

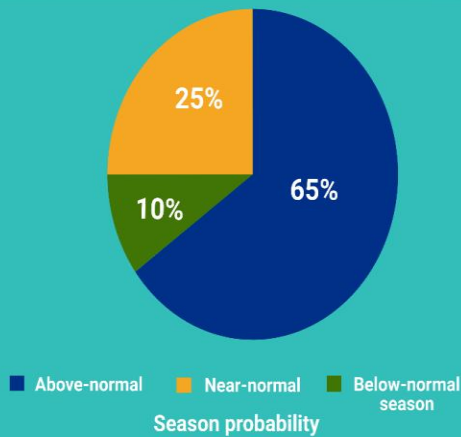


The Sentinel

Newsletter of
the Florida State
Agricultural
Response Team



2022 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



Named storms

14-21

Hurricanes

6-10

Major hurricanes

3-6

NOAA

Be prepared: Visit hurricanes.gov and follow @NWS and @NHC_Atlantic on Twitter.

May 2022

NOAA Predicts Above-Normal 2022 Atlantic Hurricane Season

The ongoing La Niña, with above-average Atlantic temperatures, sets the stage for a busy season ahead.

Forecasters at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [Climate Prediction Center](#), a division of the National Weather Service, are predicting above-average hurricane activity this year, which would make it the seventh consecutive above-average hurricane season. NOAA's outlook for the 2022 Atlantic hurricane season, which extends from June 1 to November 30, predicts a 65% chance of an above-normal season, a 25% chance of a near-normal season and a 10% chance of a below-normal season.

For the 2022 hurricane season, NOAA is forecasting a likely range of 14 to 21 named storms (winds of 39 mph or higher), of which 6 to 10 could become hurricanes (winds

of 74 mph or higher), including 3 to 6 major hurricanes (category 3, 4 or 5; with winds of 111 mph or higher). NOAA provides these ranges with a 70% confidence.

The increased activity anticipated this hurricane season is attributed to several climate factors, including the ongoing La Niña that is likely to persist throughout the hurricane season, warmer-than-average sea surface temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, weaker tropical Atlantic trade winds and an enhanced west African monsoon. An enhanced stronger African Easterly Waves, which seed many of the strongest and longest-lived hurricanes during most seasons.

See *2022 Hurricane Season Outlook*, page 2.

Special Features of this Issue:

- *Hurricane Season 2022: Let's Get Prepared!*
- *Disaster Supply Kit Checklist*
- *Avian Influenza Update: AI has NOT Been Detected in Florida Domestic Poultry*

“Since [Superstorm] Sandy, NOAA’s forecasting accuracy has continued to improve, allowing us to better predict the impacts of major hurricanes to lives and livelihoods.”

— Rick Spinrad, Ph.D.
NOAA Administrator



2022 Hurricane Season Outlook (continued)

The way in which climate change impacts the strength and frequency of tropical cyclones is a continuous area of study for NOAA scientists.



A summary graphic showing an alphabetical list of the 2022 Atlantic tropical cyclone names as selected by the World Meteorological Organization. The official start of the Atlantic hurricane season is June 1 and runs through November 30. (NOAA)

"As we reflect on another potentially busy hurricane season, past storms — such as Superstorm Sandy, which devastated the New York metro area ten years ago — remind us that the impact of one storm can be felt for years," said NOAA Administrator Rick Spinrad, Ph.D. "Since Sandy, NOAA's forecasting accuracy has continued to improve, allowing us to better predict the impacts of major hurricanes to lives and livelihoods."

Additionally, NOAA has enhanced the following products and services this hurricane season:

- To improve the [understanding and prediction](#) of how hurricanes intensify, NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Lab and Pacific Marine Environmental Lab will operate five [Saildrone uncrewed surface vehicles](#) during the peak of the 2022 hurricane season and coordinate for the first time with [uncrewed ocean gliders](#), [small aircraft drone systems](#), and [NOAA Hurricane Hunter aircraft](#) to measure the ocean, atmosphere and areas where they meet.
- The [Hurricane Weather Research and Forecast Modeling System](#) and [Hurricanes in a Multi-scale Ocean-coupled Non-hydrostatic model](#), which have shown significant skill improvements in terms of storm track and intensity forecasts, have been successfully transitioned to the newest version of the [Weather and Climate Operational Supercomputing System](#), allowing for uninterrupted operational forecasts.
- The [Excessive Rainfall Outlook](#) (ERO) has been experimentally extended from three to five days of lead time, giving more notice of rainfall-related flash flooding risks from tropical storms and hurricanes. The ERO forecasts and maps the probability of intense rainfall that could lead to flash flooding within 25 miles of a given point.
- In June, NOAA will enhance an [experimental graphic](#) that depicts the Peak Storm Surge Forecast when storm surge watches or warnings are in effect. Upgrades include an updated disclaimer and color coding that illustrates the peak storm surge inundation forecast at the coast. This tool is currently only available in the Atlantic basin.

Continued next page.

2022 Hurricane Season Outlook (continued)

“Hurricane Ida spanned nine states, demonstrating that anyone can be in the direct path of a hurricane and in danger from the remnants of a storm system,” said FEMA Administrator Deanne Criswell. “It’s important for everyone to understand their risk and take proactive steps to get ready now by visiting [Ready.gov](#) and [Listo.gov](#) for preparedness tips, and by downloading the FEMA App to make sure you are receiving emergency alerts in real-time.”

NOAA’s outlook is for overall seasonal activity and is not a landfall forecast. In addition to the Atlantic seasonal outlook, NOAA has also issued seasonal hurricane outlooks for the [eastern Pacific and central Pacific](#) hurricane basins. NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center will update the 2022 Atlantic seasonal outlook in early August, just prior to the historical peak of the season.

