Animal Digestion and Nutrition

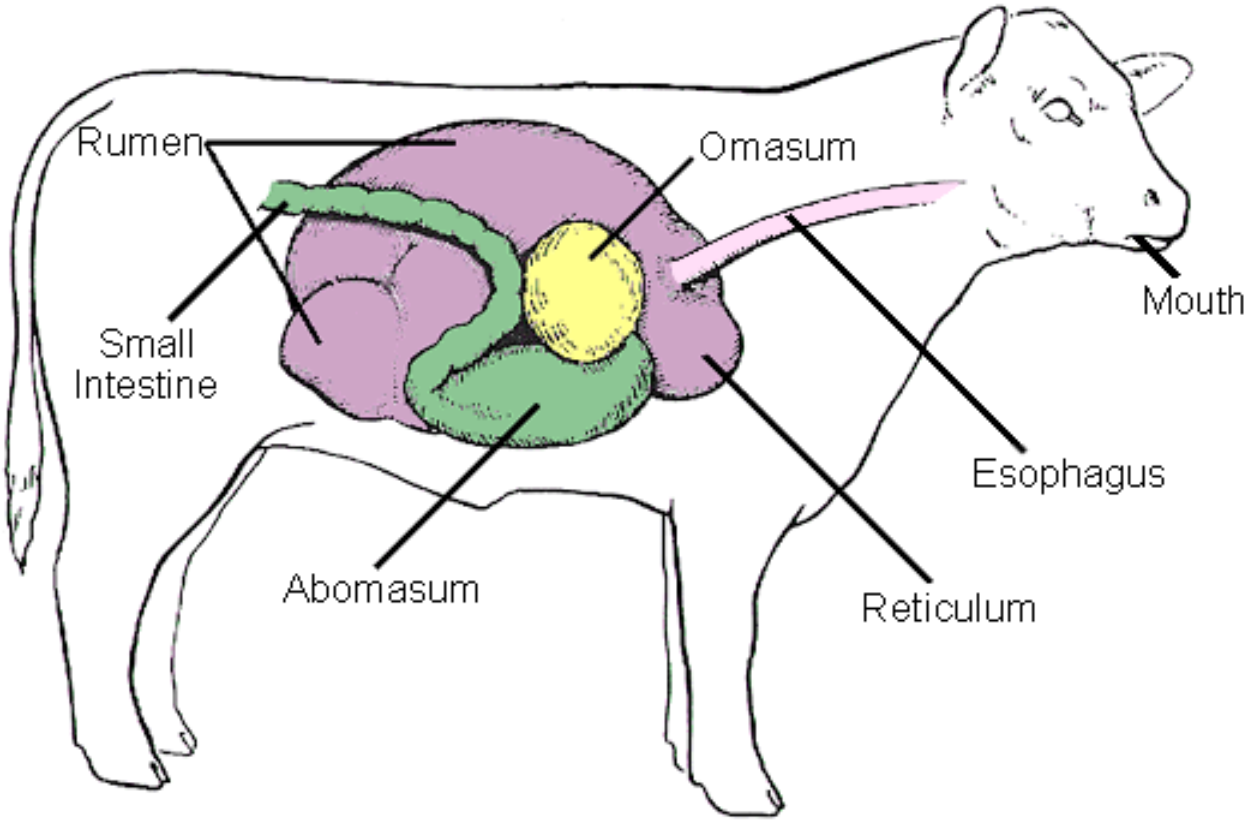
Objective 7.02: Understand the digestive process

RUMINANTS

Ruminant Animals

- Animals with complex digestive systems
- Capable of digesting material with a high fiber concentration
- Uses microbial fermentation
  - Cattle
  - Sheep
  - Goats
  - Deer

Ruminants



Ruminant Digestive System

Parts and Functions

- Mouth
  - Bites and chews
- Esophagus
  - Connection
- Four Compartment Stomach
  - Rumen
  - Reticulum
  - Omasum
  - Abomasum

