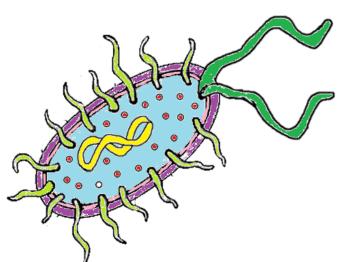
HETEROTROPHS cannot make their own food like Autotrophs(Plants).



Heterotrophic organisms are most bacteria, some protists, and ALL fungi and animals.

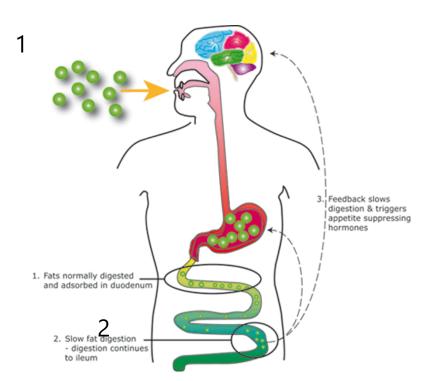








Heterotrophic nutrition involves 3 processes. ingestion, digestion, and egestion.





Appetite & fat digestion. Slowing down fat digestion in the small intestine can trigger appetite suppressing signals from the ileum

Ingestion

i. The process of taking in

food through the mouth



Panda eating bamboo



Snake eating an egg



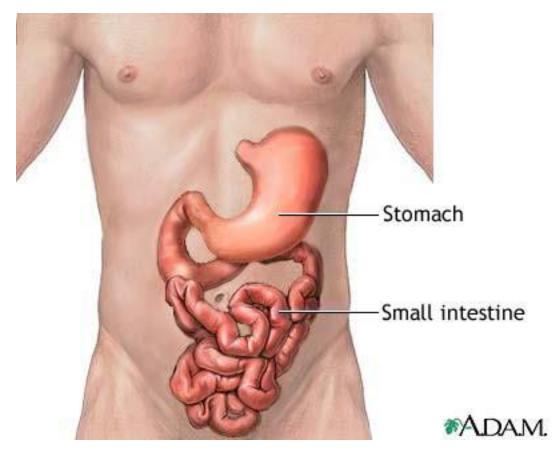
Ingestion is often accompanied by MECHANICAL DIGESTION of food.

Large pieces of food are broken down into smaller pieces by cutting, grinding, and tearing.



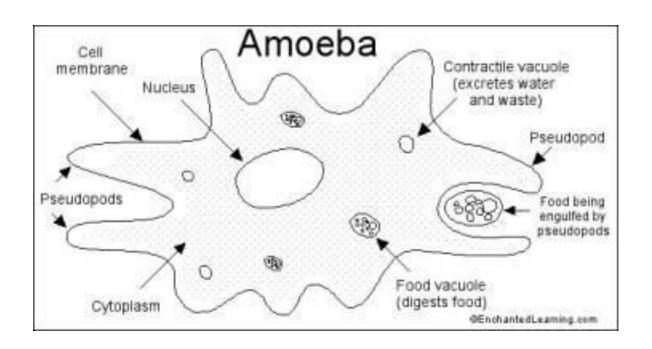
Mechanical digestion increases the surface area of food!

CHEMICAL DIGESTION breaks down large, pieces of food into smaller pieces.



In a paremecium and ameba chemical digestion is

INTRACELLULAR.
(INTRA--> Inside the Cell)



The AMEBA catches it's food particles by engulfing them (surronding them)

This process is known as PHAGOCYTOSIS.

The food is digested in a FOOD VACULE. With the help of Lysosomes.

