North Louisiana
All Hazards
Livestock Disaster Emergency Guide
and Resource Directory
2020-2021

Louisiana Tech University
Animal Disaster Project
Introduction

Disaster and emergency planning for animals is one of the most important things to do for your animals and family. This guide will assist agriculture animal owners and managers for crisis planning in North Louisiana and elsewhere. Use this guide to put together a specific plan, update it yearly, and continue to network with neighbors and emergency managers to build a stronger and more resilient community in this ever-changing and often-times hazardous world.

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Introduction

The Importance of Understanding Infrastructure and “Who’s In-Charge”

The Office of Animal Health and Food Safety/State Veterinarian’s office is in charge of animal issues in Louisiana for state-level and federally declared emergencies. This office is part of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF). Animal response activities should be coordinated both locally, regionally, statewide and nationally using the incident command system (ICS) [http://training.FEMA.gov]. Establishing a network of trained people and groups with effective communication is vitally important to the overall success of any level animal response activity.

Emergency managers in a community include officials from the parish office of emergency preparedness (OEP) or local Office of Homeland Security. Local officials will task a designated Animal Safety and Control Officer to be responsible for animal issues in a community. The ‘official’ local person is usually a trained animal control officer or agriculture or extension agent, but could be a public law enforcement official with some or minimal animal response training. Successful regional and community animal plan models for horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs include those who have experience with repeated emergency responses. Local Parish/Community Animal Response Teams (CARTs) should be coordinated with local officials to be included in the animal plan for the community.

The public often misunderstands that the local community and state resources will automatically come to their aid for animal rescue in disaster situations. Hence, pet, horse and farm animal owners must work together in their respective communities and take a proactive responsibility with protecting the animals under their care. Advanced planning can help animal owners to minimize the loss of animal lives and the health problems associated with disasters such as floods, tornadoes, fire, and hurricanes. Due to the vulnerability of coastal regions to hurricanes and storms and their potential to cause widespread damage from flooding and wind, preparedness in these most vulnerable areas is essential. It must be stressed that although help may be available from many sources following a disaster, owners and caretakers themselves are ultimately responsible for the welfare of their animals and should prepare accordingly.

Building local community capacity by joining the animal care people and groups together is the key!

Stay Informed (www.ready.gov)

- Know what disasters could affect your area, which could call for an evacuation and when to shelter in place.
- Keep a NOAA Weather Radio tuned to your local emergency station and monitor TV, radio, and follow mobile alert and mobile warnings about severe weather in your area.
- Download the FEMA app, receive weather alerts from the National Weather Service for up to five different locations anywhere in the United States.
Emergency Contact Information – Private Services

Owner:

Back-up Contact when owner not available

Farm/Barn Manager

Veterinarian

Back-up Veterinarian
(30-90 mi. away)

Farrier

Back-up Farrier
(30-90 mi. away)

Boarding Facility

Boarding Facility (30-90 mi. away)
**Emergency Contact Information – Public Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Type</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Dept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Control</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Disaster Team</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State Veterinarian or State Animal Emergency Official</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Poison Control</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dept. of Public Works, Electric Company, Gas Company, Water Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Care &amp; Welfare Organization</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Map of Farm or Ranch

- Keep map of farm in sealed PVC pipe and attach to fence so first responders have access
- Paste or draw farm/ranch map below
- Include physical location/address of farm/ranch
- Include GPS Coordinates
- Let neighbors know if you leave & provide contact information
- List all buildings (barns, house, outbuildings, silos, manure pits, lagoons, etc.)
- For Buildings – list sizes of doors, key locations
- Note landmarks (crossroads, lanes, fences, businesses)
- Note where hazards are located – chemicals, litter storage, manure pits, ponds, fertilizers
- Note wells, utility cut-offs, septic tanks, utility lines (overhead or buried)
- Water locations – ponds, streams, lakes
- Locations of hazard mitigation tools – fire extinguishers, spill kits, First-aid kits
- Drainage ditches, culverts, surface drains. Slope of land-direction of drainage

Place farm/ranch MAP here:
Evacuation Plan 7-9

- Prioritize and choose which animals to evacuate
- Make sure you have access to a working and safe trailer for moving animals
- Be sure animals can/will load and provide halters and lead ropes for each horse
- Make sure horses have 2 forms of ID! Place a temporary ID with visible contact information then be sure the horse is either tattooed, microchipped, or has a unique brand (required in Louisiana)¹
- Evacuate 3-7 days ahead of the storm - leave sooner rather than later to avoid evacuation traffic or on-the-road severe weather
- Leave your farm and ranch secure – lock and secure doors and windows once buildings are vacated
- Consider turning off utilities and leaving detailed information regarding this with neighbors, dept. of public works, or parish emergency managers
- Plan and map out route and destination for evacuation
- Be sure to communicate with neighbors and leave contact information
- Have enough cash for fuel and food for people and animals
- Take as much food, water, and fuel that is practical
- Include current Coggins forms, photos and other important papers (animal ownership, personal ID, etc.) (smart phone, electronic Cloud)

Evacuation route:

Evacuation location(s) [include contact information and location]:

¹ Louisiana requirement for horses.
Shelter in Place Plan

- Do not lock animals in stall or barn.
  - Animals can become trapped if the building were to flood
- Store enough water, feed and hay for 5-7 days for people and animals
- Water and feed can be stored in sealed containers and placed high up in the event of flooding [use clean garbage bag inside trash bins to store water, feed, etc.]
- Hay should be covered with plastic or tarps and placed as high as possible off the ground
- Have a chain saw, fuel, hammers, saw, nails, screws, and fencing materials to make repairs post-storm.
- For multiple herd animals, be ready to cut fences so animals aren’t trapped
- Perform a grid search of pastures and evaluate fences and gates for storm damage.
- Evaluate the area for hazards such as downed power lines, water and gas leaks.
- Examine animals for injuries and signs of illness and monitor them daily for several days.
- Examine the area for contaminants if a flood occurs and clean up! This includes chemicals and other items that might contaminant the area if water intrudes.
- Remove hazards from animal areas.

Local Resources

Planning for local disasters with officials and experts in your parish is vital!

