

# ANR Newsletter

News from Seneca County Extension/ ANR Extension Education

May Edition



THE OHIO STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION

## Introduction of New ANR Educator: Pressley Buurma

Hello! I am Pressley Buurma; Seneca County's new Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator. You might be wondering *What is an Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator?* My job is to help empower our county's agriculture and natural resources, provide outreach and educational programming, and create relationships to strengthen our county and state's economic viability while improving the quality of life for ourselves, our neighbors and those generations to come. I am

the lifeline between those living in Seneca County and The Ohio State University. I will be providing educational programming and events to ensure that farmers, community members and our youth are aware and educated on various agriculture or natural resource topics. Most people believe they can only come to me for help if they are raising animals, growing crops or live on a farm but not only will I help those farmers, I am here to help anyone who has questions or wants more

information on any agricultural topics including Farming (both animals and crops), Landscaping/Gardening, Invasive Species (an example would be ticks), Laws and Regulations, Conservation and many other topics. If you have any questions (no matter the topic), I will be able to provide you with the resources or information to answer your question. Please do not be hesitant to reach out to me!

## Introduction of New ANR Educator: Pressley Buurma

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I was born and raised in Willard, Ohio where I was involved in many organizations including 4-H and FFA. For many years I worked at Buurma Farms, Inc; a Vegetable Farm located near Willard. I drove tractors, worked in the fields and in the packing shed. At my house, I raise Dairy Goats, Chickens, Ducks and Breeding Rabbits; as well as raising Turkeys, Cattle and Hogs, as needed. I graduated from the University of Findlay in 2022 with my Bachelor of Science in Animal Science. Although I started out wanting to become a Veterinarian, I found that my passion was not only caring for animals but the full aspect of raising & feeding them from birth to market or during a breeding or show program. I have had various internships including Turkey Reproductive



*"Do what you love no matter what anyone says. If you love more than one thing; do both!"*

Research at Cooper Farms and Poultry Nutrition Research at Kalmbach Feeds. My internships focused on Poultry while my schoolwork focused on Cattle nutrition, both Beef and Dairy. I also have an Industry emphasis attached to my degree, which includes Ag Business and Business Management. During college I couldn't decide what I wanted to do with both my college career and

my future job, and I got some advice that really stuck with me, "Do what you love no matter what anyone says. If you love more than one thing; do both!". That lead to this job where I can help businesses, farmers and the community focusing on many different aspects of the agricultural world.



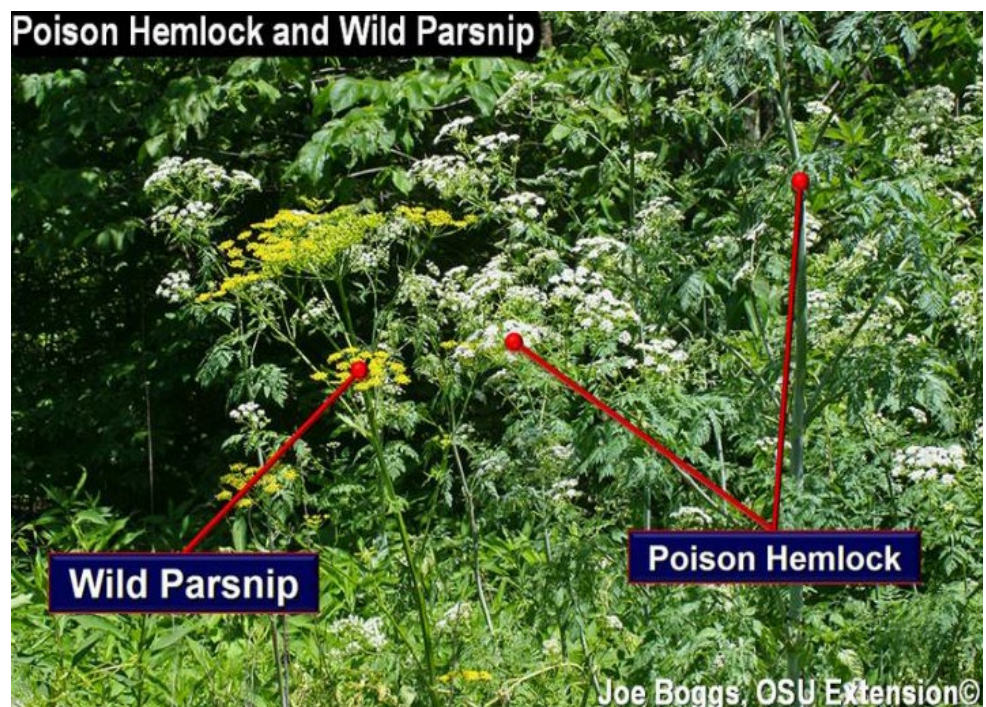
Ohio's CareLine is available 24/7 and is staffed with licensed behavioral health professionals.

