

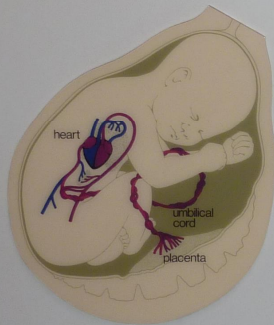
VISIBLE BODY®
3D Medical Animation & Illustration





Before the baby is born

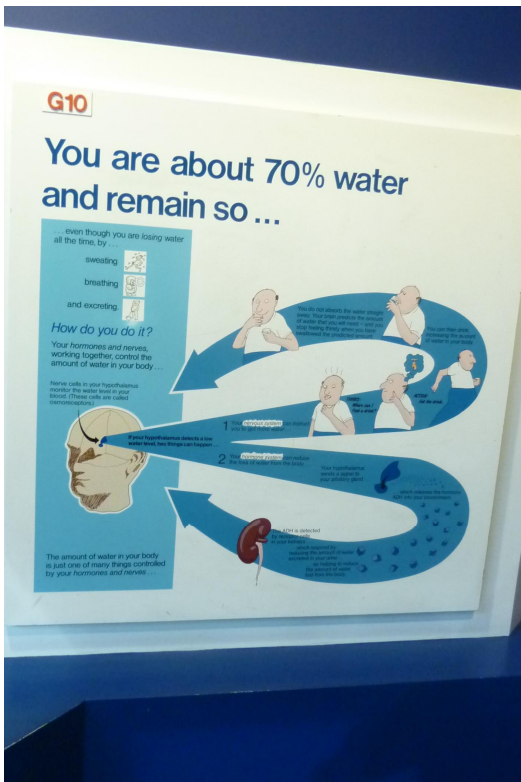
Before the baby is born, it gets food and oxygen from its mother via the placenta. The baby's blood flows through the umbilical cord to the placenta, where it receives food and oxygen from the mother's blood.



After the

After the baby is born, it gets oxygen through its lungs to eat and digest its food. More blood flows to the gut. The baby no longer needs the placenta, so this is removed by cutting through the umbilical cord.





metamorfosis

Se denomina metamorfosis al conjunto de transformaciones externas e internas que sufre el animal desde el huevo al estado adulto.

Los corales, las almejas, muchos crustáceos y la mayoría de los invertebrados se metamorfosean en adultos tras una breve fase larvaria.

Otros insectos, como mariposas y abejas, hacen una metamorfosis completa.

Las crías, llamadas larvas, pasan por un estadio de crisálida hasta llegar a transformar su cuerpo. La metamorfosis más conocida es la de los anfibios, la palabra significa literalmente doble vida y alude a su capacidad para vivir tanto en el agua como en tierra firme, dependiendo del agua para su reproducción y desarrollo. Son ovíparos y las larvas están provistas de branquias, hasta que se transforman en adultos, en este proceso cambian sus funciones respiratorias, circulatorias y digestivas. En algunas especies los machos son los encargados de transportar sobre su cuerpo los huevos e incluso los renacuajos.

Cabe resaltar un fenómeno llamado neotenia que se presenta en varias especies de anfibios y que consiste en no completar la metamorfosis y mantener los caracteres larvarios después de haberse alcanzado el estado adulto, pudiendo reproducirse de esta manera.

metamorphosis

Metamorphosis is all the internal and external changes experienced by the animal from egg to adulthood. Corals, clams, many crustaceans and invertebrates turn into adults after a short larval phase.

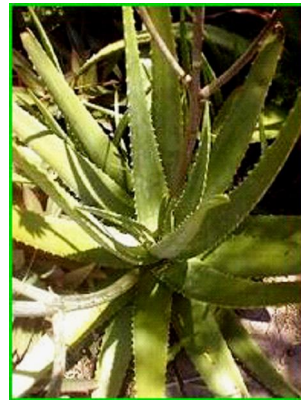
Other insects such as butterflies and bees make a complete metamorphosis. The young, called larvae, go through a chrysalis stage until their body transforms.

The best known metamorphosis is that of Amphibians. The word literally means double life, and refers to their ability to live both in the water and on land and depending on water for reproduction and development. They are oviparous and the larvae are provided with gills until they become adults. During this process they also change their breathing, circulatory and digestive systems. In some species, males are responsible for carrying eggs and even tadpoles on its body.

A remarkable phenomenon called neoteny occurs in several species of amphibians, for example the Axolotl, which don't complete their metamorphosis and retain larval characteristics after reaching adulthood.



