



## Here We Grow: Episode 10

Speaker 1 ([00:18](#)):

Welcome to here We Grow, a grassroots podcast by Southwest Georgia Farm Credit, focused on education and inspiring growth down on the farm at home, and in rural communities. Whether you're a farmer or farm, her advocate, land lover, or southern dweller, we have industry experts and homegrown leaders ready to share their insights with you. Thanks for listening.

Speaker 2 ([00:39](#)):

Alright, here we grow with episode 10. Today's episode is focused on hunting opportunities in southwest Georgia. What to expect on a guided hunt at a plantation, how to manage your wildlife property. And I would like to welcome Mr. Sean Hader, professional Trapper John Etheridge, and Mr. Jim Lewis to the podcast. Thank y'all for joining me today.

Speaker 3 ([00:57](#)):

Pleasure being here. Thank you for being here. Thank you. Thank you for allowing me to be

Speaker 2 ([01:00](#)):

Here. Well, I'm excited about this topic today, guys. Because I am an outdoorsman myself, getting outside in the woods or getting out on a pond is, is, is truly one of my favorite things to do. First up today on the podcast, we have Mr. Sean Hader, a landowner, a seasoned hunter, and the plantation manager at Brentwood Plantation here in Bainbridge, Georgia. Sean, what are you seeing in the woods? Kind of tell us about what y'all do to manage the plantation, kind of what you what you're blessed to do every single day.

Speaker 4 ([01:28](#)):

Well, thank you for having me. What I'm seeing in the woods is quality wildlife management, and I think all the outdoor groups such as the N W T F, the du quail Forever Q dm, and the Quality Deer Management Association. I think that's what everybody's striving for. And I think every year we see more and more of the quality wildlife management, and we're seeing more wildlife, bigger wildlife, healthier wildlife. I know at a plantation we focus on that we feed run feed, feed trails, and make sure we're seeing the coves of quail we need to see. And if we're not, we take measures to improve that.

Speaker 2 ([02:23](#)):

Okay. I know we recently had a big frost. Did that affect any of the birds? How did it affect the hunting on those cold days?

Speaker 3 ([02:30](#)):

That's a great question.

Speaker 4 ([02:32](#)):

<Laugh>We were worried about what that, that bad deep frost was gonna do, and that deep coal to the coves of these quail. And for the most part, we have not seen any change, in the quantity or the number of birds we're seeing.

Speaker 2 ([02:55](#)):

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That's, that's good to hear. Give us a little history about Brentwood Plantation and how, how you found that to be your home.

Speaker 4 ([03:03](#)):

Well, Brent Wood's, family owned a piece of property by wood and Seal War. They've owned it since 1994. And wood and his, once they bought it, wood and his brothers started taking their customers hunting is, is a way to thank them for being a customer. And, finally, in 2000, a lot of those customers wanted to bring people back. And in 2005, he decided to take it to a commercial plantation. And since then, we've gone from two or three hunts a week to one, if not two hunts a day, seven days a week, the entire season from, we've run from November through the middle of March.

Speaker 2 ([03:55](#)):

Awesome. I'm sure you're retired by the end of March. What can someone comes out to Brentwood Plantation, what can they expect on a morning or afternoon hunt?

Speaker 4 ([04:04](#)):

We'll get here. We'll give everybody a good safety talk and let 'em know the dos and don'ts of quail hunting when you're dealing with live guns and ammunition and convincing people that once they pull that trigger, they can't bring it back, is a, is an important thing to all of us. Our dogs are like family to us. We raise our dogs, we train our dogs. A lot of 'em stay at the house with us. So we're, we're real. Everybody's particular about being safe. That's the big start. And then we'll go out and we hunt two people at a time, four to a wagon and two down at a time, and usually on the ground for about a half hour. And then we, we'll keep working in the area and switch out hunters, and then, we'll, we guide by horseback, so we'll, we'll keep looking for quail and searching for quail, and we'll find that next group a good cover, and we'll chase those for a while.

Speaker 2 ([05:01](#)):

Well, I've been out there several times. I've always enjoyed, my stay and always had a good time and, and success too. We always seem to find birds out there. For someone that's never gone quail hunting before, kind of just tell them about the dogs that y'all run, what breeds, especially, I mean, there are so many different types of pointers out there, but now you've got most plantations going to pointers and then flush dogs. So kind of tell us about the breed y'all run out there on the plantation.

