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2013 SART Planning Meeting Agenda

January 28 – January 30, 2013

The Shores

Daytona Beach, Florida

Monday, January 28, 2013

12:00 pm – 1:00 pm

Registration – Anne Vuxton, Stephen Barineau, Sue Rantuccio

1:00 pm – 1:05 pm

Welcome – Charlie Craig, Volusia County Emergency Management Director

New Volusia County EOC in Progress



Since 2004, Volusia County has been affected by four hurricanes, a tropical storm, two major tornadoes and several heavy rain storms that produced severe regional flooding. These events have shown us the importance of being prepared. The new Emergency Operations/Sheriff's Communications Center is scheduled to open in early 2013. (www.volusia.org)

1:05 pm – 1:15 pm

**Call to Order – SART Chair – Dr. Joan A. Dusky, SART Chairperson
University of Florida/IFAS, Associate Dean for Extension, Agricultural
Program Leader**

1:15 pm – 1:30 pm

**Welcome (Invited) – Adam Putnam, Commissioner
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services**

1:30 pm – 2:00 pm

**State Emergency Management – Bryan W. Koon, Director
Florida Division of Emergency Management
Director Koon will discuss current Issues in the area of
animal/agricultural response and how to incorporate
Department issues into a well planned state/county response.**

FDACS DAI Screwworm Tabletop Exercise



On January 24-25, 2012, FDACS DAI hosted a New World Screwworm tabletop training exercise at the State EOC. Dr. Thomas Holt, State Veterinarian and Director of DAI, in envisioning the exercise, stated, "The purpose of the training exercise is to provide participants an opportunity to plan, initiate, and evaluate current response concepts and capabilities in a simulated outbreak of screwworm in Florida."

2:00 pm – 2:20 pm

2012 Foreign Animal Disease Exercise – Dr. Greg Christy, DVM

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,
Division of Animal Industry

Dr. Christy will discuss this year's screwworm exercise, the lessons Learned and how integrating an animal disease response into the established Florida Emergency Response Plan works.

2:20 pm – 2:40 pm

Vector Control – Dale Dubberly

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,
Division of Agricultural and Environmental Services

Mr. Dubberly will discuss how the control of insect vectors has become a vital component of our response capability and will provide information on the processes and procedures necessary to ensure a successful program at the county level.

2:40 pm – 3:00 pm



Topical Storm Isaac, Palm Beach County Response

Lt. Michele Fox, Palm Beach County Animal Care and Control

Lt. Fox will discuss Palm Beach County's unique issues with Tropical Storm Isaac and dealing with the response when no federal Declaration was anticipated.

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm

Break

The USDA – Part of the SART Team	
	
USDA WS helps airports reduce the risks of strikes with wildlife. Birds are 97 percent of reported wildlife strikes with aircraft.	USDA APHIS personnel check the identification on a horse during inspection.

[APHIS personal checks](#) the [identification](#) on a [horse during inspection](#)

3:30 pm – 5:00 pm

USDA: Part of the SART team

Moderator: George W. Chambless, ESF-11 Coordinator

FEMA Region IV, USDA, AHPIS

Panel:

- Timothy A. Manning, State Executive Director, Florida USDA/FSA
 - Jeanie Lin & Kim Duffiney, USDA/APHIS/Animal Care
 - Kendra Stauffer, DVM, DACVPM, Area Emergency Coordinator, USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services
 - Tony Duffiney, Asst. State Director, USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services
- Whether dealing a weather event, foreign animal disease, or a Bioterrorism event, it is important for us to understand the capabilities of our federal partners. These agencies will discuss their roles and response resource capabilities to assist Florida when needed.

5:00 pm

Adjourn

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm

Welcome Reception

Tuesday, January 29, 2013

8:00 am – 5:00 pm

General Sessions - Choice of Three Certified Classes

11-26326 – Small Animal Emergency Sheltering

This eight hour class will provide information on state and regional equipment and how to order them when needed. You will receive safety and maintenance tips, as well as information on biosecurity measures and be provided information on selecting, preparing and setting up an emergency pet shelter with instruction on feeding, watering and basic animal care.