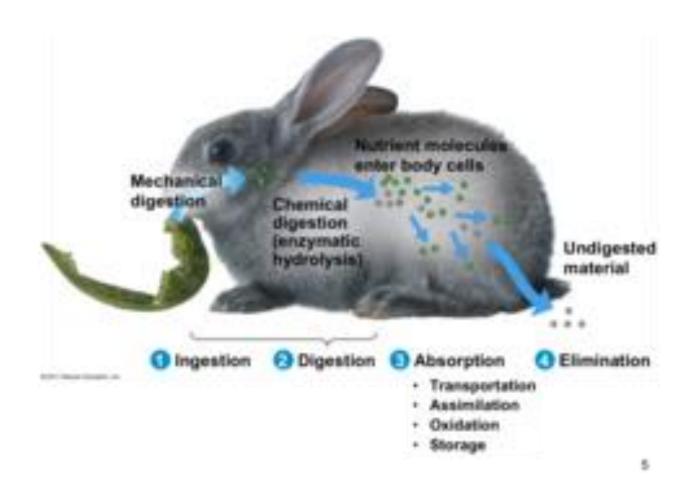


White Blood cell Chase

In most heterotrophs like us*, digestion is

EXTRACELLULAR (outside the cells)

The products(nutrients) are than absorbed by the cells



EGESTION

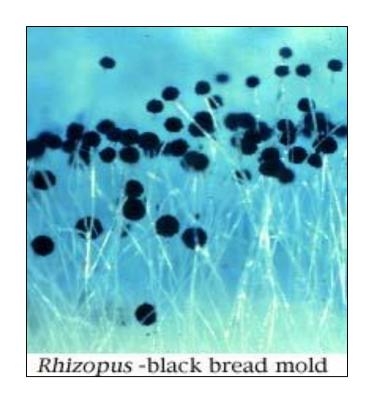
Indigestible materials are removed from an organism.

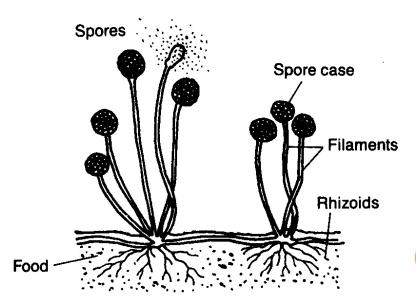




FUNGI (mushrooms) live in or on their food supply.

They secrete chemicals that digest materials. The materials are then absorbed into the cells.





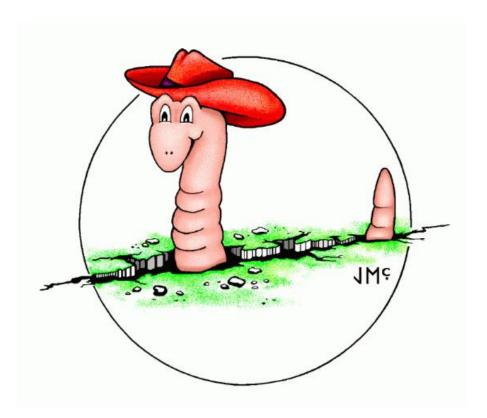
When we want to look at how Humans Digest, we can start by looking at simpler organisms.



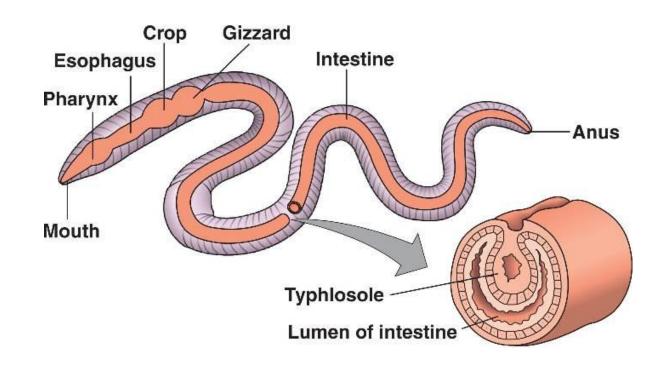


The EARTHWORM has a tube-like digestive tract with two openings: the MOUTH and the ANUS.

Food is digested as it passes in <u>One</u> direction through the organs of the digestive tract.