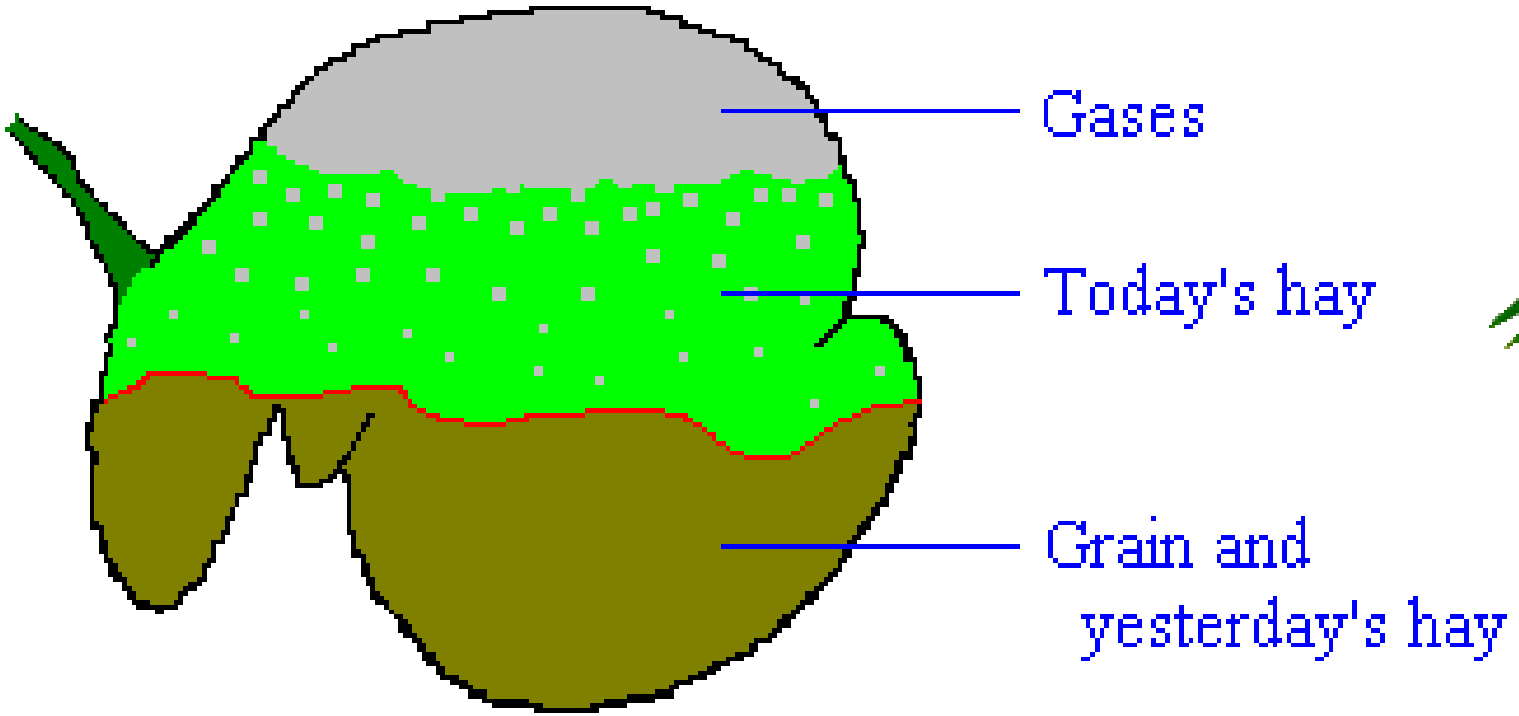
Parts and Functions

- Rumen
  - Largest of the four parts “room-in-it”
  - Filled with bacteria
  - Converts large amounts of roughage to amino acids