Tuesday – Choice of Three Certified Classes		
		
Small Animal Emergency Sheltering	Foreign Animal Disease Awareness	Sharing Information and Intelligence

FL 002 RESP – Foreign Animal Disease Awareness

Responders play a critical role in containing and recovering from an animal disease outbreak by assessing the local emergency, assisting

in response efforts, coordinating resources, and assuring that all components of the response are carried out quickly and accurately to prevent further contamination. Animal Disease Response Training provides the critical information needed to minimize the effects of an outbreak on a community. Participants will learn the importance of preparing for a potential outbreak and train on the concepts of biosecurity and quarantine, personal protective equipment, euthanasia and disposal, cleaning and disinfection.

PER 259 – Sharing Information and Intelligence to Food and Transportation

The goal of this course is to prepare participants to utilize and implement effective sharing of information and intelligence to enhance food safety and security related to food importation and transportation.

State/Federal Meeting, by Invitation Only

5:00 pm

Adjourn

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

8:00 am – 8:30 am

MIMS Project – Melinda Springer, Animal Health Technician
USDA/APHIS/VS

Florida successfully piloted a barcode animal tracking system this year. This session will provide information on how each county can successfully and inexpensively utilize this system.

9:00 am - 10:00 am

SART Annual Awards

Moderator: David Perry, SART Vice-chair
Federal, State, County and Volunteer.

Annual SART Awards



2009 SART Awards



2007 SART Awards



10:00 am – 10:30 am

Break

10:30 am – 11:30 am

Bovine Emergency Response Plan

Lisa Pederson, Extension Beef Quality Assurance Specialist
North Dakota State University

This is a one-hour presentation on the “Bovine Emergency Response Plan” to help first responders more ideally address crashes (vehicular) Involving cattle being transported.

11:30 am – 12:00 pm

Wrap-up and Closing Remarks

Dr. Joan A. Dusky, SART Chair

1:00 pm – 5:00 pm

State/Federal Meeting, Continued

Thursday, January 31, 2013

8:00 am – Noon

State/Federal Meeting Continued

UF CVM Provides Gadsden Training By John Haven

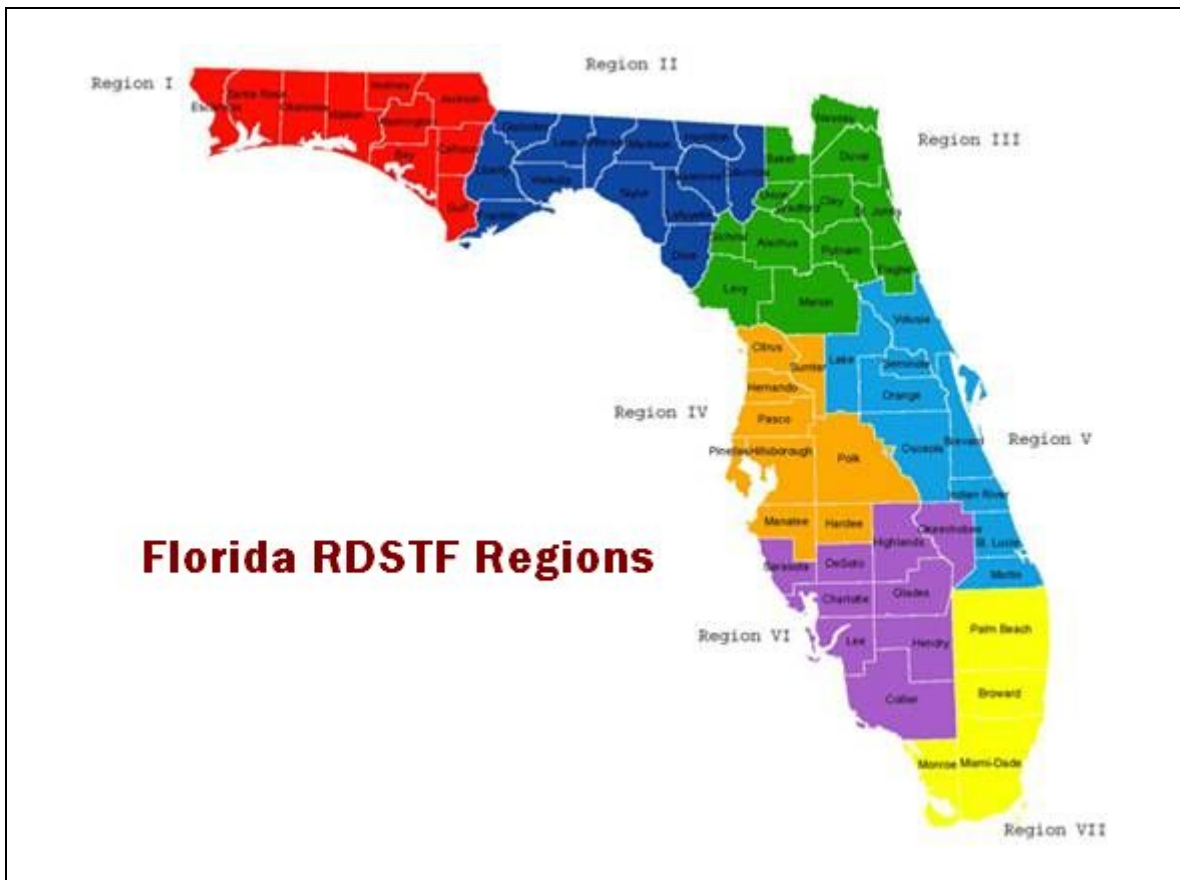
In February 2012, the University of Florida's College of Veterinary Medicine provided two days of training to the Gadsden County Animal Control, Sheriff's Office, County Extension, and Midway Fire Department members on large animal technical rescue.

