


**Meaning of stool in biology**

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## Meaning of stool in biology

Meaning of stool in biology in hindi.

A pile of human feces, showing the typical brown color.

Redirect the "fecal matter" here. For American band Punk Rock, see fecal matter (band). Don't be confused with faeces. Solid or semi-solid remains of food that could not be digested in the small intestine a comparison of elephants (left) and human faeces (right)
Faeces (or faeces) are solid or semi-solid remains of food that has not been digested in the small intestine and has been broken up by bacteria in the small intestine. Large intestine. [1][2] Stool contains a relatively small amount of metabolic waste products such as bacterially altered bilirubin and dead epithelial cells from the lining of the intestine. [1] Faeces are discharged through the anus or cloaca during defecation. Faeces can be used as fertilizer or soil conditioner in agriculture. It can also be burned as fuel or dried and used for construction. Some medicinal uses have been found. In the case of human faeces, faecal transplants or faecal bacteriotherapy are used. The urine and faeces together are called excreta. Skatole is the main compound responsible for the unpleasant smell of faeces. FEATURES
Faeces Samples Bear Scat Bear Scat Scat Showing the Consumption of Bags Bin The cassowary disperses seeds of plants through its feces
Earthworm Faeces Aids in Supplying minerals and nutrients plants in a form of training accessible from different margins. The distinctive smell of stools is due to skatole and thioli (sulphur-containing compounds), as well as amines and carboxylic acids. Skatole is produced by tryptophan via indoleacetic acid. Decarboxylation of skates. [3] [4] The hydrogen sulfide of the molecule contributes to the odour of the faeces. Perceived feces odor has been hypothesized to be a deterrent to humans, as consumption or touching can cause disease or infection. [5] Physiology
Main article: Defecation
Stools are discharged through the anus or cloaca during defecation. This process requires pressures that can reach 100 millimetres of mercury (3.9c in INHG) (13.3 kPa) in humans and 450 millimetres of mercury (180 inHG) (60 kPa) in penguins. [6] [7] The forces needed to expel the stools are generated by muscle contractions and an accumulation of gas inside the intestine, requiring the sphincter to relieve pressure and release the stools. [7] Ecology
after an animal has digested eaten material, the remains of that material are discharged from its body as waste. Although it is lower in the energy of the food it comes from, the feces can retain a large amount of energy, often 50% of that of the original food. [8] This means that of all the food eaten, there remains a significant amount of energy for the decomposition of ecosystems. Many organisms feed on feces, from bacteria to fungi to insects such as dung beetles, which can odours from long distances. [9] Some may specialize in feces, while others may eat other foods. Feeds not only serve as basic food, but also as a supplement to the usual diet of some animals. This process is known as coprophagia and occurs in various animal species such as young young peopleeat the feces of their mothers to obtain the essential intestinal flora, or from other animals such as dogs, rabbits and monkeys. Feeces and urine, which reflect ultraviolet light, are important for raptors such as kestrels, which can see the nearby ultraviolet and then find their prey from their middens and territorial markers. [10] Seeds can also be found in feces. Animals that eat fruit are known as frugivours. An advantage for a plant in having fruit is that animals will eat the fruit and unknowingly will disperse the seed in this way. This method of seed dispersion is of great success, since the seeds dispersed around the base of a plant are unlikely to succeed and are often subject to heavy predation. As long as the seed can resist the path through the digestive system, it is not only likely that it is far from the mother plant, but it is also provided with its own fertilizer. The organisms that subsist on dead or debris organic matter are known as detritivores, and play an important role in ecosystems by recycling organic matter again in a simpler form than plants and other autotrophies can absorb once again. This cycling of matter is known as the biogeochemical cycle. To maintain nutrients in the soil it is therefore important that feces return to the area from which they came, which is not always the case in human society where food can be transported from rural areas to urban populations and then feces arranged in a river or sea. Main article: Human feces
