



4395 Rahn Road
Eagan, MN 55122
(651) 454-5684
www.eaganpetclinic.com

New Kitten Information Kit

All the information you need to get started with your new kitten!



Congratulations on the new addition to your home! There are many fun and exciting things to learn about owning and caring for a new kitten. Here at Eagan Pet Clinic, we have compiled information we feel will be important for the first few months of owning your new family member and beyond.

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Hours**By Appointment**

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Closed Sat & Sun

Doctors

Dr. Jessica Schowalter
Dr. Jon Musser
Dr. Andrea Peterson
Dr. Paige Holum
Dr. Anna Wolff
Dr. KelliAnn Bowman

Payment Policy

Eagan Pet Clinic accepts cash, Visa, MasterCard,
Discover, AmEx, Scratch Pay and Care Credit.

Payment is required in full at the time of service.

**Referral and Emergency
(After Hours):****South Metro Animal Emergency Clinic**

14960 Pennock Avenue
Apple Valley, MN 55124

(952) 953-3737

Fax: (952) 953-4453

Open 24/7

www.smaec.com

Blue Pearl

7717 Flying Cloud Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55344

(952) 942-8272

Fax: (952) 829-4089

**University of Minnesota
Small Animal Hospital**

1365 Gortner Ave.
St. Paul, MN

(612) 625-1919

Care Credit

CareCredit is a credit card for veterinary expenses. This credit card can be used for any unforeseen veterinary expenses that sometimes occur. Please ask our receptionists if you have any questions, or apply online at www.carecredit.com. Brochures available. Minimum charge of \$200 for 0% interest.



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Vaccinations:

Cats are potentially exposed to a variety of diseases. Viruses are the number one infectious killers of our pets. Fortunately, the vaccines we use are highly effective at preventing most viral and many bacterial diseases. Due to the nature of the cat's immune system, the age at which your pet receives its vaccines is very important. When the initial kitten shots are completed, boosters are required to maintain immunity.

SCHEDULE OF VACCINES:

- **8 weeks** (date: _____)
- FVRCP
 - Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis is a highly contagious respiratory disease caused by the herpesvirus-1.
 - Feline Calicivirus is also a severe respiratory infection that often occurs with the above disease, and may cause: fever, loss of appetite, nasal discharge, and ulcers on the tongue.
 - Feline Panleukopenia (feline distemper) is an extremely contagious disease that can cause: fever, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, and can be fatal.
- FIV/FelV test (blood test)
 - Feline Immunodeficiency Virus and Feline Leukemia Virus are contagious diseases that attack the immune system resulting in a lowered ability to fight off infections.
- Feline Leukemia
 - Feline Leukemia Virus is transmitted through the saliva of infected cats or across the placenta to kittens of infected mothers. It can cause immunosuppression, cancers such as leukemia, neurologic disorders, and can be fatal.
- **12 weeks** (date: _____)
- FVRCP
- Feline Leukemia
- **16 weeks** (date: _____)
- FVRCP
- Rabies
 - This is a disease that affects the nervous system, can be transmitted to humans, and is always fatal. Therefore, this vaccine is required by law in most areas.

At 1 year of age, all vaccines need to be boosted. After these boosters, the Rabies vaccine and Feline Leukemia vaccine are given every year, and the FVRCP is given every 3 years. We also deworm kittens every 2 weeks until 12 weeks of age. We recommend screening a fecal sample for intestinal parasites at the 16-week appointment, then annually.

We recommend deworming outdoor cats twice a year in the spring and fall, with a product such as Profender. We also recommend year-round flea prevention with either Frontline or Revolution Plus.

Introducing a Kitten to a New Home:

How should I introduce my new kitten to my home?

Upon arriving at home, place the kitten in a small, quiet area with food, water, and a litter box. If the kitten is very tiny, a small litter box with lowered sides may be necessary at first. If possible, duplicate the type of litter material used in the previous home. If you do not know which type of litter was previously used, start with a non-scented, clumping litter.

Inspect areas where the kitten is staying for nooks and crannies where a kitten might hide or get stuck. For a new kitten this is a more manageable task if you limit space available and initially supervise the kitten. When cats do investigate, they use a random method of search. Be sure the room is effectively catproofed, which includes anywhere the cat can jump or climb. Potentially dangerous items such as electric cords and items that might be chewed or swallowed (such as thread, rubber bands, paper clips, children's toys) should be kept out of reach. After your new kitten has had some quiet time in a restricted location, slowly allow access to other areas of the home under your supervision.

