

Caring for Other Pets in an Emergency

What About Companion Animals Other Than Dogs and Cats?



REPTILES

- Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase, but they must be transferred to more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site.
- If your snakes require frequent feedings, carry food with you.
- Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad
- When transporting house lizards, follow the same directions as for birds.

Fish tanks and aquariums are very top heavy and unstable. Be sure to secure or bolt these to the wall studs or place them on the floor to prevent them from toppling.

DISASTER PLANNING FOR HORSES

BEFORE a disaster:

- Familiarize yourself with the types of disasters that can occur in your area and develop a plan of action to deal with each type. Some disasters to consider are: fire, flood, earthquake, severe winter weather, and hazardous material spills.
- Determine best place to shelter horses during an emergency—contact fairgrounds, equestrian centers, and private farms and stables about their policies and ability to take horses temporarily in an emergency. Map out several routes to this location in case one is inaccessible. If you are unsure where to take your horse, call your veterinarian or California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA).
- Find alternate water sources in case power is lost and pumps are not working, or have a hand pump installed.
- Photograph, identify and inventory your horses. Keep copies of registration or adoption papers. Consider permanent means of identification if it is not already done: tattoos, brands, etched hooves or microchips. Temporary identification such as tags on halters, neck bands, and duct tape with permanent writing will also work. Include your name and phone number. Be sure to keep current photos of your horse with you at all times.
- Keep current records of your horses' vaccinations and their medical histories. Include information regarding any medications, allergies, or special feeding instructions, along with the name and phone number of your veterinarian.
- Have trailers and vans maintained, full of gas, and ready to move at all times. Be sure your horse will load easily into the trailer. If you do not have your own vehicle make arrangements ahead of time.
- Evacuate horses early, if possible. Use roads not in use for human evacuation when you transport your horses to the sheltering site to ensure their safety and ease your stress.



Prepare an Emergency Kit consisting of:

- Plastic Trash Barrel with Lid
- Water Bucket
- Leg Wraps
- Fire Resistant Non-Nylon Leads and Halters
- Sheet or Blanket
- First Aid Kit
- Sharp Knife
- Wire Cutters
- Lime/Bleach
- Medical Records folder, including photo(s)
- Special Medications or Food
- Keep a supply of hay and water long enough to last 7-10 days.

DURING a disaster:

- Stay Calm. Follow your emergency plan
- If you leave your home, take your horse(s) with you, along with your emergency kit

AFTER a disaster:

- Be careful about allowing your horse to roam unattended outside after the disaster. It is best to place them in a secure area.
- Check fences and pastures for damage and foreign objects. Be cautious of local wildlife, which may be lost and disoriented.
- If your horse is lost during the disaster, contact CVMA immediately
- If you find someone else's horse, call CVMA and isolate it from your animals until it is returned to its owner or can be examined by a veterinarian.
- Use extreme caution when approaching and handling strange animals. Do not try to rescue or handle wildlife.
- Check with your veterinarian, the CVMA, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health Services for disease outbreaks that may have occurred as a result of the disaster
- Be prepared to show identification and proof of ownership when claiming your horse(s) from a shelter or holding facility

Caring for Horses in an Emergency

Practice Your Emergency Plan!

