

Dane County Friends of Ferals  
Foster Handbook



**Contacts: Dane County Friends of Ferals - [www.daneferals.org](http://www.daneferals.org) 467-4067 [info@daneferals.org](mailto:info@daneferals.org)  
Sly's Place, 627 Post Road, Madison, WI 53713 Sly's Tel/Fax 274-4940**

#### **DCFOF Foster Coordinator**

- **Charisma Chadwick**- maintains foster list, please contact for any foster concerns/questions/information [charismajilin@yahoo.com](mailto:charismajilin@yahoo.com) cell: 608-219-3697 work: 608-265-9054

#### **DCFOF Shelter Manager**

- **Amy Loring**- coordination/microchipping for Mounds, general questions, returns, any other misc. concerns/questions/information [amyloring@rocketmail.com](mailto:amyloring@rocketmail.com) 608-279-2846

#### **DCFOF Mounds and Other Locations Coordinator**

- **Jennifer Lamb** 608-271-9756 (h) (608) 213-0937 (c) [lambj@tds.net](mailto:lambj@tds.net) She will contact you and get your cat ready for Mounds or any other location, coordinate appt with Dr. Adam, med records and transit.

#### **Medical**

- **DCFOF Veterinarian**, Dr. Adam Bauknecht, [dcfofdoc@gmail.com](mailto:dcfofdoc@gmail.com)
- **Medical phone number**: 608-843-3627, phone is answered from 7 AM to 8 PM. After hours, please take the cat to Veterinary Emergency Services 831-1101 – see list of emergency and non-emergency conditions in the back of the handbook

#### **Other DCFOF volunteers who could answer your non-emergency medical questions**

- **Heidi Beyer**- medical questions/concerns, vaccinations, deworming, kitten/mom info/help [woofbeyer1@yahoo.com](mailto:woofbeyer1@yahoo.com) home: 608-437-8309 work: 608-836-8561 cell: 608-347-5340
- **Charisma Chadwick**- contact for medical questions/concerns, vaccinations, deworming, foster info/help [charismajilin@yahoo.com](mailto:charismajilin@yahoo.com) cell: 608-219-3697 work: 608-265-9054
- **Amy Wiltzius**-contact for medical questions/concerns, vaccinations, deworming, foster info/help [aimskil17@tds.net](mailto:aimskil17@tds.net) home: 608-828-9503
- **Alison O'Hara**-contact for questions, vaccinations, deworming, foster info/help, [accolby@gmail.com](mailto:accolby@gmail.com) cell: 608-445-7441
- **Spayathon, Trapping Alison O'Hara/Dan Johnson**, [tnr@daneferals.org](mailto:tnr@daneferals.org) 608-467-4067 ext 4

#### **Adoption**

- **Sat Mad Cat Fair email** to get your cat to on the fair list or to volunteer [kitty.dcfof@yahoo.com](mailto:kitty.dcfof@yahoo.com)
- **Tania Messina, Kathy Mangan, Megan Arce** - Sat tame cat adoption fair coordinators. Will contact you or contact them at this email to reserve your Mad Cat fair spot [kitty.dcfof@yahoo.com](mailto:kitty.dcfof@yahoo.com)
- **Mary Adler** – Sun tame cat adoption fair coordinator [petitesweetheart@charter.net](mailto:petitesweetheart@charter.net) 608- 291-0777
- **Bette Pankonien** – Sun tame cat adoption fair coordinator, socialization coordinator, [bpcats7@gmail.com](mailto:bpcats7@gmail.com) , 608- 271-2775
- **Nan Gilbert** – Sun tame cat adoption fair coordinator, socialization coordinator, [mambo3@sbcglobal.net](mailto:mambo3@sbcglobal.net) , 608-241-0483
- **Inna Larsen** - tame cat adoption coordinator, 608-236-0468, [freia66@gmail.com](mailto:freia66@gmail.com), [tameadoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:tameadoptions@daneferals.org)
- **Diane Iverson** - Feral Cat Adoptions 335-1504c, 242-0462h [feraladoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:feraladoptions@daneferals.org)
- **Deb Fritsch**-special needs cat adoption fairs coordinator [copy-works@att.net](mailto:copy-works@att.net) 608 217-6570 (c) 608 241-5247 (h)
- **Lisa Bach** special needs cat adoption fairs help [bach@matcmadison.edu](mailto:bach@matcmadison.edu) 608 764-2753

### **Website edits and descriptions**

- **Inna Larsen** - cat photos, bios, online calendars, flyers, FOF documents, website edits for descriptions, movies, cat bookings, etc. 608-236-0468, [freia66@gmail.com](mailto:freia66@gmail.com)
- **Ashley Hughes** - cat photos, bios, online calendars, flyers, FOF documents, website edits for descriptions, movies, cat bookings, etc [ashahughes@gmail.com](mailto:ashahughes@gmail.com) 608-215-7645

### **Finance**

- **Robin DeGolier** – treasurer/finance, [mobile@chorus.net](mailto:mobile@chorus.net) (608) 238-6370. Handles all DCFOF financial paperwork. If you have some type of a financial issue with the adoption, please give her a heads up (e.g. have paperwork but no money or vice versa).

### **Volunteer**

- **Kathy Mangan** – volunteer coordinator, [kjmangan@charter.net](mailto:kjmangan@charter.net), [volunteer@daneferals.org](mailto:volunteer@daneferals.org) 608-235-0874 or 608-835 Manages the volunteer database and will get you access to the daneferals yahoo list serve and to access code to Sly's. Also does **behavioral advice**

### **Locations where we showcase our cats**

Mounds Middleton, 8311 University Ave., 831-3000 ask for the adoption center  
Mounds Fitchburg, 5350 King James Way, 271-1800 ask for the adoption center  
Mounds Sun Prairie, 2422 Montana Ave., 825-9800 ext 300  
Cat Care Clinic, 322 Junction Road, 833-9750  
Nutzy Mutz, 555 S. Midvale Blvd, 233-2287  
Westside Famiy Pet Clinic, 643 Struck Street, Madison, 271-5277

**Welcome to Dane County Friends of Ferals! We are a group of dedicated volunteers committed to creating a better future for feral cats. Through our trap neuter release program we are actively reducing the population size of feral cat colonies. Our mission is to establish a no kill standard and to promote the value and well being of Dane County's feral and homeless cats**

**The Foster Program and Your Job!**

Fostering is providing a temporary home to an animal until they can be placed into an appropriate, permanent home. It provides a home environment with one-on-one specialized attention that is needed by the animals in order to heal, develop, flourish and learn to like people.