What should I do if I have other pets?

Although some kittens may show fear and defensive postures toward other pets in the home, most young kittens are playful and inquisitive around other animals. Therefore, it is often the existing pets that can pose more of a problem. If you know or suspect that your adult dog or cat might be aggressive toward the kitten, then you should seek behavior advice before introducing the pets to each other.

The kitten should be given a safe and secure area that provides for all of its needs (see below) and introductions with the existing family pets should be carefully supervised. At the first introduction, there may be no immediate problems so that reinforcement of desirable responses may be all that is required. Your new kitten could be placed in a carrier or on a leash and harness so that it will not provoke your dog. Then using a leash for control, favored rewards and your training commands, encourage your dog to sit or lay down calmly in the presence of the cat. Calm investigation should then be encouraged and reinforced. Any initial anxiety should soon decrease, and the kitten should quickly learn its limits with the dog including how to avoid confrontation by climbing or hiding. Most adult cats are fairly tolerant of kittens, so that keeping the kitten in its own area, and then allowing introductions when the cats are eating or playing, should help to decrease any initial anxiety. Most cats and kittens will soon work out their relationship on their own, without injury.

How can I teach my cat to enjoy being handled?

Depending on the personality and early experiences as a kitten, your cat may enjoy, accept, or dislike certain types of handling from petting to bathing. In order for the cat to learn to accept and enjoy a variety of types of physical contact from humans, it is critical that the human hand only be associated with positive experiences and that **all physical punishment be avoided**. Begin with the types of handling that the cat enjoys or is willing to accept and provide small treats at each of the first few sessions. Once the cat learns to associate food with these sessions, slightly longer or more intense sessions can be practiced. This type of handling can be used to help the cat become accustomed to, and perhaps enjoy, patting, grooming, teeth brushing, nail trimming, and even bathing. Never force this type of handling upon your cat as any negative experience will only make the problem worse and the cat more resistant to further handling.

Heartworm Disease:

Heartworm disease is a serious and potentially fatal condition caused by parasitic worms living in the arteries of the lungs and occasionally in the right side of the heart of dogs, cats and other species of mammals. It is transmitted through the bite of a mosquito. There is a heartworm preventative that we can provide for your cat called Nexgard Combo or Revolution Plus.

Spaying or Neutering Your Cat:

Spaying is another term for an ovariectomy, which means the removal of the uterus and ovaries in a female cat. Neutering is the removal of testicles in a male cat. These procedures are necessary to help with the pet overpopulation problem, but more importantly to improve the overall health of your pet. The ideal time to have your cat spayed or neutered is between 5-6 months of age. You can also spay or neuter older cats safely as well.

Spaying your cat will prevent messy heat cycles and agitation during their cycle. When female cats are in heat, they yowl and attract male cats. It reduces or almost eliminates the risk for mammary, uterine and ovarian cancer. It also completely prevents a pyometra, which is a life threatening uterine infection. By neutering male cats, you also reduce the risk of injury and transmission of disease, since intact males have a natural instinct to roam and get into fights with other cats, who may have contagious diseases or parasites. Also, neutered cats will not get testicular cancer. Although any cat can spray urine to mark territory, intact males most often engage in this behavior.

Fleas:

Fleas are blood-sucking parasites that tend to prefer dogs and cats rather than people. The life stages of the flea include: egg, larvae, pupae and adult. The pupae stage is the only stage that cannot be killed by flea preventative because they are so tough and located in the environment rather than on your pet. The reason we recommend prevention is because a flea infestation can be very difficult to get under control due to the fact that you must wait until the pupae stage has completed, which can take up to 6 months. If one animal in the household has fleas, it is likely the other animal housemates will have them as well. We recommend year-round flea preventive. Fleas can also cause skin irritations and tapeworm infections in your pet.

When looking for signs of a flea infestation on your pet, most common areas affected are at the base of tail, hind end, and abdominal area. What you will see is either an adult flea moving or flea debris that looks like pepper. It is actually feces from the flea that consists of digested blood that will turn red in color when wet.

Fecal Exam & Deworming:

Kittens are susceptible to having several types of parasitic intestinal worms. The most commonly seen worms are Roundworms and Hookworms. They live and grow in the intestinal tract and develop from eggs to adult worms. These parasites can be transferred from adult to newborn through the birthing process, then also through the milk.

