BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2012-22
08/30/12

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This is the 22nd 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 - ORNAMENTAL PEPPERS (Capsicum spp.). During the summer, many of these plants simply resemble garden pepper plants. However, in the fall, they become centerpieces in the landscape and are putting on quite a show at this time. Many varieties of ornamental peppers are now available on the market and all of them have peppers that turn various colors in the late summer and fall.

Plants come in all sizes and shapes as well as various colors of foliage. Most foliage is green but there are also purple and variegated leaves. Peppers tend to turn a variety of colors during the season; some start out purple and turn red while others start out green, then turn yellow, orange and then red. There are also numerous sizes and shapes of peppers. Some of the most recent popular varieties of ornamental peppers is 'Black Pearl', 'Calico', 'Numex', 'Pretty in Purple' and 'Sangria.' These ornamental peppers are edible but be forewarned - some are quite hot!
PERENNIAL - FERNS (Division Pteridophyta). Ferns have been around for millions of years. At one time (Carboniferous Period), they were the dominant plant growth on the surface of the earth. The rich coal seams of today came from massive accumulations of species of ferns that did not completely decompose, were covered over by sedimentation, and under pressure and heat transformed into coal. Many ferns are still found today in the wetter parts of the world, but there are other species that are found in very dry or severely cold conditions as well. The majority of fern species inhabit wet, tropical forests and can be found from sea level to mountains over 15,000 feet in altitude. Ferns do not produce flowers or seeds, instead they reproduce through the production of spores.

There are a multitude of hardy ferns that can be used in outdoor plantings. Ferns come in a range of textures, colors, sizes and shapes. They add interest (somewhat of a pre-historic feeling) and a backdrop against which other plants can be highlighted. Most ferns do well in partial shade or dappled sunlight, but there are many which will do well with quite a bit of sun, provided they get enough water. Shade loving ferns appreciate an organic, evenly moist, well-drained soil. Clay or sandy soils may need to be amended with compost or peat moss to make them a bit more fern friendly. Ferns require minimal maintenance throughout the year once they are established. Ferns generally do not require to be regularly fertilized. Nutrients released from decomposing compost mulch and/or leaf litter usually provide all that the ferns need. Unlike other perennials, ferns seldom need to be divided. Deciduous ferns can be trimmed as the fronds yellow in late fall and early winter. The fronds of evergreen ferns should be left until late winter or early spring just before the new fronds emerge so that one gets the full service of their evergreen nature through the winter. The best times to plant ferns are during the spring and fall when rain is usually plentiful.

WOODY - SEVEN-SON FLOWER (Heptacodium miconoides). The long inflorescent reign of seven-son flowers is underway now in Ohio. In northern Ohio, white is now evident on the flower buds on the candelabra-like seven-pronged flower stalks. Soon they open into cheery, white-petaled, fragrant flowers, which after several weeks will give way to a month or more of ripening ornamental salmon-pink sepals, the floral envelope just behind the petals. This large shrub to small tree (will grow to 15 - 20' and even larger over time). Those flower stalks (peduncles) are also quite attractive for weeks, with their seven-armed candelabra effect. Add to this the attractive, exfoliating bark which is reminiscent of crape myrtle, and this is a very ornamental woody plant selection that is gaining in popularity. Seven-son flower is in the Caprifoliaceae family, is native to China, and does best in sunny sites. Though tolerant of many soils, does best in moist, well-drained, organic soil sites.

VEGETABLE - TURNIP (Brassicca rapa). Turnips have been around as a food plant for hundreds of years. They have been used for cattle fodder as well as for human consumption. The typical turnip is a white, radish-like vegetable with a purple shoulder and hairy leaves. New turnips include varieties with all-white roots, red roots or reddish leaves. Grown from seed, they prefer a rich soil with ample moisture and grow best as spring or fall crops. Check roots frequently and harvest before they reach golf ball size; larger roots can be woody with a strong flavor. The roots do not store well, so only grow enough for fresh eating. Additionally, turnip greens can be harvested by picking individual young leaves before they become tough.

