

How to Navigate Your

Pet's Pregnancy

for pets with a *gentle* temperament

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un-bred pets

Pets who have never been pregnant may have a slightly different body shape. This may be more noticeable on pets who have less body fat, but it does affect them all regardless.

After their first delivery, their bodies will "understand" that they are fit for breeding and, in turn, will change accordingly.

Although most of these changes are internal, some are still visible to the naked eye. Notably, they'll likely store more body fat in their bellies. This serves to protect their wombs from any outside impact.

Sometimes it will show on their thighs and arms as well, but it's likely a side effect.



getting a pet pregnant



Cum is only supposed to flow out after the pet is unplugged

Leakage is not normal provided you have done it properly, if it is happening, contact a vet.

Pets ovulate when their ovaries come in contact with semen. For this to happen, their whole womb must be filled up with it.

It's important to knot them for successful impregnation. It has the function of sealing up their cervix and prevent leakage while it's being filled. Provided your pet doesn't have any fertility issues, one load is enough.

It's possible to induce more ovulations until one of the eggs adheres to their uterine wall.

This will result in multiple babies, so be mindful of your both your pet's size and the size of the babies you are putting inside of them. Remember, demon babies are double the size of angel ones.



Make sure that you knot them properly, as shown in the picture!!

It's safe to mate with your pet again 24hr after breeding without the risk of additional pregnancies.

Your pet's belly bump can start showing as early as the second week depending on the amount or type of fetus they're carrying.

At around 7 weeks, it's expected that your pet's breasts will be puffier than usual. This is more easily noticeable in males and females with smaller breasts. If they have pierced nipples, it might be better to take the piericings off at this stage.

Weight gain is normal an expected. If their weight remains the same (or if it decreases), seek the advice of a qualified veterinary.

They'll likely be more tired and will want to lay down and sleep more, headaches and sore muscles are also not uncommon.

Scheduling a vet visit at this stage is extremely important, as they'll check the development of babies, your pet's health and guide you on how to gradually increase their food intake. They are making whole new people, so they'll need extra nutrition!

Pet's with a gentle temperament rarely reject their pregnancies. Most of them are very neutral towards it, at most just complaining about being uncomfortable. Some of them even come to enjoy and get somewhat attached to the babies.

Pregnancy might make pets of this temperament cuddlier and (more) affectionate towards you or others pets.

You (and your pet) should be able to feel the babies move around by the end of this period.

first changes

1st - 12th
week





half of the way

13th – 27th
week

NORMAL SYMPTOMS:

- vaginal discharge
- body aches
- headaches
- nosebleeds
- cramps (abdomen and legs)

CONTACT A VET:

- if any of the above persist for too long;
- if they have vaginal bleeding;
- if your pet is vomiting;
- if any liquid (including blood) comes out of their anus

At this point, your pet's breast size should have increased considerably. It's not uncommon for them to start producing milk as early as on their 15th week, but most pet's milk production will only start at around the 20th week.

Your pet will need to pee more frequently. If you have opted for installing a cap on their urethra, you should empty it more often. Their bladders won't be able to hold as much pee as before and leakage may happen more easily.

They might need more stimulation than usual and will become sexually frustrated far quicker. This is due to hormonal changes and is normal.

They'll be even more tired than before, but it's still important to take them for walks and getting them to exercise. Just be mindful that they won't have as much energy, so give them more time to rest too.

The fetuses are protected by a very strong magical barrier which makes abortion borderline impossible and miscarriages rare. However, it's still important to take your pet to a clinic if you notice any abnormal symptoms.

By now, your pet's pregnancy is in its last stages. They might have some difficulty walking with all the extra weight. While they should still have some moderate exercise, it's best not to take them for walks outside. Running out of breath is common, even while resting.

They might be a bit grumpier than usual, likely due to the increased discomfort. There's also the possibility that they'll latch onto you or other pets for comfort. Some, however, may isolate themselves and nest. If that's the case, it's best to give them at least a bit of alone-time.

At this stage is when it becomes impossible to have vaginal intercourse with them, as the fetuses' barrier now completely blocks anything from entering their womb.

Around the 34th weeks, the movement of the babies will decrease, as there's less space for them to move around and they'll (hopefully) settle head down.

They may go into labor as early as the 37th week.

last stretch

28th - 42nd
week



milking

It's important to start milking your pet as soon as they start producing milk if you want your pet to be able to breastfeed by the time they give birth. This can be done either via machine or just manually massaging their chest.

