HOW CAN VELVET ANTLER HELP MY PET OR SHOW DOG?

POSSIBLE BENEFITS

- Aid in muscle development
- Increase strength & endurance
- Cartilage rebuild
- Skeletal health
- Arthritis relief
- Pain relief
- Overall energy & vitality

EVA is a sustainable product, as elk antlers are regenerated each year.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

It is not known what possible side effects velvet antler might have. No side effects for pets or show dogs have been observed at this time.

Pregnancy: There is insufficient information about the safety of administering velvet antler to a pet or show dog that is pregnant.

Hormone-sensitive conditions such as breast cancer, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, endometriosis, or uterine fibroids: Velvet antler might act like estrogen. Do not administer to a pet or show dog that has a condition that might be made worse by exposure to estrogen.

Typical Dosage: 1 tablet per 50 lb. daily

Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 1 Tablet

Amount Per Tablet	
Velvet Antler*	250mg
Elk Meat	250mg
Bee Pollen	250mg
Vitamin E	200IU
Vitamin C	100mg
Zinc	15mg

Daily Values not established.

*Velvet antler is 100% premium elk velvet antler from USA-farmed elk.

Elk velvet antler typically contains proteins, growth factors, complex carbohydrates, trace minerals, amino acids and enzymes.

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> We have given velvet antler to our aging Labrador, Hank. I just toss a couple capsules in his food when he is eating. We can tell the difference in his gate. He has more spunk and doesn't limp as much. If you have a dog with joint issues, I highly recommend trying it.
>
> —Mark Lucas, Misery Creek Elk, NAEBA

Order online now at
www.QuietHarmonyRanch.com
or call (937)437-7777
for information and assistance.

info@QuietHarmonyRanch.com

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ELK VELVET ANTLER

Nutritional Supplement
for Pets & Show Dogs

WHAT IS VELVET ANTLER?

A male elk grows and sheds a pair of antlers each year. New antlers begin to grow as soon as the old antlers fall off—usually between mid-February and April.

In the early stage, antlers are called velvet antlers, and are covered in a hairy, velvet-like skin. This velvet is rich in blood vessels and provides the growing antlers with vitamins and minerals necessary to build up the antler bone. Antlers in the velvet stage can grow up to one inch per day, and within a few months they have reached their full size for the year.

COULD VELVET ANTLER BE HELPFUL TO PETS AND SHOW DOGS?

Antlers grow at an amazing speed and are the only mammal organs that regenerate year after year. Could this material in its growth stage—full of nutrients, growth factors, and living tissue—be helpful to pets or show dogs?

Velvet antler is a safe and proven solution to alleviate arthritis or joint disease symptoms. A study done by the The University of Montreal in 2004, published in the Canadian Veterinary Journal, showed that dogs with osteoarthritis benefit from taking elk velvet antler. Their daily performance and vitality significantly improved when receiving the velvet antler, and their arthritis was alleviated. Another study by the Douglas County Animal Hospital in 2007 showed that the range of motion in dogs with joint disease increased considerably when given velvet antler.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE VELVET?

When the antlers have fully developed, the elk no longer need the velvet. A ring forms at the base of the antlers and cuts off the velvet's blood supply. The velvet dries up, and as testosterone levels increase in the bull, he rubs off the drying velvet, revealing the hardened and calcified antlers. Now he has just to darken his prized possessions by rubbing them on trees, brush, and the ground.

In fall, the bull enters the rut season—rubbing and raking his antlers—trying to impress the cows. A few months after the fall rut ends, the bull no longer needs his antlers. His testosterone levels drop, and the antlers fall off. And the cycle begins again. Because the antlers regenerate every year, removing the velvet antlers before they fall off naturally does not hurt the elk.

WHAT IS VELVET ANTLER COMPOSED OF?

Velvet antler is composed of different types of tissue and grows from the tips of various tines and the main beam. The tips are an undifferentiated cell growing mass. Moving down, it changes to a cartilage matrix[1], then to a honeycombed cartilage, and on to calcified cartilage, finally becoming early bone formation at the base of the antler.

The antlers' rapid growth suggests a varying chemical composition during the growth period. Properties of processed velvet antler also vary depending on what portion of the antler was used. Moving from antler base to tip, the protein, growth factor, and lipid content increases as the mineral and ash content decreases. The tips and upper portions are richest in proteins, growth factors, and lipids. These sections contain vast amounts of insulin growth factor and are most readily absorbed.

Elk Velvet Antler (EVA) has a highly complex chemical composition. It contains nearly 40 key compounds and 400 active ingredients.

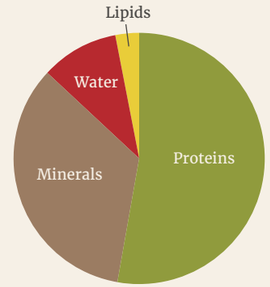
[1]matrix—a material in which something develops; a surrounding medium or structure

EVA COMPOSITION

- 53% Proteins
- 34% Minerals
- 10% Water
- 3% Lipids

This includes:

- 13 Growth Factors
- 20 Glycosaminoglycans
- 21 Amino Acids



EVA ACTIVE NUTRIENTS

Proteins

- Collagen—structural protein in bone, tendons, ligaments, and other connective tissue and articular cartilage
- Amino Acids—8 essential and 15 nonessential—precursors for protein production, aids tissue growth, muscle recovery and repair

Growth Factors

- Insulin-like Growth Factor IGF-1—a precursor for production of growth hormone, promotes muscle and tissue growth and organ health
- Epidermal Growth Factor EGF—aids development of cartilage cells

Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs)—complex carbohydrates

- Chondroitin Sulphate—helps protect and rebuild degenerating cartilage, gives cartilage elasticity, an anti-inflamatory agent
- Erythropoietin—hormone produced by specialized kidney cells to stimulate red blood cell production
- Glycosphingolipids—compounds involved with growth and metabolism of cells and with memory and learning
- Glucosamine Sulphate—component of Chondrin Sulphate, major component of cartilage and synovial fluid—builds, maintains, and repairs joint structures including bone, cartilage, ligaments, joint fluids, and tendons
- Hyaluronic Acid—binds cartilage cells together and lubricates joints
- Prostaglandins—hormone-like substance, binds cartilage cells together and lubricates joints
- Phospholipids—major structural lipid of most cell membranes

Other compounds

- Monoamine-oxidase Inhibitors—enzyme that inhibits oxidation of neurotransmitters to promote feeling of well being

Trace Minerals

- Iron
- Zinc
- Copper
- Manganese
- Selenium
- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Potassium
- Sodium
- Sulfur
- Phosphorus

RESEARCH

More than 250 articles have been published on the manufacture, composition, and biochemical effects of elk and deer velvet antler. Available information recorded by Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian researchers. Much of this research overlaps.

This product was processed in a licensed facility and complies with the FAO/WHO and Food Chemical Codex 9th Edition recommended specifications for food grade enzymes.

RESOURCES

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