

How to Transition Your Fur Baby

What Does Prey Model Raw Diet Mean?

In simple terms, Prey Model Raw (PMR) means we try and mimic how a dog would eat in the wild. When a dog eats in the wild, it eats full prey which breaks down to the following **80/10/10** percentages below:

80% Muscle Meat: *White Meats:* Chicken, Farmed rabbits, Turkey

Red Meats: Pork, Beef, Lamb, Goat, Duck, Goose, Venison, Elk, Bison, Roo, Wild Rabbit, Game Birds, Moose, Bison, **NO** Carnivores! [Minimum of 3 to 4 proteins, the more variety the better with more red meats.](#)

***Game/wild animals needs to be frozen 2 to 3 weeks to kill parasites.**

10% Bones: No cooked bones or weight bearing bones.

5% Liver

5% Other Secreting Organ

NO VEG/FRUIT/CARBS/GRAINS are needed as dogs are carnivores and carnivores cannot digest them; it stresses the pancreas and could also cause yeast which will cause skin problems.

Let's Get Started!!

First things first STOP feeding kibble and begin raw straight away. We **DO NOT** recommend starting with any premade/complete. Most premade raw foods if they are following a good Prey Model feeding ratio will have the 80/10/10 balance. However, when first starting raw we would suggest that you steer clear of feeding these mixes due to their offal and bone content. We suggest boneless for the first few days for the PH to adjust and offal is a very nutrient dense source and as such can cause stomach upset. We advise it being added slowly and in smaller portions at the appropriate time in the transition to allow the dog to get used to this new power pack of nutrition. For the first 7-10 days of transition the stomach PH will be adjusting. Once you start to feed raw the stomach acidity will start to strengthen to be able to digest bone safely and properly. From a kibble PH of around 4-5 feeding raw will encourage the stomach acid to drop to PH 1-2.

How Much to Feed: Most Adult dogs eat around 2% to 3% of their ideal adult weight per day. Start with 2.5%, more if active, less if couch potato – depends on individual dogs. Kibble fed puppies will still need a transition period but are fed either by their current age and weight OR by the expected IDEAL adult weight. Keep in mind puppies do transition faster so it's ok to move to the next step if all is going well after a couple of days. See puppy age/weight chart at the bottom of the page.

Week 1: For the first 3-5 days we would suggest feeding boneless, skinless chicken, turkey, or you can start with green tripe. After 3-5 days if all is well you may begin to introduce soft bones such as chicken necks, ribs or a form of ground (soft) bone. At the end of the week you may start to introduce the more slightly dense form of bones like thighs, drumsticks, etc.

Week 2: Continue your introduction of bone along with your starter protein. This will allow more room for adjustment to be ready to start a new protein for week 3.

Week 3: Now it's time to introduce another protein such as beef, lamb, pork, or whatever is easily accessible to you. To introduce the new protein properly you need to phase out the first one through the week a little bit at a time. By the end of the week the new protein should have replaced the first one entirely.

Note: You do not have to replace the bone content with the new protein. It's OK to continue with the bone source you're using.

Week 4-5: For these next two weeks you should be introducing new proteins in the same fashion from week 3. One new one for week 4 another for week 5.

Remember the more reds the better!

Week 6: If all has gone well so far you may begin to introduce liver. We suggest to do this EXTREMELY slowly as liver is power packed with nutrients and can cause loose stool if introduced too quickly. Start with the smallest sliver maybe the size of a fingernail and work your way up to the 5% by the end of the week.

Week 7: Time to introduce your other secreting offal content such as kidney, spleen, etc. Introduce the same way as you did the liver.

Week 8: You're at the last step of transition and it's time to start introducing fish and eggs. Still remember to introduce each slowly one at a time as to avoid any stomach upset. Fish and eggs are recommended to be fed 2-3 times a week. All fresh caught AND store bought fish should be frozen for 3 weeks to kill any parasites.

Feeding Puppies:

Method 1: Feed 2-3% of the ideal ADULT weight

Method 2: (preferred) Feed according to current weight and age.

7 – 10 weeks --> 8% – 10%

10 – 16 weeks --> 7.5% – 8.5%

16 – 20 weeks --> 6.5% – 7.5%

20 – 24 weeks --> 5.5% – 6.5%

24 – 36 weeks --> 4.5% – 5.5%

36 – 56 weeks --> 3.5% – 4.5%

56 – 68 weeks --> 3.50%

68 weeks plus --> 2% – 3%

- Under 4 months - split into 4 or more per day
 - 4-6 months - split into 3 meals per day
 - 6 months-1yr - split into 2 meals per day
- 1yr+ - feed once or twice a day depending on the individual dogs needs.