

Livestock Nutrition Vocabulary

Hull: outer covering of the of a seed or fruit

Feed: grains and byproducts fed to animals

Diet: mixture of food and drink available for an animal to provide nutrients

Bile: thick yellowish digestive fluid aiding in the digestion of fats

Ville: small outgrowths in the mucous membrane of the small intestines that serve in the absorption of nutrients

Chyme: partially digested mass of food from the stomach which is forced into the small intestines

Bolus: mass of food and saliva formed in the mouth after thorough chewing

Thyroxin: hormone which regulates metabolic rate

Gestation: carrying of an embryo or fetus inside a female animal

Enzymes: proteins which increase the rate of chemical reactions

Amino Acid: organic compounds containing an amino group and a carboxylic acidgroup

Exocrine: glands which secrete their products through ducts and discharges them into the external environment, to organs or outside the body

Endocrine: glands which have no ducts, and therefore release hormones into the interstitial spaces which surround the cells

Crude Protein: estimate of the total protein of a feed

Rumen: first compartment of the stomach of a ruminant animal where food is collected and returned to the mouth

Reticulum: second compartment of the stomach of a ruminant animal

Omasum: third compartment of a ruminant animal

Abomasum: fourth compartment of the stomach of a ruminant animal where digestion takes place

Mastication: process during which food is crushed or ground by the teeth

Ruminant: animal with a multi-compartment stomach

Liver: largest gland in the body, stores vitamins, iron and glycogen

Digestion: process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed into the body

Carbohydrates: main source of energy; composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen

Vitamins: regulates metabolism and maintenance for normal growth and functioning

Water Soluble Vitamins: vitamins which are not stored in the body and can be dissolved in water

Fat Soluble Vitamins: vitamins stored in the liver and fat

Additives: substances added to food to preserve flavor or improve taste and appearance

Palpability: how well the animal will accept feed

Cud: food of a ruminant regurgitated to be chewed again

Feed Additive: substance added to livestock feed to improve appearance and preserve flavor and taste along with supply medication

Mineral: needed for digestion; to form skeletal structures and in metabolic processes within the body

Nutrients: substances or chemical compounds required by an animal for productive purposes; essential for life