Hurricane Facts...  
**Vivian Rowe, Wayne County**

Hurricanes affect more than coastal areas. Long after hurricanes make landfall they continue to deposit large amounts of rain inland. Hurricanes and floods have many adverse impacts and consequences.

Communities in similar areas that may be threatened by hurricanes should develop plans that specify what areas would need to be evacuated and by what routes, what shelters would be used and how emergency services would respond. Hurricanes are very destructive. The worst recorded event in the US happened in Galveston Texas in 1900 when approximately 6000 lives were lost. The greatest economic damage resulted from hurricane Andrew in 1992.

On average six Atlantic hurricanes occur each year. Most occur in August, September and October each year, although the hurricane season does run from June 1 to November 30; a six month period.

The following terms are used to advise the status of a hurricane and the actions to be taken:

- **Hurricane Advisory** -- Tells where the storm is located and the direction of movement. Prepare for evacuation. Test alternate power source(s) (have extra gas on hand). Fill water containers. Keep calm and continue to monitor the weather.

- **Hurricane Watch** -- Issued when there is a threat of a hurricane condition within 24-36 hours and actions for protection of life and property should begin. Check your disaster kit to make sure nothing is missing. Evacuation should begin at this time if needed. Turn off utilities at the main switch. DO NOT leave companion animals behind even if you do not know where to take them, have a list of hotels that will accept pets. Board up windows. Secure outdoor objects and clean all debris from pastures. Move farm equipment and trailers close to a fixed buildings.

- **Hurricane warning** -- Issued when conditions are expected within 24 hours or
Hoof Prints

Equine Evacuation Kit
Eileen A. Coite, REINS Coordinating Agent

Listed below are items that you may or may not already have in your barn, but will be helpful during a storm event or evacuation. Most can be found at your local general stores or even farm supply stores and catalogs. Be sure to make a list now of what you need to complete your kit. Attached at the back of the newsletter is a blank equine emergency plan and evacuation map for your convenience.

Materials and Instructions:
- Emergency Plan and contacts
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes
- Veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Instructions:
  - Dietary
  - Medications: Dosage and frequency
  - Veterinary contact numbers for refills

Supplies:
- 3-7 day supply of food and water
- All purpose knife (sharp)
- Bandannas (blind folds)
- Batteries (flashlight and radio)
- Blankets
- Duct tape
- First aid kit
- Flashlight
- Fly spray
- Heavy leather gloves
- Farrier tools
  - Hoof pick
  - Hoof knife
  - Hoof nippers
  - Hoof rasp
- Leg warmers
- Leather halters and cotton leads
- Paper towels
- Plastic trash cans with lids (for storing water)
- Radio
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Tarpaulins
- Trash bags
- Twitch
- Water buckets
- Wire cutters

The Saffir-Simpson Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sustained Winds</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>74-95 mph</td>
<td>Minimal: Unanchored mobile homes, vegetation, and signs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>96-110 mph</td>
<td>Moderate: All mobile homes, roofs, small craft, flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>111-130 mph</td>
<td>Extensive: Small buildings, low-lying roads cut off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>131-155 mph</td>
<td>Extreme: Roofs destroyed, trees down, roads cut off, mobile homes destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>More than 155 mph</td>
<td>Catastrophic: Most buildings destroyed. Vegetation destroyed. Major roads cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T=time to reach observer
D=distance (miles)
S=wind speed/velocity/(mph)
T=(Dx5280)/(Sx5280/60)

Hurricane Facts Continued …

less. Do not attempt to evacuate at this time. Final actions need to be completed as quickly as possible. Use your disaster plan at this time. If you wait till this time to evacuate you may run into traffic congestion. You would not want to do this with livestock so always start earlier than usual. The strongest winds usually occur in the right side of the eyewall of the hurricane.

Hurricane not only produce damaging winds, storm surges, tornadoes and the most deadly of all inland flooding. Rainfall is usually heaviest with the slower moving storms are under 10 mph. To determine the total rainfall in inches from a storm use the following formula: 100 ÷ forward speed (mph) = estimated inches of rain

The following formula is for estimating when a hurricane will arrive in your area.

\[ T = \frac{D \times 5280}{S \times 5280/60} \]

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Ride It Out or Hit the Road?
Will Walls, Johnston County

The Carolinas are high risk states for hurricane landfalls. If you live here for any length of time, you will have direct personal contact with hurricanes. Planning and preparation are critical.

