

Introduction

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Physiology-Introduction

Shap by Level YSIOLOGY – Origin of the world and the study

- The word "physiology" was first used By Greeks around 600BC
- Most of the early concepts were on human physiology

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- Till the 18th century the concept and discoveries of physiology were treated only as anatomical
- only in 19th century Physiology began to develop as a distinct discipline.
- Physiology may be defined as the branch of biology that deals with life process.

Water as a biological medium

for all known forms of life .

Oceans hold 97% of surface water, glaciers and polar ice caps 2.4%, and other land surface water such as rivers, lakes and ponds 0.6%.

Water is a major component of cells, typically forming between 70 and 95% of the mass of the cell.



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Transpiration Condensation Precipitation Collection



Water as a Habitat

providing a protective shield

It also makes it easier for life by providing support and buoyancy to organisms

Water's good solvency and mobility favour the supply of nutrients to organisms

A large mass also has a fairly constant temperature, due to the high specific heat capacity of water.

Chemical and physical properties

University State major chemical and physical properties of water are:

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•Water is a liquid at standard temperature and pressure.

•Water is transparent thus aquatic plants can live in water.

•Water is a good solvent and is often referred to as the universal solvent.

•Pure water has a low electrical conductivity

Stepheling point of water (and all other liquids) is dependent on the barometric pressure.

The maximum density of water occurs at 3.98 °C

Water is miscible with many liquids, such as ethanol, in all proportions, forming a single homogeneous liquid.

Biological Characteristics of Water

Shaping Lifes biological characteristics of a water body refer to a variety of living organisms that can be found in water.

The Biological importance of water as a solvent and as a medium for living organisms

- All cells contain a minimum of 85% of water, with most fluids inside and outside of the cell likely to have at least 90% water.
- Water is the medium in which all chemical reactions in the body take place.

Water as a Major Cell Constituent

here it plays vital roles in many functions, for example in *metabolism* in all organisms, and *photosynthesis* and *support* in plants.

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