Infected animals can shed the eggs of the parasites and contaminate the environment, and the eggs can stay dormant for long periods of time. People can become infected by coming in contact with contaminated fecal material, by ingesting contaminated soil or sand at a playground (most commonly children). A regimented de-worming schedule and a monthly preventative will help prevent a Roundworm or Hookworm infection. We also recommend a fecal exam once a year to make sure we do not see any other parasites in the stool.

A common parasite for kittens to have is called a Tapeworm. Tapeworms are transmitted through a secondary host, including fleas and rodents. Your pet becomes infected when they ingest the infected host. Body segments are passed into the feces and are most commonly described as looking like grains of rice around the animal's anal area. Tapeworms are treated with a different dewormer than roundworms or hookworms and can often be prevented using flea prevention. Outdoor cats should be dewormed twice a year in the spring and fall.

Grooming:

Some pets require more grooming than others. Most long hair breed cats such as Persians and Himalayans require daily brushing or regular professional grooming. Professional groomers can often brush and bathe your cat, leaving the hair long, or provide him/her with a "Lion Cut" which is when a cat is shaved down leaving the head, paws and end of the tail with hair. The earlier you introduce your kitten to the grooming process, the less stressful it will be for him or her for the years to come. Cats need to have their nails trimmed regularly either at home, the groomers, or here at Eagan Pet Clinic.

Bathing is also a part of grooming your pet. Cats tend to keep themselves clean, but on occasion, they sometimes need to be bathed. Avoid all human shampoo (including baby shampoo) because the skin pH of humans and animals is different. Use a mild shampoo made specifically for pets. Make sure to brush your cat before you bathe them to get rid of any mats that may have formed. Rinse the shampoo or conditioner very thoroughly to avoid skin irritation from residue, and make sure to avoid getting shampoo in the eyes.

Dental Care:

Good oral health is a critical part of your cat's overall health and well-being. Starting the introduction to teeth brushing at a young age (puppy or kitten) is important and can help prevent periodontal disease. Getting them used to having fingers in their mouth and having their muzzle held will prove very useful in the future.

When to start? As soon as possible. Eight to 12 weeks old is best. Pets don't need maintenance this young, but by starting when your pet is young and impressionable, they will become familiar with the routine when the permanent teeth erupt. It is a good idea to stop brushing while your pet is losing its baby teeth as the mouth will be a bit sore and your poking around with the brush will cause more pain. Once all the permanent teeth are in you can pick up where you left off.

Start by letting your pet lick the toothpaste off of your finger for a few days, then follow that with treats. Next, put the toothpaste on the toothbrush and let them lick that off, followed by treats. Lastly, introduce the toothbrush with toothpaste and start brushing! You can brush in sections to make it easier for you and your pet. Tooth-brushing needs to be at least 4 times a week to be effective, but every day is ideal. Once

your pet becomes used to having the toothbrush and paste in their mouth, it should only take a few minutes each day.

Brushing your pet's teeth is the main component of home care. The purpose is to remove plaque before it becomes tartar. Plaque is a slime comprised of bacteria, saliva and food particles which adheres to the teeth and fills the pocket between the tooth and gum. Left undisturbed, plaque rapidly collects minerals from the saliva to form the rock-like brown deposits known as tartar or calculus. By brushing daily, you remove plaque and so tartar builds up slower. As with all things, the results will depend on the effort you give it.

Feline Scratching:

Why do cat's scratch?

Scratching is a normal feline behavior. Although scratching does serve to shorten and condition the claws, the primary reasons that cats scratch are to mark their territory and to stretch. Some cats may increase their territorial marking (e.g. scratching, urine marking) in situations of anxiety or conflict.

For cats that live primarily outdoors, scratching is seldom a problem for the owners. Scratching is usually directed at prominent objects such as tree trunks or fence posts. Play swatting with other cats seldom leads to injuries because cats have a fairly thick skin and coat for protection.

Cats that live primarily or exclusively indoors may run into disfavor with their owners when they begin to scratch furniture, walls, or doors, or when they use their claws to climb up, or hang from the drapes. Claws can also cause injuries to people when the cats are overly playful or don't like a particular type of handling or restraint. With a good understanding of cat behavior and a little bit of effort, it should be possible to prevent or avoid most clawing problems, even for those cats that live exclusively indoors.

