

Animal Welfare
League Qld
Est. 1959



AWLQ Tiny Tiger Tamers Training Manual

September 2020

Contact Information

AWLQ Foster Office Contact Details:

Monday – Saturday 8.30 am – 4.30 pm

Closed Sundays and Public Holidays

Phone the Foster Office 07 55099020 and leave a message

Also email: fostering@awlqld.com.au

During business hours you can also call AWLQ Companion Animal Support Centre 07 5509 9000 and ask to be put through

For any medical concerns relating to a foster animal on Public Holidays or after hours phone the on-call Vet Nurse 0438191242

For general support and sharing progress: Join AWLQ GC Foster Carer Support Group on Facebook (this is a closed group managed by the GC Foster Coordinator)

Introduction

Thank you for being part of the Tiny Tiger Taming Program.

Very shy and fearful cats and kittens are often the most vulnerable in our shelters and need special care to encourage them to trust people. So we are thankful for your interest and help to save these cats.

This handbook is designed to be used by staff, volunteers, foster carers and adopters to help socialise very shy and fearful cats. A training seminar is also offered several times throughout the year. Please check our website or Facebook for dates.

We also encourage everyone to share their knowledge and experience to create a brighter future for these cats.

Any feedback or suggestions you have are welcome.

Thank you to all those who have contributed their passion, knowledge and experience to develop this program.



Denise Bradley
Chief Executive Officer AWLQ

Goal

To train a special group of volunteers and foster carers interested in socialising very shy and fearful cats and kittens to help them find a safe and happy permanent home, by:

- minimising their stress
- developing their trust in people

Background

Many cats wander from their yard and may be lost or abandoned by their owners. If these cats are undesexed they will breed and their kittens will become progressively shy of people with each generation.

These cats may be trapped by residents or animal management staff, if people complain of nuisance issues.

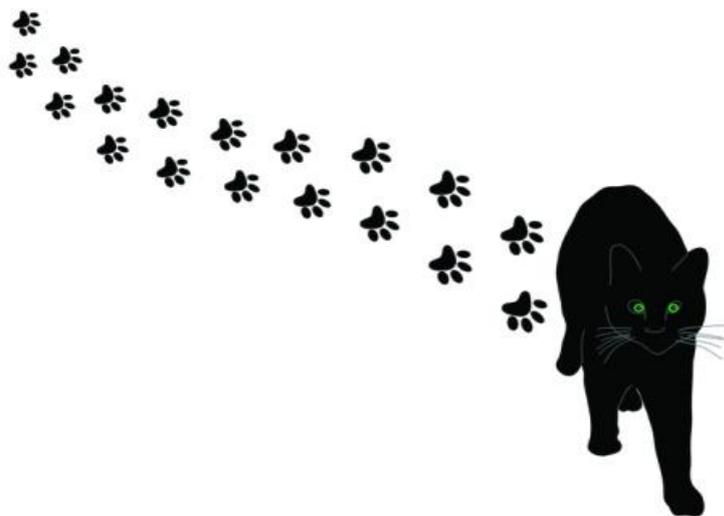
What's Involved

- 6-8 sessions per day
- Each session 3-5 mins at first, longer once cat becomes more socialised
- Continuity is important
- Each cat is an individual e.g. Trapped living on the edges of a city beer garden, Honey pictured on left) was more confident and became a loving house cat, Moonglow (on right) hiding behind his sister was very suspicious, broke out of his adopters house and never came back – spotted at the local garage with other colony cats. At least he was desexed, so not able to contribute to more wild cats.