- Here are some suggestions:
  - Local veterinarians
  - Farm Bureau Members
  - Livestock facility managers
    (eg. multi-purpose complexes)
  - Animal Control Officers
  - Local Agriculture Experts
  - University officials
  - Livestock Extension Agents
  - FFA, 4-H, Pony Club Officers and Leaders
  - Local Agriculture Sales facilities

Insurance and Preparedness

- Insurance can save your family’s livelihood after a disaster. It is important to have insurance on your trailer, barn, livestock, and other equipment. Check with your main insurance provider to see if they can cover these other needs. Be sure to check your policy to see if it covers damage caused by natural disasters, such as flooding and wind damage.
  - Give a copy of your family disaster plan to your Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and to the Louisiana Dept. of Agriculture & Forestry (animalplan@ldaf.state.la.us)
Evacuation Supplies\textsuperscript{9,12,13}

- Equine and livestock evacuation kit
- 7-10 day supply of feed, supplements, and water
- Bandanas (to use as blindfolds)
- Batteries (flashlight, radio)
- Blankets
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership
- Cotton halter
- Duct tape
- Emergency contact list
- First aid kit (see item suggestions in AVMA’s *Saving the Whole Family* brochure)
- Flashlight
- Fly spray
- Grooming brushes
- Heavy gloves (leather)
- Hoof knife
- Hoof nippers
- Hoof pick
- Hoof rasp
- Instructions for Diet: record the diet for your animals.
- Instructions for Medications: list each animal separately, and for each medication include the drug name, dose and frequency. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
- Knife (sharp, all-purpose)
- Leg wraps and leg quilts
- Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes in addition to GPS (in case of road closures)
- Non-nylon halters and leads (leather/cotton)
- Nose leads
- Paper towels
- Plastic trash cans with lids (can be used to store water)
- Portable livestock panels
- Radio (solar, hand cranked and/or battery operated)
- Charging devices for mobile electronic devices
- Rope or lariat
- Shovel
- Tarpaulins
- Trash bags
- Twitch
- Water buckets
- Whip/prods
- Wire cutters
**Equine First Aid Kit**

- Bandage material
- Adhesive tape, 1 in.
- Antibiotic ointment (for wounds)
- Antibiotic eye ointment
- Wipes, disinfectant
- Bandage scissors
- Bandage tape, 1 in.
- Chlorhexidine or povidone iodine disinfectant solution
- Ice packs
- Roll or sheet cotton for bandaging
- Cotton-tipped swabs
- Face mask
- Duct tape (4-6 rolls)
- Elastic bandage rolls
- Emergency blanket
- Eye dressing packet
- Eye rinse (sterile)
- Gauze compress
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Cotton swabs
- Nitrile exam gloves
- Cloth Leg wraps
- Medications (minimum 2 weeks supply with clearly labeled instructions)
- Non-adherent bandage pads
- PVC Splints
- Saline solution (for rinsing wounds)
- Scissors
- Knife
- Soap, liquid, antibacterial
- Sterile gauze pads 2 inch and 4 inch
- Sterile lubricant (water-based)
- Sterile surgical pads for pressure dressings
- Stethoscope
- Syringes and needles
- Thermometer
- Tourniquet
- Towel and washcloth
- Tweezers or hemostats
- Vet wrap

**Documentation**

- Keep documentation of animal ownership with you in a secure location when traveling
- Use smart phone and electronic cloud storage of important items such as:
  - Insurance
  - Medical records
  - Animal photographs
  - Coggins papers
  - Veterinary Health Certificates
  - Waivers
  - Releases
- Storm-damage assessments and documentation – document everything with photographs and written information. Work with your private insurance company and local emergency managers to file documentation for potential reimbursement or compensation.
Safe Trailering Tips during Disasters

- Be sure your trailer (and hitch) is safe - thoroughly examine trailer, tires, wiring, wheel bearings, brakes, and hitch at least once a year; if you haul regularly, have this done twice a year
- Plan the evacuation route and include rest stops depending on the circumstances (travel time, weather conditions, etc.)
- Make sure your animals can load (before disasters strike)
- Load the easy-to-load animals first, and then the others are more likely to load
- Keep your horse’s head fully inside the trailer to spare potential injury.
- Keep hay in a hay bag tied safely for each horse
- Opening vents and windows to keeping fresh air flowing through and allow built-up heat to escape from trailers is important
- When your trailer is moving, be sure a screen or grate covers any windows or vents large enough and close enough for your horse to stick his head out
- Be judicious with using leg wraps and trailer wraps – be sure they are secure - If you wrap your horse’s legs, ensure they’re secure - they can also cause issues if they slide down under a horse’s foot or come unwrapped en route
- Do not tie your horse with a chain shank. Using baling twine to tie a horse in or to a trailer, but always use a loop of baling twine or a quick-release device.
- Keep yourself safe.
  - Always have an escape route.
  - Don’t put yourself in a position where you could get trapped
  - Wear a helmet if possible
  - Do not open the back door when your horse is still tied up front. This can be challenging due to some trailers’ designs, but it is a safer method for everyone involved—your horse included.
**Animal Well-being and Biosecurity Issues during Disasters**

- Flood waters are likely contaminated with sewage, chemicals, and other hazards – Do not allow animals to drink flood water
- Prevent and mitigate hazards by doing pre and post storm assessments. Separate animals from pasture debris, damaged stalls, chemical/sewerage and other hazards.
- Try to keep animals from co-mingling with new animals to minimize disease spread.
- Maintain as normal a diet as possible to prevent colic or founder (laminitis)
- Minimize feeding concentrates and provide good quality forage
- Hand walk animals if it is safe to do so, if pasture turn out is not available
- Decontaminate any animals that have been exposed to flood waters (bathe entire body and rinse well). Consult a veterinarian for assistance if animals have signs of injury
- Do not allow animals to drink salt contaminated water or salt toxicity or colic may result
- Beware of building damages and stay out of shelters which have not been evaluated for stability
- Ensure that animals are up-to-date on preventative measures such as deworming, vaccinations, and current Coggins testing
- Beware of behavior changes due to storm-associated stressors
- Take extra time to observe animals. Observe for early signs of disease and injury. Debilitated and/or young animals are more prone to serious injuries.
- Maintain as hygienic care as possible
  - Wash feed and water buckets regularly
  - Remove manure and soiled bedding/replace bedding
Horse Information
**Equine Inventory for Evacuation or Sheltering-in-Place**