Source: [NOAA predicts above-normal 2022 Atlantic Hurricane Season | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#)

Is Your Home Located in a Flood Zone?

The infographic features a dark background with a satellite image of a hurricane. On the left, a photograph shows a man in a red shirt and blue jeans standing in front of a severely damaged house with a collapsed roof and debris. The text 'Hurricane Preparedness' is written in white at the top left, and 'Determine Your Risk' is in large orange letters below it. The NOAA logo is in the bottom left corner. On the right, five orange icons are arranged in two columns, each with a text label: a house with a hand (Storm surge), a house with water (Flooding & rainfall), a wind icon (Strong winds), a tornado icon (Tornadoes), and a swimmer icon (Rip currents). The NOAA logo and 'weather.gov' are in the bottom right corner.

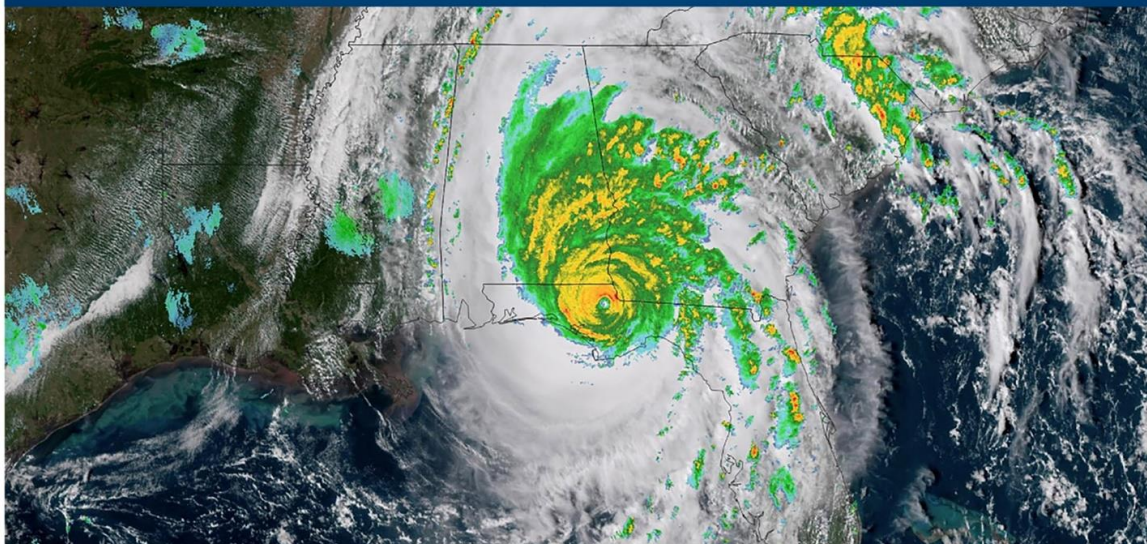
During hurricane season, an important planning and preparedness step is to determine if you live in a storm surge evacuation zone. If you do, decide today where you would go and how you would get there. If you live in a home outside of flood-prone areas, identify a friend or family member in an evacuation zone and be their evacuation destination. Residents of mobile homes, that are not safe in winds of tropical storm-force, should also plan have an evacuation plan.

If a hurricane threatens your area, having a plan in place can reduce fear, reduce anxiety, and allow for safely sheltering in place or efficient and safe evacuation. Remember to always listen to instructions given by your local authorities. [Click here](#) to view the annual hurricane evacuation zone survey. This survey contains available resources on local evacuation zones and storm surge mapping for your city, county, or region from Texas to Maine. The amount of time needed to evacuate an area depends upon a variety of factors that includes the size of the vulnerable population, high hazard areas, and transportation routes.

Visit [HurricaneStrong.org](#) to view a list of flood zones by county. If you need help developing an evacuation or shelter plan, visit [Make A Plan | Ready.gov](#).

Hurricane Season 2022: Let's Get Prepared!

Hurricane Michael was the **third-most intense hurricane** to make landfall in the United States.



Are you and your animals ready for Hurricane Season? The Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) has a variety of resources available on its website at <https://flsart.org> to help get you and your animals ready for hurricane season. You can find training materials and resources on pet-friendly sheltering, animal technical rescue, vector control, food safety, how to volunteer with a SART organization, and more. The Florida State Emergency Operations Center encourages Floridians to have enough [supplies](#) to last at least 7 days.

Check out the [Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' \(FDACS\) Animal-Related Emergency Response Page](#). This webpage includes a document titled "Disaster Preparedness for Pets" that contains information for evacuation planning and tips for caring for pets during a disaster. The webpage also contains disaster preparedness documents for Livestock and Horses. SART encourages you to share this information!

Visit the SART website to take SART's [Pet-Friendly Sheltering Online Training](#). This training is the first of its kind and is state-certified! If your county needs information on how to plan for and operate a pet-friendly shelter, we strongly encourage animal sheltering stakeholders to take SART's Pet-Friendly Sheltering Online Training. The training provides guidance to private, local and state entities on how to plan for and operate a pet-friendly shelter to ensure that individuals evacuating from a disaster with their household pets are accommodated. This training is state-certified by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (Course Code FL-017).

Additional Resources

SART partners and county emergency management have helpful resources for handling pets and pet-friendly sheltering during a disaster.

- Pinellas County has a great pet preparedness webpage that details supplies needed to evacuate with your pet as well as the locations of pet-friendly shelters in Pinellas County: [Pinellas County Pet Preparedness Webpage](#).
- The [UF/IFAS Extension Disaster Handbook](#) details essential information, in Spanish and English, for before, during and after severe weather.
- The [Florida Division of Emergency Management Hurricane Hazard Webpage](#) provides general information about the hazards associated with hurricanes and guidance on how to prepare for them. Visit Floridadisaster.org for the latest emergency information this hurricane season.



