Exoskeleton meaning in marathi

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Android app iPhone app All Indian newspapers your favorite words your search history , • , dictionary. Translation. Vocabulary.Games. Quotes. Forums. Lists. And more... German to Marathi Meaning : Word Pronunciation: Store Favorite: Exoskeleton - ExoskeletonOther Refferences : Noun(1) The outer protective or supporting structure or shell of many animals (especially invertebrates (1) The advantage of an inner skeleton is that it allows the animal to grow much larger than it is typed in the exthasten. , a complete or partial exfoliation is detected. 3. The hard parts may be mineralised, as in the shells of shells, or consisting of organic material, such as the chitin that compiles the exoskeleton of arthropods. (4) Lobsters, like all animals with exoskeletons, regularly shed their armor as they grow. (5) They considered the specimen to be a testate, but if the skull is broken at the right back side, there is no evidence of an exoskeleton layer. (6) The trilobites consist of a main casing of extinct marine arthropods, which are characterized by calcareous, multiscleritic, dorsal exoskeletons. (7) Both have sophisticated detection capabilities based on olfactory cues derived from the exoskeletal cuticle. (8) Mud crab exoskeleton remains were abundant in the scat of the river otter at the upper mouth of the Parker River. (9) In this article we report on the discovery of an almost complete trilobite fossil of over 680 mm in length, resulting in a reconstructed exoskeleton length of more than 720 mm. (10) A change in trilobites could be that the selection was made primarily for exoskeletal morphology and not for the limb structure. Word from TV showsThe best way to learn English properly is to read news and watch news on TV. Television in the World a great way to learn casual English, understand slang words, cultural reference and humor. If you've seen these shows before, you can remember the words used in the following dialog boxes. ... Steel armor plate EXOSKELETON top and bottom. The Big Bang Theory Season 2, Episode 12 ... with moth wings and an EXOSKELETON. The Big Bang Theory Season 2, Episode 6 English to Marathi Dictionary: exoskeleton Meaning and definitions of exoskeleton, translation in Marathi language for exoskeleton with similar and opposite words. You can also find spoken pronunciation of the exoskeleton in Marathi and in English. Keywords of the entry Exoskeleton What Exoskeleton in Marathi means exoskeleton meaning in Marathi, exoskeleton definition, examples and pronunciation of the exoskeleton in Marathi language. Android App iPhone App All Indian newspapers your favorite words your search history Our apps are also beautiful! Dictionary. Translation. Vocabulary.Games. Quotes. Forums. Lists. And more... External skeleton of an organism robot exoskeleton redirects here. For the machine type, see motorized exoskeleton. The discarded exoskeleton (exuviae) of the dragonfly nymph exoskeleton of the cicadas attached to a Tridax procumbens An exoskeleton (from the Greek , éx and , skeleton[1]) is the outer skeleton that supports and protects the body of an animal, as opposed to the inner skeleton (endoskeleton) for example. In use, some of the larger types of exoskeletons are called shells. Examples of animals with exoskeletons include insects such as locusts and cockroaches, carcinogenic ones such as crabs and lobsters, as well as the shells of certain sponges and the various groups of mussels, including snails, mussels, tusks, chitons and nautilus. Some animals, such as the turtle, have both an endoskeleton and an exoskeleton. Role exoskeletons contain rigid and resistant components that perform a number of functional roles in many animals, including protection, excretion, sensory, support, feeding and as a barrier against dehydration in terrestrial organisms. Exoskeletons play a role in the defense against pests and predators, supporting and providing a mounting frame for the muscles. [2] Arthropod exoskeletons contain chitin; the addition of calcium carbonate makes them harder and stronger, at the price of increased weight. [3] Ingrowth of the arthropod exoskeleton, known as apodema, serves as a strengthening for muscles. These structures are made of chitin and are about six times stronger and twice as stiff as vertebrate tendons. Similar to tendons, apodemes can stretch to store elastic energy for jumping, especially in locusts. [4] Calcium carbonates form the shells of molluscs, brachiopods and some tube-forming polychaete worms. Silica the exoskeleton in the microscopic diatoms and radiolaria. One mollusc species, the scaly foot trough, even uses the iron sulphides greigite greigite Pyrite. Some