

Cat Companion Handbook

Thank you for adopting a companion cat from Friends of the Animals!

Friends of the Animals hope this handbook will answer many of the questions you may have. Please feel free to contact us with any concerns or questions.

To view adoptable pets, go to Friends of the Animals webpage: www.fotas.org, click on Adopt/Dogs & Cats

Friends of the Animals

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The suggestions in this booklet are guidelines only, and are revised from the Oregon Humane Society Cat Adoption Booklet and other resources. To see the Oregon Humane Society version, go to www.oregonhumane.org, click on "How to Adopt" and follow to the Cat Adoption booklet. While you are there, peruse their site; it's a fabulous organization! There are several other reputable web sites including the ones from the veterinary schools of Tufts and Cornell Universities. For more specific help, FOTAS recommends that you contact an animal behavior specialist or your veterinarian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 – Introduction	3
The Ride Home	4
Settling In: Protocol for You and Your New Cat, Weeks 1 and 2	4
The First Days	5
Provide Your Cat a Safe Place	5
Feeding	6
Chapter 2 – Kitten Care 101	7
Chapter 3 – Caring for Your Senior Cat	8
Chapter 4 – Keeping Your Cat Indoors and Safe	9
Chapter 5 – Enrichment and Cat Behavior	11
Enrichment	11
Scratching	11
Please Don't Declaw Your Cat	11
Biting	12
Playing	12
Be Aware of Normal Cat Behavior	12
Sleeping and Relaxing	13
Litter Box Training	13
Multiple-Cat Homes Need Multiples of Everything	14
Be Patient and Consistent	15
Understanding Body Language & Behavior	15
How Old is Your Cat in People Years?	16
Dispelling Myths about Felines	16
Chapter 6 Feline Health Concerns & Treatment	17
Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)	17
Other Infectious Diseases	18
Shelter Treatments, Procedures, Vaccines & Recommendations	19
FVRCP	19
Worming	19
Rabies Vaccine	19
Antibiotics	20
Flea/Parasite Control	20
Spaying/Neutering	20
Grooming	20
Licensing.....	20
Chapter 7 – Introducing Your Cat to Other Pets	21
Cats in Your Home?	21
Dogs in Your Home?	22
Cat to Other Pets	23
Valuable On-line Resources	23
Chapter 8 – Children and Cats	24
Chapter 9 – If Your Cat Goes Missing	25
Chapter 10 – Preparing for an Emergency	26
Chapter 11 – Additional Resources	27

It Doesn't Happen Overnight!

The 3/3/3 rule is a general guideline for the adjustment period of a pet after adoption.

Every pet is unique and will adjust differently.

Please have the patience and allow your new pet time to settle in.

		
<p>3 DAYS <i>To Decompress</i></p>	<p>3 WEEKS <i>To Learn Your Routine</i></p>	<p>3 MONTHS <i>To Feel at Home</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feels overwhelmed • May feel scared or unsure • Not yet comfortable to be "him/herself" • May not want to eat or drink • Shuts down and/or hides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starts settling in • Feels more comfortable • Realizes this could be his/her forever home • Figures out his/her environment • Gets into a routine • Begins to show true personality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finally feels completely comfortable in his/her home • Begins to build trust and a true bond • Gains a complete sense of security with his/her new family
<p>PLEASE! BE PATIENT! GIVE THEM THAT CHANCE!</p>		

The Ride Home

- Keep your new cat in his carrier no matter how much he is crying – it is the **ONLY** safe way to transport your pet. Have an adult carry the cat in its carrier to your vehicle to eliminate “swinging” of the carrier.
- Use a seat belt or tether to secure the carrier in your car. Page 4 of 28
- Do not allow children to tease or excite the cat. Have them keep their hands and fingers to themselves! Never allow them to open the carrier to pet the cat.
- Do not leave the cat in the car unattended, even for a short stop to shop. Cats can over-heat very quickly.
- Buy your supplies ahead of time and then you can take your kitty straight home.
- Keep the cat in the carrier until you are safely inside your home (or the cat’s safe room, if there are other pets in the home) with the doors shut. Once home, the cat will need time and a quiet place to settle.



Settling In: Protocol for You and Your New Cat, Weeks 1 and 2

Before you bring your new cat or kitten home, it is important to “kitty proof” (for his safety, as well as that of your belongings) and to purchase a few basic supplies. Here is a quick check list to get you started:

- **Prepare a safe room**, such as a bathroom or small spare bedroom, for your new cat’s first few nights. The safe room affords them a small space to get used to being in a different environment. Visit them there quietly and often. Bring a treat (food) and a toy, so that they start associating you with food and fun. Sit down, on the floor, if possible, and let the cat come to you. In just a short time, the cat will start showing you they are getting more comfortable.
- **It is not uncommon for cats to hide at first.** Allow this if they are eating, drinking, and using their litter box. Often, they will emerge at night when the household is quiet. Keep the door to their safe room closed until they are confidently moving around the room.
- **Remember, cats are routine-oriented** and they are getting re-established in their new home. Please, be patient! We are always willing to provide additional support.
- **Place the litter box at one end of the room with the food and water dishes and bed at the other.** Allow your cat lots of time to adjust, and initially, when you’re away and at night, keep the cat in this safe place. (If it is your bathroom, remember to close the toilet lid!)

Have the following supplies to have on hand. You can find most of these at these at a pet supply store or super market:

- **Litter Box and Litter** – You will want to experiment to find the litter your cat prefers. There are many kinds of litter to choose from, but in studies most cats prefer non-scented fine clumping litter. Purchase a litter box and litter, even if your cat will be an indoor/outdoor cat eventually. You’ll be keeping your new cat inside for the first few weeks!
- **Food** – We suggest high-quality dry (majority of diet) and wet food (supplemental). Avoid food with dyes. Cat food free of dyes will usually be clearly labeled. (See *Feeding* on page 6.)

- ❑ **Food and Water Dishes** – Avoid plastic dishes; they harbor bacteria and can cause allergic reactions and “kitty acne”, which presents as blackheads under the chin and can turn their lips black. Who knew? We recommend you use ceramic or stainless steel. Wash all dishes once a day. Make sure food and water dishes are NOT placed near the litter box.
- ❑ **Safety Collar, ID Tag and Microchip** – We suggest all elastic collars. Even indoor-only kitties need to wear a collar and ID tag, in case they “escape”. Getting your cat “chipped” and keeping your contact information up to date almost always ensures you’ll get your cat back! Kittens and cats adopted from Friends of the Animals are microchipped before adoption.
- ❑ **Nail Clippers and Other Grooming Supplies** - A flea comb and a brush are needed to keep your kitty beautiful. Hairball medication might be handy if your cat has medium to long hair. Page 5 of 28
- ❑ **Safe Toys** – Cats love to chase and hunt down toys. Avoid those with small parts that can break off and be ingested. Also avoid yarn, string, and curling ribbon, as these will cause problems inside your cat’s digestive tract if swallowed.
- ❑ **Scratching Posts and Boxes** – See *Scratching* in Chapter 5.

The First Days

- Your new cat is embarking on a journey to a fun and wonderful life. You are aware of all the joys that lie ahead, but your cat does not know what is happening. The first few days can be very uncertain for your cat. Be patient and take things slowly.
- A frightened or unsure cat’s tendency is to hide. Let them.



