

A close-up photograph of a guinea pig with white and brown patches, sitting inside a metal colander. The colander is filled with fresh green leafy vegetables, likely lettuce. The guinea pig is looking directly at the camera with a calm expression. The background is dark, making the guinea pig and the vegetables stand out.

Guinea Pig New Owner Guide

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on the adoption of your guinea pig! Here at Bellevue Cavy Critters, we are very proud of our Guinea Pig Adoption Program and the way in which our piggies are cared for and nurtured. Our staff and volunteers put a lot of effort into caring for our guineas, some needing weeks of nursing and feeding back to health before we are able to place them into homes. We have produced this guide in the hope that the high quality of care they have received whilst with us here at B.C.C., will continue when they go into their new home.

In this guide, you will learn about feeding, grooming, handling and housing your guinea pig, as well as how to watch for signals that your guinea pig uses to communicate stress, illness, happiness, fatigue and hunger. The goal of this guide is to allow you to have a fulfilling and enjoyable relationship with your pet guinea pig.

HOUSING

You need to be well prepared for the arrival of your new guinea pig. There are a number of things to think about. For example, where will you keep your guinea? What sort of cage will you provide for him? Do you have all of the necessary bedding, food, water, hiding places and toys for your guinea pig's health and comfort?

CAGE PLACEMENT

HELPFUL HINT: *Guinea pigs need at least two square feet of cage space including space for their hiding places and food bowls. Each additional guinea pig needs an extra two to four square feet.*

Ideally, you should NEVER place a guinea pig in an outdoor environment. An indoor enclosure provides your guinea with security and warmth. If taken outdoors to play and eat grass, they should be supervised and brought back indoors. Never leave them outside during bad weather. You must weigh up the risks that an outdoor cage poses, however. Temperatures ranging from

60-75 make the best environment for a guinea pig. They are sensitive to heat and can die from heat stroke, so if you do decide to build your guinea a hutch outdoors, always remember that summers get extremely hot and winters extremely cold. The last thing you want is for your new friend to die from heat/cold exposure!

Hutches and cages, whether out or indoors, should be well-constructed and keep your guinea safe from predators such as cats, dogs and birds of prey (outdoors). If keeping your pet indoors, please AVOID the following rooms and spaces:

The laundry room The constantly shifting temperature and humidity can make your guinea pig sick. Ask yourself, is the laundry room the kind of place that family members would like to hang out and play with the guinea pig? The answer is usually no.

The garage This is not much better than living outside and guinea pigs rarely receive the love and attention they need when they live in the garage, even if it is attached to the house.

Closets, bathrooms, pantries, basements etc. Ask yourself, would I keep my puppy, or my kitten in a closed, dark space? No, of course not. Guinea pigs need to be in a bright, open area where family members can play with them and pet them frequently.

HELPFUL HINT: *Check out Cavycages.com. This Internet site includes clear instructions on how to build a spacious cage for your guinea pig for little money.*

Never use an aquarium to house a guinea pig. The ammonia fumes from their urine will make them ill unless they are in a well ventilated cage. It is just human nature to avoid doing things that are difficult or inconvenient. Therefore, make sure that the cage that you buy and the area in which you place it are easy for you to access regularly. There is nothing sadder than a neglected, forgotten about pet and this happens all too often to guinea pigs, as they are not demanding of attention like cats and dogs. We advise keeping your new pet in a common family area such as a family room or game room where adults can observe that the animal is receiving adequate care.

BEDDING AND CAGE CLEANING

Bedding is what you lay on the bottom of the cage. In general, it's a good idea to line the cage with newspaper or puppy potty pads and then place the bedding over the top. This helps make the cage easier to clean and protect the bottom of the cage or hutch from urine and droppings. Fleece, Hay and wood shavings make ideal bedding and are relatively cost effective.

You will need to change the bedding about one to two times a week, depending on how many guinea pigs you have. As long as you change the bedding frequently, your guinea cage will not smell. After removing and discarding all the bedding and newspaper, wipe out the cage with some warm water and a mild detergent solution or spray made up of three parts water, one part vinegar. Whatever cleaning agent you use, be sure it is mild and free of harsh chemicals.

CAGE ACCESSORIES

Your guinea needs hidey holes and interesting spaces to explore to its enclosure. You can purchase small animal 'igloos' from pet stores, but there really is no need to spend lots of money - it is simple enough to make interesting spaces from everyday household objects and recycled materials.

Here are some ideas for hidey spaces and toys that your guinea will love:

- Small cardboard boxes (like shoe boxes) with 'doors' cut into them
- PVC pipe cut offs
- Used toilet rolls (with grass or hay stuffed inside)
- Tennis balls and ping-pong balls
- Old kids' toys (anything that could potentially make a nice hiding place - make sure it has no sharp edges or stuffing that your guinea may want to eat!)

