





GWRRA LAVONIA, GA

Sept.. 2011 Volume 2, Issue 9

Director's Notes

Our cookout at Joe and Merrie's was a blast. Everyone had a great time. If you didn't go, you missed a lot of great food and fun with friends.

With the cooler weather you will be wanting to ride more, so please be careful, there are a lot of hazards out there with Fall coming and the leaves will be falling. Wet leaves are dangerous.

I have seen a lot of deer on the roads lately. Watch out for these four legged animals. You will find they can jump out from nowhere in front of you when you least expect it. Read the article **Deer**, **Oh Deer**, in this newsletter.

We are planning the ride to Cherohala Skyway for October. We have not set a date for this overnight ride. I need your input on dates and times.

Out next meeting is October 15. This will be our last gathering at Shoney's for this year. Our November gathering will be our End of the Year Dinner. More details on this in next month's newsletter.

Frank





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2011 GA-I2 COY Ronnie & Karen Lewis

MELANOMA AWARENESS EDUCATION AND EARLY PREVENTION



Larry Crouse Chapter Educator

Americans have a 1 in 74 lifetime risk of developing melanoma, which kills almost 7,800 people each year. Melanoma is often curable if detected and treated early.

Can it happen to me?? Prolonged exposure to sun, no daily sunscreen used, fair complexion, red hair, freckling and increased age. Do you fit one of these criteria then yes it can happen to you!!

Melanoma is most often found in men on the area between the shoulders and hips or on the head and neck. It is found often on the legs of women. Folks with an increased risk for melanoma also include those with a personal or family history of pigmented skin blemishes or melanoma, a fair complexion, red hair, or a severe childhood sunburn.

Prevention and risk reduction includes protecting yourself from prolonged exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet radiation (tanning booth), always wear sunscreen SPF 15+ outdoors, and have an annual full-body screen by a dermatologist.

The sudden appearance of a new mole in or near an existing mole or a mole that has changed shape or color should be considered suspicious.

Cancerous and malignant lesions are typically irregular in shape with uneven borders with many shades of brown + black and larger than 6mm (the size of a pencil eraser) and grow quickly. Benign or non-malignant moles are typically round or symmetrical with smooth, even borders, a single shade of brown, smaller than 6mm and grow slowly.

Treatment includes excision, lymph node dissection and then possibly injection treatments of Interferon after surgery. Riding your bike during all this treatment may not be an option!!! Awareness is your key to another wonderful year of bike riding, so pay as close attention to your body as you do to caring/polishing your Goldwing. Go to www.melanoma.com for more information and pictures.

Deer, Oh Dear!

By David L. Hough

There are a lot of "booby traps" that the unwary motorcyclist can ride into, including innocuous-looking alleyways, raised pavement edges, railroad tracks, loose sand, sunken manhole covers, tar snakes, and white plastic arrows glued to the pavement. Most of those hazards occur in the city. Out in the country on those twisty back roads we love to ride, we can expect some different types of booby traps.

One major trap that can spring on us is a wild animal, especially wild deer. Deer are so delicate and demure that it's hard to think of them as a hazard. But when we come upon the sickening sight of a dead deer along the highway, we are again reminded of the danger, both to the animal, and to ourselves.

Animal strikes are a significant hazard for those of us who enjoy long-distance travel. Statistically speaking, vehicle collisions are the major motorcycling hazard, but as motorcycling experience builds and we get a little smarter, our risks of a car/bike collision should decrease. But the risk of animal strikes remains high because animals are so difficult to predict. Wild deer are found all over North America, in large numbers, their population is increasing, and they have habits and instincts that put them on collision courses with motor vehicles.

The typical deer strike occurs with the animal suddenly leaping in front of the vehicle, often at night. The vehicle slams into the deer, with sickening consequences. What's startling is the amount of damage even a small deer can do to a speeding vehicle. If the motorist happens to be a **motorcyclist**, the odds are high that both deer and biker will be seriously injured. What's so insidious about motorcycle/deer collisions is the unpredictability.