Provide Your Cat a Safe Place

- At first, keep your cat in a small room, such as the bathroom (toilet lid down!), with the litter box at one end of the room and food and water and a bed at the other, to give him time to adjust.
- Gradually give your pet more freedom as he successfully goes back to and uses his litter box. This adjustment period may last several weeks.
- Keep your cat indoors. Check for open windows and loose screens, as a frightened cat could easily break out. It can take weeks or even months for your new cat to feel at home.
- Never drag your new cat out of hiding. Use a lure, such as smelly food or a toy.
- Provide plenty of fresh water and high-quality food.
- Initially, keep your new cat separated from other pets. (See Chapter 7, *Introducing Your Cat to Other Pets*). It is best not to introduce your kitten/cat to your home during very busy times such as birthdays and holidays. If you do, provide them with a quiet area away from the action and limit over-handling of the new cat.
- Cats get bored, so provide lots of fun toys, perches, and social interactions with you to help your cat adjust. If you have a windowsill with a view of the yard, open the curtain or blinds so your cat can get a view of the world outside.

- Many plants are poisonous to animals, so do a thorough check of your home before bringing home your new cat. Here is a list of some of the most common household plants that are toxic: Amaryllis, Azalea, Baby's Breath, Bird of Paradise, Calla Lily, Cyclamen, Daffodil, Dieffenbachia, Easter Lily, Eucalyptus, Hellebore, Mistletoe, Narcissus, Oleander, Peace Lily, Primrose, Philodendron, Tiger Lily, and Tomato plants.
- Help reduce potential human allergies by getting a HEPA air cleaner and vacuuming frequently. Page 6 of 28
- Remember, cats are naturally curious, like to explore, and can get on top of most anything. It is a good idea to put away breakables that may be knocked off a shelf by an exploring kitty. It's as easy as closing a door to a room.

Feeding



- Place the cat's food and water dishes in a safe, quiet place, where she can eat without being disturbed by other pets, children, or loud noises, such as the laundry and slamming doors. Cats like routine, and you will figure out what works best for your pet and you.
- The feeding place should be far from the litter box (which should have its own calm and quiet location). Feed good quality food that is free of dyes, high in nutrients and low in magnesium ash (which may contribute to urinary disorders).
- Dry food helps to clean teeth and, if nutritionally complete, can be the bulk of the kitten's diet.
- For kittens, dry food can be left out for the day so it can eat when hungry.
- Supplement with wet food, which contains a large percentage of water and is a good source of protein. Do NOT leave wet food out, as it will spoil and could make your cat sick. You can also add a little warm water to wet food to make it "soupy" – this gives the cat additional hydration.
- Limit "moist meal" (wet treats) or fish, like sardines (packed in water; no salt – once or twice a week – naturally high in Omega 3 oil).
- Do not give cow's milk, as it can cause diarrhea.
- Clean food and water dishes thoroughly every day. Even if they look clean, they can become sticky with kitty saliva.

Adult cats (over 1 year):

- Feed high quality adult maintenance dry food, and supplement with wet food. Cats are "low-thirst" animals that get a lot of their fluid intake from food.
- Feed three or more scheduled meals per day — or allow cats to free feed with high quality dry food, keeping in mind that while up to 90% of cats self-regulate their food intake, free feeding can lead to obesity in some cats.
- Discard any food left after 24 hours before cleaning and refilling the dish. Follow amount guidelines on the pet food bag. Monitor your cat's weight and adjust food portions accordingly.
- If you cannot feel his ribs, he may be overweight, a condition that can lead to serious health problems. Check into pet food brands that have a low-cal option.
- See Chapter 2, *Kitten Care 101*, for instructions on feeding kittens.

Chapter 2 – Kitten Care 101

Congratulations on the adoption of your new kitten(s). Because you chose to adopt your kitten(s) from Friends of the Animals, they will already be spayed or neutered, treated for parasites and given vaccinations. We recommend to test for FIV and Feline Leukemia at 6 months.

Basic Supplies

Kitten food (higher in protein than adult food), wet food, small water and food dishes (ceramic, glass or stainless steel), litter box and litter, bedding, scratching post, toys (wand toys are fun), brush, and if you can afford it, a cat tree.

Preparing Your Home

Do not let the kitten out of its carrier on the ride home. Make a “safe” room in your home, either a small bathroom or bedroom, with litter box, food, water, and a bed. Place food and litter as far apart as possible. Let the kitten out of its carrier into this space. Do not let it out into the rest of your home right away as it should have time to adjust to its new surroundings. If shy, it is wise to let the kitten stay in this space until it gains confidence. You can come in to visit, play and reassure, but give your kitty time. If there are other pets in the home, again, the process is gradual. Remember to keep the door to the room closed.

DO NOT ALLOW YOUR KITTEN TO GO OUTSIDE! We suggest waiting 8 months to a year after adoption, as young cats are vulnerable. Even better, always keep your cats inside. This ensures safety, particularly when it comes to vehicles or predators.

Limit access to decks and balconies. Also shut the toilet lids, and cover or wrap electrical wires. Make sure the kitten cannot access pesticides or household poisonous substances.

Kittens Need to Play

Do take the time to engage and play with your kitten...this helps in her socialization and need for “hunting”. Plus, it’s fun for YOU. Wand toys, fur mice, cat nip pillows and ping pong balls are all entertaining.

Avoid toys with small pieces; bells, buttons, etc., which she could ingest. Yarn (including balls of yarn) or string can also be swallowed. These are major choking hazards, and by the time you realize they’ve swallowed something, it may be too late.

Children & Cats

Young children should be supervised. Kittens are delicate and can be injured if dropped or squeezed too hard. Do not let your child chase the kitten, but instead have gentle sessions together. Remember too, a frightened kitten could scratch or bite your child. Slow and easy is the best policy. If the kitten is resting, let it be, they need a lot of sleep in their growing process.

Friends of the Animals wish you and your new friend(s) many happy years together.



Chapter 3 – Caring for Your Senior Cat

With proper care, cats can live well into their teens or even into their twenties. Senior cats have unique needs compared to when they were younger. An aging cat needs to be handled with extra care because problems are not always easy to spot if you do not know what to look for.



- **Food.** Feed your cat a high-quality cat food that's specially formulated for senior cats. You can help reduce the risk of arthritis and joint problems by feeding a cat food that contains omega-3 fatty acids. Talk to your vet about your cat's nutrition needs and how much you should be feeding. If there is an underlying health condition, your vet might decide to place your cat on a special food to help control the condition.
- **Water.** Aging cats need to drink plenty of clean, fresh water to help improve kidney function and prevent dehydration. Be sure water is plentiful and easily accessible. Older cats may sometimes forget to drink, so consider either adding wet food to your cat's meals or switching to it altogether to help ensure she gets plenty of fluids.
- **Exercise.** Despite their tendency to be less active, older cats still benefit from regular exercise, which may also promote healthy joints. Encourage your cat to move and play as much as possible. But don't push, especially if your cat shows signs of joint pain or discomfort.
- **Joint Care.** Think about ways to make it easier for your senior cat to get around. Weight loss and weight control are the best ways to help address or prevent joint problems in cats. If food and water dishes sit up high, they may need to be lowered to the ground. Keep the cat bed in a spot that's easy to get to. If your cat struggles to use the litter box, consider getting a shallower box with lower sides that are easier to step over.
- **Regular Vet Checks.** Cats are masters at hiding their pain, so any signs of problems might go unnoticed until they become too pronounced to ignore. Therefore, it's important to take your aging cat for regular health checks. Your vet might be able to spot problems that you miss and catch serious issues before they become life-threatening or do too much damage to her. Pay close attention to your aging cat's behavior patterns and report any changes to your vet.
- **Dental Care.** As your cat gets older, regular dental checkups and cleanings are highly recommended. Dental diseases and infections can threaten your cat's overall health if they're not detected and treated.

