

ANONYMIZED SAMPLE REPORT

Gut Microbiome Report

Maple

Personalized microbiome insights for daily gut, diet, and wellness support

Pet Profile	Details	Sample Information	Details
Pet Name	Maple	Sample ID	SAMPLE-GUT-001
Species	Dog	Report Date	Sample Report
Breed	Golden Retriever	Sample Type	Gut Microbiome
Age	about 1 year	Diet	Dry kibble
Sex	Male	Weight	—

Privacy notice: This report uses de-identified sample data. The pet name, sample ID, report date, and selected profile details have been modified for privacy. Results shown are specific to this sample pet; every Pawomics report is personalized using the tested pet's own microbiome data.

Microbiome science-led testing for dogs and cats

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Executive Summary

Maple's gut microbiome shows a mild imbalance pattern that the source links to owner-reported digestive symptoms and stool-frequency changes. As a young dog (about 1 year), the gut is still maturing. Key context includes an elevated Lachnospiraceae Type 1 (noted as the main driver of digestive signs), low Lactobacillus, and mildly elevated Proteobacteria (9%); diversity is healthy overall (Shannon 3.3). Pathogen screening was negative. This report highlights microbiome patterns only and does not diagnose disease.

START HERE — MAPLE'S TOP PRIORITIES

- 1

Support digestive stability
Stabilize stool with gentle soluble fiber, gradually.
- 2

Optimize the kibble formula
Quality protein first; lower fermentable carbs, with your vet.
- 3

Daily microbiome support
Discuss probiotic and digestive support with your vet.
- 4

Omega-3 for skin/allergy goals
Discuss an Omega-3 source with your vet.
- 5

Exercise & re-test in ~6 months
Supports a developing microbiome; track progress.

OVERALL MICROBIOME STATUS

WATCH

Mild

Overall pattern

MICROBIOME DIVERSITY

IN RANGE

In Range

Shannon 3.3 · Ref 0.9-5; richness slightly low

FIBER-ASSOCIATED BACTERIA

MONITOR

Low-Normal

Faecalibacterium 0.7% (low end); Lactobacillus 0.6% (Low)

PROTEOBACTERIA

MONITOR

9%

A broad group to monitor with overall balance.

Proteobacteria is a broad bacterial group. Small amounts can be normal; elevated levels are useful to monitor with diversity, stool quality, and diet.

PATHOGEN SCREENING

CLEAR

No major screened pathogens detected

Pathogen screening was negative in the source report.

Pathogen screening checks selected bacteria of concern. This result does not mean every possible organism was tested or ruled out.

Overall Balance Scale



Key takeaway: Maple's microbiome is mildly imbalanced, with an elevated Lachnospiraceae Type 1 and low Lactobacillus alongside owner-reported digestive symptoms in a still-maturing young dog. Gentle digestive support — soluble fiber, an optimized kibble, vet-discussed probiotic/enzyme and Omega-3 support, and regular exercise — are useful directions, with re-testing in about 6 months. This report highlights patterns only and does not diagnose disease.

How to Read This Report

Microbiome science can feel technical at first. This page explains the key terms used throughout Maple's report so each result is easier to understand.

Key Terms in Plain Language

Microbiome The community of bacteria and other microorganisms living in your pet's gut.	Bacterial Diversity How many different bacteria are present and how balanced they are.
Richness The number of different bacterial types detected in the sample.	Evenness How evenly bacteria are distributed. A more even microbiome is easier to interpret as balanced.
Reference Range The typical range observed in healthy reference dogs. It is not a strict pass/fail score.	Low / High A result outside the reference range. It is not automatically bad, but worth reviewing in context.
Phylum A large bacterial group, like a broad family.	Genus A smaller, more specific bacterial group.
Care Direction Practical diet, lifestyle, and microbiome support suggestions based on the full pattern.	Pathogen Screening A review of selected bacteria that may be associated with gastrointestinal concerns.

Think of the microbiome like a team.

A healthy gut usually has many different bacterial groups doing different jobs. When only a few groups dominate, the team may become less flexible.

Why the Gut Microbiome Matters

 Digestion & Nutrient Use Gut bacteria help break down food components and may support nutrient availability.	 Stool Quality Microbial balance can be relevant when reviewing stool consistency, odor, gas, and digestive comfort.
 Skin-Related Signals Because the gut and immune system are connected, some gut patterns may be useful to review with skin and coat observations.	 Tracking Over Time Re-testing can help show whether the microbiome shifts after diet, fiber, probiotic, or lifestyle changes.