**1-800-720-9616**

## May is Mental Health Awareness Month

May is Mental Health Awareness Month. No matter who we are and what we do, we all experience some kind of stress in our lives. Stress related to mental health can often be compared to water. When the water is clear you are stress free and you can clearly think, focus and function without any issues. As stress starts to build the water starts to get muddy and it's harder to think clearly, focus completely and function normally. If the water gets too muddy and you need help the Suicide and Crisis Hotline is available 24/7 and can be reached by dialing 988. The Ohio CareLine is another resource that is available 24/7 and can be reached by dialing 1-800-720-9616. If you want more resources about mental health awareness specifically in a rural and farm setting, go to <https://go.osu.edu/farmstress>

# Poisonous Hemlock and Wild Parsnips



Poison hemlock and wild parsnip are often talked about together because these invasive non-native weeds are increasingly found growing together in Ohio. Both Poison Hemlock and Wild Parsnips belong to the carrot family with other known members such as Queen Annes Lace. Queen Annes Lace blooms much later in the season than both Poisonous Hemlock and Wild Parsnips. Wild Parsnips blooms as many small yellow flowers blooming from an upside-down umbrella like ribs and stem. Poison Hemlock flowers look similar to Queen Annes Lace however the flowers themselves are bigger. The stem of the Wild Parsnip is hollow, grooved and hairless whereas the stem of the Poison Hemlock is smooth with purple blotches. Queen Annes Lace has a hairy stem with no color spots. Poison Hemlock should

not be ingested and if handled use gloves and wash everything immediately after. Both Wild Parsnips and Poison Hemlock can cause rashes and severe blistering when touched. If you think you have either Poison Hemlock or Wild Parsnips on your property and want to get rid of it or have questions, please call the extension office at 419-447-9722. You can also report sightings of these plants to the extension office or ODA even if you notice it not on your property. ODA can be reached at 614-728-6400. All of this information and more can be found at <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1763> and <https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1321> More information can be found at the following Ohio Revised Codes: [5579.04](#), [5579.08](#), [4959.11](#), [971.33](#), [971.34](#), [971.35](#), [5579.05](#), [5579.06](#), and [5579.07](#)

## 2023: Tick Season

As most people in Ohio know, ticks are everywhere and because of the mild winter that we had, the ticks are going to be at an all time high this year. Ticks are blood-sucking parasites that can attach to humans and animals.

How to prevent ticks:

- Frequently check for ticks in and around your hair, in and around your ears, under your arms, inside your belly button, around your waist, between your legs and on the back of your knees
- Wear Permethrin-treated clothing
- Apply tick repellents to your skin; deet 25% is the recommended type
- Hike on trails and avoid tall grass when possible
- Protect your pets with various anti-tick products

How to remove a tick:

- Use pointy tweezers or specific tick removers and grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible and pull straight upwards
- Avoiding crushing or squeezing the tick
- Wash the bite sight, your hands, your tools and anything else with warm water and soap
- Keep the tick in rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer incase you or your pet develop symptoms and need to use the tick for identification purposes

Contact your physician or veterinarian immediately if you notice any symptoms

<https://u.osu.edu/bite/ticks/>  
<https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/>

# 2023: Tick Season

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**Blackleg Tick (also known as the deer tick):** Deer ticks can bite at any life stage. They will also bite as soon as they encounter bare human skin. At the larval stage the tick will be very small and almost translucent. At the nymphal stage they could be translucent to gray/brown. Adult males are about 1/16 in long whereas adult females are about 3/32 in long. Both adults are dark chocolate brown, however, the rear half of the female is reddish orange. They can carry Lyme Disease, human granulocytic anaplasmosis and babesiosis. The Deer Tick can infect the host with one or more diseases at a time.



Deer Tick (above); Asian Longhorned Tick (left); Lone Star Tick (right)

CDC/ Michael L. Levin, PhD

**Asian Longhorned Tick:** These ticks, when they bite animals, will commonly have 2 or more together biting in the same area. This can cause distress in many animals which can lead to decreased production & growth, abortions/stillbirths and death. Unlike the other ticks found in Ohio, the Asian Longhorn does not have much color variation on its back.



**Lone Star Tick:** These ticks will bite at any stage; however, shade is the most important thing for them. Larval long star ticks are commonly referred to as seed ticks because hundreds of them will congregate on vegetation, then will attach to whatever brushes against them. The sticky side of masking tape can be used to remove the crawling immatures. These ticks can transmit human monocytic ehrlichiosis, southern tick-associated rash illness, tularemia and Q-fever. These ticks can also cause an allergy to red meat.



