Poultry Digestion Call Card

1. The chicken’s digestive system takes up how much of their abdominal cavity?
   1. 75%
2. Name any organ in the chicken digestive system
   1. Mouth, esophagus, crop, proventriculus, ventriculus or “gizzard”, Liver, Gall Bladder, Pancreas, duodenal loop, jejunum, ileum, ceca, large intestine, cloaca, or vent.
3. What is the function of the digestive system?
   1. Break down feed to utilize the nutrients for growth and maintenance of the animal and excrete wastes not needed by the animal.
4. Name one part of the mouth:
   1. Beak, tongue, salivary glands
5. Name something that poultry mouths do NOT have:
   1. Teeth and Lips
6. Name a species difference between the mouth of poultry and mouth of an aquatic bird:
   1. Poultry salivary glands produce more saliva than aquatic birds
7. Where does the esophagus transport swallowed food?
   1. Crop or proventriculus
8. What is a function of the crop?
   1. Store food or moisten or soften ingested food
9. Which type of bird, domesticated poultry or migratory birds, crop is more specialized (will store more food)?
   1. Migratory Birds
10. Name one of the 2 stomachs that a bird has:
    1. Proventriculus or ventriculus “gizzard”
11. Which one of the birds’ stomachs is the glandular stomach that is like a human stomach?
    1. Proventriculus
12. Which one of the birds stomachs is the muscular stomach?
    1. Ventriculus or “gizzard”
13. What is another name for Ventriculus?
    1. Gizzard
14. Which organs endocrine function is to produce insulin?
    1. Pancreas
15. What is the most important function of the Liver?
    1. Produce bile
16. What does bile break down?
    1. Fats or lipids
17. What is the function of the gall bladder?
    1. Stores excess bile produced by the liver
18. List the three parts of the small intestine in order:
    1. Duodenal loop, jejunum, ileum
19. About how long is the small intestine?
    1. 4 feet
20. Name an organ that branches off the duodenal loop:
    1. Pancreas, liver, gall bladder
21. What does the jejunum use to break down fats?
    1. Bile
22. In what part of the small intestine does digestion and the small intestine end?
    1. Ileum
23. What are the two pouches that connect the small intestine to the large intestine called?
    1. Ceca
24. The highest amount of what is found in the Ceca?
    1. Salmonella
25. Which organ of poultry resembles a cattle rumen? (because it digests fiber here):
    1. Ceca
26. How long is the large intestine?
    1. 4 inches
27. What is the organ that passes wastes on to the cloaca?
    1. Large intestine
28. Which organ collects the wastes and mixes the urine and feces?
    1. Cloaca
29. Which organ is the common exit point of feces and urine?:
    1. Vent
30. Name a required nutrient in poultry diets:
    1. Carbohydrates, fats, protein
31. Carbohydrates turn into what?
    1. Sugars
32. Fats or lipids are NOT:
    1. Water soluble
33. Proteins turn into:
    1. Amino acids
34. What is an example of a carbohydrate?
    1. Bread, pasta, or grains
35. What is an example of a fat or lipid?
    1. Peanut oil or butter
36. What is an example of a protein?
    1. Soybean meal or cottonseed meal
37. Name any organ in the body and tell which organs it is connected to:
    1. Mouth, Esophagus, Crop, Proventriculus, Ventriculus “Gizzard”, Liver, Gall Bladder, Pancreas, Small Intestine, Ceca, Large Intestine, Cloaca and Vent
38. Name an important function of saliva:
    1. Act as a lubricant, low ability to taste, and low enzymatic activity (does not break down food).
39. Birds have what kind of taste ability (good or poor)?
    1. Poor
40. Are fats water soluble?
    1. Fats: NOT water soluble