

What is 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)?

2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a new respiratory virus first identified in Wuhan, China. Below is information about the virus and North Carolina's response. A fact sheet is available for the public and a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) is available.

The latest information about the virus can be found on the CDC's website, www.cdc.gov.

How is 2019-nCoV spread? According to the CDC, this virus likely emerged from an animal source but now seems to be spreading from person-to-person. Human coronaviruses most commonly spread from an infected person to others through:

- The air by coughing and sneezing
- Close personal contact, including touching and shaking hands
- Touching your nose, mouth or eyes before washing your hands.

What are the symptoms? Symptoms are similar to the flu and typically cause mild to moderate respiratory illness. Common symptoms include cough, fever and shortness of breath.

What should I do if I traveled to Wuhan and feel sick? Persons who are experiencing symptoms such as a fever, cough or shortness of breath and have visited Wuhan or had close contact with someone who is suspected to be infected with the novel coronavirus in the past 14 days should seek immediate medical attention.

- Before you go to the doctor's office, emergency room or urgent care, call ahead and tell them your symptoms and recent travel history.
- Avoid contact with others.
- Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Do not travel while sick.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

Are there any cases of 2019-nCoV in North Carolina? Currently, there are no confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV in North Carolina at this time. The North Carolina Division of Public Health's Communicable Disease Branch will provide updates as needed regarding any significant developments in this response, including a positive case.

How are the CDC and the NC Division of Public Health working together? The CDC has been preparing for 2019-nCoV cases in the United States for weeks, including alerting clinicians about how to detect, report and diagnose 2019-nCoV and prevent spread. The CDC has also provided guidance for travelers at wwwnc.cdc.gov.

The North Carolina Division of Public Health's Communicable Disease Branch is taking proactive steps to be prepared for potential cases in North Carolina, including following the latest CDC recommendations (www.cdc.gov) related to surveillance, evaluation and response. The Division of Public Health will also be working with local health departments and hospitals statewide to provide updates on surveillance and response plans.

What is my risk of contracting 2019-nCoV? While the CDC considers 2019-nCoV to be a very serious public health threat, the current immediate health risk to the general American public is considered low at this time. Nevertheless, CDC is taking proactive preparedness precautions.

Where can I find the latest travel recommendations? The U.S. Department of State provides information to help travelers assess for themselves the risks of international travel. Travel advisories are available online at travel.state.gov. On Jan. 31, the Department of State raised its travel advisory to a level 4 and is recommending no travel to China. Please note that conditions can change rapidly in a country at any time.

How can you protect yourself? The steps to preventing coronavirus transmission are similar to the steps to preventing other respiratory illnesses, like the flu. These include:

- Wash hands frequently with soap and water, and for at least 20 seconds each time.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are ill.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Do not reuse tissue after coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces that are frequently touched.

The actions listed above will also protect people against influenza, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and other respiratory infections that are common in North Carolina and the U.S. this time of year.

Can I get tested for 2019-nCoV? Testing for the 2019-nCoV is not available through commercial laboratories. At this time, diagnostic testing for 2019-nCoV is only being conducted at the CDC. State and local health departments are working with the CDC to arrange coronavirus testing for people who meet the CDC risk assessment criteria for testing.

What is the treatment for 2019-nCoV? There are no specific treatments for illnesses caused by human coronaviruses. Most people with common human coronavirus illness will recover on their own. However, there are some things you can do to relieve your symptoms, including:

- Taking pain and fever medications (caution: do not give aspirin to children)
- Using a humidifier or taking a hot shower to ease a sore throat and cough
- Drinking plenty of liquids and stay home and rest.

Who can I contact for questions? The North Carolina Division of Public Health has established a call line at 1-866-462-3821 to address general questions about coronavirus from the public. In the event of an emergency, please call 9-1-1.

