

Original Raw Dog Food

DUCK

— PIONEER SINCE 1970 —



Bring Nature Home



Dear dog lovers,

At DUCK we have been making natural food for dogs since 1970. Right here in Belgium. In fact, we were the pioneers of deep-frozen dog food on the Belgian market. Now, 50 years later, we still stand for knowhow, trust and top quality. Thanks to our experience, we know the meat market inside out, which enables us to buy the best quality ingredients. At DUCK we are convinced that the best food for our dogs is the food that best suits their nature.

As far as DUCK is concerned, it is not sufficient to just give a dog any food. It needs the right food, and for that it is important to understand the animal. To be able to assess its needs correctly you have to know where it comes from. And to attach importance to its nature. And to nature itself.

In the coming pages, we explain the importance of natural raw food, what are the advantages and how we ensure our food is as close to the dog's natural diet as possible.

I hope you enjoy reading it!

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Philippe'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'P'.

Philippe Straetmans, CEO & Pets Lover

YOUR DOG, A REAL MEAT EATER

Whether your dog is called Zac, Lenny or Rover, he's sure to be your most faithful friend. You want him to be in peak condition, so you care about what he eats. And we'd love to help, because a balanced diet forms the basis for his condition and his health. But what exactly is a balanced diet for a dog?

To understand that, we need to take a step back in time. About 27,000 years back, to be precise. That's the era in which the modern dog evolved from the wolf. Although the dog's outward appearance now differs from that of the wolf, genetically they are almost identical. Their DNA is a 99.8% match. But is that important? It most certainly is. Dogs and wolves still have the same type of digestive system. That of a carnivore.

You can tell by their jaws. Just like wolves, dogs have a 'scissor' bite, they can only move their jaws up and down rather than sideways as we humans do. We chew and grind our food. Dogs and wolves tear theirs and bite off chunks which they then swallow as whole.

The wolf eats the meat, the organs, the intestines and the stomach contents of its prey. The stomach is filled with grains, vegetables and fruit. Naturally, the meat is raw. And that's a very important detail, because your dog's digestive system is still based on that of the wolf. Whatever man's best friend eats, it influences his digestive and immune systems. And consequently, on his health.

What do dogs get to eat? Dog owners get attracted by beautiful shapes and colour of the food, they often do not spend much time reading the food ingredients and unfortunately manufacturers like to use this to their advantage.

We may not take the needed time to think, but we are not naive, and we all know that our dogs are meat eater by nature. Good nutrition is not fashion or washing powder that can be improved every year. In dog's nutrition there are fundamentals to follow, and then you can only create new flavors and change the packaging. The only problem is that we are guided by the beautiful packaging and slogans. Dog's happiness and health has nothing to do with the colour of the packaging or the shape of the food!

On average, a dog has a life expectancy is almost 6 times lower than that of a human being, but interestingly a dog can survive much longer than a human being without food.

Imbalanced diet, or a diet short of essential nutrients can cause serious harm to the dog overall health, at the same time, good nutrition alone is not enough for a dog to have a long life, but it is the basis, and at least a good start to make your dog happy!

**You may own a dog, but only
love can make him wag his tail!**

THE SECRET TO A HEALTHY DOG: BALANCED GUT FLORA

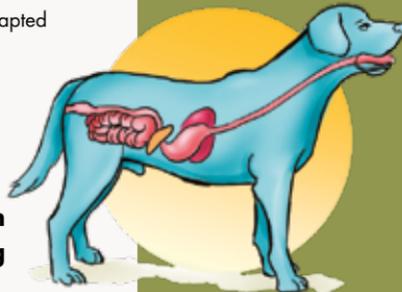
Dogs have a short digestive system, approximately 7 times shorter than a human. This means things can go wrong relatively quickly. Luckily, dogs have a very wide range of flora in their gut that ensures infections are resolved quickly. In terms of evolution, this was important to their survival when food was scarce. In other words, a strong immune system and good health start with balanced gut flora. Gut flora is the collective name for the trillions of good and bad bacteria whose colonies usually co-exist peacefully in the stomach and intestines.