UFCVM recently returned with a cache of equipment, valued at almost \$15,000, provided through a grant from the FDACS Division of Animal Industries, which will enable these responders to perform large and small animal technical rescue. The equipment includes a portable crane, animal lifting sling(s), livestock rescue sled, reaching tools, mud rescue kit, lead ropes and other small items as well as a trailer to transport the equipment. The equipment will be based under the direction of the

Gadsden County Sheriff's Office, but is available to surrounding counties for training or actual rescues.

This capability recognizes the human-animal bond, and that people will endanger themselves to rescue animals. It is a public safety need to have trained and equipped responders who can prevent a civilian from becoming injured.

Seven caches of animal rescue equipment, one in each Domestic Security Task Force region, will be pre-positioned around the state in rural areas with high traffic corridors such as Interstate Highways.



Since the initial delivery of equipment in Gadsden County, gear has been pre-positioned in Polk and Lee Counties.

“Farming has the largest physical ‘footprint’ of any human enterprise, so it will never be without consequences.”

Steve Savage, June 27, 2011

<http://sustainablog.org/2011/06/global-agriculture-threats/>



Hurricane Sandy – Lessons Learned?

In a recent article in *Popular Mechanics* magazine, writer Glenn Harlan Reynolds noted that ten days after Hurricane Sandy struck the New York City area people are still cold, hungry, short of fuel and even drinking water. His commentary seems so relevant to the SART mission and to the things Florida SART has been preaching now for a half-dozen years, that we felt it appropriate to pass along (without criticism or judgment) the outline of his ideas. Reynolds reviewed the situation from short- and long-term views and these are his analyses:

Short term:

- 1. Warnings and evacuations were not accurate, coordinated or timely across the multi-state area, certainly not in the densely populated New York City region.**
- 2. Weather Service quibbling about whether the storm would technically be a “hurricane” gave the public a false sense of passivity. “Hurricane” carries a much stronger message than “strong winds and high water.”**
- 3. Waiting until it is certain that a storm will hit is waiting too long.**
- 4. Few supplies were pre-positioned for recovery following the storm.**
- 5. Both governmental jurisdictions and citizens failed to properly plan and prepare. Stocking up on food, water and fuel is not selfish; it decreases the public burden in an emergency.**
- 6. NYC did not pay sufficient attention to the flooding maps prepared in 2007 – which proved to be accurate – and almost entirely overlooked the low-lying Staten Island borough.**



As Hurricane Sandy aimed straight for their neighborhoods bringing lashing winds and extensive flooding, news organizations observed that residents of the New York area seemed nonchalant on Monday morning. That attitude that didn't last past the afternoon.

