



মণিগোবিন্দোৰ ডেপুটী নক্সাৰাংল (ডেপুটী)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**

Government of Manipur

## CHAPTER : 2

### NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

#### NOTES

Animal nutrition includes nutrient requirement, mode of intake of food and its utilisation in the body

- The breakdown of complex components of food into simpler substances is called digestion.
- The mode of taking food into the body varies in different organisms.
- The human digestive system consists of digestive organs such as buccal cavity, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus and glands that secrete digestive juices.
- Ingestion is the process of taking food into the body.
- The salivary gland secretes salivary amylase (saliva) which breaks down starch into sugars.
- The tongue is a fleshy muscular organ attached at the back to the floor of the buccal cavity which is free at the front and can be moved in all directions.
- The stomach is a thick – walled bag and its shape is like a flattened J.
- The small intestine is highly coiled and is about 7.5 metres in length.
- The large intestine is wider and shorter than the small intestine and is about 1.5 metre in length.
- Egestion is the elimination of undigested food from the body.
- In ruminants like cattle, deer etc, bacteria present in rumen helps in digestion of cellulose.

Amoeba ingests its food through finger – like projections called pseudopodia

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