



General care

Ferrets are generally healthy animals. Should you have any concerns about your ferret's health speak to your vet.

Grooming - Grooming not only helps to keep your ferret healthy but helps you to bond with your pet. Your ferret should be groomed at least once a week. Your pet shop will advise you on a suitable brush.

Worming - Your ferret should be wormed regularly with a proprietary worming preparation

Flea control - Regular flea treatments will be needed to prevent fleas and other skin parasites.

Vaccinations - Your ferret should be vaccinated against distemper. Regular boosters will be required. If you intend to go take you pet abroad he will need a pet passport. This requires amongst other things vaccination against rabies. Your vet will advise.

Neutering - It is advisable to get your ferret neutered. Female ferrets can become seriously ill if allowed to repeatedly come into season without being mated. Your vet will advise.

Insurance - Ferrets should be registered with your vet and insurance against unexpected veterinary costs should be considered.

ID Chip - You should consider having your ferret micro-chipped. Your vet or other pet professional can advise you on this.



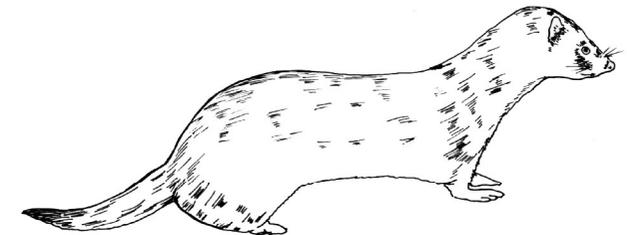
CARING FOR YOUR FERRET

Ferrets are a member of the Mustelidae family, which includes the weasel, stoat, mink, otter, badger and polecat. The ferret is not a wild animal but is the domesticated descendant of the wild polecat.

They are predators by nature and care should be taken when they are given freedom.

Ferrets are lively, intelligent animals that enjoy company. Ferrets are sociable animals and should be kept with other ferrets. Ideally they should be neutered as neutered ferrets lose their musty smell.

Average lifespan
8-10 years.



Shopping List

Cage	<input type="checkbox"/>	Run	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food dish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water bottle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bottle brush	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sawdust/cat litter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bedding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grooming brush	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ferret harness	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pet safe disinfectant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toys	<input type="checkbox"/>	Book on ferret care	<input type="checkbox"/>

This leaflet is produced by the Pet Care Trust, the national charity that promotes the benefits of pet ownership and education within the pet care industry. For more information, go to www.petcare.org.uk, or phone 08700 624 400.



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Choosing and buying your ferret

There are many colours available such as albino, sable, silver, cinnamon, and the polecat ferret, so called because its dark mask resembles the polecat.

Whichever colour you decide on, your ferret should be six weeks old. A healthy ferret should be:

- Bright and alert.
- Have no signs of discharge from eye, ears, mouth and nose.
- Have a clean anal area.
- Have a glossy coat with no bald patches and not have sores on the skin.
- Should have no signs of breathing problems.
- Should move around the cage easily.



Housing

Ferrets can be kept indoors or outdoors provided the accommodation is dry, draught-free, escape-proof and out of direct sunlight. Ferrets react badly to extremes of temperature and are best kept in a range of 15-21° C.

Ferrets are active animals so the accommodation needs to be as large as possible. A separate sleeping area with suitable bedding should be provided. If more than two ferrets are kept, two sleeping boxes should be provided. If kept indoors, ferrets can be provided with an outdoor run (a court) similar to an aviary. Do make sure that there is refuge from the sun and that drinking water is provided in the run. (Ferrets are susceptible to the sun and can get sun stroke if precautions are not observed.)

A layer of wood shavings or cat litter are suitable floor coverings. As a general rule, cages should be cleaned thoroughly at least once a week. A good quality, pet-friendly disinfectant should be used and all the bedding and shavings replaced with a fresh supply.

Ferrets often use the same area as their toilet every day. This can make cleaning easier and allows them to be trained to use a litter tray.

The enclosure should be furnished with an interesting selection of natural non-toxic wood branches, shelves, pipes and hammocks. Some ferrets enjoy paddling and can be given a litter tray filled with water.



Feeding and Water

Ferrets are carnivorous. There are a range of complete ferret foods available, and your pet shop will be pleased to advise.

Fresh clean drinking water should be available at all times, and be provided by a gravity-feed bottle.



Handling

Handle your ferret in a calm, quiet atmosphere speaking softly and making slow movements.

Start by offering treats from your hand, then place one hand across the animal's back, then slide the hand up to circle his neck with your thumbs under the mouth. The other hand will support the weight of the ferret's body.

Ferrets have sharp teeth and care should be taken when handling,. However selective breeding has improved temperament and if handled correctly the likelihood of any biting occurring is small.

Ferrets are full of curiosity and they have sharp teeth, so electrical cables should be covered. They are also have a knack of getting into unlikely places. Never leave your ferret unattended when out of his cage. Tame ferrets can be walked on a suitable ferret harness. Your pet shop will be pleased to advise.