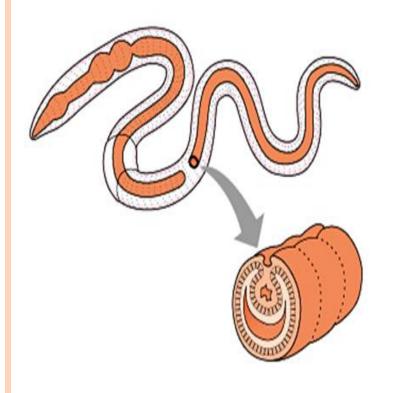




- 1. Food is ingested through the mouth.
- 2 Then passes through the esophagus to the CROP.
- 4 The Crop stores food.
- 5 Then the GIZZARD breaks down the food by grinding it mechanically.

The food passes into the INTESTINE, where it is chemically digested.

The end products are absorbed into the bloodstream.



The design of the intestine is to create a large surface area.

Digestion occurs in the food tube (outside of the cells).

It is EXTRACELLULAR.

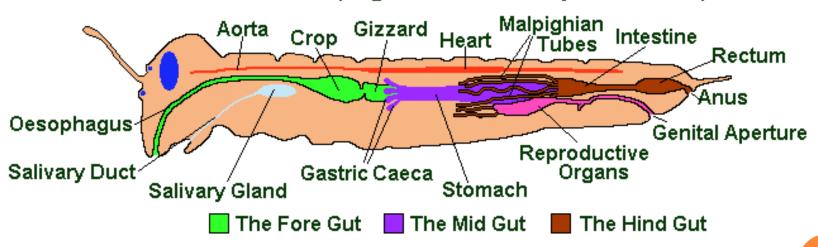
Wastes are egested through the ANUS.



The GRASSHOPPER's digestive system is similar to the earthworm's.

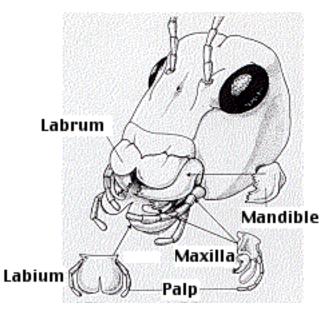
It is one way.

The Insect Gut (Digestion and Reproduction)

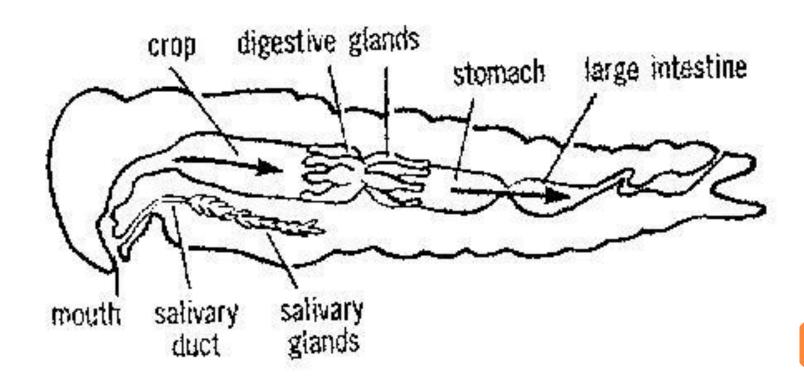


The grasshopper has highly specialized mouthparts for cutting and tearing food.





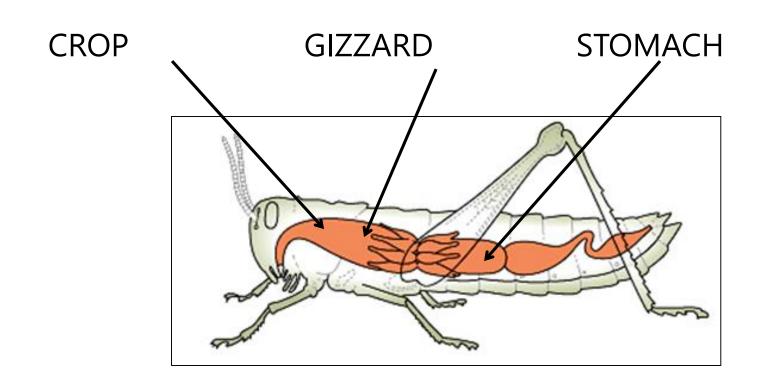
It also has SALIVARY GLANDS and GASTRIC CAECA, which release chemicals into the digestive tract to aid in chemical digestion.