**Foster Parent Duties**

- **Facilitate** adopting out your fosters and **following through** with potential adopters\*let us know if you are NOT comfortable showing your cats in your home/meeting potential adopters, taking fee/paperwork, etc.
- Provide food, litter/box; we are not responsible for damage to your home (screen doors, stains on carpet)
- Administer medications as prescribed
- Ensure vaccinations, deworming, and sterilization are done at the appropriate times and keep **accurate medical records** \*(see below)
- Set up sterilizations with Amy Loring or Dr. Adam (above)
- Set up medical appointments with the medical email or phone (above)
- Provide food and water daily; scoop litter daily
- Provide a comfortable environment separate from your own animals
- Ensure the animal is available and on-time for adoption and medical appointments
- Monitor health! Contact our veterinarian when needed!
- Keep your own pets up-to-date on their vaccinations
- Join our Yahoo email list if you have an email address.(contact foster coordinator to get “invited”) If you NEED something, this is the easiest way to contact our whole group!
- Get your fosters to our adoption fairs!!!  
\*Foster parents agree that the cats shall be made available for vaccinations, deworming, testing, etc. **Keep track of when your fosters are due for sterilization (8 weeks and 2 pounds), vaccinations, testing (FeLV/FIV), deworming (done twice), etc.** Please ensure that the cat is free of parasites at adoption. If this means doing several worming treatments and bringing in stool samples, please arrange this with the DCFOF vets/foster clinic. The last thing we want is unhappy adopters who discover parasites within days of adoption.
- Medical records are now being kept at Sly's and you will have copies. Give the copy to the adopter upon delivery, along with the rabies tag and microchip (Mounds cats only). We are legally required to keep original medical records at Sly's. Also when you take a cat to foster from Sly's, please make a note in the chart that the cat is going to foster, put in your name and date.
- If you decide to adopt your foster, contact the Foster Coordinator. Just like an adopter, you will have to fill out and sign an adoption contract for your cat (see last page of this handbook). Please mail the contract and fee to DCFOF 627 Post Road, Madison WI 53713

Kittens: sterilized at 2-3 pounds. Please email Dr. Adam to set up an appointment [dcfofdoc@gmail.com](mailto:dcfofdoc@gmail.com)

- vaccinated FVRCP every 2 weeks starting at 6 weeks to 12 weeks of age
- FIV/FeLV tested (FIV only if >6mo.)
- Revolution (fleas/ticks)
- Panacur orally once a day for 3 days and then repeated after 14 days
- Rabies at 16 weeks**

Adults: sterilized ASAP Please email Dr. Adam to set up an appointment [dcfofdoc@gmail.com](mailto:dcfofdoc@gmail.com)

- vaccinated FVRCP, then booster in one year
- Rabies, then booster in one yr. if 1 yr.
- FIV/FeLV tested
- Panacur orally once a day for 3 days and then repeated after 14 days
- Revolution (fleas/ticks)

Dr. Bauknecht is at Sly's 20 hrs a week. Check with Amy or him on when you can bring your foster in (see phone/email list above). After 8:00p - 7:00a please use the "List of Emergency Conditions" in the back to decide if you need to take your cat to (VES) Veterinary Emergency Service or call them at 831-1011. The vets would like the cats that are coming in to Sly for medical visits to be there between 8:30a and 9:00a.

In the event of a bite or severe scratch follow these steps

1. Clean and flush wound immediately with soap and water
2. Report the incident to DCFoF Veterinarian.  
Unless you know for certain the animal has had a rabies vaccination, he/she must be quarantined for 10 days for rabies observation.
3. If necessary, see your family doctor for treatment of the wounds.

### Adoption Program

DCFoF holds adoption fairs Saturdays from 12:00 to 3:30 pm at MadCat- 7820 Mineral Point Road in Madison, WI. Every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday, there is a fair at Sly's, 627 Post Road, 2-4 PM. There are also monthly special cats fairs for cats with FIV/FELV+ and other medical issues.

**Any cat that will be at the fair must have the following requirements met:**

- a. Must be ~ 8 wks of age and close to 2 lbs in weight
- b. Have had at least one distemper vaccine
- c. Have been FELV tested
- d. Have started their dewormer series
- e. Must be healthy to our knowledge
- f. Must not be showing any signs of illness

You must bring all tame fosters to at least one fair per month, more if you want a quicker adoption. Bring information about your fosters for others to read (name, sex, personality, etc). Foster parents do not need to be present during adoption fairs. If you need transportation of your fosters to/from fairs, please let a fair coordinator ([kitty.dcfof@yahoo.com](mailto:kitty.dcfof@yahoo.com)) know.

The website PetFinder.com features animals up for adoption. Be sure to take a digital picture of your fosters, write a cute description, and send it to Tame adoption coordinators or Foster Coordinator via email so it can be posted on PetFinder. If you do not have access to digital camera, we can set up a time to take a picture for you. We also have the capability of showcasing movies. If you have access to a video camera, do take short (1-2 min) movies of the cats and email to the Tame Adoption Coordinators.

Sometimes, cats from foster go to the Mounds Middleton, Fitchburg and Sun Prairie Locations for adoption. We also showcase cats at Nutzy Mutz/Crazy Catz store, Westside Family Pet Clinic and Cat Care Clinic. All cats going to these locations have to be cleared by our vets, be dewormed, given flea/tick preventative (Revolution), up to date on their vaccinations, FELV tested, and FIV tested (if older than 6 months) He/she should have a negative ringworm culture. The cat should be seen by Dr. Bauknecht within one week before going to Mounds or other locations. Please connect with Jennifer Lamb, Mounds coordinator, to set up the appt and arrange transit, and get the cat's med records copied. She will inform DCHS, Mounds staff and clinic staff that the cat is coming. **Before delivering to Mounds or other locations, please copy the cat's medical record and put the rabies tag and microchip in the folder that will go with the cat. The original medical record goes to Sly's. Put a note in the original chart that the cat was delivered to Mounds or other location, date and your name.** Mounds cats will be microchipped at the appt and microchip paperwork

and tag will be placed in their folder that goes with them to Mounds. Cats going to Cat Care Clinic should be delivered there with a bag of their own food.

