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This is the 20th 2012 edition of the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL). BYGL is developed from a Tuesday morning conference call of Extension Educators, Specialists, and other contributors in Ohio.

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1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*ANNUAL - CREEPING ZINNIA (Zinnia angustifolia). Gardeners sometimes shy away from Zinnias because of disease problems such as leaf spots and powdery mildew on the foliage. This particular Zinnia is not susceptible to these problems and looks great all season long. Creeping zinnia blooms all summer and well into the fall, providing gardens with lots of color all summer. These easy-to-grow sun-loving annuals do best in well-drained soils. They can be sown directly into the ground in the early spring or started indoors to have blooms sooner in the summer.

The flowers are orange, gold, pink, red, or white and cover the entire plant all season. The plants get around 1’ tall and about 2’ wide and don't require deadheading. The flowers don't fade and maintain their bold color throughout the season.

*PERENNIAL - HOSTA (Hosta hybrids). The Hosta world can either excite the most avid collector or make one go crazy because of all of the species and cultivars. There are up to 45 species and then numerous cultivars within the species. The costs vary as well with some collectors paying up to several hundred dollars for special plants!

They originated in Japan, China, and Korea and are primarily known for their ornamental foliage but there are some cultivars that have spectacular blooms; in fact, some have flowers that are large, ornamental, and quite fragrant. Hostas provide outstanding ornamental value for shady areas and perform best in the shade. Some cultivars can take sun but in order to look their best, they require adequate water.

The plants themselves come in a wide range of heights and widths. The foliage comes in various shapes and sizes, and a variety of colors, including many shades of green, blues, yellows, and variegated. They thrive in shade and are very low-
maintenance. The 2 main pest problems that affect Hosta are slugs and Hosta Virus X (HVX). Slugs love the environment in which Hostas grow (shady and moist) and can be minimized by manipulating the environment as well as using baits and other methods of trapping. HVX is difficult to diagnose and requires laboratory analysis. For more information on HVX refer to the OSU Extension FactSheet, HYG 3069-08, "Hosta Virus X," at the following site: [http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/pdf/3069.pdf]

*WOODY - SASSAFRASS (Sassafras albidum). The sassafrass tree has been known since pioneer days for herbal properties. Many pioneers made tea by boiling its roots. This tree, which is in the Lauraceae family (family includes, mountain laurel and spicebush), is known to have 3 distinct leaf shapes; 3-lobed, mitten shape, and elliptical or football shape. Sassafras grows well in moist, well-drained soils. It thrives in full sun but can grow in patchy sunlit understories. Trees cannot grow in deep shade and ultimately will cause death. Sassafras trees are found throughout the Eastern United States and even into eastern Texas and Oklahoma. On average, heights of 30 - 60' and diameters of 18" are common across this tree's natural range. In the southernmost range, however, it can reach heights of 100'. Sassafrass is either male or female. Both genders set small green-yellow flowers in early spring. The pollinated female flowers set beautiful blue fruit. In most years, the fruit ripens in September or October. The fruit proves to be well-liked by many animal species including; whitetail deer, wild turkey, birds and foxes.

*VEGETABLE - TOMATILLOS (Physalis ixocarpa). BYGL has added a special twist in this week's veggie of the week in honor of LOCAL FOODS WEEK in Ohio. In addition to the plant, a recipe has been included for BYGL readers to try. Join the challenge and eat local this week!

The tomatillo (tohm-ah-TEE-oh) is native to Mexico where it has been grown as a food crop for hundreds of years. As a traditional part of Mexican cooking, tomatillos are found in stews, moles (mo-lehs), and salsas. They are the main ingredient in green salsa, also known as salsa verde. Tomatillos are bushy, spreading plants that may grow to a height and width of 3 - 4. They are green, rounded, tomato-like fruit enclosed in thin, papery husks. Tomatillos are firmer than tomatoes. Their flavor is similar to a tangy lemon. Tomatillos grow best in full sun and moist, fertile soils.

For additional information on this vegetable, check out the From Plant to Plate brochure at [http://lucas.osu.edu/topics/master-gardener-volunteer-program/from-plant-to-plate-1/tomatillos.pdf]. From Plant to Plate, a program from the Lucas County Ohio State University Extension, introduces basic edible (vegetable) gardening techniques for the backyard, community, or container gardener. The resources feature plants in Salad Gardens, Salsa Gardens, and Garnish Gardens. The program follows the life of some easy, economical, edible plants from start to finish, meaning from seed or transplant, through the growing season to harvest, washing, preserving, and preparing simple, tasty, healthy recipes. This program is designed to inform and inspire gardeners of all skill levels, as well as tempt the taste buds!