WEED - COMMON POKEWEED (Phytolacca americana). Common pokeweed is a large showy perennial. Despite its size, this 3 - 10' tall weed still finds a way to escape detection in landscapes and nurseries. The plant is well branched and resembles a small tree. Emerging shoots, leaves, petioles and branches are green to reddish. Leaves are oblong and 2 - 8" long. Pokeweed flowers in mid to late summer. The flowers are drooping red racemes located at the ends of branches. Individual flowers are white or pink. The fruit is a dark purple 1/4" berry. Birds feast on berries and drop seeds below their roosting areas. However, pokeweed leaves, stems and berries are poisonous to humans and livestock, causing gastrointestinal irritation. Deaths in pigs and cattle have been reported.

2. HORT SHORTS.
A. APPLES, FALL RASPBERRIES AND GRAPES ARE RIPENING IN OHIO. Gary Gao visited a few fruit farms in northeast Ohio as a part of his blueberry project. Along the way, he also visited local farm markets and orchards. He noted that many early and midseason apples are ripening. Fall raspberries are also ripening. Randy Zondag commented that quite a few Concord grape growers started harvesting. Now is a perfect time to visit local farm markets for locally grown apples and table grapes. Many farm markets still have blueberries.

One of the most popular apple cultivars is Honeycrisp, which is ripening in Central Ohio this week and is ready for harvest. Check with local fruit growers to see which apple varieties are available. There are still a lot of fresh fruits available.

Two good websites for searching for fruit availability are: Ohio Market Maker [http://oh.marketmaker.uiuc.edu/] and PickYourOwn [http://www.pickyourown.org/OH.htm].

B. HUMMINGBIRD MIGRATION. Hummingbirds are getting ready to start their thousands of miles migration to Central America - in fact, male hummingbirds have already started on this journey and may have left as early as the beginning of August. From now until mid-October, numbers of Ohio's only hummingbird, the ruby-throated hummingbird, may increase at feeders and in flower gardens as this tiny hovering bird travels south. Migration is an extremely difficult journey, especially for such a small bird, but hummingbirds able to find good supplies of nectar or feeders have an easier time of it.

Now would be the time to restock hummingbird feeders, and perhaps put a few more out. Hummingbirds can be very territorial, especially over food, so locate feeders around yards where hummingbirds can't see each other (i.e. on each side of the house). Fill feeders with a mixture of 4 parts water to 1 part white sugar that has been boiled 1 - 2 minutes and cooled. Change the mixture weekly or before it gets cloudy. During hot weeks, feeders may need to be changed 2 - 3 times. Feeders should be cleaned weekly with soapy water or a mixture of 4 parts water to 1 part white vinegar. Grains of rice can be placed in the feeder with the vinegar mixture and shaken to clean the inside of the feeder.

Male ruby-throats are an emerald green, with grey-white chests and brilliant ruby red throat patches. Identification can be tricky on a cloudy day, when the male's throat patch will appear gray without the sun to reflect the ruby color. The females are similar in appearance to the males minus the ruby throat patch. Track hummingbird appearances throughout the state by visiting eBird: [http://ebird.org/ebird/map/rthhum?bmo=1&emo=12&byr=2008&eyr=2012]. Happy Birding!

C. LITTLE BLUE HERON SIGHTINGS. The little blue heron, a wading bird of about 2' tall, is typically rare in Ohio but interestingly has popping up all over the state since July. Division of Wildlife Avian Education Specialist, Jim McCormac, reports that several dozen have been spotted already, when in normal years only a few are sighted. Throughout Ohio's history, there has occasionally been large-scale migrations of little blue herons in late summer and into fall, and this is likely another such event, but on a smaller scale. Past migrations have brought as many as 1200 little blue herons into the state. The reason why these migrations take place likely has to do with drought conditions on summer breeding grounds. When a successful nesting season (many young birds survive) combines with summer drought, good habitat on their summer grounds decreases, forcing the young birds to seek food elsewhere.

Little blues can be found in any marshy wetland area. Males and female birds are a bluish-slate color with dark brown to maroon necks. Immature little blue herons are white with a dark gray bill and may be confused with the great egret; however the egret stands a good foot taller and has a yellow-orange bill. Little blue herons may continue to show up through September, so grab a pair of binoculars and try to spot this rare Ohio bird! For information on where little blues have been spotted this year, visit eBird [http://ebird.org/content/ebird/] to view range and point maps under 'Explore Data'. Happy Birding!
3. BUG BYTES.

