CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (CDFA)
CALIFORNIA ANIMAL RESPONSE EMERGENCY SYSTEM (CARES)

It is essential for counties/cities to maintain a stockpile of needed commodities, equipment and supplies for equipping and managing temporary emergency animal shelter operations and field operations related to animals. Adopt the best practice of updating, rotating and replacing the emergency supplies, especially items with expiration dates. Although this list may not be all inclusive, it serves as a guide of suggested equipment and supplies for pets, livestock and large animals, and poultry.

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES INVENTORY

Inventory will vary depending on the number of animals within the jurisdiction.
Refer to the CARES **Pet Ownership Calculator**.

Animal Care Equipment/Supplies

PETS

Definitions

- FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG): eligible household pets include dogs, cats, birds, rabbits, rodents, and turtles. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects, arachnids, farm animals (including horses), or animals kept for racing purposes. The latter are not eligible evacuation/sheltering costs; ref. page 140.
- Under the USDA Animal Welfare Act (AWA), pet animals are defined as dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, and birds (including canaries, cockatiels, lovebirds, and parakeets); excludes exotic animals, wild animals, livestock (like cattle or pigs), and horses.

Animal Management Supplies

- Collars, leashes, slip leads, handling leash
- Cardboard, metal sheeting, and plastic for cage separation (improves welfare by reducing disease transmission, minimizing stress from visual stimulation, and preventing nose-to-nose contact)
- Signs for pets that are dangerous

Prioritize biosecurity measures through separation and spacing of animals to prevent disease spread.

- ***Containment/Enclosures***
  - Dog/Cat should be able to stand up, turn around with ease, and lie down without strain.
  - Enclosures should not be stacked if possible to prevent bedding, litter, waste, etc. from dropping onto the lower enclosures; this will also block light and provide poor ventilation.
  - Carriers (designed for mobility and transportation), crates (provide a fixed, secure, and semi-permanent enclosure), cages (portable, metal-enclosure, designed for securing dogs, rabbits, or small pets), pens (structure similar to baby playpens), kennels (large, heavy-duty pet container), etc.
- ***Guidelines***

  Crate and Carrier Size Guide
  - **XX small:** 9” H x 6” L (weight limit: 10 lbs.)
  - **Extra small:** 11" H x 18” L (weight limit: 15 lbs.)
  - **Small:** 16" H x 22” L (weight limit: 25 lbs.)
  - **Medium:** 20” H x 24” L (weight limit: 30 lbs.)
  - **Intermediate:** 23" H x 30” L (weight limit: 50 lbs.)
  - **Large:** 25" H x 32” L (weight limit: 70 lbs.)
  - **Extra large:** 28" H x 36” L (weight limit: 90 lbs.)

  Wire Cages (fold & carry) Size Guide
  - **XX small:** 18-in L x 12-in W x 14-in H
  - **Extra small:** 22-in L x 13-in W x 16-in H
  - **Small:** 24-in L x 18-in W x 19-in H
  - **Medium:** 30-in L x 21-in W x 23-in H
  - **Medium/Large:** 36-in L x 23-in W x 25-in H
  - **Extra large:** 48-in L x 30-in W x 33-in H

Animal Management Supplies cont.

Additional Guidelines

Dogs

- **Length**: Measure from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, then add **2–4 inches** for movement.
- **Height**: Measure from the ground to the top of the head or ears, adding **2–4 inches** for headroom.

Cats

- Use the same “stand, turn, lie down” rule, but measure from nose to tail and add **2–4 inches** for length, and from floor to head for height.
- Cats are more compact than dogs, so a slightly smaller crate is fine, but it must still allow full movement.

Bird Cages

- Cages should be at least three times the bird's height (head to tail) and allow for at least two wing beats between perches.

Rabbit Enclosures

- Enclosures must be at least 4 times the rabbit's body length to allow room for hopping, stretching, and daily accessories and should be made with solid bottoms (no wire flooring, as this causes “sore hocks”). The 2025 Guidelines[1] recommend enclosure dimensions: 33 sq. ft.

Rodent Enclosures

- Metal cages or specialized plastic bins with wire mesh lids dependent on size and weight.