All cats and kittens **MUST** be sterilized before adoption and before a contract is signed. Please go over the contract and explain our 10 day refund policy, the responsibility of the adopter for vet care post-adoption, reinforce the no declaw policy and stress that DCFOF will always take the cat back if they are no longer able to keep it. Tell the adopter that they should take the cat to the vet within 10 days or at least give their vet the records from DCFOF. Their vet will then inform them when booster vaccinations are due, especially for younger kittens. **When you deliver the cat, do point out in the record when FELV/FIV tests, vaccinations and deworming were done and tell them to pass the medical chart to their vet.**

Our policy is to deliver cats to their new home vs. owners picking them up from the fosters (See detailed delivery sheet at the end of this document). If you are not comfortable delivering the cat to someone's home, please email the tame adoption coordinator and they will find another volunteer who would do this. We often rely on foster parents for following through with an adoption of their foster cat(s). Adoption applications are processed through the tame adoption coordinators. They will contact you if an adopter would like to see the cat and you then arrange a viewing. Once they decide on a cat, you will arrange delivery of the cat along with 2 copies of the adoption contract (**see last page of this document**) and its medical records (**Medical record folders are now at Sly's – take the original and make a copy and leave it at Sly's**). The folder also has a DCFOF brochure, business card, vet clinic or Mounds coupons, a brief cat care handout, and introducing a resident cat to other cats handout. Make sure to receive the signed copy of the contract and payment from the adopter upon delivery. Also, once the cat(s) is/are adopted, email all of the information to the Foster Coordinator and the Tame Adoption Coordinators. They need to keep our database current and make the cats pending or adopted as soon as their status is known. **Please email the Tame Adoption Coordinators ([tameadoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:tameadoptions@daneferals.org)) right away with the adopter's name, address, telephone, and the amt given (adoption fee and/or donation) so that they can update the database.** If you deliver the cat and have the adoption contract, application and money, please either mail the money to Sly's (DCFOF 627 Post Road, Madison WI 53713 or drop it off within 24 hrs of adoption. If you drop off, put the contracts in the lockbox that is attached to the file cabinet at Sly's. Please attach a stickie with the cat's booking number and name to the money, so that our treasurer knows what money goes with which cat. At MadCat, please deposit the money with a stickie of the cat's name and booking # in the lockbox located in the file cabinet drawer next to the friendly room. The paperwork goes in the stacking trays on top of the file cabinet. Robin DeGolier, our treasurer, picks up from Sly's and MadCat weekly, but if for some reason there is partial paperwork or just paperwork and no money, please email her at [mobile@chorus.net](mailto:mobile@chorus.net) to give her a heads up.

### Adoption Rates

(subject to change)

Single Cat	\$60.00 cat over 6 months
Pair of adults	\$100.00 kitten under 6 months
Adult / Kitten Combo	\$130.00
Single Kitten	\$100.00
Pair of kittens	\$150.00
Special Cats	\$20.00
Senior Cats, 8+	\$20.00

### Fostering Queens and Kittens

Pregnancy in cats can be as short as 57 days or as long as 70.

#### Environment

A clean, warm, dry site free of drafts should be provided for pregnant and nursing moms. The young should be in a warm environment. Kittens are not able to maintain their own body temperature until they are 2-3 weeks old.

A queening box is optimal and should be in a quiet, out-of-the-way place. The box should be large enough for the mom to comfortably lie away from the litter if she chooses, but small enough the newborns are

easy to reach. The sides need to be high enough to prevent the young from wandering, but low enough for mom to come and go with ease. If you are using a cardboard box, do not place it on concrete because this will draw heat away from the babies. The bottom of a plastic animal transport or shipping crate works well and is easy to disinfect. Bedding should consist of several layers of blankets or towels. Be sure no holes or frayed edges are exposed. Bedding should be washed daily, especially during the first 3 weeks of the newborns life. Never place kittens in deep loose bedding such as straw, hay, or shavings. These can obstruct breathing or be inhaled and cause respiratory infections.

### Feeding

Pregnant and nursing mothers need to be fed kitten food. They need to be fed more often or larger quantities and also will need more water than usual, anywhere from 2 to 4 times her normal intake. It is virtually impossible to overfeed a nursing mom.

Weaning generally begins around 4 weeks of age and should be a gradual process completed at 6-7 weeks. Weaning may need to be done sooner, depending upon the size of the litter, the condition of the mother, and the availability of mother's milk.

Begin introducing kittens to semi-solid gruel that becomes more solid with each progressing week. Feeding should be done at a consistent time twice a day; Once you begin the weaning process, you must provide plenty of fresh water. Be sure the water bowls are designed such they cannot be easily tipped over or the water is deep enough for possible drowning. Food will also need to be served in a dish that cannot be stepped on and flipped over, yet with sides low enough for the kittens to eat from without pressure to their throats. To get kittens acquainted with the food, dip your finger into the gruel and let the little one lick at it, or smear a small amount on their lips – Be very careful not to get it in the animals nose. You will want to remove the mother while feeding or she will eat the gruel. You can also remove her 1-2 hours prior to feeding to stimulate the babies' appetites.

4 weeks: Kitten Milk Replacer (KMR) mixed with baby food or canned kitten food to a soupy consistency. Make sure the mixture is warm.

5 weeks: Grind up dry kitten food in food processor, then grind in canned kitten food. Use a ratio of 1 cup dry to 2 cups canned.

6 weeks: Change the ratio to 2 cups dry to 1 cup canned.

7 weeks: the kittens can be eating whole chunks of dry with a little canned on the side.

Kittens need to eat 2-4 times per day. Kittens should be feed kitten food until they are 8- 12 months old.

### Moms Health

The Mom should be done nursing before spaying. Always watch for Mastitis, an inflammatory process involving one or more mammary glands caused by a bacterial infection. Affected mammary glands are usually swollen, warm, and painful to touch. When present, mastitis can cause systemic signs of illness including fever, listlessness, loss of appetite, and neglect of young. Contact veterinarian.

### Kitten Development

The sensory world of a kitten in the first 2 weeks of life is dominated by temperature, touch, hearing, and smell. Kittens will sleep 90% of the time and eat the other 10%. They should nurse vigorously and compete for nipples; newborns can nurse up to 45 minutes at a time. Make sure to monitor their eating, ensuring they nurse at least once a day and there isn't a lot of jockeying for positions. Baby kitties should be content and mostly quiet the first couple weeks; healthy kittens seldom cry.