The gut flora is like a factory that works day and night to digest food and monitor the balance between good and bad bacteria. Excess bad bacteria are killed off so that infections don't have a chance to flourish.

If this balance is upset, the harmful bacteria get the upper hand, which weakens your dog's immune system. What happens then? The food is not broken down sufficiently and starts to rot and ferment in the large intestine. This starts to rumble, followed by flatulence, loose stools, diarrhea or hard stools. If the problem is not resolved, it usually results in skin problems such as a smelly, dull coat and itching.

To prevent this, it's important to give your dog natural raw food, that's adapted to suit his nature.

**The digestive system
of the dog**



HOW IS GUT FLORA CREATED?

- Puppies in the womb don't have any flora in their gut.
- The first good bacteria attach themselves to the intestinal wall during birth.
- All the time puppies are drinking milk the gut flora is chiefly made up of good bifidobacterial that produce acids to kill the harmful bacteria.
- The transition to solid food happens gradually to give acid-resistant bacteria the chance to become established.
- Eating raw meat ensures the growth and maintenance of healthy and balanced gut flora. Dry food is always sterile, which reduces the number of good bacteria and makes it harder for your dog to fight infections. In the worst case, just drinking from a puddle could then make him ill. Take care of your dog's gut flora factory by giving him the right foods!

PROTEINS ARE THE BODY'S BUILDING BLOCKS

As with humans, a lot of a dog's physical functions are dependent on proteins.

Proteins are important for:

- Building and repairing muscle, coat and organs.
- Producing hormones.
- Maintaining a healthy immune system. Antibodies, the soldiers that attack viruses and bacteria, are made up of proteins. A shortage of proteins means a shortage of soldiers and consequently lower resistance and greater susceptibility to illness.
- The transport and storage of molecules in the body.

Proteins themselves largely consist of amino acids. Your dog has 22 of them, of which he can produce 10 himself. The other 12 must come from his food. These 12 are also known as essential amino acids. They must be present in the right proportions and amounts in your dog's food. If one or more of these essential amino acids is missing, it disrupts the production of the other amino acids in the body. The result? Hair loss, weaker muscles, itching and behavioural problems. Over the long term it can even be life-threatening.

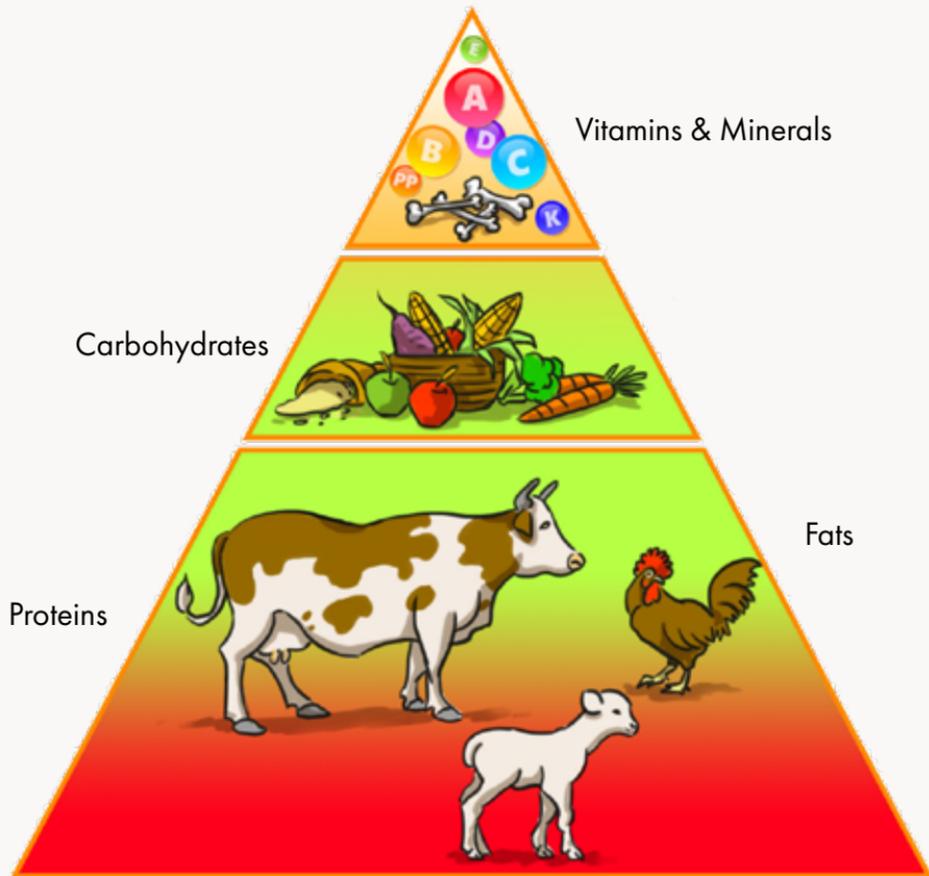
Proteins are either of animal or vegetable origin. It is important for a dog to get his proteins from raw meat and offal. That way, they will be digested completely, and you can rest assured that your faithful friend is absorbing all the essential amino acids.