With proper care, you can help enrich, and possibly extend your kitty's life. Having a better understanding of how to care for your senior cat will help you be a more attentive pet parent and make it easier to give your aging cat the best quality of life. Senior cats aren't necessarily at the end of their life — they're just learning how to live it differently, so you and your cat still have plenty of time to do all the human-cat things that best friends like to do.

Chapter 4 – Keeping Your Cat Indoors and Safe

Indoor cats lead healthier, longer lives. Keeping a cat indoors is NOT cruel. You can keep your cat(s) happy by scheduling playtime, giving her toys to chase and catch, and providing things for the cat to climb on (like a kitty condo). If you must let your cat outside, consider harness-training your cat and taking her into your yard.

Also, cats are predatory animals that can kill our fragile bird population. It's much better for your cats and our environment to keep your cats contained! Consider a Catio (see page 10) for the best of both worlds!

Here are some of the hazards that await a cat that roams freely outdoors:

- Getting lost. Page 9 of 28
- Being stolen.
- “Finding” a new home because a neighbor thinks the cat is a stray.
- Being killed by wildlife, even in the city (coyotes, hawks and avian predators, cougars, raccoons).
- Fighting with other owned or feral cats, dogs, raccoons, etc.
- Being hit by a car.
- Catching infectious diseases, such as feline leukemia (rampant in Jackson County), feline intestinal peritonitis, and feline AIDS.
- Getting fleas (and worms), being bitten by ticks or spiders, or stung by bees or wasps.
- Being exposed to the elements (heat/dehydration, cold, wet).
- Neighbor complaints and people with malicious intent.
- Ingesting antifreeze, pest control and commonly-used garden poisons.

At the very least, please bring your cats in at night. Supervise them in the beginning. Even if they are indoor-only, put an elastic collar with a name tag and phone number on your kitty, or get them microchipped (see page 10). Elastic collars are sold at local pet stores, and cats can slip out of them, if necessary, preventing strangulation.

Walking Your Cat

If you want them to experience the outdoors, you can train your kitty to walk on an adjustable cat harness and leash (or lead line). Unlike a dog, you won't be giving directional corrections. “Walking” really means “exploring safely” ... you can't really tell a cat what to do ... but, you already know that! Start when they are young, if possible. You always get them used to the harness and leash and try walking them INSIDE, so that they have time to get familiar with this new contraption on their body ... and the concept of walking with it on.



Useful video: Learning how to “walk” your feline friend: <https://youtu.be/ERlIZYzuaOE>

We recommend the harness shaped like the letter “H”. Look for an adjustable version, so that it can be both comfortable and secure on your cat. You can even find enclosed pet strollers and harnesses in local pet stores, as well as on-line. Make sure you have a harness and leash on your cat IN the stroller, just in case!

Microchip

If you choose to microchip your cat, remember to keep your contact information current! All microchip manufacturers have on-line portals for maintaining your contact information, usually at no cost. All cats are scanned for microchips when they come to the Shelter as strays. Unfortunately, often most of the information is out of date, so the owners cannot be notified.

All cats and kittens adopted from Friends of the Animals are microchipped before adoption.

Catios / Yard Containment

No matter how tall your fence, cats can easily climb up and escape from your yard!

To completely contain your yard, or a portion of it, check out Purrfect Fence on-line: purrfectfence.com.

In addition, there are other ways to completely “enclose” your yard, such as the Cat Fence Rollers: oscillotamerica.com

“Catios” are becoming more popular, where your cats have access to a secure enclosure outside, accessible via a pet door from your house. Go on-line and search on “Catio” for some great, simple building ideas. Even a secure screened patio can give them some fresh air.

There are even “Cat Runs” that are durable, easy to set up, and can “feed” right out of cat door.



These are alternatives that are safe, and eliminate worry for owners.

New Home? Take Extra Time!

After adoption, keep your new cat inside for two months, or a year for kittens. If you are moving, make a safe room in the new house and follow the directions in the first chapter of this booklet. This is a common time for cats to disappear with all the moving commotion. They will be unfamiliar with their new territory, and get “lost” easily, and may even try to find their way back to their old home. Introduce them to their new “outside” with your supervision and let them mark their territory while on-leash.

Chapter 5 – Enrichment and Cat Behavior

Enrichment

Enriching the environment for your indoor cat can help her live a happy, fulfilled life and may prevent behavioral issues. Cats need to scratch, play, hunt, hide, sleep and have social interaction. They are, by nature, curious and adventuresome ... help them feed their curiosity and need for adventure in a way that works for her and you! They can get into places you would not imagine and make toys out of the least likely items. Many cat behaviors are like those you would observe in wild felines (lions, tigers, cougars), where they sleep, hunt, stalk, chase, scratch, bite, and watch.

Scratching

- Scratching is a normal behavior and can be directed to appropriate places. Your cat scratches not only to clean away scales from its nails, but also to mark territory.
- Try providing your cat with a variety of scratching options, such as a rope scratching post, a log with the bark intact, a cardboard box, etc. Entice them with catnip!
- Reinforce his good behavior by praising him whenever he uses appropriate places. Put catnip on the “right” scratching item.
- Deterrence might work! If the cat just loves scratching one corner of your couch, for example, place something there to block access. You can also use foil or double-sided sticky tape. Another option is pheromone spray that you can spritz on the furniture, which can be found at many vet offices.



Please Don't Declaw Your Cat

Once people learn more about declawing, they are usually discouraged from having the surgery and are happy to seek out alternative solutions. If the cat is already declawed, he/she must be kept indoors only.

Consider the following:

- Declawing is the amputation of the entire last digit of the cat's toes. Declawing includes severing of ligaments and tendons, which is painful.
- Cat owners have reported having to change cat litter, as some declawed cats find clay litter painful, may stop covering their litter, and/or stop using the litter box altogether.
- Declawing also can cause impaired balance, increased stress because they cannot defend themselves, or injury during a fall because they cannot grip anything.
- It's hardly surprising that, deprived of its claws, a cat may turn to its only other defense – its teeth. You may have a cat that does not damage your furniture, but is now quick to bite!
- Leave your cat with its claws and use the simple alternatives. Train your cat to use alternative scratching posts that you have provided.
- Keep claws trimmed – carefully trim the tips off the nails, being careful not to cut the quick (the vein that runs down the nails). Ask your veterinarian to instruct you, so you can do this at home, or take your pet to a groomer. There are also “mobile groomers” who will come to your home.
- Buy nail sheaths, little plastic caps that fit over the nails to prevent scratching.
- Declawing is illegal in several Western European countries and some American cities, including L.A. and San Francisco.