Store an accessible electronic or hard copy picture, Coggins papers and registration papers for each animal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horse Name or Number</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Microchip</th>
<th>Visible ID</th>
<th>Animal Description</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Horse Identification Form

Horse Name/# ________________________________

Date __________________ Event _______________________________________

Owner ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

Owner Address __________________________________________________________________________

City __________________ State ___________ Zip Code __________________

Cell# ________________________________ E-Mail ____________________________

Horse Description _____________________________________________________________

Horse Permanent ID YES or NO? Microchip or Tattoo _________________________________

Emergency Contact Name & Contact Information _______________________________________

Veterinarian Name & Contact Information ___________________________________________

Management Information _________________________________________________________

Health Information __________________________________________________________________

Diet, Supplements, Pasture ________________________________ _____________________________

Medications _______________________________________________________________________

Date of most recent Coggins Test _____________________________________________________

Vaccinations and Dates

Rabies ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

West Nile Virus ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

WEE ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

EEE ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

Tetanus ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

EHVI ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

Influenza ________________________________ ________________________________ __________________

Notes/Comments:
Ways to Mark Your Horse for Identification in an Emergency\textsuperscript{16,17}

The following methods of emergency temporary identification are helpful for reunification during disasters. Print owner’s name and contact info:

- Cattle Ear Tags braided into mane, tail, or placed on halter*
- Finger nail polish (bright color polish) on dorsal surface of front hoof
- Spray paint or liquid shoe polish over lateral body wall
- Grease paint stick over gluteal muscle group
- \#40 Clipper blade of information on animal’s hair coat
- Use duct tape and weave into mane or tail
- Grease paint stick over gluteal muscle group
- Dog or luggage tag on halter, braided into mane or tail
- I.C.E Mane Stay\textsuperscript{8}, Ultralite\textsuperscript{8} on mane, tail, or halter
- Tabband\textsuperscript{8} around neck, halter, or pastern
- Plastic neck chain with plastic medallion
- Halter with inscribed information
- Hip tag\# over gluteal muscle group

Permanent ID and keeping a record of identifiable markings (gender, brands, color patterns, etc.) are invaluable for reuniting owners and horses. \textsuperscript{1,2} Microchip Identification (and associated registration or Coggins test papers) 2) Brand [and associated Coggins test papers or owner documentation (photographs)] 3) Lip tattoo (and associated documents – Coggins test papers, breed registry, photographs). \textsuperscript{15}

*determined to last the longest while being readable

Equine Health Check List\textsuperscript{18,19}

- Body condition score – Henneke Body Scoring System 1-9 (4-5/9 is a good score)
- Responsive to human and other livestock
- Hangs with the herd (does not isolate)
- No abnormal discharge from eye, nose or mouth
- Shiny or slick hair coat
- Hydration- pinch skin fold on neck or chest, could have $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 tent time
  - Normal smooth formed fecal balls
- Pink/moist mucous membranes
- Capillary refill time is < 2 seconds when blanched out with thumbprint
- Heart rate- 32-42 beats/minute (excitement, heat, and stress can affect rate)
- Respiratory rate- \sim 12 breaths/minute
- Rectal temperature- 99.5-101.5°F, over 102.5°F, call your veterinarian! (high environmental temperatures, exercise, and dehydration can affect body temperature)
- Check body overall- cuts, scratches, abscesses, etc.
- No lameness at the walk
**Recommended Tests/Vaccinations/Deworming**

Consult your veterinarian regarding appropriate herd health recommendations

- Coggins (EIA) test - required by law each year and for change of ownership
  - Permanent ID required in Louisiana (tattoo, microchip, or unique brand)
- Vaccines
  - Core vaccines
    - Tetanus
    - West Nile Virus
    - Easter Equine Encephalitis
    - Western Equine Encephalitis
    - Rabies
  - Non-core, but important
    - Rhinopneumonitis (Equine Herpes Virus I)
    - Influenza
    - Potomac Horse Fever
- Deworm your horses according to veterinary recommendations based on fecal egg count
- Routine Dentistry

**Feeding Horses**

Horses should be fed as individuals based on their size, condition, and exercise. Try to keep horses' feeds and feeding times as regular and normal as possible during an emergency. Recognize when you are running low on feed so that you can purchase more food in a timely manner. Additionally, if you are forced to switch feeds, mix in gradually with normal feed and make the transition slowly. Be sure to monitor how much a horse is or isn’t eating in emergencies as this can be a stressful time for them. Be sure to have your horses’ diets written for rescue volunteers.

A horse should be fed 2% of its total body weight, with approximately 75% of this being fed in roughage, grass, and/or hay*. The other 25% should be feed in concentrates (feeds and grains). Half of the concentrates should be fed in the morning and the other half in the evening with a five lb. maximum at one feeding. For example, a 1,000 lb. horse should get 7.5 lbs. of hay (about 1/5 of a rectangular hay bale) and 2.5 lbs. of grain at each feeding. The chart below can assist when figuring out feeding rations for unknown horses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Adult Weight (lb.)</th>
<th>Newborn Weight (lb.)</th>
<th>Approx. Height (Hands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant Breeds</td>
<td>1,500 – 2,000</td>
<td>150 - 200</td>
<td>&gt;17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Size</td>
<td>750 – 1,200</td>
<td>75 - 100</td>
<td>15 - 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pony</td>
<td>500 - 750</td>
<td>50 - 75</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature</td>
<td>200 - 400</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>&lt;40 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For emergencies, hay and water are essential; changing or increasing and decreasing concentrates (grains) may increase the risk of colic in stressed animals.
Cattle Information
### Cattle Inventory and Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Left Ear ID</th>
<th>Right Ear ID</th>
<th>Brucellosis tag</th>
<th>Brand</th>
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</table>
Ways to Mark Your Cattle for Identification in an Emergency

- Using waterproof paint, such as spray paint or livestock marking crayon, put your number on the animal in big numbers or paint a symbol or brand that has a meaning and is unique to you and your farm/cattle
- Clipper-shave information in animal’s hair
- Use a permanent marker to write on hooves
- Neck collars
- Leg bands
- Lip tattoos
- A visible brand
- If registered with a breed registry, have copies of those records and the DNA information if needed

