

Feral Cat Colony Management in the New Brunswick Community

A human and effective approach to the feral cat overpopulation problem in New Brunswick

Tag Words: Cat, Feral, Colony, Stray, Sterilization, Shelter, Trap, Neuter, Release, T&R.

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Summary

Feral cat overpopulation in the New Brunswick community is an ever increasing problem. While many may initially think the solution lies in adoption and removal of feral cats from the outside environment, this only perpetuates the problem. This Classipedia will address this issue, as well as discuss the possible remedies to this problem using the technique known as Feral Cat Colony Management. Feral cat colony management can result in the reduction of feral cat births, removal of public health concerns associated with feral cats, and dramatically lower municipal animal control costs.

The Issue: Cat Overpopulation

Background and Support for Feral Cat Colony Management (Joe Donovan)

An integral part to the Trap, Neuter, and Release (TNR) program is colony management. Feral cat colonies which are successfully managed is the only effective tactic for reducing feral cat population recommended by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and is now strongly supported by both the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), The National Animal Control Association (NACA), and The New Jersey Department of Health and Human Services (DoHaHS). These organizations unanimously agree that managing a feral cat colony is the best approach to long-term approach to reduce feral cat populations. Methods such as trap-and-kill and trap-and-adopt are not endorsed for long-term management by these organizations for their general unsuccessful nature.

Trap- and-kill methods of cat population management are unsuccessful and costly. The price to spay/neuter a cat for residents of New Jersey at participating animal hospitals can cost anywhere between ten to twenty dollars (<http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/spayneut.htm>) while the cost to euthanize can cost hundreds. When feral cat colonies are kept under control, the colony continues to exist in a particular location. Other feral cats will not colonize the area and take advantage of the food source. When cats are removed and killed, other cats continue to move in and occupy the food source leading to increased breeding. This leads to further proliferation, and thus, trap-and-kill alternatives just perpetuate the over-population problems associated with feral cats.

Trap-and-adopt programs suffer the same fate. As mentioned above, the removal of cats does nothing to decrease the colony population. Often feral cats are unadoptable and have to be put euthanized. This is because these cats are in fact wild animals. Often, feral cats will develop a slight bond with their primary caregiver but no one else. It can be difficult to impossible to properly socialize a feral cat to make it adoptable. This process could take years or months (<http://www.pacthumanesociety.org/core/taming.htm>). Cats over 10 months are generally impossible to tame. The cost to euthanize and dispose of dead cats can cost state and local governments great amounts of money. Feral cats that are trapped and find their way into an animal shelter are often killed within 24 hours. It is for these reasons; other methods of feral cat management must be explored.

When effective control methods such as feral cat colony management aren't employed, dangerous and destructive tactics towards cats ensue. The fate of feral cats then lies in the hand of individuals who don't care for their wellbeing. Individuals can employ cruel methods to eliminate the cat population. They can be killed by cars and act as a food source for unwanted pests. Otherwise rational, cat loving individuals become frustrated and call the police or animal control, feeling overwhelmed by the unpleasant behaviors associated with an unmanaged colony, such as fighting and spraying (http://www.pacthumanesociety.org/core/what_happens.htm). While management of the colonies includes duties such as ensuring food and water are present, adequate shelter, vaccination, sterilization, and removing newborn kittens to potential adoptive homes, the ultimate goal is to enhance the quality of life for the existing colony while slowly reducing the colony size. This can be done by educating the public about the possibility of feral cat management through trap-neuter (or sterilize)-return tactics.

Spreading the Word (Joe Donovan)

Colony management for the reduction and care of feral cat population cannot be undertaken by a single individual. For this method of population reduction, it requires the time and dedication of a group of individuals. As any movement or cause, those interested in being a part of the program need to be identified and supported by others in the group. The message of feral cat colonies management as a successful method of controlling the population needs to be established through the distribution of pamphlets and informational packets to the targeted area. The New Jersey Animal Rights Association (NJARA) is a great resource for information distribution and can be found at (<http://www.nj-ara.org/ferals/ferals.html>).