Outline

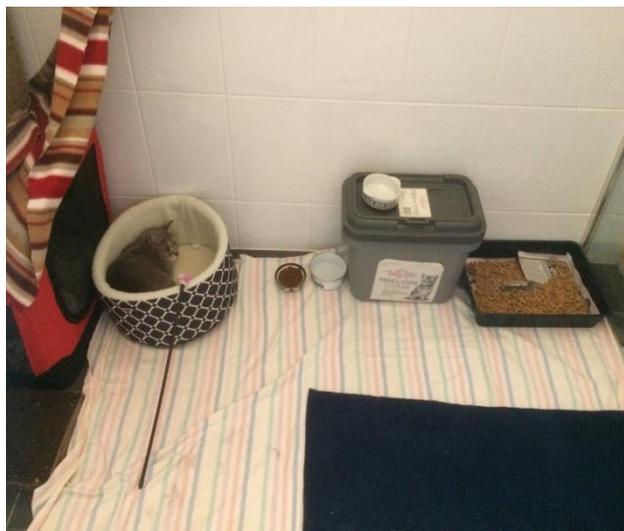
1. Setting up
2. Transporting
3. Recognising feline emotions
4. Your safety
5. Cat Lessons 1-5
6. Graduation
7. Introducing to an existing cat or dog
8. Finding a new permanent home
9. Recognising health issues
10. Addressing concerns



1. Setting Up

Prepare before the cat arrives

- If using a crate -bedding toward the back of the crate in an upturned cardboard box with one hole
- Towel under cardboard box to be available if bedding is soiled
- Litter tray accessible preferably close to the door
- Food and water bowls preferably attached to side of crate
- Select a small quiet room e.g. bathroom or bedroom in your home with no or limited hiding spots (If there are any hiding spots, they must be accessible by you)
- Close off or stuff with towels any tiny hiding areas e.g. behind furniture or under cupboards
- Cats may like to access elevated locations for resting places, so ensure that you can easily access the cat from these
- Place a cosy cat bed against a wall and facing the door, lined with a towel to easily change if soiled
- Litter tray away from food and water and from their bedding
- Storage box for equipment
- Spray Feliway on linen prior to cat entering room



Check if your room/home is escape-proof

Scared cats can escape by:

- Pushing through normal fly screens (stainless steel crim-safe ones are good)
- Pulling out grates/air vents
- Opening sliding doors that are not properly clicked shut or locked
- Leaping to open push-down door handles
- Climbing through gaps between ceiling and roof

Equipment

In cupboard (or large plastic box with lid) keep supplies handy:

- Food and water dishes
- Well-fitting sturdy gloves
- Wand/brush
- Pheromone spray e.g. Feliway
- Cans of food
- Container of dry food
- Treats
- Plastic Forks
- Spare linen
- Newspaper/paper towels

For quick cleans

- Poo bags
- Dustpan and brush
- Spare litter tray, liner(optional but saves cleaning time) & litter
- Checklist to record cat progress with socialisation for continuity



2. Transporting the cat and settling in

Getting cat into carrier

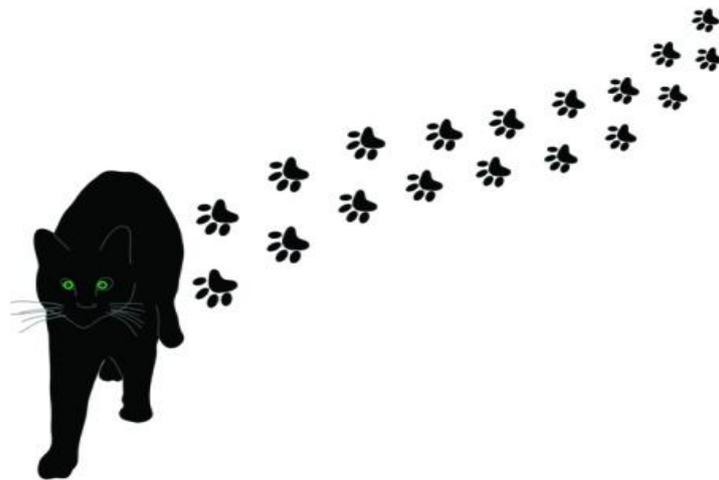
- Close the door/windows
- Well-fitting sturdy gloves
- Have someone else with you
- Feral cat den, if available
- Carrier with full opening on top is preferable
- If not, up end carrier with front opening, so cat can be lowered in quickly head or tail first
- Lift cat using support under feet with a blanket/towel for protection
- Pick up
- Be quick and decisive