When unweaned kittens are crying and wandering away from the mother, this is a sign of distress. Wandering away is a problem because kittens are not able to control their body temperatures and chilling is a major cause of kitten mortality. Perhaps the kitten isn't getting enough milk because Mom is unhealthy and cannot provide enough. Until the kitten is able to eat on his/her own, you may need to supplement with syringe feeding KMR to the kitten and some NutriCal. As soon as they can eat on their own, or close to, you can mix all meat baby food (feed only high quality baby food) with the KMR for a very soupy gruel. If you have a kitten

exhibiting this and you are supplement feeding, be sure to weigh the kitten daily; it is the only sure way to know if the kitten is growing and thriving.

**Weight** – A steady daily weight gain is the best indicator that a kitten is doing well. At 5 days, a kitten should weigh 3-7 oz; by 10 days 4 ½ - 9 ¾ oz; by 15 days 6- 11 ¾ oz.

**Eyes**– A kitten’s eyes start to open at 7-10 days after birth and are fully opened by the 16th day. When the eyes open, the iris is blue-gray and will change to normal adult color by 4-6 weeks. The visual system is fully developed after 3-4 weeks.

**Ears** – Ear canals open between 5-8 days and ears become erect by 15 days.

**Teeth** – Teeth start to erupt shortly before 2 weeks and change from milk teeth to adult teeth around 3 1/2 months.

**Other** – Kittens should be able to stand by the day 21. By 4 weeks old kittens will start to clean themselves and can begin to eat from a bowl and use their litter box. Females are sexually mature between 4-12 months; males around 7-10 months. A healthy cat’s temperature is around 101.5 degrees.

#### Fading Kitten

Once in a while, one or more kittens in a litter will begin to “fade” after a week or two of life. They will stop growing, begin to lose weight, stop nursing, and stop crawling. They may cry continuously and lose the ability to stay upright. The mother cat may push them out of the nest, where they often chill and starve to death. Kittens fade very quickly and probably will not recover even with intensive care. There is no clear cause of reason for this condition; it has been linked to birth defects, environmental stress, and infectious disease. Early veterinary treatment is imperative, but even with tube feeding, re-hydration, and monitoring, most fading kittens will die.

#### Urination/Defecation

Infant animals are unable to take care of these matters alone and must be given help. Normally their mother's tongue does the job as she washes them. Rubbing the anal area as well may also be necessary if the babies do not seem to be defecating as much as expected. Watch for diarrhea. Normal infant stool is normally very loose but should not be watery. For kittens less than 6 months use unscented, clay litter. It is also good to have a kitten litter box; these are smaller and have shorter sides than cat litter boxes, allowing the kittens easy access in and out of the box. Since kittens tend to eat the litter, using the scoopable can lead to stomach ailments and expensive surgery when the litter clumps inside them. After each feeding, put the kittens in a litter box. Gently take their paw and scratch the litter with it to encourage them. Be sure to give lots of praise when they first start using their boxes. They may not “go” at first, but this practice gets them accustomed to the idea

#### Socializing

Kittens handled 15-40 minutes a day during the first 7 weeks are more likely to develop larger brains. They are more exploratory, more playful, and are better learners. Skills not acquired by a kitten or during their first 8 weeks may be lost forever. It is critical that kittens become acquainted with a variety of sights, sounds, and textures. Playing with a variety of toys is important. It helps them develop motor skills. Playing with them, playing music in their room, taking them on short rides in the car, or having a TV in their room can accomplish this. Life experiences are invaluable, so any new experience will be enriching, including that scary vacuum! Sometimes holding a pair of kittens helps –they seem to reassure each other. If your kittens are fearful and run away when you approach, try sitting or lying quietly on the floor near them and let them come to you. This is a lot less intimidating to the kittens than to see a pair of big, scary feet walking toward them. Stroke them and talk to them gently while they are eating to further reinforce positive associations. It is useless to discipline a “naughty” kitten. Their little minds do not grasp deductive reasoning. Distract the mischievous little one with something else until he/she forgets whatever they were doing.

#### Fostering Adults

The process of taming cats can take months depending on their age and state of wildness. Some may tame up immediately and some may take quite a long time. A lot of patience is required to socialize feral cats

and kittens. Each cat will come around at their own pace regardless of their age – although generally younger kittens socialize the fastest. You have to follow the cat at their own pace and don't expect too much too soon.

The steps involved in the taming process are:

1. Containment in a cage or large pet carrier or a separate room
2. Periodic and brief handling
3. Exposure to other humans and the household
4. Placement in suitable adoptive homes

If necessary, transfer the cat/kitten to a cage or a pet carrier large enough for a small litter box and bedding. Place it in a small room away from family pets and children. Be careful not to allow the cat/kitten to escape during the transfer process. Confining the cat to a cage or small room with limited hiding spaces will greatly accelerate the taming process. A small room can be equipped with a cat tree so the cat can get up off the ground. Block off hiding places like under a bed because if the cat can retreat fully you can't initiate interactions. The cat should feel secure, so provide a cardboard box on its side or a partially enclosed bed such as a kitty cube. Food, water, and bedding should be placed in the cage or carrier. If you do not have a cage, or your carrier is too small for a litter pan, place the cat/kittens in a small room, like a bathroom or bedroom, in the carrier. Place the litter box in the room and leave the carrier door open so that the cat/kittens have access to the box. As the cat/kittens become tamer, you may be able to let them have a whole room versus a cage/carrier, or even your whole house in some cases. The cat/kittens must learn to feel safe. Visit them frequently and talk to them quietly. Always move slowly. Lure them with toys and food.

Illness

Warning signs to watch for:

- Sneezing or Wheezing
- Coughing
- Tires easily
- Diarrhea
- Straining to urinate or defecate
- Bleeding
- Abnormal twitches
- Loss or decrease of appetite
- Change in attitude or behavior
- Lethargic or depressed
- Breathing heavily

Fever

The normal temperature for felines is 100.5°F - 102.5°F. Check the temperature rectally- we can show you how. A fever usually indicates an infection, but there may be other causes. Notify us of a fever of 102.5-104°F. For fever over 104°F or low body temperature under 100°F, consult us **immediately**. Shivering could be due to cold, excitement, fear or pain.