DISASTER SUPPLY KIT CHECKLIST



General

- Two week minimum supply of medication, regularly used medical supplies, and a list of allergies
- A list of the style, serial number, and manufacturer information of required medical devices
- Batteries
- Flashlights
Do not use candles
- NOAA Weather Radio
Battery operated or hand cranked
- Cash
Banks and ATMs may not be available after a storm
- Cell phone chargers
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

Phone Numbers

- Maintain a list of important phone numbers including:
County emergency management office, evacuation sites, doctors, banks, schools, veterinarian, a number for out of town contacts, friends and family

Clothing

- Rain gear such as jackets, hats, umbrellas and rain boots
- Sturdy shoes or boots and work gloves

Special Needs Items

- Specialty items for infants, small children, the elderly, and family members with disabilities

First Aid

- First Aid Manual
- Sterile adhesive bandages of different sizes
- Sterile gauze pads
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- Triangular bandages
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Sewing needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Disinfectant wipes
- Hand sanitizer
- Thermometer
- Tube of petroleum jelly
- Safety pins
- Soap
- Latex gloves
- Sunscreen
- Aspirin or other pain reliever
- Anti-diarrheal medicine
- Antacid
- Laxative
- Cotton balls
- Q-tips

Food and Water

- Food
Nonperishable packaged or canned food and beverages, snack foods, juices, baby food, and any special dietary items to last at least 7 days
- Water
1 gallon per person per day
- Non-electric can opener
- Paper plates
- Napkins
- Plastic cups
- Utensils

Important Documents

- Insurance cards
- Medical records
- Banking information
- Credit card numbers
- Copies of social security cards
- Copies of birth and/or marriage certificates
- Other personal documents
- Set of car, house, and office keys
- Service animal I.D., veterinary records, and proof of ownership
- Information about where you receive medication, the name of the drug, and dosage
- Copy of Will

**Items should be kept in a water proof container*

Vehicle

- Keep your motor vehicle tanks filled with gasoline

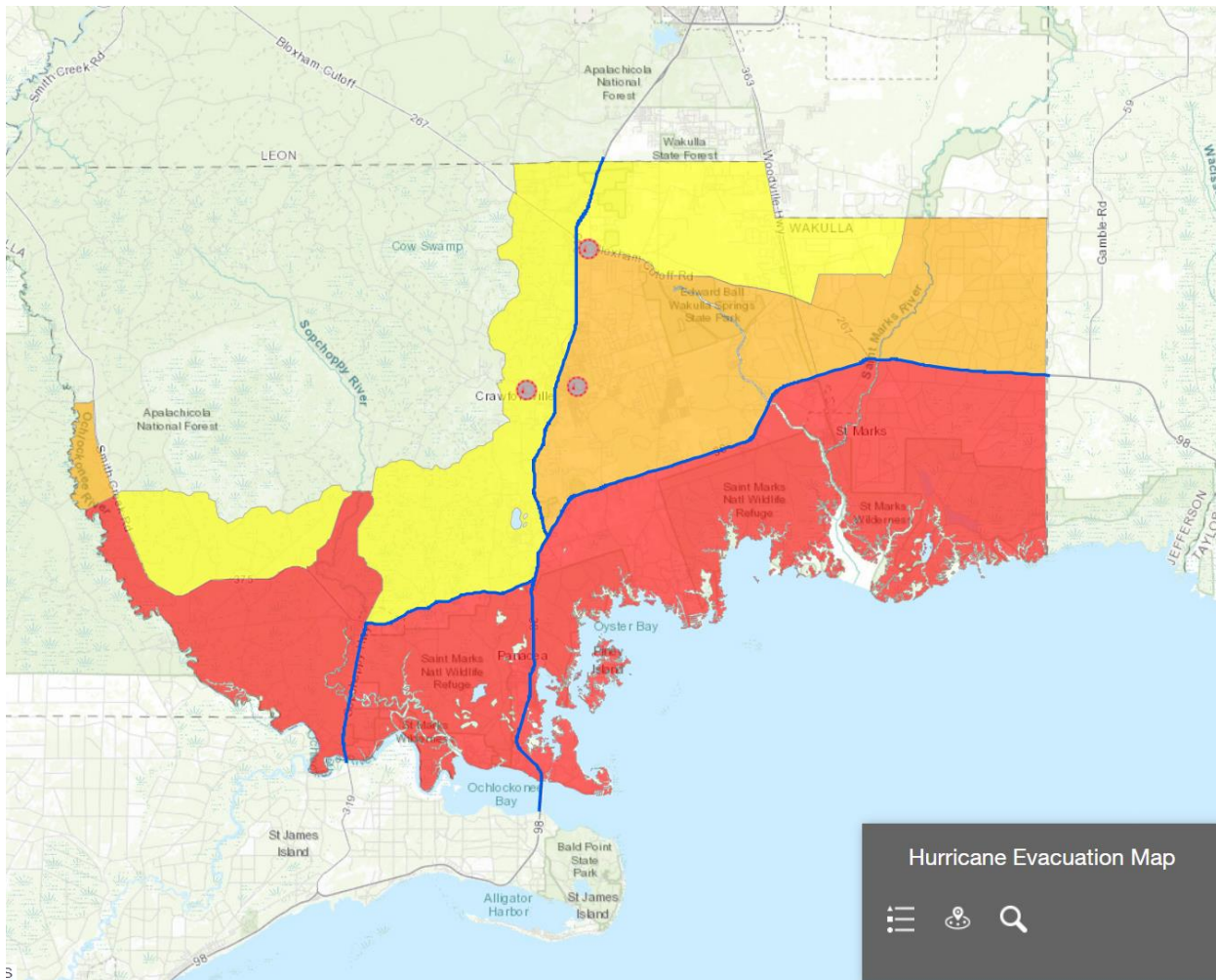
Pet Care Items

- Pet food and water to last at least 7 days
- Proper identification
- Medical records/microchip information
- A carrier or cage
- Muzzle and leash
- Water and food bowls
- Medications
- Supplies for your service animal

Find more disaster preparedness tips at
FloridaDisaster.org

View Your County Evacuation Zones

The image below represents an example of the hurricane evacuation zones for Wakulla County, Florida. To view your county evacuation zones, visit <https://hurricanestrong.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/5-3-21-2021-Find-Your-Evacuation-Zone-Final.pdf>.