Transporting your cat

- Windows up; air conditioner on if hot
- Put carrier in seatbelt
- Cover with towel/sheet
- Turn radio down
- Speak softly to reassure

When home:

- Take towel off and unclip seatbelt
- Cover cage again
- Take out of the car, immediately if hot
- Check the room is ready and secure
- Carry into room and shut door
- Open carrier door
- Leave the room, shut door, and allow cat to settle and explore in own time
- If you don't have fly screens or mesh screen then keep windows closed



Training a cat to use the litter tray

- A cat that has never been litter box trained can be a little confused when he sees a box.
- **Put some bought litter in the tray, and add some children's play sand which will be more familiar to an outdoor cat.** Gradually reduce the sand.
- Allow a cat to observe you scratching in the litter so he can follow suit.
- Reassure the cat when he uses the litter tray.
- Usually, one litter tray per cat or 2 kittens. Some cats prefer 2 litter boxes
 - one for wee and one for poo.



Training a kitten to use the litter tray

- 20 - 25 minutes after he has finished a meal or playing, encourage him to use the litter tray by stirring the litter around. If you are able to pick up the kitten safely, lift him into the tray and show him how to scratch in it. Keep putting him back into the tray every few minutes until he goes.

3. Recognising feline emotions

Relaxed - indicating good health and welfare

- Interested in the environment, and people and other cats
- Sleep well, eat well and groom regularly but not over groom
- Alert, ears up, pupils normal (narrow), tails extended, breathing normally
- Changes to the environment may cause stress and lead to other emotional states



Fearful

- Exhibit defensive postures aimed at protecting vulnerable body parts
- Flattened ears move to back of head
- Whiskers fan out and forward to assess distance between them and danger
- Tail is held tightly around body
- Breathing is rapid and shallow
- Pupils are dilated
- Eyes are widely open
- May be shaking
- May urinate or defecate
- May drool excessively
- The cat will attempt to keep distance by hissing and spitting, and delivering quick strikes with paws, claws out.
- They will turn, expose all weapons, teeth and claws, if they cannot escape.



Frustrated

There are 2 causes of frustration in confined environments

1. Non reward

Cats anticipate scheduled events such as feeding, play time, return of humans, this anticipation decreases when the expected event occurs. This is the reward. When the expected events do not occur (non reward) this causes feelings of frustration

2. Impoverished environment

If there are few opportunities for cats to have meaningful interactions with the environment they will feel frustrated. Boredom can lead to frustration, environments with not enough enrichment lead to frustration. On-going frustration can lead to depression

Cats will either express their frustration introvertly or extrovertly depending upon their personality

Extrovert cats

- May be friendly one minute and aggressive the next.
- Will engage in behaviour such as pacing, pawing
- May spray or eliminate outside the litter tray
- May meow continuously, intensity will increase when someone approaches or departs
- Seek eye contact
- May shred paper or other objects
- May turn items upside down (anxious cats also do this if they have no where to hide)



Introverted cats

- Observe closely as behaviour may be mistaken for relaxation or friendliness
- Release frustration through quiet repetitive behaviour, such as over grooming and self-mutilation
- May suck, chew or eat non-edible items
- May over purr or knead



Behaviour will be repeated over and over and they are usually not easily distracted from the activity

Depressed

Chronic frustration, boredom and sickness lead to depression:

- Listlessness
- Anorexia
- Sitting with head hanging for hours
- Oversleeping – difficult to wake up and remains sleepy when awake
- Complete inhibition of grooming
- Withdrawal from previously anticipated interactions with familiar caretakers
- Easy to misdiagnose, they sleep most of the time and appear relaxed, but will be oversleeping and difficult to wake up
- May be a distinct change in their personality
- It is critical to watch these cats closely as depression will ultimately lead to illness and possibly death



Anxious

- Exists when there is uncertainty about the environment
- Most cats when they first enter a new environment will show some signs of anxiety
- They need to assess what is happening and the potential for danger
- Postures and behaviour vary with intensity, duration and personality of the cat

There are many causes of anxiety:

- Arrival of stranger (human or animal)
- Intrusion into their personal space
- Sudden movements
- Loud noises
- Novel objects
- Novel smells
- Loss of control over the environment



Anxious Body Language:

- Eyes – a strong stare, pupils wide (little colour visible), focused on you
- Ears – may be lowered and slightly turned back, forehead may appear to be scrunched



- Mouth – tightly held together or if stressed may be open and panting
- Whiskers – spread apart but lowered
- Tail – tucked under or wrapped around body
- Stance – hunched in a ball, head sunken into body, may be hiding in litter tray or tightly in corner, or pacing and digging to get out
- Very quiet, but may be hissing or growling, crying out if pacing and digging

4. Your safety

A fearful or anxious cat can cause serious injury.

Always:

- Wear covered clothing –long pants, long sleeves of sturdy material
- Well-fitting sturdy gloves when you first start working with a cat.
- Continue to wear gloves until you find out what the cat's reaction will be with each step.
- Refer to the feline emotions guide to determine the stage the cat is at
- Be very careful



Disclaimer

The techniques described in this training manual should only be performed when you feel confident and knowledgeable. Cats can bite, scratch and attack handlers, causing bodily injury to those using these techniques, sometimes accidentally e.g. if their legs are flailing in the air as you lift them. Cat bites and scratches can become infected. Seek medical advice.

AWLQ assesses cats carefully and will assign animals to foster carers if we believe they are suited to rehabilitation. However AWLQ is not responsible for any injuries to anyone using these techniques. Any person using the techniques described in this manual does so at his/her own risk.

5. Cat Lessons 1-5

The following lessons have been condensed from Best Friends "Socialising Very Shy and Fearful Cats" Manual, modified to include kittens and to suit our conditions.

Lesson 1 Motivating with food (or toys)

KITTENS

When kittens are hungry, they will be more likely to engage with you. Provide wet food, when you are able to be there, and use it to help socialise them.

During the evening leave a small amount of dry food so that they are not starving. Remove in the morning when you go in for the first session.

1. Wear protective gloves.
2. Put tempting food on a long handled plastic teaspoon and move it towards the kitten.
The kitten may back away but will become interested if very hungry.

CATS

Not all adult cats are motivated by food.

1. Put on well-fitted protective gloves
2. Use chopsticks with ham or chicken* on the end or a plastic spoon with tempting wet food
3. Slowly move the food into the cage and wait for the cat to sniff, lick lips or approach
4. Move the food closer, if interested.
5. If cat strikes at the food, reapply and try again. The cat may regret hitting the food. Do not react or leave. Keep an eye on the cat's eyes – wherever she's looking may be her target for biting or striking out.
6. If not interested, just sit in the room quietly.

Note: SOME CATS ARE MEAT AGGRESSIVE i.e. grab at the meat, growl at you, and growl while eating and after eating. When you come back with more food, the cat may grab at your hand, sometimes growling or threatening to bite. **Don't use meat to work with this cat! Using dine treats on a spoon may be OK as it has to be licked.*

TIPS FOR CATS & KITTENS

- Speak softly to the kitten/cat
- Be calm – you can read, work on your Ipad or laptop, or talk quietly to your co-volunteer or a member of your family who may be with you
- At the end of the session, take the spoon/stick away and leave the food in the cage as a reward.
- Do this 6-8 times throughout the day for 3-5 minutes each time on the first day
- Gradually increase the time spent with the cat in each session. They will gradually become more confident and start to approach you.