Dehydration

Animals that don't eat or drink when they are sick can rapidly become dehydrated. The animal will often appear sluggish, have less urinary output and consume less food and water. To test for dehydration, gather up a fold of skin along the middle of the animal's back, and then release the skin. It should spring back into place. If it doesn't, the animal may be dehydrated and require fluid administration. Check to see if the gums are pale or tacky to the touch. If you are uncertain, or if you believe the animal is dehydrated, contact us for medical advice. If this is an animal under eight weeks old, contact us **immediately**. If this condition has exceeded 24 hours in any animal older than that, contact us; contact us **immediately** if other symptoms such as severe depression or lethargy are apparent.

### Loss of Appetite/ Weight Loss

Loss of appetite can be due to change in diet, stress or illness. If the animal has not eaten *anything* (Did you try stimulating appetite with a variety of foods?) for 24 hours and the animal looks otherwise ill, contact us. If the animal doesn't eat for 48 hours, but is playful and active, monitor the animal another day. Beyond that, contact us. If you have noticed continued weight loss or if this is an animal under eight weeks old and there is no weight gain for five days, contact us. For small-size animals, a kitchen or postal scale works well for monitoring.

### Vomiting

Vomiting is fairly common. Recalculate the feeding amount (too much, too often?). Try skipping a feeding, or feeding less each meal. Check the food; is it spoiled or appropriate for the animal? Is it just a hairball? If the animal vomits repeatedly or unproductively, contact us. If vomiting persists for more than 24 hours after food is withheld, contact us. If you notice blood or signs of abdominal pain, contact us **immediately**. Vomiting can also be associated with parasites; bring us a fecal sample if vomiting persists more than 24 hours.

### Urinary Trouble

If there is a change in urinary habits, such as eliminating in inappropriate locations, contact us. If you notice an animal straining to urinate, especially if this is a male cat that begins yowling when urinating or you notice a bloody discharge, contact us **immediately**. Male cats are especially prone to blockages/Females prone to urinary tract infections.

### Coughing

If the animal coughs once or twice, do not worry. If a cough persists for more than two days contact us.

### Sneezing/Nasal Discharge

Some vaccines cause sneezing. Dust and other inhalants can also cause sneezing. If the discharge is clear, monitor the animal for now. If the discharge is cloudy, green, yellow, or tinted with blood or if the animal is congested and the cat is not already receiving treatment for an upper respiratory infection, contact us. If the animal is congested, you may place the animal in a steamed room (bathroom with shower running) to alleviate the discomfort.

### Ocular Discharge (Watery or runny eyes)

If the discharge is clear, it could be common for the breed, or in cats, a reaction to a vaccine. If the discharge is cloudy or discolored or the eyes red, swollen or the third eyelid raised, contact us. Holding a warm compress to the eye may help also.

### Head-Tilt/ Shaking Head /Scratching Head/Ears

If the animal holds its head tilted to one side, it could indicate earmites- check for dark debris in the animal's ear and excess scratching of the ear. It could also indicate an ear infection- check for red irritation and a warm smell inside the ear. With either, contact us.

### Diarrhea

Diarrhea can be a sign of infection, ingestion of foreign material, intestinal parasites (very common;has cat been dewormed?), poisoning, bacteria, viruses, or stress-induced factors. Diarrhea can occur if you have recently switched brands or types of food. Diarrhea can lead to dehydration and so must be monitored very closely. Put cat on a bland diet and feed 2-3 SMALL meals daily.

### Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)

This is a **common** problem in cats, somewhat like a cold in humans. Symptoms are sneezing, coughing, ocular/nasal discharge, lethargy, fever, and loss of appetite. URI is seldom fatal and usually resolves within 1-2 weeks. Cat-to-cat contact or airborne secretions cause it. Treatment consists of supportive care, including keeping the cat warm, minimizing stress and excitement, and offering good quality food, and plenty of fresh water.

The secondary bacterial infections can make the problem worse and may require antibiotics and fluids. Cats with URI will have stuffy noses and cannot smell their food. This can make them reluctant to eat. Offer them smelly, wet food (canned tuna, a/d, baby food) and warm it to touch.

Gently clean discharge from eyes and nose with a moist soft cloth. If very congested, put the cat in the bathroom a couple times a day for 10 minutes with a hot shower running (not in the shower) to help moisten and loosen secretions.

When to be concerned:

A cold for a cat is usually just a nuisance as a cold usually is for one of us. Sometimes though an upper respiratory infection can be serious. If a cat is sick enough to stop eating or drinking, hospitalization may be needed to support him or her through the brunt of the infection. A cat (usually a kitten) can actually get dehydrated from the fluid lost in nasal discharge. Painful ulcers can form on the eyes, nose, or in the mouth. Sometimes fever is high enough to warrant monitoring. In young kittens, pneumonia may result from what started as an upper respiratory infection.

### Panleukopenia (distemper)

This disease causes vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, fever, and loss of appetite. It is caused by exposure to an infected cat or to the virus in the environment.

### Feline leukemia (FeLV)

This disease is caused by a retrovirus, it is infectious and is eventually fatal. FeLV can suppress the immune response or can cause cancer in the bloodstream or any body tissue, such as kidneys or spinal cord. It can cause tumors, chronic diarrhea, and anemia that make the cat susceptible to other diseases. Transmission to other cats may occur during close contact with infected saliva, fighting, grooming, bites, shared food and shared water bowls. The virus can also be spread through urine and feces. The virus is short-lived outside of the cat's body and is easily killed by household disinfectants. Pregnant mothers can spread the virus to their kittens. There is no proven cure for FeLV: chemotherapy or radiation therapy can be used to help fight the associated cancers, supportive care and antibiotics can be used in cats with secondary infections and bone marrow transplants have been successfully performed.

### Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV)

This disease is a retrovirus, which causes immuno-suppression and produces a disease similar to AIDS in humans after years of infection. It is transmitted through the bite of an infected cat.

### Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP)

This disease is caused by a common coronavirus and is transmitted through saliva. FIP is thought to be a mutation of the Feline Enteric Corona Virus. Often the disease will go unnoticed, but it will eventually develop into a slowly progressive disease and be fatal. Incubation is usually a few days to three weeks but sometimes can be up to several months. Clinical signs include persistent fever, loss of appetite, and progressive weight loss. Some cats accumulate fluid in the abdomen, show neurological problems, and have diarrhea.

### Coccidia

Coccidia are single celled organisms that infect the intestine. They are microscopic parasites detectable on routine fecal tests in the same way that worms are. Coccidia infection causes a watery diarrhea, which is sometimes bloody and can even be a life-threatening problem to an especially young or small pet. Treatment usually takes about 10 days, but can be prolonged.

