



Winter 2020 Newsletter
Volume 6, Issue 1

Conservation Matters

A new decade...

As 2019 came to a close, I heard many comment how fast the year went. Then I heard someone comment it was the end of a decade! I could not believe it. Much has changed in the past 10 years. Staff in our office and in cooperating agencies' offices were almost completely different. It does not seem that long ago.

One thing that has stayed constant is our commitment to conservation in Northumberland County. Workloads, priorities, and programs have gone through a number of changes within the past decade. But one thing hasn't changed: Conservation still matters to us.

All the best to you as we begin a new and exciting decade.

Judy Becker

A Special Event!

NCCD is very excited to announce that this year's annual tree sale will be a very special occasion. It is our 50th anniversary, and we plan to have some fun surprises for our customers to help celebrate this exciting milestone. As usual, we will offer a variety of evergreens, deciduous, ornamentals, flower bulbs, fruit trees, and small fruits. This year's sale brochure will be available sometime in February, so check our website (www.nccdpa.org) or contact our office at 570-495-4665 for more information.



Remember, if you are on our newsletter mailing list that does not mean that you are automatically on the Tree Sale mailing list.

This year's pick up dates will be April 22-23 from 7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. at the Rockefeller Township building located at 538 Seven Points Road just outside of Sunbury. You will not want to miss this year's sale! Watch for this year's brochure for more details.



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***"Conservation Matters"**
is a quarterly newsletter
published by the
Northumberland County
Conservation District,
Sunbury.*

Our Programs: Erosion and Sedimentation Control, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Dam Safety and Waterway Management, Environmental Education, Chesapeake Bay Program, Dirt & Gravel Roads, Agricultural Land Preservation, Watershed Protection and Education, Mosquito-borne Disease Control

Visit www.nccdpa.org for more information. We are also on Facebook at www.facebook.com/nccdpa.

UPCOMING EVENTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INTEREST

**REGISTRATION NOW OPEN
(WATCH FOR FLYER IN THE MAIL)**

03.10.20

8th Annual Winter Forum

**8:00 AM - 1:00 PM
REVIVAL TABERNACLE
Watsonstown, PA**

Cost: \$10.00 (covers morning refreshments and a delicious lunch)

Topics of interest to the agriculture community and municipal officials will be presented.

1 Core and 1 Category Credit (applied for through PA Department of Agriculture)

Flyer also available at www.nccdpa.org!

FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY FARMERS

by: Ryan Cherwinski, Agricultural Conservation Technician

Northumberland County Conservation District is now accepting applications for financial assistance. Funding is open to all eligible agricultural producers, and submitted applications may be considered or evaluated in multiple funding pool opportunities. This funding opportunity helps producers make conservation work for them. Together, NCCD and producers invest in solutions that conserve natural resources for the future while also improving agricultural operations. If you have thought about making improvements on your farm, now is the time to apply. Northumberland County Conservation District is accepting applications on a continuous basis; however, NCCD will establish submission deadline dates for evaluation, ranking and approval of eligible applications.

For more information, or to apply for financial assistance, please contact NCCD Agricultural Conservation Technician, Ryan Cherwinski. He can be reached at (570) 495-4665 x304 or rcherwinski@nccdpa.org.

PLAN WRITING REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

by: Ryan Cherwinski, Agricultural Conservation Technician

The Agricultural Planning Reimbursement Program is extended for another year. This program is open to all agricultural operators/landowners in Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay watershed. Through this program, landowners can be reimbursed for fees paid to consultants to create manure management plans, nutrient management plans, and agricultural erosion and sediment control plans. Reimbursement funds are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. There's a \$6,000 limit per farming operation in this program cycle. Planned acres reimbursed previously aren't eligible to be reimbursed again. State regulations require farmers to implement manure management, nutrient management, and/or agriculture erosion and sediment control plans.

For additional information on how to submit a complete application package for reimbursement, please contact NCCD Agricultural Conservation Technician, Ryan Cherwinski. He can be reached at (570) 495-4665 x304 or rcherwinski@nccdpa.org.