Feral Cat Colony Management (Joe Donovan)

Caring for a feral cat colony is not an easy task but is also not impossible. It can easily be accomplished with some dedication and hard work. If potential supporters are identified, specific information regarding feral cat colony management can be given to them. A list of best practices provided by the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance (NJARA) can be found here (<http://www.nj-ara.org/ferals/BestPractices.pdf>). Several areas involving colony management should be taken into consideration and include the following:

1. Feeding Stations: Providing food at specified time intervals will keep the feral colony in check and constantly returning to a particular location. Feeding will also establish connection and trust between the colony and the colony manager. Feeding stations should be accessible to cats, but not within view of the general public. An example would be to place feeding stations behind a board, or under a bush. Feeding stations should not be placed inside the feral cat shelter. A small wooden box with one completely open side can provide protection from the elements while allowing the food to be open and accessible to multiple cats is the best option. Feeding areas should be kept clean to warn off insects and other unwanted animals. Several manufactures provide premade feeding stations for feral cat colonies for a nominal fee (www.ferralvilla.com) and water and food dispensers (www.kvvet.com) but cheaper homemade ideas are available at this web site (<http://www.nj-ara.org/ferals/FeedingStations.pdf>). Specific information on how to prevent water from freezing in the winter can be found here (<http://www.nj-ara.org/ferals/Preventing%20Freezing.pdf>).

Example Feeding Stations

Figure 1: Feeding Station provided by www.ferralvilla.com



Figure 2: Food dispenser from www.harrietcarter.com



2. Shelter: Simple or more elaborate shelters can be constructed to shield feral cats from environmental hazards and natural predators. Groups like Ally Cat Allies (www.alleycat.org) to provide detailed instructions on how to build large scale feral cat colony shelters (http://www.pacthumanesociety.org/core/winter/ACA_feral_cat_shelter.pdf) (See appendix 1.1). Other resources include (http://www.neighborhoodcats.org/uploads/File/howto/shelter_plans.pdf) and the organization Animalkind, of Hudson County NY, provides information on creating Styrofoam packing containers into shelters (<http://www.all-creatures.org/ak/feral-shelter.html>). A novel addition of Mylar reflective blankets can make any feral cat shelter nice and toasty for the winter (http://www.winnipeghumanesociety.ca/PDFs/reds_shelter_outdoor_cats.pdf). Simple shelters can be made from larger RubbermaidTM containers with Styrofoam for a nominal fee.

Instructions of how to do this as well as instructions on “winterizing” your shelter can be found on this website (<http://www.nj-ara.org/ferals/Shelter.pdf>) (See appendix 1.2) and here (<http://www.spayandstay.org/wintershelter.htm>). A simple shelter made from a used cardboard box, with some newspaper, and a wooden board to protect it from the rain can be a simple and extremely inexpensive option.

Colony Statistics: Feral cat colony managers should take note of: the kind of cats which come to the colony, how many cats are in the colony, notes of any potential adoptable kittens or friendly adults, general health, any odd behaviors or injuries, and reproductive status.

Feral Cat Sterilization with Oral Contraceptives (Carol Chong)

Cats are induced ovulators and cycle about every two to three weeks, which gives them a higher percentage of becoming pregnant. To maintain pregnancy the queen must produce a constant supply of progesterone. To combat the problem with the increasing stray and feral cat population the company FeralStat (www.feralstat.com) developed product for this issue. The FeralStat medicine is given once a week and is mixed with wet food. The dose of progesterone prevents ovulation of the eggs because it makes the body believe that it is already pregnant and since ovulation does not occur fertilization will not occur either. The medication has been tested on pregnant queens, toms and kittens and it is safe to use. The prescription costs \$67 for a four-month supply and one dose is good for a colony of a maximum of eighty-one cats. With the use of oral contraceptive we can decrease the future population of stray cats and it can be done cost efficiently (<http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/spayneut.htm>). FeralStat is recommended all year, however since cats are not in heat in the winter FeralStat is not mandatory during that time. Oral contraception allows people to control the cat colony without ever actually having to come in physical contact with them. A trap-neuter-release program is an ideal method of controlling the cat colony, however if you cannot catch the cats or there is an issue with spaying or neutering the feline this is a great alternative method. With this method no physical contact with the cats are needed and you do not have to worry about after surgery care.

