

1: Those Can-Do Pigs * Written by David McPhail

The can-do pigs take the readers through their exciting day of all that they can-do. The can-do pigs spend their day helping others by cleaning, fixing, and being loyal friends. They still find time have fun on top of their busy schedules.

With millions of feral pigs roaming throughout a large portion of the United States, can we win the war on these pests? Do we really want to? Unlike those pesky little insects though, feral hogs root up crops and pastures, devour turkey and quail eggs and generally wreak havoc on the landscape wherever they go. Farmers hate them, wildlife managers fear them and hunters shoot them at every opportunity. Texas has about 1 million hunters and an estimated 2. Texans killed about , that year. Hunting is popular, but it is having little impact on controlling feral hog numbers. Our feral hogs are typically tied to our river bottom habitat. When a population surfaces a long way from typical hog habitat, you can be pretty sure they were released. Countless landowners and guides charge good money for hog hunts and have a vested interest in establishing, maintaining or even increasing local populations. Other hunters simply like having hogs in the woods and will skirt the laws to see that they do. Tennessee, Kansas and Missouri all implemented bans on recreational hunting to remove any incentive to import and release hogs into the wild. They are instead relying on state and federal managers to trap and kill pigs. Nolte also says baiting has led to an artificial increase in feral hog densities in some locations. More high-quality food translates to healthier females, which are capable of producing more and larger litters. Corral traps can catch lots of hogs at once. A New Attempt Even better? Scientists developed a bait laced with warfarin, a blood thinner used to treat blood clots and strokes in humans. It is fatal in high doses and has been used on feral hogs in Australia with good results. Feeding feral hogs can possibly help lead to even more hogs. Photo by David Hart Those initial tests in Texas, however, were met with protests from a variety of groups, including hunters who feared the poison would cut into their hunting opportunities or that poisoned pigs would end up on their own dinner plates. Hogs that eat the bait can live for a day or more. Efforts to conduct tests in other states have also stumbled, largely as a result of lingering questions, says Nolte. Initial research involved feeders designed so only animals as strong as feral pigs could get to the poison. That prevents raccoons, deer and other smaller mammals from accessing the bait. However, it did not stop at least one bear from eating poison-laced bait during testing. New research is looking at bear-proof feeders and even electronic animal recognition devices that open feeders for pigs but remain locked for other species. Nolte says the ultimate solution may be to avoid using Kaput in areas with bears. Another option might be a completely different kind of poison. It has also shown good results. Ironically, it is the same chemical used to preserve such meats as bacon and hot dogs. When used in proper doses, it kills pigs that consume the bait within hours. USDA research scientist Dr. Pigs that eat the bait are dead within an hour or two and the meat will be a dark red or even chocolate brown, so it should be obvious when the animal is dressed. Nolte figures it will take at least several more years of research, plus a lengthy approval process by the EPA before it is available for wider use. That may not be until at the earliest. And then, it will likely only be available to approved federal or state agents. The Hunting Conundrum Ruth says his agency would certainly consider adding poisons to their hog management efforts. Nolte figures most other states with hogs would at least consider poisons for control efforts, as well, because wildlife managers recognize the damage feral hogs can do to the ecosystem and the benefits of removing large numbers of them. The author with a feral hog on a late-season predator hunt. Photo by David Hart But do some state wildlife agencies really want to eradicate feral hogs? Florida, which is home to an estimated , wild hogs, requires hunters to adhere to specific seasons on some wildlife management areas. South Carolina actually closes areas to hog hunting during some months. Right or wrong, they are public lands and non-consumptive users avoid them when hunters are present. Where the animals are abundant, hunting is a popular and lucrative activity. Lots of hunters plan trips to hog-rich regions, often traveling hundreds of miles for the chance at killing a few pigs. They not only buy hunting licenses, they stay in lodges and motels, eat in restaurants and generally spend lots of money in their pursuit of pigs. Hunters, however, have to decide what is more important to the future of the sport: Protecting native habitat and wildlife or artificially propping up the sport of hunting through non-native

species. Nolte actually thinks we can have both, at least to some extent. In places where they can be eradicated, they should be. They are a non-native animal that causes a lot of damage to the ecosystem, to native wildlife and to the agriculture industry. Their overall impact is massive. We should all want to see their numbers reduced.