Lesson 2 Introducing to Human Touch

KITTENS

1. Use gloved hand, hold out the food. While the kitten is licking the food, slowly stroke the kitten with your other hand.
2. If the kitten retreats, attract the kitten forward again with the food, and try again.
3. At the end of each short session, leave the food on the spoon for the kitten to eat.
4. When you return for next session, check if the kitten has eaten and record it.
5. Resume tempting with food, and gently touch.

CATS

1. Wear well-fitting protective gloves- gardening gloves
2. You can also put a sock over your gloved hand to reduce fear from too many fingers.
3. Use a wand with a feather or cloth tip/ or long handled brush/toothbrush.
4. Move it slowly into the cage, stopping about halfway into the cage. Watch the cat's reaction (see Recognising Feline Emotions section earlier in this booklet).
5. Let the cat smell the wand/brush. If the cat attempts to bite the wand, stop moving the wand for a few seconds; if necessary, move the wand so the cat cannot bite it. If the cat continues to attempt to bite the wand, move it out of the cage. You don't want a confrontation with the cat. Go back into the cage with chopsticks/plastic spoon with food and allow the cat to lick the food.
6. If the cat is not biting, bring the wand up to the top of the cat's head and attempt to touch the cat lightly with the wand. (ADD photos)
7. Starting at the top of the head between the ears (the forehead area), gently stroke the cat with the wand/brush. If the cat is receptive, work your way down the cat's back.
8. Next, stroke around the side of the cat's head and chin area. Whenever the cat hisses or strikes, pull back a little, wait a few seconds and try again. Even if you only get to touch

the top of the cat's head, that's progress. Next session, you may be able to pet the back of the cat's head.

TIPS

- Be patient!
- You want to end each session positively, so give the cat a treat when you've finished a session. The treat can be a teaspoon of food or a few pieces of canned tuna or deli meat.

9. When the cat is receptive to petting with the wand, you can start to gradually introduce patting with your hand.

BEFORE STARTING THIS STEP, FOR YOUR SAFETY IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO:

10. Hold the wand with the hand that is on the same side as the cat's head. If the cat's head is on your right, then the wand should be in your right hand. Why? Because you want your other hand (the one that you'll be petting with) to be as far as possible from the cat's head and front paws, to help prevent injury to your hand if the cat bites or strikes.

11. With the wand in place, try to touch the back of the cat near the tail area first. If she hisses, stop moving your hand for a second, but then proceed to touch the back of the cat. The idea is to complete the movement of your hand, even if it is only to lightly touch the cat's back for a few seconds. You want to help the cat decide that a touch from you will not hurt.

BE PATIENT. Lengthen the touch in each session.

12. Notice whether the cat seems sensitive to touch on a particular area of her body, such as the chin or tail. **Record this as it important for future owners and vet treatment.**

13. End the session on a positive note by giving the cat a treat

TIPS

- Talk to the cat in a soothing voice while you are working with him. Use the cat's name often and let him know what you are going to do. Reassure the cat that it's going to be OK.
- In this lesson, it's particularly important to watch the cat's body language very closely. A cat can cause serious injury, so you'll want to recognize the signs that he's about to strike.
- If the cat looks away when you pet him, he may be "in denial." The touch is scary, so he's pretending that you're not touching him. You'll want to make sure the cat is watching your hand as you reach to touch and pet him. If the cat is not acknowledging what is happening, and facing his fear, you may have difficulty when you move on using your hand only.
- If the cat seems sensitive to touch on a particular area of her body, such as the chin or tail, don't avoid touching these areas, just work more carefully and gently with these spots to identify if there are any possible injuries/skin issues.
- In each session, make sure that the last interaction you have with the cat is a positive one.

Lesson 3 Picking up the cat/kitten

KITTENS

The first attempt to pick up the kitten takes place in the cage. This can be a really scary step for the kitten, so be prepared for the kitten to react fearfully.