You may contact us at any time by email or phone to be added to, or removed from, our mailing list. Simply call 570-495-4665 or email info@nccdpa.org. If you would rather "Go Green," email us with the words "electronic newsletter" in the subject line and we will send our newsletter to you electronically.



NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S 2020 MEMBERS

Conservation Benefactor-\$1,000:

KW Enterprises, LLC, Milton

Friend of Conservation-\$500:

Hoffman Brothers Lumber, Inc.,
Richfield
Trumbull Corporation, Pittsburgh

Associate Members-\$100:

Anonymous
Aqua PA, Inc., Shamokin
In Memory of Marlin R. Becker
Dan Shingara Enterprise, Inc., Paxinos
Dave Gutelius, Inc., Mifflinburg
Donald H. Beagle Excavating, Inc.,
Danville
Ferster Excavating, Dalmatia
Fine Line Homes, Winfield
H.H. Knoebel Sons, Inc., Elysburg
Sandra Shaffer Mattern, Dalmatia

Associate Members (continued):

Moser Seed Agency, New Columbia
New Enterprise Stone & Lime Co., Inc.,
New Enterprise
Northumberland County Anthracite
Outdoor Adventure Area, Shamokin
RJ Hoffman & Sons, Inc., Mt. Pleasant
Mills
Robert C. Snyder Farms, Inc.,
Northumberland
Rovendale Ag & Barn, Inc.,
Watson
Turbotville National Bank, Turbotville
Watson Excavating, Inc., Turbotville

Affiliate Members-\$50:

Brewers' Outlet, Sunbury
Carriage Manor Builders, Inc., Danville
Central Builders Supply Company,
Sunbury

Affiliate Members (continued):

Dennis Martz, Dalmatia
Fairchild Brothers, Inc., Winfield
Mahantongo Game Farms, LLC,
Dalmatia
Paul Q. Ross Construction, Inc.,
Sunbury
Pik Rite, Inc., Lewisburg
Scattered Acres Farm, Elysburg

The Northumberland County Conservation District Board of Directors and Staff would like to thank our 2020 members for their kind donations. We would not be able to accomplish the work we do without our members' support! For more information on becoming a member of the NCCD, visit our website at www.nccdpa.org or call 570-495-4665. A membership form is also available below.

NCCD Membership Drive Form

Northumberland County Conservation District

Your Information (please print or type)

Name	
Billing address	
City	
State	
ZIP Code	
Telephone (home)	
Telephone (business)	
Fax	
E-Mail	

Donation Information

I (we) plan to make this contribution in the form of:
___ cash ___ check ___ credit card ___ other.

Credit Card No. _____

Exp. Date _____

Name on Card _____

Security Code _____

Membership Type (please circle one)

Affiliate	<i>Name in 1 NCCD newsletter.</i>	\$50.00	Friend of Conservation	<i>Business Ad in 2 NCCD newsletters.</i>	\$500.00
Contributing	<i>Name in 2 NCCD newsletters.</i>	\$75.00	Conservation Partner	<i>Business Ad in 3 NCCD newsletters.</i>	\$750.00
Associate	<i>Name in all 4 NCCD newsletters.</i>	\$100.00	Conservation Benefactor	<i>Business Ad in all 4 NCCD newsletters.</i>	\$1,000.00

***All memberships will appear on our website. NCCD will contact your business with ad due dates for newsletters.**

CENTRAL SUSQUEHANNA THRUWAY UPDATE

by: Michael McCleary, Erosion and Sediment Technician

The Central Susquehanna Thruway has entered its final phase of construction. The site has been buttoned down for the winter season. All major earth moving activities have ceased and will not begin again until the spring thaw.



River Bridge:

The final beams were placed on the river bridge in November, and work will continue on installation of the bridge deck as the temperature allows. Corrugated metal sheets are being placed on top of the beams, and concrete will be poured and cured under heat blankets until it is too cold to continue.