Depending on the individual and circumstances, humans can defecate several times a day, every day, or once every two or three days. Extended hardening of feces that interrupts this routine for several days or more is called constipation. The appearance of human fecal matter varies according to diet and health. [11] It is usually semi-solid, with a mucus coating. A combination of bile and bilirubin, which comes from dead red blood cells, gives feces the typical brown color. [1] After the meconium, the first expelled stool, the feces of a newborn contain only bile, which gives it a yellow-green color. Breastfeeding children expel soft, pale yellowish matter and not quite maudorous, but once the child begins to eat, and the body begins to expel bilirubin from dead red blood cells, its matter acquires family brown color. [2] In different times in their lives, human beings will expel feces of different colors and textures. A stool that quickly passes through the intestine will seem greenish; the lack of bilirubin will make the stool look like clay. Uses of animal feces
See also: Reuse of excreta and human feces
§ Use fertilizer
Animal feces, such as guano and manure are often used as fertilizer. [12] Further energyThe dry lung of animals is burned and used as a fuel source in many countries of the world. Some animal faeces, especially those of camels, bison and cattle, are a source of fuel when dried. [13] Animals such as the giant panda[14] and zebra[15] possess possess possess Bacteria able to produce biofuels. The bacterium in question, the Anaeromixian Brocadia, can be used to synthesize the hydrazine of the rocket fuel. [16] [17 Coprolites and Paleofeces
A coprolite is fossilized faeces and is classified as a fossil track. [16] In paleontology they test a diet of an animal. They were described for the first time by William Buckland in 1829. Prior to this, they were known as "fossil fir flowers" and "Bezoar stones". They serve a precious purpose in paleontology because they provide a direct test of the predation and diet of extinct organisms. [18] Coprolites can vary in size from a few millimeters to more than 60 centimeters. Palaeofeces is ancient human faeces, often found as part of archaeological excavations or surveys. Intact feces of ancient people can be found in caves in arid climates and in other locations with adequate conservation conditions. These are designed to determine the diet and health of the people who have produced them through the analysis of seeds, small bones, and parasitic eggs found inside. These stools can contain information about the person who excreting the material and material information. They can also be chemically analyzed for more in-depth information on the individual who excreted them, using the analysis of lipids and antique DNA analysis. The successful DNA extraction rate usable is relatively high in Paleofeces, making it more reliable than skeletal DNA recovery. [19] The reason why this analysis is possible to everyone is due to the digestive system not entirely efficient, in the sense that not everything that passes through the digestive system is destroyed. Not all survivor material is recognizable, but some of it is. Generally, this material is the best archaeological indicator can use to determine ancient diets, such as any other part of the archaeological record is so direct an indicator. [20] A process that preserves the stool so that they can be analyzed later it is called Maillard reaction. This reaction creates a sugar wrap that preserves the faeces from the elements. To extract and analyze the information contained within, the researchers generally need to freeze the stools and grind powder for analysis. [21] Other uses
Domestic animals waste station at the Dung Animal Building Government Occasionally used as a cement to make Adobe mud huts, [22] or even in launching sports such as cow PA throwing or pole Dung throwing competitions. [23] Kopi Luwak (pronounced [namekopi ɛlu.ə.