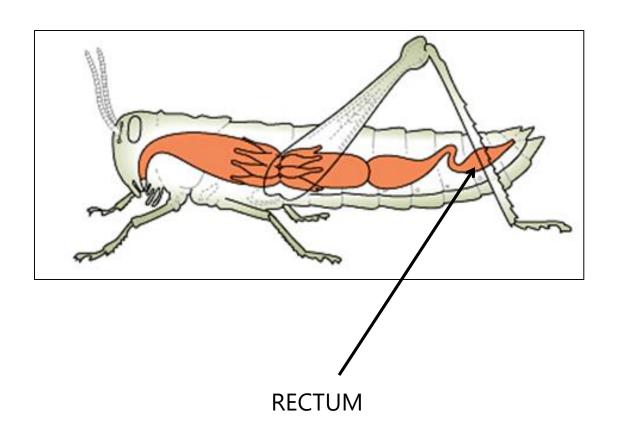
The CROP stores food.

The GIZZARD mechanically digests food.

The STOMACH chemically digests food using the enzymes produced in specialized glands (the gastric caeca).

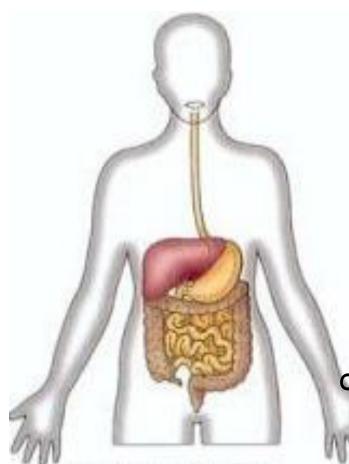


The grasshopper also has a RECTUM which absorbs water from the food waste.





The HUMAN digestive system is a lot like that of the grasshopper and earthworm.

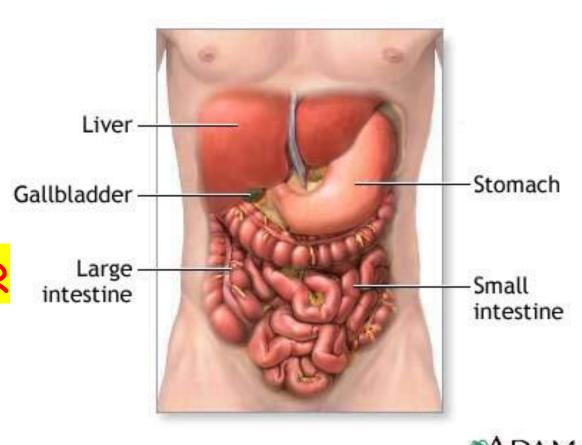


Food moves in one direction through a tube called the GASTROINTESTINAL (GI) TRACT.

Specialized organs carry out mechanical digestion, chemical digestion, absorption of nutrients, and elimination of waste.

Humans have special Extra ORGANS,

1. LIVER,
2. GALLBLADDER
3. and
PANCREAS

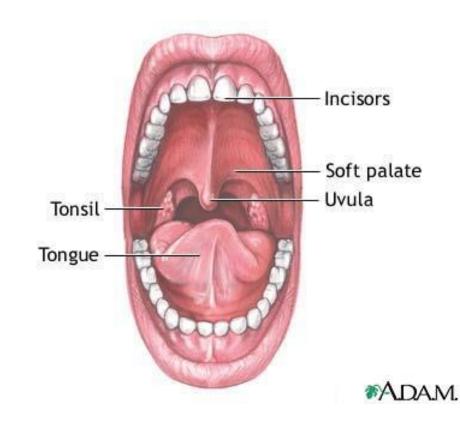


They secrete chemicals like bile into the digestive tract.