FATS: A SOURCE OF ENERGY

Your dog can't survive without fats. It's important for your dog that these are of animal origin. Fats consist of fatty acids and are split into saturated and unsaturated fats. Saturated fats are stored as a reserve in the muscles and can be drawn upon when cold, during prolonged periods of physical exertion, in times of nervousness, anxiety or stress. In short, your dog draws upon these reserves when he needs more energy than he can get from his food.

Unsaturated fats ensure your dog can think and function normally and give him a beautiful shiny coat. They are also known as essential fats or fatty acids. Essential because a dog can't produce them himself and so must get them from his food. A number of the fatty acids are just as important as vitamins because they enable the body to build cells or to produce certain hormones. One example of this are the omega-3 fatty acids. Normally, your dog will have enough saturated fat in his body, overweight dogs even have too much. Often, unsaturated fats are not present in enough amounts, or are used incorrectly. Why is that?

Because they are sensitive to heat and are lost during the food production process. Some dog food manufacturers therefore use vegetable fats. So, if your dog needs energy, he uses his stocks of unsaturated vegetable fats. That upsets the balance because there are not enough unsaturated fats left over to be used for their intended purpose: to maintain the brain and the coat. This can then result in behavioural problems, a dull coat and itchy or peeling skin. That is why it is important for your dog to eat animal fats.



CARBOHYDRATES AND RAW FIBRE: MUCH NEEDED

Looking at the dog food pyramid, carbohydrates are also important. They produce some of the energy your dog needs. They also keep the proteins in check. All the elements in the protein that aren't useful are stored by your dog's body as fat. This is called the protein fraction. If it is too high, the degree of acid increases and your dog becomes nervous and in the worst case uncontrollable.

So it is a misconception that grains are bad for dogs. On the contrary, they represent one of the best sources of carbohydrates. The difficulty is that a dog can't digest carbohydrates that are primarily of vegetable origin, since dogs don't have the enzymes needed to break down cellulose. Consequently, a dog can't get any nutrients from raw vegetables, that is also the reason why wolves eat the stomach contents of their prey. These contain grasses that are in seed form, or in other words, grains. These are in fact pre-digested. We call these 'unlocked' grains and they are the best source of carbohydrates for your dog.

Raw fibers also regulate the speed with which the food goes through the digestive tract. Preferably not too fast, otherwise the stools become too loose. At Raw Cut we offer both gluten and gluten-free nutrition complete products. If the food is gluten-free, this is stated on the front of the packaging.