Long term:

1. Increase emphasis on “hardening infrastructure” against catastrophe. For instance, increased tree trimming, strengthening cell phone towers, moving critical items like electrical connection boxes out of basements and deploying inflatable plugs to prevent flooding of subway and highway tunnels.
2. Increase coordination and training between response units.
3. Increase power generator deployment to gas stations which had fuel but could not pump it because they had no electricity.



The ASPCA has been in Sandy-affected areas since the storm rescuing animals, reuniting them with their families, distributing critical

supplies and providing critical veterinary care. The need was great right after the storm, and it's only growing now as more families' homes become uninhabitable and cold weather sets in.

HSUS deployed more than 50 staff and volunteers for Hurricane Sandy response. Hotlines in NJ and NY fielded more than 1,000 calls for pet assistance.



More than 470 pets (dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits, birds, and others) were cared for in our emergency shelters and more than 250 pets were rescued from devastated communities.

10 Existential Threats to Global Agriculture

In a June 27, 2011 story in Sustainablog.org, Dr. Steve Savage listed the Top 10 threats to global agriculture based on a world of 10 billion people by 2050. Basically, he blogged that science and technology would lead farmers to integrate new options into their yields.

1. Rising energy costs (growing, transforming, shipping)
 2. Peak Phosphorus (U.S. phosphorous mines are running out)*
 3. An aging workforce (increasing mechanization and robotic farming)
 4. Our lack of a viable and humane guest worker program (immigration)
 5. The low level of land ownership by farmers (most farmers rent their land)
 6. Climate change (higher temperatures, rain variable, pests expanding)
 7. Competition for water (farms versus cities, efficient irrigation, salinity)
 8. Pest resistance to chemicals and genetic traits (herbicide research)
 9. A failure to invest public funds in agricultural research (complacency)
 10. The growing influence of anti-science forces (are humans the threat?)
- Bonus: Rising uncertainty about private investment in agricultural research

*Florida Phosphate Facts

Florida is the world leader in phosphate rock production, annually producing 65 percent of the U.S. supply and 10 percent of the world supply. Of all the phosphate in commercial production: 90 percent is used for fertilizer for the production of food and fiber; 5 percent is used for livestock feed supplements; 5 percent is used for vitamins, soft drinks, toothpaste, film, light bulbs, bone china, flame-resistant fabrics, and optical glass. (source FDACS)

Dr. Steve Savage went to graduate school at UC Davis in Plant Pathology. For more than 32 years he has worked in the field of agricultural technology at Colorado

State University, DuPont, Mycogen and, for 17 years, as an independent consultant. His web site is called "Applied Mythology" <http://appliedmythology.blogspot.com/> and he invites email to savage.sd@gmail.com.

His blog begins: What if much that you think you know about agriculture, farming and food isn't actually true? What if there are "myths" that have been intentionally and mostly unintentionally spread about these issues? What if the truth about these issues matters for the future of humanity? That is what this blog is about.

"I've been privileged to have exposure to the full range of crops and technologies," he says. "I value most highly my interactions with the people who actually get our food grown. I find that there are widely held myths about farming."

About UG99

The global wheat crop is now threatened by a new strain of stem rust. Called UG99, it first appeared in Uganda. A coordinated, global breeding effort is underway and it is a race against time to get new sources of resistance back-crossed into locally adapted and quality checked lines.

USDA ARS calls it "an emerging virulent stem rust race" and has studied the vulnerability of wheat in the U.S. and worldwide. In a nursery in Uganda in 1999, susceptible type stem rust pustules (collection designated Ug99) were found on wheat lines known to have the stem rust resistance gene *Sr31*, a gene for which no virulence had been reported previously anywhere in the world. Similar virulence was observed in 2001 in Kenya and 2003 in Ethiopia. Race typing and DNA confirmed the presence in Kenya in 2005.