If you have already planted and are now harvesting tomatillos, check out this simple and delicious recipe.

Tomatillo and Peach Salsa
Ingredients:
1 can of peaches, diced (or 2 large, fresh peaches, peeled)
10 tomatillos, husked and sliced
1 small pepper, seeded and sliced
1/4 cup lime or lemon juice
1/4 cup diced onion
1/4 cup chopped cilantro
1/2cup diced tomatoes

Instructions: Combine all the ingredients in a medium bowl; Cover and chill for 2 hours before serving (optional). Serving suggestion: This can be eaten as a plain salsa or use to top a grilled chicken recipe.

*WEED - PURSLANE (Portulaca oleracea). Purslane is a summer annual that is abundant throughout Ohio and the United States, invading vegetable gardens, bare areas, low-maintenance lawns, ornamental plantings, and agricultural areas. Its leaves are opposite with each pair rotated around the stem 90 degrees from the previous pair. Leaves are wedge-shaped and taper toward the base, and are thick, fleshy and glabrous. Reddish stems are prostrate and form a dense
Purslane is a member of the Portulacaceae family with more than 120 different species found in that family. Common purslane is edible. With its sweet-acidic taste it makes an excellent addition to salad. Common purslane is considered a minor crop in the United States because of its use in ethnic cooking and its reputed health benefits.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. INDIAN PIPE FOUND. Curtis Young reported finding Indian pipes (*Monotropa uniflora*) while visiting Pennsylvania recently. While it sounds like Curtis might have been on some type of archeological dig, this flower, which is also called the ghost flower or corpse plant, is a parasite that gains its energy from roots of surrounding living plants and decaying organic matter. The Indian pipe has a single, white, waxy stem that is 3 - 9" long and no bigger than 1" in diameter. It does not go through photosynthesis and therefore has no leaves. Scaly bracts are found in place of the leaves. At the end of the stem there is a single or double bell-shaped, white to pink-tinted flower, which is pollinated by small bees. These plants can be found at any time between May and October. After pollination, the flower turns upright and forms a seed capsule. After the tiny seeds mature, they are dispersed to new areas of the forest by the wind. When the plant matures the flower and stem blacken and wither away.

B. RACCOON ROUNDWORM AWARENESS. As Ohioans well know, raccoons can be quite prevalent throughout the state, especially in urban areas, around our homes and landscapes. Raccoons (like all wildlife species) can sometimes carry diseases that can be transmitted to humans. One such disease to be aware of is raccoon roundworm, which is caused by a parasitic roundworm. This parasite often times does not harm its host, the raccoon, but can be very harmful to humans. The adult worms live in the small intestine of the raccoon where the female worms lay eggs that are then shed in the raccoon's feces. Humans coming in contact with the feces are at risk of infection which usually results from ingesting eggs through the mouth. Raccoons like to return to the same place to defecate. These places, called latrines, are usually located near denning and feeding sites. Latrines are often found at the base of trees, atop fallen logs, in attics, on or under decks, woodpiles, or swing/play sets, or at the base of chimneys.

One of the best ways to avoid raccoon roundworm is to reduce the presence of raccoons around the home as much as possible. Removing food, water, and denning resources are all ways this can be achieved, as well as trapping followed by euthanasia. Periodic checks around homes and backyards can help to identify latrine sites. Refer to OSU Extension FactSheet W-20-08, "Raccoon Roundworm: Facts and Prevention" for details on how to remove and sanitize latrines safely. While raccoon roundworm is a serious disease, common sense is often the best approach to avoid infection. It's also important to note that despite the prevalence of raccoons in the United States; very few people have been diagnosed with an infection. This includes biologists and trappers that have been handling raccoons for decades. Avoiding latrines, cleaning them up where they exist, and being aware of the disease are the best preventative steps one can take.