Biting

- Cat Bites are toxic. If a bite punctures the skin, apply 1st aid and seek professional healthcare immediately. Bites become severely infected quickly and can lead to blood poisoning and cellulitis.
- ~~Page 2 of 28~~ **Page 1 of 28** Revised that cat bites are a human health issue that generally requires a quarantine (usually at home) of the animal involved. Cat owners are encouraged to report all animal bites to Animal Control Services at (541) 774-6655. If contacted by Animal Control, owners should be prepared to provide rabies vaccination information to the officer and to monitor the health and behavior of their cat for 10 days.
- Some cats are gentle, while others are rowdy with nipping/biting. Choose a cat that will work well in your household. Biting, even while playing, is natural.
- You can avoid getting your hand bitten by not using your hand as a toy for your cat.
- Biting may also be saying that your cat has had enough petting or playing. So stop what you are doing and leave kitty alone.
- Stroking your cat near its tail and on the belly may also elicit biting behavior. Avoid petting in those areas, as biting is a natural reaction to that stimulation.
- You can retrain kitty by playing gently and using toys.

Playing

- Buy or make a few cat toys. Wand toys and laser lights are popular and promote good exercise. (Do not shine the laser light directly into the cat's eyes.)
- Playing and hunting desires can be closely related. A nice mouse toy can be used for a fun chase game, and allowing the cat to catch the toy mouse will help satisfy hunting desires.
- Most cats will play with anything that moves!
- When you play, be sure to avoid wrestling or roughhousing with your hands, otherwise, it teaches the cat that it's all right to use claws and teeth on you.
- Avoid yarn (including balls of yarn), string, wool, curling ribbon (used for gift packages), or anything similar, as cats can ingest these substances and cause serious internal problems.
- If you work all day, greet your cat affectionately when you arrive home and give him a few minutes of your undivided attention.
- Allow your pet to be with you in the evening. A brief play period and just being petted every evening will keep him happy. Set time aside for longer play periods. Many behavior issues are avoided by spending quality time with your cat.



Be Aware of Normal Cat Behavior

- Part of playing with your cat may include mock hunting: stalking, ambushing, and pouncing. These can be delightful antics to watch, but be aware that anything that moves may become a target (including you).
- Cats also incorporate climbing and leaping into play routines. A young or determined cat can jump two or three times his body length. Cats desire to be on high surfaces to survey their territory for prey or intruders.

Sleeping and Relaxing

- Cats love high places to perch and look out from and cozy safe places to hide and sleep. You can buy “kitty condos” or leave suitable closets open. NOTE: always check that your cat is not inside before closing pretty much anything – especially the dryer! Page 13 of 28
- Letting your cat sleep on your bed and relax on your lap will add pleasure and contentment to her life and yours! (Cats can sleep as much as 18 hours a day.)
- Know that your bed time may not be the same as your cat’s. They are largely nocturnal. Your cat’s increased activity around the bedroom or house at some early morning hour is not a behavior problem, just instinctual.
- Vigorous play time with your cat prior to your bed time, and feeding your cat when you go to bed, may help her sleep peacefully through the night.

Litter Box Training

The general rule of thumb is one litter box per cat plus an extra box for insurance. Here are some tips that will help ensure that your cat uses its litter box:

- Place the litter box in a convenient location, but it must be private and quiet for the cat (a laundry room or hallway may be too noisy and busy).
- Keep the boxes away from heavy traffic areas and the cat’s feeding area. Be certain a shy cat can reach the box without feeling threatened or exposed.
- **Scoop away waste every day** – this makes kitty happy. Remember, you wouldn’t like to use your toilet if it wasn’t flushed regularly!
- **Thoroughly clean and wash the box once a month.** Empty out all the litter, wash with dish soap and dry. Plastic absorbs the smell of the waste. Cats like to use “clean” litter boxes, and may start having “accidents” if the box smells bad. Avoid scented litter and plastic cat box liners.
- When you first arrive home with your new cat, calmly place her in the litter box a few times to be sure she knows the location.
- Allowing the cat to watch you when you scoop the litter box has been reported to encourage the cat to jump in and use it.
- You may need to experiment with different types of litter until you find the one that is acceptable to your cat. Any accidents should be cleaned with an enzyme-based cleaner.
- You may want to try “litter attractant.” This is an additive you sprinkle on the top of the litter. It smells like “the great outdoors” to kitties, which encourages them to use it. Litter attractant is available on-line and some local pet shops.



Why is my cat not using the litter box?

You need to determine if the problem is inappropriate elimination or territorial marking. If your cat is marking, you will usually find the urine has been deposited on vertical surfaces, whereas inappropriate toileting is on horizontal surfaces. Each has different suggested remedies. For territorial marking (spraying), investigate what has changed in your cat's environment that may cause him or her to feel the need to assert a presence in an area.

Your veterinarian should perform a health exam to rule out any underlying medical reasons for the behavior.

Possible reasons for inappropriate elimination:

- The cat has not learned the location of the litter box or forgets where it is, if allowed too much house to roam. This is especially true for kittens.
- The cat may have a physiological or physical condition (illness). Any cat displaying inappropriate litter box habits should see your veterinarian right away to rule out infection or other medical issues.
- The cat may not like the brand of litter, so try some others simultaneously. Observe which one he selects.
- The litter box is not clean. Soiled areas should be removed DAILY. The entire pan should be emptied and washed at least once a month, replacing with fresh litter.
- The litter box has been disinfected with a strong-smelling solution and needs to be rinsed thoroughly. Cats do not like strong smells.
- The cat is soiling an area previously used for elimination by another pet. Clean thoroughly with an enzyme-based cleaner.
- Place the food bowl on a previously soiled spot as this may deter the cat, or place another litter box on the spot.
- The location of the litter box may be unacceptable; try a new quiet area.
- Another pet may be keeping the cat away.
- Another cat is using the litter box. Some cats will not share a litter box, especially at first.
- A child or pet is terrorizing the new cat while you are not there, causing fear-related elimination or the cat simply may be responding to stress or family and household changes.
- You may want to try "litter attractant." This is an additive you sprinkle on the top of the litter. It smells like "the great outdoors" to kitties, which encourages them to use it. Litter attractant is available on-line and some local pet shops.

Multiple-Cat Homes Need Multiples of Everything

Cats find comfort in knowing that resources are abundant and accessible. A good example is the litter box. If it cannot be accessed without another cat's intimidating presence, then it's time to add more! We recommend:

- One litter box per cat, plus one extra, placed in different easily-accessible locations.
- More than one feeding area, including access to fresh water
- Multiple scratching posts, hiding spots and window perches.
- Daily play time with you! Don't under-estimate the importance of this!

Be Patient and Consistent

- It can take a few weeks for a cat to settle – not much to ask for a new lifelong friend and companion. NEVER PUNISH the cat for making a mistake. This may make the problem much worse. Patience and praise work far more quickly to solve any problems. Page 15 of 28
- You can look at the Oregon Humane Society's website at www.oregonhumane.org for pet behavior advice.



