



Ingredients and Nutrients

Hill's science-led nutrition starts with high-quality, great-tasting ingredients proven to deliver the nutrients your pet needs to live their best life. Find out more below.

Protein

Protein is an essential nutrient for your pet. There are 20 different types of amino acids that can be combined to make a protein. Protein is the main building block of body tissues and can also serve as an energy source.

Beef

Beef is nutritious meat from cattle and a great source of protein, fat, fatty acids, vitamins and minerals.

Beef By-Product

Beef By-product are parts of the beef, including organs like liver and bone that has been ground and cooked reducing the fat. It does not include hair, horns, teeth or hoofs. By-Products are a sustainable, and nutritious source of protein.

Brewers Dried Yeast

Brewers dried yeast comes from yeast used in the brewing industry and is dried and non-living. It provides an appealing aroma and taste along with B vitamins.

Chicken

Chicken is the nutritious parts of the chicken that includes white meat, dark meat and may contain bones. It is a good source of protein, fat and minerals.

Chicken By-Product Meal

Chicken By-Product Meal is comprised of white and dark chicken meat, clean internal organs, and some bone that have been ground and cooked reducing the fat. By-Products are a sustainable and nutritious source of protein.

Chicken Cartilage

Chicken cartilage comes from the bones and tissues of chicken and is a good source for chondroitin sulfate and glucosamine, for joint health.

Chicken Liver Digest (EU Only)

Chicken liver digest is chicken liver that has been cooked and broken down to create a concentrated rich, tasty sauce that provides flavor and aroma to pet foods and is a source of protein and fatty acids.

Chicken Meal

Chicken Meal is the ground, cooked, and dried nutritious parts of the chicken that includes white and dark meat, and may contain bones. It does not include feathers, heads, feet or entrails. It is an excellent source of protein and essential fatty acids.

Corn Gluten Meal

Corn Gluten Meal is the protein portion of corn. It is an excellent source of high quality vegetable protein, a valuable source of essential amino acids and provides energy to your pet. Even though it is called gluten, corn protein is not a grain of concern for pets with gluten intolerance.

Crustacea Hydrolysate (EU Only)

Crustacea hydrolysate describes a type of protein that is obtained from shellfish, crab and shrimp, that are cooked and broken down. It is a source of glucosamine, and can be used for maintaining and/or promoting joint health.

Dried Hydrolyzed Casein

Dried hydrolyzed casein is a protein source. Casein is one of the two major components of milk protein.

Dried Whey

Dried Whey is a component of milk. It is high in protein, sodium and chloride.

Carbohydrates

The primary purpose for adding carbohydrates and starches to pet foods is to supply energy. There are two types, simple carbohydrates, such as starches and sugars, and other complex carbohydrates are commonly known as dietary fiber.

Barley

Barley is a grain high in protein and is highly digestible. It is a great source of energy. Barley also contains fiber that is important for gastrointestinal health.

Brewers Rice

Brewers rice is broken pieces of rice. It is called 'brewers rice' because these small pieces are often used in the brewing industry. It has the same nutrition as rice, providing protein and minerals.

Broccoli

Broccoli is high in potassium, and is a good source of Vitamin A, C, and K.

Brown Rice

Brown rice is a whole grain and a great source of energy. It also contains protein, fiber, fat and minerals.

Carrots

Carrots are vegetables. They are rich in fiber, flavor, color, and Vitamin A.

Cellulose

Cellulose is an insoluble fiber, which helps improve stool quality. It is often used in low calorie foods as it makes your pet feel full. Fiber comfortably removes hairballs in cats.

Chondroitin Sulfate

Chondroitin Sulfate is a nutrient that is a structural component of joint cartilage.

Corn Flour

Corn flour is finely ground corn grain. Corn flour is a great source of energy for your pet.

Corn Starch

Corn starch is a source of carbohydrates, and is a great source of energy for your pet.

Cracked Pearled Barley

Pearled barley is grain that has been dehulled and has the bran removed. Barley is a source of protein, carbohydrate, fiber and minerals & promotes healthy digestion.

Dextrose

Dextrose is a source of sugar. it is a carbohydrate that provides energy to the body. It can be used to enhance food texture.

Dietary Fiber

Fiber is a type of carbohydrate. Its primary function is to increase bulk and water in the intestinal contents to help promote and regulate normal bowel function.

Vitamins

Vitamins are organic compounds that are needed in minute amounts for proper body function and health. They cannot be synthesized by the pet's body in sufficient quantities and must be supplied by their food.

Beta-Carotene

Beta-carotene is an effective antioxidant and works together with Vitamin E.

Biotin

Biotin is a water soluble vitamin. It is a component of 4 enzymes that help with functions in metabolism of lipids, glucose, some amino acids, and energy.

Carotenoid

Carotenoids are a family of compounds that include yellow-red pigments. Many carotenoids are provitamins or antioxidants.

Choline

Choline is classified as a B-complex vitamin that is important for blood clotting and inflammation.

Choline Chloride

Choline Chloride is a source of Choline which is classified as a B-complex vitamin that is important for clotting and inflammation.

Cobalamin (B12)

Cobalamin is a water soluble vitamin (B12). It helps avoid anemia and can help with growth.

Fat soluble vitamins

A vitamin that can dissolve in fats and oils. Fat soluble vitamins are absorbed along with fats and can be stored in the body's fatty tissue. The fat soluble vitamins are Vitamin A, D, E and K.

Flavonoid

Flavonoids are antioxidants. They are the red, blue and yellow compounds that give plants their bright colors.

Folic acid (folate)

Folic Acid is a water soluble vitamin. It helps with DNA synthesis and is involved in the production of an amino acid (methionine).

L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate

L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate is a source of Vitamin C, it is an antioxidant.