3. BUG BYTES.

A. SCARLET OAK SAWFLY. Joe Boggs reported observing second or possibly third generation scarlet oak sawfly (*Caliroa quercuscoccineae*) larvae feeding on oak leaves in central Ohio. Full grown larvae are a little over 1/4" long. Their semi-transparent bodies are flattened towards the front and tapered towards the back. The flattened area is trimmed in yellow with the visible gut contents making it appear a greenish-black line is running down the middle. The tapered area is grayish-black to black. The larvae glisten in the sun and appear slug-like. This is due to their interesting habit of covering themselves with their own excrement which helps them stick to leaves and presumably dissuades predators. Their general shape and slimy appearance causes this type of sawfly larva to be called a "slug sawfly."

Despite the scarlet oak sawfly's common name, larvae may be found feeding on a wide range of oaks including pin, black, red, and white oaks as well as its namesake oak. The larvae feed gregariously side-by-side on the lower leaf surface consuming everything except the veins and upper leaf epidermis. Initially, the upper epidermis has a faded, whitish appearance. Eventually the epidermis dries out, turns brown, and drops from the leaf leaving behind the veins to produce the skeletonizing symptom associated with this sawfly.

The sawfly spends the winter as late instar larvae inside cocoons in the leaf litter. Development is completed in the spring. Once the black, fly-like females are mated, they use their saw-like ovipositors to insert eggs in rows along major
leaf veins. There are 2 - 3 generations per season in Ohio; consequently damage tends to escalate as the season progresses.

This sawfly has a history of producing significant defoliation on oaks in the forests and landscapes of Ohio. Last season, significant defoliation was reported in northeast Ohio (BYGL 2011-22, 09/02/2011). In 1997, the sawfly damaged 174,197 acres of forest oaks in Adams, Scioto, and Lawrence counties, and in 1998 it damaged 294,426 acres in the same counties. As with most native forest insect pests, populations can naturally rise and fall dramatically from year-to-year.

B. BOXELDER BUGS OFF TO AN EARLY START. Curtis Young reported that he received samples of adult boxelder bugs (Boisea trivittatus) from a homeowner in northwest Ohio whose home was under siege by this infamous home invader. Curtis noted that adults were collecting in large numbers on window screens and on the siding of the home. While boxelder bugs may be encountered in large numbers feeding on plants during the growing season, they are most notorious for invading homes en masse in the fall as they search for winter quarters and in the early spring as they emerge from their winter nap. The attempted breaking-and-entering reported by Curtis seemed unusually early this season and BYGLers speculated that it may be yet another divergence from "normal" brought about by the abnormal weather experienced this spring throughout Ohio.

The 3/4" long boxelder bug adults are narrow-shaped, flat-backed, and dark gray or dark brownish-black. They have three highly visible orange-red stripes running lengthwise on the pronotum, the area behind the head. The abdomens of the oblong-shaped nymphs are bright red with a faint orange line running down the middle, and an obvious orange spot in the middle of the line. Their antennae, head, thorax, legs, and wing-pads are bluish-black. When encountered in a home, the nymph's size and shape sometimes causes them to be mistaken for bed bugs.

Boxelder bugs belong to the family Rhopalidae, which are collectively known as the "scentless plant bugs". However, the boxelder bugs are capable of releasing pungent compounds when disturbed. It is surmised that this is a chemical defense against predation and allows the bugs to collect in conspicuously large numbers without being picked-off by predators.

Both the adults and nymphs have piercing-sucking mouthparts. Besides sucking juices from boxelder seeds, the bugs also commonly feed on the seeds of other trees in the genus Acer, as well as on ash. Boxelder bugs have even been observed feeding on alder, apple, buckeye, cactus, geranium, grape, honeysuckle, lilac, linden, oak, peach, plum, spirea, strawberry, and tulip. As seed-feeders, the bug causes no harm to the health of trees. However, their feeding activity on tree fruit and strawberries has been known to reduce fruit quality. The boxelder bugs wide-ranging feeding activity simply demonstrates that insects pay little attention to their common name.

C. WEIRD WILLOW GALL. Joe Boggs reported observing a plant gall on black willow growing along a stream that is arguably one of the weirdest plant galls found in Ohio. The gall's appearance isn't weird; it looks like a pine cone. However, finding a "pine cone" on a willow is weird. The WILLOW CONE GALL, which is sometimes called the "pine cone willow gall," is produced under the direction of the midge fly, Rhabdophaga strobiloides (family Cecidomyiidae). As the common name implies, the gall closely resembles a pine cone with closed seed scales.