Food is ingested in the MOUTH, and mechanically digested.

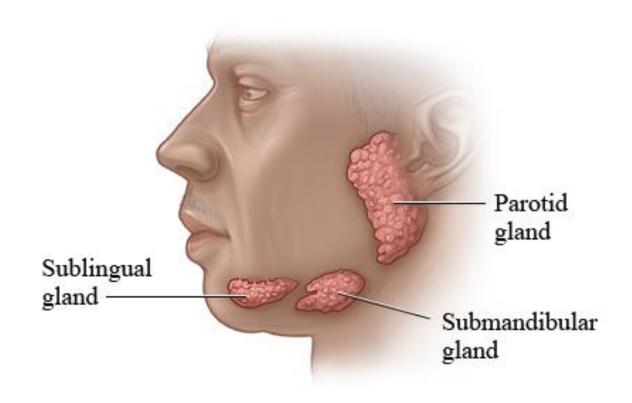
The TEETH function in the mechanical breakdown of food into smaller pieces.

What does Mechanical digestion increase?



The SALIVARY GLANDS secrete saliva,

a fluid that contains an enzyme (amylase) that begins the chemical digestion of starch.



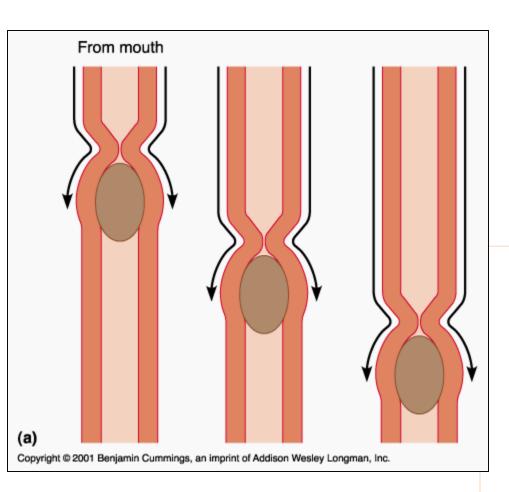
The TONGUE mixes saliva with the food by moving the food around in the mouth.

The tongue also moves the food mass to the back of the mouth for swallowing.





When food is swallowed, it passes into the **ESOPHAGUS**, and **PERISTALSIS** moves it downward to the stomach.

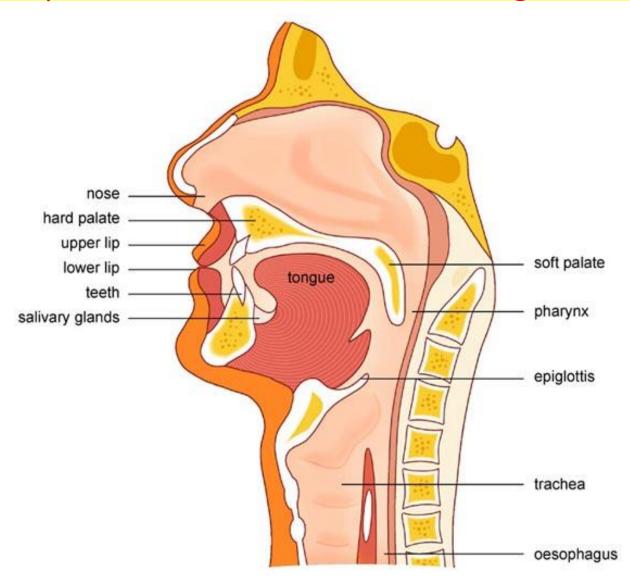




Digestion of starch continues while the food is in the esophagus.