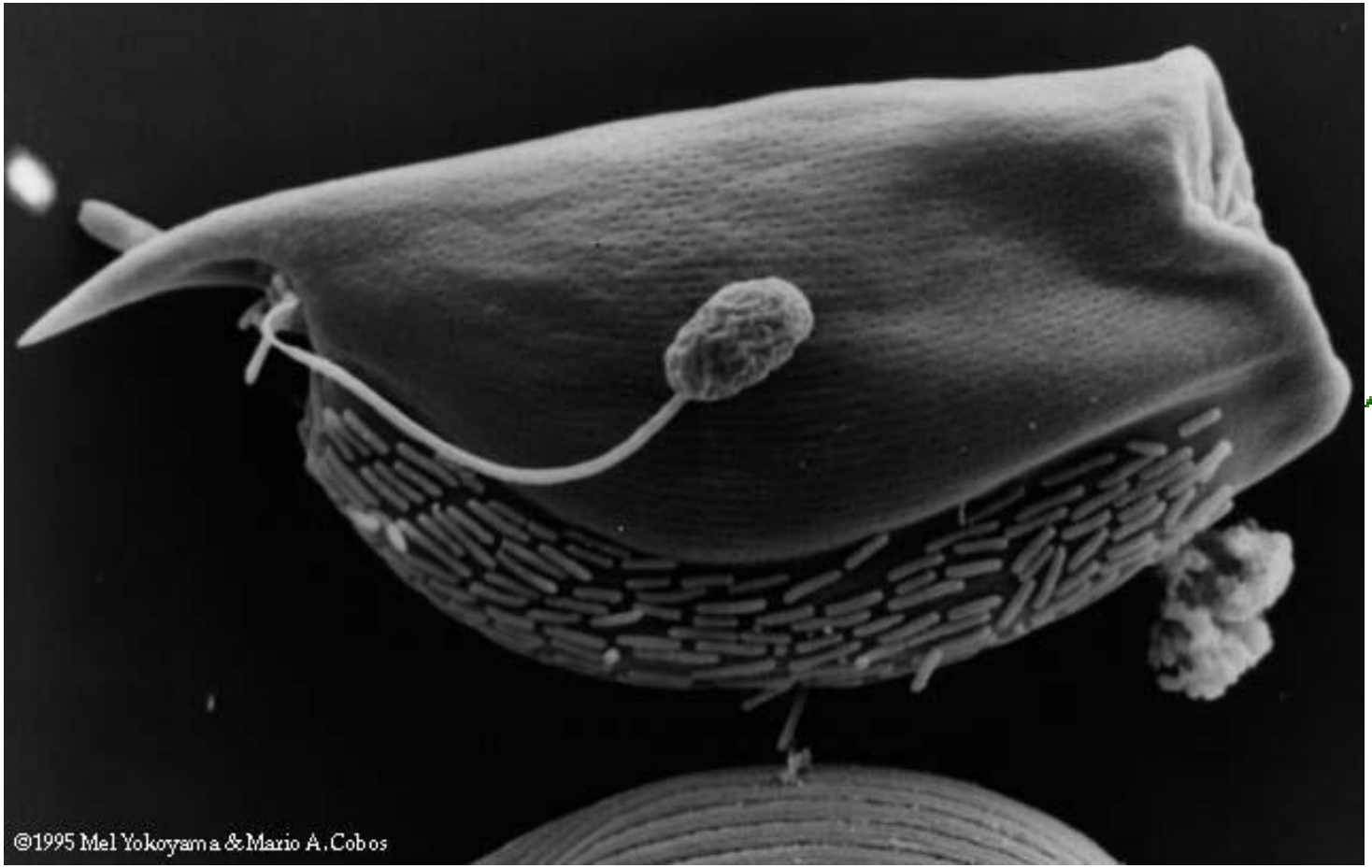
Fact!!!!

- The average cow rumen can hold over 160 liters (40 gallons)

Ruman



Ruman Microbe



Ruman Microbe

- The large microbe is a type of protist
- The creature that looks like a tadpole attached to the side of the protist is a fungal spore
- The smaller, rod-shaped organism lining the underside of the protist are bacteria.

Parts and Functions

- Reticulum
  - Compartment where liquid goes
  - Honeycomb in structure
- Omasum
  - Grinds and squeezes
  - Removes some liquid
- Abomasum
  - True stomach
  - Enzymes and acids

Parts and Functions

- Small Intestine
  - Partially digested feed is mixed
    - Bile
    - Pancreatic juice
    - Intestinal juice
  - Most of the food nutrient is absorbed
    - Villi or Papillae

Parts and Functions

- Cecum
  - Serves little to no function in most animals
    - Horses, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs have an enlarged cecum that helps breakdown roughages
- Large intestine
  - Main function is to absorbed water
  - Add mucus to undigested feed
    - Feces

NON-RUMINANT

Non-Ruminant

- Simple digestive system
  - (Monogastric)
  - Feed must be high quality concentrates
  - Cannot digest large amounts of fiber
    - Human
    - Dogs
    - Cats
    - Rabbits (COPROPHAGY)
    - Pigs
    - Horses????