(Joey Donovan) Lost-cost spay and neuter programs, ranging from as little as ten to twenty dollars, are also available to residents of New Jersey. Participating veterinary and animal clinics in Middlesex County are provided below (http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/documents/apc_vet_list.pdf):

Animal Hospital of Sayreville
257 Oak Street
South Amboy, NJ 08879
(732)727-7739

East Brunswick Animal Hospital
44 Arthur Street
East Brunswick, NJ 08816
(732)254-1212

Iselin Veterinary Hospital
450 Route 27
Iselin, NJ 08830

(732)283-2110

Jamesburg Veterinary Hospital
3 Stockton Avenue
Jamesburg, NJ 08831
(732)656-0039

Plainfield Animal Hospital
2215 Park Avenue
South Plainfield, NJ 07080
(908)755-2428

Raritan Hospital for Animals

1850 Lincoln Highway
Edison, NJ 08817
(732)985-0278

Route 516 Animal Hospital
2117 Route 516
Old Bridge, NJ 08857
(732)679-1551

Sayrebrook Veterinary Hospital
1400 Main Street
Sayreville, NJ 08872
(732)727-1303

VCA Edgebrook Animal Hospital
777 Helmetta Boulevard
East Brunswick, NJ 08816
(732)257-8882

Village Veterinary Hospital
180 Main Street
East Brunswick, NJ 08816
(732)390-7337

(732)636-552

Domestic Cat Reproductive System (Carol Chong)

All feral cats are domestic cats that are born and have lived without any human contact, while stray cats have had some type of human contact. Feral cats usually thrive in urban areas and they form cat colonies in areas where there is a food source and a good hiding place such as an abandoned building. The average life of a feral cat is about two years, however if the cat is in a controlled cat colony their life extends to about five years.

An intact female feline is called a queen and a domestic cat can reach sexual maturity around five months and their mating season is usually from mid-January to August. This gives cats about seven months to reproduce. When cats are sexually receptive they are called “in heat” and the length of time the cats are in heat is determined by the amount of daylight present, there is more daylight present when winter turns to spring and that stimulates the brain to produce more estrogen.

There are four phases in the queen estrus cycle: anestrus, proestrus, estrus and interfollicular stage. Anestrus is when the queen is not receptive to the tom at all and neither is the tom, this is usually during the winter. Proestrus is when the body is “prepping” to mate, the queen will be very vocal and rub and roll on the floor but she will still not let the tom near her, this phase may only last several hours. The estrus phase is when the queen allows mating to occur and this phase will last about one week. The queen is an induced ovulator, which means that the queen will only ovulate when copulation (mating) occurs. To ensure pregnancy the queen may mate with several males in one day; so in many litters the kittens come from different toms. If the queen mated and becomes pregnant then she goes through gestation for about two months or 63 days. If the queen is not pregnant then she will go into the interfollicular stage where the queen is not reproductively active for about one week and then the proestrus phase starts again. When a litter is weaned the queen will go into proestrus again in about two weeks.

There are three phases to the cat reproductive cycle: follicular, luteal and quiescent. Every female is born with a certain amount of eggs in her ovaries and in a mature female the eggs mature at different rates and each ovary has a fluid filled sac called a follicle where the eggs are maturing. During the follicular phase the brain produces a hormone called follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) that will cause the eggs to mature. In the luteal phase the brain produces a

different hormone called luteinizing hormone (LH). LH stimulates ovulation, where the follicle will burst and release a mature egg down towards the Fallopian tube, ready for fertilization. The follicle will then heal and enlarge from where the egg burst and it will turn into a corpus luteum (CL). The CL will produce the progesterone hormone, which is the main hormone in the luteal phase and is needed to maintain pregnancy. Since cats are induced ovulators, the number of eggs released are determined by how many times copulation occurs. It is during this phase that estrus occurs. If no pregnancy is present then the cat will go into the quiescent phase where the queen will show no signs of sexual receptivity.