Turtle Carriers / Containers

- Pet Carriers: effective for larger tortoises or snapping turtles, providing a sturdy, enclosed space.
- Plastic Totes: clear plastic totes with drilled air holes and damp bedding (such as cocoa husk) are used, which are sturdy and easy to clean.

Animal Handling Equipment

- Muzzles, nets, live animal traps, control poles, lead, snare, cat graspers/tongs, etc.
- Animal handling gloves
- Identification bands and tags
- Stretchers and slings
- Feral cat dens and carriers
- Microchip readers

Animal Care Supplies

- Bedding, blankets and towels
- Compact emergency “blanket”
- Paw Mit or washcloths for matted debris
- Petroleum jelly or mineral oil
- Stainless steel food/water bowls (different sizes) and feeding dishes
- Water - fresh, clean, and cool water
  - At least three to seven days of water for animals in an emergency shelter. General rule is at least 1 ounce of water per pound of body weight per day, or up to 1 gallon per pet per day for safety, particularly to account for stress, heat, and hydration needs.
- Food – *examples and consider special diets as specified*
  - Dogs/Cats: high-density, durable, and easily distributable food, such as dry kibble canned food, and cat/kitten food, dog/puppy food, and wet canned, meat-based food
  - Birds: pellets, supplemented with fresh vegetables, fruits, and limited seeds
  - Rabbits: grass hay supplemented with fresh leafy greens
  - Rodents (rats, mice, hamsters, gerbils): commercial pellets or rodent blocks supplemented with small amounts of fresh vegetables, fruits, and lean proteins, such as cooked chicken or boiled eggs
  - Turtles: commercial pellets supplemented with fruits and vegetables

[1] Vol. 4 No. S2 (2025): The Association of Shelter Veterinarians' Guidelines for Humane Rabbit Housing in Animal Shelters.

Basic First Aid Supplies

Prioritize biosecurity measures to prevent disease spread.

Items with asterisk(*) should be consulted with veterinarian.

Medicinal

(GFI #263 Federal Drug Administration (FDA) moved most medically important antibiotics to prescription-only in June 2023)

- Flea and tick preventative – over-the-counter (OTC) and by prescription
- Heartworm testing supplies
- Heartworm medication* – prescribed by a veterinarian
- Antibacterial ointment* (prevent infection)
- Antibiotic eye ointment*
- Antibiotic Ointment / Spray (without pain relief) – OTC
- Antiseptic Solution – OTC
- Antimicrobial Solution – OTC and prescribed by a veterinarian*
- Dewormer* – OTC and by prescription
- Kaolin-pectin* (for mild diarrhea)
- Activated charcoal or milk of magnesia* (for some poisonings)
- 3% hydrogen peroxide to induce vomiting*

Supplements

- Probiotics (*animal shelters should only give supplements if a veterinarian determines they are medically necessary for an individual animal's health, recovery, or nutritional needs*).

Wound Care

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Self-adhering bandage wrap (pet-safe, non-stick) / stretch conforming gauze (Kling)
- Gauze pads and roll
- Vet wrap or stretch bandage
- Medical tape
- Splinting materials (cardboard, tape, or commercial splints)
- Disinfecting wipes
- Blunt-tipped scissors (bandage scissors preferred)
- Clippers or small scissors (remove hair around wounds)
- Tweezers or forceps
- Pet-safe antimicrobial wipe, spray, or ointment
- Pet-safe eye rinse
- Cotton balls/swabs and saline solution
- Bulb syringe (use with saline [least toxic to healing tissue] for wound cleansing, irrigation)
- Needless syringe
- Normal saline for cleaning/irrigation
- Instant cold packs (prevent swelling)

Tools / Supplies

- Signage for designated areas such as food storage, disinfection, quarantine, isolation, drying, etc.
- Rodent proof food storage containers
- Pet-safe digital rectal thermometer
- Pet-safe digital pet thermometer (oral or ear) – reasonably accurate, but not always precise
- Water-based lubricant
- Pet nail trimmers
- Flashlight and penlight with extra batteries
- Tweezers
- Needle-nose pliers
- Disposable nitrile gloves (SM/M/L/XL)
- N95 respirators
- Disposable Booties
- Goggles / Safety Glasses / Face Shields