Are you Aware of the Mental Health Resources Available?

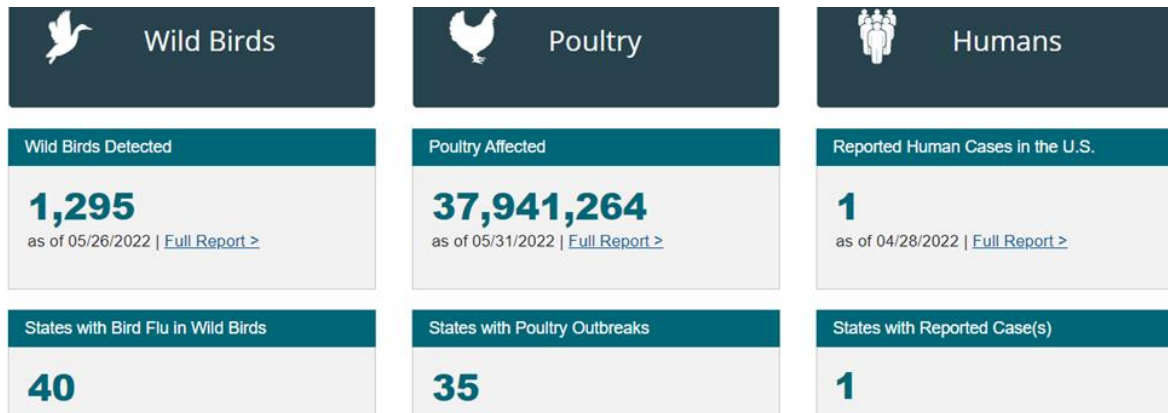
Are you aware of the mental health resources available to you before, during, and after a disaster?

Disasters can take a toll on your mental health and can impact even the most resilient of us. There are numerous mental health resources available. One key mental health resource provided on <https://flsart.org/> is the [Disasters and Mental Health Online Training](#). This course covers the unique mental health needs of individuals in the agricultural sector and the disaster responders who may help them.

The training includes four modules that focus on understanding the needs of individuals, families, and community members during and after a disaster. This includes how to best support individuals in the context of a disaster.

The development of this course was sponsored by the Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) and was developed in partnership with UF/IFAS Department of Family, Youth, and Community Sciences and UF/IFAS Center for Public Issues Education in Agriculture and Natural Resources. Total course length is approximately 2.5 hours to complete. The course is free of charge.

Background Information on Avian Influenza



[Bird Flu Current Situation Summary](#) | [Avian Influenza \(Flu\) \(cdc.gov\)](#) Updated June 1, 2022

Avian Influenza viruses are classified by proteins of the virus: "H" proteins, of which there are 16 (H1–H16), and "N" proteins, of which there are nine (N1–N9). Many different combinations of "H" and "N" proteins are possible. Like all influenza viruses, Avian Influenza viruses are known to easily re-assort and mutate (to change) into new Avian Influenza subtypes. They can even change in their ability to infect within a subtype. Only H7 and H5 subtypes have been found to change from Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) to HPAI.

Avian Influenza (LPAI) normally resides in the North American wild bird population. Wild waterfowl (ducks, geese, and shorebirds) are known to be carriers of the virus. They do not get sick but spread the virus wherever they go. Any contact with wild birds of any kind, especially waterfowl, their habitat or their droppings, should be avoided. The virus is shed in the droppings and by direct contact. Florida is associated with both the Mississippi and Atlantic migratory flyways.

In 2014 and 2015, Highly Pathogenic (H5N8 and H5N2) caused the largest animal disease outbreak in United States history. This outbreak affected both commercial and backyard poultry. The outbreak affected 21 states, caused over 50 million bird deaths, and cost an estimated \$3 billion economic impact. This outbreak was caused by an Asian lineage avian HPAI virus brought by wild waterfowl from Asia. The virus re-assorted with a North American subtype to produce HPAI in the USA. Factors involved with the spread of the virus included wild waterfowl migration and breakdowns in biosecurity.

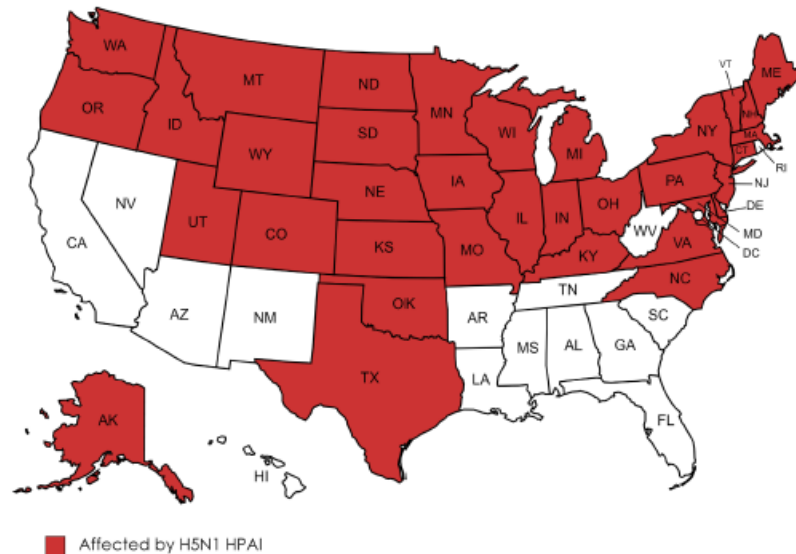
In 2016, HPAI (H7N8) and LPAI (H7N8) infected several premises in Indiana and caused the loss of 43,000 commercial poultry. The viruses were identified as North American origin. It is thought that the LPAI (H7N8) mutated into HPAI (H7N8). In 2017, HPAI (H7N9) and LPAI (H7N9) infected several premises in North and South Carolina. The viruses were identified as North American origin. It is thought that the LPAI (H7N8) mutated into HPAI (H7N8). In 2020, LPAI (H7N3) was detected on several premises in North and South Carolina, causing the loss of 337,000 commercial turkeys. The virus was identified as North American wild bird lineage from the Mississippi flyway.