Females of this mosquito-like midge fly lay a single egg in terminal buds in the spring. Chemicals injected by the female when she lays her egg coupled with chemicals exuded by the egg and then by the resulting larva direct the stem tissue to stop elongating and the nascent leaf tissue to broaden and harden into the shape of scales on a pine cone. Slicing the gall open lengthwise will reveal the single, orange colored midge fly larva in an elongated chamber at the center of the gall structure. The larva is surrounded and protected by multiple layers of the modified stem structure. Once the larva completes its development, it will pupate and spend the winter inside this protective chamber. New adults emerge from the top of the gall in early spring to initiate the formation of new galls.

As with most plant galls, the willow cone gall causes little harm to the overall health of its plant host. The galls are actually somewhat rare with heavy infestations almost never occurring. Indeed, typically there are only a few galls on each tree. Removing and destroying the galls will reduce the midge fly population; however, it would also reduce the chance that others may view first hand one of the weirdest plant galls found in Ohio!

D. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into a few other plant pests this week including:
BYGLers noted that DOG-DAY CICADA (Tibicen spp.) populations are heavy this year in southern, central, and northwest Ohio. The one exception appears to be in the northeast part of the state. Dog-day cicada and CICADA KILLER WASP (Sphecius speciosus) populations are closely linked and it is speculated that the unusually large number of wasps this season may be partially explained by the high populations of dog-day cicadas that occurred last year and in 2010 (BYGL 2012-18 (08/02/2012)). Thus, BYGLers are speculating that 2013 could be another banner year for the killer wasps!

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. BIG MUSHROOMS LOOK INVITING, BUT... Curtis Young reported that recent rains in NW Ohio have brought with them not only partial relief from droughty conditions, but renewed growth of turfgrass (if it was not killed by drought and/or insects) and mushrooms. In some cases, really big mushrooms are popping up in yards, along roadsides, and in grassy fields. To those who like or love the taste of mushrooms in or on a variety of foods, these huge mushrooms may look incredibly inviting to collect and add to their favorite dishes. BUT, BEWARE!! There may be dangers lurking within those mushrooms if you pick the wrong ones and sometimes, even when you pick the "right" ones.

The problem is that there are several large mushroom-producing fungi found throughout Ohio and other mid-west states that are hard to distinguish from one another in the field. Some are considered edible while others are inedible, and if eaten, can cause major gastrointestinal distress or worse. Thus, if one is tempted to collect and eat some of these large mushrooms, one had better be very certain that they know how to distinguish between the "edible" and "inedible."

The players in this game of "Do You Dare" include the SHAGGY PARASOL (Chlorophyllum rhacodes a.k.a. Macrolepiota rachodes and Lepiota rachodes), the PARASOL MUSHROOM (L. procera), the REDDENING LEPIOTA (L. americana), and the GREEN SPORED LEPIOTA (Chlorophyllum molybdites). The genus to which these mushrooms belong has been changing as new data is collected on each species, thus one may find reference to these mushrooms under any of the three genera names, Chlorophyllum, Macrolepiota or Lepiota. Of these mushrooms, the green spored Lepiota is considered to be the poisonous mushroom. The other are considered edible, yet can cause gastric upset in some diners. Every person will have different levels of sensitivity to the chemicals found in most if not all mushrooms. Those who do collect and eat wild mushrooms recommend that: 1) one that collects wild mushrooms to eat knows with 100% certainty the identity of the mushrooms that they have collected; and 2) one who begins eating a new, positively identified species, that they try only a small amount of the new mushroom to see how their system will react to it. Even though a mushroom is considered edible, food reactions are very individualistic and one may discover that the edible mushroom for others may not agree with them.

Symptoms of green spored Lepiota poisoning are mostly gastrointestinal in nature. A quote from a mushroom web page composed by Tom Volk of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse describes the potential of this mushroom. "According to Dennis Benjamin (Mushrooms: poisonings and panaceas, 1995, W.H. Freeman and Company, 422 pp.) "in some individuals the gastrointestinal syndrome, which occurs about 1 - 3 hours after the meal, can be very severe, especially the colicky abdominal pain, which can mimic that of a 'surgical' abdomen. Symptoms persist for up to six hours, and even longer in a few patients. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhea complete the picture. The diarrhea can be explosive in nature and become bloody." You probably won't die from eating this mushroom (although there is one recorded fatality involving a child), but it's certainly not a pleasant dining experience - So be very careful if you plan on eating any Lepiota species. Projectile diarrhea would not be very much fun."