Usually the first question we ask ourselves when a hurricane is headed our way is whether we should evacuate or stay at home. Each of us has a different set of factors we consider in making the decision. The variables usually include factors about the storm (track, wind velocity, flooding potential), about our farm (building strength, flood zone, missile hazards, trees and other windbreaks), about our animals (pets and livestock), about our ability to move (vehicles, trailers, evacuation routes), about our preparation (documents, fuel, evacuation kit), and about having a place to go that will accept us and our animals.

Obviously when a mandatory evacuation is ordered, the proper thing to do is to hit the road as quickly as possible. Experience shows that many people fail to evacuate when ordered. Emergency personnel have been known to suggest that if you are going to defy a mandatory evacuation order that you write your social security number in indelible ink on each of your limbs and your torso. If your remains are ever found, it makes identification much easier.

Most of the time, however, evacuation decisions will be ours to make. Sometimes the whole process can be so overwhelming that people prefer to remain at home even when common sense dictates otherwise. With some basic knowledge and a bit of prior preparation you can be ready to decide wisely and to head out when the time is right.

Tropical storms have maximum sustained winds of 39-73 miles per hour. Hurricanes have winds greater than 74 miles per hour. Forecasters assign a category number to hurricanes based upon their level of sustained winds in miles per hour.

(See the Saffir-Simpson Scale on page 2)

The intensity of the storm that will affect you depends directly on the storm’s path.

Forecasting storm tracks has become much more accurate over the years. You will have time to track the storm and see reasonably good estimates of where it is likely to travel. Because the winds around a hurricane flow counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere, if you are on the right side of the projected track, the winds will generally be stronger in your area. The storm wind velocity is added to the storm forward velocity. Conversely, the winds on the left side of the track will tend to be correspondingly less.

If you live in a mobile home or lightly built structure, you would be wise to consider evacuating and doing so promptly. You can evaluate the chances of damage other structures based upon the wind velocity and structure integrity.

Until Hurricane Katrina broke the pattern, more people were dying every year from inland flooding than from coastal storm surge. These storms produce torrential rains, often causing widespread flash flooding. You must consider the likelihood of flooding in your area and the chances that floods will cut off your evacuation routes if you do not leave in time.

If your farm lies along a river or other water source or is in low-lying terrain, flooding is always a serious threat from a tropical system, even one that does not come directly over you. You may consider evacuating as a matter of routine when hurricanes or tropical storms are forecast in your vicinity.

Unfortunately, experience shows that the longer a person has lived in an area, the less likely that person is to evacuate in the face of a hurricane. Complacency has had deadly consequences in the past.

If you decide to go, try to have a destination in mind before setting out. Finding a farm or shelter for your horses can be most difficult if you haven’t made arrangements in advance. Some counties may open fairgrounds or other facilities for stable horses.

More emergency managers are becoming sensitive to the issue since the number one reason people do not evacuate, even when told to do so, is because they have no place to take their pets.

(Continued on page 4)
Over the years we can expect more facilities to be opened for horses but for now they are still quite limited. Making private arrangements with friends and families further inland remains your best option. Plan on the public shelters as a last resort. Leave as soon as you can. Early is best. Experience shows that the roads out of the evacuation area will be jammed. NC Department of Transportation has an evacuation management plan for Interstate 40 in the event of a strong Category 2 hurricane and in conjunction with mandatory evacuation orders. NCDOT will close the east-bound lanes and make them available for evacuation traffic. That lane reversal traffic flow will extend from Wilmington to Exit 334, east of Benson.

In addition to the traffic information available on local radio stations, you can call 511 for an NCDOT automated voice response system. Working through a series of menus, you can get information specific to your area about traffic incidents, road closures, and road conditions. The “back door” number is 1-877-511-4662.

Have your evacuation route and alternatives mapped out in advance. Be flexible. Road conditions can change rapidly. If you’re towing a horse trailer you may have to find an alternative route to avoid traffic or high winds. Be sure your vehicles have their gas tanks topped off. Fuel can be hard to find during an evacuation and if you are caught in a traffic jam, you may just inch along for hours. Flooding can continue for quite some time after storm passage. Listen to broadcasts for the all-clear signal before returning home.

