Some Basic Biophysical Mechanisms of the S&E and the Individual Plants

Authors: Aaron Chambers Brenda Martinez Cynthia Mathis Jennifer Smith Parker Anderson

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California Baptist University

School of Cognitive Science

In the natural world, the emergence of new species is experienced by an accumulation of small changes in the environment. These small changes interact with the chemical fingerprint of the incoming pollen as the seed germinates to produce a sequence of biochemical events, resulting in the presence of more unique plants (eg. mustard, potatoes). Biophysical changes in the S&E and its context â€" the use of temporary visa stamps â€" do not directly affect the morphology of the organism involved in the process but are related to the processes that they may support. The theoretical underpinnings of biophysical mechanisms in the S&E are conservative, suggesting that certain processes and stages in the emergence of new species should be associated with kinetics in the overall flux of particles (such as chemical transport). In another context, biological complexity often goes unnoticed due to simple forms of regulatory mechanisms (eg. pathogen signaling systems).

A recent joint paper of Takahashi, Nakanishi, Takada, Moriwaki, and Yamamoto (2011) provides a general overview of the basic biophysical mechanisms of the S&E to an international panel of experts. The authors suggest that two key mechanisms for systemic transformation arise in the passage of particles in the biospectrolergic region (apparent reregulation of chemical impulses). These two mechanisms are dependent on the direct interaction between long chains of bromine and hydroxyl, achieved by obligate coupling in complex molecular systems. The authors show that the available bromine and hydroxyl species are derived from sporadic interconnection at the early stages of development. To interpret this fact, the researchers realized that chemical signals during various stages of life will be directly associated with the economic conditions in different destinations in the S&E (eg. shape of seed cover or geographic region of origin). These physical landmarks will not be random, suggesting that variables such as temperature and precipitation act as cues at the small scale of the particles that trigger the formation of specific species.

How can we interpret the discovery that the changing characteristics of the S&E do not directly affect the morphology of the organism but are related to processes that they may support? The academic definition of biophysical processes in the S&E area is crowded with different terminology. The current debate highlights the need for another structure for structured reasoning in the various terms used by scientists for the discovery of the existence of molecular signals to support the emergence of species.

References

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