Additional Avian Influenza information

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
[Recent Bird Flu Infections in U.S. Wild Birds and Poultry Pose a Low Risk to the Public](#)
- United States Department of Agriculture:
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animaldisease-information/avian/avian-influenza/2022-hpai>
- United States Geological Survey, National Wildlife Health Center:
<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nwhc/science/avian-influenza>

Avian Influenza Update: AI has NOT Been Detected in Florida Domestic Poultry

Currently, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) has been detected in domestic poultry in the following states shown in red.



In addition, HPAI has been detected in wild birds in multiple states along the eastern seaboard, including Florida.

For more information on Avian Influenza and the ongoing H5N1 outbreak, visit the USDA website at [USDA Avian Influenza](#).

Due to the recent AI findings, it is recommended that Florida poultry producers and enthusiasts (commercial and backyard) take the following precautions to minimize the risk of introduction of influenza into our Florida poultry flocks.

1. Implement strict biosecurity measures on all poultry premises.
 - Alert all company personnel, growers, farmworkers and service personnel of the increased risk of HPAI.
 - Focus biosecurity methods on preventing any exposure to wild waterfowl or their droppings.
 - Keep biosecurity measures in place at all times, especially relating to essential visitors and entry biosecurity.
2. Avoid any contact with wild birds of any kind, especially waterfowl, their habitat, or their droppings.
3. Take the necessary precautions around any congregation points for growers or backyard owners – do not bring disease back to your poultry flock.
4. Monitor all flocks for increased mortality or clinical signs consistent with HPAI and report any concerns immediately. To date, the consistent clinical sign in all the current reported cases has been a marked, rapid increase in mortality over several days.
5. Consider making a contingency plan for moving outdoor poultry into bio-secure housing.
6. For more information regarding reporting sick birds, please visit: <https://www.fdacs.gov/content/download/23969/file/Bird-Influenza-Card-English.pdf>.

If you have any questions, please contact the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Industry, at (850) 410-0900. Please visit our website for additional information regarding Avian Influenza and the requirements for moving poultry into the state at www.FDACS.gov/AvianInfluenza.

✓ Checklist: Tips To Help Keep Your Flocks Healthy

This checklist is a general guide to practicing good biosecurity, but if you have a site-specific biosecurity plan, please follow it. Commercial growers should be sure their site-specific plans follow the National Poultry Improvement Plan biosecurity principles.

- Wear personal protective equipment** or clothing and shoes that you only use when caring for your poultry. This includes boot covers or boots that can be disinfected. Change into fresh protective gear between poultry houses or coops.
- Enclosures must be empty for a thorough cleaning.** If you have a poultry house, wait until the house is empty to start the cleaning process. If you have a coop or other type of enclosure, move the birds to a separate area before cleaning.
- Remove all litter, manure, and other debris.**
- “Dry” clean all areas**—brush, scrape, and shovel off manure, feathers, and other materials. Disinfectant will not penetrate organic matter or caked-on dirt.
- “Wet” clean all surfaces**—scrub with water and detergent. Work from top to bottom and back to front.
- Rinse all surfaces carefully with water.**
- Apply disinfectant** according to the directions on the label. Be sure to use a disinfectant that is registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicates that it is effective against avian influenza and other poultry diseases.
- Leave the enclosure empty** until it is completely dry. Use fans and/or open doors and windows to help speed the drying process. Wet surfaces can be harmful to poultry.
- When you’re done, remove and discard** your protective gear. If using dedicated clothing and boots, change clothing and clean and disinfect your boots.
- Wash your hands thoroughly** with soap and water. Wash and dry your dedicated clothing.

For more information about how to keep your flocks healthy, follow **Defend the Flock** on **Facebook** and **Twitter** and visit www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/defendtheflock.



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Program Aid No. 2235-1 • Issued November 2018

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FDACS Staff Attend Governor's Hurricane Conference



On May 9-13, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17 staff from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Divisions of Animal Industry, Food Safety, Aquaculture, and Agricultural Environmental Services attended the Governor's Hurricane Conference in West Palm Beach, Florida. The conference is the largest and most well attended tropical cyclone conference in the nation, according to www.flghc.org. The conference hosted over 300 hours of training and workshops covering topics relating to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. While attending this conference, ESF 17 staff had the opportunity to attend incident command system trainings. Nick Morrow and Ben Motes attended the Liaison Officer training for the first two days of the conference to help better prepare for their roles on the ESF 17 incident management team.



Another training attended by Ben Motes and ESF 17 Specialist Diolbel Benitez (pictured above), focused on service animals in disasters. This workshop discussed the laws in Florida that regulate how businesses and shelters deal with persons with service animals. Overall, the 2022 Governor's Hurricane Conference was a great opportunity for ESF 17 staff to learn more about emergency management in Florida and to network with state and local emergency management professionals.

African Swine Fever Update



African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease affecting both domestic and feral swine of all ages. ASF is not a threat to human health and cannot be transmitted from pigs to humans. It is not a food safety issue.

