BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2014-19
08/07/2014

From: Julie Crook (Lead editor and contributing author) and Amy Stone (Co-editor and contributing author).

Contributing authors: Pam Bennett, Joe Boggs, Jim Chatfield, Julie Crook, Erik Draper, Gary Gao, Denise Johnson, Jacqueline Kowalski, Ashley Kulhanek, Cindy Meyer, Amy Stone, Nancy Taylor, Marne Titchenell, Danae Wolfe, and Curtis E. Young.

Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL) enhanced with photos and links is available online at: [http://bygl.osu.edu]. Become a fan of the BYGL on Facebook at [http://www.facebook.com/OSUBYGL] or follow the BYGL on Twitter at [http://www.twitter.com/OSUBYGL].

This is the 19th 2014 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 – CELOSIA (*Ceolosia spp.*) Celosia is a showy annual that adds striking pops of color to garden beds. Celosia comes in several forms; wheat type, plumed type, or crested type which looks like a cock's comb which is also the common name. Celosia comes in a variety of colors from lavender, red, orange to yellow. This plant needs to be planted after all dangers of frost has passed and prefers well-drained, rich soil to flourish. Celosia blooms from June through October. It is great for fresh cut arrangements as well as dried arrangements.

**Author: Cindy Meyer**

*PERENNIAL – TURTLEHEAD (*Chelone lyonii*). Chelone lyonii, sometimes called pink turtlehead, is an upright, clump-forming plant which typically grows 2 - 4’ tall on sturdy, square stems and is native to the southern Appalachians. Turtlehead leaves are shiny dark green, opposite, serrate, and about 4 - 6” long. The flowers are bright pink, long lasting in the garden, and also are good for cutting. Bloom time can last from July to September. The common name of this species comes from the interesting flowers that resemble the head of a turtle.

Turtlehead is best grown in moderate to wet, rich soil and can be planted in full sun or part shade. If planted in full sun the plant appreciates a good organic mulch. These plants can be used in shade or woodland gardens and can also be used as border plants as long as the soil moisture requirements can be met.

**Author: Julie S. Crook**

*WOODY - WEEPING KATSURA (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'pendulum'). The smell of cotton candy. Intriguing? Last week Jim Chatfield, Erik Draper and Amy Stone stopped by Toledo Botanical Garden on a collection expedition as they made their way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin for the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Conference. The Diagnostic Workshop that was offered on Saturday at the conference included numerous samples of name that plant. One sample was a collection of leaves that had fallen from the weeping katsura tree. While the participants focused in on the heart shaped leaves, we urged them to take a "wiff" and describe what they smelled. Descriptive words included: sweetness; caramels; marshmallows; and cotton candy. Yum!

Katsura's heart shaped leaves are blue-green in color. This foliage emerges in the spring in hues of bronze to purple, turns blue-green, than fades to shades of gold, yellow and apricot.

The plant does prefer a well-drained site that is slightly acidic. Water generously until established and during periods of hot and dry. It is a great specimen or in a grouping of both weeping and upright forms. An added bonus is a sweet smell that you can capture just strolling by.

**Author: Amy Stone**

*VEGETABLE – TOMATILLO (*Physalis ixocarpa*) The tomatillo is a member of the nightshade (Solanaceae) family, other family members include tomato, potato, eggplant, and peppers. They are 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, and salsas. Tomatillos are bushy, spreading plants that may grow to a height and width of 3 - 4’. The plants are indeterminate and will continue flowering and producing fruit until killed by frost. Tomatillos are
round green tomato-like fruits enclosed in thin, papery husks. Tomatillos are firmer than tomatoes and their flavor is similar to a tangy lemon.

In Ohio the tomatillo is an annual and grows best in full sun and moist, fertile soils. They are usually planted as transplants after the danger of frost has passed. The transplants can be purchased or started indoors from seed. They should be planted 3’ apart with rows 3 - 6’ apart. For maximum fruit production adequate moisture and weed control are essential. Tomatillos require 1” of water per week, either from rainfall or irrigation. Adding an organic mulch will help to keep the soil moist and keep the weeds to a minimum. Tomatillos are ready to harvest in 75 to 100 days after transplanting. For best flavor, harvest the fruit when the husk changes from green to tan and the fruit is still green.

Author: Julie S. Crook

* WEED – KUDZU (*Pueraria lobata*). Kudzu has long been known as the "vine that ate the south." Most recently, it has been gaining a foothold in the north - more specifically here in the buckeye state. In addition to its invasive behavior, it is also a host of soybean rust. Additionally there is also a beetle that eats kudzu, but unfortunately it also attacks soybeans. Two potential strikes if you are a soybean grower.

Kudzu was introduced to the United States in 1876 at the Philadelphia Exposition. In the 1930s it was widely planted for erosion control. At that same time it became popular as a forage crop. There are estimates that 300,000 acres of kudzu was planted by the 1940s. Now, it is so aggressive, growing up to 12” in a single day and nearly 100’ in a year, it can cover buildings, barns, houses, and parked vehicles. It covers trees and power lines, often breaking them with the sure weight of the plant/vine.