Speaker 4 ([05:24](#)):

Okay. First of all, you've got pointing dogs and you've got flushing and retrieving dogs. The pointing dogs, the breeds are the main one is the English pointer. It's a shorthaired dog. It's really good for the briars and the, and the land that we have down here. And then you have English setters, which are longer-haired dogs, and they do a good job. And, but they're a lot of work. There's a lot of grooming that goes on with, longer-haired dogs. We also have German shorthair pointers that we use, and then our guests will bring, are welcome to bring their dogs. We encourage them if they have a pointer or retrieving dog to bring it. And a lot of them will have German wire hair pointers Lou Ellen setters, and different things like that. But maybe the thing that's changed quail hunting, commercial quail hunting, especially in southwest Georgia, the most has been the introduction of the English cocker spaniel. Originally, most of the flushing was done by labs, and they're big dogs, and they're bulky and they barrel in there and they get the birds up. But these English cockers are small dogs. They're quick. They get up

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underneath, the bushes and the briars. They look the quail eye to eye. And it has increased the speed that the quail fly and get out of there and, and, and made commercial quail hunting more of a, like a, a wild quail hunt. Mm-hmm. <affirmative>.

Speaker 2 (07:02):

Right? Yeah. I've been fortunate enough to see these dogs in action. Those little dogs will work themselves to death. They're upset when you put 'em back, in the box

Speaker 4 (07:11):

And they will let you know if you're in a group and you miss a couple of times if you watch 'em, they watch the hunters and they'll look at 'em like, you know, my main job is retrieving, and if you're not shooting anything, I can't retrieve it. Yeah. So they, they'll let you know it.

Speaker 2 (07:28):

Yeah. And it's funny too, I mean, every once in a while, one of those pointer dogs will pick up a bird and bring it back, or at least halfway, and they're, they're sitting there running right alongside saying, Hey, that's my job. Drop that bird.

Speaker 2 (07:39):

Those are some awesome points and a great insight into the plantation life and what y'all do down there at Brentwood At this time, I'm gonna tie in my second guest, we'll let everybody chime in. But my next guest today is a professional trapper, Mr. John Etheridge. Mr. John is a professional trapper and predator hunter from Tifton, Georgia with over 47 years of experience. His motto is Half Predators will travel. John, thanks for joining us today.

Speaker 5 (08:05):

Thanks for having me.

Speaker 2 (08:06):

All right. Well, like we were discussing before we started recording, just kind of tell me how you got into this business and the family history that, that got you where you are today.

Speaker 5 (08:15):

Well like I said when I was 13 years old my family was sitting around and we were talking about the raccoons and all that was eating the peanut seed out of the peanut fields. And we were, we were talking about not planting it toward the end of the river because of it. And I told daddy we had three traps under the barn down there. And he said well, I'll show you what your granddaddy used to do. My, granddaddy passed away when I was 11. I didn't even know he was a, you know, a trapper back in the day and used to sell the series of Robuck catalog. And, but it was already in my blood. I didn't even know it. And but my dad took me out there, he showed me the sets and I called 43, you know, using them three traps and, and back.

Speaker 5 (08:59):

Wow. Back then they were actually you know, the high def fur market in <laugh>. And anyway, I turned around and we sold them, sold them, you know, we for 40 bucks a piece, and them, me being 13, a little wheels start turning and figured, buy more traps, catch more, make more money. Yep. And that's how I

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kind of got started in it. And, and then from there, you know, I, I just, I just fell in love with it. My passion, my, my daddy would tell me that you know, I had more of my mama's blood in me because he was a, you know, avid deer hunter. And I didn't care about deer hunting. I was chasing critters all over the swamp down there trapping. And but when you find something you love to do and you're passionate with it, the more you do it, the better you get at it. And and I think that's why it's helped me to where I am today as far as being a successful trapper.

Speaker 2 ([09:48](#)):

Awesome. What is the name of your business?

Speaker 5 ([09:51](#)):

It's Wildlife Nuisance Control Solutions.