These microbiome-associated wellness signals are not disease predictions. Each status is based on Maple's reported microbiome markers and should be interpreted as a care guide.

Status labels show what kind of care attention each signal needs — not a severity ranking.

- | ● Watch | ● Needs Support | ● Review | ● Monitor | ● Clear / In Range |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Worth closer monitoring or veterinary discussion if symptoms are present | Actionable daily care support is recommended | Pattern worth reviewing in context | Track over time | No major concern in this category based on the reported marker |

How to read this page Status labels summarize patterns found in Maple's microbiome data. They are designed to guide daily care decisions, not diagnose medical conditions. Detailed pages explain the bacteria and metrics behind each signal.

1 Digestive Balance

This signal summarizes Maple's overall gut balance. It is a wellness signal, not a medical finding.

SIGNAL STATUS

Watch

This is a microbiome-associated signal, not a diagnosis. It should be reviewed together with Maple's diet history, visible signs, and veterinary guidance when needed.

Related Marker Snapshot

OVERALL

Mild

Watch

OWNER-REPORTED

Digestive symptoms

Track

LACHNOSPIRACEAE T1

9.4%

High

PROTEOBACTERIA

9%

Monitor

Maple's Related Markers

Marker	Maple	Healthy Reference Range	Signal
Overall pattern	Mild	Reference direction: Balanced	Watch
Lachnospiraceae Type 1	9.4%	0.5–6.3%	High
Proteobacteria	9%	Expected lower than current result	Elevated

Reference note: The reference range is not the average of other dogs. It is the typical range observed in healthy reference dogs and should be interpreted with Maple's full microbiome pattern.

What this may suggest

An elevated Lachnospiraceae Type 1 alongside owner-reported digestive symptoms is the source's noted focus. In a young, maturing dog this is a gentle support area, not a diagnosis.

What may help

TRY AT HOME

Stabilize stool with a small amount of soluble fiber introduced gradually, keep a consistent routine, and track stool frequency, appetite, and energy.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR VET

Discuss an optimized kibble, a probiotic option, and whether a digestive enzyme option is appropriate with your veterinarian.

Signal, not diagnosis

This page helps explain a microbiome pattern. It does not confirm disease risk, diagnose a condition, or replace veterinary care.

2. Fiber Fermentation

This signal reviews bacteria associated with fermenting fibers. It is a wellness signal, not a medical finding.

SIGNAL STATUS

Review

This is a microbiome-associated signal, not a diagnosis. It should be reviewed together with Maple's diet history, visible signs, and veterinary guidance when needed.

Related Marker Snapshot

FAECALIBACTERIUM

0.7%

Low-Normal

PREVOTELLA

5.8%

In Range

BACTEROIDES

7.4%

In Range

Maple's Related Markers

Marker	Maple	Healthy Reference Range	Signal
Faecalibacterium	0.7%	0.6–6.4%	Low-Normal
Prevotella	5.8%	2.0–31.2%	In Range
Bacteroides	7.4%	0.7–14.7%	In Range

Reference note: The reference range is not the average of other dogs. It is the typical range observed in healthy reference dogs and should be interpreted with Maple's full microbiome pattern.

What this may suggest

Fiber-associated bacteria are largely within range, with Faecalibacterium near the low end. Gentle soluble fiber may support this area as the gut matures.

What may help

TRY AT HOME

Add a small amount of tolerated soluble fiber (for example pumpkin) gradually and only if stool remains comfortable.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR VET

Discuss soluble fiber and a probiotic option with your veterinarian.

Signal, not diagnosis

This page helps explain a microbiome pattern. It does not confirm disease risk, diagnose a condition, or replace veterinary care.

3. Lactobacillus to Support

This signal reviews Lactobacillus, a commonly reviewed beneficial group. It is a wellness signal, not a medical finding.

SIGNAL STATUS

Needs Support

This is a microbiome-associated signal, not a diagnosis. It should be reviewed together with Maple's diet history, visible signs, and veterinary guidance when needed.

Related Marker Snapshot

LACTOBACILLUS

0.6%

Low

Maple's Related Markers

Marker	Maple	Healthy Reference Range	Signal
Lactobacillus	0.6%	1.5–8.0%	Low

Reference note: The reference range is not the average of other dogs. It is the typical range observed in healthy reference dogs and should be interpreted with Maple's full microbiome pattern.