We are encouraging Ohioans to keep an eye out for this invasive plant. Suspect reports can be reported using the GREAT LAKES EARLY DETECTION NETWORK APP. Additionally, you could contact your local Extension office.

The leaves of kudzu are compound with three leaflets that can span up to 7”. The purple flowers are between 2 - 12”, are similar to the flowers set by the pea plant, and have a slight fragrance. Amy Stone described the scent as grape-like when she visited a stand of kudzu in Cleveland. The fruit, which will be set this fall, is flat and covered with fine yellowish hairs. Each pod can have between 3 - 10 seeds. The young vines will also be covered with hairs. The main method of spread is by stolons or runners, although seeds can also play a part.

If you see kudzu, or something that you suspect is kudzu, be sure to report it either by using the GLEDN app (http://gledn.osu.edu), or contacting your local Extension office.

Author: Amy Stone

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. GOT BATS IN THE BELFRY? March through September is the active time for bats in Ohio. Ohio’s 11 species spend their summer hours like every other species in Ohio – feeding and
reproducing. There is no question Ohioans benefit from the feeding of bats – a single bat can consume over 1000 mosquito-sized insects in one night. The reproduction side of things however, can sometimes cause an issue…especially if the result is a colony of bats in the home. Two Ohio bat species will commonly share living space with humans; the little brown bat and the big brown bat. The females of both of these species form maternity colonies (these colonies range in size from 50 to over 100 females) in which the females birth and raise their young together. In their natural habitat, these maternity colonies would be found in hollow trees or under peeling bark. But the little and big brown bats have discovered that human structures also provide good habitat.

It is possible to remove bats from a home with a bit of work and patience. The only effective way to remove a bat colony from a building is exclusion, which involves identifying where the bats are entering the building and covering those access points with one-way exclusion devices. These devices allow bats to leave the building but not reenter. Patience is required to wait for the young to be able to fly on their own. If exclusion takes place before the young can fly, the mothers will be excluded and the young left inside to die. Therefore, excluding a bat colony in Ohio should never take place between May and August! This time of year, new young of the year are testing out their wings and learning to fly. That means if you have a colony of bats in your home, towards the end of July into the early part of August you may notice a few more bats in your home than usual. These young bats haven’t quite keyed in on their navigation skills, causing them to take a wrong turn that leads to your living room instead of outside!

Bat exclusion professionals are available for hire, but do-it-yourself instructions can be found here: [http://batcon.org/index.php/bats-a-people/bats-in-buildings.html]. The biggest challenge if doing-it-yourself is identifying all the access points bats use to enter and exit a building. This often involves roof access and can be dangerous. For a list of wild animal control operators by county, some of which exclude bats, see: [http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/portals/wildlife/pdfs/licenses%20permits/CNWACO%20Current%20License%20Holders.pdf].

Maternity colonies will return to the same place year after year to reproduce. If they are excluded, they will need to find another place to roost and their ferocious appetites will go with them. Consider putting up a bat house to keep them in the area. Bat house plans and instructions on where best to place them can be found here: [http://batcon.org/index.php/get-involved/install-a-bat-house.html].

Author: Marne Titchenell

B. MEET THE EDUCATOR: MARNE TITCHENELL. Hello BYGL Readers! It appears to be my turn to tell you a little bit about myself in the week's BYGL edition of Meet the Educator. I am the Extension Wildlife Program Specialist for Ohio. I am not assigned to a county, but rather work out of Columbus on the OSU main campus and have state-wide responsibilities. While that means I log a lot of miles, I enjoy the opportunity to offer programs at a variety of places around the state.

I have a background in forestry and wildlife, and those that know me will tell you I also specialize in bats. In 2007, I earned an M.S. in natural resources for my research on the effects
of shelterwood harvests on bat populations in oak-hickory forests of southern Ohio. My fondness for bats was kindled during my graduate work and has stayed with me into my extension career. I've had some great experiences over the years working for the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the USDA Forest Service, but it wasn't until I interned as a naturalist for the Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks that I discovered my passion for environmental education. This led me to my position within OSU Extension. I now work to provide a variety of educational programs, workshops, conferences, and publications centered on wildlife ecology and biology, habitat management for wildlife, and managing nuisance wildlife species. There is never a dull moment in this job, and I wouldn't have it any other way!

3. BUGBYTES.

A. HORNET VENOM COLLECTION. This week, Nancy Taylor and Ashley Kulhanek reported receiving questions from people who wanted to know, "who collects hornets for medical purposes"? Some companies do collect wasps and hornets to extract venom for allergy shots that are used to immunize or de-sensitize those who are severely allergic to stings. Collection of stinging insects is risky and should only be conducted by a trained, experienced professional. In addition, the hornets and wasps collected for medical uses must be high quality, uncontaminated by insecticides, frozen, and handled and shipped carefully. Therefore, not just anyone should collect these specimens.

BYGLers are aware of a couple of individuals that collect nests for this important medical service. Please contact your local Extension office for potential services in your area. Remember to investigate multiple options and ask potential services about past experience before choosing.