CDC/ Dr. Amanda Loftis, Dr. William Nicholson, Dr. Will Reeves, Dr. Chris Paddock

**American Dog Tick:** Transmits tularemia and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. The adult females are the ones most likely to bite humans and will likely only bite during the spring and summer months. This tick will have a yellow/white colored circle around the upper body or yellow/white markings across the entire back. American Dog Ticks are one of the most common ticks to bite humans.

CDC/James Gathany

All this information and more can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/tickbornediseases/tickID.html> or <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/HYG-2073> or <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/vme-1035>

American Dog Tick (right)



# Invasive Species

## Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)



The Hemlock Woolly Adelgid or HWA is a non-native invasive species. The aphid-like insect attacks Eastern Hemlocks and Carolina Hemlocks. HWA are very small and often hard to see as they are only about 1.5 mm. The easiest way to identify them is by the woolly masses they form on the underside of the tree's branches at the base of the needles. The months of November to May are going to be the most common months to spot these woolly masses. The juvenile HWAs will, once a suitable host tree is found, start feeding on the trees stored starch and will remain in that spot for the rest of their lives. This will cause tree health to decline leading to a death within 4-10 years. If you find these, please report them to the extension office, ODA or on the Great Lakes Early Detection Network App.

More information can be found at <https://bygl.osu.edu/node/2141> or <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1770>

## Spotted Lanternfly

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION



***If You Detect It—Collect It!***



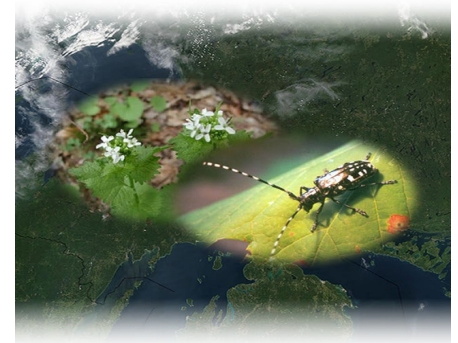
[go.osu.edu/spotthespot](https://go.osu.edu/spotthespot)



The Spotted Lantern Fly is a non-native invasive insect that has potential to cause harm to tree fruit, grapes and hops. Although the SLF prefers the Tree of Heaven, it has been seen on and caused harm to grapes, hops, fruit trees, willow, hardwoods, pines, shrubs and vines. These insects have 4 wings and adults are measured at 1 inch long with about a 2-inch wingspread. The front wings are a translucent grey color with black spots, they transition into a black tiled pattern at the tips. The hind wings are red with black and white patches. The biting of the SLF causes sap to weep out of the trees and can eventually cause overall health issues to the trees. If you think you have Spotted Lantern Flies, or if you see one, report it to the extension office, the Ohio Department of Agriculture or on the Great Lakes Early Detection Network App.

More information can be found at <https://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/sites/woodlands/files/imce/Be%20Alert%20for%20Spotted%20Lanternfly%20-%20Ohio%20line.pdf> or <https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1684> or <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/2053>

## Great Lakes Early Detection Network App



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
CENTER FOR INVASIVE SPECIES  
ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

The Great Lakes Early Detection Network App is a great resource for anyone who goes outside ever. Many people don't realize that even living in town there are invasive species that could harm you, your pets, or the beautiful landscape. On the app you can report a new sighting of an invasive species as well as get an abundance of information on all invasive species. You can also see a map where sightings have been reported for each species. Not only can you report species, but it also helps you identify each invasive species. You can download the app on both Android or Apple devices. You can visit

<https://apps.bugwood.org/apps/gledn/> or <http://www.gledn.org/>  
When searching on an Apple device search for "Great Lakes EDN"

# Market Reports

All of the following information was collected from the USDA and NASS

## **Overall March Reports:**

### **March Prices**

Prices received by Ohio Farmers for the month of March were down in the following areas: Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Milk.

Prices received by Ohio Farmers for the month of March were up in the following areas: Broilers, Cattle, Eggs and Hogs.

### **Winter Wheat & Hay**

Wheat growers are expecting slightly lower yields in 2023, whereas acres harvested for 2023 is up 8% from last year. Both hay stocks and total stored hay were decreased for 2023 being down 3% and 13% respectively.

### **Meat Animals**

Ohio cattle and calves cash receipts are up 50% in 2022 from 2021. Ohio cattle and calves marketings (in pounds) are up 9% in 2022 from 2021. Ohio hogs and pigs cash receipts are up 9% in 2022 from 2021. Ohio hogs and pigs marketings (in pounds) are up 4% in 2022 from 2021.

### **Milk**

March milk production in Ohio was up 2.1%. Production per cow and herd head were both up from 2022 whereas price per hundred weight was down \$3.20.