Trap and Release of Stray and Feral Cats (Amy Sharma)

There are a large number of stray/feral cats roaming the streets of New Brunswick and Cook Campus of Rutgers University. These cats pose potential danger to domestic animals in the area as well as themselves. Many people assume that these cats will survive on their own but many of them cannot fend for themselves as they are feral cats, once domestic cats that have either been abandoned by their owner or have escaped and have returned to the wild. Sending these stray cats to animal shelters and putting them up for adoption may seem like the perfect solution but it will in fact crowd up shelters, as they cannot all be adopted, leaving many shelters with no options other than euthanizing the cats. Trap-Neuter-Release (TNR) programs have proved to be the only effective means of successfully managing feral cat colonies and keeping the population down.

Trap-Neuter-Release (TNR), also known as Trap-Test-Vaccinate-Alter-Release (TTVAR) is an alternative to euthanasia and has been shown to be helpful in managing and reducing feral cat populations. Trap-Neuter-Release relies on the sterilization of these stray cats so they can no longer reproduce. Trap-Neuter-Release begins with the trapping of stray or feral cats. The cats are caught using humane cages, as not to hurt the animal. The captured cats are taken to a veterinarian clinic when they can be sterilized by the neutering of the males and the spaying of the females. Veterinary clinics that participate in Trap-Neuter-Release programs typically also provide these cats with vaccinations against diseases such as rabies, feline panleukopenia, herpes, and calicivirus. Once the cats have been sterilized, they are marked so they can easily be recognized as a sterilized feral cat. This is usually done by ear tipping; the cropping of part of the pointed end of the ear so the ear appears to be more square, or cutting a notch at the tip or on the side of the ear. After the cat is sterilized, it is placed back in the humane cage it was trapped in and allowed to recover from the surgery. Once the cat has recovered, it is released to the site of its capture.

In some Trap-Neuter-Release programs, the cats are tested for feline leukemia virus (FeLV) and/or feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) prior to sterilization. Often times the cats are euthanized if they test positive. The FIV/FeLV testing is under debate among feral cat advocates. Some say that the testing reduces funds meant for the sterilization of stray cats while others say it is unethical to release cats with FIV or FeLV as they could pass this deadly virus to other cats.

Many believe that Trap-Neuter-Release is the more effective population reduction approach than traditional methods, long term. When all the cats in a feral colony are removed, fertile cats from

the surrounding areas move into the vacated area to take over the shelter and food resources and begin to breed. If, however, sterilized feral cats are returned to their capture site, they keep outside fertile cats away. Also, Trap-Neuter-Release programs manage colonies and they are easily and quickly reduced as kittens and tamable cats are placed into adoptive homes or shelters, ill or injured cats are euthanized, some cats die due to natural causes or accidents, and new cats are observed and noticed and sterilized.

There have been several long term studies on Trap-Neuter-Release programs. These studies have shown that Trap-Neuter-Release programs are effective in stopping the breeding of cats in the wild and reducing stray cat populations. A controlled study done by veterinarians in Connecticut(<http://avmajournals.avma.org/doi/abs/10.2460/javma.2003.222.42?cookieSet=1&journalCode=javma>, <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a783707826~db=all>, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&uid=8226225&cmd=showdetailview&indexed=google>) in 2004 found that Trap-Neuter-Release programs consistently reduced the populations of feral cat colonies by an average of 36% over two years and with the extinction of 1/3 of the colonies within the same time period whereas the non-Trap-Neuter-Release colonies increased by an average of 47%.

