#  **KENSINGTON Cattery**

# Leslie and Rick Carter, Ingleburn and Goulburn NSW Ph 0415 715 313

# kensingtoncattery@gmail.com ANCATS 23920

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| **Pedigree Name** |  |
| **D.O.B** |  |
| **Microchip** |  |
| **Purchased on** |  |
| **Purchase Price** |  |
| **New Owner Details** |  |
| **Due for Worming** |  |
| **Due for Vaccination** |  |

* The Department of Primary Industries sets out some obligations that we am required to follow. These obligations are set out in the NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice for the Breeding of Cats and Dogs.
* Clause 9.1.1.7.

If within 3 days of sale your cat is not acceptable to you for any reason, we will take the cat back and refund 50% of the purchase price of the cat.

* Clause 9.1.1, guideline 9.1.2.2

If within 7 days your cat not acceptable due to health reasons, excluding injury, and the complaint is supported by a veterinary practitioner, we will negotiate in good faith to achieve an equitable outcome.

* If at any time you find yourself unable to properly care for your cat, please contact me as your first option, as I offer lifetime support in assisted rehoming.

Please take the time to visit my website [www.kensingtoncattery.com](http://www.kensingtoncattery.com) to view our info pack.

Breeder Signature: Date:

**MAIN VETS**

**Clinton St Vet**

**Dr Lloyd Vargas**

**7 Clinton St Goulburn NSW**

**Phone: (02)4821 1881**

**Culley Vet Services**

**Dr. Catherine Culley**

**1023 Wheeo Rd, Wheeo NSW**

**Phone: 0458 367 251**

**Leppington Veterinary Clinic**

**Dr. Stan Georgiou**

**5 Tiver Road, Evanston South, Leppington NSW**

**Phone: (02) 9606 6988**

Congratulations on purchasing your new life-long friend.

All cats from Kensington Cattery are raised in a family environment and have been bred from some of the very best lines in Australia.

This is a delightful breed and require a special home that understands their breed traits.

 If at any time you need help with your little friend please do not hesitate to contact us as we are more than willing to help no matter what the problem, big or small.

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| **CARING FOR YOUR CAT** |

**General care requirements including appropriate diet and feeding regimes.**

What you feed your cat will depend on your lifestyle. Currently your cat has been raised Royal Canin dry food however, what you find suits your situation is the right thing to do. As the kitten reaches 4 months, I recommend introducing raw meat such as chicken necks for increased dietary balance.

Your cat is used to having dry food available all day, which can be anything up to half a cup at this stage. The occasional large marrowbone or treat for your cat to chew on will be great for their teeth, just make sure you take the bones away once they get too small.

Make sure you maintain a diet with good quality dry food for the rest of their life, it is important as it has a great nutritional base.

Free access to clean water, ideally away from direct sunlight is required.

**Cat Life Span**

British Short hairs can live between 12 and 20 years.

**Shelter and Accommodation;**

You should provide access to clean bedding, water, food and shade at all times, with suitable sized bedding and play areas.

**Safety**

Be aware of your surroundingsat all times. At home, watch for holes in fences, gaps in gates, hidey-holes, mousetraps, poisons and make sure entry doors closed.

We advocate for responsible pet ownership, and cats should not roam abroad.

**Socialising with people and other animals**

Your cat is going to need time to get used to their new family and surroundings so be gentle with them from the word go. Once they are used to you and your family you can set some firmer rules.

Your cat is going to take even more time to get used to people coming and going from your home, so always have your pet pack handy so you can put then in a safe place. Gently encourage them to socialise with strangers.

Start training as soon as possible.

**Disease and parasite control/prevention;**

There is a range of environmental factors that can contribute to diseases and parasites that may affect your cat. Please ensure you complete your cat’s vaccination regime and maintain at minimum your yearly health check with your vet. They will discuss with you the suitable parasite and vaccination regimes you should follow based on your puppy’s need, along with any other local environmental factors that may require consideration and management.

