



Feline Overstimulation

Overstimulation refers to the **irritation or aggression that occurs when your cat passes their physical tolerance for handling**. The majority of cats experience overstimulation to some degree. However, individuals vary greatly in how long they will tolerate petting before finding it aversive. Cats often learn that cues they use to signal that they are uncomfortable will not be noticed, and that swatting or biting is the only way to successfully make unwanted petting stop. When a cat proactively attempts to stop petting (either by moving away or reacting defensively) it is called hitting “threshold.”

The best way to reduce incidences of overstimulation is to **stop petting your cat BEFORE they hit threshold**. Most cats will give you signals that they are becoming overstimulated. These signals include:

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| Tail flicking/twitching/lashing | Head whipping |
| Ears held back | Hard vigorous head butts, increasing intensity |
| Dilated pupils | Scenting hand with open mouth |
| Back muscles twitching or rippling | Hard stare |
| Piloerection (puffy hair) at base of tail | Cranky corrective meow when touched |

Overstimulation generally falls into two categories:

Friendly “Self” Overstimulation: These cats **will not self-regulate their overstimulation**—they are so invested in getting attention/petting they will actively push *themselves* over threshold. They will often solicit attention intensely/furiously before hitting threshold. With these cats, YOU will be responsible for **choosing** when they **need** a break.

Corrective Overstimulation: These cats will **generally attempt to regulate their overstimulation**. They may move away, and/or will use their body language to communicate that they need a break. Make sure you can give them one! With these cats you will be responsible for **noticing** when they **ask** for a break.

Overstimulation Best Practices:

Consent checks: When approaching your cat, offer your hand to them instead of immediately petting. If they sniff/engage, proceed with petting. If not, respect their choice. Similarly, **take periodic breaks** during petting sessions to make sure your cat is still engaged/not showing signs of overstimulation. If they choose not to re-engage (or are showing signs overstimulation), take a break from petting. Try offering them a toy or treat instead!

Play therapy: Too much stimulation is a frustrating experience for these cats. Burning that frustrated energy through play can be a HUGE part of keeping cats under threshold. This can be done in longer sessions, or in short bursts during petting. Make sure you use toys that put YOU in the driver’s seat—wand toys/fishing pole toys, etc. To maintain novelty and avoid chewed strings, store them out of reach when not in use.

Reward good behavior: Many cats have learned that their signals will be ignored. This can lead to them escalating to a swat or bite sooner than they “need” to. One way to encourage them to increase their tolerance is to reward them with something they like (treats, favorite toy) when they display appropriate social behavior while under threshold. Catch them giving you a nice head bump (even if tail is twitching), then stop petting and reward. The idea is **cat communicating through body language (instead of swatting) = something good happens**.

For more information and behavioral support, contact our behavior department at www.eastbayspca.org/behaviorhelp