In the Southern Indian state of Kerala, it is common to see international migration as a path towards a more secure financial future, especially as employment opportunities are scarce even for the well-educated. Parents often encourage their children, daughters but also sons, to find work abroad as nurses, although they realize that by following this course their family would become scattered around the world. In the popular discourse, the image of the elderly parents who are ‘lonely and abandoned’ by their migrating children is pervasive. However, my fieldwork among families of migrating nurses in Kerala and Oman shows that family members continue to keep in touch and take care of each other even when living in different countries and continents. In this presentation, I look at what care practices come to mean in this context, and what is the role of everyday information and communication technologies (ICTs) in informal family care. Using the material semiotics approach from science and technology studies (STS), I analyze care in terms of practices carried out by various members of the care collective. I argue that ICTs are not only a communication channel to be used by conversation partners in different locations, but actively participate and shape care practices. As such, ICTs influence the meanings and practices of intergenerational family care significantly in ways we are yet to understand better, and we should keep this in mind when working with family and migration policies.