MINERALS AND TRACE ELEMENTS: FOR STRONG BONES AND GOOD REFLEXES

Calcium, natrium, magnesium, sodium, magnesium, potassium and phosphorus are the best-known food minerals. Calcium and phosphorus are also essential for bone formation and for maintaining good muscle and nerve functions. Dogs need trace elements such as iron, iodine and zinc in extremely small amounts, but they are nonetheless essential. They stimulate growth and support the metabolism.

VITAMINS: VITAL

It's simple. No vitamins, no life. That's how important they are. Vitamins are necessary for amino acids to be absorbed properly. An excess of vitamins is not good, and a shortage can also cause problems. So it's important to get the balance right. There are two big groups of vitamins: water-soluble and fat-soluble. In the water-soluble vitamins, B-group vitamins give a shiny coat. Some of these vitamins are very sensitive to heat, when they are heated, they lose their strength during the production process of dry food, this problem is helped by putting a protective coating on the vitamins before they are added. It is true that as a result some of the vitamins then survive the production process, but not all dogs can break down the coating during digestion. If this doesn't happen, these important vitamins are lost and your dog can develop problems with his coat, such as having an extended moulting season.

The fat-soluble vitamin A is very important to a dog's coat. It is only present in animal products and is particularly important to ensure that spayed and castrated dogs absorb enough of it as they tend to put weight and so are given less to eat. Because they eat less, they absorb less vitamin A. Biotin or vitamin H is also very important to the dog coat.

NATURAL RAW FOOD IS TOP OF THE BILL

Complete natural raw food is one that contains everything a dog needs, balanced and with fresh ingredients that are pure and natural, fresh and unheated, without the extremely valuable meat juices being removed. Water can never fully replace meat juices. Natural raw food contains no additives, the basis is fresh meat and offal in the right proportions, always supplemented with the same unlocked grains, seeds and/or vegetables that would be contained in the pre-digested stomach contents of the prey. Otherwise the food will not be of optimum nutritional value. Of course, vitamins, minerals and trace elements have to be added in the right proportions, but supplements are not the same as additives.

REASONS TO SWITCH TO DUCK NATURAL RAW FOOD

1. DUCK natural raw food respects the rules of nature. We don't add any chemical additives.
2. The meat and offal aren't heated, so the proteins stay intact.
3. We only use meat and offal from animals that are suitable for human consumption. Most importantly, we freeze the raw meat immediately after slaughter and it remains frozen during processing. So optimum quality is preserved.
4. Carbohydrates are provided from unlocked grains, seeds and/or vegetables.
5. We only use fresh, ground bones. From that, your dog will get what he needs to maintain the phosphorus/calcium balance. He will either convert the rest into energy or it will be eliminated during excretion.
6. Easy to portion, providing precise portion control for small dogs, and tasty experience for large dogs, keeping each meal fresh.

INGREDIENTS	NATURAL RAW FEEDING
Meat	Raw meat, offal and grounded bones
Carbohydrates	Unlocked grains, seeds and / or vegetables
Additives	No Additives
Preservatives	No preservatives

IS NATURAL RAW FOOD SUITABLE FOR MY DOG?

The short answer is 'yes'. Natural raw food is suitable for all breeds of dogs, of all ages and sizes. To determine how much food your dog should have, you need to consider his age, weight and how much energy he expends. Dogs that get a lot of exercise or that are nervous use more energy and therefore need a slightly bigger portion. The table at the end of this guide can be used as starting reference.

THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO CHANGE OVER GRADUALLY

Almost all dogs who subsist on dry food have imbalanced gut flora. The older the dog and the greater amount of dry food, the greater the imbalance. To allow these dogs get used to natural raw food, it's best to introduce it gradually. The result? A lively dog with a shiny, healthy coat.

Almost all dogs who subsist on dry food have imbalanced gut flora. The older the dog and the greater amount of dry food, the greater the imbalance. To allow these dogs to get used to natural raw food, it's best to introduce it gradually.