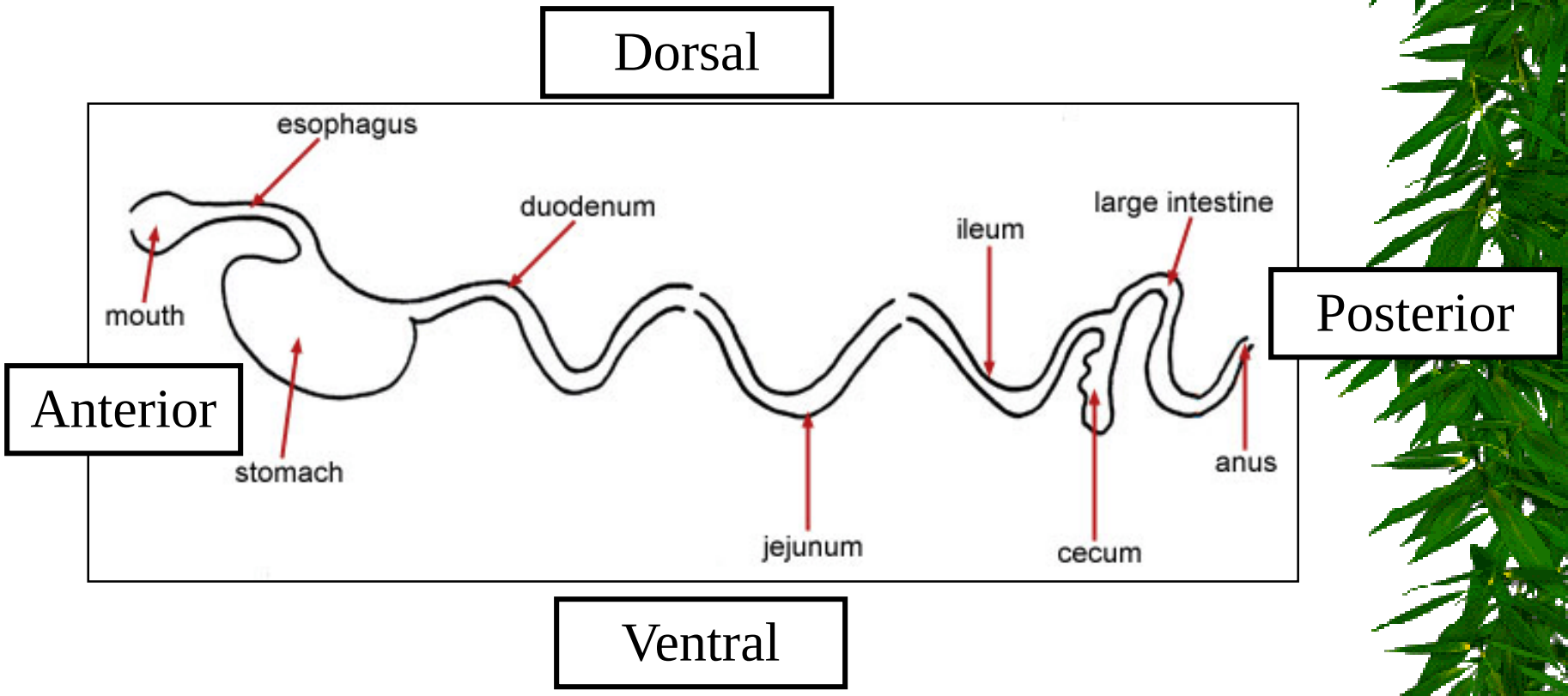
Non-Ruminant Parts & Functions

- Mouth
- Esophagus
- Stomach
  - Enzymes acts on feed
  - Churns and mixes
- Small intestine
- Cecum
- Large intestine

Non-Ruminant Parts & Functions

- Accessory system
  - Liver
    - Produces bile that acts on fat
  - Pancreas
    - Produces insulin
  - Gall Bladder
    - Produces bile that aids in digestion
- Anus
  - End of the digestive tract