Sanitation Supplies
Prioritize biosecurity measures to prevent disease spread. • Disinfecting foot mats (entrance/exit sites) • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - to decrease the spread of infectious diseases and protect people from acquiring zoonotic diseases, PPE such as disposable nitrile gloves, gowns or smocks, N95 respirator, shoe covers or reusable, high-traction rubber overshoes suggested for those performing *sanitation duties (jurisdiction with authority will be the ultimate decision-makers).* • Handwashing/Sanitizer Stations • Cleaners / dish soaps / broad-spectrum disinfectants (effective removal of environmental pathogens e.g., viruses and bacteria)   ◦ Shelter Disinfectant Quick Reference • Work or utility gloves • Disposable cleaning gloves • Cat litter • Litter pans / scoops • Newspapers • Pee pads • Poop Bags • Plastic sheets • Garbage bags / plastic bags • Covered trash containers • Laundry bag / basket • Labeled hand-pump sprayer or squirt top bottle • Hose-End Foamer & Sprayer • Clean hand towels or paper towels • Dustpan • Small scrub brush • Rolling cart to hold items • Squeegee on handle • Scrub brushes on handle • Dilution test strips (if applicable) • Rubber-Soled Shoes or rubber shoe covers (slip resistant)
Enrichment Supplies
These supplies provide activities, toys, or environments designed to stimulate a pet's physical, mental, and emotional well-being, promoting their overall health and happiness. • Examples: hard and soft chews, dog and cat toys, Kongs, lick mats, spray cheese, peanut butter, etc.

LIVESTOCK[2] and Equids (i.e., horses, mules, donkeys, burros)

Definitions

- Food and Agriculture Code (FAC) §16302 "Livestock" includes any domestic bovine animal, horse, mule, burro, sheep, goat, or swine.
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §780.328 "Livestock" includes cattle, sheep, horses, goats, and other domestic animals ordinarily raised or used on the farm. This is further discussed in § 780.120. Turkeys or domesticated fowl are considered poultry and not livestock within the meaning of this exemption.

Livestock Management Equipment / Supplies

Prioritize biosecurity measures through separation and spacing of animals to prevent disease spread.

- Portable pens, box/tie stalls, panels, fencing, corrals, hog wire/field fence, etc.
  - In general, enclosure should allow the animal to lie down, stand up, fully extend limbs, turn around freely.
- Small livestock fencing
- Portable loading chutes
- Tarps (for roofing & shade)
- Feeding and water (troughs / buckets)
- Identification tags

Livestock Handling Supplies

- Bandanas/blindfolds, if necessary
- Restraints: halter halters, lariats, leads, ropes, etc. as well as other species-specific handling equipment such as nose leads or hog boards

Livestock / Equid Care Supplies

- Grooming/hoof care materials
- Leg wraps – horses, sheep, goats, and cattle (primarily for medical treatment)
- Fly spray and pest control
- Blanket
- Buckets / pails
- Water – fresh, clean, and cool water is essential for livestock health, productivity, and welfare, with requirements varying by species, age, weight, feed, and environmental conditions.

General Rule of Thumb

- Cows: 1 gallon per 100 pounds of body weight daily in moderate weather, increasing to 2 gallons per 100 pounds during hot weather.
- Horses: 5 and 15 gallons (approximately 20–55 liters) of water in a 24-hour period.
- Donkeys, mules, burros: 3 to 6 gallons (11 to 22 liters) of water per day.
- Pig: 1.5 to 2 gallons of water for every gallon of water equivalent in their feed. A simple rule of thumb for growing pigs is to provide roughly 1 gallon of water per 100 lbs. of body weight daily, though lactating sows can require up to 6–7 gallons daily.
- Sheep: varies significantly based on environmental temperature, feed moisture, and the sheep's production stage but sheep need 1 to 3 gallons (4–14 liters) of water per head per day.
- Goats: 1 to 3 gallons (3.8 to 11.4 liters) of clean, fresh water daily; lactating does or goats in hot, dry climates may require up to 4 gallons (15 liters) or more, as water intake is closely tied to milk production and ambient temperatures.

[2] FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG): evacuation of exhibition or agricultural and **livestock animals** and reptiles, except turtles, are not eligible for evacuation/sheltering costs; page 140.

Livestock / Equid Care Supplies cont.

