

active transport

movement of any molecules through a membrane against the concentration gradient

adaptation

an alteration in structure, function or behaviour, that is hereditary, by which a species or an individual improves its condition in relation to its environment

Bowman's capsule

a double-walled capsule surrounding the glomerulus of a nephron

cladodes

modified stems that have the appearance and function of leaves

cloaca

the one common opening for passage of urine, faeces and reproductive gametes in fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and non-placental mammals

cortex	tissue internal in position to the outermost boundary, but not central
diffusion	passive movement of any molecules along a concentration gradient, until equilibrium is reached
enantiostasis	the maintenance of metabolic and physiological functions in response to variations in the environment
excretion	the elimination of wastes produced during metabolism
excretory system	the system of organs in animals that removes metabolic waste products from the body

filtration

the physical process for the separation of small, soluble molecules from larger particles

hormone replacement therapy

the administration of chemical control substances as a therapy to replace a hormone imbalance in the body

medulla

the central part of an organ

nitrogenous wastes

end products of nitrogen metabolism (including urea, uric acid and ammonia)

osmoconformers

organisms that maintain the concentration of their internal body fluids to match the external environment

osmoregulation

the process by which organisms maintain an optimal, constant water and electrolyte (salt) balance and osmotic pressure

osmoregulators

organisms that maintain a stable concentration in their internal body fluids, despite fluctuations in the osmotic concentration of the external environment

osmosis

the movement of water molecules from a region of high water concentration to a region of low water concentration through a selectively permeable membrane

osmotic pressure

a measure of the solute concentration in a solution that results in water moving into a solution by the process of osmosis

pH

a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution

phyllodes

broad, flat leaf stalks that have the appearance and take over the function of leaves

reactant

a substance or compound used up during a chemical reaction

solute reabsorption

reabsorption of dissolved substances

terrestrial mammals

land-dwelling vertebrates that suckle their young

transpiration

evaporation of water vapour from a plant through the stomata of leaves

tubular reabsorption

the process by which solutes and water are removed from fluid in the nephron of the kidney and transported into the blood and surrounding kidney tissue

tubular secretion

the process by which solutes and water are added by active transport to the nephron of the kidney from the blood

ureter

the vessel that transports urine from the kidney to the bladder

water reabsorption

(in nephron) passive osmosis of water drawn into cells or tissues as a result of a higher solute concentration within the tissues

xerophytes

plants adapted to survive in habitats with very little water available
water