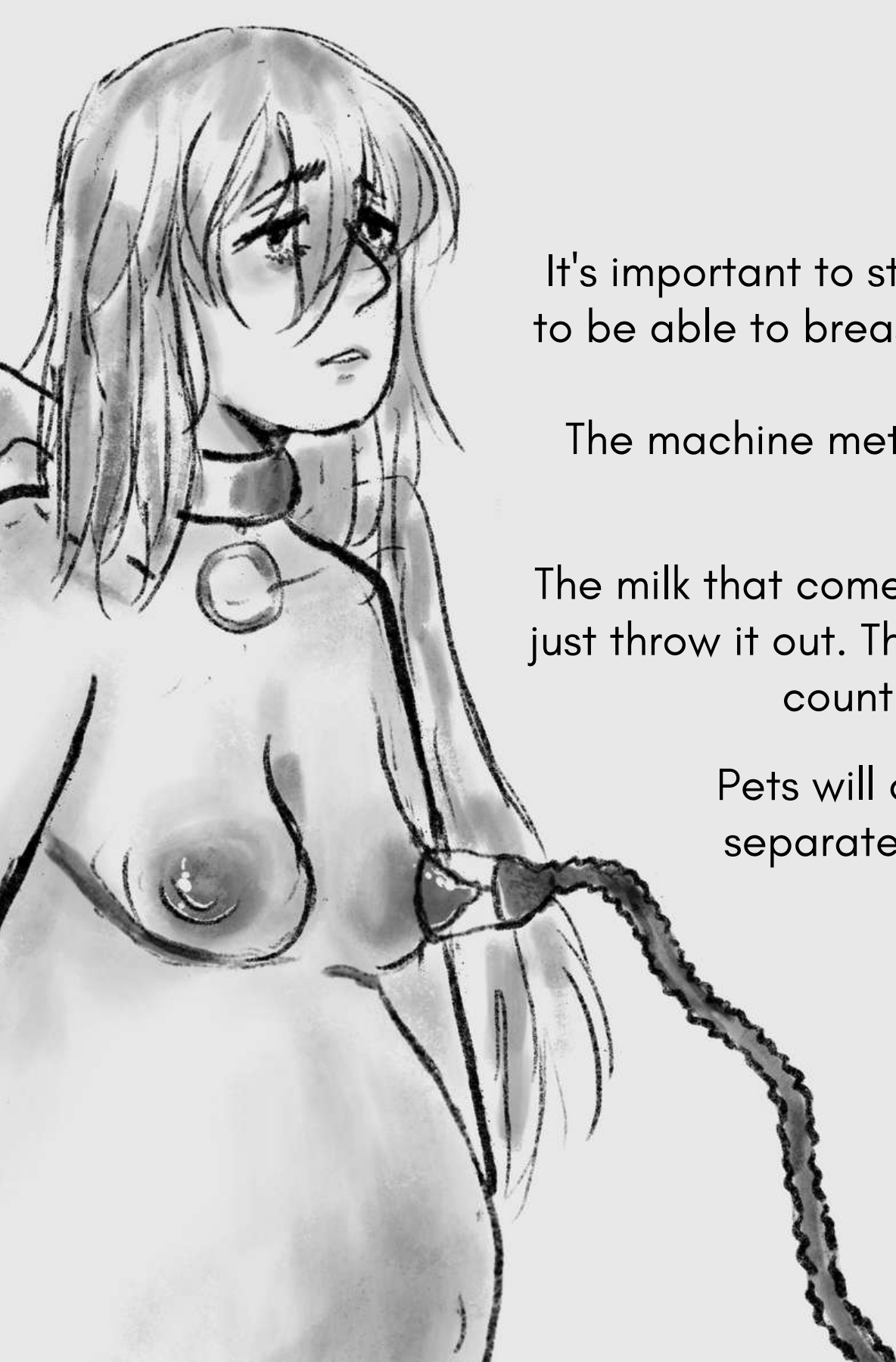
The machine method will stimulate their glands more and will cause more swelling and more production.

The milk that comes from a personal pet is yours to do whatever you please, so you can keep or just throw it out. The farm pets already produce more than enough food for all the babies in the country's care so there's no need to worry about donations or storage.

Pets will continue to produce milk as long as there's stimuli, even long after they are separated from their babies. If you want the production to stop, there's some steps you can take:

Stop milking them: this will be a bit painful for the pet at the first as the excess milk will clog their ducts, but eventually they'll return to normal. You can combine this method with hormone-blocking medicine too. This will slightly shrink their breasts but they will not return to their previous size, especially on males.

Cutting off their breasts: This procedure can be done by a vet, it's fairly simple and totally safe. They'll just go back to how they were before pregnancy once they heal.



