

Safe Cat Handling Checklist

Volunteer Name: _____

Date: _____ Trainer: _____

I attended the Safe Cat Handling Class and learned the following:

- Guidelines for working safely with the cats
- Ways in which cats in shelters may differ from cats in home environments
- Requirement to read the animals' paperwork before entering the cage or kennel to interact with the cats
- Requirement to assess the cat's body language before interacting with it as well as to continue monitoring the cat and its behavior during the entire visit.
- Reporting any medical or behavioral concerns to staff immediately; do not open the cage or enter the kennel if there are any signs of concern.
- Guidelines for appropriately handling all cats within the protocols defined by EAS
- Commitment to helping cat learn skills to help improve the adoptability.

Signing this checklist indicates your understanding of the concepts presented during the Safe Cat Handling class and your commitment to following the practices as outlined.

Volunteer Signature: _____

Feline Training Checklist

General

- Key sign in/out
- Time sheets/hours tracking
- Volunteer information board
- Dress code (volunteer shirt, long pants (capris okay), closed toe rubber-soled shoes)
- Not entering staff only areas or interacting with staff only animals
- What to do if scratched or bitten, how to report injuries
- Everyone provides customer service, greetings to visitors and offers assistance when needed

Paperwork

- Signage and what it means
- How to read the paperwork (quick review)
- Comment cards—what to write/what NOT to write
- Cat board in hallway outside of stray cats

Tasks

- Keeping litter boxes clean (scooping vs. dumping)
- Changing soiled bedding as needed
- Cleaning cages as needed
- Laundry, laundry, laundry!
- Dishes
- Setting up cages for new animals per staff request
- How to use and sterilize grooming equipment (formal and informal)
- Alerting staff to any issues or concerns regarding health or behavior of animals, i.e. sneezing, runny eyes, vomiting, growling, swatting, etc.
- Check in with staff to determine what additional tasks need doing
- Task board

Assisting the Public

- Greet the public and show them how to read paperwork, help them to find what they're looking for
- Adoption fees/what's included/what's required (rent/own)
- How to help someone looking for a missing cat
- Explanation of the adoption process and requirements for adopters, which cats go home day-of, which don't
- Supervising visits with potential adopters—stay close, kids must have parent with them and must be seated
- Keeping visitors safe, intervening if needed
- Answering questions about euthanasia and what happens to the animals
- How to handle hostile people

Adoption Visits

- No visits with strays or adopted animals, or any cat that doesn't have paperwork.
- Visits in cage/pod or in get acquainted room
- Questions to ask potential adopters during visit
- Issues of concern to pass along to staff as needed
- Information sheets available
- Adoption counseling

Safe Animal Handling

- How to open/close a cage quietly and safely
- Use common sense, caution and compassion when working with the animals AND people
- Reading cat body language
- How to safely pick up and move a cat—tuck and hold, not propped on shoulder, etc
- How to visit safely with a cat (no carrying around the cat room, etc)
- What to do with an aggressive cat—notify staff and cover cage if possible
- Scared cats and what to do if one escapes
- Preventing disease transmission

Small Furry Animals

- Adoption fees
- Handling
- Keeping cages tidy and making sure critters have what they need.

Hands-on/Tour

- Location of first aid kits
- Tour of shelter & cat room: laundry, task board, cat board, storage area, cupboards, quarantine/isolation
- Opening closing cages quietly
- How to load cats into carriers
- How to operate the washer and dryer
- How to sanitize dishes/litter boxes
- Treat training the cats

Next Steps

- Complete all necessary training, including safe cat handling and front counter observation
- Take home WSP form and fill it out completely to submit to Hilary
- Watch for an email from Hilary to set up a time to meet and be made official

Volunteer Signature: _____

Trainer Signature: _____

Safe Dog Handling Checklist

Volunteer Name: _____

Date: _____ Trainer: _____

I attended the Safe Dog Handling Class and learned the following:

- Guidelines for working safely with the dogs
- Ways in which dogs in shelters may differ from dogs in home environments
- Breed types: the differences between different breeds, their adoptive needs, behaviors and management in a shelter environment
- Requirement to read the animals' paperwork before entering the cage or kennel to interact with the animal
- Requirement to fill out comment cards to create an accurate profile about the dog
- Requirement to assess the body language of the dog before interacting with it as well as to continue monitoring the dog and its behavior during the entire visit
- Reporting any medical or behavioral concerns to staff immediately; do not enter the kennel if there are any signs of concern
- Guidelines for appropriately handling all dogs within the protocols defined by EAS
- Commitment to helping dogs learn skills to help improve the adoptability

Signing this checklist indicates your understanding of the concepts presented during the Safe Dog Handling class and your commitment to following the practices as outlined.