L - Carnitine

L- Carnitine helps release energy and helps promote ideal body weight. It is found primarily in skeletal and cardiac muscle.

Lipoic Acid

Lipoic acid is a natural antioxidant.

Fatty Acids & Oils

Fatty acids are used by the body for energy and are required for digestive absorption of fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, K), structural parts of skin and hair, and have important roles in immune system functions.

Soybean Oil

Soybean oil is obtained by extracting the oil from soybeans. Soybean oil is a source of Omega-6 fatty acids that provides energy. Soybean oil helps to enhance skin condition and are required for reproduction and growth.

Sunflower Oil

Sunflower oil is obtained by extracting the oil from sunflower seeds. Sunflower oil is a source of Omega-6 fatty acids that provide energy. Sunflower oil helps to enhance skin condition and are required for reproduction and growth.

Omega-3

Omega-3 fatty acids are essential fatty acids. They are essential for vision and brain function, as well as for blood pressure and reducing inflammation. Examples of Omega-3 fatty acids are DHA (docosahexaenoic acid), which is important for brain development during growth and EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid), which helps to interrupt the degradation of joint cartilage in dogs.

Omega-6

Omega-6 fatty acids are essential fatty acids. They maintain and support skin condition and are required for reproduction and growth.

Taste, Texture, Variety

Beef Broth

Beef broth is obtained by cooking beef or beef bones. It provides flavor.

Caramel color

Caramel color is a natural coloring agent. It is used to create a uniform kibble color.

Carrageenan

Carrageenan is a source of dietary carbohydrates. It comes from red seaweed. It provides soluble fiber and is often used in canned foods to thicken the gravy.

Chicken Broth

Chicken broth is obtained by cooking chicken or chicken bones. It provides flavor.

Chicken Flavor

Chicken flavor is used as a natural taste enhancer.

Chicken Liver Flavor

Chicken liver flavor is a taste enhancer made from hydrolyzed chicken livers. It is also a source of protein.

Citric Acid

Citric acid helps pet food retain flavor and nutritional value.

Ginger

Ginger is used as seasoning, and it provides essential oil used to support digestive health.

Glycerin

Glycerin is used to create a soft texture for semi-moist pet foods and treats.

Glyceryl Monostearate

Glyceryl Monostearate is a type of fat that helps create an appealing texture in dry pet foods.

Hydrolyzed Chicken Liver

Hydrolyzed chicken liver is chicken liver that has been cooked and broken down with water to create a concentrated rich, tasty sauce that provides flavor and aroma to pet foods, and is a source of protein and fatty acids.

Iron Oxide color

Iron oxide helps with consistency of appearance of pet foods.

Minerals

Minerals perform many different functions. Some minerals are required for the structural component of bones and teeth, while others are even used to make hormones or maintain a normal heartbeat.

Calcium

Calcium is a macromineral. It is a component of bone and teeth, and helps with blood clotting, muscle function, nerve transmission and membrane permeability.

Calcium Carbonate

Calcium carbonate is an excellent source of the essential mineral calcium. Calcium is a major component found in bone and teeth.

Calcium Chloride

Calcium Chloride is an excellent source of the essential mineral calcium. Calcium is a major component found in bone and teeth.

Calcium Iodate

Calcium Iodate is an excellent source of the essential minerals iodine and calcium. Iodine is important for thyroid health.

Calcium Sulfate

Calcium sulfate is an excellent source of the essential mineral calcium. Puppies and kittens require higher levels of calcium during growth for healthy bone development.

Copper

Copper is an important mineral that is required for many body systems such as bone formation and heart function.

Dicalcium Phosphate

Dicalcium phosphate is a source of two essential minerals calcium and phosphorus. It helps with bone and teeth development.

Disodium Phosphate

Disodium phosphate is an excellent source of two essential minerals, sodium and phosphorus. Sodium balances fluids in the body and influences blood pressure and phosphorus is a constituent of bone and teeth.

Ferrous Sulfate

Ferrous sulfate is a good iron source. Iron helps to transport oxygen throughout the body.

Iodine

Iodine is a micromineral. It is a component of the thyroid hormones, which have an active role in reproduction, growth & development, circulation & muscle function, and also has an effect on your pets coat.

Iodized Salt

Iodized salt is a source of essential minerals. It is a rich source of iodine, and also provides sodium and chloride. It helps assure proper water balance within the body.

Iron

Iron is a micromineral. It is an enzyme component, and helps with the activation of oxygen and oxygen transport.

Amino Acids

Amino acids are the components of protein. There are hundreds to thousands of amino acids, but only 20 commonly make up a protein. There are 10 essential amino acids for dogs and 11 for cats. Essential amino acids cannot be synthesized by the body in sufficient amounts, so they must be supplied in your pet's food.

Cysteine

Cysteine is a non-essential amino acid and a component of protein. It provides health benefits for skin and coat.

Methionine

Methionine is an essential amino acid and a component of protein. It helps support urinary health.

DL-Methionine

DL- Methionine is an amino acid, it is a supplemental source of methionine. It helps support urinary health.

Glycine

Glycine is a non-essential amino acid and a component of protein. It supports muscle development.

L - Arginine

L - Arginine is an essential amino acid and a component of protein. It helps improve blood flow.

L - Leucine

L - Leucine is an essential amino acid and a component of protein. It helps muscle building.

L - Lysine

L - Lysine is an essential amino acid and a component of protein that delivers health benefits for pets skin and coat.

L - Threonine

L - Threonine is an essential amino acid and a component of protein that helps support bone and liver health.

L - Tryptophan

L - Tryptophan is an essential amino acid and a component of protein that helps brain-signaling activities, such as mood and sleep.

Taurine

Taurine is an essential amino acid for cats which helps maintain healthy vision. It also assists both dogs and cats to maintain heart health.