Human Digestive System or Simple Monogastric Digestion

**Small Intestine**
- The small intestine is the tube of the respiratory tract and digestive systems.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- The pharynx is the shared tube of the respiratory and digestive systems.
- The pharynx is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- The esophagus is the tube in which the food is swallowed.
- The stomach is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- The small intestine is the tube of the respiratory tract and digestive systems.
- The digestive enzymes in the stomach are called pepsinogen.
- The process of digestion is initiated by the intake of food.
- When food is swallowed, it is broken down into smaller parts by the enzymes in the stomach.

**Pharynx**
- The pharynx is the shared tube of the respiratory and digestive systems.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Esophagus**
- The esophagus is the tube in which the food is swallowed.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Stomach**
- The stomach is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Liver and Gall Bladder**
- The liver and gall bladder are two large, hard, yellow organs that hold up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The bile from the liver is stored in the gall bladder and released into the duodenum to emulsify fat.

**Small Intestine**
- The small intestine is the tube of the respiratory tract and digestive systems.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- The process of digestion is initiated by the intake of food.
- When food is swallowed, it is broken down into smaller parts by the enzymes in the stomach.

**Muscle contractions mix a dense microorganism slurry composed of symbiotic bacteria, protozoa and fungi.**
- Bicarbonate from the pancreas neutralizes corrosive stomach acid from 3.5 in the stomach to 8.5 in the small intestine.

**Large Intestine**
- The large intestine is filled with a huge amount of bacteria that ferment undigested carbohydrate.
- This is no problem in the wild where they eat mainly plants and use the traditional circular chewing movement, which helps them break down the food.

**Liver and Gall Bladder**
- The liver and gall bladder are two large, hard, yellow organs that hold up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The bile from the liver is stored in the gall bladder and released into the duodenum to emulsify fat.

**Horse Digestive System or Hindgut Fermenter Digestion**

**Mouth**
- The mouth has two teeth, eight incisors and twelve molars and premolars.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.

**Esophagus**
- The esophagus is the tube in which the food is swallowed.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Stomach**
- The stomach is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Small Intestine**
- The small intestine is the tube of the respiratory tract and digestive systems.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- The process of digestion is initiated by the intake of food.
- When food is swallowed, it is broken down into smaller parts by the enzymes in the stomach.

**Liver and Gall Bladder**
- The liver and gall bladder are two large, hard, yellow organs that hold up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The bile from the liver is stored in the gall bladder and released into the duodenum to emulsify fat.

**Large Intestine**
- The large intestine is filled with a huge amount of bacteria that ferment undigested carbohydrate.
- This is no problem in the wild where they eat mainly plants and use the traditional circular chewing movement, which helps them break down the food.

**Liver and Gall Bladder**
- The liver and gall bladder are two large, hard, yellow organs that hold up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The bile from the liver is stored in the gall bladder and released into the duodenum to emulsify fat.

**Horse Digestive System or Hindgut Fermenter Digestion**

**Mouth**
- The mouth has two teeth, eight incisors and twelve molars and premolars.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The tooth is a hard, white structure that holds up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.

**Esophagus**
- The esophagus is the tube in which the food is swallowed.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Stomach**
- The stomach is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.

**Small Intestine**
- The small intestine is the tube of the respiratory tract and digestive systems.
- It is a structure that is lined off the digestive tract by mucus and then folds back the tongue.
- The process of digestion is initiated by the intake of food.
- When food is swallowed, it is broken down into smaller parts by the enzymes in the stomach.

**Liver and Gall Bladder**
- The liver and gall bladder are two large, hard, yellow organs that hold up to fifty gallons of partially digested material.
- The bile from the liver is stored in the gall bladder and released into the duodenum to emulsify fat.

**Large Intestine**
- The large intestine is filled with a huge amount of bacteria that ferment undigested carbohydrate.
- This is no problem in the wild where they eat mainly plants and use the traditional circular chewing movement, which helps them break down the food.