

 **Activity 6.1.3 Find That Part****Purpose**

Producers often study the female reproductive system in greater depth than that of the male. A producer must have a basic picture of the arrangement of the reproductive anatomy in order to correct a reproductive problem, such as pulling a calf. In addition, if you intend to perform artificial insemination, it is essential to know the location of the major organs so that the semen is deposited in the proper place to ensure conception. It is inefficient to perform artificial insemination without understanding what happens or following proper procedures.

As you observed in *Activity 6.1.2 Show Me the Part*, dissection is an important tool to learn the location, structure, and function of animal anatomical parts. Can you use the same protocols as your teacher and perform a dissection on a female reproductive tract?

Materials**Per group of four students:**

- Preserved female reproductive tract from a cow, sheep, or pig
- 2 dissection tool kits
- 20 dissection pins
- 8 sticky flags
- Large dissecting pan

Per student:

- Disposable gloves
- Lab apron
- Pencil
- *Agriscience Notebook*

Procedure

Your teacher will assign you to a group of four. You will examine and label the external features of the reproductive tract. Then, you will view the dissected reproductive tracts of the different species completed by the other groups in order to visualize the differences among species.

Part One – External Examination

1. Obtain a reproductive tract for your group from your teacher and place it on the dissecting pan.
2. Identify the species of animal your group is dissecting and record on your student worksheet.
3. Identify the external structures of the reproductive tract using dissection pins to label the parts. Wrap a sticky flag around the pins labeling each part of the tract.
4. Use the check sheet on *Activity 6.1.3 Student Worksheet* as a reminder of the necessary parts.
5. When you are finished labeling, have your teacher check your work and initial your worksheet.
6. When your teacher instructs you, rotate through the lab stations to observe the differences in species. Record differences on *Activity 6.1.3 Student Worksheet*.

Part Two – Internal Examination

1. Remove the dissection pins from the reproductive tract, keeping the labels on the pins.

2. Using the scalpel, begin opening the reproductive tract from the vulva. Use caution when cutting. The cervix may be difficult to cut. If necessary, ask your teacher for assistance.
3. When your group has opened the tract, use dissection pins to hold the tract in place.
4. Label the internal structures of the tract using the pins from Part One.
5. When you are finished labeling, have your teacher check your work and initial your worksheet.
6. When your teacher instructs you, rotate through the lab stations to observe differences in species. Record differences on *Activity 6.1.3 Student Worksheet*.
7. Clean up your lab station and dispose of the preserved tracts according to your teacher's instructions.
8. Complete the analysis questions at the end of the student worksheet.

Conclusion

1. List three similarities of the tract your group dissected to the other species displayed in the class.

2. List three differences of the tract your group dissected to the other species displayed in the class.

Name: _____

Activity 6.1.3 Student Worksheet

Specie of the tract: _____

Table 1. Dissection Check Sheet

Reproductive Part	External Examination Label	Internal Examination Label
Ovary	_____	_____
Infundibulum	_____	_____
Oviduct	_____	_____
Uterine Horn	_____	_____
Uterine Body	_____	_____
Cervix	_____	_____
Vagina	_____	_____
Vulva	_____	_____

Teacher Initials _____

Table 2. Tract Observations

	Cow	Pig	Sheep
Size			
External Differences			
Internal Differences			

Analysis Questions

- Describe the differences of the uterine structure of the different species. Why do you think these differences exist? **Hint:** Think of the offspring produced by each species.

- List the female reproductive organs in order from where the ovum begins in the reproductive system, to the point at which a fetus exits.