

The nature and characteristics of digestion in ruminants differ from those of simple stomachs due to the different structure of the ruminant stomach, especially the presence of rumen at the beginning of their digestion canal. Nutrition doesn't just "sit" in the rumen. Nutrition doesn't just "sit" in the rumen. A Rumen is a multi-chamber stomach of ruminant animals (animals that chew the cud), Production of livestock and sheep The Rumen is the start of the esophagus from the heart, which is the opening of the end of the esophagus from the rumen and resembles the longitudinal incision of the livestock, and forms the beginning of the retinal groove or the groove of the esophageal from which it extends towards the opening of the retina and the leaves Cows may spend 35 to 40 percent of each day in ruminating (chewing). They also return the saliva of the feed and re-swallow it. This process makes feed easier for microbes to digest Intestinal fermentation occurs when methane gas is produced in the rumen where microbial fermentation occurs Brewing the rumen Fermentation in the rumen is made possible through a very stable environment for microbial growth.