



For Pets Sake

Bring Nature Home

PUPPY GUIDE



YOUR NEW PUPPY

Owning a puppy is a joyful experience. Just like babies or toddlers, puppies require a lot of time and attention, most importantly during the first months of their lives. The habits they learn and things that are happening during that critical period have an influence on their health, character and their development. A puppy that is raised with patience, care and love will grow up to be a happy and good member of your family.

A GUIDE FROM A TO Z

This guide was compiled to help owners of young puppies. It emphasizes on the occurrence of problems, a fact when raising a puppy.

However, it is always easier to handle and to avoid unwanted behavior as they develop, than trying to limit bad habits later. This guide contains information about the first days of your pup in the house, potty training, nutrition, care, grooming, health and preventive therapy.

It is a lot of fun raising a puppy and we hope the information in this guide will put you on the right track! In case you still have doubts, or you come across some issues, then seek an advice from a professional or a veterinarian.

For more information about nutrition and feeding, you can always contact us at info@raw-cut.com.

WELCOME HOME

A new puppy in the house is an exciting experience for all family members. For the pet itself, the first moments in a new environment can be overwhelming and frightening, for him your house is strange and uncomfortable because he needs his mother that he left behind. However, you can ease his adjustment by preparing for the arrival of the dog. Your dog needs a place for himself, a dog bed is ideal for this. A dog crate is also an excellent way to potty train your pup and can be used as a portable home if you wish to take your dog with you in a trip. Place the dog crate in a quiet, warm place, out of the way.

Respect the privacy of your dog when he is lying in his place. Make sure that no one bothers or teases him. Never try to get him out of his home by force, pull or banish him to his crate as punishment, the crate is his house and he should feel safe and relaxed there. In that case it's more likely that he will have a good sleep and will get used to sleep alone.

THE FIRST NIGHT AT HOME

Almost all puppies cry at the first night they spend in their new home. It is normal that in the beginning they are homesick and for sure miss their mother or little mates. You can help your puppy overcome that loneliness by making sure that he feels good in his bed, which should be warm. Use an alarm clock not so far from his bed, as a clock ticking will remind him of his mother heartbeats. Or maybe a soft music, or radio playing in the background will make him feel that he is not all alone.

Despite these precautions, it is recommended you spend the first nights in stand by to see how your dog is doing. Give him some encouraging words. This is usually enough to calm an anxious dog and make him sleep again. Be careful to not let him determine when you get out of bed to comfort him.

CHEWING

Chewing, nipping and biting with puppies are very normal habits, it relieves the pain in their gums during their teething stage, while in adult dogs, chewing helps in reducing stress. To ease things, give your dog a better choice, for example a chewing toy as this will decrease the chances to chew your slippers or your furniture!!

MAKE YOUR HOME SAFE FOR PUPPIES

Puppies are like toddlers, they like explore and experiment things freely, that's why it's important that all potentially dangerous objects are removed from on a vicinity of your pup. For example, cleaning products and detergents can be toxic, exposed electrical wires can be life-threatening. Little objects such as small toys can be easily swallowed by a pup. Also, don't forget that some of the house plants and flower pulps are harmful. Therefore, for more safety precautions, it is recommended to allocate a suitable space for the pup to play at your home.

HOW TO POTTY TRAIN YOUR PUPPY

Teaching your new puppy to potty at the right time and place is one of the most important first steps you can take for a long, happy life together. House soiling is among the top reasons why dogs lose their homes or end up in shelters.

MAKE A ROUTINE

First: use positive approach

1. Keep the puppy on a regular feeding schedule and take away his food between meals.
2. Take puppy out to eliminate first thing in the morning and then once every 30 minutes to an hour.
3. Take puppy to the same spot each time to do his business.
4. Reward with a treat when successful

Second: Give your puppy good quality, organic food such as Raw Cut, a dog that gets easy digestible food, produces normal stool and provides less risk of digestive problems such as diarrhea.

ENCOURAGEMENT DOES WONDERS

Always remember to reward your puppy if he behaves well. Whenever he urinates outside or does his stool do not be scarce with praise. Puppies are always looking forward to please their new parents and react much more quickly to encouragement than to punishment. If your puppy has an accident

after all, clean the spot well. Puppies have a much better sense of smell than human. If he is still smelling the urine at home, then chances that he will do the same thing in the same place are higher. There are products that are specially developed to eliminate stains and smell of urine and stool. Ask more information about this at the pet stores.