2: Those Can-Do Pigs by David McPhail (, Hardcover) | eBay

Come meet the Can-Do Pigs as they do just about anything and everything you can imagine, from flying to the moon to baking cakes, from tickling generals to charming snakes. Join these magnificent pigs on their hilarious, glorious, uproarious adventures and discover just what they can do.

Vaccinating pig caretakers with seasonal influenza vaccine Using proper ventilation systems Q. What about flu vaccines for pigs? Sometimes the vaccine used may not protect against the virus or viruses circulating. In addition, current vaccines may not be effective in young pigs due to interference from antibodies received from the sow. Generally, protection of young pigs is achieved by vaccinating sows; however, those maternal antibodies are not fully protective for the young pig and decrease by the time they are 10 to 13 weeks old or sooner. Producers may vaccinate their animals after maternal antibodies decrease. How can veterinarians help? You should work together with your veterinarian to develop management strategies to reduce the spread of influenza among herds and to prevent the introduction and spread of flu viruses between pigs, people, and birds. Can people get influenza from eating pork? Flu viruses in pigs have not been shown to be transmissible to people through eating properly handled and prepared pork pig meat or other products derived from pigs. What about H1N1? It was a new influenza virus among humans which was able to spread easily from person-to-person, causing the first influenza pandemic in more than 40 years. This virus had two genes from flu viruses that normally circulate in pigs in Europe and Asia, three genes that normally circulate in North American pigs, and genes from flu viruses from birds and people as well. This particular virus, however, had not been detected in North American pigs before April The H1N1 flu virus is now considered a human influenza virus. In October , the first case of H1N1 flu virus infection in a pig in the United States was confirmed. Pig infections with the H1N1 flu virus also have been found in other countries, including Canada, Australia and Argentina. USDA and other researchers conducted studies in pigs that showed that the H1N1 virus caused illness in swine similar to those of other well-known, circulating swine flu viruses. How common are variant infections in people? Human infections with influenza A viruses normally found in swine now called variant viruses are rare events, but the frequency of such detections has increased in recent years. This could be occurring for a number of reasons including: The Flu Can Spread from Pigs to People and from People to Pigs Human flu viruses can infect pigs and can introduce new flu viruses into the swine population. The flu viruses that normally circulate in pigs can infect people, but this is not common. Beginning in , about three to four of these cases were reported per year. This increased reporting may partially be because human infection with novel non-human flu viruses became nationally notifiable in That means that when a human infection with a non-human influenza virus is detected in people, it must be reported to federal authorities. In , variant cases were reported to CDC, the largest number of cases reported in a single year. See Reported Infections with Variant Influenza Viruses in the United States since for the most up to date information about infections with variant viruses that have been reported to CDC. The flu viruses that commonly spread in humans are different from the ones that spread in pigs. People who get vaccinated annually against human influenza can still get sick from swine influenza viruses. Pigs that have been vaccinated for swine influenza can still get sick from some human influenza viruses. When people are infected with variant flu viruses, the symptoms are basically the same as those caused by illness from human influenza viruses and can include fever, cough, body aches, headaches, fatigue and runny or stuffy nose. There may also be vomiting or diarrhea. Most reported cases of human infection with variant viruses have occurred in people who have been near infected pigs in public settings such as fairs or petting zoos, or who work directly with infected pigs. Investigations of human cases of infection with variant viruses are routine. These investigations are designed to determine if the flu virus in question is spreading from person to person. It is important to know if flu viruses common among pigs are spreading among people so that cases in other people can be prevented. Preventing the Spread of Flu Viruses Between People and Pigs Like everyone else, animal caretakers tending pigs should get annual seasonal influenza vaccines. Although vaccination of people with seasonal influenza vaccine probably will not protect against infection with variant influenza viruses because they are substantially