- Food - *examples*
  - Cows: feed, baled hay, grain (barley, rolled oats, corn [rolled or ground], etc.)
  - Horses: forage (hay- alfalfa, pasture grass [chopped, compressed]), hay (cubes, pellets), grain (corn- rolled or cracked)
  - Mules, donkeys, burros: clean straw (barley, wheat or oat [no grain heads]), mature grass hay
  - Pig: corn, soybean meal, barley, wheat, oats, forage, fruits, and vegetables
  - Sheep: pasture grass and hay, grains (corn, barley, oats)
  - Goats: hay (alfalfa or grass), grains

Reference Feeding Guide

Large Animal Feeding Guide

California Veterinary Emergency Team

Species		Feed			Feces		Water	DO NOTS
Species	Digestive Type	Type	Amount/ Feeding	Feedings/ Day	Amount	Consistency	Gallons/ Day	
Horse	Herbivore	Grass hay	1-2 flake	2*	1 pile per 3-4h	"Apple" shaped	8-10	No poultry or pig feed No sudden feed change
Donkey	Herbivore	Grass hay and clean barley straw	¼ flake grass hay ¾ flake straw	2*	1 pile per 3-4h	"Apple" shaped	7-10	No poultry or pig feed
Mule	Herbivore	Grass hay	1 flake	2*	1 pile per 3-4h	"Apple" shaped	10-15	No poultry or pig feed
Cattle	Herbivore	Grass hay	2-3 flakes	2	1 pile per 3-4h	Semi-formed	15-20	No poultry or pig feed
Sheep	Herbivore	Grass hay	¼ flake	2	1 pile per 2h	Pelleted	1-2	No poultry or pig feed
Goat	Herbivore	Grass hay	¼ flake	2	1 pile per 2h	Pelleted	1-2	No poultry or pig feed No grain or alfalfa
Llama/Alpaca	Herbivore	Grass hay	½-1 flake	2	1 pile per 2h	Pelleted	2-5	No grain
Market Swine	Omnivore	Pig Complete Feed	1-2lbs	2	4-8 per day	Round solid balls	1-2	No wet cob** No salt block
Pot Belly Pigs	Omnivore	Mini pig specific feed (Mazuri brand recommended); leafy vegetables and fruit	1 cup/30lb BW	2	4-8 per day	Round solid balls. May need potty area	¼-1	No dry or wet cob** No salt block

*If possible, equids (horse, donkey, mule), should be fed 3x daily as to continually have forage available.
**COB – Corn/Oats/Barley grain combination

California Veterinary Emergency Team, University of California Davis / Large Animal Care and Feeding Guidance updated September 2023

Basic First Aid Supplies

Some of these items are specific to different livestock species, although most are basic supplies for any kit. **Consult** with a veterinarian about first aid supplies that might be relevant to specific livestock species and consider any individual livestock needs or health issues especially items noted with an asterisk (*).

Medicinal

- EHV-1 protection
- Antibacterial ointment (prevent infection)*
- Antibiotic eye ointment*
- Antibiotic Ointment / Spray (without pain relief)
- Antiseptic Solution – OTC
- Antimicrobial Solution – OTC and prescribed by a veterinarian*
- Fly repellant/ointment (protect wounds from flies)
- Dewormer

Basic First Aid Supplies cont.

- Epsom salt
- Frothy bloat treatment* – OTC

Supplements[3] *(consult with a veterinarian)*

- Protein supplement needs – about 1 lb. of 20% to 30% protein supplement/head/day – when feeding low-protein materials such as ground ear corn, grain straws, or grass straws.
- Eliminating hay from the ration may need a Vitamin A supplement as well as a free-choice mixture of one part dicalcium phosphate and one part trace mineralized salt to make up for a mineral deficiency.
- Plain white salt blocks to support an equid's digestion, hydration, and overall health.