ASF is found in countries around the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. More recently, it has spread through the Dominican Republic, China, Mongolia and Vietnam, as well as within parts of the European Union. It has never been found in the United States – and we want to keep it that way.

Why is African Swine Fever a Concern?

ASF is a devastating, deadly disease that would have a significant impact on U.S. livestock producers, their communities and the economy if it were found here. There is no treatment or vaccine available for this disease. The only way to stop this disease is to depopulate all affected or exposed swine herds. USDA is working closely with other federal and state agencies, the swine industry, and producers to take the necessary actions to protect our nation's pigs and keep this disease out. This group is also actively preparing to respond if ASF were ever detected in the U.S.

What Producers and Veterinarians Need to Know

Anyone who works with swine should be familiar with the signs of ASF:

- High fever
- Decreased appetite and weakness
- Red, blotchy skin or skin lesions
- Diarrhea and vomiting
- Coughing and difficulty breathing

Immediately report animals with any of these signs to state or federal animal health officials or call USDA's toll-free number at **1-866-536-7593** for appropriate testing and investigation. Timeliness is essential to preventing the spread of ASF.

On-farm biosecurity is crucial to preventing any animal disease from developing and spreading. All pig owners and anyone involved with pig operations should know and follow strict biosecurity practices to help protect U.S. pigs from ASF. Work with your veterinarian to assess your biosecurity plans and make improvements as needed.

What Travelers Need to Know

International travelers could unknowingly bring back this disease from an ASF-affected country, especially if they visit farms. Visit the APHIS traveler page to know which items you can bring back into the United States. Some food items may carry disease and threaten domestic agriculture and livestock. If you go to an ASF-affected country, do not bring back pork or pork products.

See African Swine Fever Update, next page.

African Swine Fever Update (continued)

Declare any international farm visits to U.S. Customs and Border Protection when you return. Make sure you thoroughly clean and disinfect, or dispose of, any clothing or shoes that you wore around pigs, before returning to the U.S. Do not visit a farm, premises with pigs, livestock market, sale barn, zoo, circus, pet store with pot-bellied pigs, or any other animal facility with pigs for at least 5 days after you return.

Resources

- [USDA | APHIS African Swine Fever Disease Information](#)
- [Swine Health Information Center](#)
- [USDA and CFIA Establish Protocol to Minimize Trade Disruptions in the Event of an ASF Detection in Feral Swine](#)
- [Joint Statement from the Chief Veterinary Officers of Canada and the United States](#)
- [Secure Pork Supply Plan](#)

New Information Available for African Swine Fever

- [USDA Submits Dossier to the World Organization for Animal Health to Finalize African Swine Fever Protection Zone](#)
- [USDA Statement on Confirmation of African Swine Fever in Haiti](#)
- [USDA Continuing African Swine Fever Prevention Efforts – Preparing to Establish Foreign Animal Disease Protection Zone to Safeguard Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Entire U.S. Swine Industry](#)
- [USDA Announces Requirements for Importing Dogs from Countries Affected with African Swine Fever](#)
- [USDA Statement on Confirmation of African Swine Fever in the Dominican Republic](#)

International Trade and Zoning

[Joint Statement from the Chief Veterinary Officers of Canada and the United States](#)

African Swine Fever Surveillance in the United States

USDA APHIS is furthering its overall ASF preparedness efforts with the implementation of a surveillance plan. To make this program as effective and efficient as possible, USDA will add ASF testing to their existing Classical Swine Fever (CSF) surveillance. The plan, titled *Swine Hemorrhagic Fevers: African and Classical Swine Fever Integrated Surveillance Plan*, is [available here](#).

African Swine Fever Assessments

APHIS has developed three new resources related to ASF:

- [A qualitative assessment of the likelihood of African Swine Fever virus entry to the United States.](#)
- [A nonanimal origin feed ingredient risk evaluation framework.](#)
- [A literature review of nonanimal origin feed ingredients and the transmission of viral pathogens of swine.](#)

In the News...

- [HPAI Detected in human: U.S. Case of Human Avian Influenza A\(H5\) Virus Reported](#)
- [Monkeypox in the United States | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#)
- [Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Update:
<https://www.fdacs.gov/content/download/98220/file/RHD2Website.20220531.ADAchecked.pdf>](#)
- [April 2022 tied as Earth's fifth-warmest:
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(noaa.gov\)](#)

SART Partners Present Mental Health First Aid Online Training at National Summit

This year's National Alliance for State Animal and Agricultural Emergency Programs (NASAAEP) 2022 Summit shared amazing resources for preparing community animal and ag sectors for hazards. Local, state and federal Ag partners from around the nation came together to discuss how to overcome challenges the animal and agriculture sectors might experience during emergencies while developing meaningful relationships.

LeiAnna Tucker with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services represented the Florida contingent alongside Dr. Angela Lindsey of University of Florida IFAS Extension and Dr. Lawrence Garcia of University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine. They presented to the NASAAEP about Florida's Online Disaster Response and Recovery Mental Health Training for Agricultural Stakeholders and Disaster Responders. This training was made possible by our Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART). (Check out the training flyer on the next page, and share!)