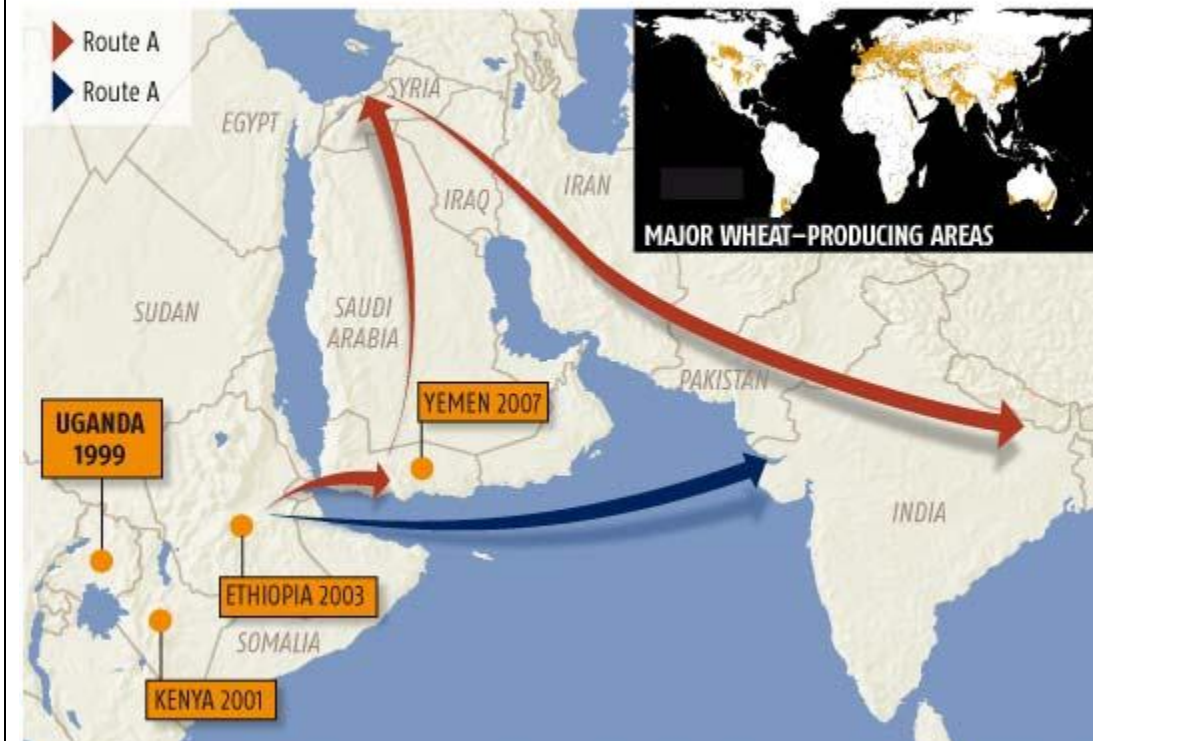
Stem rust resistance gene *Sr31* is widely utilized in wheat worldwide, particularly in the India subcontinent, China, Europe and South America. Developing countries planted 69 million hectares (~170 million acres) of spring wheat in 1997, of which nearly 80 percent were planted to related varieties. Susceptibility of this material will provide little barrier to the spread of a virulent race.

USDA ARS research emphasis are screening for this "stem rust race," and characterizing and mapping sources of genetic resistance. For more information from USDA ARS go to <http://www.ars.usda.gov/Main/docs.htm?docid=14649>.

* In 2010 **Florida** farmers are estimated to have harvested about 7,000 acres of wheat. The production value of 280,000 bushels represented about \$1.4 million. (source FDACS and NASS)

POSSIBLE MIGRATION ROUTES OF WHEAT RUST Ug99

Based on prevailing winds and areas of wheat production, route A via the Arabian peninsula is considered the more likely route for the continuing advance of the disease



“Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own.”

Samuel Johnson

Under the Radar



Smartphones During a Disaster

Home and safety preparations in a severe storm's path should include making your mobile device, your smartphone, storm-ready. Extreme weather disrupts communication channels, and so your mobile devices are essential tools to keep in touch with family, as well as with response and recovery efforts.