Speaker 2 ([09:53](#)):

Okay. Well, there's definitely a need for that on pretty much every farm or recreational property in South Georgia. Being a Landover myself I'm a big deer hunter and Turkey hunter, and I know that there's different predators affect different species differently. Obviously you have your nesting your nest interrupters, which would be I guess your possums, your raccoons now, your wild hogs. But what do you see affecting, we'll go from your quail and Turkey eggs to then whitetailed deer, but what, what animals affect which species the most?

Speaker 5 ([10:23](#)):

Well, what far as aest predators go? You have anywhere, you know, from your quail your turkeys and your ducks you have your raccoons and your possums. And the armadillos actually fallen the, no, I was, no,

Speaker 3 ([10:35](#)):

I was gonna say armadillos

Speaker 5 ([10:36](#)):

Too. They, they'll really they destroy nest a lot of times. The, the armadillos are not there to eat the eggs. They're there to tear the nest up, eat the mites and everything else that's in the nest itself. And they destroy the eggs when they do that.

Speaker 2 ([10:50](#)):

Okay.

Speaker 5 ([10:51](#)):

That's really what for nesting predators, I would say them three right there, we starting to see skunks starting to come back. Back when I was young, we had a lot of skunks, and then they died out. I'm start to see across, you know, the different areas. I trap all the Georgia in the Florida, and I, I see different in different areas. They start to come back from the stripes skunk to the spotted skunk. And it's been rare, but the last three or four years I've started seeing, you know, increase in that population. And, and they're actually an nesting predator also.

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Speaker 2 ([11:21](#)):

Okay.

Speaker 5 ([11:22](#)):

And you speak about the deer and everything, a lot of people don't realize the bobcats and the coyotes, they have impact on the farms. When you start missing with bobcats, it is 25 pounds or more. They take down deer pretty easy. I've talked to different biologists over the years and everything else, and everybody's got their own little theory, but when you kind of average it out between all of them and everything, the, the scat and everything else, it shows that, you know, the bobcat is, which a bobcat is a killing machine. He kills everything. Mm-Hmm. <Affirmative>, he kills everything. The kayaks, they opportunists, you know, if they come along something by God, they gonna go after it. But they're not like the raccoon and all, when you're talking about nesting time, that's the raccoons and the possums. Walmart, they're out there every day looking for them eggs, looking, you know, to destroy 'em.

Speaker 5 ([12:11](#)):

Kayak sure. Hilly, they eat the egg, but he's just going to trip on it, run up to it, and, and, and, and then just eat it. And then Turkey poles as they get bigger. Mm-Hmm. <affirmative> another thing I see, you know he was talking about the commercial side of it. I do trap some commercial places and, and the managers and the owners tell me, taking the bigger predators out, like the, the coyotes actually help them with their hunting because pre-release birds and everything, when you, when you let 'em out and all the coyotes and the cats, if you have a, a big predator problem, they'll go in and they'll, you know, they'll get the coves where they'll disperse. And, and that way in the morning when they come up there to hunt them, you know, the coves all split up and everything because the counts went in there and you can see where they killed them, you know, killed some of them and everything else. So it's hard to have your dogs hunt a cove that's split up, you know, four or five different banks.

Speaker 2 ([13:05](#)):

Right. And

Speaker 3 ([13:07](#)):

What are, how far north do you go in Georgia and, and what would be a customary fee?

Speaker 5 ([13:13](#)):

It varie Barry's it's how far I'm, I'm based outta Tifton, Georgia. Some of my clients, like I I, I come down here to Bainbridge and Trap also, and, and, and I drive every day. It's depending on how many properties we running. You know, I have five trucks with five Polaris, and I have anywhere from five to 15 different guys working for me. I have full-time guys and part-time guys. So it consists of how, you know, how many guys I got involved in it, how far I have to travel, if y'all have a place for me to stay, you know what I try to do. There's some places I go, they'll put me in the cabin or, you know, what kind of, you know, compensations they can give me. And, and plus I work that out because as you, you know, is, well, as I do, you know, gasoline and everything else costs a lot. So that, that cuts into my paycheck. So I have to figure absolutely all that out too.