What this may suggest

Lactobacillus is below the reference range and may be useful to review alongside Maple's owner-reported digestive symptoms and overall routine stability. It is diet- and supplement-responsive.

What may help

TRY AT HOME

Keep a consistent routine while supporting digestive stability with gentle fiber.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR VET

Discuss a suitable probiotic option with your veterinarian; introduce gradually.

Signal, not diagnosis

This page helps explain a microbiome pattern. It does not confirm disease risk, diagnose a condition, or replace veterinary care.

4. Bacteria to Monitor

This signal highlights a group above the reference range. Higher is not automatically harmful, but useful to monitor. It is a wellness signal, not a medical finding.

SIGNAL STATUS

Watch

This is a microbiome-associated signal, not a diagnosis. It should be reviewed together with Maple's diet history, visible signs, and veterinary guidance when needed.

Related Marker Snapshot

LACHNOSPIRACEAE TYPE 1

9.4%

High

Maple's Related Markers

Marker	Maple	Healthy Reference Range	Signal
Lachnospiraceae Type 1	9.4%	0.5–6.3%	High

Reference note: The reference range is not the average of other dogs. It is the typical range observed in healthy reference dogs and should be interpreted with Maple's full microbiome pattern.

What this may suggest

Lachnospiraceae Type 1 is above the reference range and is the source's noted focus for the digestive signs. It is useful to monitor with stool quality and the overall pattern.

What may help

TRY AT HOME

Supporting overall diversity and stool stability through gentle fiber and a consistent routine may help this group settle over time.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR VET

Share this page with your veterinarian; re-testing can show whether levels shift.

Signal, not diagnosis

This page helps explain a microbiome pattern. It does not confirm disease risk, diagnose a condition, or replace veterinary care.

5. Microbiome Diversity

This signal reviews how varied Maple's gut bacteria are. It is a wellness signal, not a medical finding.

SIGNAL STATUS

Monitor

This is a microbiome-associated signal, not a diagnosis. It should be reviewed together with Maple's diet history, visible signs, and veterinary guidance when needed.

Related Marker Snapshot

SHANNON
3.3
In Range

RICHNESS
Slightly Low
Low-Normal

EVENNESS
Healthy
In Range

Maple's Related Markers

Marker	Maple	Healthy Reference Range	Signal
Shannon diversity	3.3	0.9–5	In Range
Richness	Slightly Low	20–100	Low-Normal

Reference note: The reference range is not the average of other dogs. It is the typical range observed in healthy reference dogs and should be interpreted with Maple's full microbiome pattern.

What this may suggest

Diversity is healthy with slightly low richness, which is common in a still-maturing young dog. Gentle support and time may help.

What may help

TRY AT HOME

Provide regular exercise and a varied, tolerated diet to support the developing microbiome.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR VET

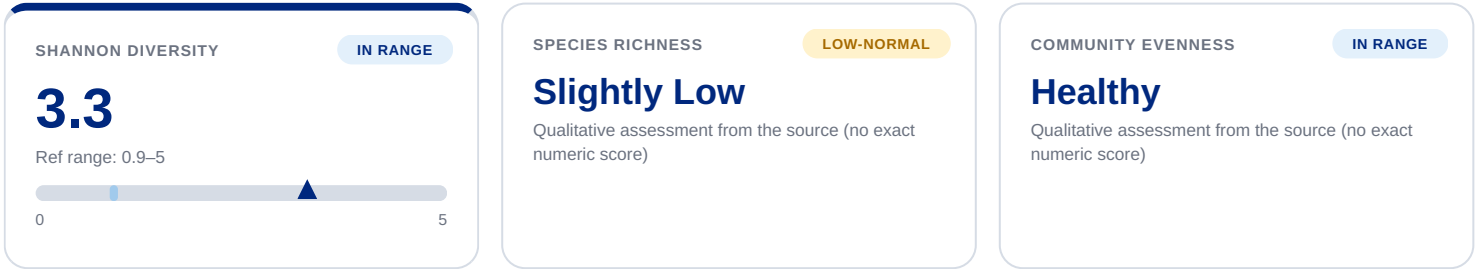
Re-test in about 6 months to assess the adult microbiome.

Signal, not diagnosis

This page helps explain a microbiome pattern. It does not confirm disease risk, diagnose a condition, or replace veterinary care.

