## GOODNESS GRACIOUS' C <br> Human-Grade for Pets

## PORK \& SALMON RECIPE

## NUTRIENT PROFILE BASED ON CALORIE CONTENT

Our Pork \& Salmon Recipe is formulated to meet the nutritional levels established by the AAFCO dog food nutritional profile for adult maintenance. It is complete and balanced for adult dogs using only whole foods. No synthetic vitamins or minerals are used.

Ingredients: Pork, pork liver, salmon, broccoli, spinach, eggs, carrots, plums (no pits), oysters, sunflower seeds, ground eggshell, omega 3 fish oil (sardine, herring, mackerel, anchovy), walnut oil, organic kelp.

| Nutrient | Units per 1000 kcal ME | AAFCO Adult Maintenance Minimum | AAFCO <br> Maximum | Pork <br> Recipe Value | Notes / Considerations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude Protein | g | 45.0 |  | 141.69 |  |
| Arginine | g | 1.28 |  | 9.20 |  |
| Histidine | g | 0.48 |  | 5.06 |  |
| Isoleucine | g | 0.95 |  | 6.92 |  |
| Leucine | g | 1.70 |  | 11.78 |  |
| Lysine | g | 1.58 |  | 12.06 |  |
| Methionine | g | 0.83 |  | 3.77 | Dogs make taurine from key amino acids (methionine \& cysteine). Meat, eggs \& seafood are also the richest dietary sources of taurine. |
| Methionine-cystine | g | 1.63 |  | 5.64 |  |
| Taurine | g | Not required |  | 0.34 |  |
| Phenylalanine | g | 1.13 |  | 6.18 |  |
| Phenylalanine-tyrosine | g | 1.85 |  | 11.35 |  |
| Threonine | g | 1.20 |  | 6.40 |  |
| Tryptophan | g | 0.40 |  | 1.61 |  |
| Valine | g | 1.23 |  | 7.68 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude Fat | g | 13.8 |  | 37.40 |  |
| Linoleic acid | g | 2.8 |  | 6.29 |  |
| Alpha-Linolenic (ALA) | g | Not Determined |  | 0.49 |  |
| Eicosapentaenoic (EPA) <br> + Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) | g | Not Determined |  | 1.28 | Pork Recipe values are: 0.64 for EPA and 0.64 for DHA. |
| (Linoleic + Arachidonic): <br> (ALA+EPA+DHA) ratio |  |  | 30:1 | 2:1 | Omega6:Omega3 ratio. In humans a ratio of $1: 1$ to $10: 1$ is considered ideal. Ideal ratios in canines are unstated by AAFCO. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minerals |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcium | g | 1.25 | 4.5 | 1.96 |  |
| Phosphorus | g | 1.00 | 4.0 | 1.67 |  |
| CA:P Ratio |  | 1:1 | 2:1 | 1.2:1 |  |
| Potassium | g | 1.5 |  | 2.79 |  |


| Sodium | g | . 20 |  | 0.55 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chloride | g | . 30 |  | 0.92 |  |
| Magnesium | g | . 25 |  | 0.38 |  |
| Iron | mg | 10 |  | 27.46 |  |
| Copper | mg | 1.83 |  | 2.51 (as natural / organic copper) | Inorganic / synthetic copper supplements like copper sulfate and chelated copper (i.e. copper bound with an amino acid) may be associated with copper storage disease. |
| Manganese | mg | 1.25 |  | 1.61 |  |
| Zinc | mg | 20 |  | 38.60 |  |
| lodine | mg | . 25 | 2.75 | 0.260 |  |
| Selenium | mg | . 08 | 0.5 | 0.25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vitamins |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vitamin A | IU | 1250 | 62500 | 36,437 |  |
| Vitamin D | IU | 125 | 750 | 459 |  |
| Vitamin E | IU | 12.5 |  | 13.26 |  |
| Thiamine (B1) | mg | 0.56 |  | 3.71 |  |
| Riboflavin (B2) | mg | 1.3 |  | 4.13 |  |
| Pantothenic acid (B5) | mg | 3.0 |  | 10.52 |  |
| Niacin (B3) | mg | 3.4 |  | 40.94 |  |
| Pyridoxine (B6) | mg | 0.38 |  | 4.05 |  |
| Folic Acid (B9) | mg | 0.054 |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.415 \\ \text { (as folate) } \end{gathered}$ | Folate is the natural form of vitamin $\mathrm{B9}$ in food, while folic acid is a synthetic form. |
| Vitamin B12 | mg | 0.007 |  | 0.285 |  |
| Choline | mg | 340 |  | 627 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antioxidants / <br> Phytonutrients / Natural <br> Compounds) <br> (e.g. polyphenols, flavonoids, carotenoids, <br> polysaccharides) |  | Not Required | Not Required |  |  |
| Alpha-lipoic acid |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | These all-natural compounds are found in whole food ingredients like kale, broccoli, blueberries, strawberries, plums, rainbow Swiss chard, spinach, and carrots that are used in our recipes. These nutrients are not found in synthetic vitamins and minerals. This is one powerful reason why we use only whole foods in our recipes. |
| Anthocyanin |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Beta-carotene |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Chlorogenic acid |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Coenzyme Q10 |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Ellagic acid |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Fucoidan |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Fucoxanthin |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Indole-3-carbinol |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Kaempferol |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Lutein |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| MGDG and SQDG |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Myricetin |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Procyanidin |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Quercetin |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Sulforaphane |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Zeaxanthin |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glycemic Load |  | Not determined | Not determined | 1.64 | In humans, glycemic loads less than 10 are considered low glycemic. |

Note: a "kcal" on a dog food label is the equivalent of what is commonly referred to as a "calorie" on a human food label.