Use the crate of the puppy as a training tool (read "Welcome home"). A puppy will avoid making dirt in his own house. So, send the puppy to his crate every time you are in doubt and keep an eye on it to avoid accidents.

A NUMBER OF THINGS TO AVOID

- Do not rub your puppy nose in his stool as a punishment. That is traumatic and probably will make him afraid of you. A positive approach is much more efficient than a negative one.
- Do not scold your puppy unless you catch him immediately. Puppies have a short memory and do not make a connection between your scold at him and his misbehavior, even if that is only a few minutes after the misbehavior.
- If your puppy suffers from diarrhea, do not punish him, he cannot do anything about it.
- Do not punish in case of "urinating out of fear". Some puppies have little self-confidence that they urinate every time they are upset. Such puppies need to be treated calmly, praise them for good behavior and do not scold them if they urinate where they shouldn't do it.



WHEN TO TAKE YOUR DOG OUT

- Early in the morning as soon as he is out of his crate.
- After being alone in his crate for a long time.
- After every meal.
- After naps.
- In the evening before bedtime.
- When he spins around, sniffs, whines or seems upset.

HOW TO FEED YOUR PUPPY

The right nutrition plays a vital role during the growth period of the puppy life. Unsuitable food during this critical period can lead to a permanent damage in the development of the bone structure. The best you can give are controlled quantities, balanced and easy to digest food such as Raw Cut Complete food.

The necessary quantities vary according to the nature of the puppy, the climate and the level of activity. Refer to Raw Cut Feeding table at the end of this guide to identify the right portion for your pup.

Calculate how much your puppy should eat according to the feeding table, give him the daily amount (divide it over 3 to 5 meals a day) and observe him! Obesity overburdens growing bones and tissues. If your puppy seems too skinny, give him then a little more. It is better that your puppy looks a bit slimmer. He grows out to adulthood once his skeleton is strong enough to carry the extra weight.

FOOD: DOS AND DON'TS

- Do not let your puppy eat as much as he wants.
- Do not change the menu too often or suddenly.
- Do not disturb your puppy while he is eating.
- Do not give him leftovers.
- Do not provide additional food without veterinarian advice.

WHY YOU NEED TO GROOM YOUR PUPPY

A neat, well-groomed puppy looks much happier and healthier. Grooming stimulates the natural oils in the skin that makes the coat shine. If you brush him regularly, the falling hair and dirt will be removed, and you will avoid skin problems. In the summer you will reduce the chances to be infected with fleas and ticks. However, it is also psychologically important. By grooming, you show your dog that you care about him and that you love him.

HOW TO DO THE GROOMING YOURSELF

All dogs must be regularly groomed. Dogs with soft fur needs to be brushed 2 to 3 times a week. dogs with thicker coats must be brushed more often. In many breeds the owner can make the grooming at home, in other cases, you can take a ride to a dog salon if you require some trimming, cutting or thinning. If your puppy resists in the beginning but you follow a regular schedule for the grooming (e.g. brushing, combing, cleaning eyes and ears and it is cutting the nails) he will get used to it. The sooner you start with that, the easier it is for the puppy to accept it.

- Let him eat in a quiet place where he is alone.
- Give him a reward now and then.
- Feed him at fixed times.
- Make sure your puppy always has fresh water.



WHAT IS A GOOD GROOMING?

1. Choose a specific place for grooming, far from all noise and distractions. You need a solid surface, preferably at the level of your waist. A solid table is ideal for that. You can also purchase a grooming table from the pet store. If the table top is too slippery, a rubber bath mat can give the puppy a better support. Whatever you choose, try to do the cleaning of the hair, ears, eyes or nails, always in the same place.
2. Keep the grooming period short at the beginning, especially for young puppies. Start with sessions of 10 to 15 minutes. Be gentle but firm so that the puppy quickly learns to stand still during grooming. As the puppy grows, you can increase the grooming time. Most dogs like to be brushed because they receive full attention.
3. While grooming, try check if your puppy has any signs of health issue, see if the skin have any irritations, firm spots or flaky skin. Look for parasites on the skin such as fleas, ticks, lice and mites. Rub the body of the dog with your hand to examine its condition or check for abnormal softness or swelling.
4. There are 6 types of fur that must be groomed in different ways, with custom brushes. The breeder, the professional groomer or a pet shop can help you to select the correct one for your pet.

TYPE OF COAT

EXAMPLES

TECHNIC

SHORT

Braque, Rottweiler, Labrador,
Mastiff, Whippet

Brush against the hair growth (from tail to head), then in the opposite direction (from head to tail) to flatten the hair again.