Understanding Body Language & Behavior

Cats have a varied body language. Here are some ways to read your cat's more subtle language:

- **EYES** – The pupils tell you a lot. Watch for dilated wide pupils, as this indicates fear and stress. Try to avoid petting or picking up a cat with widely dilated pupils!
- **EARS** – Ears flattened and pressed on to the head is an expression of fear or defense.
- **TAIL** – A cat holding his tail straight up is displaying confidence and pride.
 - A bottlebrush tail is a sign of fear/stress. Also watch for a slow wag of mild annoyance, and finally the slow twitching of the tail indicating your cat has had enough!
- **PURRING** – While generally thought of as a sign of affection, purring can also indicate a serious problem. Injured cats may also purr just as much as if they are being affectionately petted. They may purr to comfort and reassure themselves when they are nervous or in pain.
- **ON-GOING TRAINING** – Cats love routine. Many do the same thing at the same time daily. Something as simple as closing the door to the room they routinely sleep in during the afternoon can cause a behavior change. Watch for these types of changes to your cat's routine when assessing a behavior problem.

The best training tools are patience, diversion, and praise of the desirable behavior. If your cat is demonstrating behavior problems, call your veterinarian or one of the volunteers listed on the front of this booklet.

There is now a lot of information about cat behavior. The internet and several books address specific problems. DO NOT PUNISH YOUR CAT! This is not only ineffective, but can damage the trust bond you have built.

A list of books and on-line resources are listed in Chapter 11.

How Old is Your Cat in People Years?

Cat's Age	Human Equivalent	Life Stage
1	7	Junior
2	13	
3	20	Prime
4	26	
5	33	
6	40	
7	44	Mature
8	48	
9	52	
10	56	
11	60	Senior
12	64	
13	68	
14	72	
15	76	Geriatric
16	80	
17	84	
18	88	



Dispelling Myths about Felines

You should allow your female cat to have one litter before spaying her.

- ❑ **FALSE.** Having a litter will not only add to the high pet overpopulation problem, but having kittens can cause stress on body and there can be medical complications with pregnancy and birth.
- ❑ Also, spaying your cat greatly reduces the incidence of uterine and breast tumors (up to 90%).
- ❑ Remember SPAY AND NEUTER NOW, as cats can reproduce as young as 4 months of age.
- ❑ If you have a cat that is not spayed/neutered, the Friends of the Animals may be able to find you a low-cost option.



An indoor only female does not need to be spayed.

- ❑ **FALSE.** Not only will you experience the restlessness and noise of your cat's heat cycle, but she will discover any and every way to get out of the house. Heat can be experienced as frequently as every other month.

A fixed cat will get fat.

- ❑ **FALSE.** Only a cat that eats too much and does not get enough playful exercise will get fat.

Only a male cat can spray.

- ❑ **FALSE.** Spraying is territorial marking. While usually associated with tom cats, your spayed female or neutered male may spray if she or he perceives a threat on territory. Female cats are known to spray when they are nursing kittens, to establish their territory.

Cats are street smart and can do just fine outside.

- **FALSE.** Cats are domesticated pets. They face many hazards outside that can and do shorten their lives.
- Dangers include cars, other cats, dogs, predators, like coyotes, as well as eating poison (such as fertilizer and treated compost). Page 17 of 28
- Your cat is dependent upon you for her health, safety and survival so keep her indoors!

Cats are loners.

- **FALSE.** Cats are NOT asocial animals and do want companionship. They may not desire to accompany you like a dog, but your cat will let you know when it is time for interaction and play, and when it is time for solitude.
- Cats often enjoy the companionship of other cats. Friends of the Animals encourage “2-Fur-1” adoptions, where you adopt two kittens/cats that have been raised together.

Chapter 6 - Feline Health Concerns & Treatment

Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)

- Your cat may have a cold when you get him home. Cats are subject to an airborne virus disease that is very similar to the common cold experienced by humans. It is called URI (Upper Respiratory Infection)
- Despite our best efforts, some cats will come down with URI. When multiple cats are confined to one room, a single sneeze from a cat can expose all the others, just like a cold is spread through a classroom.
- If your cat begins to sneeze or has a runny nose or eyes within 6 days after you get him/her home, chances are that the cat has come down with URI. The virus is quite contagious to other cats, so if you have any resident cats, keep them separate.
- You can expect symptoms to continue for 7-10 days and they may vary in intensity (just like a cold!). The cat may sneeze, have discharge from eyes and nose, drool and breathe with difficulty through his or her mouth.
- The cat may lose its appetite and even stop drinking. If the discharge from your cat’s eyes and nose is watery and the cat’s temperature is normal, you are dealing with “simple” URI virus.
- Mucous and fever are indicators that a secondary bacterial infection is complicating the picture. With these conditions the cat most likely will need antibiotics. It is imperative that you seek veterinary treatment for the cat as soon as possible.



Can my other pets get URI?

- URI is contagious to other cats. Vaccinating against URI is not 100% effective, so it is a good idea to isolate cats that are showing signs of URI, and wash your hands after handling sick cats.
- We recommend isolating all new arrivals in your household for 8-10 days after adoption to give them a chance to settle in and make sure they are not coming down with anything. URI is not contagious to people or to animals other than cats.

What are signs of URI?

- Sneezing Page 18 of 28
- Runny nose
- Red/runny eyes
- Fever
- Sores on tongue/lips/nose
- Lack of appetite
- Decreased energy
- Mouth breathing
- Audible congestion (nose, throat, chest)



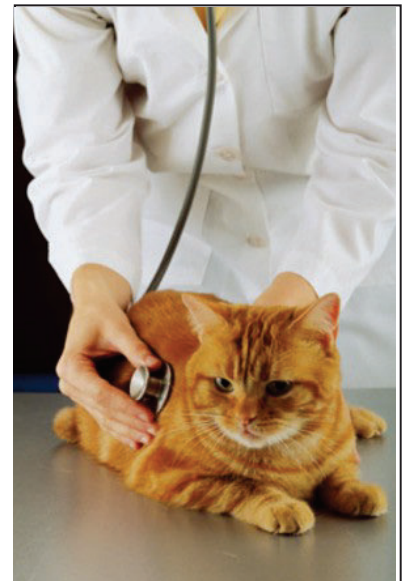
What should I do if my new cat has URI?

- Provide your cat with a quiet, warm place to rest.
- Make sure the cat is eating. Sometimes with a stuffy nose they can't smell their food very well and may not want to eat. Offer smelly wet food to increase their appetite.
- If the cat is congested, use a humidifier, or put the cat in the bathroom and run hot water in the shower for a few minutes a couple of times a day.
- Moderate to severe congestion is often a sign of a secondary bacterial infection, so contact your veterinarian to discuss treatment if this occurs.
- If any medicine has been prescribed, be sure to give the full course as directed, even if the symptoms seem to have gone away.

When should I contact my veterinarian?

With rest and care, many cats will recover from mild URI in one or two weeks. Sometimes cats need additional help, however. If your cat has any of the following signs, contact your veterinarian:

- Not eating for more than 24 hours.
- Green or yellow discharge from the nose or eyes.
- Difficulty breathing, especially panting, or breathing with an open mouth.
- Depressed or unresponsive.
- Vomiting or diarrhea that lasts more than 24 hours.
- Little or no improvement after a week of care.



Other Infectious Diseases

There are a few diseases that can be very serious for your cat, are extremely contagious, and can infect other cats in your household and neighborhood:

- **Feline Panleukopenia** (also known as feline distemper) is a rare but infectious viral disease of cats. It attacks susceptible cats of all ages, but young cats and kittens seem to be most vulnerable.
- **Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)** is a disease that, fortunately, most cat owners will never need to know about first hand. It affects about one in 100 cats – most under the age of two. There is no treatment for the disease, and it is almost always fatal. Vaccination has not proven effective against this disease.