A. BOXELDER BUG LOOK-A-LIKE. Randy Zondag reported that BOXELDER BUGS (Boisea (= Leptocoris) trivittata) are appearing in large numbers on and around homes and buildings in northeast Ohio, no doubt preparing for a little breaking-and-entering in search of winter quarters. Indeed, Joe Boggs reported making a site visit in the southwest part of the state to investigate a reported boxelder bug infestation. However, instead of finding boxelder bugs, he came across an unusual native insect that's a member of the same bug family (Rhopalidae) feeding on the fallen seed of a goldenrain tree (Koelreuteria paniculata).

The scientific name for the unexpected bug is Jadera haematoloma. The bug has no approved common name, but it is commonly referred to as the "GOLDENRAIN TREE BUG" because it is regularly found on goldenrain tree; the "SOAPBERRY BUG" because it may be found feeding on various other members of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae); and the descriptive "redshouldered bug" because the edges of the pronotum are fringed in deep red. Like boxelder bugs, goldenrain tree bugs use their long, piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed on seeds and sometimes on fruit. While the goldenrain tree bugs tend to focus their attention on plants that are in or related to the soapberry family, particularly goldenrain tree, they may also be found feeding on the seeds of maple and ash and on the fruit of plums, cherry, peach and grapes.

Goldenrain tree bugs have the same elongated shape and are about the same size as boxelder bugs. They also practice the same nuisance behavior as their boxelder brethren with large numbers appearing en mass on landscapes around homes with the adults trying to enter homes to overwinter. Given their shared size, shape and behavior, goldenrain tree bugs may be mistaken for boxelder bugs. However, they differ in coloration and markings. The key to separating the two bugs is included in their scientific names. The specific epithet, "haematoloma," is Greek for "blood-fringed," and clearly describes the deep red "shoulders" (the edges of the pronotum) on the goldenrain tree bugs. The specific epithet for boxelder bugs, "trivittata" is Latin for "three-striped" and describes the three reddish-orange lines on the pronotum.

Adult goldenrain tree bugs are black to grayish-black, have striking red eyes, and the aforementioned deep red lines on the edges of the pronotum. The top and upper edges of the abdomen is bright red; however, when populations are low, most adults have long wings that cover the abdomen. When populations are high, many adults will have abnormally short wings (= brachypterous) that expose the red abdomen. The oblong-shaped nymphs are dead-ringers for boxelder bugs. Their abdomens 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. As with boxelder bugs, when encountered in a home, the nymph's shape and general color could cause them to be mistaken for bed bugs.

Much of the literature focuses on southern states for the distribution of this native insect, particularly Florida where the bugs feed on native plants in the soapberry family. However, research studies have shown that subpopulations have rapidly evolved adaptations to take advantage of introductions of non-native hosts such as goldenrain tree which has become naturalized in the south. The adaptations include longer or short beaks to allow the bugs to better penetrate seeds and physiological changes that allow the bugs to detoxify plant defense chemicals produced by the new hosts. In recent years, the bug has been reported on goldenrain trees in several northern states including Maryland and New Jersey. In fact, Joe reported finding the bugs on goldenrain trees at several locations in southwest Ohio. The bug has two generations per year in Oklahoma, but it is unknown how many generations occur in Ohio.

B. RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOOGIE-WOOGIE APHID. Joe Boggs reported receiving an e-mail with images of BEECH BLIGHT APHIDS (Grylloprociphilus imbricator) on its namesake host in southwest Ohio. Over the years, this late-season aphid has waltzed through the BYGL on a number of occasions. Their
return engagements in the BYGL have had nothing to do with harm to their host since they appear to cause little damage. The aphids re-take the BYGL-stage because of their heavy production of honeydew . . . and their entertainment value.

Beech blight aphids enshroud themselves in a profuse mass of white, wool-like filaments. Large numbers these "woolly aphids" will gather together in prominent colonies on twigs and branches of American beech trees. When a colony is disturbed, the aphids pulse their posterior ends in unison. This peculiar behavior has been accurately described in past BYGLs as making the aphids look like "dancing dust balls doing the boogie-woogie."