### Roundworms

There are two species of roundworms affecting cats and kittens. Both are treated with the same medication protocol so when eggs are seen on a fecal flotation exam it is not necessary to determine which species is present. Roundworms are a common parasite in cats. Transmission occurs by direct contact with contaminated soil, ingestion of host (beetle, rodents, etc), and from mother to offspring during lactation or in

utero. Heavy infestation causes kittens to appear thin and pot-bellied. Coughing, diarrhea, and vomiting may also occur. The worms appear like white earthworms and may be seen in stool or vomit.

### Tapeworms

There are several types and species of tapeworm. Transmission occurs when the animal ingests an intermediate host harboring the larvae. Typically this occurs while grooming/licking themselves or another. Symptoms may include dullness, irritability, increased appetite, dry and harsh coat, and mild diarrhea. Tapeworms will appear as flat, white, rice-like worms approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long in fresh feces or around the animal's anal region.

### Ear mites

Ear mites are tiny infectious organisms resembling microscopic ticks. Infection usually produces a characteristic dry black ear discharge commonly said to resemble coffee grounds. Because of the classical appearance of this discharge, infection is often diagnosed based on the presence of such discharge though without visual confirmation of the mite under the microscope, it is possible to be led astray. The discharge is composed of ear wax, blood, inflammatory biochemicals, and ear mites themselves. Ear mites are contagious to other pets. Treatment includes Tresaderm or Revolution and cleaning the ears.

### Fleas

Fleas are the most common external parasite. Fleas feed on the animal's blood. They can cause anemia or even death. Signs of infestation include seeing the dark brown insect on the skin along with the eggs (white specks) and feces (black specs). Another problem is the animal may have an allergic reaction to the fleas if bitten. This sets off a cycle of constant itching and scratching, and the animal will begin to lose hair, especially around the tail. Treat the animal with Revolution, Frontline, or Advantage. Vacuum the house and wash the animal's bedding.

### Ringworm

It is a fungal disease producing dry, scaly, hairless patches, usually around ears, face, tail, and toenails. Ringworm is transmitted through direct contact with the fungal spores. Ringworm often appears as irregularly shaped spots of fur loss. The spot will get larger and additional spots will appear on the face, ears, and paws first. Sometimes the spots will be more regular rings with furless scaly circles and a visible red ring at the outside edge. Ringworm causes little distress and is not an emergency, but it is highly contagious, itchy, and takes patience and diligence when applying medicine because it is a stubborn spore. Most healthy adult cats have some resistance to ringworm and never develop symptoms from the fungus. Young cats and cats with a suppressed immune system are most susceptible to infection. Ringworm spores are able to survive for long periods in an environment. This makes cleaning and sterilization a critical part of the treatment regime. Disinfect with a bleach and water mixture. If you suspect your foster cat has ringworm, isolate the animal. Limit handling the animal. Contact our veterinarian. Disinfect all toys, towels, blankets, dishes, carriers, etc with very hot water and bleach. Vacuum thoroughly. Wash yourself thoroughly and change clothes after handling the animal.



## Dane County Friends of Ferals

627 Post Rd.

Madison, WI 53713

Telephone: (608) 467-4067

E-mail: [info@daneferals.org](mailto:info@daneferals.org)

Website: [www.daneferals.org](http://www.daneferals.org)

### — Medical Emergency Care of Cats in Foster Program —

- In order to remain fiscally responsible it is the goal of Dane County Friends of Ferals to utilize the participating 24-hour emergency service (Veterinary Emergency Service) only when a true emergency exists but will use our volunteer Veterinarians whenever possible. That being said, it is sometimes difficult to determine if a medical situation can wait for a scheduled appointment. Our Veterinarian will be able to help with this decision. If at all possible contact this person first.
- If you are unable to reach our Veterinarian and believe that you are dealing with a true emergency where time is critical, take your foster cat to Veterinary Emergency Service without obtaining prior authorization. As soon as possible contact your Foster Care Coordinator/DCFOF Veterinarian to inform them.
- Veterinary Emergency Service info:  
WEST: 608-831-1101  
1612 North High Point Road Middleton WI  
Take Highway 12/14 (Beltline west) to exit 252 Greenway Blvd – call for directions and to let them know you are coming.  
EAST: 608-222-2455 (only open after 5pm and weekends)  
4902 East Broadway Madison, WI  
Take Hwy 12/18 to exit 266 (US 51N); turn north onto US 51N (Stoughton Rd.); turn right onto East Broadway

### Emergency Conditions – Proceed directly to VES:

- Difficulty breathing (signs to look for include gasping for breath, blue tongue or gums, or panting.)
- Inability to urinate (as opposed to 'difficulty urinating', see below)
- Seizures
- Loss of consciousness, collapse or inability to use hind legs
- Bleeding (any bleeding that cannot be stopped by applying gently pressure for 5 solid minutes needs urgent attention.)
- Major trauma (ex. hit-by-cars, large wounds, broken bones, severe burns)
- Penetrating wounds anywhere (but especially in the chest or abdomen)
- **Ingested toxin, poison, or foreign object**
- Sudden blindness
- Temperature of 105 or higher
- Prolapsed (falling out of the body) uterus or rectum

### Urgent Conditions – Contact Foster Phone

- Severe or persistent vomiting or diarrhea
- **Difficulty urinating (especially male cats)** - straining or painful urination; frequent attempts to urinate, but still passing urine (see 'inability to urinate' above)
- Blood in feces or urine
- Weakness or lethargy (especially kitten)
- Pale gums (pale mucous membranes)

- **Coughing**
- Not eating for more than 24 hours
- Eye problems – redness, swelling, squinting, discharge or pawing at the eyes
- Staggering, stumbling (having trouble walking or improper balance, ataxia)
- Head tilt
- Limping or non-weight bearing on any limb
- Recently undergone surgery & not recovering as well as expected
- Appears painful (crying out, sitting hunched up, twitching, hiding, tense when touched)
- Dramatic increase in drinking or urination
- Bloody or purulent (yellow or green) nasal discharge or persistent sneezing
- Difficulty giving birth

# Dane County Friends of Ferals Foster Agreement

## 1. Contact Information:

- Veterinarian/Medical Director: Dr. Adam Bauknecht: 608.843.3627 or [dcfofdoc@gmail.com](mailto:dcfofdoc@gmail.com)
- Shelter Manager: Amy Loring: 608.279.2846 or [amyloring@rocketmail.com](mailto:amyloring@rocketmail.com)
- Foster Coordinator: Charisma Chadwick: [charismajilin@yahoo.com](mailto:charismajilin@yahoo.com) cell: 608-219-3697
- Tame Adoption Coordinator: Inna Larsen [tameadoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:tameadoptions@daneferals.org), 467-4067 ext 2 or 608-236-0468

## 2. Appointments:

- All fosters are responsible for getting their kittens/cats in for their distemper vaccines, health exams and surgery appointments. The foster will contact: \_\_\_\_\_ in a timely manner according to DCFoF policies. See below for age/weight requirements.
- If you foster a pregnant cat or nursing mom or litter of kittens that are too small to be vaccinated /checked in at the time of intake, you will set up an appointment with the shelter manager or the vet to get this done at 6 weeks of age.