- **Feline Leukemia (FeLV)** is a virus that causes a breakdown in a cat's immune system. This, in turn, causes the cat to become susceptible to many other diseases which a healthy cat might otherwise be able to fight off. Vaccines are reasonably effective in preventing persistent FeLV infection. Healthy kittens do not need to be tested until 6 months of age; talk with your vet to arrange testing.
- **Feline Immuno-deficiency Virus (FIV).** This virus does not have to be a death sentence. With certain precautions, cats can live long lives. It cannot be transmitted to humans or dogs, and is difficult to transmit to other cats. FIV-positive cats must be indoor-only pets. Talk to your vet. Many shelters now offer FIV-positive cats for adoption. Healthy kittens do not need to be tested until 6 months of age; talk with your vet to arrange testing.
- Contact your vet if you suspect serious disease.
- **On-line resource:** www.vet.cornell.edu

Treatments, Procedures, Vaccines & Recommendations

The cat you adopted may have received the following vaccines and/or treatments.

FVRCP

- This is a standard vaccine administered to cats. It is sometimes referred to as the Distemper (Feline Panleukopenia) vaccine but it also includes immunity to the Rhinotracheitis and Calici viruses.
- Kittens and some cats may need additional doses administered by your veterinarian over a period of weeks to achieve maximum immunity from diseases. Until these are complete, it is best to limit the exposure of your kitten to other cats.
- Many serious cat illnesses are spread through sneezing and nose touching with other cats.
- Limit contact until you are certain that your new cat is healthy. All cats and kittens receive initial vaccines to help ensure they receive maximum protection against illness and disease.
- Upon adoption, follow your veterinarian's advice regarding a vaccination and booster schedule for your cat or kitten.



Worming

- A dose of medicine to eliminate roundworms, hookworms and ear mites was given. Do not be surprised to see worms passed in your cat's elimination. Talk with your vet if you see worms. They have medication to eliminate tapeworms (looks like small rice kernels).
- Continued treatment and other types of parasite control may be provided by your veterinarian, depending on your cat's individual needs.

Antibiotics

- When an animal is sick with an upper respiratory infection, we may administer a course of antibiotics.
- If your cat is on medication at the time of adoption, it will be important that you follow up with your veterinarian regarding recovery and the need to continue the medication or treatment. Page 20 of 28
- Upper respiratory infection is a nuisance, but common in an environment with many cats of undetermined medical background. It is necessary to keep the new cat away from existing cats in the household until it is no longer showing symptoms.



Flea/Parasite Control

- Many products exist that protect your cat from fleas and parasites. Ask your veterinarian for information about different approaches to flea control.
- Fleas carry diseases that may be harmful to the cat, causing life-threatening illnesses.
- Keeping fleas off your cat also keeps fleas out of your house. Flea infestation in your home can spread rapidly and is hard to eliminate.

Spaying/Neutering

- Unaltered cats are spayed or neutered before adoption. If your cat or kitten was altered recently, be sure to monitor the surgery site carefully for signs of swelling or discharge.
- Follow up with your veterinarian for removal of stitches, usually 7-10 days after spaying. Males rarely have stitches, except in the case of an undescended testicle at the time of neutering.
- Kittens can start reproducing as early as 4 months of age, with an average litter of 7 kittens! All animals adopted from Friends of the Animals are altered to prevent domestic animal overpopulation. Altering dogs and cats also keeps them healthier and easier to live with, and will help them live longer, as their instinct to wander in search of a mate is eliminated!

Grooming

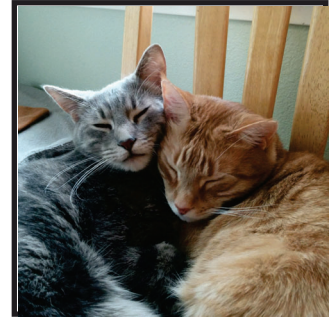
- Persian, Maine Coons, and other long-hair cats require ongoing grooming; it is necessary for their health and well-being. Grooming is not just for looks; it prevents painful mats, allows the skin to breathe and prevents hairballs. Neglecting this type of care can cause needless suffering.
- If you are not able to accommodate your cat's grooming needs yourself, ask your veterinarian to recommend a good groomer.
- Ask the groomer for advice on tools and things you can do at home to prevent matting.
- Long-haired cats can be shaved safely, which greatly decreases maintenance. Not all groomers will work with cats, but many will.

Licensing

- Cat licensing is not required by law; however we do encourage vaccination against rabies and licensing for all cats over 6 months of age. This is for their protection and identification.

Chapter 7 – Introducing Your Cat to Other Pets

Before introducing your new cat to your other pets, make sure your existing pets are healthy and current with their vaccinations. **Introducing your cat to other pets should be done slowly over a period of weeks.** REMEMBER – it may take a month or more for the new cat to be accepted. A proper introduction is very important and can eliminate many problems from the start.



Cats in Your Home?

- Prepare a spare room (like a bathroom or small spare bedroom) where your new cat can reside for a while before being introduced to the other pets. Put the new cat in a separate room as soon as you get home.
- Find two clean cloths. With the cats still separated, use one cloth to rub one cat's cheeks (the scent gland); use the second cloth to rub the other cat's cheeks. Now, exchange the cloths so that each cat has the chance to sniff/smell the other cat. Smell is the first and very important introduction. Hearing, seeing, and finally, meeting, are the next steps.
- Bring the new cat out in a cat carrier and allow existing cat to sniff.
- Let the cats sniff under the door and get used to new scents. If you have a baby gate, allow them to see and sniff each other for a short time, with supervision.
- Introduce your most friendly and social cat first.
- Do not force a meeting, and never restrain your cat (especially in your lap!).
- Do NOT allow one cat to attack another.
- Even if all seems well, separate when you're not at home to supervise.
- The slower you go, the better the outcome. Unfortunately, more "new" cats are returned to the Shelter because the adoptive family tries to "rush" this process, than for any other reason. Take your time! You'll be glad you did! (And so will your cats!)
- If the meeting does not go well, please go back to the preceding steps and allow more time.

You Existing Cat(s)-to-Your New Cat

- If your new cat is showing signs of illness, please do not introduce it to your existing cat until you consult with your veterinarian.
- Make sure the new cat has a place to himself for a few days, allowing him time to adjust.
- Spend time with your new cat out of sight of your existing cat. Be sure to lavish attention on your existing cat as well ... you don't want them to resent you by being ignored!
- Allow your existing cat to follow his usual routine. He will be aware that something is different and will seek out the location of the new cat. Allow them to sniff under the door.
- After your new cat is settled, swap the cats so they can investigate each other's areas. Getting used to each other's scents is an integral part of adjustment. If all seems to be going well, allow the cats to meet one another through a screen/baby gate or crate, etc.
- It is normal for cats to hiss and growl at each other, but an all-out physical attack is very inappropriate and rare. However, be prepared with a water spray and a towel or blanket to separate the cats, as allowing them to fight will elongate the introduction period or may even damage the process altogether.
- After a comfortable period of introductions through a baby gate or screen, allow the cats to meet formally at meal time. Place their bowls in separate parts of the room. If this goes well the bowls

can gradually be moved closer to each other over a few days. Allow only short periods of contact, increasing as time goes on.

