

COMMUNITY LINE

Base Ratios for Full Meals:

CATS

95% Animal Base: 5% Plant Element

DOGS

80% Animal Base: 20% Plant Element

ANIMAL BASE:

The raw **meat, organ/offal** and **bone** portion of the diet ideally consists of:

80% **Meat**: 10% **Organ**: 10% **Bone***

*See below for pregnant/nursing/growing animals

PLANT ELEMENT:

Health promoting, nutrient dense **Greens, Veggies, Fruits, Sprouts** ideally consists of:

30% **Leafy Green** : 30% **Coloured Vegetables** : 30% **Fruits/Sprouts** : 5% **“Other”**

As no two animals are the same, it naturally follows that no one formulation will ever be balanced and complete for all animals through all life stages. “Ideal” for one is not always ideal for another. Variety is important for providing optimum nutrition over time. The intention of these guidelines is to create flexibility in the creation of wholesome diets for cats and dogs.

Base Ratios for Pure Meat Lines:

80% **Meat** : 10% **Organ** : 10% **Bone**

OR

72% **Meat** : 10% **Organ** : 10% **Bone** : 8% **Blood** (difficult to source blood)

Pure meat lines designed to utilize all edible animal parts containing important nutrients for companion animal health.

Important Note to Processors: Meats are high in phosphorus, bones are high in calcium. When meat is fed with 10% bone you are providing an appropriate ratio of calcium to phosphorus. This is ESSENTIAL for growing animals (puppies/kittens) and pregnant/lactating females.





Animal Base Chart

INGREDIENTS	Proportion of diet by weight	Benefits	Animal Health Considerations	Processing Considerations
MEAT	50-95%	High quality, easily digestible protein and fat.	Grass-fed Anti-biotic Free Hormone Free Organic Certified Humane Protein is the biggest nutrient requirement of dogs and cats. Important for growth, maintenance and immune system functioning. Using lean cuts of meat ensure daily requirements are met. Fat, while also important is required at a much lower level, and can store toxins.	Ground and frozen in blocks or patties. • 1/4lb—useful portion for cats and small dogs • 1/2lb useful for larger pets Use 'lean' trim/remove skin to avoid excess fat in some pets. Recommend 10 days deep freezing at -20C to destroy any potential parasites (C. Ovis), which will not be destroyed with cooking.
Ruminant "Lean trim" Muscle meat, fat, tendons, ligaments.	Beef		Grassfed animals high in essential omega 3 fatty acids. Beef is a common trigger in animals with food sensitivities. Neutral meat according to TCM	Beef "sensitivities" have been linked to the rendering and extrusion process used to create kibble. There is also growing evidence that individuals sensitive to corns/grains react to corn-fed beef.
	Mutton/Lamb		Novel protein (uncommon allergen). —less so recently as it's use increases. Relatively high fat content. Warm meat according to TCM	Lamb is considered a novel protein. Take care to prevent contamination with other meats.
Poultry Whole Bird/ Carcass/Frames De-boned meat	Chicken		Considered easily digestible, chicken is a good meat to use for transition from processed food to raw. Common allergen in animals sensitive to food. Warm meat according to TCM.	
	Duck		Novel protein (uncommon allergen). Cooling meat according to TCM.	Duck is considered a novel protein. Take care to prevent contamination with other meats.

INGREDIENTS	Proportion of diet by weight	Benefits	Animal Health Considerations	Processing Considerations
BONES	<p>Adults— 10% raw bone. Pups/Preg— 20–30% raw bone.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>2–5% ground bone.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1.5–2% powdered bonemeal.</p>	<p>Important source of calcium and magnesium. Calcium is an essential macronutrient and needs to be included to balance the high phosphorus levels of muscle meat.</p> <p>Bone marrow contains essential fatty acids, lipids, vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Cats/Dogs can consume raw bones. Low stomach pH of pets fed an appropriate diet allows them to breakdown small raw bones quickly. Bones can wedge in between teeth or get stuck other places. It's recommended all bone chewing be monitored. Ground bones have low risk associated with them. Never feed cooked bones which are difficult to digest and may splinter in the digestive tract.</p>	<p>May people will prefer bones ground; while some will want to feed them whole. Soft edible bones such as poultry necks and wing tips are the “safest” choice. Bones can store fat soluble toxins. Choose grassfed/organic whenever possible.</p>
Ruminant			<p>Bones are an integral part of dental health. The nutrients found in bones are important for the growth and maintenance of healthy teeth (and bones). Teeth are essentially bones on the outside of the body. Chewing edible and “recreation” bones help clean teeth—removing plaque and tartar buildup.</p> <p>Note: Hard bones may cause tooth fractures...</p>	<p>Most do not have the equipment to grind hard ruminant bones. Collecting the ‘sawdust’ left from cutting bones is one way to include it. If you are unable to do this, please note it to the owner so they know to supplement to meet their pet’s calcium needs. Feeding can be alternated with poultry meats containing ground bone. Feeding can be alternated with poultry meals containing bone. Recreation Bones are used for chewing and teeth cleaning. Leaving some meat and sinue on the bone makes these more nutritious and useful as a tooth brush.</p>



