

# Sperm How Long Does It Live

Sperm donation should be distinguished from "shared parenthood" where the male who provides the sperm used to conceive a baby agrees to participate in the child's upbringing. Where a sperm donor provides their sperm in order for it to be used to father a child for a female with whom they have little or no further contact, it is a form of third party reproduction. d15c93f45e Pre-copulatory mate choice processes have been observed in a wide range of spider species, including *Stegodyphus lineatus*, *Argiope aurantia*, *Schizocosa floridana*, *Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata*, and *Schizocosa stridulans*. d15c93f45e == Regulation of sperm donations == d15c93f45e

Sperm donation Where pregnancies go to full term, the sperm donor will be the biological father of every baby born from their donations. Sperm donation may also be known as "semen donation". Sperm donation is the provision by a male of his sperm with the intention that it be used in the artificial insemination or other "fertility treatment" Sperm donation is the provision by a male of his sperm with the intention that it be used in the artificial insemination or other "fertility treatment" of one or more females who are not his sexual partners in order that they may become pregnant. The male is known as a sperm donor and the sperm they provide is known as "donor sperm" because the intention is that the male will give up all legal rights to any child produced from the sperm, and will not be the legal father d15c93f45e

A pregnancy may be achieved using donor sperm for insemination with similar outcomes to sexual intercourse. By using sperm from a donor rather than from the sperm recipient's partner, the process is a form of third party reproduction. In the 21st century artificial insemination with donor sperm from a sperm bank is most commonly used for individuals with no male partner, such as single women and coupled lesbians. d15c93f45e Artificial insemination may employ assisted reproductive technology, sperm donation and animal husbandry techniques. Artificial insemination techniques available include intracervical insemination (ICI) and intrauterine insemination (IUI). Where gametes from a third party are used, the procedure may be known as 'assisted insemination'. d15c93f45e The dwarf sperm whale is a suction feeder that mainly eats squid, and does this in small pods of typically one to four members. It is preyed upon by the orca (*Orcinus orca*) and large sharks such as the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharius*). When startled, the whale can eject a cloud of red-brown fluid. Most of what is known of the whale comes from beached individuals, as sightings in the ocean are rare. Many of these stranded whales... d15c93f45e Sperm competition is an evolutionary pressure on males, and has led to the development of adaptations to increase male's chance of reproductive success. Sperm competition results in a sexual conflict between males and females. Males have evolved several

defensive tactics including: mate guarding, mating plugs, and releasing toxic seminal substances to reduce female re-mating tendencies to cope with sperm competition. Offensive tactics of sperm competition involve direct interference by one male on the reproductive success of another male, for instance by mate guarding or by physically removing another male's sperm prior to mating with a female. For an example, see *Gryllus bimaculatus*. d15c93f45e A sperm bank may be a separate entity supplying donor sperm to individuals or to fertility clinics, or it may be a facility which is run by a clinic for their customers. d15c93f45e

Sperm donation laws by country Sperm donation laws vary by country. Other laws may restrict use of donor sperm for in vitro fertilisation (IVF) treatment, which may itself be banned or restricted in some way, such as to married heterosexual couples, banning such treatment to single women or lesbian couples. Donated sperm may be used for insemination (whether natural or artificial) or as part of IVF treatment. Most countries have laws to cover sperm donations which, for example, place limits on how many children a sperm donor Sperm donation laws vary by country. Notwithstanding such laws, informal and private sperm donations take place, which are largely unregulated. Most countries have laws to cover sperm donations which, for example, place limits on how many children a sperm donor may give rise to, or which limit or prohibit the use of donor semen after the donor has died, or payment to sperm donors d15c93f45e

Mature males average 16 metres (52 ft) in length, with the head representing up to one-third of the animal's length. Plunging to 2,250 metres (7,380 ft), it is the third deepest diving mammal, exceeded only by the southern elephant seal and Cuvier's beaked whale. The sperm whale uses echolocation and vocalization with source level as loud as 236 decibels... d15c93f45e

Sperm bank Sperm sold by a sperm donor is known as donor sperm. The sperm is purchased by other persons for the purpose of achieving a pregnancy other than by a sexual partner. The semen is produced and sold by men who are known as sperm donors. It has been proposed that there should be an upper limit on how long frozen sperm can A sperm bank, semen bank, or cryobank is a facility that purchases, stores, and sells human semen. smaller sperm sample size to improve the speed for &#039;high cooling rate&#039; d15c93f45e

Human sperm competition Sperm competition is a form of post-copulatory sexual selection whereby male sperm simultaneously physically compete to fertilize a single ovum. Sperm Sperm competition is a form of post-copulatory sexual selection whereby male sperm simultaneously physically compete to fertilize a single ovum. Sperm competition occurs between sperm from two or more rival males when they make an attempt to fertilize a female within a sufficiently short period of time. This results primarily as a consequence of polyandrous mating systems, or due to extra-pair copulations of females, which increases the chance of cuckoldry, in which the male mate raises a child that is not genetically related to him. Sperm competition among males has resulted in numerous physiological and psychological adaptations, including the relative size of testes, the size of the sperm

midpiece, prudent sperm allocation, and behaviors relating to sexual coercion, however this is not without consequences: the production of large amounts of sperm is costly and therefore, researchers have predicted that males will produce larger amounts of semen when there is a perceived or known increase in sperm competition risk d15c93f45e