Speaker 2 ([14:02](#)):

Well, recently on, on our farm and most of my customers farms, we've seen the the rise in the wild hog population. Do y'all deal with any of the hog trapping or eradication? We,

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Speaker 5 ([14:12](#)):

We, we do some that I've actually got away from that because it's hard, it's hard for me to get the people to do what I do far as trapping the nesting predators. And when you're handling hog situation, you, you need somebody dedicated to focus on the hog. We do shoot some I mean, we, sometimes it depends on the property. We run 14 days. I'll just give you an example. Up in Dawson, Georgia, we ran 14 days on the property, and the man asked us about the hogs, and I said, well, if you want us to kill 'em, we won't kill nothing unless they tell us to kill it. And he said, if you see hogs, you shoot the heck outta every one of 'em. So, yes, sir. So, and my guys, you know, if they, they love to shoot a hog. So we went around, we, we checked our traps every day and, and, and just seeing hogs, I think we caught, we killed like 49 hogs in two weeks just riding around, checking our traps. Man,

Speaker 2 ([15:00](#)):

That's awesome. They must had a serious problem up there on that

Speaker 5 ([15:03](#)):

Property. Well, does that, it was actually three different groups, but we, we will do some, you know, if the landowner asked us too, but a lot of places I go to the bigger plantations, you know, especially, there's like three of em I'm involved in. It's, it's total between the three 65,000 acres and the USDA's involved in it with 'em. And so they, they actually got the, you know, the light, the traps and everything else, and then they got a guy going around at night doing the night vision stuff. So they, they eradicating them in certain ways. And, and when that goes on, when you get the U S D A A involved, you know, they don't want the local boys running dogs in there on the, on the, the hogs. And they don't want us killing them either because, you know, different, the different hogs, you know, they, they'll warn the other ones of what's going on and they'll move out ar of a area. So that's the sounders and all that. That's

Speaker 2 ([15:53](#)):

Interesting. So when dealing with the nesting predators and bobcats and coyotes, what are the type of traps being a rookie here, I know you got some traps that are, are most almost like cages, and then you have some that are snare traps. What do you run most of?

Speaker 5 ([16:07](#)):

We, we have, we have everything the state of Georgia allows you you know, certain traps. And then Florida has whole different laws. You have to get permits for certain things in Georgia and you gotta get permits for certain things in Florida. And, and I, I think I did just not a couple months ago, they did a article on me and g o n and it's like I said in that article there that if you want to trap raccoons, you can get a little five, six year old kid with a DP trap and take him out air mm-hmm. <Affirmative> that he can be a, a guru on trapping within a week. And it's that easy. But if, if you want to tackle a coyote, I recommend you get somebody with my caliber. I've been chasing, like I said, I've been chasing coyotes for 47 years. I'll learn something every year from a, any manita he catch every coyote he comes across just flat telling you a lie.

Speaker 2 ([16:57](#)):

Yep. They're smart animals, that's for sure.

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Speaker 5 ([16:58](#)):

Yes. Think about it. If I could, if I could stay long enough there other than two weeks, I'd get him, but sometimes you got to wait him out. But the thing about it, like if I'm on a place and one boogers me, I got notes and everything else when I come back, I got a prize prize for him when he comes back around.

Speaker 4 ([17:14](#)):

So on the plantations, the other form of predation that really hurts us is aerial predation. And the, the, the birds and what they do to the quail is just amazing.

Speaker 5 ([17:26](#)):

Yes. And, and, and saying that too when you take the bigger animals out back in I say a few years ago, they would say, well, you know, taking your, your bobcats, your fox and your coats out really don't have nothing to do with the quail part. But now they have learned, and through some studies I've been in also, when you take the bigger animals out, you, when you take the, the, what I call the big three, it is the coyote, the bobcat, and the fox out, you are actually the cotton rat population goes up. And when your cotton rat population goes up, that's a buffer for your quail for the, the aerial and the snakes. So they're focusing more to the cotton rats instead of eating your quail.

Speaker 2 ([18:07](#)):

Okay. Two for one right there. I like that. All right, Mr. John, those were all great points. And one thing we want to drive home today for our listeners is if, if you got a, a property and you're doing wildlife management, it, it's, it's, it's a, it's a circle process. You can, you can feed and do habitat management, but if you're not doing predator management, you're not finishing out the circle and, and doing everything you need to make your property as prolific of a hunting property as it can be. So give Mr. John a call at Wildlife Nuisance Control Solutions. His number is 2 2 9 4 0 6 5 3 9 0. Again, it's 2 2 9 4 0 6 5 3 9 0. And that's Mr. John Etheridge with Wildlife Nuisance Control Solutions. Well, that brings up my third guest today. Third guest is Mr. Jim Lewis. Jim is a Cocoa Florida resident, a retired lieutenant medic for the fire service, a passionate hunter and a Taylor County Georgia Landowner. Mr. Jim, I heard you recently harvested a good deer on your new property. So tell us about that experience and what it's like to own a piece of South Georgia.