As for puppies, natural raw food is as important like in adult dogs, but you must get the puppy accustomed to it. If the nursing bitch is already on DUCK food, then the process is much easier, in that case it is advisable to start with small amounts of fresh meat, so that there is a gradual switch from the bitch milk.

If your dog is already on dry food and you want to switch him to DUCK Complete, then we recommend that you first start with a fasting day then gradually build up the amount of DUCK Complete as shown on the table below.

ADULT DOG TRANSITION

DAYS	ACTIVITY
1	Fasting day: no food.
2-4	Switch to Raw, feed your dog 50% of his recommended daily portion divided over two meals.
5-9	Add 100 g to the portion.
10-?	Every 4 days, increase the portion by 100 g until your dog has the amount he needs.

PUPPY TRANSITION

DAYS	ACTIVITY
1	Fasting day: no food.
2	Switch to Raw, feed your puppy 80% of his recommended daily portion divided over 3 to 4 meals.
3-?	Increase the portion slowly. You will need to determine the exact amount yourself based on your puppy needs.



HELP! MY DOG IS BEHAVING STRANGELY

A healthy mind in a healthy body. That applies to dogs too. Your dog's general condition determines his behaviour to a great extent and that can vary from listlessness to hyperactivity. Teaching, supporting or training dogs is only possible if they feel good.

UNDESIRABLE BEHAVIOUR VERSUS PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR

When you have a 'problem with your dog', it doesn't necessarily mean you have a 'problem dog'. Certainly not when it comes to behavioural problems. That's why it's good to make a distinction between undesirable behaviour and problem behaviour.

- Undesirable behaviour is a behaviour that is in fact normal for the dog such as rolling in dirt, dominating, hunting and so forth. You can usually keep this behaviour under control by educating and training your dog.
- Problem behaviour cannot or can barely be controlled, even by the dog.

FOOD AND BEHAVIOUR

If your dog is often nervous, aggressive, apathetic, easily distracted or disobedient and your messages, commands, aren't getting through, that can be largely down to his diet. Even small imbalances can lead to behavioural problems over time.

So, the amount and quality of the fats, and more specifically the unsaturated fatty acids, have an effect on behaviour. Low quality or a shortage of these can lead to attention problems, becoming distracted easily, orientation problems and short term memory loss. Switching to high-quality natural raw food will certainly help!

HEALTH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH BAD NUTRITION

Itching	Dull coat	Low self esteem	Drinks a lot of water	Dropped legs
Flaky skin	Bad breath	Dropped back	Nervousness	Spitting
Pigment loss	Tartar	French stand	Slow learning ability	Gastrointestinal complaints
Bald spots	Autoimmune disease	Cooling	Scare	Flatulence
Hair loss	Allergies	Growth pain	Aggression	Anal gland blockage
Excessive panting	Pseudo allergies	Diarrhea	Apathy	Eating stool or dirt
Eczema	Tumors	Relieve a lot / often	Panic	Kidney and liver diseases
Red skin patches	Constant hunger	Muscle weakness	Quickly distracted	Under and overweight
Sores	Hip dysplasia	Poor endurance	Disobedience	Poor appetite



ARE YOU CONSIDERING MIXING NATURAL RAW FOOD WITH KIBBLE?

It's not a good idea to mix raw food and dry kibble in the same meal because dry kibble takes longer to digest and can cause digestive distress when mixed with raw. To mitigate mixing issues, feed your dog dry kibble in the morning and then a DUCK complete in the evening. Every fresh natural raw day is a day won!

Have you ever wondered why dry food always looks the same where as DUCK does not?

Simple. DUCK works with natural products and because every slaughtered animal is different, you have colour differences in the meat.