Four regional sites are available for the evacuation of horses from coastal North Carolina.

- **Martin County - Bob Martin Center**
  2900 Prison Camp Road, Williamston NC
  Contact: Durwood Taylor (252) 792-5802
  Amenities: Enclosed barn with 100 10 x 10 stalls, as well as 3 uncovered arenas

- **Richmond County - Camp Millstone**
  1296 Mallard Drive, Ellerbe, NC
  Contact: Gene Shutt (910) 652-5905
  Amenities: Enclosed barn with 100 10 x 10 stalls, as well as 3 uncovered arenas

- **Sampson County - Sampson Livestock Facility**
  55 Agriculture Place, Clinton NC
  Contact: Paul Gonzalez (910) 592-7161
  Amenities: Enclosed barn with 32 pens that are 480 square feet.

- **Wayne County - Wayne County Fairgrounds**
  2801 US 117 South, Dudley NC
  Contact: Milton Ingram (919) 735-7277 or Wayne County Emergency Services (919) 731-1416
  Amenities: Enclosed barn with 72 10’ x 10’ stalls

Other local sites:
- **Wilson County - Wilson County Fairgrounds**
  1806 South Goldsboro Street, Wilson NC
  Contact: Walter Earle, (252) 237-0111
  Amenities: Enclosed barn with 8 10’ x 10’ stalls

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**Protecting Animals in a Disaster**

**What is C.A.R.T.?**

C.A.R.T. is intended for use by local government to minimize animal suffering in the event of a large scale emergency. This action will be aimed to all animals that my need help, whether such animals are owned, stray, domestic or wild. Under these circumstances, C.A.R.T. will take immediate action to provide care for affected animals. To contact C.A.R.T. in your county, please call the emergency management contact listed below:

- Greene County (252) 747-5244
- Johnston County (919) 989-5050
- Wayne County (919) 731-1416
- Wilson County (252) 399-2830
- Or dial 911
One of the last things we tend to think about when making hurricane preparations is next tax season. Unfortunately the months click away and even if all your records are destroyed, the tax man comes on schedule every year.

**Backup Your Records**

As a matter of routine, all taxpayers, individuals and small businesses alike, should keep a set of backup records in a safe place. Strong winds can send papers flying off, never to be seen again; torrential downpours can soak paper and equipment alike; fires from electrical damage can start in seconds.

Fortunately, making backup copies is now easier than ever. Many financial records—such bank statements, tax returns, and insurance policies—are available electronically. Many financial institutions provide statements and documents in electronic format. If your computer equipment includes a scanner, you may want to scan other important documents yourself, if they aren't readily available from third parties, such as birth certificates or marriage records. You can download records to a backup storage device such as an external hard drive, a flash drive, or burn them to CD or DVD. If you set up a regular backup system, updates can be done quickly.

Remember to store your backups in a safe place that is separate from where the original documents are stored.

**Document Your Valuables**

A photographic or video record of your entire home, barn, tack room, and storage sheds will prove invaluable in the event you suffer disaster losses. That list, along with your photographs and videos, will help you prove the market value of your items for insurance and casualty loss claims. This material should also be stored in a safe location, perhaps along with your backup financial records.

**Tax Assistance**

If your home or business suffers significant damage, you will want to contact your insurance company as soon as possible. And while your tax return isn't likely to be high on the list of things you're thinking about after a major storm or other casualty event, it may be affected. Damage which isn't covered by insurance may be deductible on your tax return. When the disaster is wide spread and financial impact is significant, the President may issue a disaster declaration for a specific geographical area. Such a declaration gives taxpayers in that area additional time to file tax returns, among other things. You can get back copies of tax returns and all attachments at no charge in the event you are in a federally designated disaster area. Order returns and transcript—a chronology of events related to the tax return—at 1-800-829-1040.

**A photographic or video record of your entire home, barn, tack room, and storage sheds will prove invaluable in the event you suffer disaster losses.**

IRS Publication 547 covers Casualties, Disasters, and Theft in detail. Even if you don't prepare your own tax returns, the publication can help you be more prepared to provide useful information to your tax preparer and understand your options. You can order publications and forms, ask tax questions, and get information from the IRS in several ways.

