

REPTILIA

We Specialize in Small Animals and Reptiles



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GUINEA PIG CARE

Guinea pigs make endearing pets especially if well socialized. Being a prey species, it is important to handle them gently so as not to frighten them. It is also important to keep them in a secure enclosure with plenty of places to hide so that they feel safe. They are very social animals and should never be kept alone – although taking steps to prevent breeding may be necessary if kept in mixed gender groups!

HOUSING

- The minimum space requirements recommended are 120cm x 60cm x 45cm of floor space, although having as much space as you can over the minimum is advised. Indoor housing during inclement weather is essential.
- Many of the diseases guinea pigs get, occur as a direct result of poor housing and feeding. Pododermatitis (foot infection) can occur due to hard flooring and obesity. Respiratory tract infections can develop as a result of poor cage hygiene and lack of ventilation. It is very important to provide a washable or disposable floor covering if the cage is wire floored. These pets can easily damage their feet or break legs on wire flooring so either a deep bed of hay (5cm) changed 1 – 2 times a week or shredded paper, wood shavings (not pine or cedar) or linoleum which can be easily hosed clean.
- Shelter is vital even in indoor housing as these animals do not like being out in the open. This may take the form of upturned cardboard boxes or something more permanent. The cage should be placed in a quiet area away from possible predators such as dogs, cats and foxes. Guinea pigs do not tolerate temperatures above 26°C. The ideal temperature is between 20 – 22°C.
- Having an outside predator proof grazing run is important. Guinea pigs need exposure to sunlight to stay healthy and grazing on grass is a natural and important part of their management. Outside hutches should have a sheltered area to prevent them from being exposed to too much heat, cold or rain. They should be housed in doors during the winter months.
- Guinea pigs are social animals so it is best to have more than one. For breeding purposes, it is usually acceptable to have 1 male to up to 10 females in the same enclosure – provided it is large enough. If you are not intending to breed, have the males neutered or ensure you have all females or all males. Males will tolerate one another best if they grow up together.
- Although many people choose to keep guinea pigs together with rabbits this is not advised. Rabbits can carry a bacteria called Bordetella bronchiseptica which can cause a fatal respiratory infection in

guinea pigs. Rabbits will also often bully guinea pigs which can lead to injury or deprivation of food and water. Rabbits and guinea pigs also have different dietary requirements.

- Don't forget to provide environmental enrichment by giving them plastic tubes, cardboard boxes, fruit tree branches (check to make sure they have not been treated with chemicals and avoid cherry trees or others which are poisonous) and other things to keep them entertained.

FEEDING GUINEA PIGS

- Guinea pigs develop preferences for foods early in life and will often stop eating entirely if the diet, presentation or appearance of their food or water changes. For this reason, it is important to expose young guinea pigs to a large array of different vegetables, pellets of different brands and tastes for them to accept them later in life.
- There are two essential requirements in a guinea pigs' diet: Fiber and Vitamin C. Guinea pigs are unable to produce their own vitamin C and therefore have to have a source of this in their diet. Pellets for this species do contain vitamin C but the level reduces with storage time. Supplementation of vitamin C is best achieved by crushing a vitamin C tablet and sprinkling a small pinch of the crushed tablet on their food each day. Vitamin C is unstable in water so pet shop bought vitamin drops or powders that suggest adding to water cannot be relied upon.
- Fiber – the second essential requirement for a guinea pig diet is provided by giving your guinea pig access to as much hay as they can eat. Fiber aids with digestion and is very important for wearing down their continuously growing teeth. Guinea pigs may choose to eat too much commercial dry food (pellets and muesli) and not enough hay if you do not restrict how much dry food they are given. This makes them very prone to severe dental disease.
- A recommended diet for any healthy guinea pig should consist of as much good quality hay and grass as possible. Timothy, meadow or grass hays are best (alfalfa or Lucerne hays have too much calcium in them) a small quantity of guinea pig pellets (not ad libitum) and vegetables. Greens and vegetables such as dandelion, groundsel, cow parsley, spinach, red and green pepper, broccoli, kiwi fruit, tomatoes and oranges are fine. Avoid treats with a lot of carbohydrates such as corn, seeds, or sugars. Avoid colorful mixes that look like muesli as this will encourage them to pick out their favorite bits – leading to an inadequate diet.
- Fresh water should be provided every day. If sipper bottles are used, take care to check they are working every morning.

ANNUAL HEALTH CHECKS

We recommend annual health checks every year for pet reptiles as medical problems are more easily treated if detected at an early stage.