Microbiome Diversity: How Varied Maple's Gut Bacteria Are

Microbiome diversity looks at how many different bacterial groups are present in Maple's gut and how evenly they are distributed. A more diverse microbiome is often more resilient because different bacteria can perform different jobs.

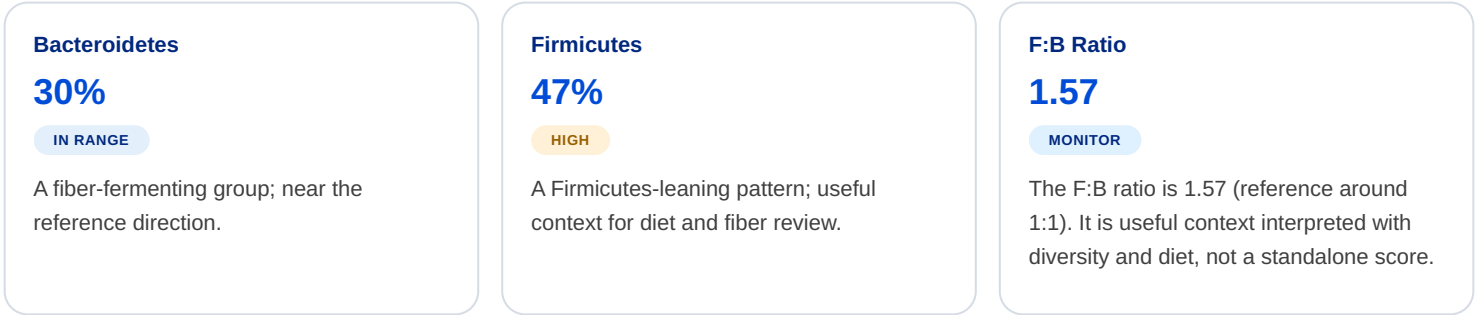


What is Shannon Diversity?

Shannon Diversity combines bacterial variety and balance into one number. Maple's score is 3.3 against a reference range of 0.9–5, with richness slightly low. Overall diversity is healthy, with gentle support useful while the young gut continues to mature.

Think of it like a garden: a garden with 20 different plants is healthier than one with just 2. The Shannon score captures the same idea for gut bacteria — higher = more variety = more resilient.

Major Bacterial Group Insight



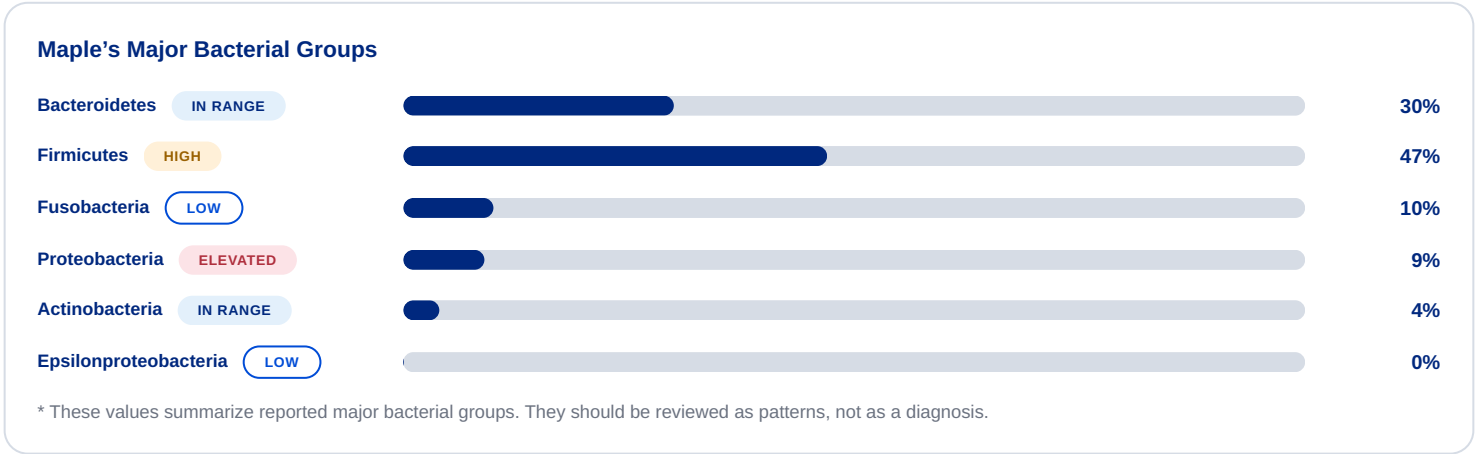
- Factors That May Support Diversity

 - gentle fiber variety
 - gradual diet rotation
 - consistent daily routine
 - regular movement and activity
 - targeted probiotic support
- Factors That May Reduce Diversity

 - long-term single-pattern diets
 - very low fiber intake
 - abrupt food changes
 - repeated digestive disruption
 - limited dietary variety

Major Bacterial Groups & F:B Ratio

Bacteria can be grouped into broad categories called phyla. These major groups help explain the overall structure of Maple's gut microbiome. The F:B ratio is included here because it is best interpreted together with Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes, diversity, and diet history rather than as a standalone score.