Once a pet is in labour, they'll start having uterine contractions and their cervixes will expand further so the babies can pass. This can take a while, just because labour has started it doesn't mean they'll give birth soon. Their water and the magical barrier might break at this point or it might take a while, it's usually not a cause for concern.

early labour

Make sure to contact your vet if you think your pet has gone into labour. Most of the time, your pet will be able to give birth at home with your vet helping periodically over the phone. They'll guide you through the stages and procedures, especially if it's your first time assisting a pet into giving birth.

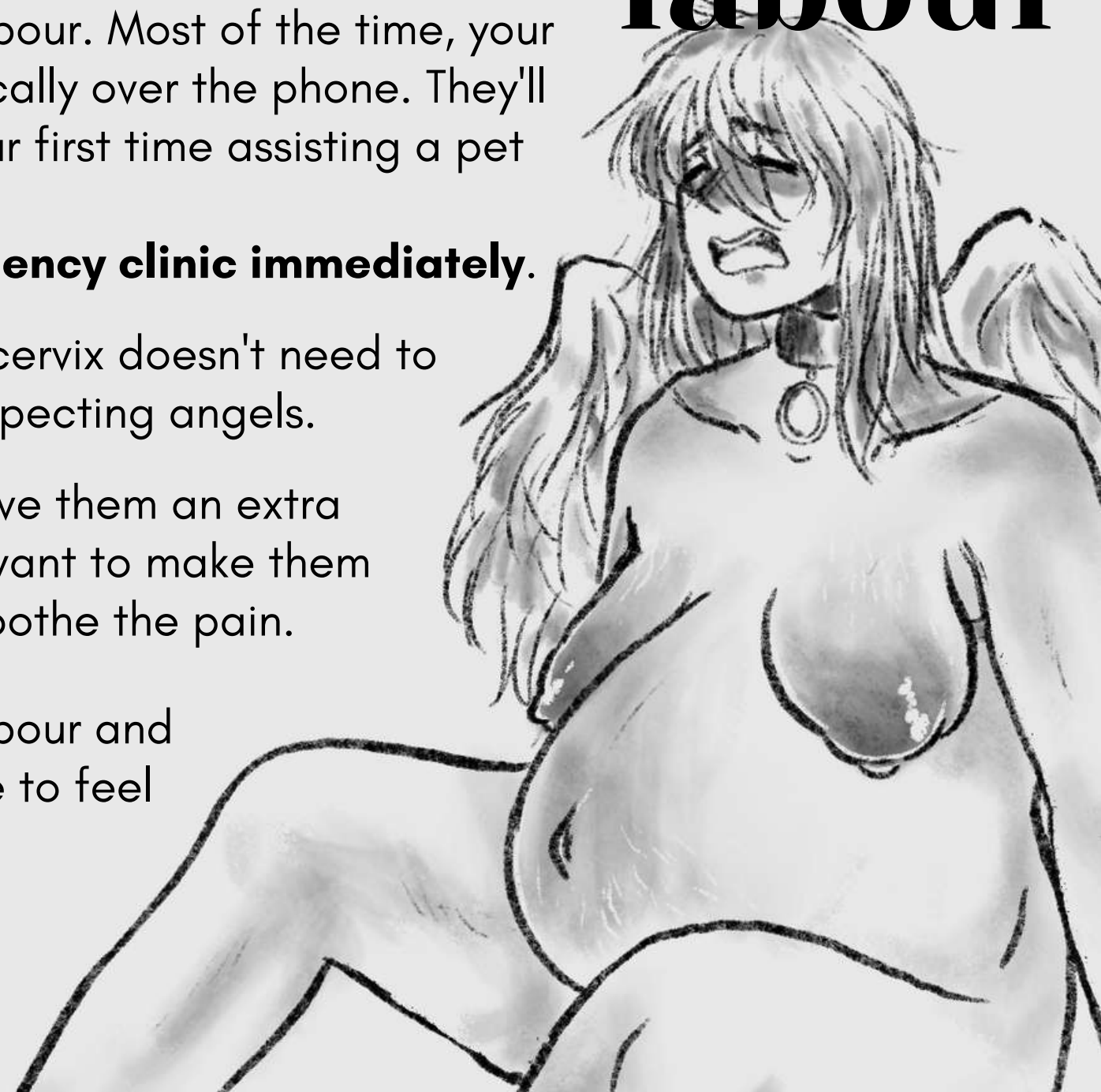
If there's blood coming out of your pet, take them to an emergency clinic immediately.

Since angels are much smaller than demons, it means the pet's cervix doesn't need to dilate as much, so this stage will be shorter if your pet is expecting angels.