Monogastric

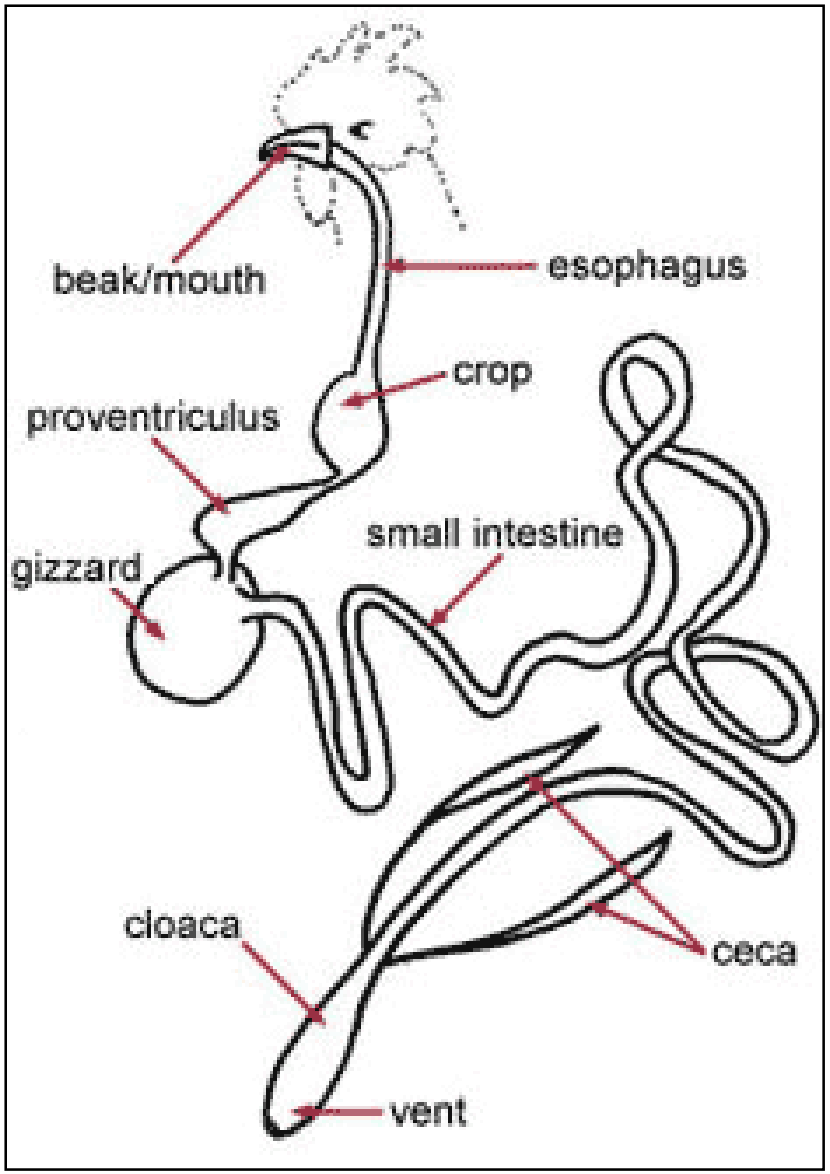


Simple Digestive System

POULTRY DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS

Poultry

- Chickens
- Turkeys
- Ducks
- Geese

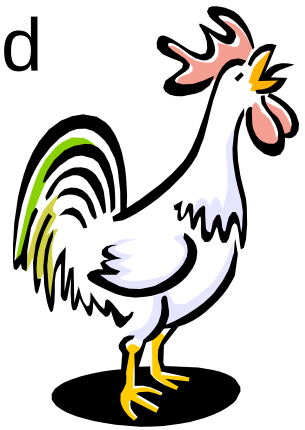


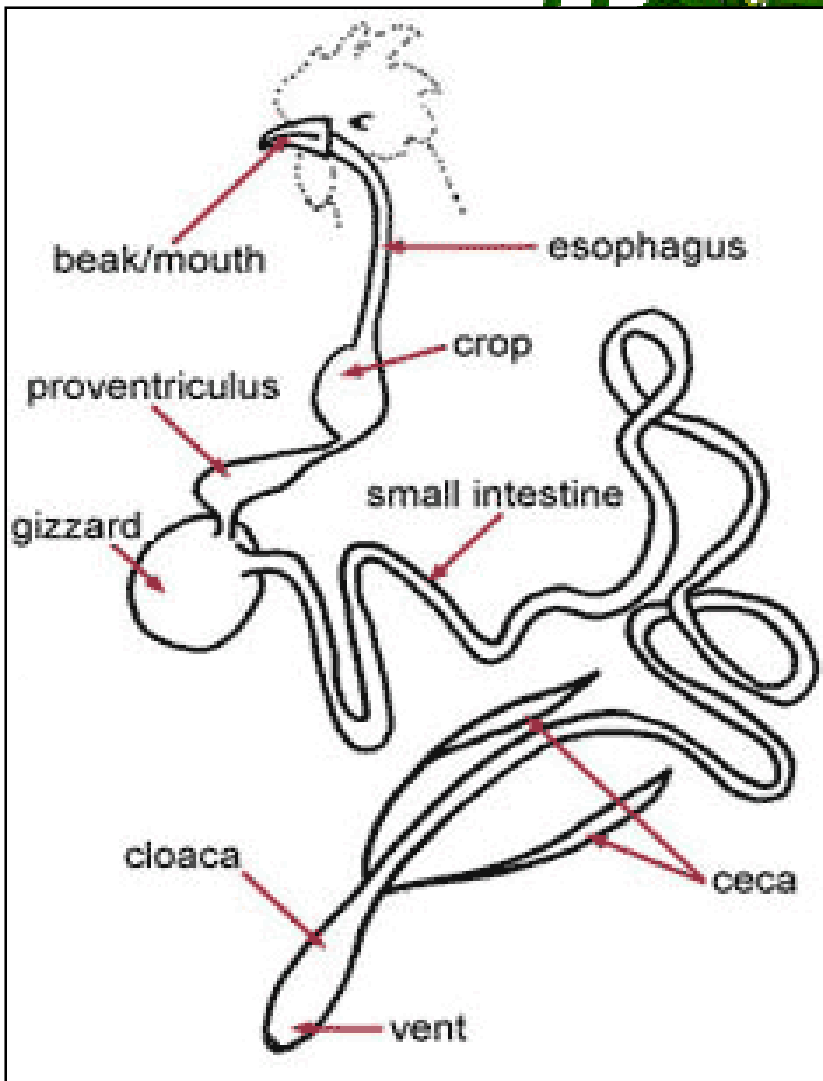
Poultry Digestive System