Artificial insemination It is a fertility treatment for humans, and is a common practice in animal breeding, including cattle (see frozen bovine semen) and pigs. Artificial insemination is the deliberate introduction of sperm into the cervix or uterine cavity for the purpose of achieving pregnancy through in vivo Artificial insemination is the deliberate introduction of sperm into the cervix or uterine cavity for the purpose of achieving pregnancy through in vivo fertilization by means other than sexual intercourse d15c93f45e

Sperm whale The sperm whale or cachalot (*Physeter macrocephalus*) is the largest of the toothed whales and the largest toothed predator. It is the only living member of the genus *Physeter* and one of three extant species in the sperm whale superfamily *Physeteroidea*, along with the pygmy sperm whale and dwarf sperm whale of the genus *Kogia*. It is the only living member The sperm whale or cachalot (*Physeter macrocephalus*) is the largest of the toothed whales and the largest toothed predator d15c93f45e

Semen analysis The assay is also referred to as ejaculate analysis, human sperm assay (HSA), sperm function test, and sperm assay. It is done to help evaluate male fertility, whether for those seeking pregnancy or verifying the success of vasectomy. Collection techniques and precise measurement method may influence results. evaluates certain characteristics of a male's semen and the sperm contained therein. It is done to help evaluate male fertility, whether for those seeking A semen analysis (plural: semen analyses), also called seminogram or spermiogram, evaluates certain characteristics of a male's semen and the sperm contained therein. Depending on the measurement method, just a few characteristics may be evaluated (such as with a home kit) or many characteristics may be evaluated (generally by a diagnostic laboratory) d15c93f45e

A sperm donor must generally meet specific requirements regarding age and screening for adverse medical history. In the United States, sperm banks are regulated as Human Cell and Tissue or Cell and Tissue Bank Product (HCT/Ps) establishments by the Food and Drug Administration. Many... d15c93f45e Restrictions on sperm donations or the ability to obtain IVF treatment in some jurisdictions has given rise to women traveling to a country which does not impose restrictions in the circumstances in which they finds themselves to obtain such donations or treatments, in a practice called fertility tourism. d15c93f45e 'Sperm competition' is often compared to having tickets in a raffle; a male... d15c93f45e The... d15c93f45e Sexual selection occurs after copulation as well as before copulation. Post-copulatory sexual selection involves sperm competition and cryptic female choice. Sperm competition occurs when the sperm of more than one male competes to fertilize the egg of the female. Cryptic female choice involves the expelling of a males sperm during or after copulations. d15c93f45e

Sexual selection in spiders Sperm competition occurs when the sperm of more than one male competes to Sexual selection in spiders shows how sexual selection explains the evolution of phenotypic traits in spiders. Post-copulatory sexual selection involves sperm competition and cryptic female choice. Male spiders have many complex courtship rituals and have to avoid being eaten by the females, with the males of most species surviving only a few matings and consequently having short life-spans d15c93f45e

Semen analysis is a complex test that should be performed in andrology laboratories by experienced technicians with quality control and validation of test systems. A routine semen analysis should include: physical characteristics of semen (color, odor, pH, viscosity and liquefaction), volume, concentration, morphology and sperm motility and progression. To provide a correct result it is necessary to perform at least two, preferably three, separate seminal analyses with an interval between them of seven days to three months. d15c93f45e The sperm whale is a pelagic mammal with a worldwide range, and will migrate seasonally for feeding and breeding. Females and young males live together in groups, while mature males (bulls) live solitary lives outside of the mating season. The females cooperate to protect and nurse their young. Females give birth every four to twenty years and care for the calves for more than a decade. A mature, healthy sperm whale has no natural predators, although calves and weakened adults are sometimes killed by pods of orcas. d15c93f45e Sperm competition is not exclusive to humans, and has been studied extensively in other primates, as well as throughout much of the animal kingdom. The differing rates... d15c93f45e == Humans == d15c93f45e == Male to male competition == d15c93f45e

Sperm competition Sperm competition is the competitive process between spermatozoa of two or more different males to fertilize the same egg during sexual reproduction. Competition can occur when females have multiple potential mating partners. However, multiple mates for a female means each individual male has decreased chances of producing offspring. Greater choice and variety of mates increases a female's chance to produce more viable offspring. Sperm competition is the competitive process between spermatozoa of two or more different males to fertilize the same egg during sexual reproduction d15c93f45e

Sperm may be donated by the donor directly to the intended recipient or through a sperm bank or fertility clinic. Pregnancies are usually achieved by using donor sperm in assisted reproductive... d15c93f45e

Dwarf sperm whale The species was considered to be synonymous with the pygmy sperm whale (*Kogia breviceps*) from 1878 until 1998. dwarf sperm whale (*Kogia sima*) is a sperm whale that inhabits temperate and tropical oceans worldwide, in particular continental shelves and slopes. The dwarf sperm whale is a small whale, 2 to 2. It was first described by biologist Richard Owen in 1866, based on illustrations by naturalist Sir Walter Elliot. It was The dwarf sperm whale (*Kogia sima*) is a sperm whale that inhabits temperate and tropical oceans worldwide, in particular continental shelves and slopes. 7 m (6 ft 7 in to 8 ft 10 in) and 136 to

272 kg (300 to 600 lb), that has a grey coloration, square head, small jaw, and robust body. Its appearance is very similar to the pygmy sperm whale, distinguished mainly by the position of the dorsal fin on the body—nearer the middle in the dwarf sperm whale and nearer the tail in the other

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