You may have ridden for hundreds of thousands of miles, proficiently avoiding thousands of left-turners, alley jumpers, edge traps, graveled corners, and decreasing-radius turns. Then, on some easy country ride, a deer suddenly leaps out of the woods into your path, and **Thud!** We don't have reliable statistics on motorcycle/animal collisions, because many accidents don't get reported. The famous "Hurt Report" gathered statistics from only motorcycle accidents in the Los Angeles area, where there are few wild deer. But animal strikes are a frequent enough problem elsewhere, that we should practice appropriate countermeasures on those rides that take us into deer country.

Deer Instincts

To understand what to look for and what to do about deer, let's consider their instincts and habits. Deer are cautious, and prefer to hide in the trees. They like munching on tender foliage. So, in the summer, expect wild deer in forested areas or riverbeds where the trees and underbrush provide lots of cover and fresh salad. That lush roadside grass the highway department keeps mowed is a dinnertime favorite. That means you should expect deer feeding along the shoulder of the road in shady areas. In the daytime, a deer feeding on the road shoulder will have it's head down, so it may look like a log in the ditch, or a mossy boulder, or a crumpled cardboard box. When the head comes up, you'll immediately see those large ears, and perhaps a rack of antlers.

Danger At Night

While Antelope, Elk, and Moose munch away in plain view in the broad daylight, deer are more cautious. Deer seem to prefer hiding in the shadows in the daytime, and feeding at dusk and dawn. That means the risk of deer strikes increases when the sun is rising or setting. It's definitely something to think about when you are considering a night-time transit on a highway passing through one of those scenic National Forests.

At night, brown deerhide doesn't reflect much light, but deer eyes will reflect a brilliant white from your headlight, similar to a reflector. How do you tell if the reflector you see is on a post, or on a deer? Easy: the deer eye blinks. If you see a reflector winking back at you, odds are it is a deer, and it's facing in your direction.

DEER CROSSING

Why do you think those yellow DEER CROSSING signs get put up along certain sections of farmland or scenic forest roads? Would you think the highway department or the Forest Service hires game wardens to count deer migrations across the road? Wrongo, Big Dog. What really happens is that the road crew tallies the number of carcasses and shattered grills, and if the numbers are high on one particular section of road, morning after morning, they put up a sign. The same holds true for Antelope crossings in the grasslands of Wyoming and Colorado, and for Moose crossings in Northern Idaho, Montana, and New Hampshire. The point is, when you see a sign, you really should pay attention.

It's also helpful to observe that deer often stick together in groups of 3. That's because does often have twins. And sometimes last year's twins stay with mom while she raises this year's fawns, so the group may be 7. The point of that is to expect several deer even if you only see one.

Wild grazers such as deer tend to migrate in herds, moving towards higher elevations in the Spring, and returning to lower elevations in the Fall. They follow age-old migration routes that predate the highway by thousands of years. The importance of that to the touring rider is that risks are greatest where the highway crosses the migration areas. DEER MIGRATION signs should set off alarm bells in your head-bone in the Spring, and again in the Fall.

Those DEER signs are a big advantage to motorcyclists, if the situation registers between your ears. One good step is simply to slow down. Decreasing speed gives you more time to spot an animal, more time to react, and a greater ability to maneuver. OK, you may think, but how about that pickup truck on my tail? Well, if you're riding into a deer zone, why not be polite and let the pickup driver go first? By now, you should be able to figure out how to shake a tailgater, using some clever tactic other than just screwing on more throttle.

OK, let's assume you know you're in deer country, you realize it's the right time of year and hour of the night for a close encounter. You've spotted the DEER sign, momentarily pulled on to the shoulder to let the tailgater on by, reduced your speed 10 mph to give yourself more time to react, and covered the brake lever. Can we really spot a deer ahead in time to react? And what should we do if a deer does leap out? Should we just keep riding along at the same speed, or should we attempt some avoidance maneuver? Should you slow down and then accelerate by as you would for an aggressive dog? Should you prepare to swerve, as you would for a car emerging from an alley? Or should you prepare for a quick stop, as you would for a left-turner?