Temporary Tag Information

Owner’s Name:
Farm/Ranch Name:
Contact Information:
Ear Tag, Tattoo, or Brucellosis Tag Number (and Location of Tag):
Distinguishing Characteristics:
Cattle Health Check List

- Good body condition score (BCS of 4-6; Scale of 1 to 9)
- Alert, inquisitive, and attentive
- If in herd situation, does not stay isolated
- Good hair coat-not dull, shiny, bright, if winter coat-cushy
- Good eyes-bright, full opened, clear, free of discharge
- Hydration- pinch skin fold on neck or chest, could have ½ - 1 second snap back time
- Good manure/urine- non-watery/cow-patty manure, straw colored urine
- Mucous membranes- gums/lips, healthy pink (not pale, white, yellow, or purple)
- Capillary refill- Press thumb against gums, color should return in 1-2 seconds
- Heart rate- 48-84 beats/minute (excitement, heat, and stress can affect rate)
- Respiratory rate- 26-50 breaths/minute, check at flanks.
- No nasal discharge, cough (exercise, temperature, humidity, fever, and stress can affect).
- Temperature- 98.0-102.4°F, over 103°F, call your veterinarian! (high environmental temperatures, exercise, and dehydration can affect body temperature)
- Check body overall- cuts, scratches, abscesses, etc.

Recommended Cattle Vaccinations/Deworming

Speak with your veterinarian to vaccinate your cattle and for deworming recommendations

- Vaccinations
  - Brucellosis
  - Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
  - Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)
  - Parainfluenza (PI3)
  - Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus
  - Leptospirosis
  - Vibriosis
  - Blackleg-7-way or 8-way
- Deworm your cattle according to veterinary recommendations
While it is always best to avoid drastic changes in cattle diets, this may not always be able to be avoided in disaster situations. The simplest way to prevent major digestive upset in ruminants (frothy bloat, acidosis, etc.) is to offer grass hays, such as hay consisting of Coastal Bermuda grass or Bahia grass, with plenty of fresh water. It is best to avoid legume-hays, like alfalfa, if the animals are not accustomed to it. In cases where the animals are not allowed out to graze for long periods of time (days to weeks), you may supplement with total mixed rations designated for animals of their size and production stage. These rations are commonly found in most feed stores. Be careful to gradually offer feeds at very small amounts to prevent acidosis and ALWAYS keep hay for them. On average, grazing ruminant diets consist of 80-90% roughage, with the rest being supplemental feed. It is also good to remember that ruminants typically consume 2-3% of their body weight in dry matter daily.

During state and federally declared disasters, the Louisiana Farm Bureau in collaboration with local and state Cattleman’s Associations may take a lead on activating a ‘Hay Clearing House’. [www.lafarmbureau.com/2019/03/15/hay-clearinghouse/]
Sheep/Goat Information
**Sheep Inventory and Identification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Left Ear ID</th>
<th>Right Ear ID</th>
<th>Scrapie</th>
<th>Brand</th>
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## Goat Inventory and Identification

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</table>
Ways to Mark Your Sheep/Goats for Identification in an Emergency

- Using waterproof paint, such as spray paint or livestock marking crayon, put your number on the animal in big numbers or paint a symbol or brand that has a meaning and is unique to you and your farm/cattle.
- Clipper-shave information in animal’s hair.
- Use a permanent marker to write on hooves.
- Neck collars.
- Ear tags.
- Leg bands.
- If registered with a breed registry, have copies of those records and the DNA information if needed.

Temporary Tag Information

- Owner’s Name:
- Farm/Ranch Name:
- Contact Information:
- Ear Tag, Tattoo, or Brucellosis Tag Number (and Location of Tag):
- Distinguishing Characteristics:
Sheep/Goat Health Check List

- Good body condition score (BCS of 2.5-3.5; Scale of 1 to 5)
- Alert, inquisitive, and attentive
- If in herd situation, does not stay isolated
- Good hair coat—not dull, shiny, bright, if winter coat-cushy
- Good eyes—bright, full opened, clear, free of discharge
- Hydration—pinch skin fold on neck or chest, could have ½ - 1 second snap back time
- Good manure/urine—firm manure, straw colored urine
- Mucous membranes—gums/lips, healthy pink (no pale, white, yellow, or purple)
- Capillary refill—Press thumb against gums, color should return in 1-2 seconds
- Heart rate—70-80 beats/minute (excitement, heat, and stress can affect rate)
- Respiratory rate—16-34 breaths/minute, check at flanks. No nasal discharge, cough (exercise, temperature, humidity, fever, and stress can affect).
- Temperature—101.0-103.5°F, over 104°F, call your veterinarian! (high environmental temperatures, exercise, and dehydration can affect body temperature)
- Check body overall—cuts, scratches, abscesses, etc.

Recommended Small Ruminant Vaccinations/Tests/Deworming

- Speak with your veterinarian to vaccinate your sheep/goats and for deworming recommendations
- Tests
- Scrapie
- Vaccines
- Enterotoxemia *(Clostridium perfringens* type C and D); or Clostridial 8-way
- Tetanus
- Parainfluenza
- Vibriosis
- Blackleg-7-way or 8-way
- Deworm your sheep or goats according to recommendations
Feeding Sheep and Goats during Disaster Situations\textsuperscript{27,28}

While it is always best to avoid drastic changes in a small ruminant’s diet, this may not always be able to be avoided in disaster situations. The simplest way to prevent major digestive upset in small ruminants (frothy bloat, acidosis, etc.) is to offer grass hays, such as hay consisting of Coastal Bermuda grass or Bahia grass, with plenty of water. It is best to avoid legume-hays like alfalfa if the animals are not accustomed to it. In cases where the animals are not allowed out to graze for long periods of time (days to weeks), you may supplement with total mixed rations designated for animals of their size and production stage. These are commonly found in most feed stores. Be careful to gradually offer at very small amounts to prevent acidosis and ALWAYS keep hay for them. On average, grazing small ruminant diets consist of 80-90% roughage, with the rest being supplemental feed. It is also good to remember that ruminants typically consume 2-3% of their body weight in dry matter daily.

