**Project Rem**



**Stray:** Rated PG (7+)



**Portal 2:** Rated E (10+)



**Ideas to Implement :**



* Energy bar ranging from tired to normal to hyperactive



* chase rats/ mice
* night/day cycle
* high score system

**Notes:**

**Cat Tropes**

- Cats have 9 lives

- Cats always land on their feet

- Zoomies

Cats can keep a mind map of where their humans are and their territory. Cats have a territory of .07-.28km2( 70-280m2), 200m is roughly the length of Kain st from the corner to the end of the road and from the corner to Landscape Rd



Kitten Stats: 12 weeks old, ~1.3kg, ~22cm tall, ~12cm wide  
 Jump\_up: 30-122cm, Jump\_forward: 2-4 times body length, Land\_height: ~91cm  
 Walk\_speed: <3.3km/h{0.917m/s}(Cat speed), Run\_speed: <45km/h{95.833m/s}(Cat speed)

**EYES:** Their wide field of vision and movement detection abilities make them such proficient hunters. When it comes to cat’s ability to see in the dark, a study found that a huge part of what allows them to operate so well at night is that cats can see ultraviolet light that we humans can’t even detect. However, their daylight eyesight is less heightened as they’re mostly evening and night hunters. Plus, cats have a type of near-sightedness so they can focus well on objects closer to them, but struggle with objects that are far away. Despite their intelligent eyes, a scurrying mouse might still have a chance of going unnoticed. It turns out cats have a blind spot located right under their chin. So, if your kitten can’t see things right under their noses, now you know why!

Cats' two color-detecting cones let them see **blue-violet and yellow-green** wavelengths of light, but not red-orange. So, similar to dogs, cats mainly see things in shades of yellow, gray, and blue tinges, but some researchers think that cats may also notice some shades of green.

**EARS:** A small rustle in the leaves on the ground might go unnoticed by humans, but your kitten will quickly perk up their ears and investigate further. A cat’s cone-shaped ears work like a feline satellite dish helping them hear a wide range of frequencies. In fact, they can hear more frequencies than most mammals, including us humans. The shape of a cat’s outer ear accomplishes two tasks in one: it helps amplify the sound as it’s being passed on to the middle and inner ear, and it detects exactly where the noise is coming from.

However, cats excel at the sense of hearing. They can hear a bug walking on the floor, and the rattling of the food packet or the hum of the can opener from far away, even through walls and closed doors. :-)

**NOSE:** Seeing smells/scents as different colours through the air - Cats have a dual scent mechanism that’s a cool superpower and quite rare in the animal kingdom. Like other animals, cats have regular olfactory (scent) receptors to pick up the aromas in the air. But cats also have a second “nose” located in the roof of the mouth, called the vomeronasal organ. This has a slightly different use as it picks up pheromone signatures that regular scent receptors can’t detect. These pheromones are important for social, mating and territorial information.

**TOUCH:** Whiskers are a cat’s trusted radar and work as touch receptors that help them measure distances accurately. If you see the cat successfully navigating impossibly narrow spaces or gracefully leaping on thin ledges, whiskers are the ones putting in the hard work. Touch receptors are also present on their nose and paws. A cat’s fur itself contributes to a heightened sense of touch as it’s always picking up sensory information.