different from human influenza A viruses, vaccination is important to reduce the risk of transmitting seasonal influenza A viruses from ill people to other people and to pigs. Seasonal influenza vaccination might also decrease the potential for people or pigs to become co-infected with both human influenza viruses and influenza viruses from pigs. Such dual infections are thought to be the source of reassortment of two different influenza A viruses which can lead to a new influenza A virus that has a different combination of genes, and which could pose a significant public or animal health concern. Other routine measures to take: Wash your hands frequently with soap and running water before and after exposure to animals, Avoid close contact with animals that look or act ill, when possible, and Avoid contact with pigs if you are experiencing flu-like symptoms. If you must come in contact with pigs while you are sick, or if you must come in contact with pigs that are known or suspected to be infected, or their environment, you should use appropriate protective measures for example, wear protective clothing, gloves, masks that cover your mouth and nose, and other personal protective equipment and practice good respiratory and hand hygiene see below. If you or your family members become sick with flu-like symptoms and need medical treatment, take the following steps: Contact your health care provider and let them know about your symptoms and that you work with swine. Your doctor may prescribe treatment with influenza antiviral medications and may want a nose and throat specimen collected from you for testing at your state health department. Avoid or limit contact with household members and others until you have been fever-free for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medications, and avoid travel. Practice good respiratory and hand hygiene. This includes covering your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing and putting used tissues in a waste basket. If tissues are not available, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve. Always wash your hands after coughing or sneezing. This is to lower the risk of spreading whatever virus you have to others. Avoid or limit contact with pigs as much as possible. Stay away from pigs for 7 days after symptoms begin or until you have been fever-free for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medications, whichever is longer. This is to protect your pig s from getting sick. Almost all influenza cases in humans are caused by human flu viruses, not viruses from swine. However, if you are infected with an influenza virus of animal origin, the health department will want to talk with you about your illness and make sure that other people you live and work with are not sick with the same virus.

3: Activity for Those Can Do Pigs | Classroom | Pinterest | 7 habits, Kids writing and Seven habits

Read Aloud of Those Can-Do Pigs. THE THREE LITTLE WOLVES AND THE BIG BAD PIG || Read Along With Me - Duration: Read Along With Me , views.

However, we want to help! Click each section below to learn about caring for your pigs. Please do not contact us to take in your pig s â€” in a perfect world we would take them all, but right now we are simply at our limit! These pigs are usually crosses between Yorkshires, Landrace, and Giant Whites, but other breeds are sometimes used as well. Many breeds currently found in industrial systems are hybrids. Because factory pigs are bred to become very large very quickly, leg issues and other health problems relating to their excessive weight are common and may reduce their lifespan by a few years. The normal body temperature for pigs ranges from Industrial pigs are much larger than wild pigs or those not used in factory farming. Nutritional Needs of Pigs Water Clean, fresh water â€” and lots of it â€” must always be available to your pigs. Because they tend to dirty their water quickly, lie down in large water tubs, and flip small water tubs, we recommend the use of a special automated pig waterer, available in some farm supply stores and catalogs. Automatic waterers will cut down on water waste and broken water containers. The best course is to pour a concrete pad and bolt the water unit directly to it. If this is not an option, a thick, pliable rubber pail is best a playful pig easily destroys plastic bowls. If your pig constantly tips her water container, build a wooden frame around the pail and stake it into the ground. Pigs have very strong noses and can easily flip over even large, full tubs of water. Feed Pig feed can be purchased at most feed stores. Because pre-mixed pig feed is designed to promote fast growth and is generally made with antibiotics, hormones, and animal by-products, we highly recommend mixing your own, or, if you have only a few pigs, using potbellied pig feed. Using your own mixture is viable if you have enough pigs to go through a ton or more of feed every three to six weeks. Most feed mills will not mix smaller quantities. If you live in an area where fruits and vegetables are plentiful, you can also supplement their diet with fresh foods, but make sure you are giving them all the nutrients they need. We feed our pigs about ten cups of our specially made pellets each per day in the summer, when pasture is available, and double that amount in winter. We vary the amount if we see them gaining or losing too much weight. If they are eating produce or pasture, reduce their pelleted feed rations to keep them from becoming obese. Pigs gain weight quickly when they have access to rich pasture so always monitor their weight and change feed amounts accordingly. Feeders Pigs have a tendency to flip over rubber or plastic bowls and use them as toys more often than feed holders. Nonetheless, such containers can be used for feeding as long as they are removed as soon as the pigs are done eating. Our shelters use 4- to 6- foot-long metal troughs, one trough per three pigs. Always provide enough feeders to allow all of your pigs to eat at the same time. Locate your feeding area on a surface that can be cleaned easily and will not get muddy. Handling Pigs Because pigs are very strong and dislike being restrained, handling them can be a challenge. When moving pigs, always push â€” never pull. Never use a steel snare on a pig. Doing so is not only cruel but is likely to make future handling more difficult. If your veterinarian insists on the use of a steel snare, you will need to show him how to use a rope snare. A rope snare is slipped over the top snout and behind the top tusks, and the loose end is then tied to a heavy post. Because pigs tend to pull back when tied, a snared and secured pig will likely stay rooted in place, making it easier to work with her she will, however, protest â€” and loudly! When using a snare on a pig, use a quick-release knot only. If your pig panics or falls while on the snare, the quick release knot will allow you to remove the snare immediately and prevent injury. This may condition them to accept belly rubs, and if belly rubs are instilled in them, then hoof-trimming could be added during belly-rub time. Shelter Requirements for Pigs Building A concrete-block building is ideal for pigs who have strong noses and often destroy wooden structures. The flooring should be slip-resistant and have some give. Concrete is so hard on hooves and joints that it can lead to permanent injuries. Therefore, if your building has a concrete floor, it should be covered with five to six inches of dirt or with rubber mats these, however, will make cleaning difficult. Always provide your pigs with plenty of clean, dry straw for bedding. Pigs love to build nests to sleep in. Remove damp and soiled straw daily, replacing it with fresh. You can use wood shavings, but we have found that straw allows

