

Blood

- It is red in colour due to the presence of haemoglobin in red cells.
- It moves away from the heart and towards the heart.
- It consists of plasma, RBC, WBC and platelets.
- Its plasma has more proteins, calcium and phosphorus.
- Glucose concentration is low.
- Flow of blood is fast.

Lymph

- It is colourless as red blood cells are absent.
- It moves in one direction i.e., from tissues to subclavians.
- It consists of plasma & WBC (max. lymphocytes)
- Its plasma has less proteins, calcium and phosphorus.
- Glucose concentration is high.
- Lymph flows very slowly.

Bone

- Matrix is composed of a tough, inflexible material, the ossein.
- Matrix is always impregnated with calcium salts.
- Bone is highly vascular.
- Bone may have bone marrow at the centre.

Cartilage

- Matrix is composed of ^{but} firm, flexible material, the chondrin.
- Matrix may be free or impregnated with calcium salts.
- Cartilage is nonvascular.
- No such tissue is present

➤ Muscular Tissue:-

- Muscular tissue constitutes all the muscles of the body of an animal.
- Muscle cells are elongated and large sized, so they are called muscle fibres.
- Muscle cells are typically arranged in parallel arrangement allowing them to work together effectively.
- This tissue is responsible for movement in our body. Muscles contain special proteins called contractile proteins, which contract and relax to cause movement.