Curtis personally investigated, NOT by eating, two populations of mushrooms growing in NW Ohio. Both populations were identified as green spored Lepiota based on spore prints which were obviously green. In this case, "green" does not mean "go" unless, however, one is referring to the potential result of eating this mushroom where the "go" equals unpredictable and uncontrollable, projectile diarrhea!

This article is not intended to help one identify edible mushrooms, but is intended to warn individuals of one that is known to be poisonous to many, the green spored Lepiota.

5. TURF TIPS.
A. NOT DEAD YET. Not quite dead, but certainly not looking alive can describe much of the turf found in drought stricken areas. Recent rains have rejuvenated lawns leaving large brown areas without much green poking through. When making plans for reseeding or over-seeding this fall it is a good idea to assess the overall condition of the turf. The key piece of information needed is just how much of the lawn is dead or in extremely poor shape.

Before declaring the turf as "brown and out" get down and dirty and look at the crowns of the individual grass plants. In some cases, the upper portions of the turf may be dead but the crowns may still be viable. Pull up a few plants and tease apart the crowns at the base. Healthy but dormant tissue will be white and succulent; new green growth may be present. Dead crowns will be brown, straw-like or punky throughout.

B. USE CAUTION BEFORE RESEEDING. If the lawn is in dire need of patching, overseeding or replacement then one must be cautious about products applied to the area over the next few weeks. Weed killers, especially pre-emergent herbicides have a carryover that will inhibit the germination of new turf seed. Spring-applied pre-emergents have run their course and will not be an issue. However, if a pre-emergent was applied by itself or in combination with fertilizer within the last few weeks then the product may cause a problem for new turf seed. Check the label of all lawn care products that were applied; most labels indicate how long one must wait after application before reseeding.

C. WEATHER CHANGE RESULTS IN MUSHROOM CROP. After the long hot, dry (dry, dry, dry) months of 2012 where there were very few mushrooms producing fruiting bodies, the recent rains have stimulated numerous fungi to put forth their reproductive structures. Various sized mushrooms (a.k.a. toadstools) are popping up in fields, along roadsides and in lawns. Some of these mushrooms are minute in size while others would be described as gargantuan. Mushrooms are the reproductive (fruiting) structures of some kinds of fungi. They also only represent a small fraction of the overall body of the fungus. Greater than 90% of the fungus grows as a loose network of filaments (hyphae) in the soil or within the body of another organism, such as the trunk of a tree. The network of hyphae is called a mycelium. This is one of the reasons that it is difficult to eliminate mushrooms from lawns and gardens. One can remove the mushrooms, but it is next to impossible to remove or destroy the remaining mycelium interlaced in the soil or a tree. In many cases, one would not want to try to eliminate all of the fungus because they are part of nature's recycling team.

Most fungi in lawns and gardens are beneficial because they decompose organic matter, thereby releasing nutrients that were locked up in the organic matter and making them available once again for plant growth. The more organic matter that is present in a lawn or garden, the greater the chances of mushrooms of multiple species showing up. Fungi can exist for years under the soil feeding on hidden organic matter, such as dead roots from trees that had been removed years earlier.

A word of caution, some mushrooms are poisonous. Thus, it is highly recommended NOT to eat wild mushrooms or other fungal fruiting bodies unless one is well acquainted with the different species. Many species are poisonous and ONLY an expert can distinguish between edible and poisonous species. There are no simple tests that can be used to identify poisonous mushrooms. Additionally, experts recommend that even the edible mushrooms should not be eaten raw. They should be cooked for a period of time before eating. As an additional word of caution, cooking a truly poisonous mushroom will NOT destroy its toxicity.

The potential toxicity of mushrooms can pose a serious threat to young children and pets. Small children tend to put anything, including mushrooms, in their mouths, so remove all obvious fungal reproductive structures from the yard before allowing a child to play there. Pets can no better distinguish between poisonous and edible mushrooms and may also be harmed by ingesting poisonous mushrooms. The same precautions should be taken with them as with the young children. And don't let "Mother Nature" fool you. Many wild animals, such as squirrels and chipmunks eat wild mushrooms, but they should not be used to determine whether a mushroom is edible or not. They may have adaptations to deal with the toxins that we do not. No mushroom is so poisonous that handling it is dangerous, provided one doesn't lick their hands clean after handling them. However, be sure to wash one's hands once removal of mushrooms is complete.

With all of this said, remember the old adage, "There are bold mushroom hunters. And there are old mushroom hunters, but there are no old, bold mushroom hunters!"