The IRS website is [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov). The general toll free number for the IRS is 800-829-1040.

There are several IRS offices in North Carolina which have publications and staff available on a walk-in basis.

And lastly, if North Carolina is struck by a hurricane or other storm which causes a presidential "disaster area" designation, the Internal Revenue Service maintains a hot line at 1-866-562-5227 where you can reach a specialist trained to handle disaster-related issues.
If you show or trail ride any at all, you have to go somewhere to do it. Most of us horse people have horse trailers and know how to use them. It's hurricane season, are you ready to haul your horses in an emergency? If you must evacuate, can you do it quickly with a minimum of effort?

It goes without saying that most of us have the proper towing vehicle. Going into truck selection is an article of its own. We need to be ready to hook up and go. Always keep up the maintenance on your truck. This is especially important if you use it primarily to haul horses and have another vehicle to drive everyday. Fluids should be checked on a regular basis, especially oil and transmission fluid. If either is dirty, be sure to change them, filters too. Sometimes transmission fluid is not changed as often as needed, and that will shorten the life of your transmission. Don't forget your radiator antifreeze and air filter; some trucks have fuel filters that need changing periodically also. Be sure your tires are in good condition and inflated at the recommended pressure. Your hitch needs to be ready to go. If you have a tag along, is the correct size ball already on your truck? Or are you going to have to look for the ball mount that fits the receiver of your hitch? At least with a goose neck, the ball is already sticking up in bed of the truck, unless it's a fold-down or recessed. On both types of hitches, grease the ball to reduce friction and wear. Can you hook up alone? Ladies? If you don't know how, learn now. You can't be sure who is going to be home to help you if you need to evacuate. Don't wait for driving rain and expect someone to talk you through it on the phone. Know how to hook the safety chains and where to plug in the light/brakes.

Let's look at your trailer. Tires and tire pressure need to be one of the first things checked. As with your truck, tires should be in good condition and properly inflated. If you don’t use your trailer as frequently as we use ours, tires can dry rot and may blow out on the road. Check your spare, if you don't have one, get one. Wheel bearings need to be repacked every so often whether you use it a lot or not. Pull mats out and check your floors; wood floors need to be checked more often than aluminum. The horse compartment interior should be safe with no rust holes or damaged metal. Open and close all doors to check the latches and be sure there are no flying hitch hikers, wasps seem to find a way in the most secure door and can make loading impossible. We keep a spare halter and lead rope in our trailer for emergencies, and a first aid kit for horses and people too.

So you’re sure your truck and trailer are in good working order. The inspection is current on your truck and trailer. You have learned to hook up and are confident you can do it alone in the event of an emergency. Now, will your horses load? You have homework to do if your answer is “I don’t know” or “no”. If your horses won't load without a lot of coaxing on a good day, I have to tell you, when you’re evacuating because of a hurricane, it’s not a good day! There have been many articles written and clinics held on trailer loading. To much information to include in this article. Do your homework and make sure each and every one of your horses will load on a good day. Train “Ole Paint” ahead of time, you may not have time, and conditions will be rough under hurricane evacuation conditions.

Now that you’re hooked up and ready, where are you going? You need to have a plan. As with all hurricanes, there is usually a projected path. Try to make your evacuation route away from its path. It helps if you have friends or know other horse people away from projected landfall that have room for your horses. In our area, the Wayne County Fairgrounds south of Goldsboro has been designated a Regional Shelter for horses. * See page __ for other equine shelters across North Carolina. Collect emergency phone numbers and put them in the front of your phone book for quick access. Shelters will not be opened unless Emergency Services declares it to be an emergency, so listen to the media, keep informed, and call ahead for availability. We hope we can weather the storm at home, but sometimes we're in the path and must leave. Remember, strong winds can turn your rig over, leave early enough to stay ahead of the bad winds. Stay prepared, and we'll see you on the trail.

* Services declares it to be an emergency, so listen to the media, keep informed, and call ahead for availability.
Hurricane Preparation Checklist for Horse Owners...
Lynn Lepley, Wayne County

Before hurricane season . . .