Aphid colonies are usually relegated to a few branches. However, they are prolific producers of honeydew causing branches, sidewalks, parked cars, slow-moving gardeners, etc., beneath the colonies to become covered in sticky goo. Indeed, aphid colonies are often found by observing circular or semi-circular spots of sticky honeydew on hard surfaces beneath infested trees. The honeydew on leaves and branches may become heavily colonized by black sooty molds.

Indeed, the fungus (Scolias spongiosa (Ascomycete)) is exclusively associated with the aphid and is commonly called "Beech Blight Sooty Mold." It is also sometimes called the "beech blight aphid poop eater" because of its food supply and obligate relationship to the aphid; the fungus only grows on honeydew produced by the beech blight aphid. The fungus starts out behaving like most sooty mold fungi; it grows as a dense, black, "fuzzy" mat on top of the honeydew. Over time, the black mat thickens into a furry mass. Then the fungus progresses into a growth phase that is unlike most sooty molds; it produces a spongy, golden-yellow heap that rises 1/2" or more above the leaf or twig surface. The odd looking fungal growths look like nothing else that would commonly be associated with aphids or honeydew.

Adding to the diagnostic challenge, the fungus will grow anywhere that beech blight aphid honeydew is deposited. So, thick fungal accretions may appear on the leaves and stems of understory plants that are not hosts to the aphids. Thankfully, the aphid causes little harm its American beech host, and like other sooty molds, the fungus causes no direct damage to the plants serving as a substrate. Both are just two more weird things found in the woods.

C. OLEANDER-MILKWEED APHIDS. Another late-season aphid that has been reported in past BYGLs is also making a return appearance this season in Ohio. Joe Boggs found high populations of oleander aphids (Aphis nerii) on butterfly weed (Asclepias tuberosa) in the southwest part of the state. This non-native aphid carries the approved common name of "oleander aphid" because it is a commonly found sucking juices from oleander (Family = Apcocynaceae). However, it will also suck juices from milkweeds (Family = Asclepiadaceae), giving rise to another commonly used, but non-approved common name of "milkweed aphid."

The aphids are parthenogenetic meaning that there are no males; all the aphids of this species are females. The brightly colored yellow to yellowish-orange females may be winged or wingless. The wingless form has black legs, antennae and cornicles which are the two "stovepipes" on top of the back-end of the abdomen. The winged form is similarly colored but the wing veins and the top of the thorax are black.

It is no accident that the aphid feeds on oleander and milkweeds since the sap in these plants contains cardenolide glycosides (heart poisons). These are very serious toxins, and as with a number of other insects that feed on plants in the two families, the aphid incorporates the glycosides into their flesh as protection against predators. It is speculated that the bright coloration of the aphid warns predators against taking a taste. This is called "aposomatic" or "warning" coloration. Research has shown that predators that dine on insects protected by cardenolide glycosides suffer a range of malevolent consequences including death.

D. HACKBERRY GALL PSYLLIDS ON THE WING. Hackberry gall psyllids (Pachypsylla spp.) are emerging from their galls in southwest Ohio and Joe Boggs noted that he's receiving reports of these "black gnats" invading
Psyllids are dusky-black gnat-like insects that resemble miniature cicadas. Their clear wings are mottled with black markings. Their small size (1/16" long) also allows them to squeeze through standard-sized window screens. The psyllids buzz-bombing behavior makes them an annoying house guest and they may occasionally bite!

Home invasions are typically blamed on the hackberry nipple leaf gall psyllid, *P. celtidismamma*. However, there are several other hackberry psyllids that will also practice a little breaking-and-entering including *P. umbilicus* that produces the round hackberry "button leaf galls; *P. celtiphyllia* that produces the descriptively named hackberry "flask galls" on leaves; and *P. venusta* that produces 1/4-1/2" diameter galls on hackberry leaf petioles.

These hackberry galls usually "mature" in late-August to early-September to release adult psyllids upon Ohio landscapes. The newly emerged adults immediately seek protected sites to spend the winter. They are attracted to radiating heat or lights, making homes located near infested hackberry trees a likely target of these nuisance pests. Large numbers of psyllids may be found huddled beneath window frames and door jams.