Wooded Run Bridge, Chillisquaque Bridges and Ridge Road Bridge:

Final grade has been attained at all bridges, and paving has begun. Paving started north of the Chillisquaque bridges and has been completed to a point approximately mid-way between the Chillisquaque bridges and the bridge over Wooded Run. A stone base has been constructed, and concrete was then placed on top of the stone base. This was topped off with a layer of asphalt. Special tubular stabilizers have been embedded in the concrete at regular intervals to eliminate frost heave on sections of paving.

*Stay up to date on our events by
visiting www.nccdpa.org or
www.facebook.com/nccdpa.*

WATER QUALITY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

by: Chantel Shambach, Watershed Specialist

We have had quite an outpouring of education in the months of November and December; all of which included having the youth outside, having fun, and getting some hands dirty!

Live Stake Harvest

It was a cold, windy, Saturday morning in November where close to 20 students from Milton High School and Susquehanna University gathered to participate in the harvest of live stakes at the Montandon wetlands. This was in conjunction to the large cooperative effort with Chesapeake Conservancy and Susquehanna University to help reach their goal of 27,000 stakes by the spring of 2020. Throughout the year 2020, these collected stakes will be distributed to various conservation partner organizations at no cost to help restore stream banks, and ultimately help improve water quality.

Days before the event, the District's Watershed Specialist spent the day at the Milton High School presenting the history behind the partnership between the Chesapeake Conservancy and Susquehanna University, the importance of live stakes/riparian buffers, and what to expect when performing the harvest.

The species of trees and shrubs that were sampled from included Speckled Alder, River Birch, Buttonbush, and Sycamore. Thanks to all of the student's efforts, we yielded just over 1,100 live stakes! Keep an eye out for another possible spring harvest event.



Storm Drain Stencil Implementation



Urban storm water runoff is a common water quality issue. This occurrence remains such an important contributor to water pollution because in most areas, stormwater receives no treatment before entering water bodies. The City of Sunbury took the initiative to spread awareness by applying "No Dumping Drains to River" stencil outlines next to storm water drains. Our efforts are hoping to yield an understanding from onlookers that what goes down these storm drains is deposited into the Susquehanna River. For the first time in Northumberland County, storm drains were tagged by Boy Scout Troup 306 of Sunbury. Starting with the drains around Cameron Park, it was the first phase of many to paint the drains throughout

Sunbury. Shortly before the tagging event, the boy scouts were informed of the significant benefits of what they were about to take part in, followed by a safety lesson from the Sunbury Police Department. Then we walked the bottom of Market Street and painted the fronts of the stormwater drains. If you would like to participate in a future event or know of a municipality interested in being a part of this movement, please call Chantel Shambach, Watershed Specialist at 570-495-4665 x306.





Healthy Waters, Healthy Communities

How residents can reduce runoff pollution

Some Pennsylvanians live in town, some Pennsylvanians live in the country, but all Pennsylvanians live in a watershed.



Pennsylvania's share of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

- Spans almost half the state
- Is home to approximately 4 million Pennsylvanians
- Covers all or part of 43 counties
- Includes 1,000 boroughs, townships, and cities
- Includes about 33,000 farms
- Contains over 49,000 miles of rivers and streams
- Includes Susquehanna River Basin and Potomac River Basin

watershed: an area of land where all the water flows toward the lowest point, usually a stream, lake, or river. The watershed then eventually drains into larger bodies of water, such as the Chesapeake Bay and Lake Erie.



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

IMPAIRED: Over 15,000 Miles of Streams and Rivers

Agricultural, business, and residential development have changed Pennsylvania's landscape, replacing natural areas with hard surfaces such as compacted soil, parking lots, roads, and roofs. Rainfall that would naturally soak into the ground and be absorbed by tree and vegetation roots now "runs off" these hard surfaces. This stormwater runoff carries pollutants from these surfaces into streams, rivers, and lakes.