the pigs to nest, which is part of their instinctual behavior and something they really enjoy. Your shelter should be waterproof and well ventilated, especially in warm weather. Pigs do not sweat and can suffer greatly in extreme heat. The use of mister fans in the summer is ideal for pigs, but areas where they sleep should be kept dry. Good ventilation is also crucial in the winter because humidity from urine, manure, and body moisture can cause horrible pneumonia outbreaks. Wet moist heat in a barn can lead to other issues such as yeast on the skin or other skin infections, so a properly ventilated barn is imperative. Although a hot barn in winter is to be avoided, it is important to that your pigs are able to stay warm. With a concrete block barn, you can have the block cores filled, which provides some insulation. A barn that is far too big for the number of pigs living there will be harder to keep warm and may result in having to use brooder lamps, which can be a fire hazard if not properly maintained. Also keep lamps clean because dust is combustible. Ceramic heat elements are safer than heat lamps with glass bulbs, which are easily broken. All in all, it is safest to provide a draft-free barn and lots of warm, soft, thick bedding and not use supplemental heat. The very safest way to heat a barn is radiant floor heating with dirt on top. This, however, is extremely expensive. Fencing In addition to adequate shelter, pigs need a fenced-in paddock. Many types of fencing are suitable for pigs. The fence should have no gap at the bottom so that pigs will not be tempted to root under it. Fencing should be fitted all the way to the ground and installed securely to posts to prevent pigs from warping it. We also add corral boards for support, with the wood on the outside so that pigs cannot chew it. Pasture We recommend providing one acre of land for every two pigs. Pigs love grass, but they will root up the area, turning over a large portion of the soil. Good drainage is essential to prevent the entire paddock from turning into a mud pit. We recommend having two pastures so that if one gets muddy, the pigs can be moved to the other until the first dries out. An area that is half wooded and half pasture is ideal. Mud is also very important as a sunscreen, so if your area gets lots of hot sunshine, a mud hole will be much more beneficial to your pigs than a pond. If you have a pasture that has a wet area, this is most likely where the pigs will make their mud hole. If your pigs do not have access to mud during the sunnier times of year, we recommend applying sunscreen. Pig Health Care and Maintenance Maintenance Pigs are among the most difficult farm animals to care for because their breeding predisposes them to a slew of ailments. Health problems can be greatly reduced, however, by consistently providing sanitary housing, clean pasture, strict diets, fresh water, and plenty of time outside. During your daily contact with your pigs, watch for any physical or behavioral changes. Symptoms of sickness in pigs include poor appetite, weakness or staggering, lethargy, labored breathing, skin changes or abscesses, and abnormal temperature. Being down during the day when other pigs are up and active or spending a lot of time alone can also be signs of a problem. You should consult your veterinarian immediately if you notice any of these symptoms although a good pig vet is hard to find. Pigs, especially elderly ones with limited mobility, need their hooves trimmed every two months, although some pigs require more frequent trimming and others require trimming only a few times a year more active pigs. A horse hoof nipper available through most of the catalogs below works well on pig hooves. Ask your veterinarian or someone with experience to demonstrate how to perform this procedure. Male pigs also need their bottom tusks trimmed every three to six months. This is important because tusks can cause severe injury to others during play and normal daily activities. This procedure requires two people. As with hoof trimming, it is best to receive instructions from an experienced caregiver or vet before attempting to trim tusks yourself. Check out this article for information about proper hoof care. Symptoms include loss of appetite, listlessness, coughing, and discharge from the eyes and nose. A fever may also be present for a couple of days. The best course is always prevention, which includes proper ventilation, temperature control, and isolation of new arrivals until they have a clean bill of health. Because most forms of pneumonia in pigs are contagious, it is critical to isolate any pigs who display symptoms of upper respiratory infection. Pneumonia can be fatal, so you should consult your veterinarian if you observe these symptoms. If your pig is limping, check for debris caught in the hoof, cracks in the hoof, or any heat or swelling from the foot up to the top of the leg. If the limping continues for more than a few days, consult your veterinarian. Causes of limping in pigs include nutritional imbalances; foot, joint, or leg infections caused by trauma or bacteria; degeneration of bones and joints; arthritis; and ingestion of toxins. Multiple types of arthritis are common among pigs, and diagnosing the type is important for treatment. Infections in feet, bones,