What this may suggest

Maple's profile is Firmicutes-leaning with mildly elevated Proteobacteria. With owner-reported digestive signs in a young, maturing dog, this is a gentle support focus.

What may help

An optimized kibble, gentle soluble fiber, vet-discussed support, and regular exercise may help show whether the pattern settles as the gut matures.

Important interpretation note

Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes, and F:B ratio are useful context markers, but they do not diagnose obesity, inflammatory bowel disease, diabetes, or any condition. They are most useful when interpreted with Shannon diversity, fiber-associated bacteria, diet history, stool quality, and veterinary guidance.

Core Bacteria Profiles

A detailed look at key bacterial groups detected in Maple's sample — what they do, and what the levels may mean.

Megamonas

Maple: 19.4% | Healthy Range: 2.7 - 34.6%

IN RANGE

Range

19.40-44

Megamonas is within the reference range. It is a fermentation-related group reviewed with diversity and diet.

Blautia

Maple: 12.1% | Healthy Range: 2.0 - 15.7%

IN RANGE

Range

12.10-20

Blautia is within range. It is a fermentation-related bacterium reviewed with the overall pattern.

Lachnospiraceae Type 1

Maple: 9.4% | Healthy Range: 0.5 - 6.3%

HIGH

Range

9.40-12

Lachnospiraceae Type 1 is above the reference range and is the source's noted focus for digestive signs. It is useful to monitor with stool quality; this does not diagnose disease.

Faecalibacterium

Maple: 0.7% | Healthy Range: 0.6 - 6.4%

LOW-NORMAL

Range

0.70-8

Faecalibacterium is near the low end of the reference direction. It is a butyrate-associated bacterium reviewed with gut barrier wellness; a gentle area to support.

Prevotella

Maple: 5.8% | Healthy Range: 2.0 - 31.2%

IN RANGE

Range

5.80-39

Prevotella is within range. It is often associated with plant-fiber fermentation.

Core Bacteria Profiles continued

A detailed look at key bacterial groups detected in Maple's sample — what they do, and what the levels may mean.

Fusobacterium
Maple: 10.2% | Healthy Range: 2.2 - 28.5%

IN RANGE

Range

10.20-36

Fusobacterium is within range. It is often associated with animal-protein digestion.

Bacteroides
Maple: 7.4% | Healthy Range: 0.7 - 14.7%

IN RANGE

Range

7.40-19

Bacteroides is within range. It helps break down dietary components.

Lactobacillus
Maple: 0.6% | Healthy Range: 1.5 - 8.0%

LOW

Range

0.60-10

Lactobacillus is below the reference range and may be useful to review alongside Maple's digestive symptoms and routine stability. It is diet- and supplement-responsive.

Sutterella
Maple: 1.3% | Healthy Range: 0.8 - 3.7%

IN RANGE

Range

1.30-5

Sutterella is within range. It is a minor immune-associated group.

Bacteria Summary Table

This table summarizes the bacteria reviewed in this report, including Maple's result, the reference range, and the status category. Totals may not add to 100% because of rounding and reporting thresholds.

Bacterium	Ref Range (%)	Maple (%)	Status	What it may relate to
Megamonas	2.7 - 34.6%	19.4	IN RANGE	Fermentation-related group; within range.
Blautia	2.0 - 15.7%	12.1	IN RANGE	Fermentation-related bacterium; within range.
Lachnospiraceae Type 1	0.5 - 6.3%	9.4	HIGH	Above range; the source's noted focus for digestive signs.
Faecalibacterium	0.6 - 6.4%	0.7	LOW-NORMAL	Fiber-associated, butyrate-related bacterium; near the low end.
Prevotella	2.0 - 31.2%	5.8	IN RANGE	Often associated with plant-fiber fermentation.
Fusobacterium	2.2 - 28.5%	10.2	IN RANGE	Often associated with animal-protein digestion.
Bacteroides	0.7 - 14.7%	7.4	IN RANGE	Fiber and mixed-nutrient breakdown.
Lactobacillus	1.5 - 8.0%	0.6	LOW	Commonly reviewed beneficial group; diet- and supplement-responsive.
Sutterella	0.8 - 3.7%	1.3	IN RANGE	Minor immune-associated group.