## 3. Distemper vaccines: need to be scheduled every 2 weeks, starting when the kitten(s) are 6 weeks of age, until they are 12 weeks of age.

## 4. Panacur (dewormer): is given orally once a day for 3 days, then repeated after 14 days. The 1<sup>st</sup> 3 day dose will take care of any adult worms; the 2<sup>nd</sup> 3 day dose will take care of any intestinal parasitic eggs.

## 5. Spay and Neuter Appointments:

- All kittens should be scheduled for surgery when they are 8 weeks of age and 2 pounds of weight.
- Fosters are to contact the vet for this.

## 6. Questions or Concerns:

- Any veterinary issues or questions should be directed to the medical director: Dr. Adam Bauknecht.
- Any foster questions or issues should be directed towards the shelter manager: Amy Loring or the foster coordinator: Charisma Chadwick.

## 7. Adopting out Kittens/Cats:

- All cats and kittens MUST be spayed or neutered BEFORE going to their new/permanent home.
- All cats and kittens MUST be spayed or neutered BEFORE having their adoption contract signed.
- All new owners must be explained the 10 day refund policy that is in the adoption contract.
- Vaccinations and vet care is ONLY covered up until the time of adoption. If the kitten is 10 weeks of age at the time of adoption, Friends of Ferals will not cover the rabies vaccine or future distemper vaccines. The new owner should establish a relationship with their Veterinarian.
- NO vet care is provided by Friends of Ferals after the adoption.

- A signed contract and adoption MUST get dropped off or mailed to Sly's within 24 hours after the time of the adoption. Both the contract and the money should go in an envelope (filled out) and put in the lock box in the bottom right file cabinet by the overhead garage door. Address is DCFOF 627 Post Road, Madison, WI 53713

**8. Adoption Fairs:**

- All kittens that go to a fair must have the following requirements to attend:
  - Must be ~8 weeks of age and close to 2 lbs. of weight
  - Have had at least one distemper vaccine
  - Have been Feline Leukemia tested
  - Have started their dewormer series
  - Must be healthy to our knowledge
  - Must not be showing any signs of illness
- If your kitten is not spayed or neutered and you have a potential adopter, take down their name and number, tell them to fill out an adoption application online and we will contact them once they have had surgery.
- You MUST attend at least once fair per month. This will give your foster cat/kittens a better change of adoption! It is only fair to them!

**9. Website/Emails:**

- It is your responsibility to familiarize yourself with the Dane County Friends of Ferals website at [www.daneferals.org](http://www.daneferals.org). This will give you much more information about what our organization stands for, policies, procedures, adoption fair times, etc. The foster handbook is located under the volunteer link on the website
- Please make sure you have registered for yahoo groups, so that you can be kept in the loop of communication regarding fairs/policy changes, etc. Please contact the volunteer coordinator, Kathy Mangan, [kjmangan@charter.net](mailto:kjmangan@charter.net) or [volunteer@daneferals.org](mailto:volunteer@daneferals.org) or 467-4067 #3 to get on the yahoo listserver or if you need a code to get into Sly's.

By signing this form, you have agreed that you have read and understand the foster agreement and will follow the guidelines to the best of your capability.

**Foster Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Foster Signatutre:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kitten(s)/Cats Fostering:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Witness Name/Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

## DCFOF TAME CAT DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Arrange delivery time with the adopter. If you are delivering a cat from Mounds or any other location (Cat Care Clinic, Westside Family Pet or Nutzy Mutz), please email the Tame Adoption Coordinator, [tameadoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:tameadoptions@daneferals.org) and they will tell Mounds the approximate time you are coming to pick up the cat.
2. If you have copies of the cat's medical records, give them to the adopter. If not, copy the medical records at Sly's. Put originals on the desk in the Treatment Room and the vets will file them. Mounds or other locations will already have copies. The original rabies tag and microchip goes to the adopter. If you have questions about the chart, please talk to the DCFOF vets before you deliver the cat.
3. Each adopter also gets a folder with the contracts and Cat Care Handout, cat intro sheet, DCFOF donation and business cards, any coupons for vet services (Cat Care Clinic) and food (Mounds). Sly's has the tame adoption folders in a bin along the back wall. Contracts are available at our website <http://www.daneferals.org/animals/adoptions>. Take along a baggie of the current food, favorite toy or blanket. Mounds feeds Mounds Purrfect/Purrfectly Natural Mix.
4. Deliver the cat, medical records, and folder to the adopter. Take along a bit of the food so that the cat can transition. Mounds cats get a free bag of the Purrfect cat or Purrfectly Natural food. You can use the orange coupon for that item that is in every cat's folder.
5. Ask the adopter for identification such as a driver's license, to be sure it is really them. Go over the medical record and explain what was done to the cat while in our care – spay/neuter, deworming, FIV/FELV tests, etc. Highlight when the next series of vaccinations are due (usually 1 year from the date of the current vaccination). Explain that the microchip has to be registered with the pet's name and the owner's address. The chip tag has an 800 number and website to register the chip. If the cat is on medication, explain the course of treatment. Recommend that the cat be taken for a follow up appointment at their own vet and the medical records given to the vet within 10 days. Our policy is that the owner is responsible for any medical follow-up after adoption. If their vet finds the cat unhealthy within 10 days, the cat can be returned and money refunded. If you have any questions about the cat's medical history, please email Dr. Bauknecht [dcfofdoc@gmail.com](mailto:dcfofdoc@gmail.com) and he can contact the adopter directly.

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR KITTENS:** Please explain that kittens are vaccinated appropriate for their age and that any subsequent vaccinations are the responsibility of the adopter. They should take the med records to the vet ASAP, so that they know when the next series of boosters are due. .