Volunteer Signature: _____

Canine Volunteer Training Checklist

Date: _____ Trainer: _____

General

- Key sign in/out
- Time sheets/hours tracking (depending on system)
- Volunteer information board
- Dress code (volunteer shirt, long pants (capris okay), closed toe rubber-soled shoes)
- Not entering staff only areas or interacting with staff only animals
- What to do if injured during the shift
- Everyone provides customer service, greetings to visitors and offers assistance when needed
- Note: dog walkers and kennel assistants have different activities during shift, but this is cross training to ensure everyone is on the same page.

Adoption Visits

- Visits with available dogs only, and only if they have paperwork on the kennel
- What to look for on paperwork that would indicate a visit should happen
- Questions to ask potential adopters during visit
- Issues of concern (about the animals or the potential adopters!) to pass along to staff as needed
- Adoption counseling

Assisting the Public

- Lost and Found

- ___ Adoption Process...adoption fees and what's included
- ___ Keeping visitors safe, intervening if needed
- ___ Answering questions about pitbulls and mixes
- ___ Answering questions about euthanasia and what happens to the animals
- ___ How to handle hostile people

Paperwork

- ___ Signage and what it means
- ___ Stray period and what that means/available day and time
- ___ How to read the paperwork (quick review)
- ___ Comment sheets—what to write and what NOT to write
- ___ Walking Chart

Tasks

- ___ Morning priority is to get each and every dog outside for a quick potty (~5 min.) before return to kennel
- ___ After all dogs (except staff-only) have gotten out once, you can start going back through to take dogs out for training, longer walks or play time
- ___ Clean outside yards after each potty
- ___ Laundry, laundry laundry!
- ___ Dishes
- ___ Scoop poop/water dogs, except staff only (seek out assistance from staff on those)
- ___ Check in with staff to determine what additional tasks need doing
- ___ Grooming where the equipment is kept, how to sterilize after use
- ___ Alerting staff of any concerns with the animals (medical or behavioral)

Safe Animal Handling

- ___ Using common sense, caution and compassion with the animals AND the people
- ___ How to walk dogs safely through the kennels
- ___ Preventing disease transmission
- ___ What treats to give/not to give and how to give them safely
- ___ What to do with a loose dog
- ___ What to do if an animal becomes aggressive

Hands-on/Tour

- ___ Layout of kennels, which are public access, volunteer areas and which are staff-only
- ___ Location of first aid kits/AED
- ___ Entering/exiting a kennel safely without letting the dogs escape
- ___ How to use a slip lead on a dog, how to fit a collar properly
- ___ Teaching sit/Nothing in Life is Free (NILF)
- ___ How to operate washer and dryer
- ___ How to sanitize dishes
- ___ Location of leashes, treats, hot dogs, poop bags, etc.

Next Steps

- ___ Complete front counter observation shift if not already done
- ___ Take home and completely fill out the WSP form to submit to Hilary
- ___ Watch for an email from Hilary to set up a time to meet to be made official

Volunteer Signature: _____

Trainer Signature: _____

Disease Transmission Prevention Workshop

Everett Animal Services, Winter 2010-2011

Presenters: Dr Lisa Thompson, DVM & Hilary Anne Hager, Shelter Activities Coordinator

Goal of the Course

Ensure a thorough understanding of EAS vaccination protocols, diseases common in shelter environment and how they are spread, and what we do at EAS to prevent transmission

Fomites and Disease Transmission

Fomite: an inanimate object (as a dish, toy, book, doorknob, or clothing) that may be contaminated with infectious organisms and serve in their transmission

Visualization exercise

Diseases Common to Shelter Animals

Review Handout

Vaccination Protocols at EAS

Review Handout

Preventative Measures for Volunteers

Vaccination status of animals at home

Consultation with personal veterinarian

Wash clothes, limit contact with own animals after volunteering

Changes to EAS procedures

Kittens are staff only

One person assigned to stray cats

Shift assignments

Towels when sitting on the floor

Change of tops for laundry/dishes

Special Event Guidelines

For Those Who Want To Help Our Animals Become a



The Mission: **Pawsibilities®**, **Humane Society of Greater Akron** rescues and rehabilitates abused, abandoned and neglected animals of Summit County, places them in good homes, investigates and prosecutes animal cruelty, while striving to set a standard of excellence and leadership in animal care, humane education, and progressive animal welfare programs.