Everyone adds to the pollutant loads our waterways are carrying:

- nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) from manure and other crop fertilizers
- sediment (eroded dirt)
- vehicle fluids and other toxic contaminants
- lawn fertilizers and pesticides
- road salt
- viruses and bacteria from pet waste or faulty septic systems
- cigarette butts and other litter

LIGHTEN THE LOAD: 5 Ways Residents Can Reduce Runoff Pollution

- 1. Take a more natural approach to your yard.** Use less lawn fertilizer and plant a raingarden with native plants to reduce the amount of stormwater running off your property. For these tips and many others, check out: www.stormwaterguide.org/static/HomeownersGuide.pdf
- 2. If there's a stream on your property, plant trees and shrubs on the banks.** Don't mow to the edge of the stream.

3. **Never pour chemicals or other wastes into storm drains in the street.**
4. **Contact community organizations to volunteer on local stream and river projects.** It's a great way to get outdoors and make a difference! Here are a few organizations to look online for, and there are many others.
 - Penn State Extension Master Watershed Stewards program
 - Audubon Society county chapters
 - Local watershed associations
 - Middle and Lower Susquehanna Riverkeeper Associations
 - Chesapeake Bay Foundation
 - Alliance for Chesapeake Bay
5. **Check in with your county, city, township, or borough office.** Your stormwater runoff reduction successes may count toward countywide pollutant reduction goals, and you may be able to join neighbors in a storm drain, neighborhood rain garden, or other project.

A healthy watershed is a highly functioning natural system:

- Provides water for drinking, farming, business, and household use.
- Helps prevent loss of land from erosion.
- Makes soil healthier for better crop yield.
- Helps absorb carbon dioxide from the air.
- Offers super fishing, kayaking, boating, hiking, and more outdoor recreation.
- Reduces flooding and need for flood damage repair, as more soil is available to absorb rainfall.
- Keeps water bills in check by reducing treatment plant processing.
- Improves property value and local tax revenue, as people want to live near access to green space and healthy waters.

Green infrastructure: Benefits for you

Taking a more natural approach to your yard cuts maintenance costs. And think of the time you gain! Trees provide shade that keeps your home cooler in the summer. Keeping your local stream healthy helps keep your neighborhood property values healthy, too, as more people look to live near green spaces and healthy waters.

Lightening the Load: Tom Smith, York County

Tom turned his one-acre suburban yard into rain gardens and a vegetated basin so that stormwater soaks into the ground instead of running off the surface. The basin now pulls runoff from surrounding properties, too. Tom's saved \$4,000 in mowing costs over the years. The trees and shrubs keep his home cooler on hot days, and he likes the privacy and beauty they provide.

The Plan: Healthier Waters in Pennsylvania's Share of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025

Over 1,000 Pennsylvanians, along with DEP and the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation and Natural Resources, have developed a state plan to lower nutrient and sediment loads in streams and rivers in the watershed.

GOALS:

- Nitrogen load reduced by 34 million pounds/year
- Phosphorus load reduced by 0.765 million pounds/year
- Sediment load reduced by 531 million pounds/year

Community leaders and partners are working on each county's part of the state plan. Learn more about your Chesapeake Bay Watershed Plan Countywide Action Team and how you can help, too:

www.dep.pa.gov/chesapeakebay/phase3



Rain gardens in Tom Smith's yard in York County.

WINTER SPREADING

by: Ryan Cherwinski, Agricultural Conservation Technician

With harvest time approaching and winter just a few months away, many farmers will be planning on spreading their manure to clean their barns for the winter. Winter spreading is still an option for farmers in Pennsylvania with some restrictions, though it is recommended to avoid when possible. Winter spreading begins December 15th and runs through February 28th, as well as anytime the ground is snow covered, or the ground is frozen 4 inches in depth. The setbacks and application rates for winter application are outlined in the Manure Management manual based on proximity to Environmentally Sensitive Areas, i.e. streams, lakes, ponds, wells, ditches, and other sensitive areas. The maximum slope that you may winter land apply manure on is 15%. There is a 25% residue requirement. The best places to winter apply manure if you need to would be fields with cover crops planted to help reduce the chance of runoff. With the EPA pushing for more regulations on Pennsylvania farmers, winter spreading should be the option of last resort. If you have questions about winter spreading, please contact Ryan Cherwinski at our office at 570-495-4665 x304.