1. Create a texting phone tree. Create a network of contacts so you can reach them quickly after an emergency. Texting may be the only available form of communication.
2. Set up emergency text alerts. Access to television or radio will probably be limited in emergencies. By setting up emergency text alerts with your agency or allied

functions (or your insurance company – responders have a dual duty to the public and to their family), you increase the chance that you'll stay connected.

3. Download emergency service apps. Emergency service apps may allow you to access important resources, such as the American Red Cross.

4. Have a car phone charger and spare battery. If power is out for an extended period, your car's accessory outlet (former called a cigarette lighter) will be a valuable source of energy. If possible, be sure your car's tank is full of gas so that you can charge your cell phone whenever you drive.

Smartphone power tips in an electronic world

For evacuees who leave in a vehicle in advance of a storm, a USB car charger (such as the Mini HTC-Car USB Car Phone Charger or the Zagg Dual USB Charger) will allow you to power up two devices at once. You can use it to charge an iPhone, Android phone or event tablets like the iPad – anything that can connect to a power source with a USB cable. Prices range from \$10 - \$20 for most car phone chargers.

Owners of iPhones or Android-powered smartphones know battery life is precious without a power source. And smartphone batteries lose their charge quickly when they're in use a lot.

What about a solar charger? Prices range from \$60 - \$70 on the lower end for products like Solio's Bolt Solar Charger to as much as \$229 for Powertraveller's Solargorilla Portable Solar Charger, which can power up laptops, mobile phones, tablets and more.

Bear in mind: solar chargers are handy when there's no other source of electricity, but they're not an immediate source of power like a wall outlet in your home or office. Solar chargers may require hours or sometimes even a day or two to store enough to fully power a smartphone.

Plan ahead, a smartphone battery case like those made by Mophie Juice Pack can store enough power to provide two full charges to a phone. Prices range from \$35 to \$100 for most battery cases, depending on the amount of power they provide.

Nearly all of the latest model devices and chargers available for smartphones are designed so they'll work with all of the major smartphone, tablet and laptop/desktop computer brands. Cell phones now have USB adapters, and most are designed to sync with a computer, so they can work with most battery backups.

