AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

SS2

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF FARM ANIMAL

WK7

ANATOMY

This is the branch of agricultural biology that deals with the study of the form and structure of the body.

PHYSIOLOGY

This refers to the function of the forms and structures of the body.

PARTS OF FARM ANIMALS

This is divided into four major groups as follows,

i. Head
ii. Abdominal Cavity
iii. Thoracic cavity
iv. Limbs

HEAD

This is the upper part of the body. The major organs found in the head region are brains, eyes, tongue, ears, mouth and nose.

THORACIC CAVITY

The thoracic cavity refers to the chest region of the body. The major organs found her are heart, lungs and trachea.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY

This refers to the stomach region of the body. The Organs in those region are pancreas, liver, uterus, stomach, oviduct, kidneys etc.

LIMBS

The limbs include the fore limbs and the hind limbs. The limbs are used for walking. Some systems that maintains the body include,

1. Digestive system
2. Circulatory system
3. Respiratory system
4. Reproductive system
5. Neurons

Digestive system

This refer to all organs and tissues associated with breaking down food in the body. It includes the teeth or beak, tongue, alimentary canal, and the associated glands including the secretory enzymes.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARM ANIMALS BASED ON THE ALIMENTARY CANAL OR DIGESTIVE TRACTS.

Farm animals are grouped into two main classes,

i. Monogastrics or non-ruminant animals
ii. Polygastrics or Ruminant animals

MONOGASTRICS OR NON RUMINANT ANIMALS

These animals possess only one stomach and do not chew cud. These non-ruminants have simple stomach and cannot digest cellulose and fibers properly. Examples are the pig, rabbit, and poultry

POLYGASTRICS OR RUMINANT ANIMALS

These farm animals which possess four chambered stomach or complex stomach, hence the chew cud. The four chambered stomach includes the Rumen, Reticulum, Omasium and Abomesum.

ASSIGNMENT

Explain the circulatory system in farm animals.