Plantes



PRESENTATION DE DIVERSES PLANTES MEDICINALES SECHES DANS LA REGION DE MARRAKECH

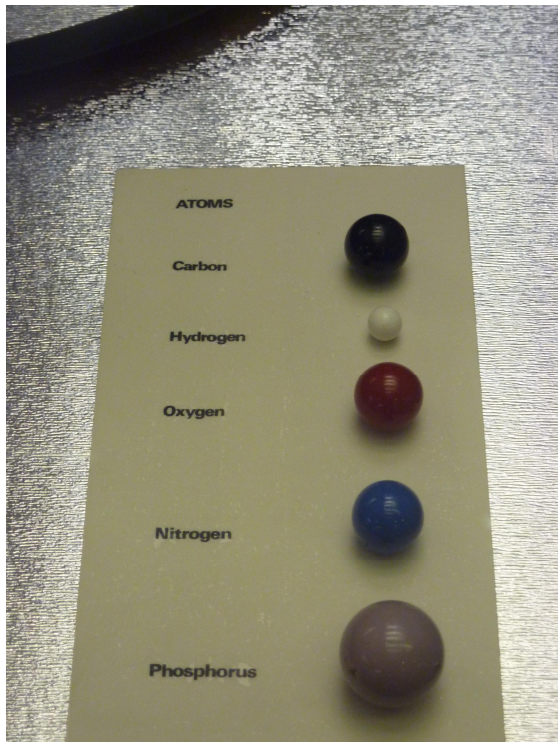
N°	Nom Latin	Nom Arabe	Nom Tamazight
1.	Plantain Arum	شكشوك	Ami Yari
2.	Melissa Off	شمر	Medjel
3.	Limon Citrus	شمر	Hami
4.	Urtica Ferox Gravel	شمر	Fengere
5.	Mentha Peperita	شمر	Mentha Poudra
6.	Sonchus Oleraceus	شمر	Sonch
7.	Artemisia Herba Alba	شمر	Artemise Blanche
8.	Ficus Capra	شمر	Figue
9.	Limon Citrus	شمر	Limon

PRESENTATION DE DIVERSES PLANTES MEDICINALES SECHES DANS LA REGION DE MARRAKECH

N°	Nom Latin	Nom Arabe	Nom Tamazight
1.	Citrus Satureia	شمر	Orange D'her
2.	Quercus Vag	شمر	Quercus
3.	Ficus Opuntia	شمر	Cactus (Herb)
4.	Ficus Indica	شمر	Ficus Indica
5.	Citrus Satureia	شمر	Orange D'her
6.	Artemisia Umbra	شمر	Artemise
7.	Quercus	شمر	Quercus
8.	Artemisia Umbra	شمر	Artemise
9.	Thymus Vulgaris	شمر	Thymus
10.	Vicia Vicia	شمر	Vicia



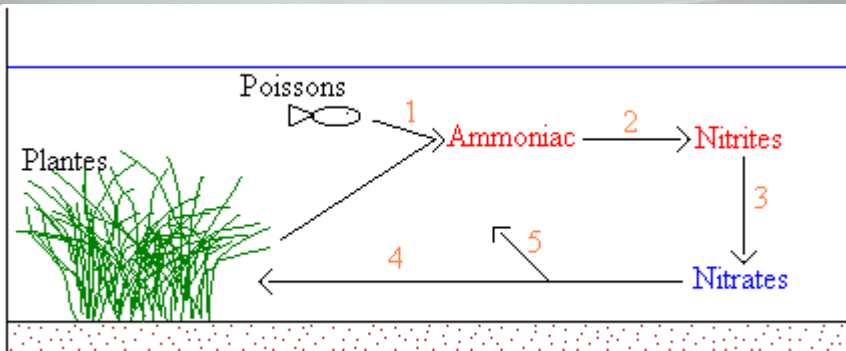
Chimie



Le secret
des huiles essentielles

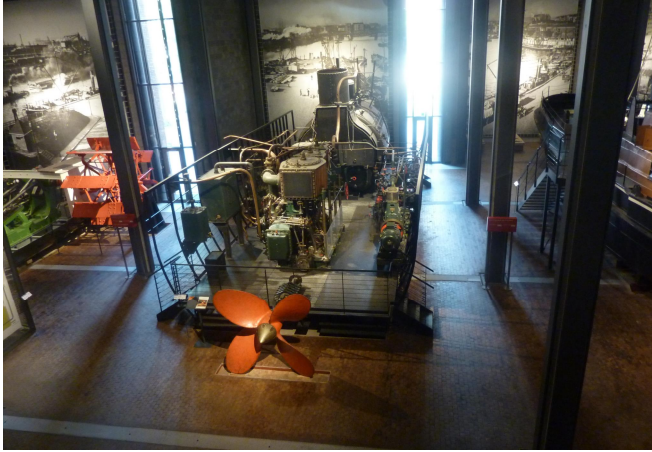


Milieux aquatiques



(c) Le tour de l'aquariophilie





多普勒效

在日常
的火车经过
低。为什
由声源
起来
普勒
(
的
他

Doppler Effect – the Distance Voice

In our daily life, we all experience this situation: a certain observer will find the train's whistle changing from high to low tone when a whistling train passes by him. Why such a phenomenon happened? This is because the tone is determined by different frequency of sound waves vibration, tone sounds high if the frequency is high; on the contrast, tone sounds low. We call this phenomenon as the Doppler Effect, named after the discoverer's name – Christian Doppler who is an Austrian physicist and mathematician, and discovered this effect in 1842.



GER001
Achtknoten

GER002
Kreuzknoten