Here are the steps:

Start this lesson by offering the kitten food on your finger. Then, pat the kitten. Next, hold the kitten under the arms and gently lift her front paws off the floor of the cage for a couple of seconds. (To scruff the kitten, grasp the loose skin gently but firmly at the

back of the neck above the shoulder blades.) Set the kitten back down and pet her again. This would be considered one session. Do this for a number of sessions.

If these sessions do not go well, the kitten is not ready to be picked up and you need to build more trust with the kitten. Go back and work with the kitten until she's comfortable with petting and more trusting of your actions.

Then, repeat the scruffing sequence for as many sessions as it takes for the kitten to become comfortable with it.

Next, put one hand on top of the kitten and slide your other hand under his belly. Try to lift the kitten so that all four paws leave the cage floor. Do this for a few sessions until the kitten is comfortable with it.

End the session on a positive note by giving the kitten a treat.

Lesson 4: Taking out of the cage/crate for lap time

From crate or cat bed in foster home

1. Prepare a comfortable spot for you to sit on the floor e.g. soft pillows on floor and against the wall for you to sit in front of the crate or cat bed/box in the cat's room.
2. Stroke and speak soothingly throughout this session.
3. Slide any bedding the cat may be sitting on towards the front of the crate.
4. Wrap the bedding around the cat or gently put both hands around the front of the cat and hold back legs close with forearms.
5. Slide the cat close to your body and onto your lap.
6. Allow the cat to go back into her crate/bed if she wants to.
7. Repeat and gradually increase time on your lap.
8. At the end of each session, no matter how short, reach in and pat the cat and give a treat.

Lesson 5: Spending time in a bigger room

Start opening up the living area for the cat. The first room must remain open and accessible to the cat to retreat to and to use the litter tray.

It is important to:

1. Continue to sit with socialise and pat the cat
2. Introduce more people and other animals in the home slowly



3. Have several simple toys to chase or play with e.g. ping pong balls, palm leaf, inside of a toilet roll, a ribbon – get the cat's attention, drag the ribbon along the ground slowly and the kitten/cat will chase.

6. Graduation from the Program



2 tests:

- Seeks interaction with people without the lure of food
- Voluntarily comes out of her cage/box and engages with you

HIP HIP HOORAY!!

Kittens possibly in 2 weeks (Billie's journey in 4 pictures below)

Cats may take much longer e.g. 4 weeks or more, depending on their history





7. Introducing to an existing cat or dog

Introducing to an existing cat - gradually

1. Take a blanket or toy belonging to your existing cat to the new cat's room, and vice versa. They can then investigate each other's smells
2. Allow your existing cat to sniff under the door where the new cat is
3. When the new cat is ready to come out of its own room, keep your existing cat in another room, so the new cat can get used to the new space first
4. Put the new cat back into their original room, and allow your existing cat back into the living area
5. Allow the 2 cats to meet in the living area. The new cat can start off in a carrier, so the existing cat can walk around and sniff. Initially they will probably hiss at each other, or meet nose to nose – depends on personalities and previous experiences.
6. Watch the body language of the cats. If there is no hissing or growling, or hackles up, open up the carrier and allow the new cat to come out in her own time.



