

## HOW OFTEN TO FEED

The age and condition of your joey will determine how often it is fed.

Using Formula A	8 Feeds
Using Formula B	6 Feeds
Using Formula C	5 Feeds
Using Formula D	4 Feeds



## WARMTH

Joeys should be evenly maintained at the temperature below, day and night.

Pouches should be large enough for joey to be comfortable, remembering that he is growing all the time. Have plenty of spare pouches and liners - you can never have TOO many.

### **Plan ahead to make up the next size pouches.**

Immediately change the pouch if it is wet. Joeys tolerate a high level of carbon dioxide so covering them over is not a problem. Tiny joeys need to be well protected from cold air at all times.

To help your joey to start thermo regulating on their own and when they have dense fur you only need to use the heat pad at night time. Joeys who are constantly housed in unnaturally high temperatures (wood fire going flat out all the time) don't have a chance to thermo regulate themselves.

Furred joeys should go outside regularly (always with their security pouch) but have the opportunity to experience weather. (At the carer's obvious discretion according to joey's size)

## TEMPERATURES FOR JOEYS

Unfurred and under 600 grams	Approximately 34°C (Humidity crib best)
Unfurred and over 600 grams	Approx. 32 °C
Just furred – velvet	Approx. 30 °C
Well furred	Approx. 28 °C
Fully out of pouch	Provide heater lamp at night



## WHAT SHOULD THE JOEY'S FAECES LOOK LIKE?

The colour of the joey's poo indicates the flora in the gut. As the joey grows fur and is exposed to grasses with roots and dirt attached, the poo will change from yellow to green to dark green. Green indicates gut flora just developing while dark green pellets indicate highly developed gut flora.

Unfurred and under 600 grams	Egg Yolk
Unfurred and over 600grams	Custard, still yellow
Just furred-velvet	Light green toothpaste
Well furred-starting solids	Dark green pellets