

Health

Small rodents have poor recovery powers. You must therefore keep your pet's environment very clean to prevent your pet from falling sick.

If your pet is scratching his body often, he could be suffering from skin mites or fungal problems. Consult a veterinarian before the problem gets worse.

A mineral block should be provided to help wear down your mouse's constantly growing teeth. You should bring your mouse to the veterinarian for a check up at least once a year. Do not delay treatment if your pet appears unwell.



Adoption Information:

To find out more about adopting a mouse from the SPCA, please visit us at www.sPCA.org.sg or call us at **6287 5355** ext. 24 during office hours.

As a pet is a lifetime of commitment with considerable responsibilities involved, the SPCA prefers that the whole family comes down and view the pet. If you are unsure of the responsibilities involved, you may ask to speak to an Adoption Counsellor.

Location of the SPCA:

31 Mount Vernon Road, Singapore 368054

MRT Station: Bartley (Circle Line)

Bus Services: 28, 93, 158

Contact Information:

Telephone: 6287 5355

Web: www.sPCA.org.sg

Opening Hours (Adoption Area):

- Mon/Tue/Wed/Fri/Sat: 10.00am to 4.00pm
- Sunday and Public Holiday: 11.00am to 3.30pm
- Thursday: Closed (Unless it is a public holiday)

PLEASE REMEMBER YOUR PET NEEDS YOU TO BE RESPONSIBLE AND COMMITTED. A PET IS FOR LIFE.

Biodata of the Mouse:

Reproduction Age : Between 6 and 7 weeks old

Gestation Period : 19 to 21 days

Average Litter : 8 to 12 babies

Weaning : Between 3 and 4 weeks old

Lifespan : 2 to 3 years

Care of your Pet Mouse



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Important Information:

Mice are prolific breeders. As they breed very often, the SPCA advises that mice be kept separately.

General Information:

Mice are friendly, playful, and easy to care for. They are intelligent too. It is best to keep mice of the same sex (introduce them at a young age), otherwise there will be numerous young being born. You should handle your mouse daily and hand feed him to keep him tame and healthy. A mouse is a nocturnal animal and so is more active at night.

To carry a mouse, approach him gently as he may bite if startled. A tame mouse will crawl into your hand. Be careful when handling so that your pet does not fall and injure himself.



Housing:

A mouse can be kept in a hamster cage. Keep the cage away from direct sunlight, bright lights and dark corners. Your mouse will need a place such as a box to hide and sleep. They are good climbers, so ladders and horizontal bars should be provided to allow your mouse to exercise. A hamster cage normally comes with a wheel, which is an essential exercise tool.

Never use pine or cedar shavings as bedding as they could potentially be harmful for your mouse. Suitable bedding could be made from recycled paper, wood pulp fibre, pelleted aspen and/or straw litter. The cage should be cleaned out approximately three times a week (or whenever it is dirty). The cage should also be washed and dried once a week with pet-safe cleaning agents or water/vinegar and rinsed well.

Diet:

Your pet mouse needs fresh food on a daily basis. You can buy food for your mouse from a pet shop. Small amounts of leafy green vegetables and crunchy fruits (apples, carrots) can also be fed. If feeding fresh vegetables and fruits, it is very important to rinse and soak them in water for at least 30 minutes to remove traces of insecticide, which could harm your mouse. Multivitamin drops may be added to the food or water.

Fresh water must be provided at all times in a bottle, which can be purchased from a pet shop.

