- Incomplete digestive tracts have one opening for the digestion of food & waste elimination
- Mouth (enzymes in saliva begin chemical breakdown of lipids & carbs)
- Salivary amylase (enzyme that initiates digestion process by breaking down starch into smaller molecules)
- Tongue cells secrete lingual lipase which begins the digestion of lipids
- Peristalsis: wave of muscle contractions
- Liver (secretes molecules that aid in fat digestion)
- Gallbladder (stores secretions from liver & empties into small intestine)
- Pancreas (secretes enzymes into small intestine)
- Small intestine (chemical processing of fats, proteins, & carbs)
- Large intestine (absorbs water & forms feces)
- Stomach (chemical digestion of protein)
- Appendix (contains immune tissue & harbors bacteria)

Stomach

- mach
 Bracketed on both ends by ring-like sphincters
 Muscle contractions (peristalsis) from str B g to results in stomach churning that breaks down food mechanically
- Chief cells secreted person precursor called person be not be shown that is converted to pepsin w/ hydrochi nic acid (HCI)
- Parletal cells secrete HCI (located at stomach lining)
- Pepsin (enzyme) digests proteins

Small Intestine

• Large surface area for absorption of nutrients & water due to the epithelial tissue being covered w/ projections called villi and microvilli

Large Intestine

- Absorbs additional water to form feces within the colon (main section)
- Feces are held in rectum until elimination
- Human colon contains microorganisms that digest cellulose
- Appendix emerges from the cecum ; appendix is considered a vestigial organ, yet houses microorganism that can help re-colonize the colon after diarrhea