DOUBLE

German Shepherd, Akita,
Collie, Newfoundland,
Siberian Husky

The hair is brushed in layers from the skin to the outside. Start at the tail, separate the hair, keep the uncombed hair in your hand and brush to your hand.

WIREY OUTER,
SOFT UNDER

Cairn Terrier, Fox Terrier,
Schnauzer, Scottish Terrier

Use a tooth brush or dog glove to brush from head to tail, always in the hair growth direction, to avoid breaking the hair.

SILKY OR WAVY

Cocker Spaniel, Golden
Retriever, Irish Setter

Brush the short fur in the direction of the hair growth (from head to tail) with a brush. Comb the edges with a brush or a regular comb with long strokes

CURLY

Poodle, Bichon Fries,
Bedlington Terrier, Irish Terrier

Start with the legs and brush up and out. Brush in such a way that the hair is upright and does not lie flat. Then go up to the head and finally comb all the way up to the head.

LONG AND
FLOWING

Afghan Greyhound, Lhasa
Apso, Bearded Collie,
Maltese Dog, Shih Tzu,
Yorkshire Terrier

Use a brush or comb to brush the coat out in layers. Start at the chest.



GROOMING IS MORE THAN BRUSHING...

Taking care of your puppy eyes and ears should be a regular thing. Check daily if there is any secretion in the corners of his eyes. A light discharge is normal and can be wiped away with a wet cotton bud. The vision deviation, hypersensitivity or irritation should be immediately treated by a veterinarian.

Various dog breeds have different types of ears and therefore must be groomed differently. Dogs with drooping ears, especially those which they have a lot of grown hair in the ear canal (e.g. poodles), must be groomed regular. Hair in the ear retains moisture, which is possible to lead to problems as ear mites. A solution for this is to pluck the hair and treat the affected ear with an ear cleaner (available at the Pet Shops).

Generally, upright ears do require much attention. Remove all the dirt about twice a month and lubricate the ear opening. If your puppy has too much earwax, an inflammation or a stinking odor, then consult your vet for treatment.

CUTTING NAILS

You should trim your puppy nails regularly. Nails are constantly growing, if nails are not cut, they will finally curve and grow in the cushions at the bottom of the legs and thus make walking very painful. If you trim the nails of your puppy from an early age, he will soon get used to it much easier. Trimming nails is easy if you have the right nail cutter. Most pet stores sell different types of nail tools. If you trim the nails, be careful not to cut too deep to affect the pink flesh in the nail that contains blood and nerves. It is clearly visible in transparent nails but invisible in black nails. If you accidentally cut into it, the nail will start bleeding, which is painful for the puppy. You can avoid that by cutting small piece of the nail.

Normally, nails should only be cut every 2 to 4 weeks. However, it is recommended to cut a little bit more often instead of waiting too long, because not only the nails will grow, but also the nail plate.

GIVING YOUR PUPPY A BATH

The earlier you start giving your puppy a bath, it will just make it easier for both the owner and the puppy. Start with it when your puppy is still young, small and manageable.

Depending on different factors such as: length and structure of the coat, weather, etc. Patience and praise will help a lot! A sink or a bathtub are perfect to give your puppy a bath. Get a rubber mat for more support, get everything ready before you start.

- Use a hose with a sprinkler to wet the puppy coat, a sponge or a washcloth, shampoo and a special conditioner for dogs & clean towels.
- Dog's skin has different acidity than humans, that's why you need a shampoo with a different pH concentration.
- Brush your puppy carefully before washing. A small knot can easily be so tangled when the fur gets wet.
- Bath water must be warm, not hot. Rinse the body of your puppy slowly, from the tail to head. Pour a little shampoo over his back, make sure it foams well and do not forget the legs, the feet and the tail. Then rinse it completely and make sure there is no shampoo left. Then bring the conditioner, use a special one for long or thick coats, rinse to avoid tangles on silky hair, then rinse everything completely.
- Once his head is wet, your puppy will want to shake it off. That is why it is recommended to wash the head the last.
- Make sure there is no shampoo or water in his eyes, ears or mouth. Rub his head off with a sponge or washcloth with a little bit of shampoo. Keep the head of your puppy upwards when you rinse it off so that the water runs down its back, away from his eyes. When your puppy is completely rinsed, remove then all the excess water and dry it with a towel. Make sure that it is completely dry so that it does not shiver.
- A hairdryer, on the lowest setting, works well, just like a brisk walk in warm weather. If you are patient and careful, then the bath time can be fun time for both of you.



HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE CARE

Healthy nutrition and regular grooming are important for the health and well-being of your dog. Puppies must also be regularly examined for parasites in and on the body and at least once a year brought to the vet. Six possible deadly diseases can be avoided through vaccination. These are rabies, distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvo and parainfluenza. Consult your veterinarian for more information about symptoms, prevention and treatment of those diseases.

PARASITES

Dogs can have different types of parasites in and on their bodies. The endoparasites are in the digestive system, in the blood or in the organs. The ectoparasites are on the skin surface and cause skin irritation, inflammation and hair loss. Even if you clean your house very often and you groom your pet, sooner or later you will end up with parasites. Fortunately, there is a solution for this, different suitable products and techniques.

ENDOPARASITES

Different types of worms can be present in the puppy's body. The most common are roundworms, tapeworms, hookworms and whipworms. Your puppy can already have worms in his body from birth (passed on by his mother). That's why deworming is important for puppies.

deworming doesn't mean that your puppy will never suffer from worms, owners must constantly look for symptoms of a possible infection such as lethargy, weight loss, swollen underbelly, vomiting, diarrhea, breathing difficulties or pieces of worm in the feces or around the anus. If you think your puppy has worms, give a sample of these feces to your veterinarian who will diagnose and prescribe a deworming product if needed. Most worms do not threaten the life of a dog. Consult your veterinarian for more information regarding the most suitable treatment for your puppy.

ECTOPARASITES

The chance that a well-groomed dog suffers from parasites is small. However, no dog is completely immune. Owners who can recognize the first symptoms and can determine which parasite is involved, will probably avoid the case to be worsened. The most common parasites on the body of a dog are fleas and ticks. They stay alive by biting into the skin and sucking blood which causes skin irritation and itching. Other symptoms are white and black spots in the coat of the dog (could be eggs of fleas).

If you examine the skin of your puppy thoroughly, you can see the parasites yourself. Because fleas only live temporarily in the dog's coat, it is not enough only treating your dog because they surround his environment, use a spray around the dog's crate, elsewhere in the house (on furniture, curtains, carpets, etc.) and in the garden. Flea collars can prevent an infestation but do not serve if the dog is already infested.

Ticks do not cause so many symptoms as fleas. It is recommended after every walk out, especially in during spring and summer, to check the skin of your puppy for ticks as they stuck in the skin and live by sucking the dog's blood. They often have the size of a pea and are very visible. If it is a serious infestation, a wash with insecticide may be the best solution. If there are only a few, they can be removed with a special tweezers from that you can buy from the pet shop.

Mites are accompanied by a lot of itching. Females mites are drilling in the skin of the dog to lay their eggs there. Because the dog constantly scratches and bites himself, his skin quickly becomes inflamed and covered with crusts. He can also suffer from hair loss. Mites can be killed with a wash with an insecticide which is available at the pet shop.



HOW TO MAKE YOUR PUPPY "SOCIAL"

If a puppy is exposed to unusual circumstances or to one environment which he is not familiar with, it will help him learn and boost his confidence, he will adapt much easier to new situations later in life. Your puppy "Social life" (i.e. exposing him to a whole series of stimulus) is an important part of his upbringing. Developmental psychologists have shown that children and young animals while growing up have "Critical" phases. Puppies have that too. The most important skills that a puppy must have, affect his ability to respond reliably in different circumstances, in the presence of people or other animals.

The experiences of a puppy during his first months influence his stability, his confidence and his temperament as an adult dog. For example, puppies that are raised without much human contact, will later have difficulties to become friends with people. Puppies that have never seen or have never played with other dogs, will react most likely shyly or aggressively when they are older and meet other adult dogs. Puppies that were never around young children and cars, that never heard noises or never been on different places during the first months of their lives, are more likely to be afraid, feel unsafe or behave unpredictable in a different environment. Make social starts once the puppy arrives at your home. Walk him in the neighborhood so that he meets people, sees cars and hears different sounds. Under supervision, let him play with small children. Take your dog with you for a short ride in the car to prepare him for longer trips.

Have a walk in the city center or in a busy shopping mall area, so that the puppy becomes used with the crowds. Also bring him into contact with older, healthy, friendly dogs. Make sure that your puppy is having fun, is enjoying

these new experiences so that he gets more self-confident. Pay as much time and attention as possible to your puppy and expose him to as many different, interesting situations as possible. Encourage him to explore new things. A social puppy will later become a happy, self-assured, extroverted dog and when he will face those different situations or environments can handle them without being afraid or aggressive.