Speaker 3 ([19:15](#)):

Well, I appreciate the opportunity to come here. Don't hold the Florida thing against me. I do have a, both of my parents are from Georgia, but long story short, I did the public hunting thing for years. Of course now I'm leasing land and it's always been a pipe dream to be able to own your own land, and obviously I'll kind of manicure it and work it and harvest the trophy off of it. And I was tremendously blessed. I always kind of focused on that southwest Georgia corridor because of your dear genetics and cause of the, the agriculture in the area. So I wanted to be pre-approved to see about buying in that piece of property. And so I, I checked the rates in southwest Georgia, had the best rates. Nobody's paying me to say this either, by the way. I'd get no gratuitous anything, it's just a matter of fact.

Speaker 3 ([20:00](#)):

So I did crunch the numbers. They had the best rates. I met Mike Harris, and so I got pre-approved for that area, mainly Sumter and the Terrell Webster County, kind of those areas I knew I couldn't afford worth county. And then I befriended a friend of mine. I had all my, my funding secured and all that, so I

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wasn't waste anybody's time. And I met a great real estate agent, Cade Wenham with Plantation Properties, and he's just a great kid. Stayed by my side and found this piece that came available in Taylor County and asked me if I was interested in it. And I said, well, it's a little bit further north. Is it good to your population? He goes, oh yeah. He said, you got pockets all over the state of Georgia that offer. Great. So it was a hundred acres, 80% of it, 78 acres had been clear cut, and that kind of scared me, but it had a remnant of about 20 acres or so hardwood.

Speaker 3 ([20:48](#)):

And that's why I really bought it. And now it's two years of region. It has all kind of Forbes grasses, muscadine, grapes, dog funnel, you know We, gums Oaks, and the Volunteer Pines. But the deer is starting to like it. So I've owned it. Now we're probably a little over a year and I started to look probably a year and a half ago for land two year region. But the deer is starting to like, and I, I feed all year round and I put strategic placement on the stands, and I'll say right up front, I've only owned it a year. I ended up being blessed November the 19th, Saturday morning with a great buck for me. So really in a one year's time that I actually contribute to this great trophy, probably not, other than not doing a little bit of predator control and not shooting those and doing the supplemental feeding.

Speaker 3 ([21:34](#)):

So I give a lot of credit to my adjacent landowners. So apparently we're all on the same page, but that morning I just got lucky. It was probably 30 degrees Saturday morning, and I already had some doze come through. I could hear 'em, I could see them in the dark. And lo and behold, at eight 15, I look over 25 yards away and he's standing there looking at me and I just, my heart went to my throat and I about choked on the first shot and basically missed him. He ran out <laugh> 110 yards and I was falling with the scope the whole time. And he turned and looked and I shot him and he fell. And it still took me 15 min minutes to get down out of the ladder stand. It was just a gorgeous morning. It was crisp.

Speaker 3 ([22:17](#)):

Cool. Not a breath of wind. Like I said, the quail were singing. And it was one of those times that I was kind of lost in that rivery, believe it or not, when he walked up on me. I don't know, <laugh>, I should've seen him a long time before I did, but, you know, it's just one of those opportunities you gotta give thanks to God. And I was very lucky, very humbled. It's a gratifying feeling finally to, I mean, that was my first deer that was shot on the property period. And I'm not a numbers guy, but it was probably in the one forties or so, maybe according to the taxi DMIs, I don't care. It, it's a trophy to me. He, he went directly from the field to the Taxidermic that got caped, and then we took him to the deer processor.