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.
A. FARM SCIENCE REVIEW ALMOST HERE! This year's Farm Science Review (FSR) is September 18 - 20, 2012. The Farm Science Review is Ohio's premiere outdoor agricultural education and trade show, drawing upwards of 140,000 visitors from across the United States and Canada over three days, and takes place at the Ohio State University's 2,100-acre Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London, Ohio. This year, the FSR celebrates its 50th anniversary so there will be even more fun to be had around the grounds.

If FSR visitors are looking for natural resources and conservation information, they should definitely make a trip out to the Gwynne Conservation Area (GCA). There will be forestry, wildlife, and aquatic professionals available all three days to answer questions, shuttle rides through the many demonstration areas at the Gwynne, and a full range of talks on 30 different topics such as bees and pollinators, Asian carp, flying squirrels, water gardens, aquatic plants and algae, invasive plants, and leasing land for energy development. There will also be two daily demonstrations. At 10:30 a.m. each day the JAWZ grabbing tool, a piece of equipment designed for the removal of plants, especially unwanted invasive species, will be demonstrated. Each day at noon, the Central Townships Joint Fire District will demonstrate how a dry fire hydrant works. For a list of schedules talks visit the GCA website: [http://gwynne.osu.edu/].

Farm Science Review is sponsored by the Ohio State University [College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences], [OSU Extension], and the [Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center]. Pre-show tickets are $5.00 at all OSU Extension county offices. Tickets are also available at local agribusinesses. Tickets are $8.00 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free. Hours are 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Sept. 18 - 19, 2012 and 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., September 20, 2012. For more information, see [http://fsr.osu.edu].

7. WEATHERWATCH. The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from August 1 - 15, 2012, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, August 15, 2012 at 6:05 p.m.

This week's weather reports from BYGLers across the state seemed almost strange. Nearly everyone mentioned the word rain - wow! Three of the 5 weather stations below are actually above normal for the month thus far, something unheard of earlier in the season.

Recent rains have greened up lawns and the weeds have exploded in their growth.

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<tr>
<td>Ashtabula</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>1.53&quot;</td>
<td>2.0&quot;</td>
<td>76.99/79.24</td>
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<td>Wooster</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>61.0</td>
<td>1.56&quot;</td>
<td>1.9&quot;</td>
<td>80.29/78.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoytville</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>5.27&quot;</td>
<td>1.5&quot;</td>
<td>74.86/72.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>1.33&quot;</td>
<td>1.9&quot;</td>
<td>79.07/77.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piketon</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>1.34&quot;</td>
<td>0.9&quot;</td>
<td>81.83/80.44</td>
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For a link to the OARDC Weather Stations, visit: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm].

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. WHAT IS THAT WOOD? - WOOD ID WORKSHOP, AUGUST 17, 2012. Is a hardwood really "harder" than a softwood? What does it mean for a hardwood to be diffuse porous, ring porous, or semi-ring porous? Thinking about remodeling and deciding between several woods? This class will help you answer those questions and learn the basics of wood identification. It could also real handy if you are dealing with the demise of the ash as a result of EAB.

Eric McConnell, Forest Products Specialist with OSU's School of Environment and Natural Resources will explore the skills needed to identify various wood structural characteristics, including rays, tyloses, resin canals, and more. The historical benefits of these woods, as well as their current uses will be discussed.
The program will be held at the Toledo Botanical Garden in Toledo, Ohio. The class fee is $35, which covers educational materials and lunch. Class participants can also purchase their very own wood ID kit to take home for $25. The kit has 24 different wood species, (samples are 0.75”x0.75”x3.0”).

Registration can be done online at the Ohio Woodland Stewards website – [http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/classes/events/whats-wood-0] Class size is limited to the first 30 registrants.

B. 2012 COMMERCIAL NEW APPLICATOR TRAINING SCHEDULED. The Ohio State University Extension's Pesticide Safety Education Program has scheduled four training dates for those preparing to take the commercial applicator's exams including Core, 8 (Turf), 5 (Industrial Vegetation); 6c (Ornamental Weed) and 2c (Agricultural Weed). The morning session also qualifies as Trained Serviceperson training. The dates are August 29, 2012; and September 26, 2012. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. Additional information, including pre-registration is available on the web at [http://pested.osu.edu/commnewapp.html].