Swallowing

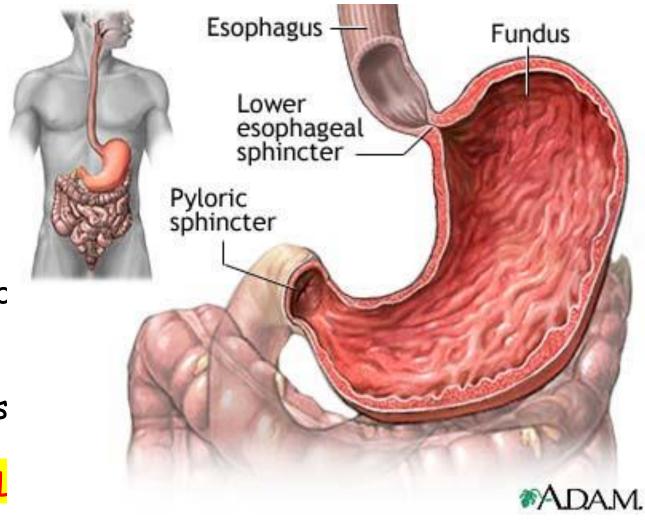
As it is swallowed, food passes the EPIGLOTTIS, which prevents the food from entering the trachea.



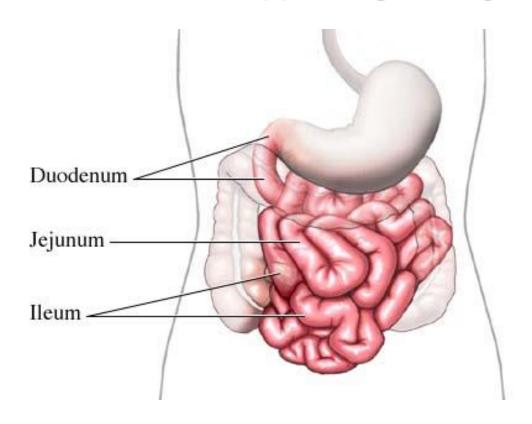
Food enters the STOMACH where it is mixed and liquefied.

GASTRIC GLANDS
release stomach acic
and an enzyme
which begins the
digestion of proteins

THIS IS CHEMICAL DIGESTION

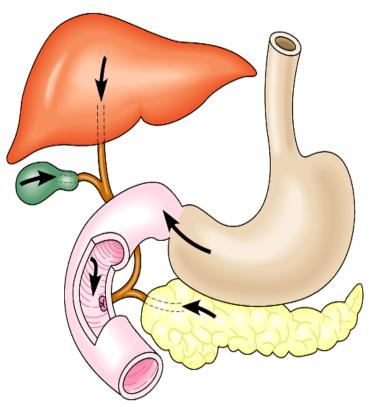


Partially digested food moves from the stomach into the SMALL INTESTINE.



The small intestine DIGESTS all kinds of food and ABSORBS nutrients into the bloodstream.

The liver, gallbladder, and pancreas secrete substances into the small intestine.



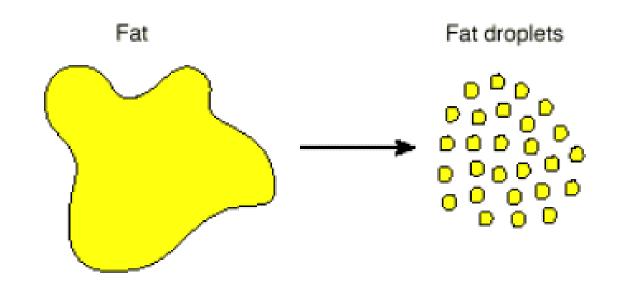
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The LIVER produces BILE, which passes into the

GALLBLADDER, where it is stored temporarily.

Normally, bile passes into the small intestine, where it breaks down fats into tiny droplets.

This process is known as EMULSIFICATION.
It increases the surface area of fats.

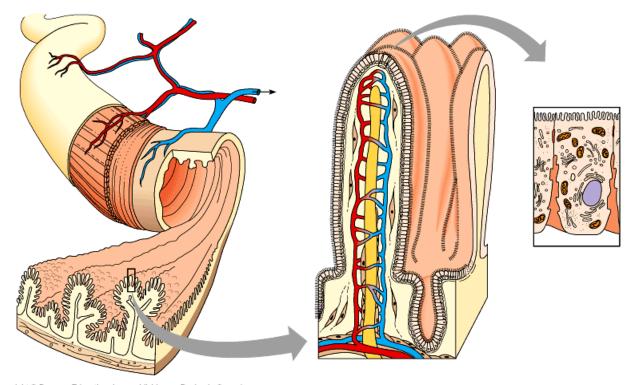


ALL OF THE REMAINING NUTRIENTS ARE DIGESTED IN THE SMALL INTESTINE

with the help of chemicals from the liver, the gall bladder, the pancreas, and the intestine wall.

