



# CADDO COUNTY EXTENSION

## AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

<https://extension.okstate.edu/county/caddo/caddo.html>

405-247-3376

### This Is It!

This is my last Caddo County Agricultural Newsletter. I started the newsletter April 1993 and continued monthly for 339 issues. I will be retiring from the OSU Extension Service on July 1, 2021. There will be a retirement celebration for me on Monday, June 21st from 2 pm to 4 pm at the OSU Extension Office in Anadarko - I hope you have time to stop by.

It has been a very enjoyable 31 years with the OSU Extension Service which includes 3 years I worked in Caddo County scouting peanuts and cotton during 1979-1981. After a 12 year break I came back to Caddo County OSU Extension in 1993.

During college and grad school I worked for the Plant Pathology Department at Oklahoma State University doing all kinds of things, such as planting and harvesting plots, making chemical treatments with Ken Jackson and in the winter months working in the plant pathology diagnostic lab. In the Summers of 74 and 75 I worked in Hughes County as a peanut scout, and in 76 as a peanut scout in Caddo County. In the summers of 72 and 73 I worked at the Caddo Peanut Research Station in Fort Cobb hoeing, moving irrigation hand lines, and tearing up the bush-hog by running over things I shouldn't. But it has all been a great experience and always with kind, wonderful people in Caddo County and in all of Oklahoma.

It was enjoyable getting to know and work with the OSU Extension Staff including county, district, and state personnel. I am sure other opportunities will arise during retirement and I plan to stay busy. I wish the best of luck to the Caddo County OSU Extension Staff and I know they will continue to do great things.

*David L Nowlin*

### Upcoming Agricultural Events

June 1	Caddo County Fair Board Meeting / Caddo County Fairgrounds, Baldwin Building / <b>Anadarko, OK</b> / 7:00 pm
June 10	Caddo County 4-H Day Camp / Baldwin Building, Caddo County Fairgrounds / <b>Anadarko, OK</b> / 4-H members must register by June 2nd/ Contact Jace Prough 405-247-3376
June 10- June 11	Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association Meeting & Tradeshow / Stoney Creek Conference Center / <b>Broken Arrow, OK</b> / Register Online at: <a href="https://www.okpecangrowers.com/events/2021-annual-convention-trade-show">https://www.okpecangrowers.com/events/2021-annual-convention-trade-show</a>
June 21	Retirement Celebration for David Nowlin / Caddo County OSU Extension Office / <b>Anadarko, OK</b> / 2 pm to 4 pm
July 6	Caddo County Fair Board Meeting / Caddo County Fairgrounds, Baldwin Building / <b>Anadarko, OK</b> / 7:00 pm
July 8	4-H Cupcake Wars / Great Plains Coliseum / <b>Lawton, OK</b> / TBD

### Caddo County Ag Agents

E.I. Nutter	1916 – 1936
L.I. Bennett	1937 – 1945
Jim Tomlinson	1945 – 1949
Walter Skaggs	1949 – 1954
Harold Liles	1954 – 1973
Lonnie Sellers	1973 – 1986
Roger Gribble	1987 – 1989
Dale Beerwinkle	1990 – 1992
David Nowlin	1993 – 2021

### Required Training for Dicamba Applicators

If you still not have received your mandatory training for Dicamba use, contact your local county extension office an online training is available. Each training must be monitored so you will have to go to a local extension office for the training, please call ahead for an appointment. Some extension offices may have sessions already scheduled.

### Required Training for Paraquat Applicators

Thanks to Josh Bushong OSU Area Extension Agronomist for a more simplified link which you can complete from home. The paraquat training link can be found here:

<https://campus.extension.org/login/index.php>

### Podcasts by OSU Agriculture Specialists

Several OSU Agriculture Specialists record podcasts with current topics on Animal Science, Agriculture Economics, Agronomy issues and many other topics. These can be found at the OSU Spotlight website: <http://spotlight.okstate.edu/experience/podcast/> check it out!



## CADDO COUNTY EXTENSION

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Anadarko OK 73005

### **Common Ticks** (from OSU Fact Sheet EPP 7001 Common Ticks of Oklahoma)

*Weather has been favorable for tick development this year, the cold arctic blast we had in February did not reduce tick populations in Oklahoma.*

Ticks transmit a greater diversity of disease-causing organisms to wildlife, domesticated animals and humans than any other vector arthropod. Ticks are also known to cause paralysis, toxicosis and allergic reactions. Tick bites can cause dermatitis (an itching, swelling, inflamed condition of the skin) on the host. In animals, the loss of blood can cause secondary anemia and sometimes death.

Ticks have four "developmental" or life cycle stages known as the egg, larva, nymph and adult. Larvae are sometimes called seed ticks and are slightly smaller than a pin head. Nymphs are larger than a pin head. Adults and nymphs have four legs, while larvae have six legs.

Ticks are more closely related to spiders than insects. Ticks can be distinguished from insects because their bodies are not divided into distinct segments. A distinct head is lacking, however, mouthparts of varying lengths (depending on the species) protrude from the tick body and are often incorrectly called the head of the tick. There are two main categories of ticks: the Argasidae (soft ticks) and Ixodidae (hard ticks). Soft ticks blood-feed quickly (within an hour). Hard ticks blood-feed for several days to weeks for the adult ticks. Ticks have a very hard outer layer that encloses all of the tick's organs and allows the tick withstand environmental stresses. Most of the tick's life is spent in the off-host environment seeking a host. Some tick life stages are able to survive for a few years without finding a host and taking a blood meal.

The names "dog tick," "deer tick" and "wood tick" are commonly used to describe many ticks because of their association with dogs, deer and the forest environment. These names are usually used in reference to the engorged (filled with blood) adult females that look much different in appearance than unfed females, the males and all other life stages. These females are much larger, and therefore more visible than the other life stages seen on hosts. These engorged females are often bluish-gray and can be the size of a large olive. Adding to the confusion of the names is the fact that the common names of the tick species have "dog" and "wood" in their names, such as American dog tick, brown dog tick, and Rocky Mountain wood tick.

The best way to prevent tick-borne disease is to prevent ticks from attaching and feeding for long periods. Notably, less than one percent of the ticks are infected with pathogens. Ticks must be attached and feed for several days in order to transmit disease. Do not panic if you find a tick attached. Remove attached ticks by methods described in the "methods of protection from ticks" section. Be sure to record the date on a calendar and place the tick in a container in the freezer (a plastic baggie will work well for this purpose). Monitor your health for any possible symptoms of the diseases caused by ticks, and if they occur, see a medical doctor immediately. All of the tick-borne diseases are usually easily resolved after treatment with the appropriate antibiotic, but this will depend on early diagnosis and treatment.

### **Caddo County Farmers Market**

Starting on Saturday May 8th the market will move to the new Delaware Nation's Lenape Gardens which is located just behind Sonic on Highway 62 / 9 in Anadarko. The market will be open from 8:00 am until Noon each Saturday and Tuesday.

Vendors are needed and is now open to more than just vegetables. Crafts and home baked goods (with State Permits) and other items can be sold. The cost for vendor space is only \$20 for the season and it also covers the City of Anadarko Permit. Vegetables must be home/locally grown, out of state resale products are not allowed.

#### **David L. Nowlin** **Ext. Educator: Agriculture** [david.nowlin@okstate.edu](mailto:david.nowlin@okstate.edu)

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