

Anatomical Comparison of Frugivores and Carnivores

From an anatomical and physiological point of view, human beings are frugivores. Carnivores have numerous characteristics that separate them from humans. (Almost) all vegetarian species have an anatomy similar to that of frugivores.

	Fruiteater (Frugivore) (humans, human-honkeys)	Meateater (Carnivore) (lions, tigers, wolfs,...)
Teeth:	Rounded molars for chewing.	Pointed and highly developed canines and pointed molars.
Saliva:	Alkaline salive pour a quick breakdown of food developed Salivary glands for pre-digestion.	Acidic saliva for the digestion of animal protein; the enzyme ptyaline lowly developed salivary glands.
Jaw:	Laterally mobile to allow chewing of food.	Vertically mobile for biting or tearing.
Stomach:	Long and extended, complex structure, few acidic salts and pepsin.	Sack shaped, simple structure, 10 times acidic salt content for digesting animal muscle and bone.
Intestines:	Very long. Large area.	Short and smooth to aide in quick evacuation of rotting meat.
Liver:	Capable of disintegrating uric acid produced by the body.	Very active, capable of 10-15 times as much uric acid.
Vitamin C:	Needed from the daily food (fruits).	Can produce it without vitamin C rich food.
Urine:	Alkaline.	Acid.
Skin:	Millions of pores. Glands capable of sweating.	No pores. No transcutaneous sweating.
Nails:	Flat. No claws.	Claws.

See also the following internet addresses:

<http://www.vegetarismus.ch/info/eindex.htm>

<http://envirolink.org/arrs/essays/omnivores.html>



Leaflet from the Swiss Union for Vegetarianism (SVV).
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