- **Vaccinations and Coggins.** Make sure these are up to date.
- **Animal Identification.** Some ideas include:
  Take a picture of each horse with a family member in the photo with the horse. Staple the photo to the Coggins and attach any other information, such as tattoos, microchip ID, scars or other permanent identifying features. Add your vet’s name and phone number, any medications the horse may be taking. Store this information in a zip-lock bag in a convenient place for you to grab and take at a moment’s notice.

  NOTE: Do **NOT** put a copy of the horse’s Coggins with the horse. You want your horse to be reunited with you, so make it a little more difficult for your horse to be taken across state lines.

- Put identification bands around both front legs of each horse.
- Put a leather halter on each horse with a luggage tag that includes the owner’s names, phone numbers, and any special needs the horse may have, including any medications the horse is taking. This information may also be put inside a zip-lock bag and taped to the inside of the halter. Braid a second luggage tag with the same info into the horse’s tail. (Be sure **NOT** to tie the tag around the tail as it may cut off circulation.) Neck ID bands work well, too.

- **Evacuation:** Will you or won’t you? If there is a possibility that you will evacuate with your horse(s), be sure to locate hurricane shelters in advance. Then, once a hurricane is forecasted to hit your area, leave 48 hours prior to the hurricane’s arrival.

When a hurricane is in the forecast . . .

- Clean up debris on your property, to include barn aisles.
- Have at least a 2-week supply of hay and feed; store these in the driest place possible.
- Get a piece of plywood: on one side write “Have animals. Need help,” and on the other “Have animals. OK for now.” - Fill clean garbage cans with water and store in barn.
- Have flashlights, batteries, and a least one battery-operated radio.
- Stock an emergency animal kit in a waterproof container. Include things like medicines, salves, vetwrap, bandages, etc.
- Gather an emergency barn kit: include things like a chain saw and fuel, hammers, nails, hand saw, screws, and fencing repair materials.
- Turn off the barn’s circuit breaker. This will help prevent a fire in the event of broken or downed power lines.
- If you evacuate, tell your neighbors where you’ll be.

After the storm . . .

- Be careful. Many injuries can happen during clean-up. Meet the needs of your animals and keep them as calm as possible.
- Clean debris from your barn area and driveway.
- Keep an eye out for fire ants and snakes, as they, too, look for drier places to move to.

The best time to plan for a hurricane is before one starts. There are many disaster preparedness resources on the web, through the Humane Society of the United States, the local CART, and your county extension office.

If water is needed the following steps can be taken to purify water.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Amount of water</th>
<th>Clear Water</th>
<th>Cloudy Water</th>
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<td>1 Qt.</td>
<td>2 drops</td>
<td>4 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gal.</td>
<td>8 drops</td>
<td>16 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Gal.</td>
<td>½ tsp.</td>
<td>1 tsp.</td>
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Do not use perfumed bleach. Let stand for 30 minutes and if water does not have a bleach odor repeat process. Wait 30 minutes before use. Boiling is the safest method of purifying water. Bring to rolling boil for 10 minutes.
Identifying Your Horse In An Emergency...
Julie Walls, Johnston County

You can imagine two cases in which you’d need to provide some identification on or for your horse during a hurricane or other emergency.

The first would be when there exists a chance that your horse might be separated from you and be wandering on its own. Perhaps you have to evacuate and leave your horses behind. Maybe your fences are destroyed by the storm and your horses head out on their own. In cases like this, there’s a good chance that someone other than you will find your horses and have no idea to whom they belong or how to find out.

For the “horse running loose” scenario, consider writing an identifying number directly on the horse. Many people use their telephone number. Consider whether mobile service or landline service will be available and where you will be most easily contacted.

Livestock markers, readily available from many agriculture supply sources, come in a variety of easily seen colors. You can write directly on the horse knowing that it will not wash off. You have to rub it to remove the marks.

You might also consider using clippers to cut your phone number into the horse’s coat. This technique is obviously more useful with a winter coat. In addition to these approaches, some people have also been known to paint the numbers on the hooves.

For a more permanent solution, consider a microchip implant. The disadvantage is that emergency personnel may not have access to a device to read the microchip. They may not even know to look.

You can also use a livestock tag to write important information about the horse. Then braid the tag into its mane or tail. If you can be sure the horse will be in a safe environment such as a stall or small corral, you can attach the tag to a halter. Putting a halter on a horse who risks running free is dangerous and not recommended.