During state and federally declared disasters, the Louisiana Farm Bureau in collaboration with local and state Cattleman’s Associations, may take a lead on activating a ‘Hay Clearing House’. www.lafarmbureau.com/2019/03/15/hay-clearinghouse/
Hog Information
# Hog Inventory and Identification

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Litter Number (Right Ear)</th>
<th>Pig Number (Left Ear)</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Tattoo</th>
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</table>
Ways to Mark Your Hogs for Identification in an Emergency

- Using waterproof paint, such as spray paint or livestock marking crayon, put your number on the animal in big numbers or paint a symbol or brand that has a meaning and is unique to you and your farm/cattle.
- Neck collars.
- Leg bands.
- A visible brand.
- If registered with a breed registry, have copies of those records and the DNA information if needed.

Temporary Tag Information

Owner’s Name:
Farm/Ranch Name:
Contact Information:
Ear Tag, Tattoo, or Brucellosis Tag Number (and Location of Tag):
Distinguishing Characteristics:
**Hog Health Check List**

- Good body condition score
- Alert, inquisitive, and attentive
- If in herd situation, does not stay isolated
- Good hair coat-not dull, shiny, bright, if winter coat-cushy
- Good eyes-bright, full opened, clear, free of discharge
- Heart rate- 70-120 beats/minute (excitement, heat, and stress can affect rate)
- Respiratory rate- 32-58 breaths/minute, check at flanks. No nasal discharge, cough (exercise, temperature, humidity, fever, and stress can affect).
- Temperature- 101.6-103.6°F, over 103°F, call your vet! (high environmental temperatures, exercise, and dehydration can affect body temperature)
- Check body overall- cuts, scratches, abscesses, etc.

**Recommended Porcine (Pig) Vaccinations/Tests**

Speak with your veterinarian to vaccinate your animals and for deworming recommendations

- Vaccinations
  - Parvovirus
  - Leptospirosis
  - E. coli
  - *Clostridium perfrigens*
  - Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
  - Porcine Circovirus Type 2
  - Erysipelas
- Deworm your pigs

**Feeding Hogs during Disaster Situations**

Feeding pigs is relatively simple as they consume most cereal grains. It is best to offer grains that have been processed by cracking or grinding. They will readily consume feeds in a fine meal or in a pellet form. Most feed stores offer total mixed rations for pigs based on their age and productive stage. Do not offer full-choice feed, if you are unsure of how much they were being fed originally. Like most animals, they consume 2-3% of their body weight daily. Avoid giving them feed that is high in fiber, such as hay. It is essential to keep them cool and offer as much water as they will consume.
COVID 19 Recommendations for working with livestock

The current spread of the disease called COVID-19 is from human-to-human transmission of a novel coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2. Transmission of the virus that causes COVID-19 occurs primarily from contact with an infected person’s bodily fluids (such as saliva or mucus droplets in a cough or sneeze). Although little is known about how SARS-CoV-2 affects animals, animals that are utilized for food and that are owned or under the care of human patients confirmed to have COVID-19 are unlikely to transmit SARS-CoV-2 to humans. At this time, there is no evidence that domestic animals, including food-producing animals, can spread SARS-CoV-2.

It is important to follow the Center for Disease Control’s recommendations for COVID-19.

Practice good hygiene:

1) Wash your hands on a frequent basis with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
2) Avoid touching your face.
3) Stay home if you are sick.
4) Do not go to work or work with animals if you are feeling unwell. Have a back-up plan for someone else to care for any animals under your care if you are ill.
5) If you have been diagnosed with COVID-19, speak with your health professional and veterinarian to determine when it is safe for you to work with animals.
6) Wear a face-mask correctly (cover nose/mouth/chin) if there is a concern about you having COVID-19.
7) Avoid close contact and practice social distancing when possible.
8) Maintain at least 6 feet between contacts.
9) Practice strict biosecurity at all farms, ranches, and production sites → Visitors not necessary for the operation of the business should not be allowed onto the premises.
10) Do not hoard supplies. Hoarding of supplies or bulk purchasing in anticipation of a shortage is not necessary and not recommended as it could create artificial products supply issues.
11) Conserve personal protective equipment (PPE).
# Veterinary Offices in North Louisiana

## Bossier Parish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benton Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-965-2371</td>
<td>195 Burt Blvd</td>
<td>Benton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline Animal Health &amp; Surgery Center</td>
<td>318-747-5747</td>
<td>2633 Viking Dr</td>
<td>Bossier City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backstretch Surgery &amp; Medicine</td>
<td>318-549-1041</td>
<td>8000 E Texas St</td>
<td>Bossier City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banfield Pet Hospital</td>
<td>318-746-5778</td>
<td>2631 Beene Blvd</td>
<td>Bossier City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bossier Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-746-7821</td>
<td>3308 LA-782-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine Associates*</td>
<td>318-741-1441</td>
<td>149 Lafitte Ln</td>
<td>Bossier City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine Medicine &amp; Surgery*</td>
<td>318-746-7866</td>
<td>7991 E Texas St # 400</td>
<td>Bossier City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halcyon Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>318-584-7049</td>
<td>1636 Benton Rd</td>
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<td>North Airline Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-747-1099</td>
<td>5495 Airline Dr</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Louisiana Veterinary Center*</td>
<td>318-747-5660</td>
<td>1808 Jimmie Davis Hwy</td>
<td>Bossier City</td>
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<tr>
<td>PetStar Animal Care</td>
<td>318-742-8002</td>
<td>4500 Benton Rd #100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pierce House Call Veterinary Service</td>
<td>318-564-5433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redbud Equine Clinic*</td>
<td>318-326-5576</td>
<td>1972 Old Plain Dealing Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red River Equine Hospital</td>
<td>318-965-4060</td>
<td>325 Rubicon Road</td>
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<td>Viking Drive Veterinary Hospital*</td>
<td>318-747-9150</td>
<td>4250 Viking Dr</td>
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<td>Bellevue Road Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-949-3801</td>
<td>1055 Bellevue Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haughton Animal Hospital*</td>
<td>318-949-2491</td>
<td>5694 US-80</td>
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## Caddo Parish