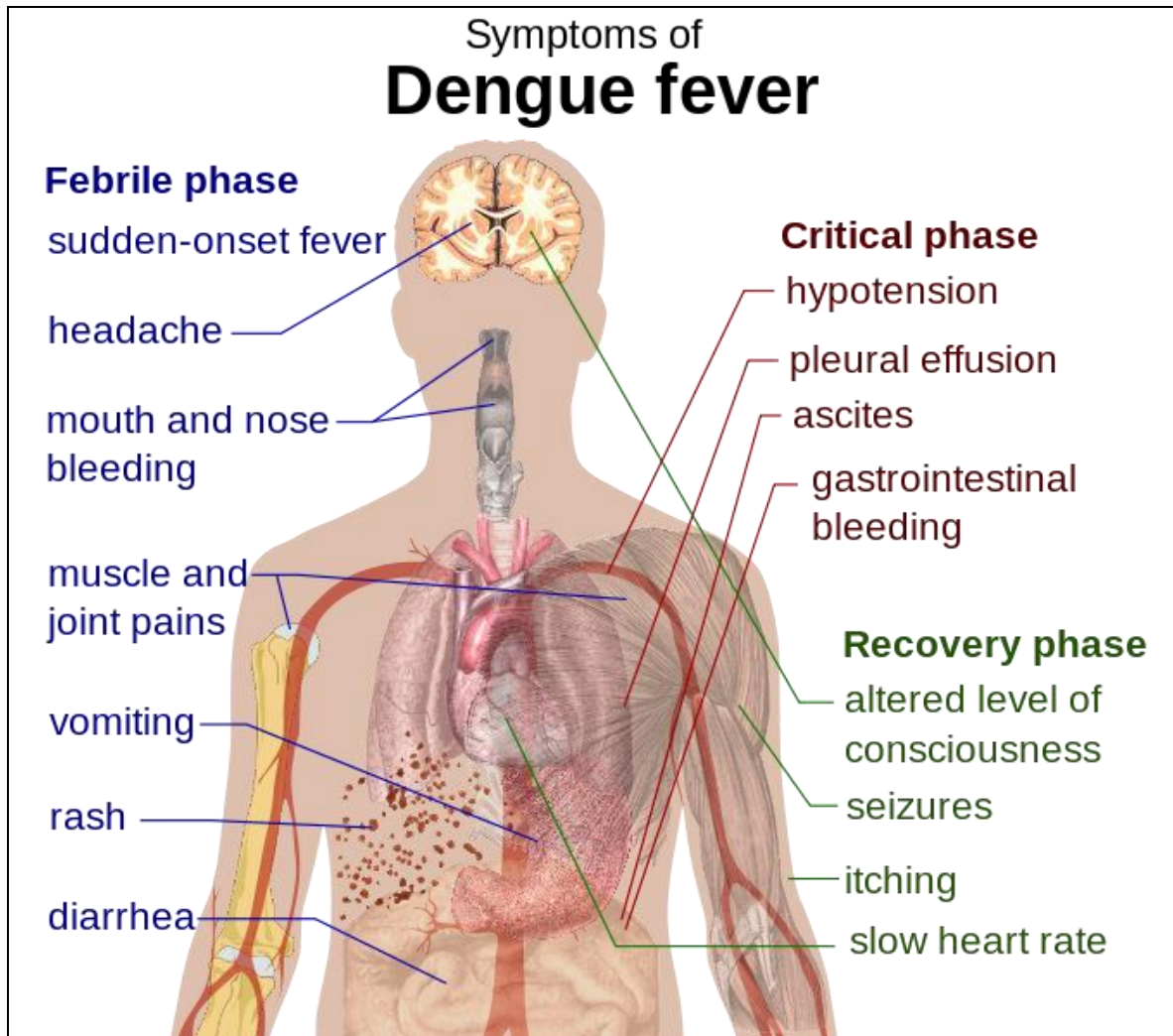
Dengue in Florida

Move to high ground. Stay out of the sun. Go inside and lock the door. Where does it end? On November 30, another Floridian was diagnosed with dengue fever.



This Dual USB Auto Charger is compatible with Smartphones, iPad/Tablets and Mp3 Players. Only \$10, it works with any 12V DC automobile lighter socket to keep you powered and connected on the road.

Dengue fever is a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes. It's sometimes called "break bone fever" because of the severe joint pain it can cause in extreme cases. The illness once disappeared from the U.S., but cases were reported in the Florida Keys in 2009 and 2010. Health officials say residents can protect themselves by reducing their exposure to mosquitoes.



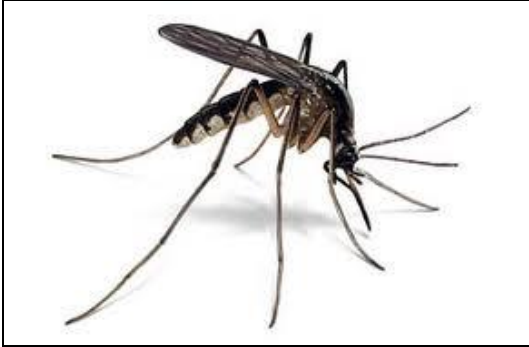
Best mosquito repellents?

An agricultural responder in the animal or plant business needs protection from mosquitoes because the insects carry a variety of diseases in Florida including encephalitis, West Nile Virus and Dengue Fever. Among the dozens of repellents available on the market, which is the most effective?

Consumer Reports tested and rated a variety of repellents for effectiveness (8 hours or more). Its story reminded us of a few important notes:

1. Don't spray in your face. Spray on your hands and apply to face, ears and neck to keep repellent out of eyes and mouth.
2. Most repellents damage leather and vinyl, and stained synthetic fabrics.

3. Wash hands and clothes with soap to avoid any secondary (or forgetful) repellent in the eyes or mouth.
4. Nix the mix. Sunscreen and deet-based mosquito repellent don't mix well, the CDC says. Mosquitoes are most active at times when sunshine is least intense.