Unlike an aggressive dog, deer seem to react more to proximity than to sight or sound. A deer may not show much interest in you until you get close, whether your cafe racer has loud pipes or your GL1500 is just burbling along quietly. The deer may glance up at you, then nonchalantly go back to munching again. But when you get within 60 feet or so, the deer suddenly springs to action, jumping first straight ahead, then in a random zigzag "wolf-evasion" pattern. If it isn't obvious, the deer's first leap is in whatever direction it is facing. That's why hard braking is a smart evasive tactic.

Once the deer leaps into action, there isn't much time left for braking, so smart riders are already prepared to brake when riding into a suspicious area. Some of us brake hard when approaching any wild animal on the shoulder, as an automatic precaution. That's a primary reason for shaking tailgaters and keeping some right hand fingers curled over the brake lever in a deer zone, or anywhere there are wild animals.

When you suddenly realize that "log" in the left ditch has grown ears and antlers, or one of those white reflectors along the edge of the road starts winking at you at night, or a fawn tippy-toes out of the roadside underbrush, my advice is to practice a quick stop. If the deer doesn't leap out in front of you at the last second, great. Just remember about that second and third deer, or perhaps a horny buck right behind mom. If you're in the habit of making quick stops, you'll make a power stop automatically, and think about it afterward.

What about swerving? Its tempting to think that you might be able to maintain speed and slip on by, or swerve around the deer if it should leap out in front of you. But swerving assumes you can predict which way the deer will leap. The typical zigzag "wolf avoidance" pattern is random.

What about speeding up? After all, the greater your forward energy, the greater your impact force. Yeh, we've heard the folk tale of a motorcyclist riding at warp speed through the forest at night, and slicing a deer in half without dropping the bike. Even if that folk tale is true, the rider was extremely lucky, not clever or skillful. For every folk tale of slamming into a wild animal without getting hurt, there are several other reports of riders being seriously injured, and motorcycles destroyed. And if the winking reflectors you expected to punch through happens to be the eyes of an elk, moose, or bear, the odds lean strongly in favor of not walking away from the impact.

What About Whistles?

There are many different versions of ultra-sonic animal alert whistles available. The theory is that the whistles moving through the air make a high-pitched ultrasonic noise that alerts animals to your approach, and warns them to get out of your way. Given the potential for animal strikes, a passive animal warning device sounds like a great idea, eh? But there are a couple of niggling questions.

First, the whistles make noise in frequencies above human hearing. So how do you know if your deer whistles are actually working? If a big South Dakota juicybug lodges in the orifice, silencing the whistle, how would you know? And if your whistles are whistling, is the volume really loud enough to reach an animal several hundred feet away?

More to the point, let's assume the whistles do work, and that a deer ahead hears the media. What's the message? Is the noise a collision warning, a mating call, a challenge to fight, or simply an annoyance? Let's assume the deer receives the message as a collision warning. Does that stimulate the animal to run away? And if the deer does agree to run away, is it supposed to make a 180 and run back into the woods, or is it supposed to run straight across the road?

You can find glowing testimonials about reductions in deer strikes after whistles were installed. Just read the deer whistle sales brochures. You'll have to make up your own mind about whether sales brochures are hype or fact.

More importantly, my survival theory about motorcycle hazards is that **you** should always be prepared to get out of the way of the other guy, whether the "other guy" is a left turning Accord, or a left-turning alligator. Feel free to bolt on whatever magic talismans you want, including a BACK OFF mud flap, a pulsating headlight, a string of garlic, a rabbit's foot, or a pair of deer whistles, **but the only reliable** way to avoid a collision is to understand what's happening ahead and get out of the way of the other guys.