Below are state recommendations, as well as regulations for winter applying manure:

- Select fields with cover crops or at least good residue.
 - Regulations require a cover crop, or at least 25% residue for winter spreading.
- Stay as far away from water as practical.
 - Regulations require staying 100 ft. from water in the winter.
- Regulations prohibit manure application on slopes greater than 15%.
- Avoid spreading high rates of manure in the winter.
 - Regulations limit winter manure applications to the following:
 - >No more than 5,000 gallons/acre of liquid manure.
 - >No more than 20 tons/acre of dry non-poultry manure.
 - >No more than 3 tons/acre of poultry manure.
- Avoid areas in fields where concentrated water flow is likely.
- Avoid poorly drained fields.
- Don't spread on snow unless it is unavoidable.
- Try to avoid spreading when rain or melting conditions are expected.
- For daily spreading, mark where you stop spreading in case fresh snow covers up the previous application to avoid skips and overlaps.

AGRICULTURAL LAND PRESERVATION PROGRAM OPEN ENROLLMENT

by: Judy Becker, District Manager/Program Administrator

The Northumberland County Agricultural Land Preservation Board announces the program will be accepting applications in early 2020. A final deadline has not yet been set, but applications will be accepted during the month of February.

Minimum requirements for program applications include the following:

- The farm is located in an agricultural security area, consisting of 500 acres or more.
- The farmland tract is contiguous acreage of at least 50 acres in size; or contiguous acreage of at least 10 acres in size and utilized for a crop unique to the area; or contiguous acreage of at least 10 acres in size and contiguous to a property which has a perpetual conservation easement in place.
- The farmland tract contains at least 50% of its soils which are both available for agricultural production and of Land Capability Classes I-IV, as defined by the USDA-NRCS.
- The farmland tract contains the greater of 50% or 10 acres of harvested cropland, pasture or grazing land. (Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) acreage does not qualify as harvested cropland "in current use" for minimum eligibility criteria.
- Total farm gross receipts equal \$25,000 or more annually, unless the farm is being deeded through a \$1 bargain sale or a donation.

The purpose of the Agricultural Land Preservation Program is to strengthen Pennsylvania's agricultural economy, guarantee a future food supply, and cherish a way of life for many Pennsylvanians for generations to come.

If you are interested in applying to the Northumberland County Agricultural Land Preservation program, please contact Judy Becker at 570-495-4665 x305 or jbecker@nccdpa.org.

Pennsylvania's Conservation Districts

Fact Sheet

Overview

Pennsylvania's conservation districts were established in 1945 when the General Assembly passed the Soil Conservation District Act, commonly known as the Conservation District Law. Today there is a conservation district established in every Pennsylvania county except Philadelphia.

The state's 66 conservation districts have served as leaders, addressing local natural resource concerns at the county level.

Conservation Districts were initially established to promote the value of conserving soil and water to farmers. Today's districts have evolved; their areas of interest and expertise involve almost every area of natural resource conservation imaginable.

The Mission

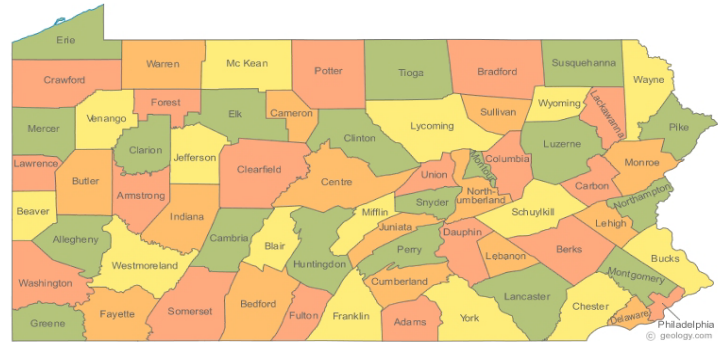
County conservation districts work to help people and communities take care of the natural resources in their area including soil, water, wildlife, trees and other plants. Using natural resources wisely helps to ensure their availability well into the future.