Many county governments or municipalities that have tried Trap-Neuter-Release programs have found it highly effective in reducing stray and feral cat populations within their area. Longcore et al. (2009) found that feral cats do in fact harm wildlife. They argue that ecosystems near urban areas are more susceptible to feral cat damage and also that feral cats in urban areas pose a great risk to migratory birds. These feral cats can also act as vectors for diseases that can harm domestic cats, wildlife, and humans. These diseases include feline leukemia virus (FeLV), feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), fleas, ear mites, hookworms, roundworms, Bartonella, Rickettsia, Coxiella and Toxoplasma gondii. Also, fecal matter from feral and free-roaming cats has also shown to degrade water quality.

In New Jersey, there is a current TNR program (<http://www.nj-ara.org/ferals/ferals.html>). The New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance (NJARA) has a list of shelters, veterinarians, etc that provide low cost spay and neuter for these feral cats (<http://www.nj-ara.org/catdog/catdog.html>). There are no locations in Middlesex County but there are numerous locations in neighboring counties. Also, they have trap depots from which you can borrow animal friendly traps as well as websites that you can buy humane cat traps (http://www.pestproducts.com/cat_trap.htm).

The Service Project: Donations for Totes

Two major requirements needed to maintain a cat colony is shelter and food. By building a safe and clean shelter for the colony and giving them a constant food source we can help the neighborhood and extend the life of the cats from the average two years by themselves to five years. Also the constant food source for the cats gives us the opportunity to combine an oral contraceptive to help control the population of the colony. The cats in the Rutgers cat colony are all spayed and neutered so population control of the colony is not an issue, however if someone is starting a colony and population is an issue, combining oral contraceptives in their food is one method that can be used to maintain the colony population and Trap-Neuter-Release (TNR)

program is also an option which is usually offered in your local pet shelter.

For our service project we asked for donations of one or two 37 and 18 gallon Rubbermaid totes each, polystyrene and any scrap wood that is at least four feet in length. One new shelter was made to replace the old irreparable shelters.

A hole was cut on one side of the 37-gallon Rubbermaid tote; this will be used as a “door” for the cats to go in and out. We also cut a hole in the small 18-gallon Rubbermaid tote and made sure the hole was aligned with the hole in the large Rubbermaid tote when the small Rubbermaid is placed inside the large one. When the small Rubbermaid tote is placed inside the large one, we lined the outside of the small tote with fiberglass insulation and made sure the “door” was not covered. Hay was put inside the small tote as bedding because it is easier to maintain than newspaper and it is more cost effective than blankets. This design is a good shelter with a lot of insulation for the cat colony and it is also easy to maintain. If the hay gets wet we can easily remove it from the tote and replace the hay, we can also rinse out the tote if it gets too dirty and easily assemble it back. The lid was then placed on the small tote and more fiberglass insulation was put on top for more insulation and then the lid on the large tote was also placed. The shelter was moved to an area near the apartment parking lots on the Cook Campus. A large rock was placed on the top of the shelter to ensure the lid stayed in place. The shelters followed the basic plan outlined in Appendix 1.2. Pictures of the service project are shown in Appendix 1.4.

Editorials

Amy Sharma

As New Jersey residents, two classmates and I have noticed many stray and feral cats. These unmanaged cats are found curled up under cars, looking for warmth, or running across heavy-traffic streets looking for food. As a result, they pose a danger to native birds, domestic animals, and most importantly, themselves. Many people may believe that the solution would be to place these stray cats in shelters but that often leads to overcrowded shelters and euthanization of these cats. Also, once these cats are removed from an area, cats from nearby will move in and replace the cats that were taken away. I believe that the proper management of these stray cat colonies, and fortunately, there are easy and inexpensive ways to do that. My classmates and I built a cat shelter for two to three cats, and it only costs about \$20! The shelter requires a large 35 gallon Rubbermaid® tote, in which a smaller, 18 gallon Rubbermaid® tote, was placed. In between the walls and lids of these totes, 1” polystyrene would be inserted to provide insulation. Hay was placed in smaller tote to provide bedding for the cats and more insulation. A hole was cut in the same spot in both Rubbermaid ® totes for the cats to enter. These shelters require little effort and some knowledge on cat colony management.