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<tr>
<td>Animal Emergency Clinic Inc</td>
<td>318-227-2345</td>
<td>2421 Line Ave # B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broadmoor Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-868-3585</td>
<td>260 Ockley Dr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brookings Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-425-4860</td>
<td>4919 N Market St</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caddo Animal Clinic</td>
<td>318-636-1534</td>
<td>3210 Hearne Ave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Companion Animal Medical Center</td>
<td>318-688-0642</td>
<td>7025 Pines Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellerbe Road Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-865-5001</td>
<td>9115 Ellerbe Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-798-4002</td>
<td>8714 Youree Dr</td>
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<td>North Shreveport Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-424-8313</td>
<td>850 Havens Rd</td>
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<td>Provenance Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>318-560-8381</td>
<td>1811 Pecan Dr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratcliff Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-683-0036</td>
<td>3152 W Bert Kouns Industrial Loop</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Park Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-688-8290</td>
<td>2841 Meriwether Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Shreveport Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-798-2400</td>
<td>1122 E Bert Kouns Industrial Loop</td>
<td>Shreveport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Hills Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-686-5945</td>
<td>641 W Bert Kouns Industrial Loop</td>
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<td>Southside Animal Hospital</td>
<td>318-797-7902</td>
<td>9261 Youree Dr</td>
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<td>318-797-8489</td>
<td>2403 E 70th St</td>
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<tr>
<td>University Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>318-797-5522</td>
<td>7700 E Kings Hwy</td>
<td>Shreveport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vivian Animal Hospital*</td>
<td>318-375-5555</td>
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## Claiborne Parish

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<td>Claiborne Animal Clinic</td>
<td>318-927-9323</td>
<td>3500 US-79</td>
<td>Homer</td>
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</table>
### DeSoto Parish
- **Desoto Veterinary Hospital***: 318-858-3328, 7719 US-171, Grand Cane
- **Pine Ridge Veterinary Center**: 318-925-8825, 939 US-171, Stonewall

### East Carroll Parish
- **Delta Animal Hospital**: 318-559-9038, 1820 Lake St, Lake Providence

### Franklin Parish
- **Gowan & Talley Veterinary Clinic**: 318-435-7774, 4279 Front St, Winnsboro
- **Sullivan Veterinary Clinic***: 318-435-4585, 6355 LA-4, Winnsboro

### Jackson Parish
- **Animal Care Clinic***: 318-395-2273, 901, 999 Pershing Hwy, Jonesboro
- **Jonesboro Animal Clinic***: 318-395-2273, 815 Pershing Hwy, Jonesboro

### Lincoln Parish
- **Fontenot Veterinary Services (LA only)***: 318-245-1945, fontvetservices@gmail.com, Ruston
- **McConnico Vet. Specialty Services***: 225-324-0795, 1836 Highway 507, Simsboro
- **New Creations Veterinary Clinic**: 318-255-3303, 1901 S Vienna St, Ruston
- **PetStar of Ruston**: 318-255-7081, 2005 Farmerville Hwy, Ruston
- **Ruston Animal Clinic**: 318-255-6927, 5605 Hwy 167, Ruston
- **Sexton Animal Health Center***: 318-251-8283, 1628 E Kentucky Ave, Ruston

### Morehouse Parish
- **Melton Veterinary Hospital***: 318-283-0656, 10735 McCreight St, Bastrop

### Ouachita Parish
- **Cooper Vet of Monroe***: 318-605-2106, 104 Kansas Ln, Monroe
- **Lefebvre Veterinary Medical Center**: 318-361-9395, 2412 Duval Dr, Monroe
- **McClendon Veterinary Clinic**: 318-812-1825, 1806 Roselawn Ave, Monroe
- **North Monroe Animal Hospital**: 318-345-4545, 4300 Sterlington Rd, Monroe
- **Ouachita Pet Clinic**: 318-325-6050, 4 Bancroft Circle, Monroe
- **Rundell Veterinary Clinic**: 318-343-8485, 104 Kansas Ln, Monroe
- **Thomas Mobile Vet Clinic**: 318-614-3050, Monroe
- **All Creatures Animal Care***: 318-362-7387, 1406 Thomas Rd, West Monroe
- **Animal Emergency Clinic of NE LA**: 318-410-0555, 2005 N 7th St, West Monroe
- **Animal Hospital**: 318-322-8233, 650 Commercial Pkwy, West Monroe
- **Cooper's Veterinary Hospital***: 318-396-8099, 5234 Cypress St, West Monroe
- **Lindsay Veterinary Clinic**: 318-397-1042, 2715 Arkansas Rd, West Monroe
- **Pine Hills Veterinary Hospital***: 318-397-3997, 9063 Cypress St, West Monroe
- **VetCare**: 318-512-4194, 304 Circle Dr, West Monroe
Red River Parish
Red River Veterinary Center* 318-932-1000  6046 LA-1  Coushatta

Richland Parish
Morris Veterinary Hospital 318-728-5599  1047 Highway 425  Rayville

Union Parish
Odom Veterinary Hospital, LLC * 318-368-6060  160 N. Spillway Road  Farmerville
Union Veterinary Clinic* 318-368-2137  807 Marion Hwy  Farmerville

Washington Parish
Animal Clinic of Bogalusa 985-735-6271  1801 LA-10  Bogalusa
Animal Medical Clinic 318-732-7460  14399 LA-21  Bogalusa

Webster Parish
Buffington Veterinary Hospital 318-377-1430  805 Homer Rd  Minden
Cameron Veterinary Hospital 318-377-3121  1028 Homer Rd  Minden
Minden Animal Clinic 318-377-3242  1148 Sheppard St  Minden
Rocking Rooster Veterinary Services* 318-382-1400  14953 US-80  Minden
Stewart Animal Hospital 318-994-2474  26532 US-371  Sarepta
McMahen Veterinary Hospital 318-539-5114  1013 Reynolds St  Springhill

Winn Parish
Winnfield Animal Clinic* 318-628-3423  5744 US-167  Winnfield

* Denotes clinics and hospitals that are known to care for livestock. Please feel free to contact the unmarked clinics and hospitals to see if they care for livestock as well.

