I can find the differences and similarities of herbivores and carnivores.

What adaptation strategies have been formed on herbivores, but not on carnivores? And why?

**What? Main idea (red)**
- What are the main anatomical and physiological differences between herbivores and carnivores?
  - Teeth anatomy (flat)
  - Saliva: more alkaline w/ digestive enzymes
  - Smaller stomach and some times modified (ruminants)
  - Larger small intestines (including humans)
  - Frequent feeding habits
  - Stomach pH 4-5 (including humans)
  - Liver: less tolerant to some toxins.

**Why? Is this important? (rec)**
- Why herbivores (including humans) have a digestive tract so different than the one on carnivores?

**Consumers within the energy pyramid (graphic level)**
- Herbivore
- Animal Kingdom
- Carnivore

**Where? How do you know? (green)**
- Tooth anatomy "canine-type"
- Saliva does not contain digestive enzymes
- Very large stomachs
- Short small intestine
- Not necessary feeding every day
- Stomach pH 1-2
- Liver eliminates ten times as much uric acid as the liver of herbivore
- Very developed jaw muscles

**Who or What? Point of View? (blue)**
- Need of same macro-molecules, nutrients; carbohydrate, protein, lipids