Conservation districts stand ready to offer technical assistance and educational guidance to landowners and managers, local governments, teachers, students and people from every walk of life. They can provide information and help on matters such as reducing soil erosion, protecting water quality, acid mine drainage, or preventing hazardous situations such as floods.

County conservation districts are efficient and effective. They work with private citizens, partner with state and federal government agencies, and facilitate the work of many private organizations and other conservation districts.

Conservation districts work to better the community as a whole. They help citizens identify available natural resources and establish plans for their wise use.

66 Counties (all but Philadelphia)



Programs

Conservation districts implement a variety of programs, and provide assistance for a range of issues unique to their county, such as:

- Abandoned Mines
- Agricultural Land Preservation
- Chesapeake Bay Program
- Dirt & Gravel Roads Program
- Environmental Education
- Erosion & Sedimentation Pollution Control
- Floodplain Management
- Forest Management
- Nutrient Management Program
- Stormwater Management
- Waterway Protection
- West Nile Virus Surveillance Program
- Wildlife Management

Each Conservation District is led by a Board of Directors made up of local people from all walks of life. These volunteers study county natural resource issues and make decisions which enhance and protect the local community.

Contact Information

**Visit this link to find your county
conservation district:**

<https://tinyurl.com/FindCD>

VECTOR SPECIES FOCUS: DERMACENTOR VARIABILIS

by: Brandon Ball, Mosquito Borne-Disease Control Coordinator

During the course of the 2019 Spring/Summer Tick Survey, three adult *Dermacentor variabilis* specimens were collected in Montour County. The specimens were collected during three separate weeks in June. Another tick species, *Ixodes scapularis*, also known as the blacklegged tick, or the deer tick, often gets more attention due to its ability to transmit Lyme Disease, an unfortunately common ailment for Pennsylvania residents. However, I wanted to highlight this tick species as it is also common around the Commonwealth and can transmit diseases as well.

Dermacentor variabilis, also known as the American dog tick or wood tick, is a species of tick that is known to carry bacteria responsible for several diseases in humans, including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Tularemia. It is one of the best-known

hard ticks. They are known as 'hard ticks' because they have a scutum or hard shield, which the other big family of ticks, the 'soft ticks' lack. American Dog ticks are found predominantly in areas with little or no tree cover, such as grassy fields and scrubland, as well as along walkways and trails. They feed on a variety of hosts, ranging in size from mice to deer.

Dog Tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*)

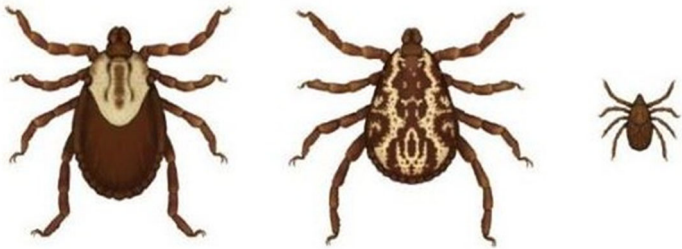


Figure 1: Left to right; adult female, adult male, nymph, larva

Life Cycle

The lifecycle of ticks can vary depending on the species. Most ticks go through four stages: egg, six-legged larva, eight-legged nymph, and adult. After hatching from the eggs, ticks must eat blood at every stage to survive. For a 3-host tick, the cycle may take up to two years depending on whether or not the tick is able to find a suitable host between life stages.