- Poultry have monogastric digestive systems as well.
- But their digestive system is different enough from the other monogastric animals to discuss separately.

Poultry Digestive Systems

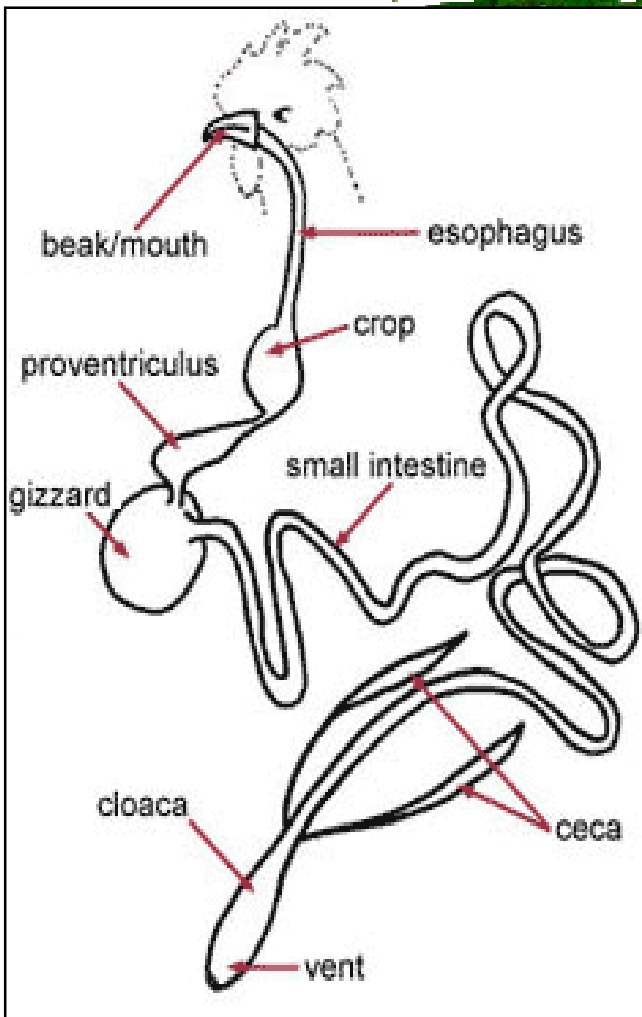
- Mouth or beak
  - Can not chew food
- Esophagus
  - Connects mouth to crop
- Crop
  - Stores feed