Speaker 3 ([23:02](#)):

But it's just a humbling feeling. It's, it's, it's so awe-inspiring and if I can do it, anybody can do it. 63. and I'm got my fire breaks in now and I'm, I'm looking to, to do my burning and I'm gonna replant here hopefully by February and then do the herbicide spraying on the back. So the goal has always been to have your own recreational property, but to also manage it as a long-term investment for my son and my grandson. So I'll be replanting with lo lolly pine. But all in all, it, it, it's kind of like living the All-American ultimate dream and I wanna pinch myself and say, this really happened. And again, I'm just tremendously blessed. And if I can again, if I can do it, anybody can

Speaker 2 ([23:44](#)):



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Do it. Awesome, Jim. Yeah, that's a great story right there. And we obviously appreciate your business. I, I was able to harvest my first deer on our, on my brother and i's new property this year. And that one, just that hunt will stick with me a little longer than the others. Just because it was a great animal to harvest had had 'em on camera for a few years, so I had a little history with them. My dad was actually able to be on that hunt with me too. So it's whether you're in the quail woods or in the swamps trapping or in a deer stand, it, it's not the harvest necessarily, it's the time that you spent in God's great outdoors. The camaraderie you build with the, the people that are able to go on those hunts with you that are, that make the memories and that last forever.

Speaker 3 ([24:20](#)):  
Absolutely.

Speaker 2 ([24:21](#)):  
So

Speaker 3 ([24:22](#)):  
My son ended up going, and I didn't mean to cut you off, but my son ended up going following week, and from the same stand, he shot a, a good buck, a great buck, not quite as good as mine, but again, it's all about building a lifetime family members and kind of kind of like leaving your own legacy really.

Speaker 2 ([24:38](#)):  
What are some of the things that you've done as far as supplemental feeding? I mean, are you run, do you do any protein? Are you just running corn year round or? No,

Speaker 3 ([24:46](#)):  
I actually, I'm not trying to give any plugs anybody else, but four s is right. I'm in between Reynolds and Butler, Georgia four s is one of the prominent companies and they're right around the corner from me. So I use protein feed, I use a lot of buck muscle too mainly because buck muscles got this crumble and the hogs don't like it. And the, and, and the raccoons don't like it as much. Cause I've got trough feeders. I do run some corn, but again, I don't think it really provides a whole lot of nutrition. It's definitely a candy, it's an attractant and you attract everything. And I did there were already some food plot areas, so I just opened 'em up and replanted those had both a summer, a fall crop that had a lot of sorghum, had sunflowers, millet had some clover, some crimson clover.

Speaker 3 ([25:32](#)):  
So and I raised, I used to raise quail in Georgia German short hair. So quail hunting to me is, is really at my heart. My family is, like I said, from southern Georgia and it sounds like that Brent Brentwood plantation provides the old traditional type of hunting, which is what I remember as a kid. And there's just something about being able to give back, not only to the deer, but to all the wildlife if you can, through the food plots and through the supplemental feeding. And that's what I'm trying to do. I'm trying to retain a little bit of water. I don't have a lot of water and since I do feed deer around, the hogs come through, they're definitely a problem. But they don't stay because I don't have a lot of food and I'm trying to use that crumble food, which I think kind of gums up their whatever, their mouth or whatever, so they don't really like it. But that's what I did.

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Speaker 2 ([26:18](#)):

Jim, I appreciate you saying that about Brentwood. I think that's one of the things that we pride ourselves on and the one group at a time. And we're probably as close to a private plantation hunt as you're gonna get k kind of an old time hunt with the guides off of horseback and kind of a different experience. Not that the other ones aren't great quail hunting, that it's

Speaker 4 ([26:42](#)):

A a, it's amazing to me around Bainbridge and Thomasville, southwest Georgia, how many quail plantations are here and how many people they bring in the area and the money. A lot of these people wouldn't even know anything about southwest Georgia and the agriculture that we have unless they came down here.

Speaker 2 ([27:02](#)):

Yep. I mean, living in Thomasville, Georgia, our little private airport on the opening day of que it looks about like the runway at Augusta on the weekend of Masters. It's amen. Amen. I guess the same people share the same passions because it's, it's, it's a sight to be to see. And one thing I've done recently for my, my white till deer, and I mean turkeys too, to keep the hogs out, as I've started putting cattle panels or hog panels about four or five in a, a big circle around the, the boss buck feeders and that the deer don't seem to, I mean, I had a fawn in there this summer, I mean, probably two, three months old, able to clear the, the four foot high panel. And so that, that has saved me a lot of money on corn. I mean, now you're buying it by the bag, it's about double what it was last year. So definitely put some money back in your pocket, but a little, little extra work driving the cheap posts in and wrapping those panels around the feeders. But it, it's really saved me. And I haven't seen as much hog presence as I have in years pass. So of course, knock on, they'll come there with a vengeance tonight.