### **Chicken and Eggs**

Total layers in Ohio was down 2% and egg production was down 3% from 2022.

### **As of May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023: Farm Labor**

April 9-15<sup>th</sup> 2023 (overall United States): hired a total of 651 workers, grossed 40.6 hours per week, grossed \$16.99 an hour for field and livestock workers.

April 9-15<sup>th</sup> 2023 (Cornbelt I): 33 (1,000) hired workers who grossed 37.8 hours per week. Gross wage per type of worker includes \$18.44 an hour for field workers, \$15.98 an hour for livestock workers, \$17.71 an hour for field and livestock combined and the gross wage rates for all hired workers is \$18.57 an hour. 12% of the workers are at field crop farms, 54% of the workers are at other crop farms and 34% of the workers are at livestock, dairy and poultry farms. 30% of the workers were hired on farms of 6 workers or less, 36% of the workers were hired on farms of 7-50 workers, 34% of the workers were hired on farms of 51 or more workers.

# Market Reports

All of the following information was collected from the USDA and NASS

## As of May 22<sup>nd</sup> 2023: Crop Progress

66% of the state's **corn** was *planted*; up from the 5-year average of 52%.

21% of the state's **corn** had *emerged*; down from the 5-year average of 26%.

63% of the state's **soybeans** were *planted*; up from the 5-year average of 39%.

20% of the state's **soybeans** had *emerged*; up from the 5-year average of 15%.

26% of the state's **winter wheat** *headed*; down from the 5-year average of 29%.

Winter Wheat Condition in the state of Ohio is as follows: 1% being Very Poor, 4% being Poor, 29% being Fair, 51% being Good and 15% being Excellent.

89% of the state's **oats** were *planted*; up from the 5-year average of 87%.

77% of the state's **oats** had *emerged*; up from the 5-year average of 72%.

Oat Condition in the state of Ohio is as follows: 1% being Poor, 19% being Fair, 53% being Good and 27% being Excellent.

Pasture and Range Condition in the state of Ohio is as follows: 6% being Poor, 18% being Fair, 61% being Good and 15% being Excellent.

Topsoil Moisture Conditions in the state of Ohio is as follows: 1% being Very Short, 8% being Short, 83% being Adequate and 8% being Surplus.

Subsoil Moisture Conditions in the state of Ohio is as follows: 1% being Very Short, 7% being Short, 85% being Adequate and 7% being Surplus.

## As of May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023: Chicken and Eggs

April egg production in the United States was up 1% in April 2023 from April 2022. The average number of layers in the United State was up 5% in April 2023 from April 2022. Egg-type Chicks hatched down 8% from April 2022 and eggs in incubators were down 7%.

Domestic placement of egg-type pullet chicks for future hatchery supply flocks was up 13% from 2022. Broiler type chicks hatched were slightly down from April 2022 and chicks placed for future hatchery supply was down 1%.

37,012 (1,000 layers) table egg layers in flocks 30,000 and above in Ohio

38,350 (1,000 layers) total layers in Ohio

2,440 eggs per 100 for total layers

935.7 million total egg production

## As of May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023: Milk Production

Total milk production in April for the state was up 0.5% from April 2022. Production per cow was up 2 pounds and there were more milk cow head from April 2022 but down from March 2023.

252 (1,000 head) milk cows in Ohio in 2023

1870 pounds of milk per cow in Ohio in 2023

471 million pounds of milk produced in April in Ohio in 2023; up almost 2% from April 2022

## Upcoming Events

This month OSU Extension will be hosting *Informational Speakers/Presentations* at the Tiffin-Seneca Farmers Market. We will be set up in front of the Commissioners office on June 24<sup>th</sup> from 9am to 12 pm. The list of speakers and times are as follows:

- 9-9:30 am: Katherine Yanez with Bitter Magnolia Soapery presenting *How to Make Goat Milk Soap*
- 10-10:30 am: Franciscan Earth Literacy Center presenting *Pop-Up Programing: Summer Camp Fun*
- 11-11:30 am: Jessica Wagner OSU Extension- Snap Ed presenting *My Plate: Eating a Rainbow of Fruits and Veggies*
- 12-12:30 pm: Pressley Buurma OSU Extension- ANR Educator presenting *Which Goat is Right for You?*

## JUNE 2023

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6 ←	7	8 Off	9	10 →
11 ←	12	13 Off	14	15 →	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ★
25	26	27	28	29	30	

www.calendaroptions.com

I will be out of the office from June 6-15<sup>th</sup>  
Although I won't be able to answer the phone, I can be reached by email at [buurma.20@osu.edu](mailto:buurma.20@osu.edu)  
The office will still be open during normal business hours.

If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to me at 419-447-9722 or [buurma.20@osu.edu](mailto:buurma.20@osu.edu)



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