# GuineaPig Chow

5025

### **Description**

Guinea Pig Chow\* is a complete life-cycle diet formulated to maintain reproduction, lactation, growth and maintenance of guinea pigs. Guinea Pig Chow\* contains the proper amount of stabilized vitamin C as determined by Purina research. No supplemental greens are needed.

Recommendations concerning shelf life and storage of this product can be found in the Animal Diet Reference Guide.

#### **Features**

- Complete diet for guinea pigs.
- Contains the proper amount of stabilized vitamin C for guinea pigs.
- Specially researched formula for guinea pigs.

#### **Benefits**

- Eliminates need for supplements such as greens.
- Provides sufficient amounts of vitamin C as to prevent scurvy and increase disease resistance.
- Helps minimize still births, tissue calcification, and toxemia of pregnancy.
- Supports normal growth & development.

#### **Product Form**

- Pellets
- Meal (ground pellets)

# Guaranteed Analysis

Crude protein, minimum	18.0%
Crude fat, minimum	. 4.0%
Crude fibre, maximum	16.0%
Ash, maximum	. 9.0%
Added minerals, maximum	. 3.5%

### Ingredients

Dehydrated alfalfa meal, soybean meal, ground oats, ground corn, wheat middlings, soybean hulls, animal fat preserved with mixed tocopherols, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, ground wheat, spray dried whey, salt, magnesium oxide, choline

chloride, dl-methionine, ascorbic acid, vitamin A acetate, vitamin A palmitate, D activated animal sterol (source of vitamin  $D_3$  activity), dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate (source of vitamin E activity), vitamin  $B_{12}$ , thiamin mononitrate, riboflavin, calcium d-pantothenate, niacin, folic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, manganous oxide, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate, ferrous carbonate, copper sulfate, cobalt carbonate, calcium iodate, sodium selenite.

## Feeding Directions

Guinea Pig Chow\* should be fed to guinea pigson a free-choice basis,unl essa body weight regulation program is required. Mature guinea pigs consume 25 to 40 grams per animal per day. Guinea pigs must have a daily dietary supply of vitamin C (ascorbic acid). The practice of using fresh fruits and vegetables to supply

supplemental vitamin C and water is optional although not recommended because they soon become spoiled, moldy and unpleasant to the animals. A plentiful supply of clean, fresh water should be made available to the animals at all times.