The second case in which identification is needed occurs when you go to claim a horse. You may need proof that the horse actually belongs to you.

Having a current copy of the most recent Coggins test is good. Even better is having photographs of you and your horse together. Be sure to include pictures of yourself next to the horse and its most distinguishing markings. Often these are on the face. Many horses have distinctive markings on their legs or sides that can also be used to prove ownership.

If your horse is registered, registration papers can be useful as proof of ownership.

These simple techniques can make the difference in an emergency and help you get your horses back if they become separated from you. As in all emergency preparedness, prior planning and preparation are essential.

Kid’s Corner…Equine First Aid Kit
Vivian & Elizabeth Rowe, Wayne County

Unscramble the words to build an equine first aid kit

1. Sbanedga
2. Gel sprwa
3. Itnaibaotic mreac
4. Iiendoi
5. Ohfo cpki
6. Tube
7. Lneswwd
8. Srsyngei
9. Tcbianstoii
10. Rhlaet
11. Cwthit
12. Teehtcoposs
13. Hrem tertome
14. Dnbgeaa cssissor
15. Ekifn
16. Zeuga
17. Yfa akms
18. Aeibanmin
19. Ichaoool
20. Xpreoied
21. Xtlea logsev
22. Tduc etpa

Answers on page 9
Calendar of Events

- August 21st & 22nd - REINS Certification Training
- September 18th & 19th - REINS Certification Training

For more information about this training please contact Kim Davis at Cooperative Extension (919) 731-1520

REINS Volunteers by County (Volunteers may be contacted via Extension Agents)

Johnston County: Julie Walls, Will Walls & Roger Davis
Wayne County: Jerry Boone, Lynn Lepley, Vivian Rowe, Cindy Wheaton & Vickie Yelverton
Wilson County: Carol Kyles & Kathy Moore

extension Agent Contact information

Greene County: Eve Honeycutt, Agricultural Agent
(252) 527-2191 eve_honeycutt@ncsu.edu

Johnston County: Ron Hughes, Agricultural Agent
(919) 989-5380 ronald_hughes@ncsu.edu

Wayne County: Eileen Coite, REINS Region 13 Coordinating Agent, Agricultural Agent
(919) 731-1520 eileen_coite@ncsu.edu

Wilson County: Walter Earle, County Extension Director (252) 237-0111 walter_earle@ncsu.edu

Answers to Kid’s Corner:
1. bandages
2. leg wraps
3. antibiotic cream
4. iodine
5. hoof pick
6. duct tape
7. needles
8. syringes
9. antibiotics
10. halter
11. twitch
12. stethoscope
13. thermometer
14. bandage scissors
15. knife
16. gauze
17. fly mask
18. banamine
19. alcohol
20. peroxide
21. latex gloves
22. peroxide
23. iodine
24. antibiotic cream
25. hoof pick
26. duct tape

Hoof Prints is a quarterly newsletter written by a team of experienced and certified equine professionals for persons interested in equine information in Southeastern North Carolina. For more information on material and events presented in this newsletter, contact your local agent and Cooperative Extension office at:

Eileen A. Coite
Extension Agent
Agriculture—Livestock
North Carolina Cooperative Extension
Wayne County Center
PO Box 68
Goldsboro, NC 27533-0068
Equine Emergency Plan

Farm Name: ______________________________________ Phone: ________________________

Farm Owner: _____________________________________ Phone: _________________________

Local contacts: Neighbors, relatives, boarders, etc:
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

Other Contacts:

Veterinarian: ______________________________________

Local Fire Department: ________________________________ 911

Wayne County Animal Response Team (C.A.R.T.) (919) 731-1416
Wayne County Emergency Management (919) 731-1416
Wayne County Cooperative Extension (919) 731-1520
North Carolina Emergency Management 1-800-858-0368
State Animal Response Team (S.A.R.T.) 1-888-989-7278

NC Regional Evacuation Sites:

Martin County, Bob Martin Center (252) 792-5802
Richmond County, Camp Millstone (910) 652-5905
Sampson County, Sampson Livestock Facility (910) 592-7161
Wayne County, Wayne County Fairgrounds (919) 735-7277

Other Local Sites:

Wilson County, Wilson County Fairgrounds (252) 237-0111