Up Coming Events

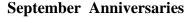


Sept.?? Ride to Wings Over the Smokies Leave Lavonia at 7:30 a.m.

Oct.?? Cherohala Skyway Overnight ride

Oct 15
Our next Gathering at Shoney's
Eat at 11 Meet at 12

November 19, End of the Year Dinner More information next month.



- 4 Billy & Gloria Herring
- 5 Larry & Tammy Pounds





CONCERNS

Bruce Gregory with his illness
Karen Lewis' Mom with her illness
Betty Andrade Doing great, doctor has released.
Joe Colvard Hip replacement
Larry Watkins Back surgery

CONDOLENCES





Thank you for all you do,
Thank you for all you do,
Brothers.
Melinda Brothers.
Frank & Melinda Breatest!
Frank & the greatest!
You're the



Georgia District Team

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Bike & Non-Bike Items

- 1. ASSORTED BITS AND PIECES LEFT OVER FROM (2) 1800 GOLDWING TRIKE CONVERSIONS. IF YOU NEED PARTS FOR REPAIRS OR JUST TO HAVE EXTRA ON-HAND CONTACT ME. RONNIE AT (706)340-7320 OR EMAIL RONALDMARGARET@BELLSOUTH.NET.
- 2. FOR SALE: POOL TABLE, VITALE PRO 8 POOL TABLE. \$1800. CALL RANDY SIMPSON 706-546-5202 OR EMAIL <u>SIMPSONRM@BELLSOUTH.NET</u>
- 3. <u>MUSTANG</u> SEAT WITH DRIVER'S REMOVABLE BACKREST TO FIT HONDA SHADOW 1100 SERIES. STILL IN ORIGINAL PLASTIC AND PACKAGING. LIST FOR \$600 WILL LET GO FOR \$400. CALL RONNIE AT (706)340-7320.



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Phone 706-246-0952 Hwy 17 South Vanna, Ga. New Owner Rusty Bell



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Phone 706-356-4061 Owner Keith Farmer



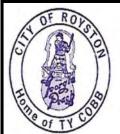
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September 2011



August 2011							October 2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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	22	23	24	25	26			17	18	19	20	21	
	29	30	31					24	25	26	27	28	
								31					

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Billy & Gloria Herring	Labor Day ♦ United States Kathy Howard Birthday •	6	7	8	Margaret Vaughn's Birt	10
	Genie Deaton Birthday		Jeanna Phillips Birthday		ally 15th-17th ♦ Lakepoint Lodg	
11	12	13	14	Dave Andrade	16	▶ 11:00AM - 1:00PM Chapter I-2 Monthly Gathering ("Shoney's, Layonia, GA)
	Joel Deaton Birthday			Wings Over the Smokies H	onda Gold Wing ♦ 1301 Fanni	
18	19	20	21	22	23	> 4:30PM - 7:30PM Ga I-2 Dinner Ride (TBA)
Christian Gregory Birth						Ronnie & Karen Lewis'
25	26	27	28	29	30	1

October 2011



September 2011								November 2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
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	19	20	21	22	23			21	22	23	24	25		
	26	27	28	29	30			28	29	30				

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25	26	27	28	29	30	Ronnie & Karen Lewis'
2	3	4	5	Plil & Kathy Howard An Linda Palmer Birthday	7	• 4:00PM Bowling Outing with Chapter I-2 (CLARKESVILLE FUN BOWL, 583 Grant St, #B, Clarkesville, GA 30523)
Melinda Brothers Birth	Donna Cohen's Birthday Debbie Atkinson Birthday		Arthur Seavey's Birthday	Phil & Linda Palmer An	Arthur & Lucy Seavey's	11:00AM Chapter I-2 Monthly Gathering ("Shoney's, Lavonia, GA)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	4:30PM Ga I-2 Dinner Ride (TBA)
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Steve & Debbie Atkinso	31	1	2	3	4	5