Different types of earthworms

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Distribution of earthworms in different types of soil. 3 types of earthworms. What is the difference between worms and earthworms. Different types of earthworms with pictures. Determine the distribution of earthworms in different types of soil. Different types of earthworms nz. What type of worms are earthworms.

The musculoskeletal system provides shape, support, stability and movement to the body. Summarizing the Structure and Role of the Musculoskeletal System Key Points The skeleton, muscles, cartilage, tendons, ligaments, joints and other connective tissues are all part of the musculoskeletal system, which work together to provide support, protection and movement to the body. The bones of the skeletal system protect the internal organs of the body, support body weight and act as the main storage system for calcium and phosphorus. The muscles of the muscular system keep the bones in place; they help the movement by contracting and pulling the bones. To allow movement, different bones are connected by joints connected to other bones and muscle fibers through connective tissues such as tendons and ligaments. The cartilage prevents the bone extremities from rubbing directly on each other. Malnutrition and arthritis are examples of disorders and diseases of the body that can seriously impair the functioning of the musculoskeletal system. Keywords prosthesis: artificial replacement of a part of the body, internal or external arthritis: inflammation of one or more joints causing pain and/or disability, swelling and stiffness due to various causes, such as infection, trauma, degenerative alterations or metabolic disorders the system provides shape, support, stability and movement to the body. Body The musculoskeletal system supports the body and gives man (and many animal species) the ability to move. The bones of the body (skeletal system), muscles (muscle system), cartilage, tendons, ligaments, joints and other connective tissues that support and bind tissues and organs make up the musculoskeletal system. Most importantly, the system provides shape, support, stability and movement to the body. For example, the bones of the skeletal system protect the internal organs of the body and support the weight of the body. The skeletal part of the system acts as the main deposit of calcium and phosphorus. It also contains critical components of the haematopoietic system (blood cell production). Muscles in the muscular system hold bones in place; they also play a role in bone movement by contracting and pulling bones, allowing different movements such as standing, walking, running and grabbing objects. To allow movement, several bones are connected by joints. Within these joints, bones are connected to other bones and muscle fibers through connective tissues such as tendons and ligaments. The cartilage prevents the bone extremities from rubbing directly on each other. The muscles contract (sledgehammer) to move the bone attached to the joint. Joints, tendons and ligaments: To allow movement, several bones are connected by joints. Within these bones are connected to other bones and muscle fibers through connective tissue, as well asand ligaments. Human Muscle System: The muscles of the muscular system hold the bones in place while assisting with movement by contracting and pulling the bones. Unfortunately, there are diseases and disorders that can negatively affect the functioning and overall effectiveness of the system and can be harmful to the body. These potentially debilitating conditions can be difficult to diagnose due to the close relationship between the musculoskeletal system and other internal systems. In humans, the most common musculoskeletal diseases in the world are caused by malnutrition. Disorders affecting the joints, such as arthritis, are also common. These can hinder movement; in advanced cases, they completely hinder mobility. In severe cases where the joint has suffered extensive damage, joint replacement surgery may be required. Human skeletal system: The bones of the skeletal system protect the internal organs of the body, support body weight and act as the main storage system for calcium and phosphorus. Advances in the science of prosthetic design have led to the development of artificial joints, including joint replacement surgery in the hips and knees is the most common. Replacement joints for shoulders, elbows and fingers are also available. Despite these advances, there is still room for improvement in the design of prostheses. State-of-the-art prostheses are short-lived and wear out quickly, especially in young or active people. Current research is focusing on the use of new materials, such as carbon fiber, which can make prostheses more durable. Prosthesis: Improvements in the design of prostheses, artificial replacements of parts of the body such as joints, elbows, legs and fingers, have allowed for a wider range of activities in people with disabilities. The hydrostatic skeleton, esoskeleton and endoskeleton support, protect and provide movement to the bodies of different types of animals. Differentiating between skeletal types: hydrostatic skeleton, exoskeleton, and endoskeleton Key points In organisms with hydrostatic skeletons, the muscles contract to change the shape of the celoma, which then produces movement due to the pressure of the fluid inside the fluid-filled cavity. Exoskeletons are external skeletal systems consisting of chitin and calcium carbonate. Organisms with an endoskeleton are