† A value of 0% means the bacteria were below the detection threshold in this sample. It does not confirm complete absence.

Diet Pattern Analysis

Maple's microbiome is best interpreted as a diet-and-ecosystem pattern, not a food diagnosis. The mild pattern aligns with a dry-kibble diet, owner-reported digestive symptoms, and a still-maturing young gut.

CURRENT DIET PATTERN USED FOR INTERPRETATION

- Dry kibble
- Young dog (about 1 year)
- Owner-reported digestive symptoms
- Skin/allergy goals (source)

Microbiome Signal	What this may suggest	Care direction
Elevated Lachnospiraceae Type 1	The source's noted focus for digestive signs; useful to monitor.	Support digestive stability with gentle soluble fiber; optimize the kibble with your vet.
Low Lactobacillus + low-normal Faecalibacterium	Beneficial fiber/lactic groups are lower; diet- and support-responsive.	Discuss a probiotic option and gentle fiber with your vet.
Skin/allergy goals (source)	Omega-3 support may help skin-related wellness goals.	Discuss an Omega-3 source with your veterinarian.

Plain-language takeaway: The safest direction is gentle, vet-guided support: stabilize stool with soluble fiber, optimize the kibble, discuss probiotic/enzyme and Omega-3 support, and re-test as the gut matures.

Research context: canine microbiome studies consistently show that diet composition, fiber availability, protein source, and feeding pattern can influence bacterial diversity and major bacterial groups. This section uses research only to explain Maple's reported results, not to add new diagnostic findings.

Personalized Diet & Nutrition Recommendations

These recommendations are based on Maple's reported microbiome pattern. They are general care directions, not prescriptions.

Start with the lowest-risk rule

Do not change everything at once. Introduce one food, fiber source, or supplement at a time so stool, skin, appetite, gas, and energy changes can be linked to a specific change.

1 Support digestive stability

WHY

Owner-reported digestive symptoms with an elevated Lachnospiraceae Type 1.

HOW

Add a small amount of tolerated soluble fiber (for example pumpkin) gradually to help stabilize stool, only if stool remains comfortable.

WHAT TO TRACK

Stool frequency and consistency.

2 Optimize the kibble formula

WHY

Diet composition can influence the developing microbiome and digestive comfort.

HOW

With your veterinarian, consider a kibble with a quality protein as the first ingredient and lower fermentable carbohydrates.

WHAT TO TRACK

Digestive comfort and stool after any change.

3 Daily microbiome & digestive support

WHY

Low Lactobacillus and digestive signs suggest the gut may benefit from support while maturing.

HOW

Ask your veterinarian about a suitable probiotic option, and whether a digestive enzyme option (such as lipase/protease support) is appropriate for Maple.

WHAT TO TRACK

Stool, gas, appetite, energy.

4 Omega-3 for skin/allergy goals

WHY

The source notes skin/allergy improvement goals.

HOW

Discuss an appropriate Omega-3 source, such as fish oil, with your veterinarian.

WHAT TO TRACK

Skin and coat condition.

5 Exercise & re-test in ~6 months

WHY

Activity supports a developing microbiome; re-testing tracks the adult pattern.

HOW

Provide regular outdoor exercise suited to Maple's age; consider a follow-up test in about 6 months.

WHAT TO TRACK

Energy, routine, and comparison with this baseline.

PORTION GUIDANCE Start with a very small amount and increase gradually based on stool tolerance, body size, and veterinary guidance. These are dietary direction suggestions, not exact prescriptions.

90-Day Support, Lifestyle Monitoring & Methodology

This guide translates Maple's microbiome signals into a practical, general support roadmap. It is not a prescription. The purpose is to make changes slowly, track visible signs, and consider re-testing after a stable care period.

Recommended re-test window: about 6 months, or as advised by your veterinarian
Re-testing after a consistent routine can show whether diversity, fiber-associated bacteria, Proteobacteria, the F:B ratio, and core bacteria have shifted.

