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Pofaa, I'm sorry. Dr. Aurora M. G. Gouveia Veterinary, Sanitarist. Professor At Veterinary School UFMGaurora@vet.ufmg.br Ruminants There is a peculiar digestive system, with its own well-defined characteristics, which allows them to take advantage of the nutrients contained in fiber and coarse foods. This occurs with the action of microorganisms (bacteria and protozoa) that live in the gastrointestinal tract, in addition to mechanical action carried out through the process of rumination of the digestive system, which has a grinding function, reduces small particles and initial digestive in the mouth (lips, tongue, teeth and salivary glands). The esophagus is a cylindrical tube that easily expands and brings food from the mouth to the rumen, with which it communicates through the mouth called the heart. They consist of three channels, rumen, reticulum and omasum, which represent false stomachs, where microbial digestion and mechanical actions occur in fiber and coarse foods. The rumen pane or bush is the largest of the cavities, with 80% of the total volume of the stomach and occupy almost the entire left side of the abdomen. In adult cows can contain up to 200 liters, while in sheep and goats the capacity is about 20 to 30 liters, the ruminant walls are covered with a slightly flat papillary-covered mucosa, which gives it a vague cloth. Normally, the edges of the esophagus droplets are separated through certain foods (food, solid food, water, etc.) to the rumen and reticulum, however, in the chicks, the milk content causes the reflection that causes the edges of the droplets to join together, making the milk pass directly to the foot or foot abomasum as the smallest of the order, which acts as the smallest of the commands. The pacemaker of the movement of force, its interior is covered with a mucous membrane, which is convex, resembles a bee and presents it. Communicate with rumen through a wide open with omasum through a narrow mouth and still have an esophagus through esophageal drops or leaves, with muscular walls, with an interior covered with mucous membranes arranged casually in leaves or slides, reminiscent of books, covered with many jagged papillae. The real stomach, Abomaso, also known as curdler, is the only real stomach, that is, where gastric juice occurs, and where the digestion itself occurs. Long stretch, it is located on the right side of the holeine and placed on the abdomen only after a large mouth reticulum, allowing the passage of food from the omasum inside the abomasum is coated with smooth mucous membranes, which have many glands secreted. Rennet juice, used in the production of cheese, is nothing more than an appetizer of goats, lambs or calves in milk. Another mouth, pylorium, controlled by sphincter (circular muscles, strong). It allows the passage of food to the small intestine (or intestine), which is a narrow and long tube, which can reach from 20.0 to 25.0 meters to goats and sheep, and consists of three parts: duodenum, very short colon (4.0 to 8.0 meters), which has a polarized part forming a snail called the colon and in this section has absorbed watery stools by the colon formation by the muscles of the walls. Finally, the colon communicates with the rectum. The digestive system also consists of attached glands (liver and pancreas), and is preserved by a thin membrane, firm and transparent, covered with fat, called peritonous. The digestive system can be compared to many changing plants, raw materials are made that are mixed and converted through the mechanisms of microbial mechanics and natural chemistry. During grazing, the main goal of ruminants is to fill the holemen (therefore, the expression Fill the loofah) eat fast food. Initially, the food is fastened with the mouth through the wound (it is worth remembering that the ruminet only has lower teeth) and suffers only a little with the help of the back teeth (upper and lower molars). At the same time, the food is impregnated with saliva, which is secreted in large quantities with the purpose of softening the food. Through the movement of the rumen wall, with the help of bee muscles, the food continues mechanically crushed by auscultating or placing a hand with a fist that crooks on the left side of the pet, we can recognize the movement of the holeine in the frequency of contractions one to two times per minute. The contents of the rumen, then along the path in the opposite direction to the mouth, which is the process of rumination, that is, the return of the rumen food cake to the mouth, which it must be chewed again and ensalivation, now more time consuming and complete. Tranquility and the environment are great to rumination right with one minute distance regurgitations. Parade Rumination is a symbol of ingestion of food or disease. After good ground, the food cake is swallowed again, returning to the rumen, which continues to move. Food is passed to reticulum when presented with small particles and enough liquid, and many of the ruminations may occur for this. All foods in between In rumen, it is decomposed by the action of the rubinal plant (bacteria and protozoa). These microorganisms are found in thousands of milliliters per liquid and are special and adapted to these foods. Let us compare the rumen to the small town where all carpenters have knowledge and special equipment to work with pine forests. Similarly, a sudden change in feeding (hay exchange for fermentation, introduction of food, etc.) can cause severe digestive disorders due to the lack of adaptation of rumenflora to new foods, so every change in feeding should gradually adapt to the rumen plant. The bacteria of the rumen plant are divided into two main groups: Cellulolytic bacteria, which digest large (grass, silage), Amylolytic. Both groups should be in the balance, that is, amyolytic plants should be smaller than cellululitic. An exaggerated increase in amyolytic plants caused by excess concentrates causes serious damage to digestion. Therefore, only large ones should be provided, being, in case of confinement, giving at least three times a day, in order to have adequate function of the rumen plant. There is a real correlation, or symbiosis, between rumen microbes and cynical ones. Microorganisms absorb nutrients in food for their own maintenance. On the other hand, these organisms are microscopic when they die, restoring the contents of the body's cells, mainly nitrogen, which return to the digestive cycle. Among the products caused by the fermentation of rumen, the gas also produces such as methane and carbon dioxide, which are cut off by the mouth through a patchwork, thanks to food rumenmovements, if properly settled through to the omasum where it is. Pressed by the blade in its mucous membrane, thereby losing excess water that flows through then to abomasum in abomasum or the stomach, the food is actually a chemical act of gastric juice (similar to what happens in the human stomach), which secretes the glands contained in the mucous membranes. Gastric juice consists of: chyhimin or coahho, which causes the erection of the milk casein, in addition to pepsin, lyfasi, hydrochloric acid, etc. all involved in the chemical digestive process. In the form of semi-fluid food cakes through to the intestine, where the chemical process continues, initiated in abomasum, suffering from other secretions of the digestive system (pancreatic water, bile and intestinal water). Milk to digest Suffers the action of enzymes contained in the gastric juice produced by abomasum, which result in the most developed cavity. When the chick succiona the mother's nipple or beak of the bottle, the esophagus drip acts as a gutter that diverts milk, leading to abomasal directly. At the age of 2-3 weeks, abomasum remains the most developed channel (500 to 1,000 ml), since milk in this era is still the main food. In turn, there is a large capacity (250 to 500 ml), depending on the amount of solid food that chicks are given. Therefore, it is recommended that from the second week of life, the puppy has a solid diet (hay, grass, tied in small groups, to stimulate the development of the stomach first, as well as the chewing mechanism. Figure 1 - Etrutura of four stomachs of ruminants ruminants

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