supported by a hard, mineralized skeletal system that resides within the body. In vertebrates, the endoskeleton system is further divided into axial skeleton and appendicular skeleton. Key terms celoma: a fluid-filled cavity inside an animal’s body; the digestive system is suspended inside the cavity, which is lined with a tissue called peristalsis Wavy rhythmic contraction and relaxation of muscles that propagates in a wave along a muscular tubular endoskeleton: the internal skeleton of an animal, which in vertebrates consists of exoskeleton of bones and cartilage: a hard outer part which provides structure and protection to creatures such as insects, crustaceans and nematodes A The skeletal system is necessary to support the body, protect internal organs and allow the movement of an organism. There are three different skeleton models that provide organisms with these functions: hydrostatic skeleton, exoskeleton and endoskeleton. Hydrostatic Skeleton A hydrostatic skeleton is one made up of a liquid-filled compartment inside the body: the celoma. The organs of the celoma are supported by the aqueous liquid, which also resists external compression. This compartment is under hydrostatic pressure from the fluid and supports the other organs of the body. This type of skeletal system is found in soft-bodied animals such as sea anemones, earthworms, cnidaria and other invertebrates. Hydrostatic skeleton: The skeleton of the red apple starfish (Protoreaster linckii) is an example of a hydrostatic skeleton. The movement of a hydrostatic skeleton is provided by the muscles surrounding the celoma. The muscles of a hydrostatic skeleton contract to change the shape of the celoma; the pressure of the fluid in the celoma produces movement. For example, earthworms move by waves of muscular contractions (peristalsis) of the skeletal muscle of the body wall hydrostatic skeleton, which in turn shorten and lengthen the body. The stretching of the body extends the front end of the body. Most organisms have a mechanism for attaching to the substrate. Shortening the muscles then pulls the back of the body forward. Although a hydrostatic skeleton is suitable for invertebrates such as earthworms and some aquatic organisms, it is not an efficient skeleton for terrestrial animals. Exoskeleton An exoskeleton is an external, hard shell on the surface of an organism. For example, the shells of crabs and insects are exoskeletons. This type of skeleton provides defense against predators, supports the body and allows movement through the contraction of the attacked muscles. As with vertebrates, the muscles must cross a junction inside the esoskeleton. The shortening of the muscle changes the ratio between the two segments of the skeleton. Arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, have exoskeletons made up of 30% chitin, a polysaccharide derived from glucose, a resistant but flexible material. Chitin is secreted by epidermal cells. The skeleton is further strengthened by adding calcium carbonate to organisms such as lobster. Because the skeleton is cell-free and does not grow as the body grows, arthropods must periodically release their exoskeletons. Exoskeletons: The muscles attached to the exoskeleton of the Halloween crab (Gecarcinus quadratus) allow it to move. Endoskeleton An endoskeleton is made up of hard structures and located within the soft tissues of organisms. An example of a primitive endoskeletal structure is the sponge spicle. The bones of vertebrates are of fabrics, while sponges have no real fabrics. The endoskeletons provide support to the body, protect the internal organs and allow movement through the contraction of the muscles attached to the skeleton. Endoskeletons: the skeletons of men and horses are examples of endoskeletons. They provide support, protection of organs and help with movement. The human skeleton is an endoskeleton made up of 206 bones in an adult. It has five main functions: supporting the body, storing minerals and lipids, producing blood cells, protecting internal organs and allowing movement. The skeletal system in vertebrates is divided into the axial skeleton (consisting of the skull, spine, and chest cage), and the appendicular skeleton (consisting of the shoulders, limb bones, chest girdle, and pelvic girdle). The axial skeleton is the central axis of the human body and consists of the skull, the spine and the thoracic cage. Describing Bones and Function of the Human Axial Skeleton Key Points The axial skeleton provides support and protection for the brain, spinal cord and organs in the body’s ventral cavity, provides a surface for muscle attachment, directs respiratory movements, and stabilizes parts of the appendicular skeleton. Skull bones are divided into skull bones and facial bones; their main role is to support facial structures and protect the brain. The spine protects the spinal cord, supports the head and acts as an attachment point for the ribs and muscles of the back and neck. The most important role of the rib cage is in breathing; however, it also protects the organs of the chest cavity, provides support for the belts and upper limbs and acts as an attachment point for the diaphragm, back, chest, neck and shoulders muscles. Intervertebral disc: a disc between the vertebra of the spinal bone: a small bone (or bone structure), particularly one of the three in the convex middle ear: curved or bent outwards like the outside of a vascular, spherical or circular spine: the set of vertebrae that protects the spinal cord; the concave spine: curved The axial skeleton