Cats that go outdoors may be content to scratch when outside and leave the walls and furniture intact when indoors. Cats that spend most of their time indoors, however, will usually require an area for indoor scratching, climbing, and play.

How can I stop my cat from scratching?

It is impractical and unfair to expect cats to stop scratching entirely. Cats that go outside may be content to do all their scratching outdoors, but the urge may still arise when the cat comes back indoors. Cats that spend most of their time indoors will of course, need some outlet for their scratching and marking behaviors so don't be surprised if you come home to objects strewn all over the floor, scratches on your furniture, and your cat playfully climbing or dangling from your drapes. Therefore, while it may not be possible to stop a cat from scratching, it should be possible to direct the scratching, climbing and play to appropriate areas indoors.

How can I get my cat to use its post?

A good way to get the cat to approach and use the post is to turn the scratching area into an interesting and desirable play center. Perches to climb on, space to climb into, and toys mounted on ropes or springs are highly appealing to most cats. Placing a few play toys, cardboard boxes, catnip treats, or even the food bowl in the area should help to keep the cat occupied. Food rewards can also be given if the owner observes the cat scratching at its post. Products have been designed to reward the cat automatically by dispensing food rewards each time the cat scratches. Placement is important when trying to entice your cat to use a scratching post. For some cats, multiple posts in several locations will be necessary.

What can I do if the cat continues to scratch my furniture?

Despite the best of plans and the finest of scratching posts, some cats may continue to scratch or climb in inappropriate areas. At this point a little time, effort, and ingenuity might be necessary. The first thing to consider is partial confinement or “cat-proofing” your home when you are not around to supervise. If the problem occurs in a few rooms, consider making them out of bounds by closing off a few doors or by using child-proofing techniques such as child locks or barricades.

If cat-proofing is not possible or the cat continues to use one or two pieces of furniture, you might want to consider moving the furniture, or placing a scratching post directly in front of the furniture that is being scratched. Some scratching posts are even designed to be wall mounted or hung on doors. Another option is to try using a feline facial scent on scratched surfaces. This may help to reduce scratching at these sites but the cat will still need alternate areas to scratch. Keeping the cat’s nails properly trimmed or using plastic nail covers (Soft Paws), are also useful techniques for some owners.

How do I punish my cat for inappropriate scratching?

All forms of physical punishment should be avoided since they can cause fear or aggression toward the owners, and at best, the cat will only learn to stop the scratching while the owner is around. Indirect, non-physical forms of punishment may be useful if the owner can remain out of sight while administering the punishment. This way the cat may learn that scratching is unpleasant even when the owner is not present. Water rifles, ultrasonic or audible alarms, or remote controlled devices are sometimes useful.

If the surface or area can be made less appealing or unpleasant, the cat will likely seek out a new area or target for scratching, which will hopefully be its scratching post. The simplest approach is to cover the scratched surface with a less appealing material (plastic, a loosely draped piece of material, aluminum foil, or double-sided tape).

How to Minimize Stress when Visiting the Vet:

- Take out and get your cat’s carrier into their environment a few days prior to the trip to the vet. Consider leaving your cat’s carrier out in their environment on a daily basis, allowing them to explore, sleep, play, and maybe even eat in it. This way they won’t associate the carrier just with the trips to the vet.
- Spray Feliway, a calming pheromone for cats, into your cat’s carrier and on the seat in your car.
- Leave yourself plenty of time to get to the vet. Aim to leave the house 10 minutes earlier than you think you’d need to get there and prepare everything for your trip several hours in advance (the night before is great, if possible and practical). Not only will this help you minimize your own stress, but it’ll also help you drive safely and with minimal erratic stops and starts, which could otherwise contribute to your cat’s anxiety and car sickness.
- Safely restrain your cat within the car for the trip to (and from) the vet’s office. This isn’t only a safety issue (for everybody), but it can also help your cat feel more secure and decrease the anxiety they may feel during car travel.
- Book one of the earlier morning appointment slots with your vet, this way they’re less likely to be running behind and your wait will likely be minimized. (If your wait is to be delayed, and as long as it isn’t too hot or cold outside, consider waiting in the car with your cat until your vet’s team can put you directly into an exam room.)

- Play calming music in the car on the way to the vet's office. Either a Classical music station or CD, or a pet-specific calming CD, such as those in the "Through A Cat's Ear" series.
- For cats that get particularly stressed during trips to the vet, continue doing the above but also talk to your veterinarian about possible pre-visit medication options you can administer at home.

