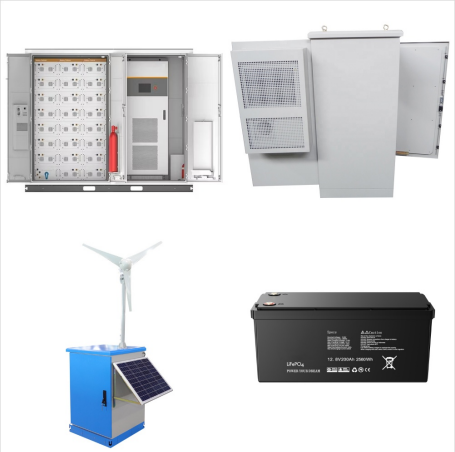
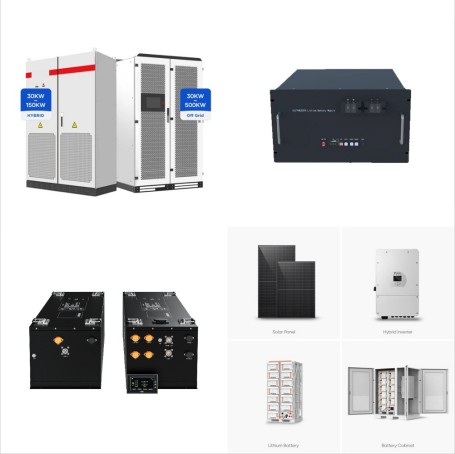
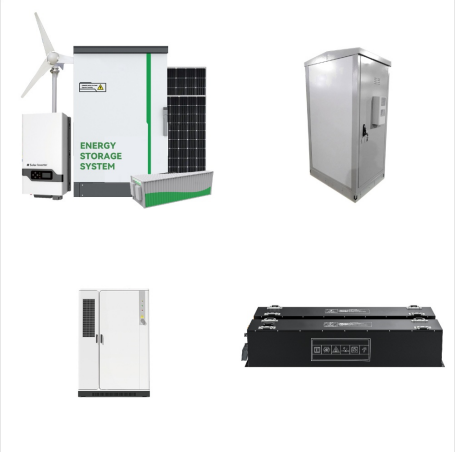


Homeostasis and the Kidney Ch. 32 -32. Section 32. Define Homeostasis: Homeostasis means "steady state", referring to the maintenance of an internal balance Homeostasis requires osmoregulation, the general term for the process by which animals control solute concentrations in the interstitial fluid and balance water gain and loss.. Animals must deal with a hazardous ???

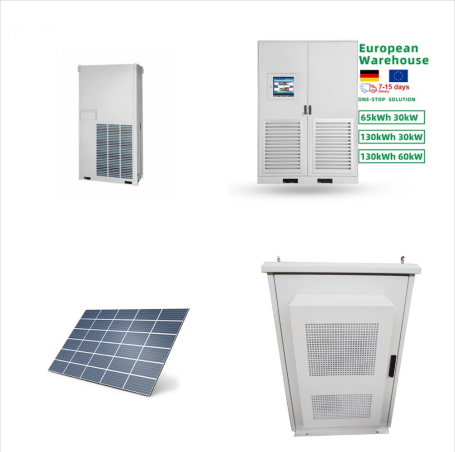


The excretory system removes waste from the body through the lungs, skin, and kidneys, with the kidneys being the primary organs that filter blood to produce urine. The kidneys contain nephrons that clean the blood in a three-step ???