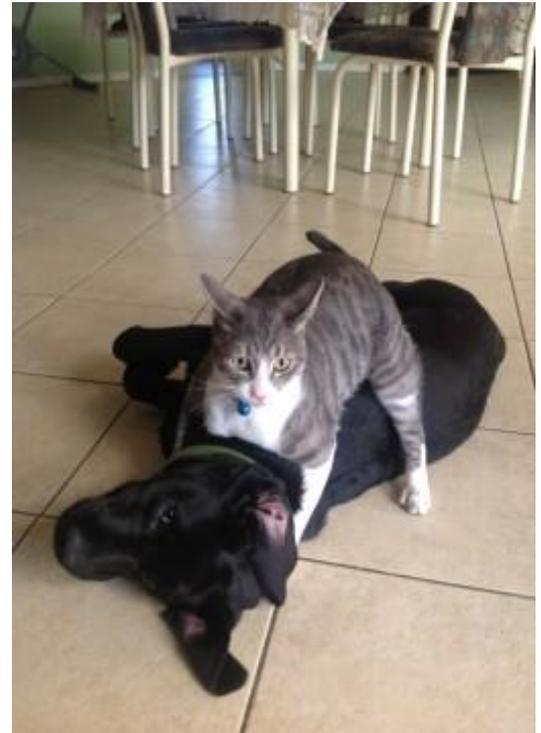
7. Observe closely. If you see that they are developing aggressive behaviour, stand between the cats, and shuffle walk to move one cat away from the other into another room. Never pick up a cat that looks aggressive as you may be bitten.

EAT PLAY LOVE

- The cats need to learn to eat where they can view each other
- Have interactive play so that they associate a good time together
- Give them both equal love and affection so that there is no jealousy

Introducing to an existing dog

1. Take the dog outside and let him see you bring the cat/kitten inside in the carrier. Don't let the dog approach the carrier at this stage.
2. Once the cat/kitten is safely enclosed in the room you have prepared, allow the dog back inside and he can sniff under the door.
3. The cat/kitten and dog will get to know each other initially by scent and sound.
4. Take a blanket or toy belonging to your existing dog to the new cat's room, and vice versa.
5. When the new cat is ready to come out of its own room, keep your existing dog in another room or outside, so the new cat can get used to the new space first.
6. Put the new cat back into their original room, and allow your existing dog back into the living area
7. **Under close supervision and with your dog on a lead**, allow the cat and dog to meet in the living area. Initially the cat may hiss and the dog may bark – depends on personalities and previous experiences.



8. Watch the body language of both the cat and the dog. If they is no hissing or growling, or hackles up, allow the new cat to wander around in her own time, and keep the dog on the lead but allowed to explore.
9. Observe closely. If you see that they are developing aggressive behaviour, take the dog outside and allow the cat to go back to its safe room and shut the door.
10. Never leave the dog and cat together unsupervised until they have been together a number of times and show that they are getting along well.

<http://www.awlqld.com.au/pet-owner-support/new-cats#4> Chapter 3

8. Finding a new permanent home

Foster carers and volunteers can help by:

- Taking photos of progress
- Writing up history and special characteristics in an appealing story
- Emailing story and photos to cat staff for any refinement and distribution to relevant staff for website, Facebook and other media
- Sharing strategies that worked on AWLQ Foster Carers page (see front of booklet)



9. Recognising health issues

The main health issues to watch for:

- cat flu
- ear infection
- ringworm
- skin condition
- coccidiosis

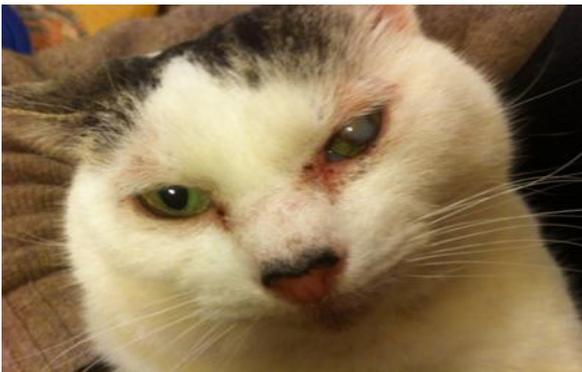
The 'Six Points' Check

- Eyes
- Nose
- Mouth
- Ears
- Skin
- Poo

Cat Flu - Eyes



Check they are clear, not watery or with any form of discharge.



Is there sign of previous discharge that may have been groomed away recently?