UNWANTED BEHAVIOUR

Dogs have different behavioral patterns that humans may have consider undesirable. For example, chewing, barking and biting are normal for dogs, but unacceptable for some owners. Do not forget that for your dog such behavior seems "normal". Very often he will find it difficult to understand why his parent dont not accept that. That is why it is your responsibility to try and understand your dog's behavior and how that behavior can be changed or corrected.

THE DILEMMA OF CHEWING

Nervous, annoyed or bored dogs (e.g. mostly because they are left alone) seek comfort by chewing on the first thing they see. Puppies are chewing to relieve the pain in their gums, and when they get teeth they would like to know how something new tastes or made of.



When your puppy bites your furniture, unintentionally, don't expect him to know by himself that he is not allowed to chew the furniture or other things, it's something he must learn. Make sure that your puppy has his own bones and toys on which he can chew. If you see him chewing on something that he is not allowed to, say firmly "No, don't!" Then take it away and give him one of his toys/chews. You will be amazed how quickly he learns.

YOU CAN LIMIT THE BARKING BUT NOT STOP IT

Barking is just as natural for a dog as speaking for a human. Barking dogs are useful when strangers are around your house. Dogs that are constantly barking are a burden for both, the owners and the neighbors. The ideal approach is not to prevent your dog to bark but to teach him where and when he can bark.

When your puppy barks, command him to "bark" and praise him for barking. He will soon make a connection between your order and his barking. Then try to stop the barking by distracting him with a toy or holding his chin with care. As soon as he stops barking, give the order "Quiet" and praise him again. Your puppy will learn over time to bark and keep silent on orders.

BITING IS WORSE THAN BARKING

Biting is a serious and unfortunately common problem. A puppy should learn that biting is not allowed. Once a dog has learned to bite, it's very hard to change.

Generally, Puppies bite their siblings in order to play. Puppies also bite their mother and are rough with her. The mother responds by pressing the puppies on the floor, grab the neck skin and shake them gently, rolling them on their backs. A mother is very patient and loving with her babies, but she will leave no doubt that she is boss of the whole pack.

HOW TO STOP BITTING?

All puppies will try to bite their owners. Take that as the mother dog. Push the puppy on the floor, grab it by the neck skin and shake it gently or roll it on its back; to clearly indicate and show who the new boss is.

A FRIENDLY APPROACH DOES WONDERS

The behavior of a dog is a fascinating subject. Observe your puppy and try to understand his behavior. Accept the fact that he behaves instinctively, in accordance with the norms of behavior in the dog world, until he understands the rules you have for him in the human world. Accept the fact that it is the owner's responsibility to show him what is expected of him. Accept that the unwanted behavior is not the fault of the dog, but the insufficient training. Be kind, gentle and patient with your puppy. Do not forget that your puppy wants to please you!

HOW TO GET YOUR PUPPY TO OBEY

A dog is one of the easiest pets to train. Dogs can be trained to lead blind people, keep cattle together, send messages behind the enemy lines at the time of war, for hunting, to detect criminals and to save someone from drowning. No other animal is giving as much service to us humans as dogs "Mans' best friend". Your puppy has a natural, innate desire to work for you and to please you. He seeks guidance and authority from you. If you have read this booklet so far and followed the guidance and your puppy have started to be potty trained, social and groomed, then you have laid a solid foundation for training on obedience. You have already shown your puppy that you are the master and that you expect him that he changes his behavior and adapts to your way of life. Basic lessons in obedience include: your dog to learn to sit on command, stay, stand, come, walk behind you, lie down and stand upright.

In a more advanced stage, you can teach him to bring an object, jump and respond to hand gestures.



There are many methods for training dogs and there is not one method that applies to all dogs. Every dog is unique. The best solution is to learn something from different training methods and use that knowledge for training your own dog.

Whichever technique you use, there are several main principles that apply to all methods. Say simple commands (preferably of 1 syllable), which a dog can easily recognize. You expect consistent behavior from your dog, your dog expects the same from you! That is: the same orders, in the same tone and with the same gestures, every time. In your dog's brain "come", "come here" and "come to me" for example, are three different orders.