Unfortunately, there are a limited number of effective options for preventing hackberry psyllids from invading homes. While some insecticides are labeled for control of psyllids on hackberry, accomplishing both the required proper timing and thorough coverage to achieve control is problematic. Homeowners suffering annual home incursions may consider changing window screens to a smaller size. Short of cutting down offending hackberry trees, there is little else that can be done.

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. MUGO PINE DECLINE. Nancy Taylor reported that a sample of a rapidly dying Mugo pine (*Pinus mugo*) was diagnosed as a case of PINE WILT. Pine wilt is caused by the PINEWOOD NEMATODE (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*). When this roundworm infects certain species of pine, its population growth will eventually clog the vascular tissues and stop the flow of water to the extremities of the tree. Infected pine trees will typically die within a single growing season from the time that they begin showing the first symptoms of infection and decline. Compared to the impacts of other diseases that can infect pines, this is extremely fast.

The pinewood nematode is native to North America. According to Dr. Mac Riedel, OSU Plant Pathology Emeritus, the pinewood nematode is found throughout Ohio. Pinewood nematode is not considered a primary pathogen of native pines such as EASTERN WHITE PINE (*P. strobus*), but it can host the nematode. It is mostly in non-native species of pine such as AUSTRIAN (*P. nigra*), SCOTCH or SCOTS (*P. sylvestris*), and JAPANESE RED (*P. densiflora*) and BLACK (*P. thunbergii*) PINES that pine wilt is most significant.

Two other characters in the pine wilt saga are the carrier of the nematode from host to host, the PINE SAWYER BEETLE (*Monochamus carolinensis*) and BLUE-STAIN FUNGI (*Ceratocystis* spp.). Sawyer beetles are attracted to pine trees that are recently dead or dying from any number of causes. If the tree is infected with pinewood nematode, the nematode will soon have a vehicle to move to new hosts. As the sawyer beetle develops within the wood of the infected tree, its body will be invaded by the nematodes while it is in the pupal stage. After the new adult emerges from the host tree, it moves to living trees to feed on young twigs. The nematodes take advantage of being carried to the new tree and the feeding wounds produced by the sawyer beetle. As the beetle is feeding the nematodes exit their ride and enter the new host through the feeding wounds. The blue-stain fungi are eaten by the nematodes.

A diagnosis for pinewood nematode should be conducted on any pine suspected of dying from pine wilt, especially pines that die rapidly in a single season. The reason for diagnosis of the dead tree is to verify that pinewood nematode is present and to reinforce the need to remove and destroy the dead tree before it can produce new pine sawyer beetle adults to carry the nematode to other nearby pines.
Sample collection for pinewood nematode analysis takes some effort and care. The samples should be composed of either 6 - 8" long, branch sections taken as close to the trunk as possible and from branches 1" or greater in diameter or 1" thick or greater trunk wafers taken from the middle to the base of the tree. Care must be taken not to allow these sample sections to dry out or sit inside of a hot vehicle very long. If they dry out or overheat, the nematodes will die and a false reading will be produced. Branch tips can be included in the sample to be examined for growth rates and/or other diseases, but they are no good for nematode analysis.

Pine wilt management is primarily limited to prevention. Identify infected trees and remove and destroy (burn if possible) them. Keep trees in the landscape as healthy as possible using good horticultural practices. Healthy trees will be less attractive to the sawyer beetles.

5. TURF TIPS: No Report.

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE QUARANTINE EXPANDED. The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) recently announced the addition of 268 contiguous parcels to an Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) quarantine zone in Clermont County in southwest Ohio. The addition increases the total square miles regulated for the beetle to 61 square miles, up from 56 square miles.

Discovered in July by an alert property owner, the center of the Stonelick Township infestation is on Possum Hollow Road in Clermont County. State and federal officials cite the movement of firewood in 2010 from Tate Township, prior to the current ALB quarantine zone being established, as the source of the new discovery. The 268 parcels represent all land located within one mile of the ALB infestation. A map of the affected properties within Stonelick and Batavia townships is available at [http://www.agri.ohio.gov].