Cat flu becoming more serious: Are either of the third eyelids visible?



Cat Flu - Nose

Check the nose is clear, not wet or with any discharge.

No hard, black matter around the nostrils or blackening within the fur below the nose?



No constant licking of the nose or frenzied rubbing of the nose with the paw?

Ear infection or ear mites

Check ears are clean and clear, with no discharge or black matter

Check that there are no signs of irritation and scratching



Skin – Check for ringworm

A daily check of hair loss should be standard procedure when cleaning or handling an animal.



Poo

- It's important to use good hygiene around cats and cat faeces.
- If your cat/kitten has diarrhea regularly (more than a couple of times as fear or change of diet may also result in some runny poo), please contact us.
- *Coccidiosis* is a parasitic type of infection. It most commonly causes watery mucus-based diarrhoea in animals, sometimes containing blood.
- With appropriate and prompt treatment, the prognosis is good.

ALSO, if the cat/kitten is not eating or drinking, contact us.

Feline Immune Deficiency

- A virus acquired from mother cat, or from a deep bite from another cat with the virus
- No visible signs, is identified from a blood test
- More prone to infections such as upper respiratory, ringworm or dental disease.
Otherwise tend to live normal lives
- To prevent transfer of the disease, needs to be kept as a single cat indoors, or with another cat with the same immune deficiency or where neither cat is a fighter



Nova's story

This is Nova, or Rascal. He was completely terrified, burrowed in a box under blankets in the pound. In foster care he was quickly friendly and chatty, though he hid with new sounds. He was an FIV cat. He got flu from a stressed immune system. He was reclaimed after approx 2 months by his original owner and 8 year old daughter who had been visiting to look for him. Nova leapt into her arms when they went to his pen.

Happy Ending

10. Addressing concerns

Foster Office Contact Details:

Monday – Saturday 8.30 am – 4.30 pm

Closed Sundays and Public Holidays

Phone the Foster Office 07 55099020 and leave a message

Also email: fostering@awlqld.com.au

**During business hours you can also call AWLQ Companion Animal Support Centre
07 5509 9000 and ask to be put through**

**For any medical concerns relating to a foster animal on Public Holidays or after hours
phone the on-call Vet Nurse 0438191242**

General support

A Foster Carer facebook page is available for general support and sharing progress with other foster carers

Go to Facebook and search for: **AWLQ Foster Carer Support Group**

This is a closed group – Click on “Join” and wait for approval from the Foster Coordinator

USEFUL LINKS AND REFERENCE INFORMATION

Feline Emotions – Tamzin Barber

www.talkinganimals.com.au

First day or two in foster care

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Qd_huCp74

Tough Love: Socializing Feral Kittens (Part 1 of 3)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vpEcxlGMhyQ>

Tough Love: Socializing Feral Kittens (Part 2 of 3)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfraihiBNHM>

Tough Love: Socializing Feral Kittens (Part 3 of 3)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jP8E-yFXCT4>

“How to Socialize Hissy Feral Kittens” in the home

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gD4y99kBv0>

This site warns against scruffing an agitated or angry cat

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWFKl_rSpM8

Spending time in a bigger room

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fO_T6wXlrgM

Introducing to an existing cat

<http://www.awlqld.com.au/pet-owner-support/new-cats#4>

Scruffy’s Story

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7jvBGwaupw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YoYUTSg6ntE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbbXLFTLCJ0>

Carly’s mother cat allows patting 5 days into foster care

<https://youtu.be/xRPm8OG2Sc>

3 weeks into foster care: After surgery

<https://youtu.be/aOE21pU1nqA>

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COMPASSION AND COMMITMENT

We look forward to your participation in this program. Please consider your circumstances (e.g. size, age and support of family (including other pets), time, appropriate house). Empathy, commitment and continuity are also very important for these cats. If you think you fit the criteria above, please contact the Foster Coordinator who will consider your situation and experience for this rewarding adventure.