and joints also have multiple causes and should be diagnosed by a vet before a treatment is chosen. Pigs are prone to infections in the hoof that quickly spread into the bones of the feet. Catching these infections early is essential because, once an infection is in the bone, surgery is often the only option and does not always work.

4: Those Can-Do Pigs - Lexile® Find a Book | MetaMetrics Inc.

"Some pigs I know are called Can-Dos (You might have seen them on the news.) They are bold and brave and true, and there is nothing they can't do. " So begins David McPhail's zany and colorful read aloud chronicling the antics of those Can-Do pigs.

The thicker and taller the grass, the more resilient the pasture recovery. Long before confinement barns, farrowing crates and manure lagoons became industry norms, pastured pigs were raised and finished on grass from coast to coast. From the A-frame pasture sleds of the Midwest to the oak-rich mountains of Appalachia, free-range pork has long been a brushstroke on our agricultural landscape. My own grandfather, who considered swine an afterthought to his primary orchard and cattle business, took time to turn hogs loose amongst his apple trees from fall to spring. They gleaned fallen fruit, rooted up mouse nests, and fertilized the soil, all for pennies on the dollar. On a diversified farm, raising free-range hogs makes sense and cents. Despite a rich tradition of pastured pig husbandry, a generation of experience and know-how was lost during the second half of the 20th century. As producers abandoned traditional outdoor systems and embraced confinement hog buildings, decades of hard-won wisdom quietly slipped through our fingers. But I needed a system that accounted for seasonality and scalability, combining modern efficiencies with old-fashioned husbandry practices. This article is intended for successfully raising stockers on pasture. Raising Pigs on Pasture: An Evolution Version 1. During my first attempt at raising pastured pigs, I turned loose a group of twenty 50 pound piglets onto 15 acres. From the first moment they stepped off the trailer these pigs were in hog heaven, rooting the ground, grazing lush legumes and napping contentedly beneath our scattered shade trees. We gave them unrestricted access to feed, water and forage, and things went so well that a month later I purchased 20 more, then 20 more again. Before I knew it, I was the owner of 60 healthy, frolicking pigs running hither and yon, all different colors, sizes and personalities. Aside from checking on their daily feed and water, the pigs pretty much took care of themselves. Can pigs actually smile? Healthy pigs sure appear to! It was all rainbows and butterflies for a few months, but the trouble began soon thereafter. While at first I found this habit to be entertaining and endearing, I commonly observed hogs drinking from this muddy, contaminated water. Widespread diarrhea quickly followed, accompanied by weight loss. The green water in these puddles looked as inviting as a neglected kiddie pool in late September. Meanwhile, the pigs continued to root the pasture, constantly worrying the soil beyond its capacity to reestablish itself. After a few months of non-stop snout activity, my pasture effectively became a moonscape, pocked here and there with rank, algae-rimmed wallows. As a consequence, the pigs now relied almost exclusively on their grain ration, and manured straight onto bare, unvegetated ground. In effect, I had unintentionally allowed the pigs to create their own feedlot, the very thing I was seeking to avoid. I knew the system had to change, for the benefit of the soil as well as the hogs. While this sounds practical on paper, many of the same drawbacks found in version 1. Just like on open pasture, hogs will create a barren feed-lot landscape after a month or so if not rotated. This problem becomes compounded in a forest, however, because the delicate soil structure beneath the tree canopy is largely comprised of leaf litter, and not widely vegetated. Combined with an inclined gradient, this is a sure recipe for extreme erosion during a significant rainfall. The floor of a forest is armored with leaves for a reason; rain gently glazes off the durable litter, and water is distributed at an appropriate rate. Once this protection is heavily bioturbated by pig snouts, even a half-inch of rain can have disastrous effects. When managed well, acorn-fed pork can be a tremendously efficient and delicious way to raise pigs. We start with 15 acres of permanent perimeter fence, then identify high ground as close to the center of the field as possible. High ground is important here because throughout the course of one year we commonly receive inches of rainfall, and this water needs to drain away from the sacrifice area. Otherwise, the area can quickly become bogged down in muck. Next, we pace off the perimeter, and divide it by Fifty two weeks divided by twenty six means every two weeks the pigs receive a fresh rotation of one half acre. We typically stock 50 to 60 hogs at a time of various sizes depending on what our breeders have available and over the course of the year finish hogs at roughly two hundred and sixty five pounds slaughter weight. All the while, we our

