

nature's LOGIC[®]

The way pet food should be[®]

Nature's Logic AAFCO Canine & Feline Feeding Trial Results

AAFCO requires all pet foods to be substantiated to qualify it as a complete and balanced diet for certain life stages or all life stages. This substantiation can be done one of two ways. It can either be formulated so its dry matter analysis meets or exceeds the AAFCO nutrient profile, or the manufacturer can put the food through a feeding trial.

Although feeding trials are a more expensive route, Nature's Logic has elected to prove its adequacy through the trials instead of adding synthetic vitamins, minerals, and amino acids.

Feline

Kittens	Hemoglobin g/dl	PCV (hematocrit) %	Albumin g/dl	Taurine nmole/ml
AAFCO Required Minimum Average	10.0	29	2.7	300
Nature's Logic Average	12.1	36.45	3.3	593.333*
% Above AAFCO Minimum Average	21%	25.7%	22%	97.78%

Queens	Hemoglobin g/dl	PCV (hematocrit) %	Albumin g/dl	Taurine nmole/ml
AAFCO Required Minimum Average	9.5	29 %	2.7	300
Nature's Logic Average	10.73	32.43%	3.3	465.77*
% Above AAFCO Minimum Average	13%	12%	22%	55.25%

We have 6 kittens which have completed the lactation, weaning, and growth phases of the trial. Their blood work has shown some incredible results. *As a reminder, this resulting blood taurine level comes from our natural food ingredients, not from added synthetic taurine.

Canine

Puppies	Hemoglobin g/dl	PCV (hematocrit) %	Albumin g/dl
AAFCO Required Minimum Average	11.0	33	2.6
Nature's Logic Average	11.3	38.1	3.2
% Above AAFCO Minimum Average	2.7%	15.5%	23%

Bitches	Hemoglobin g/dl	PCV (hematocrit) %	Albumin g/dl
AAFCO Required Minimum Average	10	30	2.4
Nature's Logic Average	12.9	41.2	3.1
% Above AAFCO Minimum Average	29%	37.3%	29%

The average weight change of the bitches at the end of the fourth week of lactation was above the historical colony average. At four weeks of age, the average litter size of the bitches completing the study was above the historical colony average. During the puppy growth phase, the average body weight gain was above the historical colony average.



Technical Definitions

Albumin - is the clear liquid portion of blood. It is the protein of the highest concentration in plasma. Albumin transports many small molecules in the blood (for example, calcium, and progesterone). It is also of prime importance keeping the fluid from the blood from leaking out into the tissues. This is because, unlike small molecules such as sodium and chloride, the concentration of albumin in the blood is much greater than it is in the fluid outside of it.

Because albumin is made by the liver, decreased serum albumin may result from liver disease. It can also result from kidney disease, which allows albumin to escape into the urine. Decreased albumin may also be explained by malnutrition or a low protein diet.

Hematocrit - This is basically a test that counts and measures the size of red blood cells. A low count of red blood cells may reflect anemia, bone marrow failure, malnutrition or specific diet deficiencies.

Hemoglobin - is a protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen. A lower than normal hemoglobin may be due to anemia, malnutrition, nutritional deficiencies of iron, folate, vitamin B12, or vitamin B6.

Taurine - is one of the most abundant free amino-acid-like compounds found in the heart, the skeletal muscles and the nervous system. Taurine is a colorless, crystalline compound which is found in the free form in invertebrates and in the bile of mammals. It promotes the intestinal absorption of lipids (fats) as cholesterol. It is essential in preventing a disorder in cats called "dilated cardiomyopathy" (which is a failure of the heart muscle whereupon the heart tissue itself swells to try to meet the animal's circulatory needs), as well as being very significant in helping feline reproduction and prevention of a progressive retinal disease called feline central retinal degeneration (FCRD) which will cause blindness if left untreated. In queens that have taurine-deficient diets, there are more still births, fewer live kittens born, and ultimately fewer kittens that survive to the weaning stage.

Sources:

<http://www.healingdaily.com/detoxification-diet/taurine.htm>

http://petcaretips.net/cat_taurine.html

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003480.htm>