

Differences

Ruminants:	Humans:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth is taken to food. Specialized tongue and lip for grasping and tearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food is taken to mouth by hands, utensils, etc...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed molars and premolars for grinding, movement is "lateral". A gap between premolars and molars allows the tongue to manipulate the food into small amounts prior to swallowing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incisors and canine produce shearing action, used for cutting food, premolars and molars for grinding and crushing. Upper and lower teeth movement is "vertical".
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protein needs supplied by rumen bacteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protein is a dietary requirement and is provided by the intake of various foods. Need variety of foods to obtain various other nutrients.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One set of teeth for life, teeth wear flat with age. In most ruminants upper teeth replaced by "Dental Pad". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two sets of teeth (childhood and adult). Adult tooth loss through decay and improper nutrition - replaced by dentures (false teeth).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regurgitation of cud for chewing at rest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting more common in carnivores and omnivores. Forceful ejection of gastric contents from the mouth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex digestive system (Four Stomachs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digestive System (one stomach). Ill health, weather changes, irritability and stress, may have an effect on digestive processes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivores – do not eat meat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omnivores – eat meat and plants.

Similarities:

We require food, water, and oxygen to sustain life.

We require similar nutrients.

We produce similar waste products.