DIET

DRY MIX

Never feed a guinea pig on dry mix that contains EC permitted chemical colorants. Read the contents listed on the packet carefully. It is best to choose a good quality mix that has no colorants added. Such a mix will usually contain grains, flakes and pellets.

HELPFUL HINT: Rabbit mix is not suitable for guinea pigs, as it does not contain Vitamin C. Rat/mouse mix is also unsuitable as this contains peanuts and sunflower seeds. Peanuts are fattening and sunflower seeds are harmful in large quantities.

All dishes used for guinea pigs should be clean, washed daily and non-tip-able.

The guinea pig is a creature of habit, so establish set times for feeding:

- Morning dry mix, hay and dried grasses
- Late afternoon fresh produce
- Bedtime more dried grass to nibble on throughout the night

Last of all it is important that guinea pigs work for their food; they are equipped with constantly growing teeth so hard food and roughage is a must!

WATER

Your guinea pig should always have access to fresh water in a bottle attached to the side of the hutch, such as the one shown in the illustration. Check the water at least once daily. Water in a bowl in the hutch will get soiled very quickly or tipped over, leaving the guinea pig without water, so this is not a good idea.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Guinea pigs are herbivores (*vegetarian*), which means they don't eat fish or meat. Along with humans and monkeys, guinea pigs cannot manufacture their own vitamin C, their bodies cannot produce it. Because of this, vegetable matter is an essential part of a guinea pig's diet.

The easiest way to achieve this is to feed your guinea pig plenty of vegetables and fruit daily. Most of the fresh produce we eat is ideal for your guinea pig, see the table on the next page:

Vegetables

Celery (with leaves)
Radish
Cucumber
Carrots
Tomatoes
Capsicum
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Spring Greens
Spinach
Snow Peas
Corn on the Cob (in the husk)

Fruit

Banana
Pears
Apple
Grapes
Paw Paw
Watermelon
Kiwi Fruit
Strawberries

Fresh Herbs

Parsley
Coriander
Rocket Leaves
Watercress
Basil
Chives

Guinea pigs will have their individual tastes so don't expect each one to like the same. This is why it is essential to give a wide choice. After time, you will get to know the food your Pig likes and dislikes. **Give about a large handful for each guinea pig. All fresh food must be served at room temperature. Chilled or frozen produce can upset a guinea pig's stomach and cause diarrhea.**

The following foods are toxic to guinea pigs and/or will give them an upset stomach and potentially make them seriously ill. **These foods are to be avoided totally:**

- Iceberg Lettuce
- Rhubarb
- Tomato Leaves
- Mushrooms
- Daisies
- Buttercups & daffodils
- Seeds & nuts
- Chocolate
- Sultanas
- Green Beans
- Dairy Products
- Bread
- **GRASS & PLANTS***

A favorite food for guinea pigs is fresh grass. Ensure that any grass is free from pesticides, dog fouling and toxic plants. It is best to restrict grazing time on new spring grass because too much can cause diarrhea. **Do not feed grass cuttings as these can cause digestive problems.** Dandelions are also a favorite, but only give a few of these as they can also cause diarrhea.

Wild edible plants can be gathered. It is best to invest in a well-illustrated handbook but unless you know exactly what you are doing, play on the safe side: **if in doubt leave it out.**

Guinea pigs like to eat more or less constantly so it is essential they have something to nibble on such as hay. **Hay is essential for guinea pigs;** it provides roughage, and aids digestion. The hay should be good quality 'Grassy' or 'Barley' hay; preferably spore free treated and purchased from a good produce store. Poor hay is detrimental to the guinea pig's health if it is dusty, moldy or has fungal spores.

GROOMING

TEETH

Guinea pig's front teeth grow constantly; unless the animal keeps the teeth pared down by chewing on hard things like carrots, turnips, chew sticks, branches or wooden blocks, they will grow so long that it hurts it to eat, and then it will stop eating altogether. Each week, check to make sure that your pet's teeth are not growing inward or getting too long. If you see that this is happening, then take them to your vet to have their teeth trimmed. Also keep in mind that if a guinea pig is not getting adequate nutrients, its teeth may break off. A trip to the vet would be needed if this happened as well as extra care with feeding until the teeth grew back.

HAIR

Long-haired guinea pigs need to be brushed on a daily basis or else the hair will become so tangled it may need to be shaved. Long hair grows about one inch a month, so a bi-monthly trimming is also important to do. Just cut the hair short enough that it does not get in the way of the guinea pig's normal movement. It's also a good idea to trim around the bottom area so it doesn't get mucked up with feces and urine. Short-haired guinea pigs will only need to be brushed every couple of weeks. This will get rid of any dead hair and keep your guinea looking sleek and clean.