Planting Forages for Wildlife

This is article is part two on this topic by Extension Agent Kinsey Everhart: Last week I discussed animal behaviors as it relates to forages, this week I will go over commonly used wildlife plants and their uses. Before planting, it is important to follow recommended planting procedures when establishing a wildlife crop. Otherwise, results are likely to be disappointing. Fertilization and liming should be according to soil test recommendations. If you need assistance in determining what plants will work for you, need assistance soil testing, or need more information on wildlife food plots contact Kinsey Everhart at the Anson County Cooperative Extension Office by phone at (704) 694-2415 or by email at kinsey_everhart@ncsu.edu.

Alfalfa This cool season perennial legume produces highly nutritious forage growth during spring, summer, and autumn. It is enjoyed by deer and in an excellent source of insects and green material for quail and turkey.

Annual Lespedeza Annual lespedeza is an extremely useful species to plant for quail food. Doves are not particularly fond of it, but will eat if nothing else is available.

Browntop Millet Browntop millet is an extremely valuable plant for attracting doves, quail, or ducks. Timing of planting is crucial for this plant. If planted too early, all the seed may be gone before dove season begins. Seed mature about 60-70 days after germination. It is best to time planting so that doves have at least two weeks of feeding to become accustomed to the field before a shoot is held.

Buckwheat This is a warm season annual forb that is widely adapted and easy to establish. It competes well with weeds and is often planted for deer, wild turkey, doves, and waterfowl.

Clovers Most clovers attract insects and produce seed for birds including quail and turkey.

Cowpea Also called southern pea, cowpea can provide forage for deer, cover for quail, and seed for many types of birds

Foxtail Millet Foxtail millet is not frequently planted, but makes good food for birds.

Grain Sorghum Most modern sorghum hybrids provide high energy food for quail and doves. If sorghum is planted over large acreage, strips should be mowed through food patches in one-month intervals during fall and winter to give birds access to the grain.

Japanese Millet This can be grown for all game birds and is especially well suited for ducks. It can be grown successfully in well drained soils, but it can also tolerate flooded soil.

Proso Millet Dove and quail are very attracted to proso millet. It matures in 90 days and has the potential of producing a higher seed yield than browntop millet.

Sericea Lespedeza Quail will eat sericea lespedeza seed, but its primary value for quail is for cover.

Sunflower Sunflower is highly attractive to dove and other game birds. Sunflowers are pollinated by bees, so a good bee population is necessary to obtain good seed set.

Planting Forages for Wildlife- Part 2

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Anson Students Make Honors Lists at SPCC

South Piedmont Community College Released their 2019 Fall President's and Dean's Lists. With Academic Honors, if you are enrolled in a curriculum program leading to a degree, a diploma, or a certificate, you are eligible for the Academic Honors lists. Special credit students are not eligible for academic honors. Students who earn grades of "D," "F," or "I" for the semester are also not eligible. Any repeated (coursework previously attempted), developmental education courses or earned grades of "W" or "WI" will be excluded from the minimum semester hours.

President's List Students enrolled for a minimum of 12 semester hours in a given term in an approved curriculum and earn a 4.0 GPA will be placed on the President's List. Only courses at or above the 100 level will be considered in calculating eligibility for academic honor. Anson County students on the President's List are: Sarah K. Burr; Madison C. Dutton; Frank Irizarry; Jayden N. Baucom; Deborah E. Abee; Elias J. Campbell; and Labdhi A. Shah.

Dean's List Students enrolled for a minimum of 12 semester hours in a given term in an approved curriculum and earn a 3.5 GPA or higher (but less than a 4.0 GPA) will be placed on the Dean's List. Only courses at or above the 100 level are considered in calculating eligibility for academic honor.

Anson County students on the Dean's List are: Tiffany B. Caple; Arianna T. Delts; Diamond A. Eppolito; LaTonya R. Pegues; Kaeley B. Whitlock; Edmari Correia de Castro; Malerie F. Austin; Heaven M. Brown; Raynal L. Coxie; Madison K. McCollum; Esperanza Veronica-Martinez; Charles D. Wallace; Bailey M. Winfield; Adam C. Edwards; Akela M. Martin; Isabella C. McCray; Monique Peguese; Kazoua Thao; and Nkajuhnbu Vue.

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