6. Go over the basics of cat care – transitioning from old to new food, cat introductions, multiple cat interactions, number of litter boxes (have 2 – one with clay and one with wood pellets like at Sly's). If the person has resident cats, make sure that a separate room is set up for the new cat. Reassure the adopter it's normal for the cat to have an adjustment period for the first several weeks. Look over the house and point out any cat hazards (plants, string, rubber bands, chemicals). Reinforce that the cat has to be indoor and outdoors only under supervision. Ask if they have any further questions or concerns and leave your contact info.
7. Please collect the money (checks/cash) and 1 copy of the contract. The adopter keeps the 2<sup>nd</sup> copy. Please mail or drop off at Sly's 627 Post Road Madison WI 53713 or deliver to Sly's. Put in lockbox attached to the file cabinet at Sly's. Please notify the Tame Adoptions Coordinator, [tameadoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:tameadoptions@daneferals.org), that the adoption has been completed so that they can update the database.
8. Answer any questions that the adopter may have. Leave your contact info and the shelter manager email [info@daneferals.org](mailto:info@daneferals.org) and our # 467-4067 ext 5. This way the adopter has 2 DCFOF contacts in case they have questions. Stress that they MUST contact DCFOF before rehoming the cat and that we will take the cat back at any time.
9. We usually deliver cats if the adopter is within 1 hr of Madison. If they live further, you can deliver or let them pick up.
10. Follow up with the adopter in a few days to one week to see how the cat is adjusting to its new home. Answer any questions they may have.

## DELIVERY AND POST ADOPTION ISSUES

1. If you see that the house is a total wreck and are not comfortable with the adopter, then don't leave the cat there. **DO NOT** have the adopter sign the contract or give you money. This creates a legal mess. Once they sign off and hand over the money, they legally own the cat. If they do not, DCFOF owns the cat. Contact the Tame Adoption Coordinator and Shelter Manager for follow up.
2. Rarely, there may be medical or behavioral issues with the cat post adoption where the cat needs to be returned. The adopter will most likely contact you. Please pass the information to Amy Loring, shelter manager and she will connect the adopter with the right person or handle the return. At times, it is just giving the adopter a bit of advice on litterbox issues, cat interactions, food and chances are the cat can stay. But if the adopter is absolutely adamant about not keeping the cat, DCFOF will take it back.

## Some helpful contacts

- Tame adoption coordinator – Inna Larsen [tameadoptions@daneferals.org](mailto:tameadoptions@daneferals.org) 608-467-4067 ext 2.
- DCFOF vets – Dr. Adam Bauknecht [dcfofdoc@gmail.com](mailto:dcfofdoc@gmail.com), vet phone line 608-843-3627
- DCFOF shelter manager, Amy Loring – [info@daneferals.org](mailto:info@daneferals.org), [amyloring@rocketmail.com](mailto:amyloring@rocketmail.com), 608-279-2846
- DCFOF Treasurer Robin DeGolier – [mobile@chorus.net](mailto:mobile@chorus.net), 608-238-6370



The Pet Rescue Foundation

**Dane County Friends of Ferals**  
627 Post Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53713  
(608) 467-4067 info@daneferals.org  
[www.daneferals.org](http://www.daneferals.org)



— **Tame Cat Adoption Contract** —

I hereby acknowledge receiving and accept ownership responsibility from Dane County Friends of Ferals (“DCFoF”) for the following cat(s):

<u>Cat's Name</u>	<u>DCFoF Booking #</u>	<u>Description</u>

I have been fully informed and am fully aware that this adoption is conditional and that I may be required to return the cat(s) to DCFoF. I understand that I may call DCFoF if I need advice on how to resolve any issues which may arise with the adopted cat(s) and that DCFoF agrees to answer any questions I may have or offer advice on resolving problems I may encounter with the cat(s). In consideration of this adoption, I agree to the terms stated in this contract and accept that if I breach any of them I may be required to return the cat(s) to DCFoF. Whether a breach of any of the terms or conditions in this contract has occurred is to be determined in the sole discretion of DCFoF. Acknowledging such, I agree as follows:

- 1) I shall provide humane care and treatment for the above-referenced cat(s) including providing proper food, water, shelter, exercise, veterinary care and all other required care under applicable animal welfare laws and regulations.
- 2) I will comply with all state and local laws, ordinances, regulations and licensing requirements pertaining to animal care.
- 3) I will keep the cat(s) indoors only, unless in a pet carrier or securely restrained on a leash and harness.
- 4) I will not sell or use the animal(s) for medical or experimental research.
- 5) I will contact DCFoF before re-homing any or all of the above-referenced cat(s).
- 6) I will not declaw the cat(s)

I am adopting the above-referenced cat(s) as a companion(s) for myself and/or my family. Should it become apparent after efforts to assimilate the cat(s) into my home that the cat(s) will not be compatible with my household, I agree to contact DCFoF to discuss the best resolution and disposition for the cat(s). Returning the cat(s) will not prevent me from being considered for future adoptions.

I accept the above-referenced cat(s) as is and recognize that upon signing this contract, I am now legally responsible for all of their actions, including, but not limited to, any bites, scratches, personal and/or property damage of any kind that they may cause. I hereby fully release DCFoF from any and all liability for damage or injury of any kind caused by the above-referenced cat(s) after the date this agreement is signed.

I understand that I am responsible for all financial obligations that arise from the above-referenced cat(s), including veterinary care or treatment, and release DCFoF from any financial expectation or liability associated with any care the cat(s) may require after the date this agreement is signed.

I understand that DCFoF may have received some or all of the information about the cat(s) from third parties and that DCFoF cannot and does not warrant the accuracy of such information.

I understand that should I choose to take the above-referenced cat(s) to a licensed Veterinarian within 10 days of signing this agreement and the cat(s) is/are deemed unhealthy, I may return the cat(s) for a full refund of my adoption fee. **DCFoF highly recommends early and continual Veterinary care of adopted cat(s).**

I acknowledge that this contract represents the entire agreement between me and DCFoF for the adoption of the above-referenced cat(s) and I warrant that I am not relying on any other representations not contained herein in voluntarily entering this agreement.

**If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact:**

DCFoF Shelter Manager  
(608) 467-4067, line # 5 [info@daneferals.org](mailto:info@daneferals.org)

DCFoF is a tax exempt 501(3)c organization that receives no government funding. **Donations are very much appreciated!**

Adoption Fee: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Cash or Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Donation: \_\_\_\_\_

Please sign: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_