NAILS

In the wild, a guinea pig's nails naturally file down with wear, however, in captivity this does not happen. Just as with dogs and cats; nails that are too long can cause injury and pain to your pet and to you (when you are cuddling it). Ask your vet or professional groomer to teach you how to clip your guinea's nails. This is very important because guinea pig nails contain blood vessels and if you cut them too short, your guinea pig will bleed. It is not easy to hold a guinea pig still long enough to cut its nails and they don't like it very much, but if it concerns you, have a vet demonstrate some holds that make this easier.

BATHING

Guinea pigs don't like to get wet and baths make them very nervous. If you do need to bath your guinea, make sure you are well prepared before you begin by gathering the following items:

- A shallow wash tub (or you could use the bathroom or laundry sink)
- A mild shampoo such as baby or kitten/puppy shampoo
- A soft towel for drying the guinea pig
- A heater if the room or temperature is slightly chilly

Guinea pigs have very sensitive skin so make sure that the water is just warm but not hot. Put about two inches of water into the tub/basin.

Pour a little water over the guinea pig to get it wet and then with a little dab of shampoo lather her fur from the rear to the head, avoiding the face and eyes.

Rinse by pouring water along the animal's neck, so it stays out of her face and eyes. Make sure that all of the shampoo is thoroughly rinsed out and then gently pat the guinea pig dry with a towel.

Under no circumstances should you use a blow dryer on a guinea pig. Her skin is very sensitive and a blow dryer could burn it badly. Nursing, pregnant or baby guinea pigs (under two months old) should never have a bath.

HEALTHCARE

The best healthcare for your guinea pig is PREVENTATIVE health. This means preventing problems from happening by keeping him on a good, well balanced diet and checking him regularly for abnormal behavior and or signs of illness, disease or parasites. Keeping a close eye on your guinea pig and giving him quality care as you would any other member of your pet family, should hopefully help you avoid expensive veterinary bills!

Be sure to establish that your vet has experience treating small animals, as not all vets know a great deal about guinea pigs.

PARASITES AND DISEASES

Lice and mites live in guinea pig hair and skin. Check their scalp and skin for signs of lice, which look like tiny white worms. Mites show up as small bumps along strands of hair. Ordinary fur mites are relatively harmless, though they do cause itching and eventual scratching that might make hair fall out. When faced with this sort of problem, bath your guinea in 'Malesab' shampoo (available from pet stores) and follow the bathing instructions in the previous chapter. Bathe all of your guinea pigs even if only one of them shows signs of lice or mites. Also, clean out the cage thoroughly.

'Revolution' is a product used to treat cats and dogs for mites, lice and fleas. You can keep mites off your guineas by treating them with Revolution used for puppies and kittens, available from pet stores and vets. Just follow the instructions as you would if you were treating a kitten.

SIGNS OF ILLNESS

In the wild, predators are quick to kill sick and injured guinea pigs. As a result, guinea pigs have learned to hide the fact that they are sick. You will have to keep a close eye on your guinea pig's general wellbeing, otherwise by the time you realize that the animal is ill, it may be too late. The following chart may help you assess whether you need to take your guinea pig to the vet or it is something that can be treated at home:

Symptom	Can Mean...	But Might Mean...
Bare Spots on Fur	Poor Diet	Deficiency disease, fungal skin disease, mange, mites, ringworm
Drooling	Not enough to gnaw	Teeth too long or malocclusion
Diarrhea	Eating large amount of foods, high in water, not enough hay, environment too cool or damp	Bacterial infection
Excessive Scratching	Unclean maintenance, poor grooming	Parasites, skin fungus, skin inflammation
Listless	Boredom	Possible infection
Minor Bleeding	Minor wound or scratch from fighting, sharp object in habitat	Clean minor wounds with antiseptic
Not Eating	Environment too cold and or damp, draft, overheating, gnaw	Teeth too long, possible malocclusion
Rapid Breathing	Panting due to high heat, shock, fear, or stress	Heat stroke
Sneezing or Throat Rumbling	Draft, temperature too hot or too cold	Viral or bacterial infection
Sore on Foot Pad	Housing with wire bottom, fecal soiling of cage bottom	Abscess on ball of foot

GUINEA PIG REPRODUCTION

IMPORTANT WARNING

A female guinea pig cannot be younger than four months or older than eight months when she is first impregnated. After eight months, her hip bones fuse together creating a dangerous situation that may require a caesarian section and/or lead to death of her and the babies!

Allowing your guinea pig to reproduce is not only unethical - it is also extremely dangerous for the birthing female (called a sow). There is no need to bring more baby guinea pigs into the world when so many pet guineas languish in shelters and pet shops unwanted. If you are desperate to care for baby or pregnant guinea pigs, then contact a guinea pig shelter and see if you can foster a mum and babies. Not only would you be helping out the shelter staff, you would also be helping care for a guinea pig that is most in need.