- Interactive play using a wand toy (not your hands), also gets them used to one another's company without direct focus on each other. Page 22 of 28
- Once the new cat has been allowed access to the rest of the house, leave his safe room intact so he may take refuge there. Improvement in attitudes toward each other should begin in a week or so. Do not be discouraged if it takes longer.
- The length of adjustment will depend on the personalities of the cats and the length of time your existing cat was a solitary pet.
- **Be sure to lavish attention on all your cats to make everyone feel part of the family.** The social interaction level may vary; you may have cats that groom, play and sleep with each other, or just tolerate the existence of the other – and that is okay, too!

Dogs in Your Home?

- First, prepare a safe room and have a clear escape route set for your new cat, as a precaution to the encounter. Make sure the dog does not have access to the cat's food and water and especially the litter box! Use a baby gate or cat door to block the dog's access.
- Allow the cat time to adjust in a cat-safe room for a few days.
- Let the dog and cat sniff each other under the door.
- Keep the dog leashed when he sees the cat, and give the dog tasty food treats (or his favorite reward) for sitting/lying calmly and staying relaxed in sight of the cat.
- Do not restrain the cat in your lap or arms – allow the cat freedom to move away if she needs to.
- Do not allow your dog to become aroused or excited with the new cat around. This can lead to the chase/prey drive. Don't play rough.
- Separate the new cat when left alone; put her in her "safe" room.
- When introducing your new cat to a dog, put the cat on a raised surface like a table or dresser. This will help the cat feel less threatened. Put your dog on a leash. Allow them to see each other (try to keep the leash loose) and then distract the dog with a treat or praise.
- With a collar on the dog, let him drag the leash around the house so you can grab it if necessary. It is normal for the cat to hiss/growl at first, especially if she has not lived with a dog before.
- Cats take time to adjust to changes; the more the animals are together in the same room, with you to supervise, the quicker they will adjust. Arm yourself with a squirt bottle and spray them with water if they start to fight. You can also throw a towel over the cat if she attacks the dog. Make sure the cat has an escape route or can leap to a high place. Do not let the dog chase and/or corner the cat, or vice versa.
- Separate them when you are not there to supervise until you are comfortable with the situation. Some dogs are too predatory to adjust safely to a cat. Proceed with caution and, if you find this is the case, never leave them together unsupervised.



- If your cat hides, don't worry. Keep the well-behaved dog around as much as possible so the cat can get comfortable with his presence.
- Make sure the cat has a private place not accessible to the dog where she can eat and drink in peace and feel safe. Ensure that the cat has unthreatened access to her litter box. Page 23 of 28
- Allow the pets to adjust in their own time – be patient and act calm and relaxed. Often, they become friends; sometimes they just tolerate each other. Either way you should respect the arrangement.

Cat to Other Pets

Remember, cats are curious. Fish, rabbits, rodents, birds, etc., should be protected from the inquisitive cat. These animals are the natural prey of cats and may become very stressed around your new pet, especially if she is sitting on top of their house! Make sure cages and fish tanks are secure and well maintained; they may have to be in another room altogether.

Valuable On-line Resources

- Best Friends Animal Society: <https://resources.bestfriends.org/article/how-introduce-dog-cat>
- Jackson Galaxy:
<https://www.teamcatrescue.ca/post/2015/11/04/introducing-dogs-and-cats-by-jackson-galaxy>
- Rover: <https://www.rover.com/blog/how-to-introduce-a-cat-to-a-dog-household/>



Chapter 8 – Children and Cats

Kids in the Home?

- Supervise, supervise, and supervise every interaction!
- If there are children in your household, it is important to teach them how to handle and act with your new cat to avoid stressing the cat and causing potential injury to both. Children learn responsibility by good examples, so please guide your children and regularly monitor the care being provided for your pets.



Here are some guidelines to help your children and your new cat live happily together:

- Instruct children to be calm, quiet, and slow moving when being introduced to the cat.
- A kitten or cat should be picked up and held with one hand under its chest and the other hand supporting its hindquarters.
- Handle the cat gently and tell children not to squeeze or hold too tightly. Most children under the age of 5 cannot hold a cat properly without squeezing too tight.
- Young children should be taught to sit calmly while you place the cat in their laps. This way everyone is safe and happy.
- Children should leave the cat alone when he is sleeping, eating and using the litter box. Also, instruct youngsters not to put the cat in inappropriate places like the dryer, on the top bunk, in a closed box, etc.
- Cats should not be dragged out of hiding against their will. Children should not chase the cat around the house.
- If cornered and frightened, the cat may scratch and bite or may become timid. Never leave young children alone with a new pet. Teach children appropriate play and petting.
- Do not allow them to encourage the cat to bite them or run after them. The children should not BE the toys. Provide safe toys for both the cat and the kids.
- Teach children to look for signals that show their pet is getting irritated or over-stimulated. A swishing tail, ears back or gentle nips can lead to being scratched or bitten.
- Always allow the cat to escape if he tries to run. If the cat struggles to get away, let him go!
- Never allow rough handling, as this teaches the cat that it is OK to be rough in return!
- Do not allow your kids to be rough with the cat – instead, have them scratch the cat on its head and face only.
- Do not scratch a cat on its belly or pull its tail.
- It is best if kids do not pick up the cat or squeeze too tightly.
- Do not let kids crowd or corner the cat.
- Do not have visiting children until the cat has settled.
- Do not let the kids try to pull a cat out of a hiding spot.
- Never let kids chase a cat or grab for a running cat.
- If cat is stressed, frightened or angry, leave them alone. Allow them to hide until they are ready to come out.

Chapter 9 – If Your Cat Goes Missing

Please microchip your animals and keep your contact information current! Shelters and veterinarians can scan for a microchip and get your animal back to you quickly!

If you are moving, be particularly aware that many, many cats “go missing” when they get to their new home. Plan ahead to create a “safe room” during the moving process, when the doors may be left open by mistake – like when furniture is being moved in. Put a sign on the safe room door saying, “Cats inside - do not open,” so movers and helpers do not inadvertently open the safe room door and let the cats out.

Resource: <https://pets.webmd.com/cats/guide/moving-new-home-cat>

Once you’re moved in, establish a “safe room” as described in Chapter 1. Cats need to create a new routine, get used to the smell of their new “territory,” and time and patience to adjust to their new surroundings.

If your cat goes missing, here are a few tips that may help you.

1. Be an active participant; don’t just wait for your cat to come home. Often, they are scared and hiding.
2. Submit a Lost Cat report online at www.jacksoncounty.org/shelter where you can provide vital information, as well as upload photos of the animal you lost/found.
 - Or call the Jackson County Animal Shelter at (541) 774-6654 to submit a Lost Cat report.
 - Provide a full description of your cat, when it went missing, and your contact information.
3. Go out at dusk or dawn with their kibble container. Stand by your residence, shake it and call your cat’s name (or even meow, sometimes you will get a return meow). Close your eyes and listen closely. Continue to do this around your house, gradually enlarging the perimeter. Look under the house and any other place a cat might hide (remember they can squeeze into small spaces). Having a flashlight will help. You can also equip yourself with some tuna; occasionally a kitty will be very scared, but hungry, and come out for food.
 - Do this every day, morning, and evening, if possible, for a few weeks.
4. Post flyers in your neighborhood and local veterinarian offices with a brief description, photo, and your phone number. Drop off copies at all of your neighbor’s homes. Sometimes there will have been sightings.
5. Post on Craig’s list or other social media. Again, a photo is very useful.
6. If your cat has a microchip, go to www.foundanimals.org/microchip-registry/pet-owner-lost-pet.
7. Go to www.petharbor.com. Follow navigation to get to LOST CATS.
8. Check www.petfinder.com for adoptable cats at the Jackson County Animal Shelter, Southern Oregon Humane Society and C.A.T.S.
9. Don’t give up. Keep looking and asking around. Some cats show up after days, weeks or months. Try to hold on to at least a small window of hope. Cats can astound (and confound) us!