is the central axis of the human body and includes the bones of the skull, the bones of the middle ear, the hyoid bone of the throat, the spine and the rib cage. The function of the axial skeleton is to provide support and protection for the brain, spinal cord and organs in the ventral cavity of the body. It also provides a surface for attachment of the muscles that move the head, neck and trunk; performs respiratory movements; and stabilizes parts of the appendicular skeleton, which we will discuss later. Axial skeleton: The axial skeleton consists of the bones of the oxycin of the middle ear, hyoid bone, hyoid,column and chest cage. Cranio The bones of the skull support facial structures and protect the brain. The skull consists of 22 bones, which are divided into two categories: skull bones and facial bones. The skull bones are eight bones that form the cranial cavity, which encloses the brain and serves as an attachment site for the muscles of the head and neck. The eight skull bones include the frontal bone, two parietal bones, two temporal bones, the occipital bone, the spheroid and the ethmoid bone. Cranio: The bones of the skull support facial structures and protect the brain. Fourteen facial bones form the face, provide cavities for sensory organs (eyes, mouth and nose), protect the entrances for the digestive and respiratory system and serve as attachment points for the facial muscles. The 14 facial bones are nasal, jaw, zygomatic, palatine, vomere, lacrimal, lower nasal conks and jaw. Cranial and facial bones: The facial bones of the skull form the face and provide cavities for the eyes, nose and mouth. The skull bones, including the frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, ethmoid and skenoid bones. The hearing oxins of the middle ear transmit sounds from the air as vibrations to the cochlea full of liquid. The ear bone consists of six bones: two malleus bones, two incus bones and two stripes, one by side. These bones are unique to mammals. The hyoid bone is under the jaw in the front of the neck. It works as a mobile language base and is connected to the muscles of jaw, larynx and tongue. The jaw is articulated with the base of the skull, controlling the opening to the airways and the intestine. In animals with teeth, the jaw brings the surfaces of the teeth in contact with the maxillary teeth. The spine The spine, or spine, surrounds and protects the spinal cord, supports the head and acts as an attack point for ribs and muscles of the back and neck. The adult spine consists of 26 bones: the 24 vertebrae, the sacred and the coccige. In the adult, the sacred is typically composed of five vertebrae that merge into one. Let's start our lives with about 33 vertebrae, but growing different vertebrae merge together. The adult vertebrae are further divided into 7 cervical vertebrae, 12 thoracic vertebrae and 5 lumbar vertebrae. Spine column: (a) The spine consists of seven cervical vertebrae (C1»7), twelve thoracic vertebrae (Th1»12), five lumbar vertebrae (L1»5), the sacred and the coccyx. (b) Spinal curves increase the strength and flexibility of the spine. Each vertebral body has a large hole in the center through which the nerves of the spinal cord pass. There is also a notch on each side through which the spinal nerves, which serve the body at that level, can exit the spinal cord. Names of spinal curvesto the region of thewhere they occur. The chest and sacral curves are concave, while the cervical and lumbar curves are convex. The bow curvature of the spine increases its strength and flexibility, allowing it to absorb shocks as a spring. Intervertebral discs composed of fibrous cartilage are found among the adjacent vertebral bodies from the second cervical vertebra to the sacred. Each disc is part of a joint that allows some movements of the spine, acting as a pillow to absorb the shocks of movements, such as walking and running. The intervertebral discs also act as binding vertebrae together. The inner part of the discs, the pulpy core, hardens with aging, becoming less elastic. This loss of elasticity decreases its ability to absorb shocks. The chest cage The chest cage, also known as the chest cage, is the chest skeleton. It consists of ribs, sternum, thoracic vertebrae and ribbed cartilages. The chest cage encloses and protects the organs of the chest cavity, including the heart and lungs. It also provides support for shoulder belts and upper limbs, and serves as an attack point for the diaphragm, back muscles, chest, neck and shoulders. Changes in the volume of the chest allow breathing. Thoracic cage: The chest cage, or chest cage, protects the heart and lungs. The sternum, or sternum, is a long, flat bone located in the front of the chest. It is formed by three bones that merge into the adult. The ribs are 12 pairs of long and curved bones that attack the thoracic vertebrae and bend towards the front of the body, forming the chest. The ribs connect the front ends of the ribs to the sternum, except for the ribs 11 and 12, which are free ribs. The hanging skeleton supports the attachment and functions of the upper and lower limbs of the human body. Describe the bones and functions of the human appendage skeleton Key points The human appendix skeleton consists of the bones of the upper limbs, lower limbs, chest belt and pelvic belt. The pectoral belt acts as a point of attachment of the upper limbs to the body. The upper limb consists of the arm, forearm, wrist and hand. The pelvic belt is responsible for the weight of the body and is responsible for locomotion; is