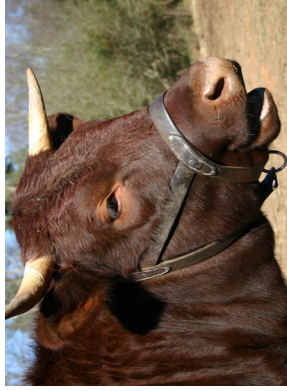


Cattle graze on grasses. Like other ruminants (such as sheep, goats and deer) cattle have no upper incisors. On the top, front of their mouths they have a tough pad of skin. Cattle crop and swallow.

Later, they regurgitate and chew their cud.

How does a cow's mouth and digestive system help it survive?



Red Devon Cow

Turkeys have a strong beak. Turkeys in the wild eat bugs and grains. They peck in the soil for insects, spiders, snails and small reptiles. They eat nuts, seeds, mosses, fruits and berries and more.

How does the wild turkey's beak help it survive and thrive?



Bronze Turkey

Ducks eat water plants, grains, seeds, insects, small fish, tadpoles and frogs. Dabbling, or puddle ducks, like shallow water. They dip for food, with their heads straight down. They are seen in ponds.

Divers like deep water. Duck bills are mostly soft except at the tip where they are hard. The flat bill is used to strain out

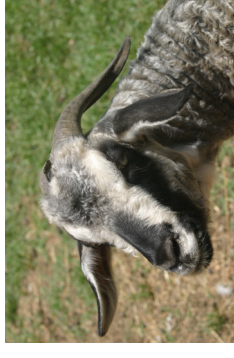
water and mud. How does having a bill help the duck succeed in a wetland environment?



Khaki Campbell duck and pails

Like cattle, goats do not have incisors on their upper jaw. They do have upper and lower molars. Goats do not graze on grass. Like deer, goats browse on shrubs and trees, foraging in wooded areas, often eating above their heads. Like cattle, goats have a four-chambered stomach and chew their cud.

How does the goat's mouth help it survive?



Angora Goat