Wound Care

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- 4×4 gauze dressings and sponges (clean wounds, control bleeding)
- Bottled sterile saline (wound cleansing, irrigation)
- Bulb syringe (use with saline [least toxic to healing tissue] for wound cleansing, irrigation)
- Clippers or small scissors (remove hair around wounds)
- Blunt-tipped scissors (bandage scissors preferred)
- Self-adhering wrap (control bleeding, secure underlying dressing)
- Small disposable diapers or rolled cotton (serve as waterproof, temporary bandages for hooves)
- Instant cold packs (prevent swelling)

Tools / Supplies

- Signage for designated areas such as food storage, disinfection, quarantine, isolation, drying, etc.
- Rodent proof food storage containers
- Syringes of several sizes and lengths to accommodate different medications and methods of administration
- Bloat trocar or cannula (emergency relief for bloating)*
- Heavy-duty scissors
- Hoof pick
- Large flashlight and penlight with extra batteries
- Wire cutters (to free an animal caught in wire)
- Tweezers and needle-nose pliers
- Disposable nitrile gloves
- N95 respirators
- Disposable booties
- Goggles / Safety Glasses / Face Shields
- Digital rectal thermometer and water-based lubricant
- Obstetric sleeves for birthing situations
- Halter and lead rope (to restrain an injured or scared animal)
- Hand sanitizer
- Fly traps
- Waterproof notepad and pens (to record vitals and other notes)

Sanitation Supplies

Prioritize biosecurity measures to prevent disease spread.

- Disinfecting foot mats (entrance/exit sites)
- Foot baths
- Designated hose for disinfection
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - to decrease the spread of infectious diseases and protect people from acquiring zoonotic diseases, PPE such as disposable nitrile gloves, disposable or easily washable gowns or smocks, N95 respirators, shoe covers or reusable, high-traction rubber overshoes suggested for those performing sanitation duties *(jurisdiction with authority will be the ultimate decision-makers).*

[3] P3779 Diet Supplements for Livestock

Sanitation Supplies

- Handwashing/Sanitizer Stations
- Cleaners / dish soaps / broad-spectrum disinfectants (effective removal of environmental pathogens e.g., viruses and bacteria)
  - Shelter Disinfectant Quick Reference
- Shovels, pitch forks, wheelbarrows, rakes, buckets
- Cleaning and odor control
- Disinfectants[4] (bleach and other disinfectants) – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Registered Disinfectants: disinfectants are pesticides and must have an EPA registration number, which verifies they have been tested for safety and efficacy.
- Air purifiers
- Plastic sheets
- Garbage bags / plastic bags
- Covered trash containers
- Laundry bag / basket
- Labeled hand-pump sprayer or squirt top bottle
- Hose-End Foamer & Sprayer
- Clean hand towels or paper towels
- Dustpan
- Small scrub brush
- Rolling cart to hold items
- Squeegee on handle
- Scrub brushes on handle
- Rubber-Soled Shoes or rubber shoe covers (slip resistant)

Enrichment Supplies

These supplies provide health and environmental enrichment

- Horse toys – treat-dispensing balls, hanging stall snacks, and durable, large play balls designed for turnout, etc.
- Donkeys, mules, burros – durable balls, treat balls, puzzle and foraging feeders, knotted rope toys, scratching posts
- Swine toys – treat-dispensing balls, snuffle mats, and heavy-duty rubber chew toys, etc.
- Cow / Calf toys – jolly balls/exercise balls, hanging objects, scratching tools, foraging toys, calf stress balls, etc.
- Sheep toys – large jolly balls, sturdy treat-dispensing hay balls, scratching brushes, etc.
- Goat toys – climbing structures, hanging toys and balls, old tires, tunnels and barrels, etc.

POULTRY / FOWL

Definitions

- USDA APHIS Animal Welfare Act and Animal Welfare Regulations defines “Poultry” as any species of chickens, turkeys, swans, partridges, guinea fowl, and pea fowl; ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves; grouse, pheasants, and quail.
- FAC §24657 “Poultry” means domesticated fowl and domesticated rabbit which are intended for use for human food.
- FAC §24652 “Fowl” includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other domesticated birds.

Poultry Management Equipment / Supplies

Prioritize biosecurity measures through separation and spacing of animals to prevent disease spread.

- Safety Pens / Cages / Panels
  - Enclosure shall allow hens to lie down, stand up, fully extend limbs, and turn around freely. (3 CCR, Section 1320.1.)

[4] California Department of Food & Agriculture Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List to prevent disease in livestock and poultry.

Poultry Management Equipment / Supplies cont.