perennial pastures remain more or less intact for our sheep and cattle. A closer look at our hog drinker and raised platform. When provided with fresh pasture, pigs will actively graze. This reduces grain requirements, and distracts them from aggressive rooting. Of course, pigs WILL root a good bit of the pasture. But the key is to rotate them precisely every two weeks, and allow the pasture to rest and recover. As long as it is no longer disturbed, rooted pasture will mostly re-root itself and continue to grow. If you live in a part of the country where this sort of rainfall is unlikely, then consider rotating once every week. Gravity feeders are placed at the end of each run to encourage exercise, as well as manure dispersal. When empty, these feeders are simply tipped onto their side and rolled to the new location. We use a single strand of polywire with a hot reading of 4. The wire is strung about mid calf-height or just below the knee , and step-in posts are spaced about 30 feet apart. A typical rotation takes 2 people about 45 minutes every two weeks. For our waterer, we use an 85 gallon poly tank with a float in the bottom. A second float is installed in the top to control flow from the inlet hose. This is placed on a raised platform of pressure treated boards, and backfilled with gravel. The raised platform and gravel are intended to keep the splashed-out water from becoming a wallow. The shelters provide them with plenty of shade and air flow to keep them cool in the summer. We use a hangman-type scaffolding to carry the piping over the hot wire and into the water tank. Otherwise, the pigs will chew the pipe to the point of breaking. Notice how the pasture in the background looks grazeable for sheep and cattle. The pigs covered every inch of this ground months earlier. The shelters are continually deep bedded with straw, which keeps the hogs warm on cold nights, and reduces floor moisture. However, as a result of rain shedding off the roofs, areas directly adjacent to the shelters are especially prone to puddling, followed by hog wallows. Take my word for it: Good farmers raise happy pigs. Lastly, to train our new hogs we create a miniature hub directly adjacent to the primary hub visible on the left of the adjacent photo. The young pigs quickly learn about the boundaries without breaking out, knocking down field posts or destroying wire. We leave them here for 48 hours, and when turned out, we rarely have problems with them respecting the fence. Check out my books below , where I raise piglets, butcher my first hogs, and get chased up a tree by a pound boar!

5: Resources - PIGS Animal Sanctuary

Come meet the Can-Do Pigs as they do just about anything and everything you can imagine, from flying to the moon to baking cakes, from tickling generals to charming snakes. Join these magnificent pigs on their hilarious, glorious, uproarious adventures and discover just what they can do!