Parish Offices of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
http://gohsep.la.gov/ABOUT/PARISHPA
Equine Boarding Facilities in North Louisiana

**Ruston Area**

Covenant Farm  
318-243-1609  
7196 Hwy 822  
Dubach, LA  
71235

Hilly Station Stables  
318-243-0530  
875 New Prospect Rd  
Dubach, LA  
71235

RRC Stables  
318-376-2590  
Calhoun, LA  
71225

Ruston/Lincoln Parish Exhibition Ctr  
318-243-4941  
Ruston, LA  
71270

**Monroe/West Monroe Area**

Dixieland Performance Horses  
318-556-2217  
8435 Spyker Rd  
Bastrop, LA  
71220

Gilley Equestrian Center  
318-243-4273  
1950 Britton Rd  
West Monroe, LA  
71292

RRC Stables  
318-376-2590  
Calhoun, LA  
71225

West Monroe Ike Hamilton Expo Center  
3180325-9160  
501 Mane St.  
West Monroe, LA  
71292

**Shreveport/Bossier Area**

Holly Hill Farm  
318-965-9480  
1296 Old Plain Dealing Rd  
Benton, LA  
71006

Redd Horse Stables  
318-742-1387  
815 Wemple Rd  
Bossier City, LA  
71111

Dark Horse Farm  
318-820-6643  
4462 Bellevue Rd  
Haughton, LA  
71037

State Fairgrounds of LA  
318-635-1361  
3701 Hudson Ave  
Shreveport, LA  
71109
<table>
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<th>Store Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Caskey’s Feed &amp; Seed</td>
<td>318-263-8209</td>
<td>2526 James St</td>
<td>Arcadia, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark’s Feed &amp; Seed Inc</td>
<td>318-965-2906</td>
<td>6594 Highway 3</td>
<td>Benton, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serio’s Feed &amp; Seed Inc</td>
<td>318-746-8559</td>
<td>5109 E Texas St</td>
<td>Bossier City, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culpepper’s</td>
<td>318-741-3333</td>
<td>1898 Sligo Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Feed &amp; Supply</td>
<td>318-742-7880</td>
<td>6795 E Texas St</td>
<td>Bossier City, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tractor Supply Co.</td>
<td>318-746-1235</td>
<td>2151 Autoplex Dr</td>
<td>Bossier City, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Hill Feed</td>
<td>318-644-5242</td>
<td>1510 Highway 80 E</td>
<td>Calhoun, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aswell Fertilizer &amp; Feed Store</td>
<td>318-768-2808</td>
<td>104 Bagwell St</td>
<td>Choudrant, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke’s Sentry Hardware &amp; Feed</td>
<td>318-649-2684</td>
<td>7184 Highway 165</td>
<td>Columbia, LA</td>
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<td>Guillot’s Feed &amp; Farm Supply</td>
<td>318-832-4455</td>
<td>21340 Highway 371</td>
<td>Cotton Valley, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwood Feed &amp; Hardware</td>
<td>318-939-8000</td>
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<td>Haughton Farm &amp; Garden</td>
<td>318-949-9243</td>
<td>102 N Myrtle St</td>
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<td>Hilltop Farm &amp; Garden</td>
<td>318-949-1126</td>
<td>860 US-80</td>
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<td>Charlie’s Feed &amp; Fertilizer</td>
<td>318-933-5741</td>
<td>124 Roberts Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmers Supply Cooperative</td>
<td>318-925-6647</td>
<td>5114 Keithville Springridge Rd</td>
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<td>Four Forks Feed Store</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson Bros’ Inc</td>
<td>318-872-3836</td>
<td>1116 Polk St</td>
<td>Mansfield, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Feed &amp; Garden Center</td>
<td>318-872-3030</td>
<td>127 Plaza Dr</td>
<td>Mansfield, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed &amp; Seed</td>
<td>318-872-6397</td>
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<td>Tractor Supply Co.</td>
<td>318-872-2171</td>
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<td>Cone’s Farm &amp; Garden Mart Inc</td>
<td>318-377-6235</td>
<td>221 E Union St</td>
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<td>D &amp; D Farm Supply</td>
<td>318-371-6999</td>
<td>101 Main St</td>
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<td>Ramsey’s Southern Outfitters</td>
<td>318-377-5355</td>
<td>457 State Rte 531</td>
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<td>Tractor Supply Co.</td>
<td>318-371-4407</td>
<td>1090 Homer Rd</td>
<td>Minden, LA</td>
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<td>Lakeshore Ace Value Hardware</td>
<td>318-343-6670</td>
<td>8015 Desiard St</td>
<td>Monroe, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bubba’s Richland Farm Supply</td>
<td>318-728-3235</td>
<td>5 Ellis Ln</td>
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<td>Holly Ridge Rice &amp; Grain Co</td>
<td>318-728-5955</td>
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<td>O’Neal’s Farm &amp; Garden</td>
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<td>Tommy’s Feed Store and More</td>
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<td>Circle H Feed &amp; Farm Supplies</td>
<td>318-994-3007</td>
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<tr>
<td>A &amp; B Feed Store</td>
<td>318-929-3669</td>
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<td>Feed Sales &amp; Services</td>
<td>318-635-1898</td>
<td>3805 Jewella Ave</td>
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<td>Hollywood Feed</td>
<td>318-606-4663</td>
<td>1384 E 70th St Suite 100</td>
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<td>Paul’s Farm &amp; Garden Supply</td>
<td>318-425-2222</td>
<td>1300 N Market St</td>
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<td>Purina Mills Inc</td>
<td>318-861-3529</td>
<td>223 W 63rd St</td>
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<td>Tractor Supply Co.</td>
<td>318-682-3882</td>
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<td>Taylor’s Feed &amp; Farm</td>
<td>318-539-5818</td>
<td>1025 Percy Burns Rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>De Soto Town &amp; Country</td>
<td>318-925-0303</td>
<td>2379 Highway 171</td>
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<td>Vivian Feed &amp; Seed</td>
<td>318-375-3000</td>
<td>123 E Arkansas Ave</td>
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<td>Home &amp; Ranch Hardware</td>
<td>318-396-0423</td>
<td>5459 Cypress St</td>
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<tr>
<td>S &amp; J Farm &amp; Feed</td>
<td>318-388-5858</td>
<td>1508 Thomas Rd.</td>
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<td>West Farm Supply</td>
<td>318-387-5712</td>
<td>819 Thomas Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town &amp; Country General Store</td>
<td>318-628-6946</td>
<td>401 E Main St</td>
<td>Winnfield, LA</td>
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# Louisiana Animal Responders – Trained/Certified in Large Animal Technical Rescue