INGREDIENTS	Proportion of diet by weight	Benefits	Animal Health Considerations	Processing Considerations
Poultry			<p>Edible Bones— Necks, backs and wings (tips) are commonly fed whole. Weight bearing “marrow bones” have a high fat content and should be avoided by most low activity cats and dogs. Poultry feet can be fed as dog treats and contain high levels of glucosamine and chondritin which are important for joint health.</p>	Poultry bones are generally soft enough to grind through industrial grinders. Weight bearing bones (legs) may be too hard for some grinders.
Eggs	5%	Considered a Perfect Protein eggs provide all essential amino acids in an easily digestible form	Raw egg whites can lead to Biotin deficiency if fed regularly over long periods of time. To avoid this, use just the yolks and shell; feed whole raw eggs intermittently; or hard boil and grind everything together.	Must be clean. Can be used whole with shell and ground in with meat or separated. Eggshell powder can be used as a source of calcium for meals not containing bone.
Eggshell Membrane <i>The thin protective layer between the shell and yolk/white.</i>		Contains important nutrients for joint health- glucosamine, HA, collagen and chondroitin	Numerous studies have shown eggshell membrane to be effective at reducing inflammation and joint pain.	To make eggshell powder bake clean shells at 275°C for 10-15 mins. Allow to cool then grind into a powder. Store in refrigerator and feed 1 tsp per pound of meat.
ORGAN/OFFAL	<p>5–20%</p> <p>5–30% depending on animal/time of year</p> <p>100% organ blends useful to DIY raw feeders—not intended as regular meal</p>	Rich in B vitamins, organ meats are also incredible sources of vit. A D, E and K,. Packed with a variety of minerals including phosphorus, zinc iron, copper and iodine, these ‘meats,’ known also as glandulars, are believed to contain the “healing essence” of the organ.	Include a higher proportion of organ meats in the diet during winter, when vitamin D tends to be low and more energy is required to keep warm.	Mix organ meats together in approximately the same proportion they occur in the animal. Generally cats do better with more organ meats than dogs. Deep Freeze (–20°C) for min. 10 days to inactivate potential parasites (tapeworm)



INGREDIENTS	Proportion of diet by weight	Benefits	Animal Health Considerations	Processing Considerations
Liver	≤ 5%	Important source of Vit. A and D, copper, zinc, iron and antioxidants	Liver is a great source of concentrated nutrients. It filters toxins, but doesn't generally store them. Although some may be present in the lobe that first receives blood from the portal circulation. It is rich, so too much in the diet can be problematic. <i>Consider its inclusion in animals with degenerative liver diseases</i>	
Heart	≥ 10%	Rich in Taurine, CoQ10, Selenium, Zinc, Collagen and Elastin	Important in ALL diets as a source of taurine. This is especially important for cats! <i>Consider its inclusion in animals with heart problems</i>	Heart is muscle meat and may contribute to the "meat" portion of the diet.
Lung	≤ 15%	Rich in protein. Low fat.		
Trachea/ Thyroid gland	≤ 2 %	The cartilage is a great source of nutrients for building and maintaining healthy joints.	Feed with care: The thyroid gland (produces thyroid hormone) is attached to the trachea. Including this gland can be beneficial for the overweight, sluggish (hypo-(low)thyroid) dogs . However it could increase thyroid hormone levels too much in animals being treated with thyroid medication. Caution should be used. Cats are prone to hyper(high)thyroid disorders—avoid use in cat meals.	The soft cartilage in trachea is easy to grind.
Kidney	≤ 7%		<i>Potentially useful for animals with kidney problems. Contain hormones important for calcium metabolism</i>	



INGREDIENTS	Proportion of diet by weight	Benefits	Animal Health Considerations	Processing Considerations
Ruminant Stomach — Raw Green Tripe (Rumen & Omasum)		Protein, Probiotics, Essential fatty acids, Antioxidants	Stinky, delicious and super nutritious for cats and dogs! Useful for getting sick animals to eat. Recommended as a regular weekly to biweekly addition to raw diets.	Should be processed with dedicated equipment. To keep probiotics intact, stomach contents should be emptied, but not cleaned out.
Reproductive Organs —Uterus/ovaries; Testes/Penis	≤ 5%	Protein Hormones Note: Caution Pregnant/Nursing cats/dogs	Reproductive organs contain many hormones with multiple functions. As these organs are often removed in the domesticated cat and dog, their inclusion in meals may be beneficial for some.	“Pizzels” or “Bully sticks” make great chews for dogs, but may also be ground into food. Uterus is smooth muscle and may contribute to the “meat” portion of the diet.
Spleen	≤ 5%	High in iron and selenium.	<i>Potentially useful for animals with poor immunity or whose spleens have been removed</i>	
Pancreas	≤ 5%		Contains digestive enzymes. <i>Potentially useful for animals with pancreatic insufficiency</i>	