é ])) or coffee civet, is the coffee made by coffee berries that were eaten and passed through the digestive trait of the Asian palm ol'sk ( Paradoxurus Hermaphroditus.) Giants panda provide fertilizer for the world's most expensive green tea. [24] In Malaysia, tea made by the drops of stick insects fed on guava leaves. In northern Thailand, elephants are used to digest coffee beans in order to make ivory black coffee, which is among the most expensive coffee in the world. [24] Dog feces have been used inLeather process during the Victorian era. The dog's faeces collected, known as "pure", "Puer", or "PEWER", [25] were mixed with water to form a substance known as "BATE", because the proteolytic enzymes in the dog's faeces have contributed to relax the fibrous structure of the skin before the final stages of tan. [26] The collectors of the dog's faeces were known as pure seekers. [27] Elephants, hippopotamuses, Koala and Panda was born with sterile intestines and require bacteria obtained from eating the faeces of their mothers to digest vegetation. In India, the cow dung and cow urine are important ingredients of the traditional Panchagavya drink. The Shankarbiha Vegad politician said in 2015, "I am a witness, cow and urine dung are a 100% cure for cancer". [28] In the Middle East, the dung is consumed for a number of reasons, such as dysentery, a conviction of healing properties or as a food clip. Terminology
Cycosia Papilionaris who consume dreading for birds feces is the scientific terminology, while the term stool is also commonly used in medical contexts. [29] Outside the scientific contexts, these terms are less common, with the most common term of the LAICO which is poop (or poop in North American English). The term shit is also in common use, even if it is widely considered vulgar or offensive. There are many other terms, see below. Etymology
The word feces is the plural of the Latin word Faex which means "DREGS". In most use in English, there is no singular form, making the word to Plural Tantum; [30] On various main dictionaries, only one enters a variation from the plural agreement. [31] Synonyms
Additional information: shit "feci" is used more in biology and medicine than in other sectors (reflecting the tradition of Latin Latin science and the new Latin) in hunting and monitoring, terms such as dung, scat, spoor, And droppings are normally used to refer to the non-human animal feces in breeding and agriculture, the manure is common. Stool is a common term with reference to the human faeces. For example, in medicine, to diagnose the presence or absence of a medical condition, a stool sample is sometimes required for testing purposes. [32] The term intestinal movement (s) (with each movement a defecation event) is also common to health care. There are many synonyms in informal records for the faeces, just as there are urine. Many are euphistical, colloquial or both: Some are profane (like a shit), while most belongs mainly to the direct speech for children (such as poop or poop) or to crude humor (such as suck, landfill, loading and Turd.). The faeces of animal faeces the faeces of animals often have special names (some of which are slang), for example: animals not As a refreshing material - Deferco individually
À é à, ~ "Dropses Bulk livestock material
À é à, ~ "CANGHETTI SINGLE CANGHE
À é à, ~ "Points of cow, meadow muffins, etc. deer (and ex other quarry animals)
À é à, ~ "wild wilderness anavades
À é à, ~ "SCAT LONTRA
À é à, ~ "unreasonable birds (individual)
À é à, ~ "Excrement (also include urine as white crystals of uric acid) Marine birds or bats (large accumulations) accumulate) Guano herbivorous insects, such as caterpillars and foliar beds
À é "Brattano earthworms, tricks etc.
À é "Loose earthworm (stools extruded on the surface of the ground) made when used as a fertilizer (usually mixed with litter and urine)
À é Horse manure, street apple (first motor vehicles became common, the excretments of the Horses constituted an important part of the garbage communities needed to clean up the roads) Society and culture
Sign orders the owners to clean up pets, Houston, Texas, 2011
Sensations of disgust main article: Human faeces in all human cultures, the faeces arouse Different degrees of disgust in adults. Children of age less than two years have typically no disgust reaction, suggesting that it is cultural derivation. [33] Disgust towards the stool seems to be stronger in cultures in which wire bathrooms minimize olfactory contact with human faeces. [34] [35] The disgust is experiments mainly in relation to the sense of taste (perceived or imagined) and, secondly, to anything that causes a similar feeling through the smell, touch or view. Social Media
Cá É à Pile of poo emoji represented in Unicode as U + 1F4A9
À ©
À © Pile of Poo, called Urchi or Unchi-Kun in Japan. [36] [37] Barzellette
The poop is at the center of many jokes. This is an example of a stop on the poop: D: How do you unlock the bathroom quickly? A: With a doo-key. [38] See also
Biology Portal Coprophagia Coprophilia Mushroom Cover Cover System Excretion Fecal Cap Jenkem Letame Metabolic Waste Night Terrigation Igenization Box Pellets Fecal Pellets Zooplancton References
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