In order to assist you in planning your event to raise awareness and funds for **Pawsibilities®**, Humane Society of Greater Akron, we have developed the following guidelines for your fund raiser. We ask that if you use our name for your fundraising activities, you follow our guidelines and fill out all of the necessary paperwork.

Please complete this **Event Planning Form** at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date to be reviewed and approved, if you wish to sponsor a special event or promotional campaign to benefit **Pawsibilities®**, Humane Society of Greater Akron. Until the event has been approved, no public announcements can be made and the event should not be promoted in any way.

Insurance and Liability:

Pawsibilities®, Humane Society of Greater Akron cannot provide liability insurance or coverage for your event. **Pawsibilities®** the Humane Society of Greater Akron cannot accept responsibility or liability of any kind for any activity or action resulting from your efforts or those of your organization on behalf of **Pawsibilities®** the Humane Society of Greater Akron. It is understood that you are acting as a separate independent contractor and are in no way affiliated with **Pawsibilities®**, Humane Society of Greater Akron.

Pawsibilities®, Humane Society of Greater Akron

Is Happy to Provide Help For Your Fund Raiser in the Following Ways:

- We will provide suggestions via phone and e-mail for possible events. Suggested ideas include: lemonade stands, bake sales, kids carnivals, spaghetti dinners and loose change collections at elementary schools.
- We will allow your event to use our logo and supply the logo via a jpeg file*
- We will provide your event with **Pawsibilities®**, Humane Society of Greater Akron printed materials and information when available.
- We will provide you, if needed, a proof of nonprofit status 501(c) (3).
- We will if possible send a **Pawsibilities®**, Humane Society of Greater Akron representative to your event.
- We will work with you to promote your event when possible.
- We will ask our volunteers to post flyers for your event to help spread the word.

Our Limited Resources Make It Impossible to Promise the Following:

- We cannot guarantee on-site staff or volunteer support at your event. (We have multiple events throughout the year often on the same day or weekend.)
- We cannot extend our tax exemption to you or provide insurance coverage for your event.
- We cannot provide giveaways or prizes for silent auctions.
- We cannot provide funding or reimbursement for event expenses.
- We cannot solicit sponsorship revenue for your event.
- We maintain the privacy of our donors but are happy to inform them, when possible, of all upcoming events to benefit PHSGA.

Business Solicitations:

Pawsibilities®, Humane Society of Greater Akron relies on the generosity of local businesses throughout the year to provide vital support for our work. If your event plan includes soliciting local businesses for either cash or in-kind support, please include a copy of your prospect list with your Event Planning Form. Your prospect list will be reviewed by the Development Department to ensure your solicitations do not conflict with existing relationships or development plans.

*Any printed or web materials you create that use the *Pawsibilities*® the Humane Society of Greater Akron name or logo must be approved. Please provide copies of all publicity materials in advance to:

Pawsibilities® Humane Society of Greater Akron
Attn: Heather Kinaitis, Special Event & Volunteer Coordinator
7996 Darrow Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087

Phone: 330.487.0333 ext. 232 email: hkinaitis@summithumane.org

Pawsibilities® is a registered trademark of The Humane Society of Greater Akron, serving Summit County.



Community Event Planning Form

Name of sponsoring/hosting individual, company or organization:

Contact Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Fax _____

Email _____

Company Web site _____

Describe your fundraising event: _____

Date of event: ____/____/____ Rain date: ____/____/____ (if applicable)

Start time of event: _____ End time of event: _____

Location: _____

Are you requesting that we attend with adoptable animals? Yes No

Expected attendance? _____

Target audience? _____

Expected Revenue Generated? _____

Are you requesting Donations of Food and supplies? Yes No
(If yes, we will provide a wish list of items.)

Have you or your organization ever conducted this event before? Yes No

If yes, date when ___/___/___ organized.

How do you plan to promote the event? _____

If applicable, please describe your plan for handling fees and donations: _____

If available, please attach a copy of event budget (include revenue, expenses and planned proceeds)

Please attach a copy of any companies you plan to solicit for donations and sponsorships.

If applicable, please list any other organizations benefiting from the event:

Contact Person Signature

Application Date

We are grateful for your desire to help the abused and neglected animals. Thank you on behalf of all of our animals.