    - May need bedded floors (litter), adequate ventilation, nest box, scratching area, dust bathing, perches, roosts, and usable floor space which is the total square footage of floor space provided to each hen and is calculated by dividing the total square footage of floor space provided to the hens in an individual enclosure by the number of hens in that individual enclosure. (3 CCR section 1320(bb); HSC section 25991(s).)
- Feeder / Waterer
- Heater / Heat Lamp
- Bitfitter Bits and installation tool

Poultry Care Supplies

- Bedding – shavings, straw / hemp bedding, nesting beds / herbs, etc.
- Water
    - Birds consume approximately 1.6 to 2.0 times as much water as feed (on a pound per pound basis); both feed and water consumption steadily increase as a flock ages. Water consumption increases with age, increased environmental temperature/heat stress.
- Food
    - Because most standard breeds of poultry naturally self-regulate their food intake, *ad libitum (free-choice) feeding* applies i.e., birds should have continuous access to balanced feed. Most birds self-regulate their intake based on their activity levels and the weather.

Sanitation Supplies

Prioritize biosecurity measures to prevent disease spread.

- Disinfecting foot mats (entrance/exit sites)
- Foot baths
- Designated hose for disinfection
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - to decrease the spread of infectious diseases and protect people from acquiring zoonotic diseases, PPE such as disposable nitrile gloves, disposable or easily washable gowns or smocks, N95 respirator, shoe covers or reusable, high-traction rubber overshoes suggested for those performing *sanitation duties (jurisdiction with authority will be the ultimate decision-makers).*
- Handwashing/Sanitizer Stations
- Cleaners / dish soaps / broad-spectrum disinfectants (effective removal of environmental pathogens e.g., viruses and bacteria)
    - Shelter Disinfectant Quick Reference
- Work or Utility Gloves
- Cleaning, disinfecting and odor control
- Air purification
- Mops and Brooms
- Poop Scooper
- Rake
- Scraper or putty knife for dried droppings
- Heavy-duty brush for scrubbing
- Bucket for dirty water and waste
- Ladder or Step Stool
- Plastic sheets
- Garbage bags / plastic bags
- Covered trash containers
- Labeled hand-pump sprayer or squirt top bottle
- Hose-End Foamer & Sprayer
- Clean hand towels or paper towels
- Dustpan
- Small scrub brush
- Rolling cart to hold items
- Squeegee on handle
- Scrub brushes on handle
- Rubber-Soled Shoes or rubber shoe covers (slip resistant)

Basic First Aid Supplies

Prioritize biosecurity measures to prevent disease spread.
Items with asterisk(*) should be consulted with veterinarian.

Medicinal

- Lubricant / Petroleum Jelly – protect and soothe minor wounds
- Antibacterial ointment* (prevent infection)
- Antibiotic eye ointment*
- Antibiotic Ointment / Spray (without pain relief) – OTC
- Antiseptic Solution – OTC
- Antimicrobial Solution – OTC and prescribed by a veterinarian*
- Wound Dressings and Styptic Powder – stop the bleed from comb or beak injuries
- Specialty Poultry Medications* – treat respiratory infections or parasites
- Dewormer* – prescription
- Leg Protector
- External Parasite Treatment

Supplements

Animal shelters should only give supplements if a veterinarian determines they are medically necessary for an individual animal's health, recovery, or nutritional needs.

- Probiotics – promotes gut health
- Electrolytes / Vitamins – rehydrate chickens from high heat

Wound Care

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Bandages and Vet Wrap – self-adhesive, flexible bandages for cuts, sprains, and open wounds
- Gauze Pads / Non-Stick Bandages
- Cotton Balls
- Medical Tape
- Disposable nitrile gloves
- Oral Syringe
- Saline Solution
- Epsom Salt – relieves bumblefoot and other foot issues
- Instant Cold Packs (prevent swelling)

Tools / Supplies

- Signage for designated areas such as food storage, disinfection, quarantine, isolation, drying, etc.
- Rodent proof food storage containers
- Fly traps
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Digital rectal thermometers and water-based lubricant
- Flashlight and pen light with extra batteries
- Hand sanitizers
- Disposable nitrile gloves
- N95 respirators
- Disposable booties
- Goggles / Safety Glasses / Face Shields

Enrichment Supplies

These items help with boredom, stress and undesirable behaviors such as feather pecking which can have serious consequences.

- Examples include treat-dispensing balls, pecking blocks, chicken swings, perching logs, mirrors/shiny objects, hanging vegetable baskets, etc.