The shape of the teeth and the month and jaw changes from omnivores to carnivores to herbivores. Omnivores have a jaw which can move up and down and side to side compared to carnivores which can only move up and down and herbivores which can only move side to side. This is because carnivores just need to bite the food and chew it up while herbivores need to grind there food up to release the most cellulose. Omnivores can move it both ways as they must do both these things. Herbivores usually only have one set of incisors which allow then to nip plant matter such as leaves, carnivores have all 4 incisors using them to scrap food of the bone. They are smaller then herbivores who have just one. Omnivores have incisors like carnivores on both jaws and use it to cut food up and break it when biting. Most herbivores don’t have canines and if they do they are small, this is to make room for a diastema which is a gap between the front and back teeth which allows herbivores to nip more good and chew it at the same time. This is because herbivores unlike omnivores or carnivores need to grind up the food enough so that there is enough surface area exposed allowing the enzyme Cellulase to work on the cellulose. For this reason, herbivores have large flat premolars and molars which are used for grinding their food. Carnivores have smaller premolars and molars still with a lot of surface area. There molars are sharp and help carnivores grind up the good and break it into small enough pieces to be swallowed. Omnivores premolars and molars are used to grind up food, the canines in carnivores are large and used to puncture their preys organs, the help with fighting and are used to rip meat of the bone. Omnivores canines are used to help tale meat of the bone but are a lot smaller as they don’t need to puncture anything. Herbivores need to spend more time chewing their food and need to eat a significant larger amount of food then omnivores and carnivores. This is because they have to grind up there food to be a able to release cellulose. However this is not that efficient so they need to eat a lot more good to get enough energy --> cellulose is turned to glucose.

Physical digestion in the teeth breaks down the food and allows it to be easily swallowed it also makes the surface area much larger meaning chemical digestion is easier as more enzymes can collide with more food particles (more are exposed)