



Finally ...

A Complete Raw Diet Dog Food
Approved by the USDA!



All life stages.

Detailed Supplement Functionality

Feeding K-9 Kraving enhances your pet's health, longevity, and reproduction capabilities. A grain-free dog food, K-9 Kraving has also proven to reduce or eliminate grain allergy reactions. Additional benefits include clean teeth, shiny coats and smaller stool.

Uncooked and unheated, K-9 Kraving is formulated with muscle meat, organ meat, ground bone and vegetable; retaining all natural enzymes and maximum values of nutrients.

K-9 Kraving raw diet is *Balanced & Complete*, taking out the guess work. Formulated to meet the nutritional levels established by the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) Dog Food Nutrient Profiles "for all life stages", K-9 Kraving also supplies the vitamins, minerals and trace minerals essential to the overall health of a canine:

Linseed Meal: A high source of plant protein and high in alpha linolenic acid; an omega-3 fatty acid used by the body to make cell signaling messengers (prostaglandins) and help regulate immune response.

Sunflower Meal: A source of plant protein and plant fiber.

Tomato Pomice (dry): Source of plant fiber and excellent source of plant carotenoids (pigments) such as lutein and lycopene, a plant pigment with provitamin A activity.

Olewo Carrots: Source of plant pigments, including beta carotene, a vitamin A precursor, as well as, having a role in reproduction.

Kelp (dry): A sea plant, Kelp is a source of nutrients abundant in the ocean such as iodine and omega-3s.

Choline Chloride: Source of choline, a very critical component of phospholipids essential for all cell membranes.

d-a-Tocopheryl Acetate (source of Natural Vitamin E): Vitamin E serves various roles in the body; one of the most being a sink for free radical species generated by normal life processes.

Manganese Sulfate: Source of manganese, a trace mineral proven to be essential for animals. Among other roles, it is a cofactor (essential for proper function) in several enzymes systems, including manganese superoxide dismutase.

Zinc Sulfate: A source of the trace mineral zinc, present in virtually all cells, and long recognized as essential for animals and humans. A common deficiency symptom is poor skin and coat health and slow wound healing.

Vitamin A Supplement: An essential nutrient well known for its role in vision. Vitamin A interacts closely with zinc in some pathways and plays a role in red blood cell production.

Niacin: The generic term used for nicotinic acid, a critical molecule of metabolism found in every cell. Nicotinic acid can also be synthesized by the body using the amino acid tryptophane.

d Calcium Pantothenate: Source of pantothenic acid, a critical part of the molecule coenzyme A (CoA) vital to all cells.

Vitamin D3 Supplement: Converted to its active form by sunshine on the skin, Vitamin D has been known to be involved in calcium and bone metabolism. Vitamin D has recently been the subject of intense reevaluation. Its role in human health is now recognized to go far beyond bone function.

Copper Sulfate: Source of the trace mineral copper, essential as a cofactor in numerous enzyme systems. Copper is most famously found in Cytochrome C, an enzyme system used to reduce molecular oxygen to water. This most fundamental of all reactions in biology is in the mitochondria of every eukaryotic cell in the world.

Riboflavin: A water soluble vitamin that serves mainly as a component of the molecule FAD (flavin adenine dinucleotide), essential in intermediary metabolism in all cells.

Selenium Yeast: An organic source of selenium, more bioactive than inorganic sources of selenium, such as sodium selenite. At least 18 enzymes or proteins have been identified as containing selenium. Selenium is an essential trace mineral and its lack can cause different problems in different species. Its most common deficiency symptom is white muscle disease and heart pathology. It has been the subject of active investigation in humans for its role in cancer prevention.

Biotin: Biotin is a water soluble vitamin involved as a cofactor in several enzyme systems, with recent evidence of a role in DNA transcription and replication.

Vitamin B12 Supplement: This vitamin is unique in the history of nutrition because there was a specific human disease (pernicious anemia) that resulted in death before B12 was discovered and oral supplementation became possible. B12 is a very complicated molecule with cobalt at its center, and only microorganisms are able to make this vitamin. Supplementation for monogastrics at very low levels is usually recommended.

Cobalt: The major need for cobalt, a trace mineral, is for incorporation into the vitamin B12. If intake of B12 is adequate, cobalt deficiency is unlikely.

Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6): An important cofactor in over 100 enzymes systems, B6 is widely distributed in meats, grains, vegetables and nuts. As various conditions can hinder its bioavailability, prudent supplementation is often recommended.

Thiamin (B1): An essential catalyst in several key enzymes involved in carbohydrate metabolism, thiamin has historically been associated with disease seen with high intake of highly processed (polished) rice. Beriberi is a form of thiamin deficiency that mainly affects the legs with paralysis, but another deficiency is heart failure and generalized edema.

Folic Acid: Folate is a term for different forms of a coenzyme essential for the metabolism of amino acids and other key cellular components.

Ethylenediamine Dihydroiodine (EDDI): EDDI is an organic source of iodine, a trace mineral needed for proper function of thyroid hormone. Thyroid hormone has multiple roles in the regulation of cell activity and growth.