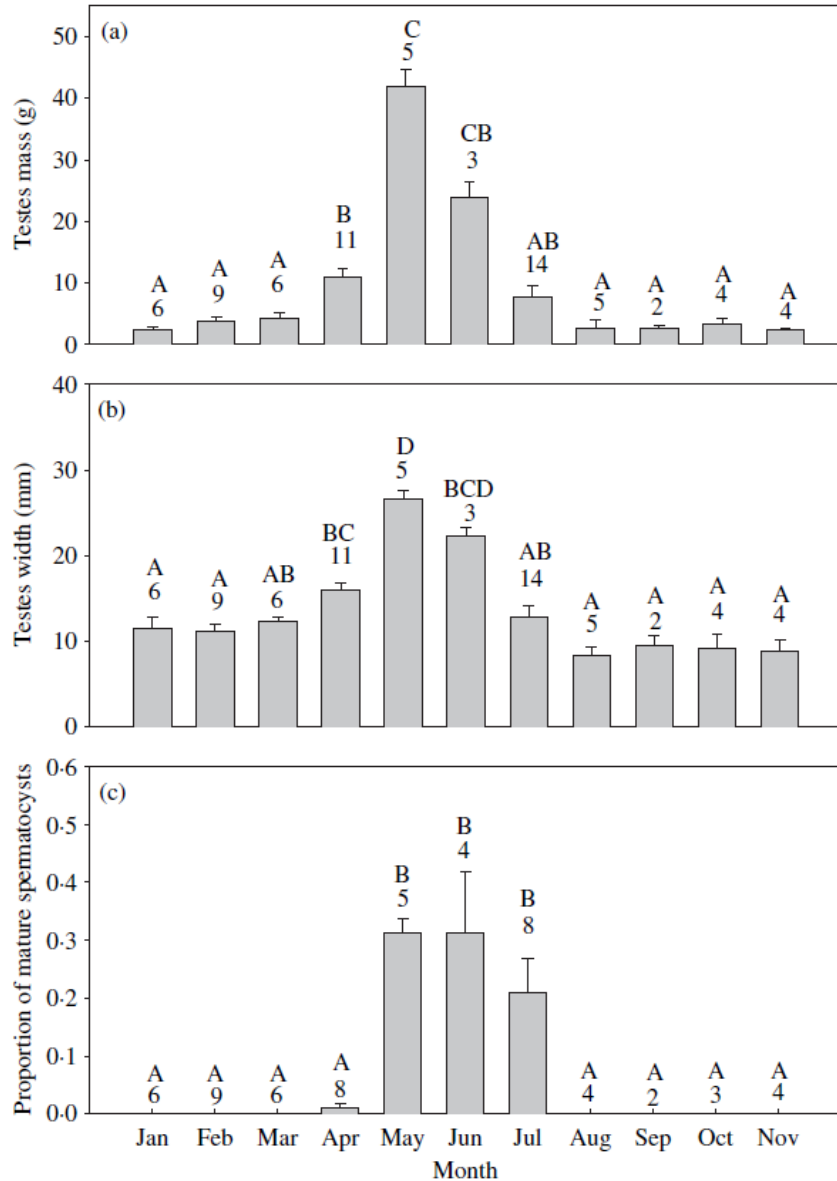
Seasonal (cyclical)

- Annual, biennial, triennial
- Parturition occurs in a season
- Females exhibit resting phase