organisms, such as some foraminifera, agglutinate exoskeletons by sticking grains of sand and shells to their appearance. Contrary to a common misconception, echinoderms do not have an exoskeleton, as their test is always contained in a layer of living tissue. Exoskeletons have evolved independently many times; Eighteen lines developed calcified exoskeletons alone. [5] In addition, other lines have produced tough outer coatings similar to an exoskeleton, like some mammals. This coating consists of bones in the armadillo and hair in the pangolin. The armor of reptiles such as turtles and dinosaurs such as Ankylosaurs is built of bone; Crocodiles have bony scutes and scales. Growth main article: Ecdysis Because exoskeletons are rigid, they represent some limits of growth. Organisms with open shells can grow by adding new material to the opening of their shell, as is the case with snails, mussels and other molluscs. A true exoskeleton, as found in arthropods, must be shed (mowed) when it is fully grown. [6] A new exoskeleton is produced under the old one. Since the old skeleton is shed, the new skeleton is soft and flexible. The animal will usually stay in a cave or trench for this time,[quote required], as it is quite vulnerable during this time. As soon as at least partially set, the organism will plump to try to expand the exoskeleton. [ambiguous] However, the new exoskeleton can still grow to a certain extent. [Quote Required] Animals of the order Arthropoda, such as lizards, amphibians, and many other animals that shed their skin are indeterminate breeders. [1] Animals that are indeterminate

breeders are constantly growing throughout their lives, because in this case their exoskeleton is always replaced. If the exoskeleton is not shed, it can cause the animal to be suffocated in its own shell, and prevent the undergrowth from being derorized, preventing it from multiplying. This is the mechanism behind some insect pesticides, such as Azadirachtin. [7] Paleontological importance Of boring in exoskeletons can provide evidence of animal behavior. In this case, boring sponges attacked this hard shell after the death of the mussel and produced the trace fossil Entobia. Exoskeletons, as hard parts of organisms, are very useful in the conservation of organisms whose soft parts usually rot before they can be petrified. Mineralized exoskeletons can be seen as seen, such as.B. shell fragments. Owning an exoskeleton allows a few other ways to petrifi. For example, the tough layer can resist compaction, so that a form of the organism can form under the skeleton, which later decay [8] Alternatively, exceptional preservation can cause chitin to be mineralized, as in the Burgess shale,[9] or converted into the resistant polymer keratin, which can withstand decay and be recovered. Our dependence on fossilized skeletons our understanding of evolution. Only the parts of organisms that have already been mineralized are usually preserved, such as shells. It helps that exoskeletons often contain muscle scars, markings to which muscles are attached to the exoskeleton, which can allow the reconstruction of most of the inner parts of an organism from its exoskeleton alone. [8] The most significant limitation is that although there are 30-plus phyla of live animals, two-thirds of these phyla have never been found as fossils because most animal species are soft and decay before they can be fossilized. [10] Mineralized skeletons first appear in fossil records just before the cambrian period began 550 million years ago. The development of a mineralized exoskeleton is seen by some as a possible driving force of the Cambrian explosion of animal life, which leads to a diversification of predatory and defensive tactics. However, some pre-Kambrian (Ediacaran) organisms produced tough outer shells[8], while others, such as Cloudina, had a calcified exoskeleton. [11] Some Cloudina shells even show evidence of robbery, in the form of boreholes. [11] Evolution part of a series on biomineralization General mineralized tissue biocrystallization Biointerface Biointerface Biofilm Remineralization Exoskeletons (shells) Arthropod Exoskeleton-Cuticle Brachiopod Bowl Cephalopod Bowl Zirrat Bowl Cuttlebone Gladius Choanoflagellate lorica Mollusc Shell na cre chiton shell gastropod shell Protist shell diatom frustule foraminifera test testate amoebae Seashell echinoderm stereom small shelly fauna scaly-foot snail shell estuary shells Sponge spicule Test Endoskeletons (bones) Vertebrate skeleton Bone mineral Teeth , scales, claws, etc. Limpet Teeth Otolith otolithic Membrane Scale Microfossils Geological Forms Calcification Marine Biogenic Calcification Aragonite Sea Aragonite Eit Calcite Microcite Precipitation Calcite Calcite Sea