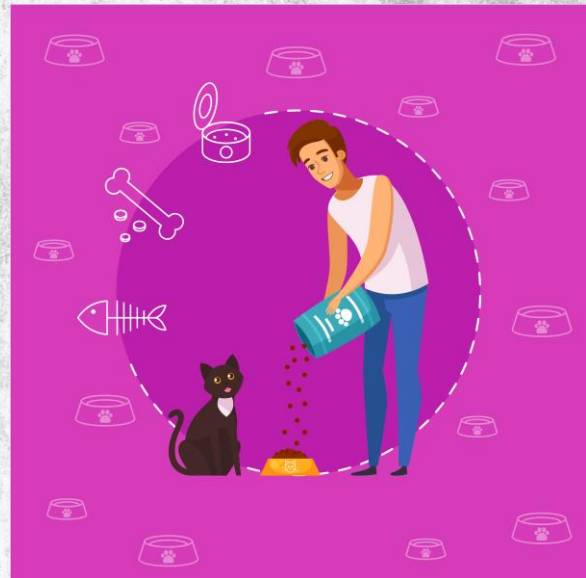
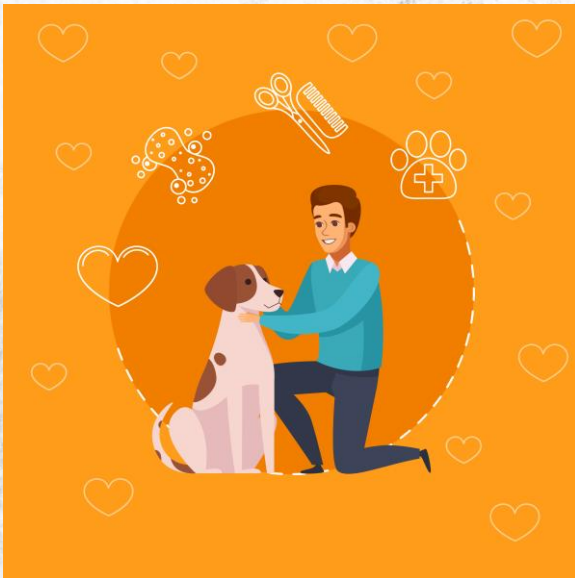


Pet nutrition



Your pet may love to eat food from your plate. But just because they like it doesn't mean it's good for them.

First, we need to know the nature of our pet animals

Actually, all felines including domestic cats, are obligate carnivores. Although cats can digest plant material safely, they are unable to meet all of their nutritional needs on a strictly plant-based diet.

On the other hand, some people think that dogs must be carnivores because they fall under the order Carnivora. A close look at the anatomy, behavior and feeding preferences of dogs shows that they are actually omnivores — able to eat and remain healthy with both animal and plant foodstuffs.

The myth of (the more the better)



some people think that they should let their pets eat as much as they can at any time to be healthy, but actually that could lead to serious diseases and obesity. You can tell if your pet is overweight at a glance. Is there a waist -- a dip between their rib cage and thighs -- that you can see from the side and when looking at them from above?

Or you can use this touch test: Run your hand along your pet's backbone and ribs. Can you feel the bones without pressing down? If not, your pet may be carrying some extra pounds.

Cats and dogs have calorie needs that vary. For example:

- A 10-pound cat needs only 200 calories a day.
- A 50-pound dog needs 700 to 900 calories.
- Larger dogs may eat up to 1,350 calories.

A balanced diet needs the following things to help keep your pet well

ProteinDogs tend to prefer foods high in protein. And cats are descended from hunters. So they both need good source of protein in order to be healthy.

Protein—which is essentially a combination of amino acids—plays many roles in the body, including maintaining muscle, fur, skin and nails; making critical components of the immune system. Pets are built to make some amino acids themselves, but others (called “essential amino acids”) can only come from their diet.



Animal-based protein source Examples:

Beef, Chicken, Rabbit, lamb, Eggs...etc.

Animal-based proteins have all the essential amino acids pets need, for example Taurine is key for cats, they need it for their vision, hearts, and to be able to reproduce. Taurine is found only in animal-based proteins.

Fats and Energy

Dietary fats come from animal fats or the oils of a plant seed. They're the biggest source of energy in your pet's diet. Per gram, fats have more than twice as much energy as protein or carbohydrates.

They provide essential fatty acids, which a dog or cat's body does not make on its own. Fatty acids, such as omega-3s, are needed to:

- Keep skin and fur healthy
- Produce some types of hormones
- Absorb vitamins
- Insulate the body
- Protect organs

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates deliver energy, help maintain digestive health, and affect reproduction. Fiber is a type of carbohydrate that affects the bacteria in your pet's intestine.

For your pet to get the biggest benefit from fiber, the fiber should be fermentable. Fermentable fiber can be found in wheat, rice, or vegetables.



High-fiber foods aren't good for young cats and dogs that are still growing. Their energy needs are high, so their diet should have more fat and protein.

Vitamins and Minerals

Dogs and cats must get vitamins and minerals from their diet. If you feed your pet a balanced diet of protein, fat, and carbs, they'll get everything they need.

Vitamin supplements usually aren't needed unless your vet prescribes them to treat a vitamin deficiency. In fact, an overload of vitamins can cause health problems. For instance, too much vitamin A can lead to brittle bones and joint pain. And too much vitamin D can cause overly dense bones and kidney problems.

Cats and dogs also get essential minerals from their diet, including:

- Calcium
- Phosphorus
- Magnesium
- Sodium
- Potassium
- Chlorine
- Iron
- Copper
- Zinc
- Manganese
- Selenium
- Iodine



Calcium and phosphorus are important for healthy bones and teeth. Magnesium, potassium, and sodium are a key part of muscle health.

Water

Your pet needs access to fresh, clean water at all times. Some, but not all, of the water they need comes from their diet.

Cats and dogs have different thirst levels. Dogs are thirstier when they're active, so make sure you have water for them as they exercise. On warm or hot days, dogs may drink twice as much water than on a cool day.

Percentage of each component in pets' meal

It depends on the health condition, weight and age

Average % for healthy and average weighted pet

Dogs:

Protein 18%

Fat 10-25%

Carbs 30-60%

Cats:

Protein 30%

Fat 20%

Carbs 20% - 40%