Return to: Pawsibilities® the Humane Society of Greater Akron

Agreement of Responsibility

I/we understand that PAWSIBILITIES - the Humane Society of Greater Akron accepts no liability of any kind for activity or actions resulting from the efforts of you or your organization on behalf of PAWSIBILITIES - the Humane Society of Greater Akron. I/we agree to allow PAWSIBILITIES - the Humane Society of Greater Akron to approve any written copy, printed material and promotional items using the PAWSIBILITIES - the Humane Society of Greater Akron name or logo, prior to distribution. I/we understand that the event and any activities involved in the event must be in keeping with the mission of PAWSIBILITIES - the Humane Society of Greater Akron. I/we agree to indemnify and hold PAWSIBILITIES - Humane Society of Greater Akron harmless for any claims for damages or injuries. It is agreed that all of the terms and conditions of the Special Events Guidelines form are incorporated herein as if rewritten.

***Attn: Heather Kinaitis, Special Event & Volunteer Coordinator
7996 Darrow Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087***

Phone: 330.487.0333 ext. 232 email: hkinaitis@summithumane.org



9 Steps to a Happy Dog & Family Cheat Sheet

1. Reward

Motivate your dog to repeat behavior you like by generously giving rewards.

5 types of food rewards

1. pea-sized bits of hot dog or cheese
2. Freeze dried liver treats
3. Zukes Mini-bites
4. Veggies
5. Kibble

5 types of non-food rewards

1. Going out the front/back door
2. Game of tug
3. Sprinting/Running
4. Throwing the ball
5. Sniffing

2 behaviors that you should be rewarding (but probably aren't)

1. Unprompted checking in. Whenever you are in a distracting place and your dog glances at you without your prompting, for even a fragment of a second, you should reward generously.
2. Prompted checking in. Turning attention away from something interesting and onto you is difficult for a dog! Reward it accordingly *before* asking for anything else!

3 rules of rewards

1. Must be motivating. Your dog decides what a valuable reward is, not you. Use the reward your dog thinks is valuable at *that particular time*.
2. Retain leverage. If your dog will work for kibble at home, use kibble at home! Save the good stuff like hot dogs for places with higher distractions.
3. Be quick. Get the reward to the dog within 3 seconds of the dog performing the behavior.

2. Discourage

Give clear and gentle consequences that discourage your dog from repeating behaviors you don't like.

2 ways to discourage behavior

1. 20-30 second Time-Outs
2. Withdrawing desired resource such as attention or food (eg. If dog jumps on you it's likely for attention, so withdraw attention as a consequence to jumping up)

3 rules of discouraging behavior

1. Be quick. If the behavior has already stopped, it's already too late.
2. Be consistent. Don't expect your dog to be consistent if you can't be.
3. Don't get emotional. Your dog wants to get it right. Simply show them the consequence of a behavior without being mean, scary, or inflicting pain.

3. Physically Exercise

Dogs need more than a backyard. Take your dog on walks and hikes or play games. Use a combination of activities for best results. There is truth to the saying "a tired dog is a good dog."

7 ways to physically exercise

1. Walks
2. Off-Leash Hikes
3. Jogs
4. Biking
5. Training games
6. Agility or other dog sports
7. Play dates with specific dogs

4. Have rules and stick to them

Set clear boundaries in order to teach your dog that there are appropriate and inappropriate ways to behave. Rules can be arbitrary... just make sure you have some!

4 rules you can implement today

1. Sit and wait at door before going out
2. No getting on furniture/bed unless asked
3. Sit and wait for meal to be put down
4. No leash on for walk until calm



5. Mentally Stimulate

Mental exercise is just as important as physical. Be sure to spend some time engaging your dog's mind.

4 ways to mentally stimulate

1. Interactive Food Toys
2. Training Games and Obstacles
3. Scenting Games
4. Free-shape training (google it)

6. Take Control

You are in control of what environments you put your dog in. Protect your dog from making poor decisions by limiting exposure to environments that often lead to undesirable behavior

3 ways you can take control

1. Crate-train or otherwise restrict access to certain parts of your home when unsupervised
2. Take walks or hikes at times of day when you are least likely to encounter stimuli that your dog may react poorly to
3. Actively interrupt people who engage with your dog in ways that are likely to lead to a poor reaction

7. Train

In environments that your dog is able to make good decisions as well as focus and learn, work on building skills your dog can later use for coping in environments they have difficulty with.