Joseph Donovan

Has a black cat cross your path lately? There are many more just like him.

As a Rutgers University student, you probably have noticed several stray cats in the area. These cats roam the campus with no shelter, food, or protection. Unmanaged stray or feral cats, can negatively impact local wildlife populations and public health and harm domestic pets. These

cats continue to reproduce, further perpetuating the problem. The solution to this problem does not lie in eradication. Cats organize themselves in colonies. Eradication of a few feral cats from a colony leaves vacancies in the colony. Thus, cats continue to have additional offspring to fill these voids. Placement in animal shelters is also not a viable solution. They cannot all be placed in homes, and often, feral cats are unsociable and undesirable to adoptive owners and typically euthanized. There is however a different solution to the problem.

We are a group of Rutgers University students who believe the solution lies in proper feral cat colony management. You may ask, what is feral cat management? It involves the simple effort of a few individuals willing to make a change. When feral cat colonies are controlled and managed, populations remain stable as a continuous colony occupies a given area. County and state-wide trap-neuter-release programs exist as well as oral sterilization methods. But as a student, it can become expensive and/or difficult to attain these services. We believe there is a simple and relatively cheap solution that students who are interested can participate in.

Providing a safe home for feral cats is the first step to colony cat management. Large Rubbermaid® containers can be purchased for around six dollars and smaller for four. The smaller of the containers is placed inside the larger, and the inside is lined with old blankets, newspapers, or a space blanket to trap heat in the winter. Styrofoam can be placed between the two containers for extra insulation. This simple solution in total costs about fifteen dollars and doesn't take up much space. Detailed plans for these types of shelters can be found on www.nj-ara.org.

We believe that students of the Rutgers community can make a difference in the feral cat population by building these simple shelters. Instead of spending money on Taco Bell to satisfy your late night cravings, consider spending those few extra dollars on improving your community. If you are interested in making a difference and helping to solve the feral cat problem in New Brunswick please contact us for more information about getting started at xxxxxx@eden.rutgers.edu.

Carol Chong

I would like to address the issue of stray or feral cats in the area. As you may know stray cats can cause many problems in our neighborhoods such as damaging home gardens and killing birds. Many cats are thrown out on the streets because the owners can no longer care for them or they just do not want the cats anymore. A cat reach sexual maturity around five months and their gestation period is only two months. In a very short time span the abandoned or stray cats can have about three litters in one year and one litter can have an average of eight kittens. A controlled colony of stray cats in an area it will actually help with the problem with the overpopulation of stray cats in the area. A colony can consist of two to fifty cats, but a colony of four to ten would be ideal for a small neighborhood. A controlled colony of cats will actually keep other stray cats from moving into that area. The controlled cat colony will help decrease the number of cats that will appear in the neighborhood because the cat colony will defend their territory from other cats.

The average life of an individual cat that is not in controlled colony is about two years old and the average life of a cat in a controlled colony is about five years. By establishing and managing a cat colony you make your neighborhood better because there will not be any other

cats from other neighborhoods venturing to the established colony's territory. With fewer cats there will be less destruction of gardens and less bird fatality in the area since the cats will have a constant food supply. Managing the colony will also more than double the life span of the cats.

Most colonies are established in areas where there is a constant food source, such as alleyways behind restaurants and dumpsters in apartment complexes. So to start a controlled colony start off by feeding the stray cats in a designated spot that they are allowed to come back every daily to feed. Eventually the cats will establish that place as their feeding station. To manage the colony even better provide some shelter for the cats. There are many simple shelters that can be made for cats using some Rubbermaid totes and they can be found online. For more information about cat colonies or if you are interested in starting a colony in your neighborhood you can contact me at xxxx@eden.rutgers.edu.