Adult males and females are active April to early August, and are mostly found questing in tall grass and low-lying brush and twigs. They feed on medium-sized wildlife hosts, including raccoons, skunks, opossums and coyotes, as well as domestic dogs, cats and man. Adult American dog ticks commonly attack humans. Male ticks blood feed briefly but do not become distended with blood. Once finished feeding, males mate with the female while she feeds, which can take one week or more. Once replete, female dog ticks detach from their host and drop into the leaf litter, where they can lay over 4,000 eggs before dying.

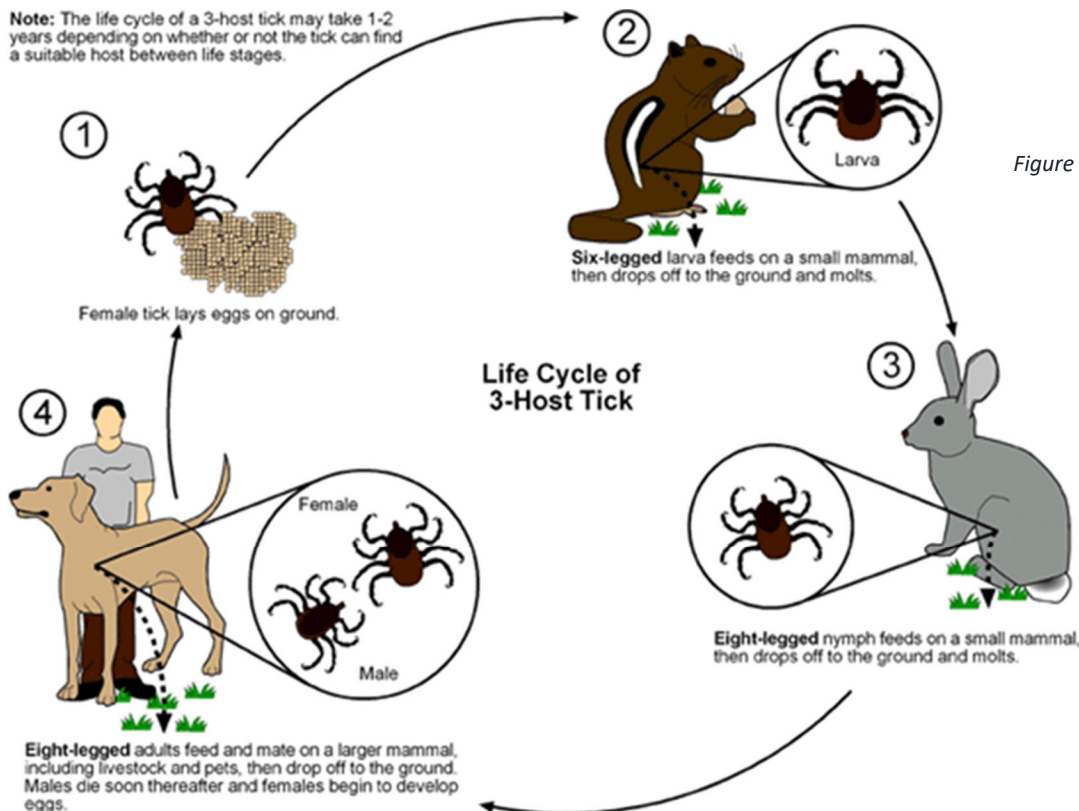


Figure 2: *Dermacentor* species life cycle

(continued on next page)

VECTOR SPECIES FOCUS: DERMACENTOR VARIABILIS,

continued

Distribution and Seasonal Activity

Within the United States, the normal range is in the eastern part of the country, with some reports in California.

Figure 3: D. Variabilis, normal range shown in red



Disease Transmission

A tick bite does not automatically transfer diseases to the host. Instead, the tick must be attached to the host for a period of time, generally 6 to 8 hours, before it is capable of transferring disease. Disease transmission can occur as quickly as 3 to 6 hours after a bite occurs. Therefore, the earlier the tick is removed from a host, the less likely it is to contract the illness.