3 questions to ask yourself when teaching any behavior

1. What is the goal?
2. What is the starting point/baseline?
3. What are the steps I need to take to get from the starting

8. Relinquish Control

Be ok with giving up control and allowing your dogs to act like dogs in safe environments that you have chosen. Give them ample opportunities to run, sniff, chase, and explore on their own terms.

3 ways that you can relinquish control

1. Off-leash or long leash hikes in safe, designated off-leash areas (may not be appropriate for all dogs. If in doubt, do not attempt without a professional)
2. Allow time on regular leash walks for sniffing and exploring.
3. Allow diggers a space that they are permitted to dig.

How to stuff a Kong

First: Always smear something sticky and smelly on the inner walls such as peanut butter, yogurt, or pumpkin.

Then stuff with

1. Kibble as part of dog's meal
2. Any dog treats
3. Veggies!

Optional for expert dogs: Freeze the Kongs for later use

Tip: Don't stuff food too deeply for beginner dogs!

4 tips to help your dog enjoy crate

1. Give Kongs with meals in crate
2. Make crate most comfortable place for dog by removing alternate sleeping areas
3. Drop treats and food in crate when dog is not looking to encourage future exploration
4. Do not close crate door until dog is making the choice to sleep in crate on his/her own

9. Respect Feelings and Emotions

Dogs are honest beings. When they are happy, excited, afraid, or nervous, they always show us in their behavior. Respect those feelings and emotions. Even if your dog's emotion seems over the top or irrational to you, the emotion is very real to the dog. Rather than getting frustrated or angry, help your dog learn to cope in ways that are respectful to the emotions they are showing. Dogs are incapable of seeing the world from your eyes. Do your best to see it from theirs.

Canine Body Language Overview from the ASPCA Website

The messages dogs communicate with their body language can be subtle, but with careful attention, most people can learn to recognize and interpret the most important meanings. It's crucial to know when your dog's happy, when he's playful, when he's worried or scared, when he's feeling uncertain or insecure about something or someone, and when he's feeling upset and potentially angry. As long as you can recognize these messages, you can interact with him confidently and safely, and you can protect him when he needs protection. Messages come from all parts of the dog including the eyes, mouth, ears, tail, hair and overall posture. Paying attention to the signals can help you connect with the dog and better adapt yourself to their needs.

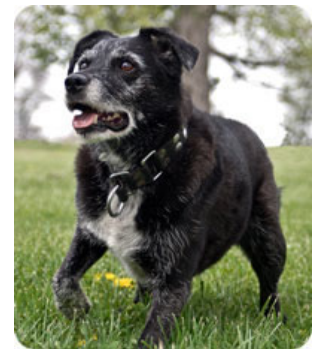
Happy, Contented

When your dog is happy, he has relaxed body language. His muscles are relaxed, his tail and ears are held in their natural positions, and he looks neither large nor small for his physique. He might wag his tail from side to side or in a circular motion. His facial expression is neutral or he appears happy—the muscles in his face are relaxed, his mouth is closed or slightly opened, and he might be panting with a regular tempo. The corners of his mouth (called the commissure) might be turned upwards slightly, as though he's smiling.



Alert

When your dog is alert, he looks intense and focused. He stands upright with his weight centered on all fours, his ears are up and forward, and his head and neck are erect. He holds his tail either in its natural position or vertically, possibly even over his back. His tail is rigid and immobile. His gaze is directed toward whatever he's detected. His mouth is typically closed. He might growl or bark. The hair on his shoulders or back may or may not be raised.



Excited

When your dog is excited, he looks as intense as he does when he's alert, but he might also adopt a playful demeanor. His body is ready for action. He looks natural in size, but his weight might be centered over his rear legs as he prepares to move. His ears are up and his tail is held high, and it may or may not wag. He looks at the individual or object that's the source of his excitement. Excited dogs often hold their mouths open, and they might bark.

Aroused

When your dog is aroused, you might have a hard time distinguishing it from when he's alert or excited. The only time it's useful to know the difference is when the arousal pushes him closer to feeling frightened or aggressive. An aroused dog almost always has his hackles up. However, just about everything else about his body language depends on whether he's feeling scared, uncertain or angry. His body may look normal-sized or larger, his ears might be flattened to the side or held forward, and his tail might be held low, in a normal position or high. He may or may not be looking directly at an individual or object. Sometimes there's nothing in the environment that's obvious to us, but a dog can be aroused by a sound that we can't hear or an odor that we can't smell.

