


Blue yellow green pink white

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Blue yellow green pink white wale meaning. A white blue yellow green or pink mineral found in coarse granites. Blue yellow green pink white lyrics. Blue yellow green pink white meaning. Wale blue yellow green pink white mp3. Blue yellow green pink white meaning. Wale blue yellow green pink white download. Wale blue yellow green pink white mp3 download.

Not all animals have red blood. In fact, blood in animals can have other colors like blue, green, yellow, purple, and even white! These colors caused by different proteins and pigments found in the blood. Everyone serves different purposes how to allow the animal to survive in sea water under the freezing point at the south pole. When we take a look at these strange animals it is difficult not to be surprised! The species variety and the level of refinement is simply fascinating. Before immersing yourself in you should prepare for some technical terms and some Nerdy things. These colors are not easy to explain so that we will have to take a closer look close to some proteins. But don't worry, we'll explain everything in simple English ðŹ™, why animals blood have different colors? In nature, we find that the blood comes to a wide range of colors. But why? Let's take a look at what causes the blood to have a certain color in every animal. Some animals have a special mixture of plasma protein in their bloodstream. These proteins cause the many blood colors. This can cause the blood to have a clear blue color for example. This blue color is derived from copper protein called emocyanin. Other animals will have another protein (with a greater concentration of iron for example) that will cause the blood to become red. What is Hemocyanin? Emocyanina is one of the biggest proteins we have discovered so far and consist of 24 subunits that form the pigment that transforms blue blood together. Special blood for extreme cold water The animals living in extremely cold waters around the north and south pole were observed to have special colored blood. This is caused by a high concentration of a special type of protein that allows the blood of oxygen in cold temperatures. This is the case of the great antarctic octopus called Pareledone Charci. The specific species of pulposis have about 40% or more emocyanin in his blood to be able to live in the cold waters of the Antarctic. What animals do I have impure blood? We also found a lot of animals with purple blood that may seem almost purple. Why are some animals viola? Purple color is due to the protein called HemeryThrin. It is a protein that carries oxygen around marine invertebrates. It is colorless until it is oxygenated. When oxygenated becomes purple or purple-pink. This protein also helps marine animals to fight infections. Help the worms to regenerate when a part of it is cut. You might know that worms can regenerate when a part is cut and scientists believe that emerythrin plays a vital part in that process. Peanut fish These worms are known as Peanut Worms. They have the blood that is dark purple and can look almost black. You can actually see the color blood because they have semi-transparent skin! Brachiopods Brachiopods also have dark blood. The purple color comes when the blood is oxygenated. Otherwise, the blood is almost transparent. Blood circulates whenThe heart pumps around the animal. Blood circulates to provide nutrients to the animal. What animals have good blood? As we mentioned earlier, the blue color in animals the blood comes from a higher level than Cobber (ecanin) in the blood. Copper oxidized in blood protein gives blood molecules a blue color. Oxygen levels are controlled by the temperature and the heart is located in the back of the stomach. When the blood is oxygenated it turns blue. Otherwise, it's colorless. The emocyanin protein is much larger than other blood proteins (such as hemoglobin in human blood) and there flows freely into the blood of these animals. Spidersspider's blood is pale blue due to emocyanin. Spiders also use blood pressure to get rid of old skin (trailer) and this is a vital part of the life circle for some spiders. Horseshoe crabs Horseshoe crabs have the blood that is light blue. This is also due to Cobber-based emocyanin in his blood. Horseshoe grenades have an impressive level of bacteria resistance. This is also one of the main reasons why it survived for many years. Some scientists believe that Horseshoe's Crebs survived for over 400 million years. It also has no veins, since blood flows through an open circulatory system where it has direct access to the internal organs. So blood has fastest and easier access to the organs and blood veins are not necessary. Scorpions there are also some scorpions with blue blood. One, for example, is the Imperatore Scorpion. It is the largest among the Scorpion family. They have high levels of emocyanin in their blood as well. Some species of octopus as mentioned above also find some special polyps around the southern pole with blue blood. Once again the reason is the same. It is due to the high concentration of copper-based proteins in the blood. What animals have blood? We also find animals with green blood. These are typically lizards and vermem-like animals. The green color is caused by a pigment called Bilverdin. It is the same pigment that sometimes will transform green skin when you have a wound or took a shot. As you know, an eye can get really colored if it's bad. It is the same pigment that makes the beautiful brilliant green hornworm tobacco: almost all animals with green blood eat green vegetation. So it could indicate a connection but still has to be found. Maybe they only love the green color so much that they are attracted to the green vegetation ðŹ™. SKINKS here is another strange animal for you. The skin belongs to the lizard family. The SKINK also uses hemoglobin to transport oxygen around its body. And the hemoglobin causes some by-products (bilivergenda among others) that are normally excreted in the intestine. But with Skinks. They thrive with a high level of biliverdine in their blood and that causes the blood to become green! The green pigment is not only found in the skinks' blood. It is also present in muscles and bones. OtherWith green blood is the prasinohema that is a small green salaanander found in the new Guinea.leechesleeches have blood containing the protein called Chlorururorin. It sits that blood transforms blood. It is another oxygen binding protein found in the plasma of blood. And mostly among the creatures living in the sea. Marine creatures often have protein à €