Ticks that are feeding cause the transmission of pathogens to the host. Depending on the tick species and its stage of life, preparing to feed can take from 10 minutes to 2 hours. When the tick finds a feeding spot, it grasps the skin and cuts into the surface, where it then inserts its feeding tube. Many species also secrete a cement-like substance that keeps them firmly attached during the meal. The feeding tube can have barbs to help keep the tick in place. Ticks also can secrete small amounts of saliva with anesthetic properties so that the animal or person cannot feel that the tick has attached itself. Unless one feels the tick crawling, noticing the tick is difficult. If the tick is in a sheltered spot, it can go unnoticed, so it can slowly suck the blood for several days. If the host animal has a blood-borne infection, the tick will ingest the pathogens with the blood. Small amounts of saliva from the tick may also enter the skin of the host animal during the feeding process. If the tick contains a pathogen, the organism may be transmitted to the host animal in this way. After feeding, most ticks drop off and prepare for the next life stage. At its next feeding, it can then transmit an acquired disease to the new host.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Symptoms of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever can first be noted by the appearance of a rash around the wrists and ankles that moves slowly up to the rest of the body and develops within 2 to 5 days. Other symptoms include depression, lethargy, anorexia, blood in the urine, irregular heartbeat, discolored spots along the skin (often bruised or purplish in color), inability to walk normally, loss of coordination, swelling or edema in the limbs, sudden bleeding from the nose or in the stools, difficulty with blood clotting, swollen lymph nodes, pain in the eyes, inflammation, hemorrhage, or conjunctivitis in the mucosal membranes.

Tularemia

Symptoms of Tularemia, also known as Rabbit Fever, usually appear within 3 to 5 days, but can appear as late as 21 days after transmission. Oftentimes, patients experience chills, fever, swollen lymph nodes, and an ulceration at the site of the bite. Occasionally, pneumonia may occur as a symptom as well.

Safety

Always remember to treat clothing and other outdoor gear with an EPA-registered repellent. Also, remember to check yourself, family members, and pets after enjoying the outdoors. Carefully remove any ticks that are found, making sure to remove the entire tick. Never use a flame to force a tick to pull out of the skin. Doing this forces them to regurgitate their stomach contents into your body, which can aid pathogen transmission. For more tick safety tips, you can check the Centers for Disease Control website, PA Department of Health website, or give Brandon Ball a call at (570) 495-4665 x303.

Sources:

https://tickencounter.org/tick_identification/dog_tick

<https://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/05/science/the-claim-remove-a-tick-from-your-skin-by-burning-it.html>

https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/life_cycle_and_hosts.html

http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/urban/medical/american_dog_tick.htm

**Northumberland County
Conservation District**
441 Plum Creek Road
Sunbury, PA 17801
Phone: (570) 495-4665
Website: www.nccdpa.org



**Northumberland County
Conservation District**

The NCCD, formed in 1943 under the Conservation District Law, is a subdivision of state government and is one of 66 Conservation Districts throughout the state of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the Conservation District is to promote protection, maintenance, improvement, and wise use of the land, water, and other natural resources.

Directors

Mike Hubler: Chairman, Public
Leon Wertz: Vice-Chairman, Farmer
Joseph Klebon: Commissioner
Gary Truckenmiller: Farmer
John Kopp: Farmer
Natalie Wertman: Public
Rich Daniels: Farmer

Mike Erdley: Associate
Dave Crowl: Associate
Lynn Wilson: Associate
Albert Mabus: Associate
John Pflieger: Associate
Ted Carodiskey: Associate

Staff

Judy Becker: District Manager, AgLand Preservation, Editor
Shirley Snyder: Administrative Assistant, Secretary and Treasurer
Chantel Shambach: Watershed Specialist
Michael McCleary: Erosion & Sediment Technician, Dirt & Gravel Roads
Ryan Cherwinski: Agricultural Conservation Technician
Brandon Ball: Mosquito-borne Disease Control Coordinator

**NCCD Board of Directors Upcoming Meetings:
February 6th, March 5th, April 2nd at 12:30pm;
all held at the NCCD EE Center**