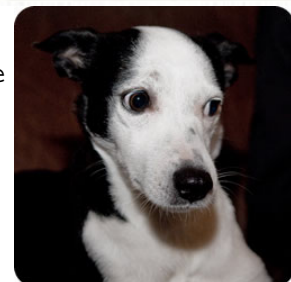


Playful

It's fairly easy to detect when your dog's feeling playful. His body movements are jerky and bouncy. He might bounce around in exaggerated twists, turns and leaps. He might dodge around you, paw at you and then take off running to invite a chase. Or he might just jump on you and start mouthing. Dogs enjoy a variety of play styles, including chase games (in which the dog is either the chaser or the chasee), rough-and-tumble (wrestling or tackle) games, and games of "keep-away" with an object, like a toy or stick. Almost all play is interspersed with the characteristic "play bow" that's common across all dogs. When your dog play bows, he bounces into position with his forelegs on the ground and his hind legs extended so that his rear sticks up. This signal is extremely important because so much of dog play consists of aggressive behaviors and dominant postures. The play bow tells a dog's playmate, "Anything that comes after this is play, so please don't take it seriously." Some dogs also show a "play face," a happy facial expression characterized by a partially open mouth that almost looks as though the dog is smiling. A playful dog might also growl or make high-pitched barks.

Fearful, Scared

When your dog is scared, he does his best to look small. Often, his body looks hunched, with his tail held low or tucked between his rear legs and his ears flattened back on his skull. He might cower close to the ground. If escape is possible, he might lean so that his center of gravity is over his rear legs to permit a hasty retreat, or lean to the side so that he can recoil. He might look directly at the source of his fear or he might look away. The muscles of his body and face are tense and rigid. He might yawn in an exaggerated way.



“With respect and compassion for all animal life, MEOW promotes lifelong relationships between people and companion animals, providing shelter and care for each precious life until adopted into a forever home.”



Volunteer Feline Animal Handling Training Script

Version 1.0

April 4, 2014

● **Training Set Up and Start up:**

1. Chairs / room setup.
2. Prepare appropriate hand outs

● **Welcome and Introductions:**

A. MEOW Staff Introductions:

1. MEOW persons Name.
2. Role at MEOW.
3. Tenure at MEOW.

B. Volunteer Introductions:

1. Volunteers Name.
2. Role at MEOW.

C. Training Course Overview:

1. (Introduction To) Feline Animal Handling.
2. Length of Course.
3. Next Steps after the Training.

● FOUR Steps to Successful Feline Animal Handling:

A. ONE Observe the Animal:

Before attempting to handle an adult cat – observe them in their cage.

1. Positive Signs: Coming to cage door, chirping, greeting you
2. Neutral Signs: Not Enthusiastic
3. Negative Signs: Defensive Positioning, Hissing, Growling, etc..

B. TWO Introducing Yourself to the Cat:

Presenting a closed fist to the cat to smell – but below their head, not from above them.

Or presenting a single finger to them to smell.

You want to keep your size and mass as low and as small as possible so they do not feel threatened by you.

1. Positive Signs: Go to Step 3
2. Neutral Signs: Continue to Present to the Animal
3. Negative Signs: If negative signs continue – STOP GET HELP.

You can always get help if you don't feel that you will be successful. Cats read you better than we read each other – if you are not sure – they KNOW it.

Once you start observing positive signs such as purring, head butting, etc. it is helpful to go back to the introduction step to get them to go to you for interaction. This helps them understand that people are there to give them positive treatment.

C. THREE – Relaxing the Animal:

1. Stroke along the head and back. Long deep strokes generally work best. Also stroke side of face. (However, the stroking of the head and back is best as it gets them prepared for the scruff later.)
2. Stop and check to see Animals response. Get them to come to you or the Cage Door. You want them positioned so that you can reach and lift them.
3. Plan ahead for how you are going to open and close cage and room doors, etc.. You don't have any hands free once you pick up the animal.

C. FOUR – Scruff and Pickup:

1. Scruff the animal. (The Scruff is between the shoulder blades)
2. Support under the Chest. (Always support the chest – Adult cats can NOT be picked up by only the Scruff!)
3. Pick Up the Animal with your scruff arm wrapping the animal.
4. Support the Butt.
5. Always Scruff with your dormant arm.
6. Once you deliver the animal to the showing room, again continue to relax the animal so that their stress level is returned to normal.
7. I always make sure to point the head towards my shoulder so that it is not near the head if they try to bite.