GESTURES AND WORDS

In the beginning you will have to show your puppy what to do if you give an order. Human language is as strange to him as “dog language” to you. You should not expect your dog to know how to respond to the “sit” command if you don’t show him how to first. Be patient and consistent. Help your puppy to behave correctly. Do not give him the chance to disobey. If your puppy is far from you and in the opposite direction, do not command him to come. You know he most likely will continue walking straight ahead. If you give him a chance to disobey, he will understand that he can ignore orders. On the other hand, if you have your puppy on a leash just ask him to come, then he will quickly learn that he must always respond immediately to your orders. Never give an order when that order is not possible to be done immediately. Do not forget to praise your puppy abundantly for his efforts. A positive approach (praise) always motivates stronger than a negative one (punishment). If you praise him, you will show your puppy that he has responded to your command and how he should behave in order to be praised next time. We cannot highlight enough how important the reward is. In almost every country you can find lessons for how to train your dog to be obedient. Those lessons are excellent, especially if you are a beginner dog owner. Experienced trainers can help you understand and correct the unwanted behavior of your dog. Training in the presence of other dogs gives you more understanding to how to train your dog. You can also speak to other trainers about all problems related to your dog.

FROM PUPPY TO ADULT DOG

Bravo! Your dog has successfully made the first steps out from his early childhood to the exciting adolescence. You finally see the results of your patience, efforts and care. However, your responsibilities do not stop if your puppy is at the stage of maturity. A healthy diet and visits to the vet keep your dog in top condition. And his nutritional needs change with age, activity and environment. That means a younger dog eats a lot more than an older dog, a house dog less than a working dog and that a dog who is overweight gets too much. But in the case of natural raw food, you don’t have to use a different type of food. When you use Raw Cut Complete you only need to give him the right quantity. You only need to focus on the nutritional table along with your common sense. A healthy dog that is too thin, gets too little and a dog who is too fat gets too much. Do not be tempted by begging. Dogs who beg are not hungry, they ask for attention.

A dog is naturally looking for food all day. A good walk or playing with a ball does much more than just stopping the begging. However, it is wise to occasionally give him a bone or some treats after the meal. That prevents tartar, it keeps the dog busy and its tasty experience. Dogs are sometime fussy, that’s why in Raw Cut we have developed different flavors complete meals that your dog can try.

HOW TO FEED YOUR PUPPY



DYNAMIC COMPLETE

Suitable for all dogs. Recommended for dogs with digestive problems or excess weight; spayed and castrated dogs; dogs with allergies.

Spayed and castrated dogs use less energy and therefore need to consume less. Raw Cut Dynamic Complete is a meal that contains seaweed as a source of carbohydrates and pro-vitamin A. Seaweed contains even more of the vitamins needed for a healthy coat. In comparison with other products, dogs can also eat slightly more of Raw Cut Dynamic Complete.

INGREDIENTS

Beef meat, beef tripe, chicken meat and chicken carcass, beef liver, 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%.

FEEDING GUIDE

IN GRAMS

DOG WEIGHT KG	0-4 MONTHS	4-8 MONTHS	8-12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS
1	120	100	90	60
5	400	300	200	150
10	800	600	400	300
15	1,200	900	600	450
20	1,600	1,200	800	600
25	2,000	1,500	1,000	750
30	2,400	1,800	1,200	900

RAW CUT COMPLETE

RAW CUT 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%.

RAW CUT NUGGETS COMPLETE



TURKEY NUGGETS

INGREDIENTS

Turkey, finely ground turkey carcass, turkey liver, turkey heart, brown rice, zucchini, sunflower oil, vitamins and minerals mix.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 64.5%, crude protein 13.7%, crude fat 16.6%, crude ash 3.95%, crude fiber <0.30%, 2090 kcal / kg.



BEEF NUGGETS

INGREDIENTS

Beef, finely ground beef cartilage, sweet potatoes, beef liver, apples without seeds, beef heart, beef kidney, sunflower oil, linseed oil, vitamins and minerals mix.

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Moisture 62.5%, crude protein 9.06%, crude fat 23.0%, crude ash 1.10%, crude fiber 1.1%, 2580 kcal / kg.



RAW CUT NATURAL CHEWS

HIMALAYAN DOG CHEWS MADE FROM 100% YAK MILK

GRAIN, GLUTEN AND LACTOSE FREE



SIZES

Large 1 x 142G

Medium 2 x 70G

Small 4 x 35G

INGREDIENTS

Yak & Cow Milk, Salt, Lime

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Crude protein 54.9%, moisture 16.3%, crude ash 6.8%, crude fiber 6.51%, crude fat 0.9%



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 RAW CUT 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.



For Pets Sake

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