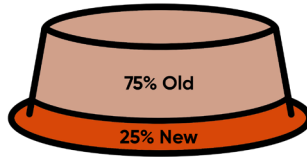


Transitioning a dog onto a new diet

For most dogs, a 7-day transition period is enough. However, it can be quicker or may need to be slower depending on the individual. Reduce the speed of transition and volume of new food if any gastrointestinal signs appear or if there is reluctance to eat the new food.

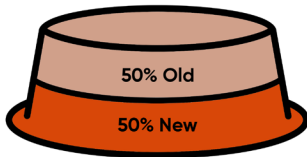
Day 1 - 2



25% new food (bottom of bowl)
75% old food (on top of new food)



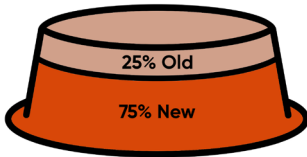
Day 3 - 4



50% new food (bottom of bowl)
50% old food (on top of new food)



Day 5 - 6



75% new food (bottom of bowl)
25% old food (on top of new food)



Day 7



100% new food



Tips:

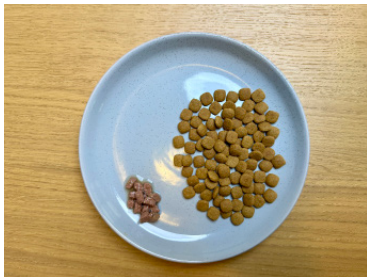
- Start with a tablespoon of the new diet if 25% is too much.
- Crumble treats on top of the new food before adding the old food.
- Drizzle some warmed broth over the food.
- Try feeding the meal in a new location to create interest.



Transitioning a cat onto a new diet

For most cats, a 14-day transition period is enough. However, it can be quicker or may need to be slower depending on the individual. Reduce the speed of transition and volume of new food if any gastrointestinal signs appear or if there is reluctance to eat the new food.

Day
1 - 4



Add 1 - 2 teaspoons of the new diet next to the old diet, but not touching.

Day
5 - 6



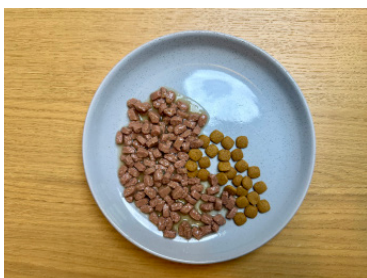
Increase to 25% of the new diet and 75% of the old diet. Move diets closer together.

Day
7 - 9



Increase to 50% of the new diet and 50% of the old diet.

Day
10 - 13



Increase to 75% of the new diet and 25% of the old diet.

Day 14



Increase to 100% of the new diet.

Tips:

- If going from kibble to fresh, it may be easier to transition first from kibble to canned, and then canned to fresh.
- Feed on a flat plate to avoid whisker fatigue.
- Warm the new food to 37C.
- Leave the food down overnight or during quiet periods.
- Crumble treats over the new food only and reduce the amount of treats slowly.