Remember to keep your pet hydrated during this time and to give them an extra dose of food right at the start, they will need the energy. If you want to make them more comfortable, you can give them a warm bath to help soothe the pain.

Do not try to mess your pet's pain receptors settings during labour and birth, leave them at the default setting. They need to be able to feel contractions in order to know when to push.

You can lay pet pads on the floor if you want to avoid too big of a mess.



Once the pet's contractions are not as spaced out and they have sufficient dilation, they'll start the birthing process. Your vet will teach you how to check for that in one of the consults, so don't worry about it now.

Angel babies are usually delivered with little to no tearing, but, due to their size, demon babies cause them almost 100% of the time. If your pet is to birth demons, it's important to make a small cut on their birth canal so they tear down (into the anus) instead of up (into the urethra). Your vet will instruct you how to properly do it.

If there's any amount of tearing, apply a cold compress to the area as soon as the birth is over. This will help stop the bloodflow and will also soothe the pain a bit. As long as your pet's healing level is above B+, it should heal soon enough and pose no risk to them. If that's not the case for your pet, make sure to inform your vet.

Remember that the birthing process is not over until your pet delivers the placenta (there may be more than one if there's more than one baby). Do not throw it in the regular trash, it's medical waste and should be discarded properly. Wrap them up in a white plastic bag and hand it at your vet's clinic.

If your pet is well behaved, you can let them choose a position to give birth in that is comfortable. Most of them prefer kneeling or laying down.

Only cut the umbilical cord after it completely stops pulsating.

Do not leave your pet unattended during birth



birthing

after birth

Gentle temperament pets might want to hold the babies. If your pet has not shown rejection towards their pregnancy and has not displayed aggression before, you can let them, but always under close supervision.

Even if your pet doesn't fit that criteria, skin to skin contact is important. You can turn off your pet's movements completely before placing the babies next to them, that way, your pet will be unable to cause the babies any harm.

This is not common with gentle pets but, if this makes them too stressed out, don't leave the babies with them for too long.

If your pet is ok with the babies, you can let them breastfeed. Again, do not leave the pet and babies alone and only give them free movement if your pet fits the initial criteria for holding them.

Rejection can still happen even after birth, so be careful and watch for signs of distress.

If breastfeeding is too distressing for either your pet or the babies, you can pump their milk and bottle feed them.

You can take care of your kids in your home for up to a week, but this period can be shortened if needed.



Breastfeeding might increase the bond between a pet and their babies, especially in pets who had positive feelings towards their pregnancy, but can also happen to those who were neutral.

If this happens, they can end up getting protective of the children. This might seem endearing at first, but try not to encourage this behaviour. It can escalate towards aggression directed at you, especially when the babies are taken from them.

This can also trigger severe depressive episodes once the allotted week is over so, again, try to not let your pet get too attached to the babies.

If it does happen, getting them pregnant again as soon as possible can mitigate the grief-like symptoms. If that's not an option, there's retraining programs you could try or your vet might prescribe some medicine to help with their mood.

As for any aggression, it will likely fade in some weeks. If it doesn't, you might need the help of a specialized trainer to get them back to previous behavior patterns.



Pregnancy usually has a pretty strong mellowing-out effect on most pets, especially on gentle temperamentated ones. They'll likely be more attached to you and more receptive to being touched and held.

Male pets' breasts will heal slightly puffier than before after cutting and will remain this way. That is because their mammary glands are now developed. They'll also store more abdominal and regular body fat as previously mentioned, regardless of sex. This can be reversed with only with neutering.

If they don't get pregnant again in less than two months, they will also start to have periods (blood coming out of their vaginas). This is to clear out any old uterine lining and is perfectly normal. It will usually happen once a month.

A pet can get pregnant again as soon as the placenta is out of their womb, if you don't want that to happen, discuss birth control methods with a vet.

post-pregnancy





extra info

A pet is only considered a "fully-fledged pet" once they deliver their first baby.

Pregnancy changes their bodies permanently, so they are physically different from regular angels.

For demons that can only get their pets pregnant with angels and want their pet to birth demon children you can raise, you can always use a sperm bank! You could also ask for the help of a friend or relative, but it's not advisable due to legal troubles, please seek lawyer advice in regards to that.

If your pet is pregnant with at least one angel, the government of North Inferna will pay for their vet bills. You might also be eligible for tax discounts, so make sure to look into it. If you can't naturally impregnate your pet with angels, you too can use a sperm bank for that,

Pets are born with around 250 eggs and don't produce anymore during their lifetime. Neutering will remove any remaining eggs and, while their ovaries will regenerate, their eggs won't.

Their fertile age is from around 20 to 180, but ideally, they should have all their pregnancies until they're around 100.