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Appendices

1.1: Build an Inexpensive Cat Shelter

1.2: Feral Cat Winter Shelter Ideas

1.3: Letter to Home Depot ®

1.4: Pictures of Service Project

April 1, 2010

Home Depot
401 South Main Street
Milltown, NJ, 08850

:To whom this may concern

We are a group of Rutgers University students looking to make a change in the New Brunswick community.

There are a large number of stray cats in New Brunswick. These cats roam the streets without shelter, food, or care, posing a danger to neighborhood domestic animals and themselves. There are several solutions to managing stray cat colonies, but building a shelter will provide immediate relief for the community as well as the cats. This method of control is supported by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), the National Animal Control Association (NACA), and the New Jersey Department of Health and Human Services (DoHaHS).

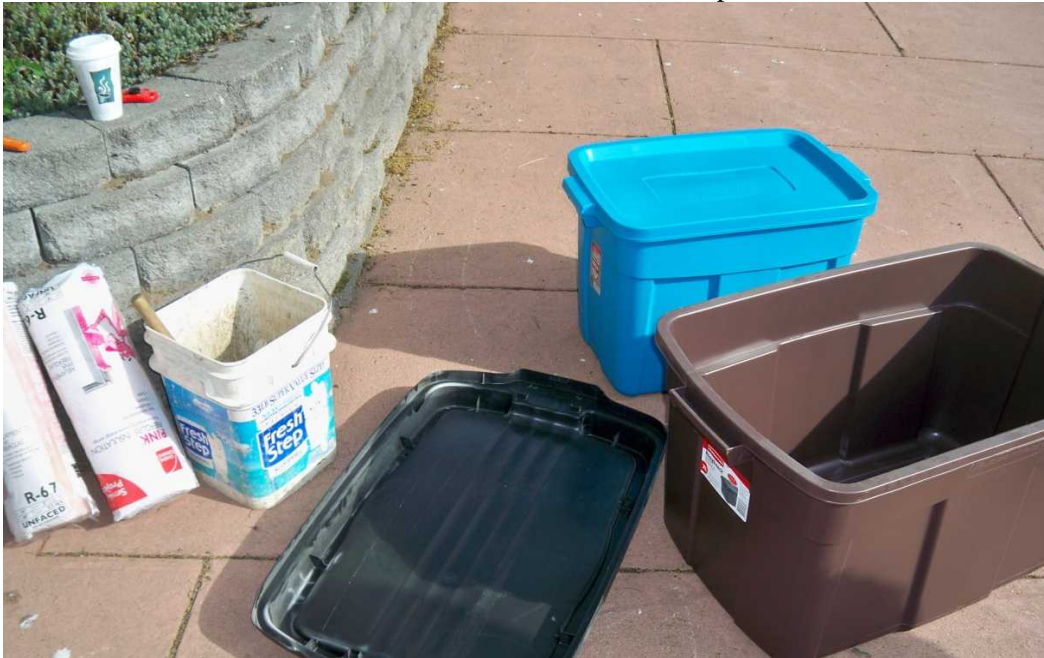
We would like to help these cats by building cat shelters, with your help. There is a certain type cat shelter we are looking to build, as it is inexpensive and easy to assemble. A shelter for one to two cats would require a large 35 gallon Rubbermaid® tote, in which a smaller, 18 gallon Rubbermaid® tote, would be placed. In between the walls and lids of these totes, 1” polystyrene would be inserted to provide insulation. A picture is provided on the next page.

Additionally a second, but less preferable, option for constructing cat colony would be made out of wood. Any scrap wood of at least four feet in length would be useful.

We would greatly appreciate a donation of any kind. Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely,
Carol Chong, Amy Sharma, Joseph Donovan

Shelter Supplies



Cutting the Door



Cutting the inside door



Placing the insulation



Finished shelter without lid



Shelter in its new location

