

Puppy Bottle Feeding and Stomach Capacity Chart

| Puppy Weight (lbs, oz) | Puppy Weight (grams) | Daily Caloric Requirement* | Amount of Formula Per Day (ml)** | Amount Per Feeding (ml)* | Approximate Number of Feedings Per Day*** |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2 oz | 57 g | 11 kcal | 13 ml | 2 ml | 6 |
| 4 oz | 113 g | 23 kcal | 25 ml | 5 ml | 6 |
| 6 oz | 170 g | 34 kcal | 38 ml | 7 ml | 6 |
| 8 oz | 227 g | 45 kcal | 50 ml | 9 ml | 6 |
| 10 oz | 284 g | 57 kcal | 63 ml | 11 ml | 6 |
| 12 oz | 340 g | 68 kcal | 76 ml | 14 ml | 6 |
| 14 oz | 397 g | 79 kcal | 88 ml | 16 ml | 6 |
| 16 oz (1 lb) | 454 g | 91 kcal | 101 ml | 18 ml | 6 |
| 2 lb | 907 g | 181 kcal | 202 ml | 36 ml | 6 |
| 3 lb | 1,361 g | 272 kcal | 302 ml | 54 ml | 6 |
| 4 lb | 1,814 g | 363 kcal | 403 ml | 73 ml | 6 |
| 5 lb | 2,268 g | 454 kcal | 504 ml | 91 ml | 6 |
| 6 lb | 2,722 g | 544 kcal | 605 ml | 109 ml | 6 |
| 7 lb | 3,175 g | 635 kcal | 706 ml | 127 ml | 6 |
| 8 lb | 3,629 g | 726 kcal | 806 ml | 145 ml | 6 |

* The daily caloric requirement was calculated using 20 kcal/100 g body weight and the amount per feeding using 4 ml/100 g body weight. The energy requirement is ~20-26 kcal/100g body weight daily and the maximum comfortable stomach capacity is ~4 ml/100 g body weight.¹

** Concentration 0.9 kcal/ml. Most commercial puppy milk replacers in the US provide less than 1 kcal/ml, acting to increase the volume of milk required to meet caloric needs. This can be problematic in terms of the number and size of feedings given relative to stomach capacity and more likely to result in gastrointestinal disturbances. This may also account for why bottle fed puppies grow slower than puppies that nurse off a mother.

*** As the puppy is adjusting well to the milk and the feeding volume, you may be able to increase the volume fed to help reduce the number of feedings per day. Be aware that exceeding the stomach capacity (amount per feeding) may put the puppy at risk of aspiration, vomiting, diarrhea, and gas build-up in the stomach and intestines.

Puppies at that are between 3 ½ -5 weeks of age are usually eating some solid food, decreasing the amount of milk replacer required to meet daily caloric requirements. This may result in less frequent milk feedings.

¹ Lawler, D. F. "Neonatal and pediatric care of the puppy and kitten." *Theriogenology*, vol. 70, no.3, 2008, pp. 384-392.



Maddie's
Fund

6150 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 125 | Pleasanton, CA 94588
925.310.5450 | MaddiesFund.org