also responsible for attacking the lower limbs of the body. The lower limbs, including the thighs, legs and feet, support the entire body weight and absorb the forces resulting from the locomotion. Axial skeleton key terms: the bones of the head and trunk of an appendicular organism: of or belonging to an arto or clavicular appendix: the bone of the collar; the prominent bone in the upper part of the chest between the shoulder and the neck scapula: one of the two big, flat, boneform the back of the joint shoulder: to form an articulation or connect from joints The human hanging skeleton is composed ofupper limbs (which are used to grasp and manipulate objects) and lower limbs (which allow locomotion). It also includes the chest (or shoulder) belt and the pelvic belt, which attach the upper and lower limbs to the body, respectively. Appendicular skeleton: the appendicular skeleton consists of the bones of the pectoral limbs (arm, forearm, hand), pelvic limbs (thigh, leg, foot), chest belt and pelvic belt. Pectoral belt The pectoral bone, which provides the attachment points of the upper limbs to the axial skeleton, consists of the clavicle (or clavicle) at the front, as well as the scapula (or scapula) at the back. The clavicles, S-shaped bones that place the arms on the body, are located horizontally on the front of the chest just above the first rib. Chest belt: a) The chest belt of primates consists of the clavicles and shoulder blades. (b) A posterior view reveals the backbone of the shoulder blade to which the muscle attaches. The shoulder blades are flat, triangular bones located on the back of the chest strap. They support the muscles that cross the shoulder joint. The spine crosses the back of the shoulder blade; It is a good example of bone protrusion that facilitates a large attachment area for muscles to the bone. Upper limbs The upper limbs contain 30 bones in three regions: the arm (elbow shoulder), the forearm (ulna and ray), the wrist and the hand. The omerus is the largest and longest bone in the upper limb and the only bone in the arm. It articulates (joins) with the scapula at the shoulder and with the forearm at the elbow. The forearm, which extends from the elbow to the wrist, consists of two bones: the ulna and the radius. The radius, located along the lateral (inch) side of the forearm, is articulated to the elbow. The ulna, located on the medial aspect (pink-toe side) of the forearm, is longer than the radius. It articulates with the omer at the elbow. The radius and the ulna also articulate with the carpal bones and with each other, which in vertebrates allows a variable degree of carp rotation with respect to the longitudinal axis of the limb. The hand includes the eight bones of the carp (wrist), the five bones of the metacarpal (palm), and the 14 bones of the phalanges (numbers). Each digit consists of three phalanges, except the thumb, which, when present, has only two phalanges. Upper limb: The upper limb is made up of the upper arm, the radius and ulna of the forearm, eight bones of the carp, five bones of the metacarpal and 14 bones of the phalanges. Pelvic belt The pelvic belt attaches to the lower limbs of the axial skeleton and is responsible for body weight and locomotion. It is firmly attached to the axial skeleton by strong ligaments. It also has deep grips with robust ligaments to securely attach the femur to the The pelvic belt is further strengthenedtwo big bones of the hip. In adults, the bones of the hip are formed by the fusion of three pairs of bones: the thylium, the ischium and the pubis. The pelvis joins together at the front of the body the pubic symphysis joint and with the sacral bones at the back of the body. The lower limbs The lower limbs consist of the thigh, leg and foot. The bones of the lower limb are femur (thigh), patella (rotula), tibia and fibula (leg bone), tarsal (ankle bone), metatarsal (foot bone). The bones of the lower limbs are thicker and stronger than those of the upper limbs because of the need to support the entire weight of the body along with the forces of locomotion. Lower limb: The lower limb consists of the thigh (femore), patella (patella), leg (tibia and fibula), ankle (tarsals), and foot (metatarsals and phalanges). The femur, or femur, is the longest, heaviest, and strongest bone in the body. The femur and pelvis form the hip joint at the proximal extremity. At the distal end, the femur, tibia, and patella form the knee joint. The patella, or patella, is a triangular bone that lies front of the knee joint; It is incorporated into the tendon of the femoral extensors (quadricipites). Improves knee extension by reducing friction. The tibia, or tibia, is a large bone in the leg that is located directly below the knee. The tibia articulates with the femur at the proximal end, with the perbula and the tarsal bones at the distal end. As the second largest bone in the human body, it is responsible for the transmission of body weight from the femur to the foot. The fibula, or bone of the calf, is parallel and articulated with the tibia. It is not load-bearing, but acts as a site for muscle attachment while forming the lateral part of the ankle joint. The tarsals are the seven bones of the ankle, which transmit the weight of the body from the tibia and perbula to the foot. The metatarsals are the five bones of the foot, while the phalanges are the 14 bones of the toes. Foot and Ankle: This drawing shows the bones of the human foot and ankle, including the metatarsal and phalanges.

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