United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS) and ODA inspection crews are surveying the surrounding areas to determine the extent of the ALB infestation. Crews are inspecting host tree species susceptible to ALB for signs of the wood-boring beetle using ground surveyors and specially trained tree climbers.

The quarantine restricts the movement of hardwood logs, firewood, stumps, roots and branches out of the quarantine area and also restricts the sale of nursery stock, green lumber, and logs of the following trees: maples, horsechestnut, buckeye, mimosa, birch, hackberry, ash, golden raintree, katsura, sycamore, poplar, willow, mountain ash, and elms.

Regulated boundaries are established to help prevent the movement of host material to areas not known to be infested with the pest. ODA and USDA APHIS will continue to work with state and local partners to survey for ALB and restrict the movement of regulated material to prevent the spread of the insect.

For questions regarding the regulated area, or to report signs or symptoms of ALB, Ohioans should call the Ohio ALB Cooperative Eradication Program Office at 513-381-7180 or report online at [http://www.BeetleBusters.info].

B. FALL IS FOR EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) PLANNING - EAB UNIVERSITY (EABU) ANNOUNCES UPCOMING WEBINAR. Although the preferred time for protecting ash trees with insecticide treatments has passed this year, fall is a great time to take stock of your EAB situation and make plans for next year. Fall is prime time to update your ash inventory and identify the trees worth saving, so you can be ready in the spring when EAB treatments are the most effective. Cliff Sadof of Purdue University will review the latest tools to help
you get your community concerned about their ash trees so that you can muster the resources you need to fight EAB next year. Information about this web-based session, and pasted sessions that have been recorded can be found on the regional EAB website, maintained by Michigan State University (MSU) with financial support of the USDA Forest Service at [http://emeraldashborer.info]. This webinar is scheduled for Tuesday, September 11, 2012 at 11:00 a.m.

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 - 29, 2012, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, August 29, 2012 at 6:05 p.m.

Many BYGLers received receiving rain on Monday. Showers tended to be steady across the northern portion of the state. In fact, Amy Stone traveled from Toledo in northwest Ohio to Canfield in northeast Ohio in rain nearly all the way. While recent precipitation is keeping grass green and the weeds growing, soil is still dry following our hot and dry spring and summer months.

Hurricane Issac made landfall in southeast Louisiana on Tuesday evening as a category one hurricane. Stay tuned to weatherwatch next week as BYGLers will be reporting its impact, if any, on the buckeye state.

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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. 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 diagmoshtics. 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.

B. SOUTHWEST OHIO BYGLIVE! DIAGNOSTIC WALK-ABOUT. The September SW Ohio BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About will held 12:00-3:00 p.m., Monday, September 10, 2012 at the Boone County Arboretum at Central Park. The BYGLive! will be hosted by Dr. Mike Klahr, County Extension Agent for Horticulture, University of Kentucky (UK) Cooperative Extension Service, Boone County, and Kris Stone, Director, Boone County Arboretum. Mike founded the Arboretum in 1999, and this truly impressive ever-growing work in progress now encompasses 121 acres of park-land, and over 800 trees and 1500 shrubs, all labeled and positioned by a Global Positioning System to better monitor and manage the arboretum.
This monthly hands-on training series for Green Industry professionals provides the following training credits: ISA Certified Arborist CEU’s; ONLA OCNT credits, and Landscape Architecture Continuing Education System (LA CES) CEU’s for Landscape Architects. Visit the following website for more information: [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/byglive-diagnostic-walk-about]. For directions to the arboretum, visit their website at [http://www.bcarboretum.org/] or call the UK Boone County Cooperative Extension Office at: 859-586-6101.

C. 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].

D. 2012 COMMERCIAL NEW APPLICATOR TRAINING SCHEDULED. The Ohio State University Extension’s Pesticide Safety Education Program has one scheduled training date left 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. This last date is 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].

E. 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: "Don't wear perfume in the garden - unless you want to be pollinated by bees." - Anne Raver

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 28th conference call: Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); Gary Gao (South Centers); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (CWEPPDC); Marne Titchenell (School of Natural Resources); Curtis Young (Van Wert); and Randy Zondag (Lake).

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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