

Guinea Pig Diet 5025

Guinea Pig Diet is a Constant Nutrition™, complete life-cycle diet formulated to maintain reproduction, lactation, growth and maintenance of guinea pigs. Its specially researched formula helps minimize stillbirths, tissue calcification, and pregnancy toxemia. Guinea Pig Diet contains the proper amount of stabilized vitamin C as determined by PMI Nutrition International research. No supplemental greens are needed. Refer to the Shelf Life section on this site for product longevity information and storage suggestions.

Features and Benefits

- Complete diet eliminates need for supplements
- Contains the proper amount of stabilized vitamin C
- Minimizes stillbirths, tissue calcification, and pregnancy toxemia

Product Forms Available

- Pellet, 4 mm diameter x 10 mm length (5/32"x3/8")
- Meal (ground pellets), special order

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude protein not less than	18.0%
Crude fat not less than	4.0%
Crude fiber not more than	16.0%
Ash not more than	9.0%
Added minerals not more than	3.5%

INGREDIENTS

Dehydrated alfalfa meal, ground corn, dehulled soybean meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, ground soybean hulls, cane molasses, animal fat preserved with BHA, dicalcium phosphate, ground wheat, dried whey, calcium carbonate, salt, magnesium oxide, ascorbic acid (source of vitamin C), DL-methionine, choline chloride, folic acid, cholecalciferol, vitamin A acetate, dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate, calcium pantothenate, thiamin mononitrate, nicotinic acid, cyanocobalamin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, riboflavin, sodium selenite, copper sulfate, ferrous carbonate, calcium iodate, manganous oxide, cobalt carbonate, zinc sulfate, zinc oxide.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Guinea Pig Diet should be fed free choice except when a weight control program is desired. Mature animals will consume 25-40 grams daily. Feed young growing animals free choice only. Guinea Pigs require vitamin C (ascorbic acid) in their daily diet. A lack of the vitamin results in scurvy. Stability of vitamin C varies with environmental conditions. Hot and humid conditions accelerate the loss of this nutrient from the product. For best results, store in cool, dry conditions and feed within 180 days, the product will be nutritionally adequate if in good condition, providing a supplemental source of vitamin C is given. The practice of using greens to supply water is not recommended since unconsumed materials will mold and spoil.