Diatomeous Earth Amorphous Calcium Carbonate Siliceous ooze Silikat Phosphate Oolitic aragon Itensand Other Mineral Evolution In Soil Mineralization Immobilization Magnetofossil Magnetosome Magnetosome Bacteria Magnetotactic Bacteria Magnetotactic Ossification Engrailed Gen Druse Cupriavidus Metallidurans Biomineralising Polychaetes Mineral Nutrients Microchaetes Matte Burgess Slate Preservation Mushroom Bioremediation vte More information : Small shellfish fauna By and large, the fossil record contains only mineralized exoskeletons, as they are by far the most durable. Since most lines with exoskeletons probably started with a non-mineralized exoskeleton, which they later mineralized, it is difficult to comment on the very early development of the exoskeleton of each line. However, it is known that in a very short time, just before the Cambrian period, exoskeletons from various – silica, calcium phosphate, calcite, aragonite and even glued mineral flakes – in a number of different different Most lines took the form of calcium carbonate, which was stable in the ocean at the time of the first mineralization and did not change from this mineral morphing - even if it became less favorable. [5] Some pre-Cambrian (Ediacaran) organisms produced tough but non-mineralized outer shells, [8] while others, such as Cloudina, had a calcified exoskeleton,[11] but mineralized skeletons were only spread at the beginning of the Cambrian period with the rise of the small shell fauna. Immediately after the base of the Cambrian, these miniature fossils become diverse and abundant – this abruptness may be an illusion, since the chemical conditions that preserved the small shellacs appeared simultaneously. [13] Most other shell-forming organisms appear during the Cambrian period, with the Bryozoa being the only calcifying phylum that later appears in the Ordovician. The sudden appearance of shells has been associated with a change in ocean chemistry that has made the calcium compounds from which the shells are constructed stable enough to be felled into a shell. However, this is unlikely to be a sufficient cause, since the main construction cost of shells lies in the creation of the proteins and polysaccharides required for the composite structure of the shell, not in the precipitation of the mineral components. [2] The skeletonization appeared almost exactly at the same time that the animals began digging to avoid predators, and one of the earliest exoskeletons was made from glued-together mineral flakes, suggesting that the skeletonization was also a reaction to the increased pressure of predators. [12] Ocean chemistry can also control which mineral shells are built from. Calcium carbonate has two forms, stable calcite, and metastable aragonite, which is stable in a reasonable range of chemical environments but quickly becomes unstable outside this area. If the oceans contain a relatively high amount of magnesium compared to calcium, aragonite is more stable, but when the magnesium concentration decreases, it becomes less stable, therefore more difficult to integrate into an exoskeleton, as it tends to dissolve. With the exception of molluscs, whose shells often include both forms, most lines use only one form of the mineral. The shape used seems to reflect seawater chemistry – that is, the shape became easier to precipitate – at the time when the line first developed a calcified skeleton and then did not change. [5] However, the relative abundance of calcite and aragonite use lines does not reflect the subsequent seawater chemistry – the magnesium-calcium ratio of the oceans seems to have a negligible influence on the success of the organisms, which instead mainly results from the how well they recover from mass extinctions. [14] A recently discovered[15] modern gastropod Chrysomallon squamiferum, which lives near hydrothermal deep-sea vents, illustrates the influence of both ancient and modern local chemical environments: its shell consists of aragonite, aragonite, is found in some of the earliest fossil molluscs; but it also has armorplates on the sides of its foot, and these are mineralized with the iron sulphides pyrite and greigite, which had never been found before in a metazoa, but whose ingredients are emitted in large quantities by the vents. [2] See also Spiracle – small openings in the exoskeleton that allow insects to breathe hydrostatic skeleton endoskeleton Powered exoskeleton references. Online Etymology Dictionary. Archived from the original on 2013-04-20. * a b c S. Bengtson (2004). Early skeletal fossils (PDF). In J. H. Lipps; B.M. Waggoner (note). Neoproterozoic -Cambrian Biological Revolutions. Paleontological Society Serden. 10. pp. 67-78. 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