- **Introduction**

Nutrition is the study of disease by which organic and inorganic substances injected by living organisms are converted to various means for life processes such as promoting growth, replacing worm and injured tissue and the perpetuate life.

Wildlife nutrition in addition to this is concerned with the supply and gilt of food in an animal contract

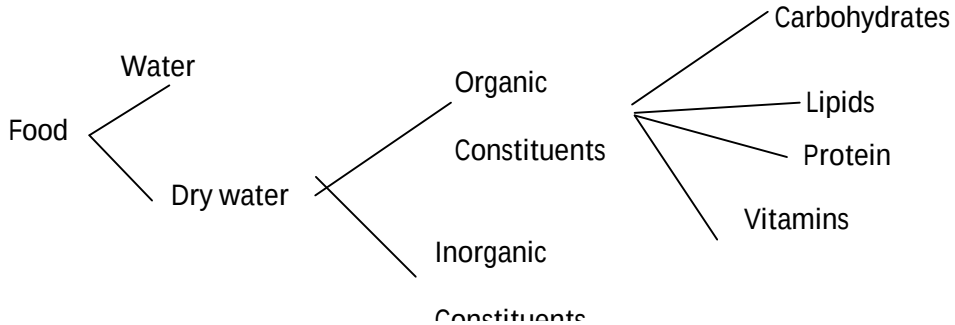
The basic requirement of all wildlife are food water and cover WN deals many with the first two of these requirement good and adequate cover, however is implement not only for escape and rest but also to secure unperturbed feeding and to conscience energy during them extremes.

These are many e.g. in literature which distract the importance of introduction for wildlife. In general animals with adequate food supply give large produce young and are more resistant to many forms of mortality than those affected by malnutrition. During failure of mass crop in 1940, reproduction success of Michigan mitigal fox squirrels declined. Also the reproductive success of white failed beans on range providery good nutrition was higher then on poor nutrition ranges. Weight of dears were also higher on ranges providing good nutrition than an on angers providing poor nutrition.

During the last decade with managers and biologists have become increasingly aware of the fact that a know high of physiology and nutrition are basic areas to the understanding of wildlife ecology.

- **NUTRIENT CONTENT OF FOOD**

A nutrient is any food or feed constituent or a group of construct that is normally consumed by the around and is a source of energy or scented for the normal functioning ofr the chemical substance and these can be grouped into classes according to them nutrient function on contribution the means component of food are.




- **WATER**

Water is essential to all live of living organic. It is necessary for digestion, metabolism, cooling, lubrication and other life processes. Wild vertebrates may obtain water from 3 sources

1) Free water e.g. Lakes, streams, dear or vegetation
2) Water from food consumed

3) Metabolism water which is produced during the break down of protein, carbohydrate and fats.

The dry matter of an animal ore plant tissue includes everything except water.

The term carbohydrate is applied to certain nutrient compound containing only hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. Carbohydrates are the source of energy used in all cellular form. They form about ¾ of dry matter in crop and are the chuff sources of energy in the food of herbivores and omnivores.

Because of the variety and abundance in nature their requirement in animal body for any surface carbohydrate in then diet. Carbohydrate are divided into sugar (glucose, lactose, Galactose, fructose) and non sugar (cellulose, hemicelluloses etc) sugars are eating digested by animal whole, digestion of non sugar is a larger process. Cellulose, one of most abundant cost can't be digested by higher animal. only bacterial and fungi and possibility some protozoa the CELLULASE necessary to breakdown of cellulose compound into simple digestible sugar. Many animal have developed symbiotic relationship with bacteria to enable than to utilize cellulose as a nutrients. Lignin, a pimply propyl derivation is not a CHO but is usually discussed with CHO because of its influence on the digestibility cellulose and hemicelluloses reducing of digestibility of those compounds.