C. 72nd OHIO PLANT DIAGNOSTIC WORKSHOP. Friday, September 7, 2012 (9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. or later) will be the next edition of the Ohio Plant Diagnostic Workshop for dedicated green industry, university, and other plant problem diagnosticians. The program at Secrest Arboretum on OSU’s Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster will feature everything from Death and Taxus (a tale of two seasons) to Honeylocust Not (correct spelling), from perspectives on invasive plants, pests, and pathogens to clinic catharsis and diagnostics. Secrest Arboretum update and tour will also be a key program component. Registration is $40 for a fine day of food, fundamentals, frustrations finally filed away, and fun. Contact Cheryl Fischnich at [fischnich.1@osu.edu], 330-263-3831, or OSU Extension Northeast Regional Office, 1680 Madison Avenue, Wooster, Ohio 44691. For registration information go to: [http://northeast.osu.edu/horticulture/horticulture]

D. DIAGNOSTIC WALKABOUTS FOR THE GREEN INDUSTRY. The last two classes will be held in the Cleveland area in September at Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, September 13, 2012 and Sunset Memorial Park, September 27, 2012. Both classes are 7:30 - 9:30 a.m. Pre-registration is required and class size is limited to 35 per class. ODA, ISA and OCNT credits are available. For registration, location and pesticide credit information see: [http://www.onla.org].

E. CLASS FOR GRAPE GROWERS. Spend the day at Put-In-Bay, but start the morning off with a fruit grower meeting. This program provides pesticide recertification credits and information for commercial fruit growers (primarily grapes). We'll start off with a hands-on sprayer calibration lab--properly calibrated equipment will save significant money. The program finishes up with a look at diseases and insects in grapes and a weed panel-discussion. Presenters: Mike Ellis, OARDC; Roger Williams, OARDC; Randy Zondag, OSU Extension Lake County; and Tim Malinich, OSU Extension Erie County. For more information, contact: [malinich.1@osu.edu].

F. WHY TREES MATTER FORUM: SAVE THE DATE. Wednesday, October 17, 2012 will be the next Forum, to be held in Wooster Ohio at the Hilton Garden Inn adjacent to the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center campus. There is a full slate of programs ranging from keynoters Scott Maco of Davey Tree Expert in Seattle speaking on the most recent i-Tree applications (including air quality and human health aspects) and Kelaine Vargas from San Francisco speaking on the Urban Forest Map project and community participation in mapping projects, as well as the Ohio Why Trees Matter projects, including Ohio Tree Campus USA advancements at the College of Wooster and Ohio State University. More details coming soon.

9. BYGLOSOPHY: "An optimistic gardener is one who believes that whatever goes down must come up." - Leslie Hall

APPENDIX - ADDITIONAL INTERNET RESOURCES:

Buckeye Turf
http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu

Emerald Ash Borer Information
http://ashalert.osu.edu
Growing Degree Days and Phenology for Ohio
http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/

Hungry Pests Website
http://www.HungryPests.com

Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Science Plantfacts http://plantfacts.osu.edu/web/

Ohio State University Extension Master Gardener Volunteer Program
http://mastergardener.osu.edu

The C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC)
http://ppdc.osu.edu/

USDA APHIS Beetle Buster Website (Asian Longhorned Beetle)
http://www.beetlebusters.info/

USDA APHIS Beetle Detective Website (Asian Longhorned Beetle and Emerald Ash Borer)
http://beetledetectives.com/

Following were the participants in the August 14th conference call: Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Tim Malinich (Erie); Cindy Meyer (Butler); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellet Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic); Marne Titchenell (School of Natural Resources - Wildlife); and Curtis Young (Van Wert).

BYGL is available via email, contact Cheryl Fischnich [fischnich.1@cfaes.osu.edu] to subscribe. Additional fact sheet information on any of these articles may be found through the OSU FactSheet database [http://plantfacts.osu.edu/]

BYGL is a service of OSU Extension and is aided by support from the ONLA (Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association) [http://onla.org/; http://buckeyegardening.com/] to the OSU Extension Nursery, Landscape and Turf Team (ENLTT). Any materials in this newsletter may be reproduced for educational purposes providing the source is credited.

BYGL is available online at: [http://bygl.osu.edu], a website sponsored by the Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Sciences (HCS) as part of the "Horticulture in Virtual Perspective." The online version of BYGL has images associated with the articles and links to additional information.

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely, and accurate, the pesticide user bears responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

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