- Fatigue of the beef to be slaughtered makes the meat darker.
- Stress influences the colour of the meat (transport to slaughterhouse).
- The temperature at the time of slaughter affects the colour of the meat (winter or summer).
- The age of the slaughtered animal.
- The race.
- The food that the animal received.
- The time of freezing after slaughter (after one hour there is already one clear colour difference).
- The accommodation before the slaughtering (pasture or stable).
- Dogs do not mind the colour, but the taste and smell.

HOW IS DUCK NATURAL FOOD PRODUCED?



We get meat and offal such as the heart, liver and kidneys from animals that are slaughtered for human consumption in European countries. After slaughter, the meat is immediately frozen to -18°C , which retains all the vitamins and minerals. This temperature is required to prevent bacteriological problems.



On arrival in our production facility, we check the deep-frozen pieces of meat and offal for quality and temperature. We also store our ingredients in our large deep freezer at -18°C .



We begin preparation by checking everything with a metal detector. The frozen meat is then ground in the meat-grinder. Afterwards we mix the meat, vegetables and grains together according to our own recipe. The only things we add are vitamins and minerals. Our work methods ensure the ingredients remain frozen throughout the entire process.



Once the ingredients have been mixed together, the food is then put into containers, which go back into the deep-freezer immediately. The temperature goes back down to -18 °C within 10 minutes.



Our natural dog food is now almost ready. The products are packaged, individually first and then in boxes. Then they go back through the metal detector. If no problem is detected, analyses are then carried out. If it gets the OK at that point, we officially approve the food for sale. In collaboration with the Federal Food Agency, we take every care to ensure the high quality of our natural raw food.



Naturally, we are always happy to give you and your dog any information you need and answer all your questions.

THE DUCK RANGE: LIMITED BUT STILL COMPLETE

Our food is complete and closely resembles the way in which dogs would eat if they lived in the wild. We work with fresh and natural ingredients that are processed naturally. We therefore have no need of a diet food or a separate type of food for puppies. Our food is suitable for every dog. We only adjust our recipe to deal with the specific health problems that some dogs have. And to help your dog become accustomed to a different, delicious taste, naturally.





DUCK COMPLETE

DUCK BURGERS



Easy to portion, each 1 KG of our complete meals come in 10x100g burgers



HOW TO SERVE RAW CUT COMPLETE?

Defrost, mix and its ready. Do not cook or fry. Be careful, do not defrost in microwave. Give your dog preferably 2 meals a day. Pups 4-5 meals a day. Adolescent dogs 3 meals a day.

BEEF LIVER CHICKEN COMPLETE

GLUTEN FREE



INGREDIENTS

Chicken meat, chicken carcass, beef meat, beef liver, rice, carrots, beef heart, beef kidneys.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 65,6%, raw protein 13,6%, raw fat 9,7%, raw ash 2,62%, raw cellulose 1,0%.

LAMB & RICE COMPLETE **GLUTEN FREE**



INGREDIENTS

Lamb tripe, rice, chicken meat, chicken carcass, lamb liver, lamb heart, lamb kidney, sunflower oil.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 64%, raw protein 9,2%, raw fat 8,1%, raw ash 1,4%, raw cellulose 0,6%.

BEEF COMPLETE **GLUTEN FREE**



INGREDIENTS

Beef meat, beef cartilage, beef liver, rice, beef heart, carrots, beef kidneys.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 63,9%, raw protein 13,1%, raw fat 9%, no preservatives raw ash 1,87%, raw cellulose 1,6%.

GREEN TRIPE COMPLETE



INGREDIENTS

Beef tripe, beef meat, chicken meat, chicken carcass, corn flakes, wheat flakes, wheat bran.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 67%, raw protein 9,5%, raw fat 6,5%, raw ash 1,9%, raw cellulose 1,2%.

DYNAMIC COMPLETE **GLUTEN FREE**



INGREDIENTS

Beef meat, beef liver, beef tripe, chicken meat, chicken carcass, beef heart, beef kidneys, seaweed, pea flakes, carrot flakes.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 67%, raw protein 13,1%, raw fat 6,7%, raw ash 3,61%, raw cellulose 1,4%.