Timing	Main focus	Suggested action	What to track
Week 1-2	Baseline + stool stability	Keep routine stable; add a small amount of soluble fiber if appropriate.	Stool frequency, appetite
Week 3-4	Diet optimization	With your vet, consider an optimized kibble formula.	Digestive comfort, stool
Week 5-8	Microbiome & enzyme support	Discuss a probiotic and whether a digestive enzyme option is appropriate; consider Omega-3 for skin goals.	Stool, gas, skin, energy
Week 9-12	Exercise & review	Maintain regular exercise; review what helped.	Trends over single days
~6 months	Re-test	Consider a follow-up microbiome test to assess the adult microbiome.	Compare with this baseline report

Lifestyle & Monitoring Checklist

Stool quality
Shape, softness, mucus, color, frequency, urgency.

Digestive comfort
Gas, bloating, appetite, meal comfort, vomiting if present.

Skin signals
Itching, redness, paw licking, ear scratching, coat quality.

Energy & behavior
Activity, rest, mood, discomfort after meals.

Food response
Reaction after each new protein, fiber, or supplement.

Vet discussion
Persistent diarrhea, blood, vomiting, lethargy, or worsening skin signs need veterinary care.

Methodology & Reference Range Notes

What this report compares
This report compares the pet's gut microbiome markers with reference ranges used for healthy dogs. Reference ranges help show whether each marker is within, below, or above the expected range.

How to interpret results
Reference ranges are comparison ranges and are not pass/fail scores. A single marker should be interpreted with the full pattern, diet history, visible signs, and veterinary guidance.

0% detection
A value of 0% means the bacterium was below the detection threshold in this sample. It does not prove complete absence.

Limitations
A stool microbiome report is a point-in-time snapshot. Results can shift with diet, medication, illness, stress, sampling timing, and normal biological variation.

Clinical disclaimer

For informational and educational purposes only. Not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent disease.

How to Support Your Dog's Gut Health

This appendix turns Maple's microbiome signals into practical home-care habits. It is not a treatment plan or prescription; use it as a simple framework to discuss with your veterinarian and to track changes consistently.

Maple's main support targets

Maple's main support areas are an elevated Lachnospiraceae Type 1 (the source's noted focus for digestive signs), low Lactobacillus, low-normal Faecalibacterium, and mildly elevated Proteobacteria, in a still-maturing young dog. Gentle digestive support — soluble fiber, an optimized kibble, vet-discussed probiotic/enzyme and Omega-3 support, and regular exercise — are useful directions, with re-testing in about 6 months.

1 Start with a short baseline

Before changing too much, track stool, gas, appetite, itching, coat, and energy for 7–14 days. A baseline helps separate real improvement from normal day-to-day variation.

2 Add gentle fiber variety slowly

Small, tolerated amounts of pumpkin, zucchini, carrot, green beans, or similar gentle fibers may support fiber-associated bacteria. Start very small and increase only if stool remains comfortable.

3 Vary inputs without rushing

A more varied diet pattern can provide different substrates for different gut bacteria. Introduce one new food or protein at a time so you can identify what helps and what does not.

4 Support daily gut balance

Prebiotic, probiotic, or postbiotic support may be worth discussing with your veterinarian, especially when low diversity and low fiber-associated bacteria appear together.

5 Keep routine signals steady

Regular meal timing, hydration, exercise, sleep, and predictable routines reduce unnecessary noise. Consistency makes microbiome changes easier to interpret.

6 Re-test after a care window

After a consistent support period (around 6 months, or as advised by your veterinarian), a follow-up test can help show whether diversity, fiber-associated bacteria, Proteobacteria, and major bacterial groups are shifting.

Simple rule

Change one variable at a time: one food, one fiber, one supplement, or one routine adjustment. Small, trackable changes beat big, confusing changes.

When to pause changes

Pause major changes and contact your veterinarian if repeated diarrhea, blood, black/tarry stool, vomiting, lethargy, pain, dehydration, or sudden severe itching appears.

Poop Shape & Stool Color Guide

Stool shape and color are simple home observations that can help you track digestive response over time. One unusual stool is not always concerning, but repeated changes, severe symptoms, or dramatic color changes should be discussed with a veterinarian.

What Your Dog’s Poop Shape May Tell You

1

Very Hard
Dry, pellet-like stool. Track hydration, fiber intake, and effort when passing stool.

2

Firm
Formed and slightly firm. Usually manageable if your dog is comfortable.

3

Ideal / Formed
Log-shaped, easy to pick up, and not overly dry or loose. A useful target for most days.