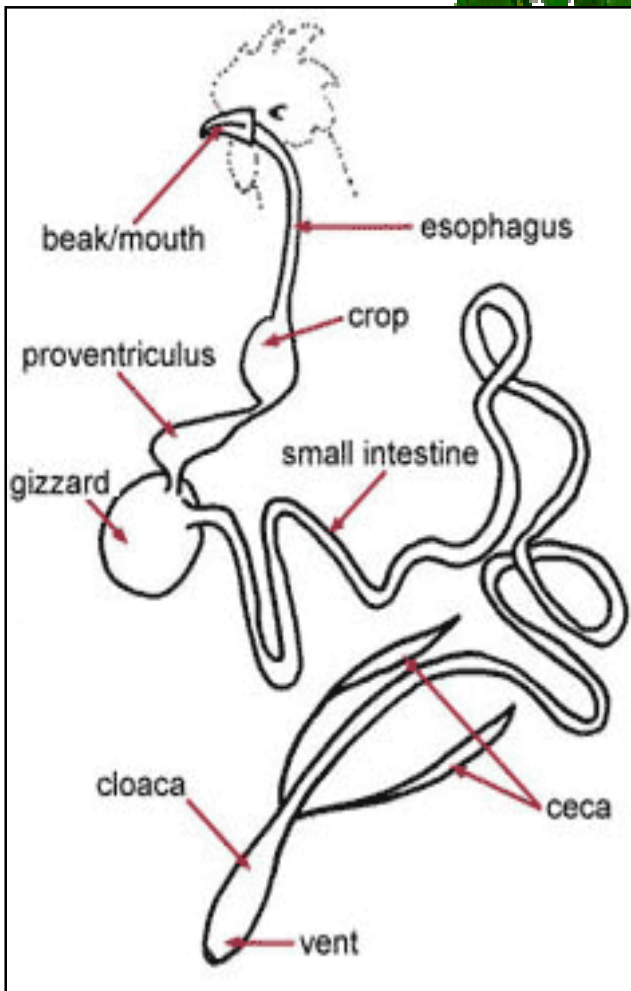
Poultry Digestive Systems

- Gizzard
  - Crushes feed
    - Contains grit and gravel
  - Mixes feed with digestive juices
- Liver
- Small and Large Intestine
- Vent
  - Removes solid and liquid waste



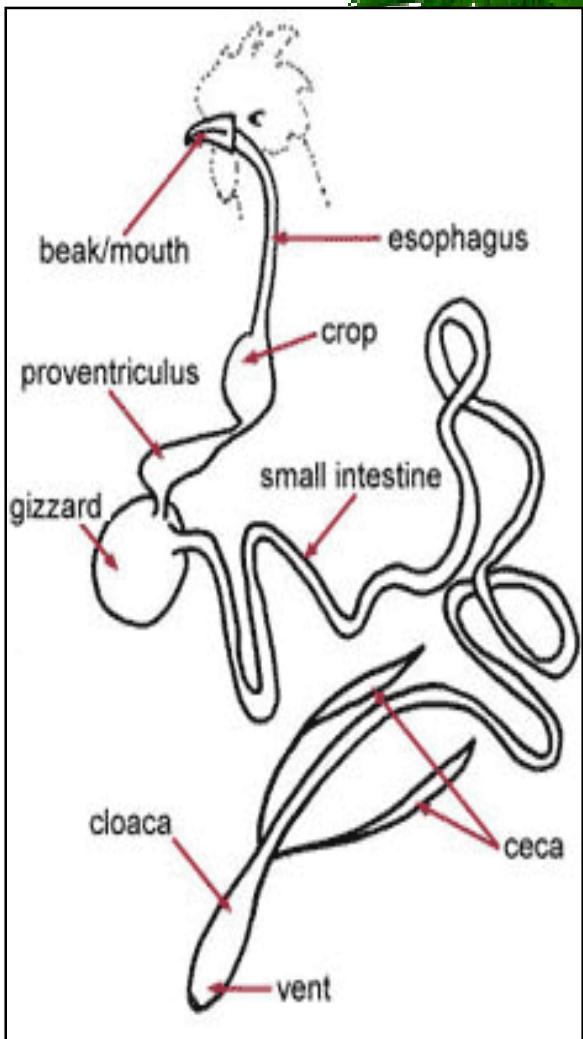
Inspecting Animal Digestive Systems

- Esophagus
  - Tube like structure
- Stomach
  - Pouch with undigested feed
- Liver
  - Large brown organ beneath the stomach or crop