Teach Your Cat to Love Their Carrier:

Visiting a veterinary practice doesn't need to be traumatic and terrifying. Instead, with the right setup and handling, cats can experience a lower stress visit. **The place to start is at home.** After all, cats often arrive for their visit in a state of fear from the anxiety of being placed inside - or often, wrangled and stuffed inside - their crate.

Helping cats feel comfortable in their crates improves the entire visit, because the cat has a portable safe space to be inside—from the car ride to the exam. Often veterinarians can even examine cats within their crate space if it has a removable top. Whether the cat is new to a crate or already has established fears, it can learn a new and positive association with the carrier. Here are some pointers to help pet owners condition their cats to the crate:

- The optimal crate to train with is a top removal model with two exit points: one in the front, one on top.
- Place comfortable bedding inside that the cat has already used, so it feels safe and promotes relaxation.
- Keep the crate out all the time for the cat to use. It can be their safe zone. Take the door off or secure it with a tie when it's not clipped to keep it from closing or making a loud noise if bumped.
- Get the cat inside by feeding meals inside the crate. For fearful cats, place food outside, but near the crate and bring closer to encourage them to peacefully eat near—and eventually inside—the crate.
- If comfortable, shut the door for short periods of time and reward the cat with treats, or give a long lasting stuffed food puzzle inside the carrier for them to focus on.
- Use a calming pheromone that soothes anxious cats. Spritz on the inside before the cat goes in. The effects last about five hours after spraying.
- Place the crate in a higher space, like on furniture, if your cat likes being up high rather than on the ground.
- When going to a visit, cover the carrier with a towel on the outside to keep cats from spotting scary things happening around them.
- When you move the carrier, hold it with both hands and lift the weight evenly and carefully without jostling or bumping in the way you could carry a fragile present.

How Many Litterboxes Do You Need:

Following information adapted from Dr. Jason Nicholas
(<https://www.preventivetvet.com/cats/how-many-litter-boxes-does-a-cat-need>)

Does your cat have enough litter boxes? In the veterinary profession we have a litter box "rule of thumb," it's called the "n+1 rule." What it means is that you should have one more litter box than the number of cats you have (i.e 3 litterboxes for 2 cats).

Why does your cat want more than one litter box? The important thing for them is choice and accessibility. What it all boils down to is that you prefer your cats peeing and pooping in their litter boxes, rather than on your floor, your laundry, or your bed. Right? Well, although there are several things that could drive a cat away from its litter box — including medical issues such as arthritis, poor litter box upkeep, undesirable litter, bullying amongst cats, and many others — many of them can be prevented or improved with the presence of an appropriate number of litter boxes for your cats to choose from.

Help ensure that your cat's litter box is set up the best it can be. Have a variety of litter box types — covered versus uncovered, tall sides versus low, etc. Provide the largest litter boxes you can find. The length of the litterbox should be at least 1.5 times the length of your cat. Ensure that there are litter boxes on each level of the house that are easily accessible. Make sure that the litter box locations are well ventilated. Ensure that the litter boxes aren't in high traffic areas, or in areas where there's a lot of heat, cold, or constant breeze or draft. Make sure your cat likes their litter. Most cats prefer a non-scented clumping litter. Scoop each box every day (or more often if you can).

Pet Insurance:

We recommend considering pet insurance as it can be a great option for helping to manage the cost of unexpected veterinary bills.

Here are some of our general pet insurance recommendations:

1. Major medical coverage (accident, illness) is likely more beneficial than wellness coverage (vaccines, annual exams, spay/neuter, etc.)
2. The most beneficial plans provide coverage for all the following types of illnesses:
 - Hereditary and congenital diseases (medical conditions common to your pet's breed and species)
 - Chronic disease with continual coverage
 - Cancer
 - Trauma (hit by car, falls, broken bones, etc.)
3. We recommend setting up an insurance plan as early as possible in the life of a pet, as pet insurance companies do not generally provide coverage for pre-existing conditions

As with any type of insurance, it is possible you will get back less (if your pet was healthy) or more (if your pet had bouts of illness) than you paid towards monthly premiums. Thus, you should not elect to carry pet insurance with the expectation it will save you money. It is best thought of as a risk management tool, to help soften the blow and give peace of mind that your pet will be able to receive the care they need when facing unexpected accidents or illnesses.