5. Repellents containing deet work very well, but concentrations above 30 percent are not recommended. Deet should not be used on infants.
6. Working in a hot environment and sweating (sweating off the applied repellent), try a Thermacell area insect repellent unit. It operates on a butane cartridge which heats a mat releasing synthetic Allethrin

repellent. Mats last 4 hours and a butane cartridge for 12 hours.

“Most of the tested commercial products were effective and will do the job if you're going to be outside for only a couple of hours, but look for a highly rated product to protect you on longer excursions.”

The top five rated repellents were effective for 8 hours against both mosquitoes and ticks.

Off – Deep Woods Sportsmen II (deet 30%)

Cutter – Backwoods Unscented (deet 23%)

Off – Family Care Smooth & Dry (deet 15%)

3M – Ultrathon Insect Repellent 9 (deet 25%)

Repel – Plant Based Lemon Eucalyptus (oil of lemon – eucalyptus)

Nuclear, but not microwave

Apparently ducks and deer do not respond to a nuclear accident in the same way as the terrible old cartoon of the gerbil in the microwave oven. In an April 10, 2012 article in *Science Daily*, researchers found that radiation from the Chernobyl, Russia (April, 1986) and Fukushima, Japan (March, 2011) nuclear accidents may not have been as harmful to wildlife as previously thought.

Dr. Jim Smith, a professor at the University of Portsmouth, England said "...it's very difficult to see significant damage ... [and wildlife is] actually doing well and even better than before because the human population has been removed. Some Belarussian and Ukrainian scientists who live and work in the Chernobyl exclusion zone have reported big increases in wildlife populations since the accident, due to the removal of humans from the area."

Smith has studied contamination at Chernobyl for more than 20 years. He is author of a book about the incident, "Chernobyl: Catastrophe and Consequences," and is a former member of the International Atomic Energy Agency Chernobyl forum.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/04/120411084107.htm> to read the *Science Daily* story in full. And the gerbil in the microwave? Still not a good idea.



An exhibit at the Ukrainian National Chernobyl Museum. Mutations in both humans and other animals increased following the disaster. On farms in Ukraine in the first four years of the disaster nearly 350 animals were born with gross deformities; only three abnormal births had been registered in the five years prior.

New research by Jim Smith, of the University of Portsmouth, and colleagues from the University of the West of England has cast doubt on earlier studies on the impact on birds of the catastrophic nuclear accident at Chernobyl in April 1986.

Where are they now?

Former *SART Sentinel* contributor **Dr. Carol Lehtola** of IFAS writes:



"I have been retired from UF for 2 years and have been working on several projects including quilting (some being donated to those in need or ill); writing a cookbook centered around the theme of Classic Toys; organizing my cookbook collection – which contains over 1,400 cookbooks – many of a historic nature. I encourage people to make their own cookbook/scrapbooks to pass along for their family. I have also done some consulting in farm safety and continue to stay attuned to the farm safety network and what is going on.

"SART was interesting at the beginning when we became involved (Greg Christy called and asked if my group could write up a couple of disaster related training modules). The next thing I knew was the request to come up with a concept for SART becoming a program in every

county in the state. In my farm safety idea files I had the concepts outlined for a program I referred to as STARS (Specialized Trainers for Agricultural & Rural Safety), a program for individual counties to implement, similar to Master Gardener programs. Although STARS was not funded, its idea and concept were readily transferred to the disaster-related SART program.

“Something rewarding to see when working with disaster related issues is that agencies tend to drop their 'turf' issues and come together for the common good.”

Carol sews quilts and writes works on her cookbook from her home in Gainesville. **She asks:** “What medical entity began after a devastating tornado hit that area?” Answer at end of this month’s *Sentinel*.

About the *SART Sentinel*

The SART Sentinel is an e-mail newsletter prepared monthly by the members of the Florida State Agricultural Response Team. Past issues of the *Sentinel* are archived on the Florida SART Web Site www.flsart.org.

If you have a story or photo that you would like to have considered for publication in the *SART Sentinel*, please contact the editors.

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Question & Answer from “Where are they now?”

Question: What medical entity began after a devastating tornado hit that area?

Answer: The Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.