Inspecting Animal Digestive Systems

- Small intestine
  - Long tube
  - Gray colored partially digested feed
- Large intestine
  - Large relatively short compartment
  - Contains fecal material



Animal Feeds

Objective 7.01: Classify animal feeds

Nutritional Information

- Nutrient
  - Chemical element or compound that aids in the support of life.
- Ration
  - The amount and kind of feed given to an animal on a daily basis

Nutritional Information

- Roughages
  - High in Fiber
  - Forage Crops
    - Silage
    - Hay
    - Pasture Grass

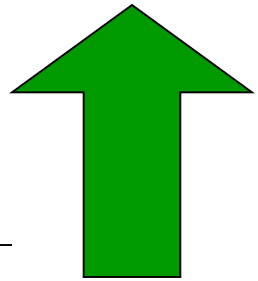
Nutritional Information

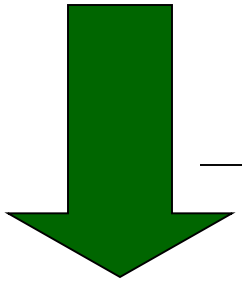
- Concentrates
  - High in Nutrient Value
  - Grains
    - Corn
    - Barley
    - Wheat

Nutritional Value

- Total Digestible Nutrients

Concentrates are high in TDN





Roughages are low in TDN

Nutritional Information

- Smaller producers will used commercially bagged feed ration.
- Larger producers will make their own feed rations.
  - A ration should fit the amounts and kinds of nutrients needed based on the status of the animal.

Functions of a Ration

- Maintenance
- Growth
- Production
- Reproduction
- Fattening
- Work

GROUPS OF NUTRIENTS

Carbohydrates

- Composed of sugar, starches, cellulose and lignin
- Provide energy and heat
- Make up the largest quantity of livestock feed
  - Carbon
  - Hydrogen
  - Oxygen

Fats and Oils

- 2.25 times the energy value of carbohydrates
- At body temperature fat are solids and oils are liquid
  - Example: cooking lard
- Extra carbohydrates are stored as fats
  - Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
- Carriers fat-soluble vitamins

Proteins

- Major component of muscles and tissues
- Made up of amino acids
- Continuously needed to replace dying body cells
- Young animals need large amounts for growth

Organic

Vitamins

- Needed in small quantities
- Helps regulate body functions
- Designated by letters
  - A,B,C,D,E,K
- Sources:
  - Naturally found in feed
  - Feed additives made from animal by-products
  - Made by the body itself

Organic

Minerals

- Needed in small amounts
  - Calcium, phosphorus, sodium, etc.
- Regulates body functions
- Provide growth for:
  - Bone
  - Teeth
  - Tissue
    - Example: calcium is needed in poultry for eggshell development

Water

- Makes up 40% to 60% of the animals body
- Dissolves other nutrients and helps carry them to parts of the body

Sources of Nutrients

- Carbohydrates
  - Cereal grains
    - corn
    - wheat
    - oats
    - rye
    - barley
    - sorghum

Sources of Nutrients

- Proteins
  - Plant sources
    - Soybean meal
    - Cottonseed meal
    - Alfalfa meal
  - Animal sources
    - Meat meal
    - Fishmeal
    - Dried milk
    - Synthetic nitrogen source called urea

Sources of Nutrients

- Fats and Oils
  - Grains and protein concentrates
- Vitamins and Minerals
  - Most feed ingredients
  - Supplements
    - Pre-mixes
    - Mineral blocks

Sources of Nutrients

- Other sources and exceptions:
  - Alfalfa (roughage) can be used to provide energy and fiber
  - Molasses
    - Improve taste (palatability)
    - Reduce feed dust