Resources:

- <https://www.consumersadvocate.org/pet-insurance>
- <https://www.pet-insurance-university.com/>

Conclusion:

Adding a kitten to your family is an exciting and sometimes overwhelming experience. We hope you've found the information in this kitten handout to be useful. The next few pages contain lists of local pet groomers and boarding facilities, plus some other important information. We urge you to ask your friends and family, search online for reviews, and find the facilities that work best for your new kitten.

If ever during your new kitten's life do you have questions, please reach out to us at Eagan Pet Clinic. We are here to help you and your kitten have a long happy life together.

Enjoy every moment!

~ The Staff of Eagan Pet Clinic



Boarding:

If you are planning to go out of town or on vacation, there are a variety of boarding facilities that can accommodate you and your pet's needs.

The Cat's Meow Grooming & Boarding - CATS ONLY!

Richfield - 952.582.4429

www.thecatsmeowgrooming.com

American Boarding Kennels

Provides individual runs and cages for both dogs and cats. Located in Burnsville.

Phone: (952)894-5100

<https://americanboardingkennel.com/>

At Home Pet Care

Cares for dogs, cats, birds, small animals, reptiles, fish and more. In your home, dog walking and personal playtime, and pet transportation services. Serving the South Metro Area

Phone: (651)994-9393

<https://athomepetcare.com/>

Now Boarding

Boarding for dogs, cats, small critters, and reptiles. Close to the airport with individual suites for dogs and cats. They provide daycare and overnight care with 24 hour staff. Offers parking and transportation to the airport.

Phone: (612)454-4850

<https://www.nowboardingpets.com/>

PetSuites Eagan

Dog and cat boarding. Offers a variety of boarding suites, play groups, grooming, and training. Located in Eagan.

Phone: (612)429-1885

<https://eagan.petsuitesofamerica.com/>

Grooming:

Here is a list of some grooming facilities in our area.

American Boarding Kennel in Burnsville

(952) 894-5100

www.americanboardingkennel.com

The Cat's Meow Grooming & Boarding - CATS ONLY! in Richfield

(952) 582-4429

<http://www.thecatsmeowgrooming.com>

Pawlished Pets Grooming Salon in Eagan

(651) 998-7387

www.pawlishedpets.com

Paws at Your Door Mobile Grooming they come to you – serving the south metro area

(612) 499-0399

<http://www.pawsatyourdoorgrooming.com>

Poisonous Plants to Avoid:

There are many common plants which may be toxic to dogs and cats and should be avoided. These include:

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Arum Lily | Autumn Crocus | Australian Flame Tree | Avocado |
| Azalea Baneberry | Bird Of Paradise | Bishop's Weed | Black Laurel |
| Black Locust | Bleeding Heart | Bloodroot | Bluebonnet |
| Blue-Green Algae | Boxwood | Bracken Fern | Buckthorn |
| Bulb Flowers | Burdock | Cacao | Camel Bush |
| Caladium | Calla Lily | Cardinal Flower | Chalice |
| Cherry Tree | Chinaberry Tree | Clematis | Cocklebur |
| Coffee | Coral Plant | Coriander | Dieffenbachia |
| Elderberry | Elephant Ear (Taro) | Eucalyptus | Euonymus |
| False Hellebore | Flame Tree | Felt Plant | Firethorn |
| Four O'Clock | Foxglove | Glottidium | Golden Chain |
| Ground Cherry | Heaths | Heliotrope | Hemlock |
| Henbane | Holly | Honeysuckle | Horse Chestnut |
| Horsetail | Hydrangea | English Ivy | Jasmine |
| Jimsonweed | Lantana | Larkspur | Lily Of The Valley |
| Easter Lily | Lupine | Marijuana | Mandrake |
| Mexican Poppy | Milkweed | Vetch | Yellow Jasmine |
| Mistletoe | Mock Orange | Monkshood | Moonseed |
| Morning Glory | Mountain Laurel | Mushrooms | Nightshades |
| Oak | Oleander | Periwinkle | Philodendron |
| Pigweed | Poinciana | Poinsettia | Poison Ivy |
| Poison Oak | Pokeweed | Potato Shoots | Privet |
| Pyricantha | Rain Tree | Ranunculus (Buttercup) | Rape |
| Red Maple | Snowdrop | Spurges | Sweet Pea |
| Tansy | Tobacco | Wisteria | Yews |

Do You Speak Cat?

CAT LANGUAGE



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