

“FAILING TO PREPARE IS PREPARING TO FAIL”

WHAT YOU SHOULD INCLUDE IN YOUR
ALL-HAZARDS
PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST FOR
BIRDS, REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS,
FERRETS. HAMSTERS. GERBILS. RATS. MICE.
GUINEA PIGS, ETC



NO PETS LEFT BEHIND!

Identification, medical records, pictures and proof of ownership are equally as important for other kinds of pets as for cats and dogs. Transportation of these species may require additional attention and care in order to decrease chances of stress-induced illness and death. It is important to keep pets from different sources as separate as possible and maintain the best possible hygiene in order to decrease disease transmission.

See the ALL-HAZARDS PET EMERGENCY EVACUATION KIT FOR CATS & DOGS manual for more information.

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To obtain a copy of the **ALL-HAZARDS
PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST FOR Cats & Dogs**

Visit

<http://tweetcube.com/uploads/e700ec10bc.pdf>

BIRDS

- Birds should be transported in a secure travel cage or covered carriers to avoid injury and stress.
- In cold weather, make certain you have a blanket over your pet's cage. This may also help reduce the stress of traveling. If travelling by car consider warming up the car before placing bird inside vehicle.
- Transfer your bird(s) to a standard cage upon arrival at the evacuation site; covering the cage may reduce stress; this transfer should occur in a small, enclosed room to reduce the risk of escape.
- In warm weather, carry a spray bottle to periodically moisten your bird's feathers.
- Have recent photos available, and keep your bird's leg bands on for identification.
- If the carrier does not have a perch, line it with paper towels that you can change frequently.
- Keep the carrier in as quiet an area as possible.
- Birds should be kept in quiet areas and not allowed out of the cage in unfamiliar surroundings. Fresh food and water should be provided daily.
- It is particularly imperative that birds eat on a daily basis, so purchase a timed feeder. If you need to leave your bird unexpectedly, the feeder will ensure his daily feeding schedule.
- If your bird appears ill, be sure to lower the cage perch, food dish, and water bowl and consult a veterinarian as soon as possible.
- In addition to the pertinent items listed under small animal evacuation kit, include:
 - necessary dietary supplements
 - plant mister for cooling birds in hot weather
 - hot water bottle for warming birds in cold weather
 - materials to line the bottom of the cage
 - Cage perch
 - Catch net
 - Blanket or sheet to cover cage
 - Cage liner

REPTILES

- A snake may be transported in a pillowcase, cloth sack, or small transport carrier. Make sure you have a permanent and secure housing for it.
- If possible, promote defecation before transporting the animal (*for example allow tortoises, lizards, or snakes to soak in a shallow water bath before bagging or caging*).
- Take a sturdy bowl that is large for your pet to soak in. It's also a good idea to bring along a heating pad or other warming device, such as a hot water bottle.
- Since most reptiles do not eat daily, feeding during evacuation circumstances may increase stress. Determine if feeding is in the animal's best interest, especially if the container may become fouled.
- Housing at the evacuation facility should be consistent with that required by the reptile. The enclosure should, if possible, be placed in a controlled environment, away from areas of heavy traffic, loud noises, and vibrations.
- Make sure that the container housing the reptile is escape proof. Nonetheless, plan for escapes.
- Many reptiles may be marked with a permanent felt-tipped marker
- In addition to the pertinent items listed under small animal evacuation kit, include:
 - essential dietary supplements
 - water bowl for soaking
 - spray bottle for misting
 - extra bags or newspapers
 - heating pad
 - battery-operated heating source or other appropriate heat source
 - extra batteries
 - appropriate handling gloves/supplies

AMPHIBIANS

- Transportation of amphibians can be accomplished by using watertight plastic bags, such as the ones used for pet fish transport, or plastic containers, such as plastic shoeboxes or plastic food containers with snap-on lids.
- It is best to place only one species or if possible only one animal per container.
- Small ventilation holes should be placed in the upper wall or plastic lid. Smooth the inner surface of the holes with a file or sandpaper to prevent injury to the animal.
- For terrestrial or semi aquatic amphibians use a tiny amount of water, or moistened paper towels, clean foam rubber, or moss as a suitable substrate.
- For aquatic species, fill the plastic bag one third full of water, then inflate the bag with fresh air and close with a knot or rubber band. It is best to use clean water from the animal's enclosure to minimize physiologic stress.
- Care must be taken to monitor water and air temperature, humidity, lighting, and nutrition during the time that the animal will be in the evacuation facility.
- Housing at the evacuation facility should be consistent with that required by the amphibian.
- The enclosure should, if possible, be placed in a controlled environment, away from areas of heavy traffic, loud noises, and vibrations.
- Make sure that the container housing the amphibian is escape proof. Nonetheless, plan for escapes.
- Take an extra container of water, clean moist paper towels or clean moss as is appropriate in case any of your pet's containers break or leak.

Feeding during evacuation circumstances may increase stress so it may not be in the animal's best interests to supply food, especially if the water may become fouled

FERRETS. HAMSTERS. GERBILS. RATS. MICE.

GUINEA PIGS, ETC

- Transportation of most small mammals is best accomplished using a secure, covered carrier or cage to reduce stress.
- Make sure to include bedding materials, food and food bowls.
- Items to keep on hand: Salt lick, extra water bottle, small hidebox or tube, a week's worth of bedding.
- In addition to the pertinent items listed under small animal evacuation kit, include:
 - necessary dietary supplements
 - extra bedding materials
 - appropriate exercise equipment

REFERENCES

American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)
Humane Society of The United States (HSUS)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
American Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
(ASPCA)
United Animal Nations
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness
Ready.gov
Pet Friendly Travel.com
Pet Education.com