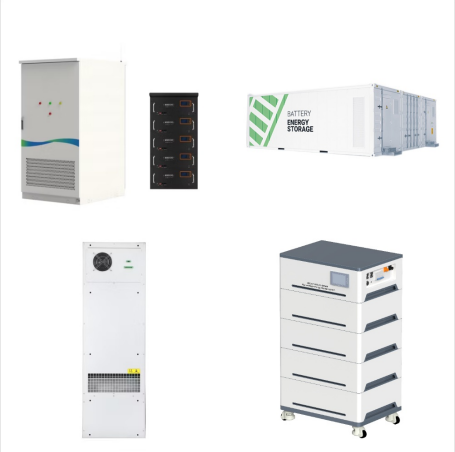


Chapter 32: Digestive and Excretory Systems I. Nutrients and Homeostasis (32.1) A. Six types of _____ help to maintain homeostasis 1. _____- your body is made up of 55-60% water Use these to study your notes and prepare for tests and quizzes. Notes will be stamped after each assigned sec-tions (if completed) and turned in to your

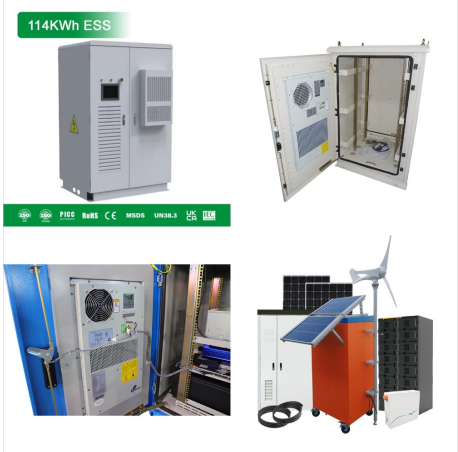
32 4 EXCRETORY SYSTEM POWER NOTES



The excretory system eliminates these harmful waste products. What is excretion? Excretion is the process by which metabolic wastes are eliminated from the body to maintain homeostasis. What waste compounds are produced by every cell in ???

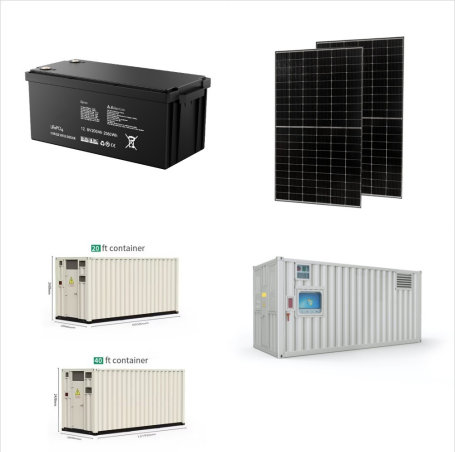


: Human Osmoregulatory and Excretory Systems - Kidney Structure The kidneys regulate the body's osmotic pressure in mammals. 41.11: Human Osmoregulatory and Excretory Systems - Nephron- The Functional Unit of the Kidney The functional unit of the kidney, the nephron, removes waste from the body.

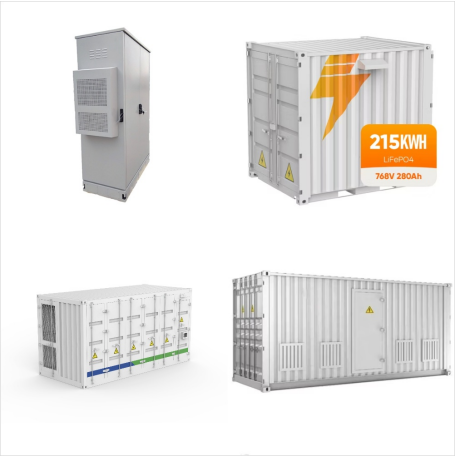


(1) An excretory mechanism occurs in arthropods through a pore called the nephridiopore. These organisms have a system for tubular reabsorption. (2) An excretory mechanism occurs in annelids through the Malpighian tubules. Metabolic wastes like uric acid freely diffuse into the tubules. Uric acid is excreted as a thick paste or powder.