It is important to also keep in mind that breeding guinea pigs always puts the mother's life at risk. Studies show that twenty percent of all guinea pig pregnancies are fatal for the mother and her babies.

GENDER MIXING

While both male and female cavies make great pets, you **MUST** know what the gender is of each guinea pig before you buy it. This is of the greatest importance, as you do not want your guinea pigs to fight and least of all, you don't want any unwanted litters!

Some people advise placing a young male guinea pig in with an older male. This situation may be peaceful for a while, but when the young male reaches adolescent maturity, you may have a war on your hands. Whenever you add a new guinea to your guinea pig's home, expect that they will tussle among themselves until they have established dominance. After that, they will usually become good friends.

PREGNANCY

If by chance your guinea pig does fall pregnant, or you happen to adopt one that is already pregnant (which is a fairly common occurrence; especially from pet stores), you should take extra care to nurture your expectant mom.

If you think that your guinea pig is pregnant, take her to the vet right away. The vet will confirm or deny the pregnancy and give you an estimated due date. Gestation is only sixty or seventy days, so you don't have much time to prepare if she is carrying babies.

Guinea pigs usually have litters of two to four pups. Prepare to give your pregnant mum more fresh produce, as she will be eating for herself and her babies. Also, plan on providing her with extra Vitamin C and fruits or fruit juice; this extra sugar prevents the female from developing a condition called toxemia. Toxemia can be fatal to the mother and result in miscarriage and stillbirth.

Keep the pregnant female as stress-free as possible, separating her close to the time of delivery. It's hard to say exactly when a guinea pig is going to give birth. You may notice that your pet is moving about less and interacting less. This usually happens about one or two weeks before she goes into labor. The whole birthing process only takes between fifteen and forty minutes. If you are present when she goes into labor, you will see her 'hiccupping' or experiencing pre-labor pains. With each contraction she will hunch up and then reach under her and grab the baby. The mother bites through the umbilical cord and cleans the embryonic sac off of the baby's face. Four or five minutes later, the next baby should come out.

If your pet begins to squeal in pain, bleed or collapse due to exhaustion then rush her to the vet. Never, never try to deliver the babies yourself!

Born with fur, teeth and nails, guinea pig pups will be exploring their new home with open eyes two hours after being born. Within twenty-four hours they will begin to eat hay, fresh produce and feed like their parents. Every two hours or so they will drink milk from their mom. Guinea pigs wean from their mother after three or four weeks of life.

After three or four weeks the pups will be independent of their mother and it is at this time that you must separate the males from the females. **REMOVE ALL MALES AT 3 WEEKS. KEEP MALES AWAY FROM FEMALE SOW FROM BIRTH AS THEY CAN GET PREGNANT IMMEDIATELY AFTER DELIVERY**

GUINEA PIG BEHAVIOR

Like any pet, a guinea pig is a big commitment. Before you take on this four to seven year responsibility you will want to learn about the general behavior and temperament of guinea pigs. They certainly are interesting little characters, each with individual and distinct personalities that can be very amusing and entertaining!

COMMUNICATION

The sounds that a guinea pig makes are quite distinct and fun to learn. Here are seven of the most common. Note that some sounds are accompanied by specific body language as well.

- Low rattling sound – This deep, constant sound signals to the guinea pigs of the opposite sex that he or she is ‘in the mood’. Also, if you have two or more female guinea pigs, you may hear this noise when the dominant pig greets the others.
- Rumbling sound – This sound is a signal that your guinea pig doesn't like something. If you are petting him, then that means it doesn't feel comfortable
- Squeals/Whistles – The animal has developed it for one purpose: to ask humans for food.
- Clacking teeth – If you have several guinea pigs in a cage together, you'll definitely want to listen for this sound, which is a warning and a signal of aggression.
- Shrieks – Guinea pigs make this sound when they feel afraid, lonely, or in pain.
- Grunts/Squeaks/Chirps – You'll (hopefully) become all too familiar with these noises, since the guinea pig uses them to let you know he's happy and comfortable.
- Purrs – These soft sounds mean they like whatever you are doing a lot!

HANDLING YOUR GUINEA PIG

Often, a child's natural inclination is to grab a guinea pig around its middle, or lift it by its feet, which could injure your guinea pig. The best way to pick up your pet is in a cradle-like manner. Put one hand against the chest and with the other hand gently cup their rear. Now, slowly lift the guinea pig out of its cage and then place it on your lap, on the floor or against your chest. As long as the guinea pig is near you or its feet are on something solid, it feels safe.

If your guinea pig wiggles and squirms that means it is scared and you are probably not holding it correctly.

Enjoy your new pet from Bellevue Cavy Critters!