LOST



MISSY THE CAT
MISSING FROM HARPER STREET
ON THE 20TH OF JUNE
CONTACT 0433 359 705

Chapter 10 – Preparing for an Emergency

You never know when you'll need to evacuate with very little notice. We live in an area that is getting hit by fires more often, and everyone is talking about "the big one" on the Cascadia fault. Be prepared!

Get a Rescue Alert Sign for Your Home



Always have some sort of indication near your front door to indicate pets are inside (type and quantity). This will let rescue workers know that pets are inside your home if you were not home when disaster struck.

You can purchase these signs at most pet stores.

If you must evacuate with your pets, and if time allows, write "EVACUATED" across the stickers.

Here's a checklist for what to have ready to take with you!

- Food and bowl(s) – at least three days' worth for each pet in airtight containers, plus bowls.
- Manual can opener.
- Bottled water and bowl – at least three days' worth.
- Medications – several days' worth in a childproof container, clearly labeled with name, dose and strength.
- Carriers – one per animal.
 - Do not try to transport more than one animal per carrier. The carrier will get too heavy, the animals may get stressed in such a small space, and it is hard to control more than one animal at a time. Carriers must be secure to keep your pet(s) from escaping.
 - For multiple-cat households, consider investing in collapsible carriers that take up less room. Many of the collapsible carriers may also have "expansion" rooms or ways to zip multiple carriers together. "Expansion" rooms to let your cat(s) have a little walk-around room, and provides space for a litter box.
- Sheet or blanket to cover carrier – this will help reduce outside stimuli and encourage your cat(s) to relax.
- Litter box, litter, scooper, and plastic bags.
- Comfort items – Familiar toy or bedding.
- Collar, harness, and leash – the collar should have an ID tag with your name and cell phone number.
 - Your cat(s) may not be leash-trained, but having these with you may be essential for handling your cat while keeping it under your control.
- Pet First Aid Kit – these can be purchased at pet stores.
- Crucial information – keep in a water-proof bag:
 - Veterinarian's name and phone number.
 - County Animal Control phone #: Jackson County Animal Services: (541) 774-6654.
 - Copy of pet's medical records, a current photo, and microchip information.
- Action Plan – Agree with family or roommates where to meet if you're not together when disaster strikes, and make sure everyone knows where all the items listed above are located.

Chapter 11 – Additional Resources

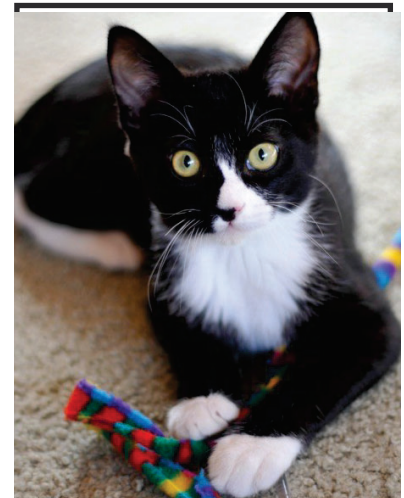
- “The Cat Whisperer,” by Mieshelle Nagelscheider and www.catwhisperer.com. Her material provides more information on how to introduce cats, as well as how to address many behavioral issues you may be experiencing with your new or current cat(s). Available through the Jackson County Library system.
- “Catification: Designing a Happy and Stylish Home for Your Cat (and You!),” by Jackson Galaxy and Kate Benjamin. Page 27 of 28
- “Beyond Squeaky Toy,” by Nicole Nicassio-Hiskey and Cinthia Alia Mitchell
- “Think Like a Cat” by Pam Johnson Bennett. Her second book “Cat vs. Cat” deals with issues in multi-cat households. Available through the Jackson County Library system.
- Disaster Preparedness: www.ready.gov/animals
- Change of Life Status: If something should happen to you, what will become of your pet(s)? Having a backup plan provides your pet with options, and you with peace of mind. Listed below are on-line resources that can help you set up your plan:
 - www.humanesociety.org/animals/resources/tips/providing_for_pets_future_without_you.html
 - www.legalzoom.com/knowledge/pet-protection/topic/what-happens-to-my-pets-when-i-pass-away
 - www.legalzoom.com/knowledge/pet-protection
 - www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/estate-planning-pets.html

Chapter 12 -

Conclusion Adopting a cat is a long-term commitment ... maybe even 20 years! The financial responsibility includes the price of food, litter, rental pet deposits, vaccinations, and on-going medical care.

Animals in our life are a blessing and an opportunity to share our world with another species. “Working through” behavior and medical issues will deepen your relationship with your animals and provide a valuable lesson to children and adults, teaching that the bond is indeed one that will endure tough times and last for the lifetime of your pet.

“Getting rid” of an animal because it does not meet your expectations, has not been taught proper manners or needs extensive medical care is a poor example of animal stewardship. Please join the ranks of responsible pet owners and stand by your new friend.



Congratulations on Your New Cat!

Have fun embarking on this enriching life adventure together!

Volunteering with Friends of the Animals

Friends of the Animals volunteers help care for thousands of lost, abandoned, and stray pets. Would you like to make a difference in the lives of these animals?

DOG WALKING

Volunteer to walk dogs that are waiting for a family to give them good home. Daily walks provide dogs with mental stimulation, socialization, exercise, and training. It is rewarding to see how enthusiastically the dogs respond to their walker companions and how calm and well behaved they are when prospective adopters come to visit.

ADOPTIONS

Help pets find new homes by answering potential adopters' questions at the Shelter and outreach events. Adoption Counselors can be one of the most rewarding volunteer opportunities because you help potential adopters find a pet that matches their personality and lifestyle, thus ensuring the pet has a permanent, loving home.

FOSTERING

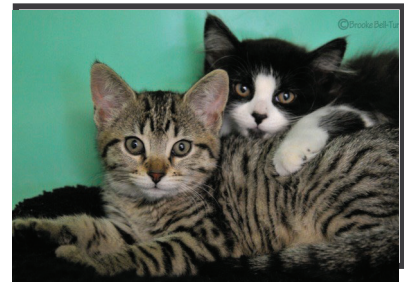
Foster parents provide a temporary "home between homes" for kittens and puppies prior to being spayed or neutered and put up for adoption.

Fostering for adult animals helps to give animals a break from the Shelter and find fur-ever homes faster. Foster care is a wonderful and personal way to contribute to saving homeless pets.



OFFICE ASSISTANCE

Some volunteer opportunities do not involve working hands-on with the animals. We always need volunteers with clerical and reception skills to assist with office duties, answering phones, and special projects.



And other volunteer opportunities are available!

Friends of the Animals thanks our volunteer photographers for many of the beautiful photographs used in this booklet.



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inquire about Volunteering or Donating, please contact

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