"Mental illness doesn't discriminate, and neither should we. I heard during an emergency management seminar that we tend to take an economic approach during disaster response, but we need to do better taking a human-centered approach in order to sustain the livelihoods that make our critical infrastructure sectors work." – LeiAnna Tucker

Disasters and Mental Health Online Training



Over the course of four modules, this 2.5-hour training sponsored by Florida SART and carried out by University of Florida Family, Youth, and Community Sciences (FYCS) faculty members Drs. Heidi Radunovich and Angie Lindsey provides focused information on mental health stress and disaster recovery within the agricultural sector. It is geared towards:

- Florida State Agricultural Response Team (SART) members and partners
- UF/IFAS Extension faculty and staff
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services employees
- Farmers, ranchers and their families
- Agricultural workers
- First responders
- Organizations providing services within agricultural communities
- Any community members who are active during disaster response

Training can be accessed at <https://e-learning.ag/courses/disasters-mental-health/>

1

Disaster Stress & Mental Health

45 min. content + 15 min. activity

- The unique impacts disasters have on agriculture
- Stress and the impacts it has on the body
- Disaster stress
- Coping skills to manage stress
- The differences between stress & trauma
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Case study activity

2

Community Recovery After Disasters

30 min. content + 15 min. activity

- The four phases of community response
- Factors impacting individual recovery
- Long-term problems in disaster recovery
- Factors impacting community recovery
- How different types of disasters impact recovery
- Ways in which a community can plan for a successful recovery
- Case study activity

3

Coping & Providing Support After Disasters

30 min. content + 10 min. activity

- Ways to manage stress
- Specific physical and mental coping techniques
- Providing support after disasters
- Best practices in supporting children
- Self care key practices for first responders
- Resources for additional help and referrals
- Knowledge Check Quiz

4

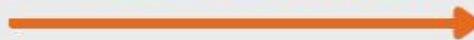
Disaster Stress & Mental Health Resources

15 min. content

- The final module discusses special programs for disaster health & mental health resources, resources for producers and farmworkers, and resources for the general public. It also includes a Mental Health Resource guide which can be downloaded.

Free, self-paced training with certification!

Access training through QR code



UF/IFAS
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



Center for
Public Issues Education

FYCS

FAMILY, YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SCIENCES
the science of helping people, together.




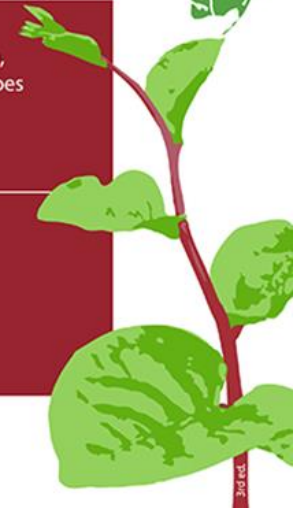
FLORIDA
EDEN

EXTENSION DISASTER
EDUCATION NETWORK

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN *June*



	North	Central	South
 EASY TO TRANSPLANT	Ginger, Roselle, Tropical Spinaches	Ginger, Roselle, Sugarcane, Tropical Spinaches	Ginger, Sugarcane, Tropical Spinaches
 TRANSPLANT WITH CARE	Amaranth, Boniato, Calabaza, Long Squashes, Luffa, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pigeon Pea, Seminole Pumpkin, Sweet Potatoes	Amaranth, Boniato, Calabaza, Cassava, Long Squashes, Luffa, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pigeon Pea, Pineapple, Seminole Pumpkin, Sweet Potatoes	Amaranth, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pigeon Pea, Pineapple, Sweet Potatoes
 USE SEEDS	Chayote, Okra, Peas (southern)	Chayote, Okra, Peas (southern)	Chayote



UF IFAS Extension
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



Gardening SOLUTIONS

GardeningSolutions.ifas.ufl.edu
Text only: go.ufl.edu/EdibleText

UF/IFAS Florida Gardening Calendars

The [Gardening Calendar publications](#) on the UF/IFAS Solutions for Your Life website gives Florida gardeners a monthly guide for what to plant and do in their gardens and includes links to useful gardening websites, all based on University of Florida research and expertise. Three different editions of the calendar provide specific tips for each of Florida's climate zones—North, Central, and South.

[Vegetables to Plant in June - Gardening Solutions - University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences \(ufl.edu\)](#)

Counties, Is Your Contact Information up to date on the SART Website?

Please review your county emergency contact information at <https://flsart.org/resource/countyinformation.jsp>.

If you need to make changes to your county contact information, please send a request to Benjamin Motes at Benjamin.Motes@FDACS.gov or LeiAnna Tucker at LeiAnna.Tucker@FDACS.gov.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS



Florida State Animal Response Coalition

Florida State Animal Response Coalition (FLSARC) provides **Small Animal Emergency Sheltering training** for Florida communities. These courses teach the unique procedures, skills, and knowledge necessary to build and operate a temporary emergency animal shelter in response to natural disasters and LARGE?large cruelty cases. These courses were created and designed by experts from many organizations including Florida SART, University of Florida Veterinary Emergency Treatment Service (VETS) Team, and leadership of FLSARC.

Awareness Level	Operations Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• June 4, 2022• July 9, 2022• July 16, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• June 11-12, 2022• June 18-19, 2022• June 25-26, 2022• July 23-24, 2022

To register, visit: <https://flsarc.org/training>

Animal Technical Rescue Training



The University of Florida Veterinary Emergency Treatment Service has provided a flyer for the Animal Technical Rescue Training, which is funded by Florida SART. The training will be conducted at the Florida State Fire College in Ocala. The dates of trainings are as follows:

Awareness Level	Operations Level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• June 6-8, 2022

Please visit <http://bit.ly/2022ATRTraining> for additional information and to register.

SART Monthly Webinar

Scheduled for June 30th, 2:00 - 3:00 PM EST. This meeting is for SART partner agencies only. Please contact Benjamin Motes at Benjamin.Motes@FDACS.gov for additional information.