We had a very stressful morning. The pigs had destroyed new stuff in the yard and were in the wooded area. The dog got off the leash and took off into the woods. My dad heard gunshots. We were unable to find the dog. My mom called and over the next 4 hours police and animal control visited us and visited the pig owners. The pig owners were cited again and informed that they had 30 days to get rid of the pigs. If they do not get rid of them they will have to go to court. We finally found the dog. He had been shot twice with birdshot. AC and local Law Enforcement said there is nothing they can do about the dog being shot because there is no proof who shot him. The dog went to the vet and was given antibiotics; he was stressed but he is ok. The dog is ok. We are most likely going to file a civil suit for compensation for the property the pigs destroyed. We are also going to ask for them to pay to put up a fence in the woods unless they get rid of the pigs. Hopefully that will prompt them to get rid of them. Any more pigs on our yard will be shot at with a compound bow. What ever pigs they kill on our land they are welcome to keep and butcher. My mother owns about 1. Much of her property is woods. Straight back and to the right is a neighborhood. Some of those houses have chickens, rabbits and other small backyard animals. We have had issues with pigs. We suspect they come from the small farm but have not been able to confirm it. These pigs have gotten loose multiple times and have come into my moms backyard. They have eaten and torn up the grass, gotten into the garden and eaten vegetables and destroyed plants and have knocked over and broken pots. It is a sow and 10 pigs. We have caught them on our security cameras at the house and on the trail cams we have set up in the woods. I have not noticed any tags on the ears. We have reached out multiple times to our local law enforcement and animal control. They said there is nothing they can do. They will only come out when we see the pigs with our eyes, by the time they come out, the pigs are gone. Legally can we hunt the pigs? Would we have to pay the owners if someone came forward and said that the pigs were theirs? I just spoke to my family for clarification. Apparently the pigs are presumed to belong to the small farm and Animal Control has cited them for the pigs.

6: Those Can-Do Pigs * Written by David McPhail

There's not much Can-Do Pigs can't do. The multitude of things at which they are experts (or just expertly enthusiastic) is described in this collection of light verses by McPhail (Pigs Ahoy!, , etc.).

How many hairs to make a wig? Give the barber a pinch of snuff. This Little Pig - fingerplay This little pig went to the market. This little pig stayed home. This little pig had roast beef. This little pig had none. And this little pig went Wee, wee, wee, wee, all the way home. Hold up a finger for each pig, starting with the thumb. Send him to the tailor To get one new. The first little pig danced a merry, merry jig. The second little pig ate candy. The third little pig wore a blue and yellow wig. The fourth little pig was dandy. The fifth little pig never grew very big. So they called him Tiny Little Andy. Five Little Pigs - rhyme Let us go to the woods, said this little pig hold up thumb What to do there? Says that little pig hold up first finger To look for my mother, said this little pig hold up tall finger What to do with her? Let the children paint pigs if they wish. Pink Play Dough Make pink play dough. Let the children use the play dough to make pink pigs. Paper Plate Pig Have the children cut out two ears and glue onto the top of a paper plate. They can draw on eyes and nose and color if desired. Circle Pig Have the children cut out different size circles to make a pig face. Let them color on ears and a face. Paper Plate Wolf Have the children cut two ears out of brown paper. Then cut a nose and a mouth out of pink paper and glue on a paper plate. The plate can be colored if desired. Pigs in Mud art activity Small white paper plate Small pink pig shapes Glue Fingerpaint with brown paint on paper plate to make the "mud puddle" When dry, glue pig shapes onto your puddle. Bacon Cook and eat some bacon. Discuss what part of the pig bacon comes from. Pig in a Blanket Use canned biscuits, let each child flatten a biscuit and wrap around a hot dog. Pork Chops Discuss what part of the pig pork chops come from. If possible, fix pork chops for the children to sample. Apple Pigs Using raisins and toothpicks, let children create a face for a pig by attaching them to an apple with toothpicks. Theme Ideas Here are some suggestions of materials that can be placed in the learning centers in addition to your regular materials when doing a Pig theme. Table activities like file folder games. Make matching number pigs. Pig and matching mud puddle dot to dot numerals Pigs and pig pen. Discuss the color pink with the children. Look for pink items around the house. Make cupcakes with pink icing. Prepare some type of pork for lunch one day. If you know of anyone who has a pig, take the children to see it. Go to your local petting zoo.

7: Those Can-Do Pigs by David McPhail

Get this from a library! Those Can-Do Pigs. [David McPhail] -- Rhyming text and illustrations describe all the accomplishments of the capable Can-Do Pigs.