ANALYSIS

GUARANTEES

MOISTURE

Sources:	Natural meat juices. Drinking water can't replace all the functions of meat juices.
Function:	Maintaining the correct fluid level and body temperature. The excretion of waste products. Contains the most efficiently absorbed form of iron. Tap water may contain more iron but it isn't absorbable.

RAW PROTEIN

Sources:	Beef muscle meat, beef heart, beef liver, beef lung, beef kidneys, tripe and chicken.
Function:	Provides the body's building materials: enzymes, cells and hormones.

RAW FAT

Sources:	Beef fat, chicken fat, sunflower oil, wheat germ oil and cod-liver oil.
Function:	Source of energy. Provides building materials.

CRUDE FIBRE

Sources:	The indigestible by-product from sweetcorn, wheat and bran.
Function:	Adjusts the rate at which food passes through the intestines.

CRUDE ASH

Ash is a residue of food that has been incinerated. It is not a nutrient. That is why the ash content in food is kept as low as possible, but 0% is impossible, as some ash remains following the incineration of meat.

OTHER CARBOHYDRATES

Sources:	Wheat, bran, maize.
Function:	Nutrition and fiber.

MINERALS

CALCIUM:	Formation of the skeleton.
POTASSIUM:	Promotes growth, prevents restlessness and poor nerve development.
SODIUM:	Essential to the production of digestive acids in the stomach.
MAGNESIUM:	Needed to build bone and tissue, for stronger wrist joints in pups.
MANGANESE:	For building bones and enzyme production, improves fertility and promotes the function of the vitamin B complex and vitamin C.
IRON:	Promotes the absorption of oxygen, prevents anemia, weakness, tiredness.
COBALT:	Blood formation and boosts the effectiveness of vitamin B12.
COPPER:	Blood formation, facilitates the absorption of iron, necessary for pigment formation.
ZINC:	Promotes cell-renewal of the skin and nails, boosts appetite and muscle strength, improves kidney function, is essential for protein synthesis.
PHOSPHORUS:	Supports the development of bones and the effect of the vitamin B complex.
SELENIUM:	Alongside vitamin E, boosts fertility.
IODINE:	Is necessary for all life processes, such as metabolism and oxygen use; supports pancreas function.

VITAMIN A

Only present in animal products.

Sources: Liver and cod-liver oil.

Function: Growth and development of skin, hair and bones. Increases resistance to infections. Prevents night blindness.

VITAMIN E

Sources: Wheat germ oil, sunflower oil and cod-liver oil.

Function: Production of red blood cells. Aids absorption of vitamins A and K.

VITAMIN D3

Sources: Cod-liver oil and sunlight.

Function: Prevents rickets, transports phosphorus and calcium.

VITAMIN K

Sources: Maize, chicken and meat.

Function: Important for blood clotting

VITAMIN C

Sources: Is usually produced by the dog itself. Nonetheless, we add vitamin C to the food because some animals use more than they can produce.

Function: Is needed for cell renewal in bones, cartilage and skin. Helps to prevent bladder and kidney problems. Improves fertility. Prevents infections and mucosal bleeding.

VITAMIN B1

Sources: Wheat, bran, liver and brewer's yeast.

Function: Aids digestion, promotes growth. Strengthens nerve and muscle function.

VITAMIN B2

Sources:	Liver and kidneys.
Function:	Converts fat and protein into energy. Promotes growth and development.

VITAMIN B3

Sources:	Meat, wheat, bran, lungs, kidneys, liver, heart, chicken and brewer's yeast.
Function:	Supports kidney function. Synthesis of antibodies. Energy-metabolism.

VITAMIN B5

Sources:	Liver, lungs, kidneys, muscle meat, wheat and brewer's yeast.
Function:	Aids digestion. Converts protein, fat and carbohydrates into energy. Stabilizes blood pressure.