4

Soft
Formed but soft or losing shape. May occur during diet changes or fiber introduction.

5

Loose / Watery
Loose or watery. Track frequency, urgency, and duration; seek advice if persistent.

Stool Color Guide



Brown
Common expected color for many dogs. Consistency still matters.



Yellow / Mustard
May be diet-related or digestive-response related. Track if repeated.



Green
May reflect grass, greens, or rapid transit. Monitor if persistent.



Orange
Can occur with pumpkin, carrot, or orange foods. Monitor context.



Red
May indicate blood or food coloring. Contact a veterinarian if unexplained, repeated, or paired with other symptoms.



Black / Tarry
Can be serious, especially if tarry, sticky, or persistent. Veterinary advice is recommended promptly.

What to track

Consistency, color, odor, mucus, urgency, accidents, appetite, gas, itching, and whether a new food or supplement was introduced.

When to be cautious

Repeated diarrhea, blood, black/tarry stool, vomiting, lethargy, pain, or dehydration should be discussed with a veterinarian.

How Often Should Dogs Poop?

Poop frequency varies by dog, diet, age, activity level, hydration, and routine. What matters most is a consistent pattern for your dog, plus how the stool looks and how your dog feels.

Typical range

Many dogs poop one to three times per day, but some healthy dogs may fall outside this depending on diet and routine.

Look for the trend

A 7-day pattern is more useful than one isolated stool. Review frequency together with shape, color, appetite, and comfort.

When frequency increases

More frequent stool may occur with food transitions, higher fiber, stress, digestive upset, or intolerance. Monitor severity and duration.

When frequency decreases

Less frequent stool may occur with low fiber, low hydration, lower food intake, or slower transit. Watch effort and comfort.

Simple 7-Day Observation Log

Observation	What to note	Why it helps
Stool frequency	Time of day and number of bowel movements	Shows whether the routine is stable or changing
Shape & color	Use the shape scale and color guide	Helps connect visible stool changes with diet changes
Diet changes	New fiber, protein, treat, supplement, or portion shift	Makes it easier to identify tolerance issues
Skin & comfort	Itching, paw licking, ear scratching, coat, gas, urgency	Connects gut patterns with visible whole-body signals
Energy & appetite	Appetite, activity, mood, sleep, and water intake	Provides context for interpreting microbiome changes

When to Talk to Your Veterinarian

Contact your veterinarian if stool changes are persistent, severe, or paired with vomiting, blood, black/tarry stool, pain, dehydration, lethargy, appetite loss, rapid weight change, or sudden severe itching.

Bring useful notes

When speaking with a veterinarian, bring this report plus a stool log, diet list, treats, supplements, medications, and photos if appropriate.

Glossary, Next Steps & Disclaimer

Use this page as a quick reference for common report terms, status labels, and safe next steps.

Key Terms

Term	Meaning
Microbiome	The community of bacteria and other microorganisms living in your pet's gut.
Shannon Diversity	A score that combines bacterial variety and balance. Lower values may suggest reduced ecosystem resilience.
Reference Range	A comparison range observed in healthy reference dogs. It is not a pass/fail grade.
Detection Threshold	The minimum level needed for a bacterium to appear as detected. A 0% result does not prove complete absence.
Fiber-associated bacteria	Bacteria often reviewed in relation to plant fiber fermentation and short-chain fatty acid support.
Proteobacteria	A broad bacterial group often monitored as part of gut-balance review when elevated.
F:B Ratio	A comparison between Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes. It should not be interpreted alone.
Prebiotic / Probiotic / Postbiotic	Gut-support tools that may feed, add, or support microbial activity. Use under veterinary guidance when needed.
Pathogen Screening	A check for selected microbes of concern. "Clear" means no major screened pathogens were detected in this sample.

Next Steps

Review Maple's top priorities, choose one small change, track visible signs for 2–4 weeks, and consider re-testing around 6 months, or as advised by your veterinarian.

Status Labels

In Range / Low-Normal

Within or near the expected reference range. Still interpreted with the full pattern.

Low

Below the reference range or below detection. This can be useful when reviewing diet, fiber, and diversity.

High / Very High

Above the reference range. It does not mean the bacterium is "bad"; it means the marker should be reviewed in context.

Watch / Needs Support

Signals that may benefit from closer tracking, practical care support, or discussion with your veterinarian.

Safety Disclaimer

For informational and educational purposes only. Not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent disease.



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