Speaker 3 ([28:01](#)):

But money well spent, wasn't it? Mm-Hmm.

Speaker 2 ([28:03](#)):

<Affirmative>, no doubt.

Speaker 3 ([28:05](#)):

Yeah. I'm actually thinking about, I mean, I caught, I had the typical four by eight foot, this is going into hog hunting or trapping, and I caught three right off the bat with your typical four by eight foot trap. And, and from then on, just like John said, they wouldn't go back in. It didn't matter if I washed it, moved it and whatever. And so then I considered one of those pregnant corral traps that man, they're expensive. One of the netting traps, but they're also very effective. So a friend of mine suggested the same thing that you did, put the panels up and try to prevent them come from coming in and enticing them to come and get a free handout, really. Right.

Speaker 2 ([28:41](#)):

Yeah, I've seen those traps. I mean, for years you've heard of the, the bore buster and these other big heavy drop traps and I think this new new trap was designed where one person can go out there and set it up themselves and not have all these heavy panels. So let me know how that works for you if you end

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up getting one, because the ads are very convincing. They got a, a ton of pigs in those little corrals, and so someone had some success for sure.

Speaker 3 ([29:07](#)):

And if you can catch that whole sounder, I think that's the way to do it. I mean, cuz they definitely learn, they're smart. I just can't believe how smart they are.

Speaker 2 ([29:15](#)):

Yep. And, and to do the math for our listeners a hog, if you, a sounder is the whole group of hogs and they say one pig can turn into 25 in one year, and essentially the math behind it is a hoggle, on average we'll have six piglets. So say if half of those six piglets three are females, those females can reproduce after six months of age and they can then have another six. So if you have one sal that gets, gets out the trapper, you don't, don't get, and she's pregnant, you'll have 25 pigs in that same calendar year. So that's why it's so imperative to stay on top of these animals. You really can't kill 'em all with a gun. So it's, it's nice to have somebody, a professional like Mr. John to come in and take care of if you really got a big problem.

Speaker 3 ([29:57](#)):

Absolutely. So, and I had another question, like I'm a short hair kind of guy and of course my family, they always in that lower Southern Geo George area, were pronging the setters and English pointers. But do you have a favorite breed? And I would, I'd rather have one breed that could do it all. I'm part of nada, north American versus <inaudible> County Association. We try to get 'em to do everything. But do you have one dog and, and preference that you like

Speaker 4 ([30:22](#)):

The not pointing dogs? I, I like 'em all. I li I I, my wife, I gave my wife a setter and that's probably my favorite pointing dog. I gotcha. Just because it's a lover, but really my favorite dog I've ever owned. And we've had goldens and we've had a lot of dogs, always had dogs. But these eng English cockers are hold a special place in my heart just because, oh me darn. They work so hard and they do things you're not expecting them to do. And then when at the end of the day they're gonna, they're gonna be asleep on your lap or on your kids' laps or they're great family loving dogs.

Speaker 3 ([31:06](#)):

Right. So I actually like the boykins, believe it or not, I love 'em.

Speaker 4 ([31:10](#)):

Right. Same, same size. I've never, I've, I've been around boykins, I've never owned one. I've got friends that, that love them. I know it's a South Carolina state dog <laugh>,

Speaker 3 ([31:22](#)):

Right? Yeah.

Speaker 4 ([31:24](#)):

But the cockers just, just kind of took over and I mean, we have people bring boykins and, and they do a good job.



## Here We Grow: Episode 10

Speaker 2 ([31:33](#)):

Awesome. Well that concludes our podcast today. I tell you. That was fun. If you're looking to get out in the outdoors and hunt some quail, give Mr. Shawn a call down there at Brent Wood Plantation and they'll be glad to have you come down and have a great time. You've got problems with pests and predators on your property. Call Mr. John Etheridge and he will take care of your problems there. So that concludes our podcast today. I had a blast. Thank y'all for joining me. For more information, visit our website at [swga.farmcredit.com](http://swga.farmcredit.com) and make sure to subscribe to our podcast on your favorite app to get notified of new episodes, as well as follow us on Instagram and Facebook for great industry resources. Thanks again. Have a great day.