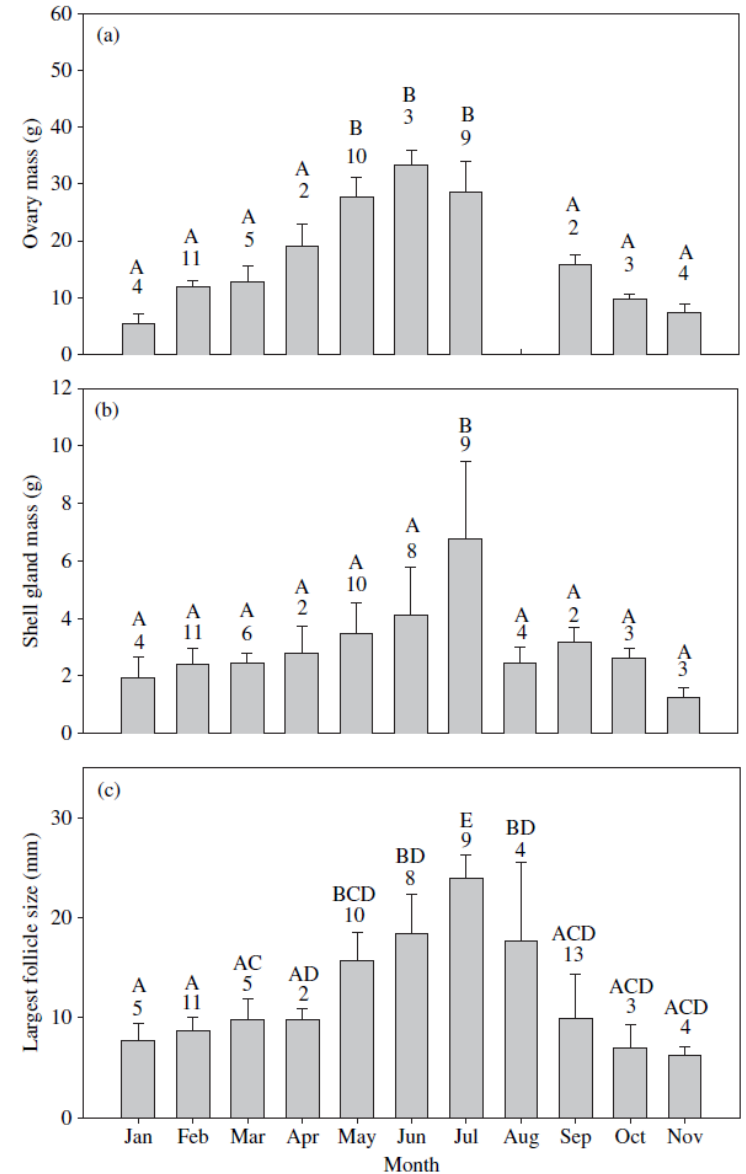


Reproductive Cycle

Male

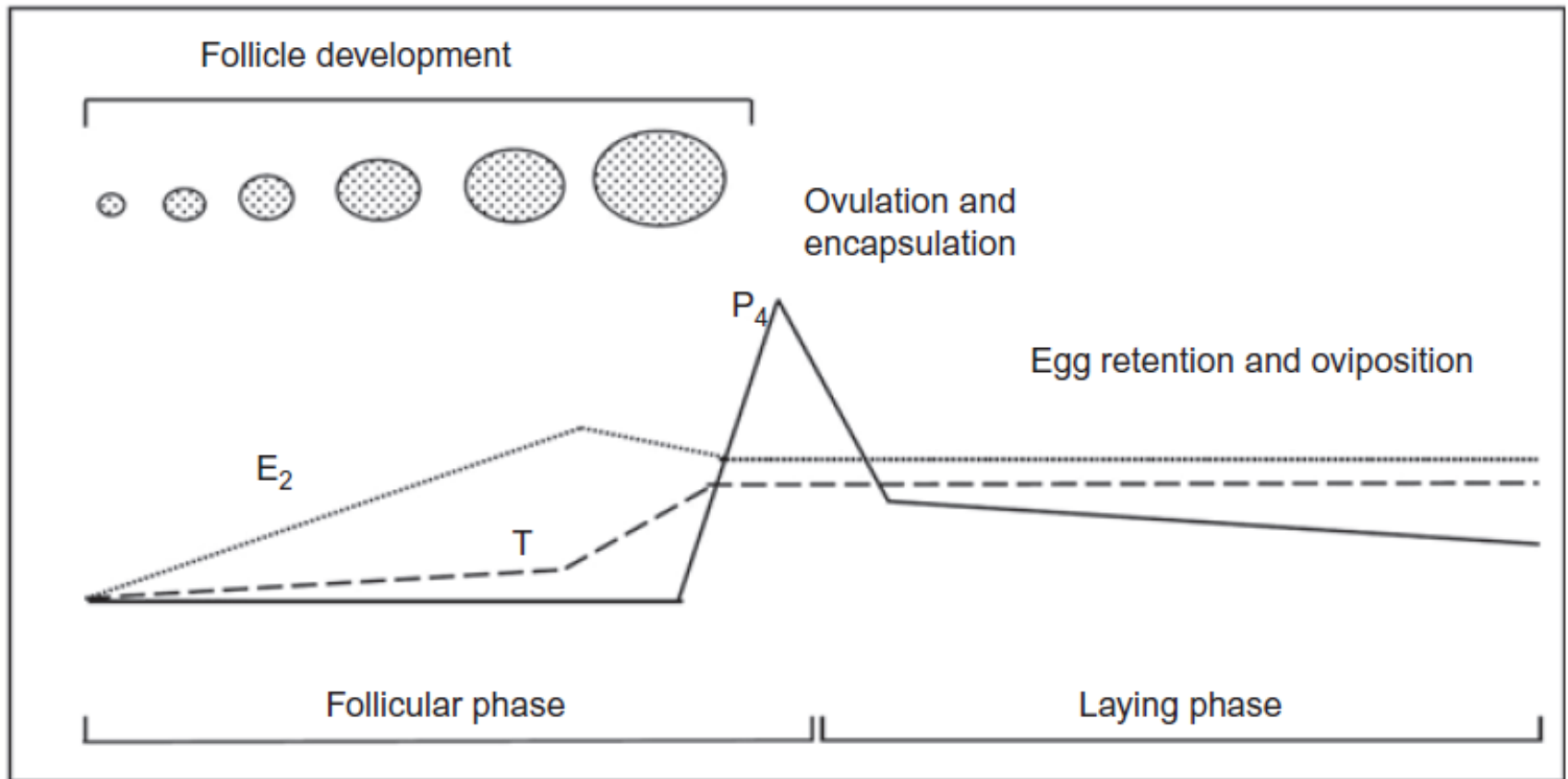


Female

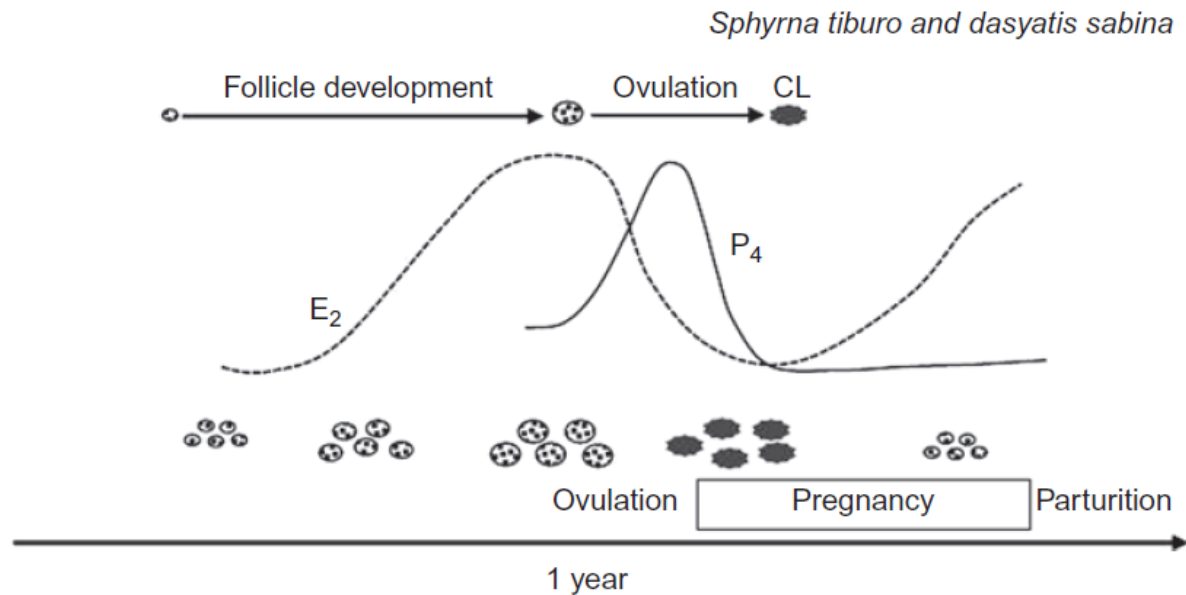
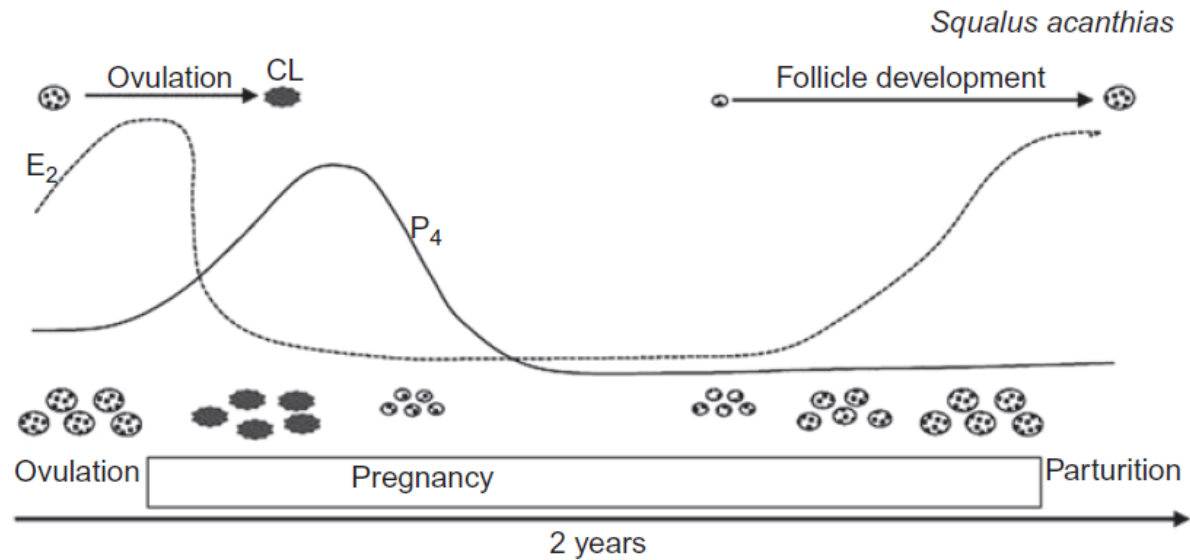


Hormonal Control: Females

- Estradiol (E₂): synthesized in follicles (ovary)
- Testosterone (T):
- Progesterone (P₄): Synthesized by corpus luteum (formed in ovary after ovulation)



Hormonal Control: Female Cycle



Hormonal Control: Males

- Testosterone (T)
- Controls spermatogenesis
- % of mature spermatocysts can change seasonally/cyclically

