Fill in What you know about the following with a partner or group:

Gastrin:

- Produced in gastric mucosa cells
- Functions: stimulate acid secretion by the stomach and growth of cell lining

Secretin:

- Presence of chyme and acid in duodenum stimulate secretin secretions
- Functions: inhibit acid secretions, Stimulate bicarbonate production

Cholecystokinin (CCK):

- Presence of chyme and acid in duodenum stimulate CCK secretion
- Functions: regulate gastric emptying, stimulate pancreatic and gallbladder secretions, key hormone regulating feed intake

Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (GIP):

- Secreted from duodenum in response to high glucose concentrations
- Functions: inhibits stomach motility and emptying
- MAJOR function: Stimulates insulin release

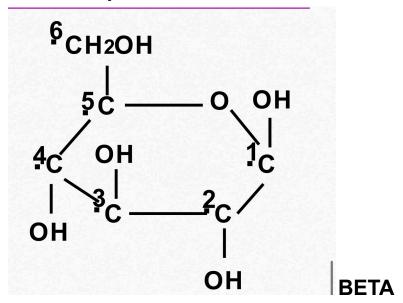
Somatostatin: Inhibits release of CCK, Gastrin, and Secretin

Ghrelin:

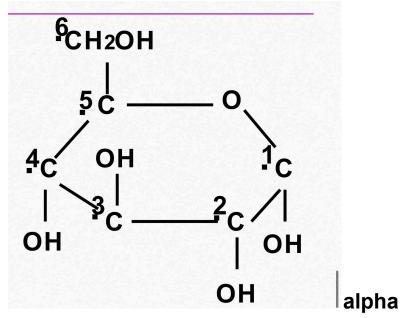
- New hormone produced by special cells in stomach
- Regulates Growth Hormone release
- Increases food intake and weight gain
- High during negative energy balance

Hypothalamus: is what releases somatistatin

Beta or Alpha?



Trick to remember: birds fly in the sky (up)



Trick to remember: all fish swim in water (down)

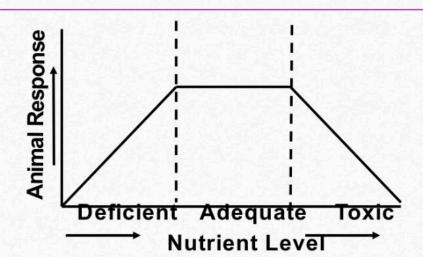
Digestion Coefficient

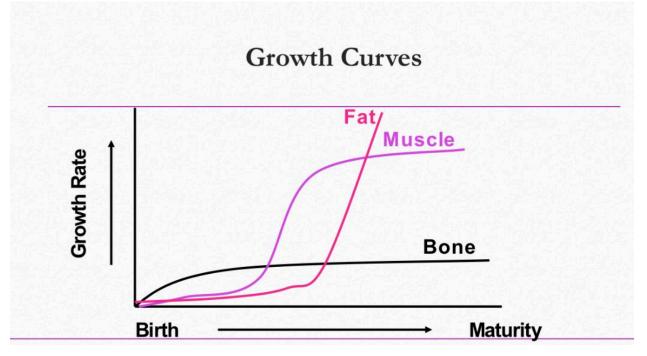
Given the Numbers set it up and solve:

Pig Consumes 400 g feed with 20% crude protein Pig excretes 200g feces with 15% crude protein

CP digestibility:

Animal Response in Relationship to Intake of an Essential Nutrient





Define heat increment
Metabolic heat created through digestion and fermentation.
How can heat increment be manipulated: increase roughages during winter
Water is a solvent for: Chemical reactions
Heat losses are greater in: roughages, forages
Total proportion of body water is what perfect neonates and what percent mature animals
85 neonate 45 mature animal
Sweat is: body water used for temperature control
Poultry systems for metabolizable energy
Net is used to describe energy for: ruminants because of fermentation