**Identifying common signs of illness, injury or disease;**

Signs of illness, injury or diseases of for which veterinary treatment should be sought include but are not limited to:-

* Runny nose;
* Runny, discharging or inflamed eyes;
* Repeated sneezing;
* Coughing;
* Vomiting;
* Severe diarrhea, especially if bloodstained;
* Lameness;
* Bleeding or swelling of body parts (other than the vulva of a female on heat);
* Inability to stand, walk, urinate or defecate;
* Loss of appetite;
* Weight loss, particularly if severe or sudden;
* Apparent pain;
* Fits, staggering or convulsions;
* Bloating of the abdomen;
* Difficulty or inability to urinate or defecate;
* Red or brown coloured urine;
* Depression;
* Fever;
* Presence of external parasites;
* Any other serious physical or behavioral abnormality.

**Establishing professional relationships.**

It is important to develop sound relationships with professional services that contribute to positive outcomes for your cat. This can include vets, animal trainers and behavior specialists.

Take the time to establish and implement a development plan including:

* Details of your usual veterinary clinic
* Details of a 24 hours/emergency vet clinic in your area if your usual vet does not offer this service

**Estimated costs associated with responsible pet ownership;**

Given cats are a popular pet in Australia, the question on many pet owners’ minds is: how much does owning a cat cost? According to ASIC’s [MoneySmart](https://www.moneysmart.gov.au/life-events-and-you/life-events/getting-a-pet/the-cost-of-a-pet), the average cost of owning a dog in Australia is $1,475 per year. The cost can be broken down into food ($622), veterinarian care ($397), grooming ($129), health products ($248), and boarding expenses ($86).

**Routine veterinary treatment**

Your cat will need routine veterinary care, and you should maintain contact with your preferred veterinary for complete health care management.

**Maximum time a cat can be left unattended;**

Your cat will go through various stages of need as they grow, and the needs can differ from pet to pet. If you need to leave your cat unsupervised for long periods, ensure they have access to bedding, food, water and somewhere to toilet. It is important to place them in a safe area where they cannot be effected by things around the home. Cats usually require multiple short periods of play and these will get longer as the cat gets older. The maximum time your cat should be left alone is 12 hours.

**Breed Characteristics;**

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| Affection Level  | High |
| Friendliness  | Medium  |
| Kid-Friendly    | High |
| Pet-Friendly  | High |
| Exercise Needs  | Medium |
| Playfulness  | Medium |
| Energy Level  | Medium |
| Intelligence  | High |
| Tendency to Vocalize | Low |
| Amount of Shedding | Medium |
| Affection Level  | High |

**Information on Legal Requirements;**

Please become familiar with the responsibilities set out under the companion animal act or equivalent in your state and associated penalties for breaches.

**Costs associated with registering your cat**;

It is a requirement to have your cat registered with your local council. The cost of registering your puppy can vary greatly between councils. Please make contact with your local council to understand your registration requirements and associated costs.

**Vaccination status, and the need for ongoing vaccinations;**

Your cat will come with at least their first and second vaccination, which is recorded in their vaccination record. Please make contact with your preferred vet to book your cat in for their next vaccination and discuss your cats ongoing vaccination requirements.

**Desexing your cat;**

Desexing is an effective strategy to prevent unwanted babies.

A qualified veterinarian performs routine surgery to remove the puppy’s reproductive organs in order to prevent breeding. In males this is called castration and in females it is called spaying.

Desexing also provides many other benefits for you and your pet:

* Desexing your puppy can reduce the risks of some potentially serious health problems. Desexed pets can be less likely to get mammary cancer and will not get uterine infections or have false pregnancies.
* Undesexed female dogs will often bleed from their vulva when they are on heat/in season, while male dogs will often be very persistent in their attempts to get to females who are on heat/in season.
* Desexing eliminates the risks involved with your pet being pregnant, giving birth, and raising young.
* Desexed animals are also less likely to show aggressive behaviour than undesexed animals. This means they are less likely to fight with other animals in your household and the neighbourhood.
* Desexing your pets means that they will not display behaviours that are associated with the reproductive cycle that can be distressing, unpleasant, and tiresome to deal with. For example, female cats ‘calling’ or female dogs having a blood vaginal discharge when they are on heat/in season and male dogs attempting vigorously to get to females in heat.
* Desexed animals are less likely to scent mark by urinating on things, compared to undesexed animals.

All cats sold to pet homes will come desexed.

**Exercise Requirements;**

Supervised regular access to an outdoor area is the ideal situation, but most cats are also happy with their inside environment.