



denver animal shelter

Found Kittens? Here's What to Do

During high kitten season in the spring and summer, it's not unusual to discover a nest of unattended kittens or a single kitten seemingly abandoned by the mother. You want to help, right? Before jumping to the rescue, consider these recommendations.

First: Wait & Watch

You might have come across the kittens while their mother is off searching for food or is in the process of moving them to a different location. Try to determine if the mother is coming back for them, or if they are truly orphaned.

To do this, stand 35 feet or more away from the kittens. If you stand too close, the mom will not approach her kittens.

If you need to leave before the mother cat comes back, carefully evaluate whether the kittens are in immediate danger: Is it raining or snowing? Are dogs or wild animals that might harm the kittens running loose in the neighborhood? Does the neighborhood have kids or adults who are likely to harm the kittens? Are the kittens located in an area with heavy foot or car traffic?

The mother cat offers her kittens' best chance for survival, so wait and watch as long as you can. The best food for the kittens is their mother's milk. Remove the kittens *only if* they are in immediate, grave danger.

If the mother cat returns...

If mom returns and the area is relatively safe, leave the kittens alone with mom until they are weaned. You can offer a shelter and regular food to mom but keep the food and shelter at a distance from each other. Mom will find the food but will not accept your shelter if the food is nearby because she will not want to attract other cats to food located near her nest. You may decide to trap the entire family at this time. If you take the babies, it is likely that mama cat will be pregnant again within 48 hours and you will be in a repeating cycle. Catching mom along with the kittens helps to reduce the feral cat population.

Four to six weeks is the optimal age to take the kittens from the mother for socialization and adoption placement, and any time after eight weeks for Trap-Neuter-Return (spay/neuter, vaccination, ear tip, and return to their colony). Female cats can become pregnant with a new litter even while they are still nursing, so *don't forget to get the mother cat spayed* or you will have more kittens soon!

If the mother cat does not return...

If you discover that mom has been hit by a car, or if for any reason it appears that she is not coming back, then you should remove the kittens. This is crucial to the kittens' survival.

(continued below)



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Kitten Care & Bottle-Feeding

First Steps

1. Prepare for bottle-feeding and proper care *before* you take the kittens off the street.
2. If you feel you must take the kittens in, wrap the carrier or container you will transport them in in a towel for warmth, but make sure you leave air holes uncovered so the kittens won't suffocate.
3. Check to see if the kittens are warm. This is more important than feeding. *Never feed a cold kitten!* If the kittens are cold, you will need to warm them up *slowly*. You can tell a kitten is cold if the pads of his feet and/or ears feel cool or cold. Put your finger in the kitten's mouth. If it feels cold, then the kitten's temperature is too low. This is life-threatening and must be dealt with immediately. Warm up the kitten *slowly* over 20 minutes by holding him close to your body, and continually rubbing him with your warm hands. You may also use a heating pad on low temperature.

Feeding & Elimination

Neonatal kittens (under four weeks of age) *cannot* eat solid food (not canned, not dry) and cannot urinate or defecate on their own, so you must bottle-feed them *around-the-clock* and stimulate their genitals after every feeding so they can eliminate. For example, if you have kittens less than one week old, they will need to be fed and stimulated every three hours. That means you will be caring for them eight times a day — for example, at midnight, 3:00 a.m., 6:00 a.m., etc. If the kittens are unusually small or sickly, they might need to be fed every two hours. Skipping feedings or overfeeding can cause diarrhea, which results in dehydration, a condition that can be fatal for small kittens (not to mention a hassle for you to clean up after). Diarrhea requires a visit to the veterinarian. As the kittens age, the number of feedings they need per day goes down. You can start weaning at four weeks of age.

Milk Replacement Formulas

Powdered kitten milk replacement formula (KMR) is better for kittens than the canned liquid formula. We recommend that you use only *powdered* kitten milk replacement formula from the start — or as soon as possible — to prevent diarrhea. Two major brands of formula are available: PetAg KMR Powder and Farnam Pet Products Just Born Highly Digestible Milk Replacer for Kittens. Both brands are available in both canned and powdered formulas. We highly recommend the powdered type to prevent diarrhea. It can be purchased at pet food stores, veterinarians' offices, or online.

Make sure that the powdered formula you are using is fresh by opening the pop-top and smelling it. It should smell slightly sweet, like powdered milk. If it has a sharp smell like bad cooking oil, cheese, or chemicals, it is rancid, and dangerous to give to the kittens. *Do not use any type of formula past the expiration date.*

Once opened, kitten milk replacement formula (canned or powdered) must be refrigerated promptly and stored in the refrigerator. You cannot keep opened kitten milk replacement formula out of the refrigerator for very long before it spoils. Think of it as fresh milk.

Tip: Using unflavored Pedialyte electrolyte solution instead of water when mixing the powdered formula for the first 24 hours of feeding helps prevent diarrhea and eases the transition from mom's milk to commercial kitten milk replacement formula.