Food Safety and Food Defense Report

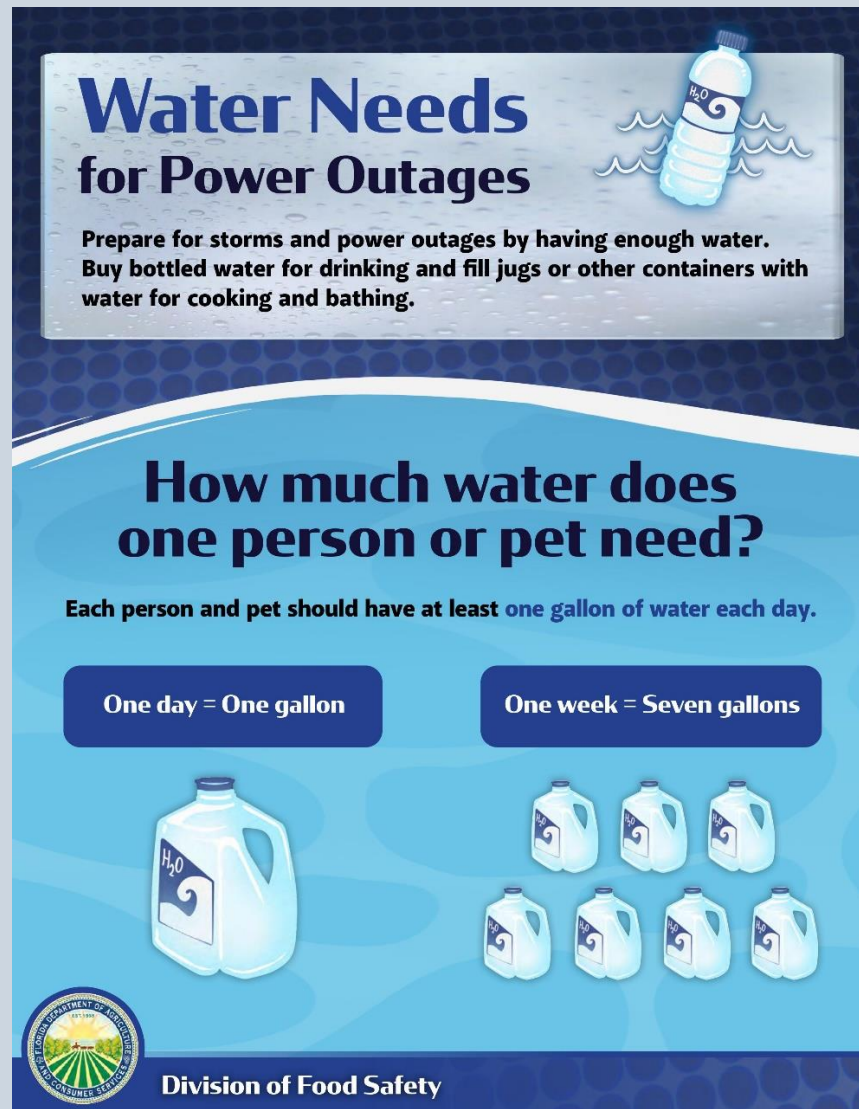
A special section dedicated to feed and food emergency planning and response.

FDACS Division of Food Safety is responsible for assuring the public of a safe, wholesome, and properly represented food supply through permitting and inspection of food establishments, inspection of food products, and performance of specialized laboratory analysis on a variety of food products sold or produced in the state. The Division of Food Safety monitors food from the farm gate, through processing and distribution, to the retail point of purchase.

Are you and your family ready for hurricane season?

Hurricane season begins on June 1. Prepare yourself and your family for a storm and help prevent foodborne illness by utilizing the Division of Food Safety's virtual [Hurricane Preparedness Checklist](#).

Wonder if you have enough water stored? Check out the Division of Food Safety's [Water Needs for Power Outages](#) flyer to learn how much water is recommended for each person or pet each day. Visit the Division of Food Safety's [Consumer Resources and Outreach website](#) for more food safety information, tips, and resources.



**Water Needs
for Power Outages**


Prepare for storms and power outages by having enough water.
Buy bottled water for drinking and fill jugs or other containers with water for cooking and bathing.

**How much water does
one person or pet need?**

Each person and pet should have at least **one gallon of water** each day.

One day = One gallon

One week = Seven gallons

 **Division of Food Safety**

The flyer features a blue background with a white wavy line separating the top and bottom sections. The top section has a white box with the title and instructions. The middle section has a large question and a key message. The bottom section has two callouts with icons of water jugs and the agency logo.

Hurricane Preparedness

✓ Checklist

- Purchase non-perishable, ready-to-eat and easy-to-cook foods that have a long shelf life in case the food supply is disrupted for an extended amount of time.
- Reduce the use of water for cleaning by stocking up on plastic forks, spoons, and knives, as well as paper plates, bowls, cups, and towels.
- Represent the needs of your whole household like infants, pets, and any special diets.
- Have a method to thoroughly cook your food, like an outdoor grill or camping stove.
- Buy bottled water for drinking and fill jugs or other containers with water for cooking and bathing. (Each person and pet should have at least one gallon of water each day.)
- Purchase enough propane or charcoal for your grill(s).
- Have a manual can-opener on hand.



SART Resources and Links



Large Animal Emergency Training from The University of Florida Emergency Treatment Services:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PlElye_xBkA&t=4s

FEMA National Resources Hub:

[National Resource Hub - Preparedness Toolkit](#)

[FEMA Resources on YouTube](#)

Veterinary Services Training and Exercise Program (VSTEP):

[USDA APHIS | Veterinary Services Training and Exercise Program](#)

USDA APHIS Defend the Flock Program:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/defend-the-flock-program>

Pet Sheltering Resources

<https://flsart.org/resource/petshelter>

Ask IFAS: Emergency Preparedness and Recovery

https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/entity/topic/disaster_preparedness_and_recovery

*Please log in and update
your membership
information online at:*

www.FLSART.org

About the *SART Sentinel*

The *SART Sentinel* is an email newsletter prepared monthly by the members of the **Florida State Agricultural Response Team** on the Florida SART website at 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.

Editing Services: The Turner Network, LLC under contract with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Industry.

E-mail: flsart@turnernetwork.com

Associate Editor: LeiAnna Tucker, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Industry.

E-mail: LeiAnna.Tucker@FDACS.gov