VITAMIN B6

Sources:	Beef, heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, brewer's yeast and bran.
Function:	To process protein and fat. Prevents nerve and skin disorders. Aids the absorption of various minerals.

VITAMIN B9

Sources:	Muscle meat, liver, kidneys, bran and brewer's yeast.
Function:	For healthy skin. Forms antibodies. Forms genetic material. Forms blood platelets, muscles and nerves.

VITAMIN B12

Sources:	Beef, liver and kidneys.
Function:	Boosts appetite. Gives more energy. Prevents anemia. Promotes growth and a normal nervous system function.

BIOTINE

Sources:	Beef liver, kidneys and brewer's yeast.
Function:	Supports mounting. Normalizes the metabolism. Prevents eczema and fatigue. Facilitates synthesis of vitamin C. Stimulates milk production in lactating females.



HOW MUCH DUCK FOOD DO I GIVE TO MY DOG?

You should feel the ribs of your dog, but not see them. This way your dog is at its ideal weight.

As a dietary guideline you consider the age, activity level and body weight of your dog

ADULT DOG

As general rule, you can give adult dog 2% to 3% of his ideal body weight per day, that's for medium and large dogs, divided into two meals.

Small dogs may receive 3% to 5% of their ideal body weight per day, divided over two meals.

PUPS UP TO 4 MONTHS

A puppy's first few months are all about rapid growth, so making sure they have enough food is critical, you may give up to 10% of the current body weight, divide the portion over 4 to 5 meals per day.

PUPS UP FROM 4 TO 8 MONTHS

Puppies will grow quickly between 4 and 8 months but can also become fat if overfed. Fat puppies, especially large breeds, have a predisposition toward orthopedic (or bone) problems, so although a fat puppy might be considered cute, it's a health risk. We recommend feeding your Pup 6% of his ideal body weight at this stage divided over 3 meals per day.

YOUNG DOGS FROM 8 TO 12 MONTHS

Your pup has reached the point where twice daily feeding should generally suffice. From 8 months the nutritional need of your dog will decrease. We recommend feeding your Pup 4% of his ideal body weight at this stage divided over 2 or 3 meals per day. Gradually reduce the portions to obtain an adult portion within 4 months.

FEEDING GUIDE

IN GRAMS

DOG WEIGHT KG	0-4 MONTHS	4-8 MONTHS	8-12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS
1	120	100	90	60
2	160	140	100	90
3	240	180	120	90
4	320	240	160	120
5	400	300	200	150
6	480	360	240	180
7	560	420	280	210
8	640	480	320	240
9	720	540	360	270
10	800	600	400	300
11	880	660	440	330
12	960	720	480	360
13	1,040	780	520	390
14	1,120	840	560	420
15	1,200	900	600	450
16	1,280	960	640	480
17	1,360	1,020	680	510
18	1,440	1,080	720	540
19	1,520	1,140	760	570
20	1,600	1,200	800	600

DOG WEIGHT KG	0-4 MONTHS	4-8 MONTHS	8-12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS
21	1,680	1,260	840	630
22	1,760	1,320	880	660
23	1,840	1,380	920	690
24	1,920	1,440	960	720
25	2,000	1,500	1,000	750
26	2,080	1,560	1,040	780
27	2,160	1,620	1,080	810
28	2,240	1,680	1,120	840
29	2,320	1,740	1,160	870
30	2,400	1,800	1,200	900
31	2,480	1,860	1,240	930
32	2,560	1,920	1,280	960
33	2,640	1,980	1,320	990
34	2,720	2,040	1,360	1,020
35	2,800	2,100	1,400	1,050
36	2,880	2,160	1,440	1,080
37	2,960	2,220	1,480	1,110
38	3,040	2,280	1,520	1,140
39	3,120	2,340	1,560	1,170
40	3,200	2,400	1,600	1,200

Original Raw Dog Food

DUCK

— PIONEER SINCE 1970 —

Bring Nature Home

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