## North Louisiana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Chris Barlow</td>
<td>Veterinarian</td>
<td>University Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>(318) 797-5522</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@uvhvets.com">info@uvhvets.com</a></td>
<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>North LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark Cooper DVM</td>
<td>Veterinarian</td>
<td>Cooper Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>(318) 396-8099</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cooperveterinary@coopervet.net">cooperveterinary@coopervet.net</a></td>
<td>West Monroe</td>
<td>North LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Harris</td>
<td>Animal Science/Pre-vet student</td>
<td>Louisiana Tech University</td>
<td>(318)-355-1891</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hopeharris2214@gmail.com">hopeharris2214@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>West Monroe, Louisiana</td>
<td>North LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Kevin Holly</td>
<td>Director of the Animal Laboratory Facilities</td>
<td>Louisiana Tech University</td>
<td>(318) 257-5206</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kholly@latech.edu">kholly@latech.edu</a></td>
<td>Ruston, LA</td>
<td>North LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ashley Keith</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>LSU- Ag Center</td>
<td>(512) 818-5476</td>
<td><a href="mailto:AKEdwards@agcenter.lsu.edu">AKEdwards@agcenter.lsu.edu</a></td>
<td>Ruston, LA</td>
<td>North LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rebecca McConnico</td>
<td>Professor, Veterinarian</td>
<td>Louisiana Tech University</td>
<td>(225) 324-0795</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mcconn@latech.edu">mcconn@latech.edu</a>; <a href="mailto:rsmcconnico@gmail.com">rsmcconnico@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Ruston, LA</td>
<td>North LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rob Sasser</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Lincoln Parish Sheriff Dept.</td>
<td>(318) 255-5086</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sheriff@lincolnparish.org">sheriff@lincolnparish.org</a></td>
<td>Ruston, LA</td>
<td>North LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angelica Scroggs</td>
<td>Veterinarian</td>
<td>Minden Animal Clinic</td>
<td>(318) 377-3242</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arcardiel@ucdavis.edu">arcardiel@ucdavis.edu</a></td>
<td>Minden (Webster Parish), Louisiana</td>
<td>North LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJ Tagyrt</td>
<td>Fire Fighter/EMS</td>
<td>Ruston Fire Dept.</td>
<td>(318) 251-8628</td>
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## Central Louisiana

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<tr>
<td>Aaron Griffing</td>
<td>Animal responder</td>
<td>Tech</td>
<td>(318) 2378321</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aarongriffing@gmail.com">aarongriffing@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Winnnsboro, La - Franklin Parish</td>
<td>Central LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Shelby Strother</td>
<td>Veterinarian</td>
<td></td>
<td>(318) 335-8265</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shelbysvet@gmail.com">shelbysvet@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Oakdale, LA, Allen Parish</td>
<td>Central LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stefani Willis</td>
<td>Animal Sci graduate</td>
<td>Tech graduate</td>
<td>(318) 201-4133</td>
<td><a href="mailto:willisstefani@yahoo.com">willisstefani@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>Pitkin, LA, Vernon Parish</td>
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## South Louisiana

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<tr>
<td>Dr. Rebecca Adcock</td>
<td>Veterinarian, Louisiana Animal Responder</td>
<td>BRCC</td>
<td>(225) 931-9631</td>
<td>adcockr@mybrcc</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>South LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Chance Armstrong</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>LSU School of Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>(225) 578-9500</td>
<td><a href="mailto:camstrong@lsu.edu">camstrong@lsu.edu</a></td>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA</td>
<td>South LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allison Badgerow</td>
<td>Animal Control Officer</td>
<td>St Charles Parish Animal Shelter</td>
<td>(504) 430-0797</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Abadgerow@stcharlesgov.net">Abadgerow@stcharlesgov.net</a></td>
<td>Hahnville, St Charles Parish</td>
<td>South LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rayelynn Boasso</td>
<td>Veterinary Technician Student, Louisiana Animal Responder</td>
<td>BRCC</td>
<td>(504) 669-5478</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rboasso13@hotmail.com">rboasso13@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>South LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sarah Bonin</td>
<td>Veterinarian</td>
<td></td>
<td>(337) 344-3025</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sarahgen78@gmail.com">sarahgen78@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>South LA</td>
<td>South LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Calzone</td>
<td>Equestrian</td>
<td>Calzone.com</td>
<td>(337) 235-2924 ext 18</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jcalzone@calzone.com">jcalzone@calzone.com</a></td>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
<td>South LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamie Chuszt</td>
<td>Veterinary Technician Student, Louisiana Animal Responder</td>
<td>BRCC</td>
<td>(225) 439-1016</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jamiuchuzt@mybrcc.edu">jamiuchuzt@mybrcc.edu</a></td>
<td>Erwinville, LA</td>
<td>South LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanner Hernandez</td>
<td>Veterinarian</td>
<td>(318) 6522687, <a href="mailto:them12@lsu.edu">them12@lsu.edu</a></td>
<td>South LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kate Jackson</td>
<td>Veterinary Technician, Louisiana Animal Responder</td>
<td>(225) 773-7094, <a href="mailto:Kjackson@lsu.edu">Kjackson@lsu.edu</a></td>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don V. James</td>
<td>Animal Responder</td>
<td>(504) 813-4356, <a href="mailto:donvjames@yahoo.com">donvjames@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>LaPlace, LA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Jill Krzycki</td>
<td>Veterinarian, Louisiana Animal Responder</td>
<td>(985) 791-6398, <a href="mailto:jkdvmServices@gmail.com">jkdvmServices@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>South LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustajab Mirza</td>
<td>Associate Professor - Veterinarian, Louisiana Animal Responder</td>
<td>(225) 578-9500, <a href="mailto:kabooter@lsu.edu">kabooter@lsu.edu</a></td>
<td>Baton Rouge, South LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Jessica Price</td>
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Acknowledgements

In grateful appreciation to Dr. Ashley Edwards, Adjunct Assistant Professor of Agricultural Sciences and Dr. Laura Gentry, Associate Professor of Equine Science for major contributions to this publication and to Dr. Martha Littlefield (LSU-SVM/LSART founder/developer) for content review.

“Wherever you go, build a team! Trust builds teams, teams build speed, speed saves lives!”

Lt. General Russel Honore’
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Additional Helpful References:


Louisiana Tech University
Animal Disaster Project

Cover design by Sharon Gaines, 1998 Louisiana Tech graduate and LSU-SVM student.