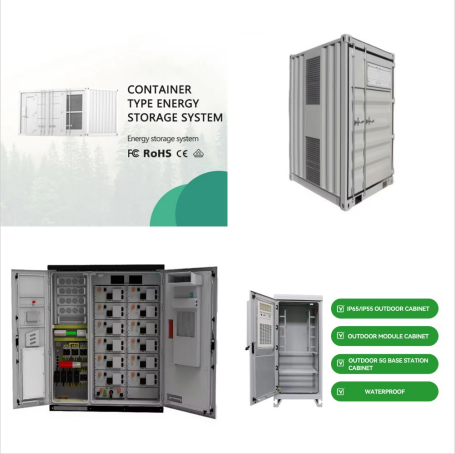
32 4 EXCRETORY SYSTEM POWER NOTES



41.3: Excretion Systems Microorganisms and invertebrate animals use more primitive and simple mechanisms to get rid of their metabolic wastes than the mammalian system of kidney and urinary function. Three excretory systems evolved in organisms before complex kidneys: vacuoles, flame cells, and Malpighian tubules. 41.4: Nitrogenous Wastes

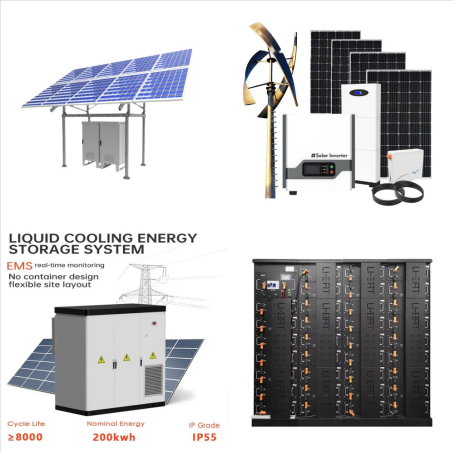


Folds covered with fingerlike projections called villi E. Water is absorbed and solid waste are eliminated by the large intestine 1. Large intestine (colon)- absorbs about 1 liter of water a day. 2. Also contains many types of bacteria III. Excretory System (32.4) A. The excretory system eliminates nonsolid wastes from the body 1.

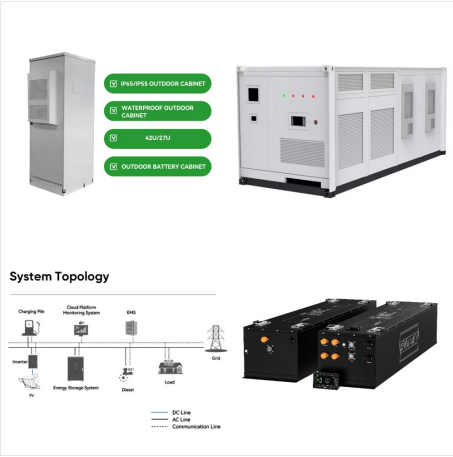


UNIT 6: PHYSIOLOGY Chapter 32: Digestive and Excretory Systems. I. Nutrients and Homeostasis (32.1) A. Six types of nutrients help to maintain homeostasis 1. Water - your body is made up of 55-60% water a. Water involved in almost every chemical reaction in body

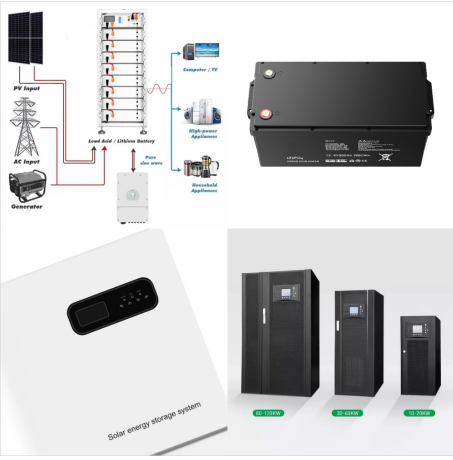
32 4 EXCRETORY SYSTEM POWER NOTES



.4 Excretory System from body to body collecting duct from other nephrons loop of Henle REABSORPTION As the filtrate enters the rest of the tubule, most of the materials are reabsorbed into the blood. Materials not reabsorbed make up the urine, which flows into the loop of Henle. 2 EXCRETION In the loop of Henle, water can be reabsorbed one final time to reduce the ???