Then the nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream.

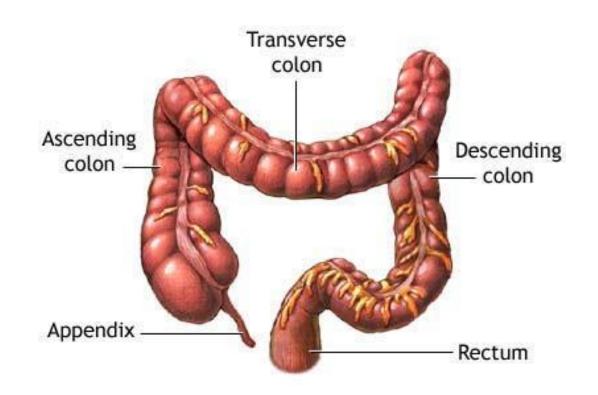
The intestine lining is covered in tiny projections called VILLI.



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The villi provide a tremendous surface area where nutrients can be absorbed.

Finally, the material passes into the LARGE INTESTINE where water is absorbed and feces are formed.





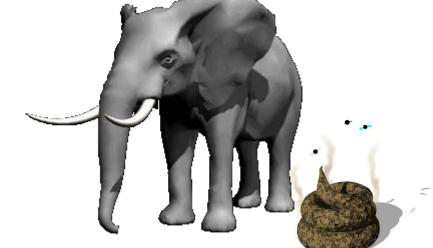
Intestinal bacteria digest the remains of your food and produce vitamins.

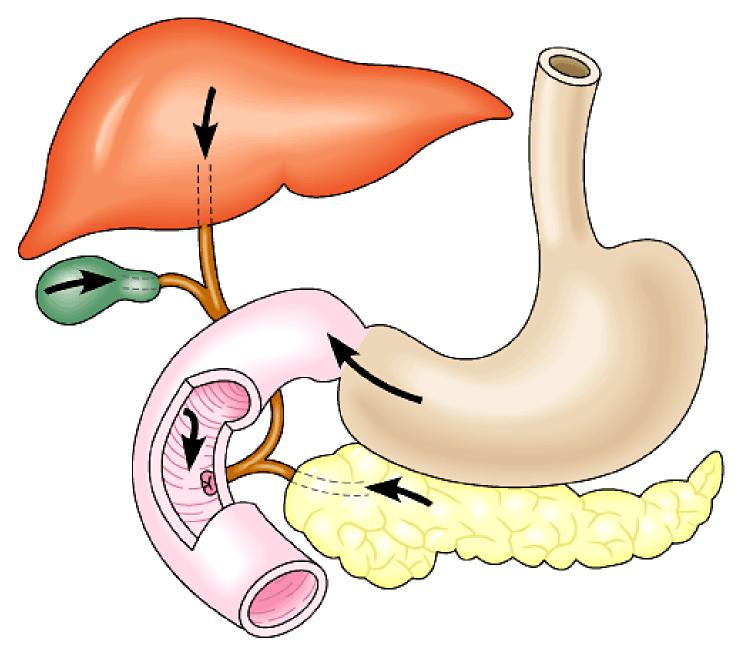
They also produce intestinal gas.



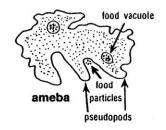
The last step is the removal of anything that was not used...

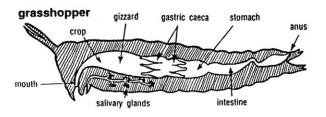
This passes through your rectum than
The Anus.





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earthworm