But, do we really want to be eating pigs, or cuddling them? Here are 9 reasons that show how similar they are to dogs. Just like dogs and humans, pigs indeed have feelings, emotion, sustained memory, individuality, survival instinct and a consciousness. Yes, they are the highly intelligent beings, even more so than a dog or cat. Pigs are actually the 4th most intelligent animal on Earth. They learned the task as quickly as chimpanzees. Like human families and dog packs, groups of pigs have a social hierarchy. Mike Mendl of Bristol University said: They form families and like to stay together. They Love Belly Rubs Have you ever seen a dog fall on their back, just begging for a tummy rub? Well pigs do the same! Videos such as this and this are guaranteed to make your heart melt. They Adore Playtime Pigs love having playtime, much like you may have seen your canine companions do! Although pigs are commonly associated with the misconception of rolling in mud to play this is actually how they cool down pigs have no sweat glands, after all. The playing behavior of pigs is not all that different from dog playtime! They Love Sunbathing Mud acts as a natural sunscreen which is all the more reason for pigs to get down and dirty, then dry off with a relaxing nap in the sun. Pigs can even spend hours at any one time, just dozing in the sun the life of dreams! For better or worse, pigs are also slow to forget. Additionally, you can find 5 basic tricks to teach a micro-pig here and tricks for pot-bellied pigs here. Note whenever training animals, please be cautious, keep the wellbeing of the animal in mind and seek help from a professional prior to beginning. They Like New Adventures Pigs get easily depressed and bored if they live their lives confined to the same, small area such as the crates on factory farms. They love to go outside in the sunshine, and explore new areas, just like inquisitive puppies. Often the only time pigs get to experience sunshine is en route to slaughter, after a short life confined to a harsh crate. They Have a Food Love Affair The day that pigs or dogs turn down food, is the day that pigs fly right? Heck pigs are reputed as being fat animals for a reason!

8: Rhyme Time -- Rhyming Lesson Plan, Words, Writing, Phonics, Teaching Worksheet

Children's book read aloud." WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE "more stories at Storytime Castle channel - Duration: mysingalongsong , views.

What do pigs eat? This means they eat all kinds of things. They can eat vegetables, fruit and even bugs. Humans are omnivores too. We can eat plants and animals. Farmers have to know a lot about pigs to make a healthy pig diet. A diet is the combination of foods that a pig eats to stay healthy and grow. Most farmers use corn or soybean meal as the main ingredient in a pig diet. Many farmers add an ingredient called dried whey for protein and sugar. Dried whey comes from milk. The sugar gives pigs energy, and the protein in dried whey helps pigs grow strong muscles. Farmers also give pigs important minerals. A mineral called limestone is a good source of calcium. Calcium helps pigs grow strong bones. Dicalcium phosphate is another good source of calcium. Farmers also add salt and vitamins to a pig diet. You eat salt and vitamins in your diet too! Many people want to raise pigs that are bigger and even healthier. To do this, scientists have to study what pigs eat. A person who studies swine diets is called a swine nutritionist. Swine nutritionists have discovered that farmers can use chocolate candy to replace dried whey. Chocolate candy is also a good source of sugar and protein.

9: Activity for Those Can Do Pigs | Classroom | Pinterest | 7 habits, Kids writing and Seven habits

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Modifications for English Language Learners This lesson can be done as a teacher-led center hands-on, small group activity in which plenty of teacher assistance will be provided. The rhyming cards use pictures as well as words to help students make the vocabulary connection. **Lesson Warm-Up** Ask students what rhyming words are words that have the same ending sounds. Tell students to touch their nose when they hear words that rhyme. Pause at the end of a rhyming stanza to see if students can predict which rhyming word comes next. **Body** Tell the students that we will read the book once more. Remind students that this picture book has rhyming words in it. Students will be the rhyme detectives and must touch their nose when they hear two or more words that rhyme. When students touch their nose, stop reading and ask students to identify the words that rhyme. Write each of these words on index cards and place them in the pocket chart. When you are finished reading the story, you should have plenty of rhyming word cards in the chart. Pull out all of the cards, mix them up and place them back in the chart. Call up students to find the rhyming words and then have them stand in front of the classroom holding their pair of cards. When all of the pairs have been found, have each student at the front of the class read their pair of rhyming words with the rest of the class. Tell students that they will now have a chance to make and play their own rhyming game. Pass out the rhyme cards printable and ask students to color, trace and cut out the cards. Pass out baggies for students to store their cards in. **Ways to play the game:** **Closure** Say one rhyming word and point to students in the class to tell you a word that rhymes with it. Students will do their best to find words that rhyme on word walls, in books, on posters, etc. They can then record rhyming word pairs. Have students make and play the game only using the words.

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