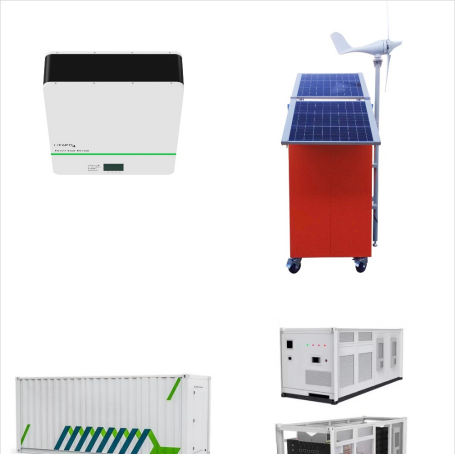


Notes from S.H.A.: Chapter 4, pages 61-80 The Vascular System / Thorax and Abdomen Vasculature. 109 terms. kjmommy123. Preview. Anatomy Leg Muscles . 17 terms. lah1636. how does skin help in the excretory system. sweat glands in the skin release excess salts, water, amnona, and urea.

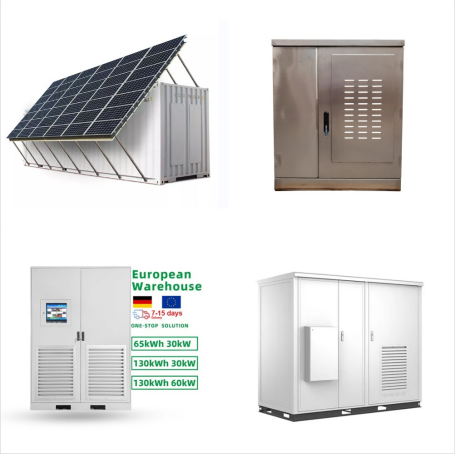


Self-Pollination and Cross-Pollination. Pollination takes two forms: self-pollination and cross-pollination. Self-pollination occurs when the pollen from the anther is deposited on the stigma of the same flower or another flower on the same plant.

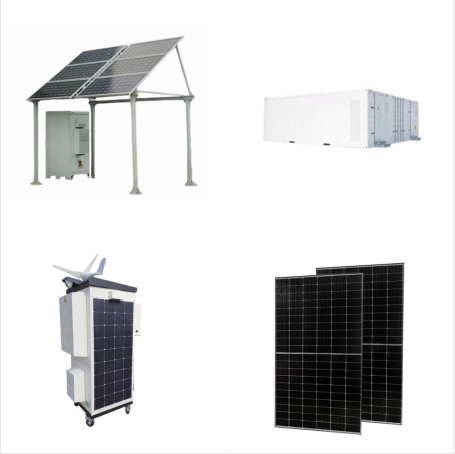
32 4 EXCRETORY SYSTEM POWER NOTES



Osmosis is the diffusion of water across a membrane in response to osmotic pressure caused by an imbalance of molecules on either side of the membrane. Osmoregulation is the process of maintenance of salt and water balance (osmotic balance) across membranes within the body's fluids, which are composed of water, plus electrolytes and non-electrolytes.



All organisms must rid their cells of metabolic wastes, particularly toxic nitrogenous wastes. Nitrogenous waste removal is mediated by the excretory system. Excretory systems also frequently play roles in osmoregulation. Excretory systems in different lineages of animals include vacuoles, flame cells, Malpighian tubules, and kidneys:



32-4 Excretory System - Free download as Powerpoint Presentation (.ppt), PDF File (.pdf), Text File (.txt) or view presentation slides online. The excretory system removes waste from the body through the lungs, skin, and kidneys, with the kidneys being the primary organs that filter blood to produce urine. The kidneys contain nephrons that clean the blood in a three-step process of ???