It is important to note that while these individuals offer this service, it is not intended to be 24-hour pest control. Collectors are looking to collect when populations are at their peak. That peak may not coincide with when you need a nest removed. If you are experiencing problems with wasps or hornets that are posing a threat, you may still need to contact a professional pest company for immediate assistance or contact your local extension office for more information.

Author: Ashley Kulhanek

B. BOXELDER BUG NYMPHS. Cindy Meyer received an insect sample this week that was identified as boxelder bug nymphs (Boisea trivittatus). The nymphs start off a bright red with black legs, black antenna, and black wing-buds, and then mature into red and blackish/brown adults. They are so named because they feed on boxelder trees, preferentially feeding on female trees. They will also feed other maple and ash species. This feeding can cause stippling or puckering of leaves in a heavy infestation.

Boxelder bugs are perhaps more known because they will overwinter as adults in shelters that may include homes and buildings. Adult boxelder bugs start invading homes as weather cools in fall. They do not damage structures or furniture and do not harm humans. The adults spend most of the cold winter inactive and do not reproduce during this time. Adults emerge as temperatures warm in April-May and lay eggs on the bark of the host tree. Chemicals are not generally needed to control boxelder bugs in homes but repairing cracks, holes, and using caulk can help prevent access points for future generations of boxelder bug from entering the home.

Author: Ashley Kulhanek
4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. DISEASE TERMS DEFINED - CANKER. In the realm of plant pathology, "CANKER" is one of the terms used to describe a localized area or lesion of discolored, dying or dead tissue. Cankers may also result in an open wound, which can then be colonized by secondary pathogens or organisms, like Botryosphaeria spp. Cankers are caused by an infection of bark or the substratal cambium tissue of any twig, stem, branch, root and trunk. Cankers may develop as slightly flattened or sunken, discolored areas that are easily detected; however, just as often, cankers will remain undetected and hidden beneath the bark of a plant. These areas of dead, sunken tissue may be surrounded by swollen ridges of callus or wound tissue. This is an attempt by the plant to isolate or wall off the diseased tissue, preventatively trying to minimize the infection and keep it from enlarging or expanding into sound, healthy tissue. These ridges of callus tissue will raise the bark, causing a crack or splits to form on the edges of the canker. More often than not, cankers impact plants by killing the conductive tissue beneath the infected area. Cankers may be caused by both biotic diseases, like fungi, bacteria and viruses; as well as abiotic diseases, such as sunscald, herbicide, hail, branches rubbing or other physical damage, all which wound or create an opening on the plant.

Cankers caused by an invading fungal pathogen, may also contain fruiting structures, like pycnidia, which are embedded in the discolored canker. Many fruiting bodies, perceived as dark spots or bumps, will emerge from the bark during wet weather. The spores produced and released from these fruiting bodies serves as inoculum, which in turn, may cause additional infections to occur on the plant. Some cankers are dry to the touch, while others are wet and ooze sap, resin, or gum, which is a very common indicator of the presence of certain types of cankers. Plants with cankers may exhibit twig, stem and branch dieback, leaf loss, and/or poor growth above the cankered area due to the loss of vascular tissue. Cankers may also create havoc with plant structure and also aesthetics due to the potential loss of any plant part affected by a canker.

Author: Erik Draper

5. TURF TIPS.

A. IF I HAD A DOLLAR FOR EVERY SPOT. Joe Rimelspach, Turfgrass Pathology Ohio State University Extension Specialist, mentioned to the assembled group of BYGLers that DOLLAR SPOT, pathogen Sclerotinia homoeocarpa, has been a continuous battle this year on turfgrass. Although responsible for creating an impressive array of brownish-tan, silver dollar sized polka-dots on susceptible turf; thankfully, this fungus only blights the turfgrass leaf tissues but it does not directly affect the roots or crowns. The real issues are the overall appearance of some terrible turf, aesthetically speaking, and the reduction of turf vigor and quality due to the coalescing of the blighted spots.

What have been the reasons for this year's "dollar spot dilemma"? Research indicates that temperatures between 60-85F, combined with long durations of leaf wetness from dew, rain, or sprinkler irrigation, all favor the growth of this fungal disease on turf; however, the key factor for infections appears to be the wet foliage. Interestingly enough, when temperatures exceed 90F, the growth of the dollar spot fungus will be inhibited. The dollar spot fungus is also favored when the turf is under stress, specifically dry soil conditions, than when adequate soil moisture is available. Another point of emphasis, which favors the fungal growth over the growth of the turfgrass, is if there exists a nitrogen deficiency in the turfgrass plants!
First symptoms of this turf disease appear as tiny yellow spots on individual grass blades. These spots expand to develop a straw-colored or tan band with dark reddish-brown margins. The tip of each infected turfgrass leaf blade will often remain green. The tan band, or lesion, is often narrower in width than the leaf, resulting in the lesion taking on an "hourglass" shape; however, soon the entire leaf blade becomes bleached. As the grass dies and the infected areas enlarge, light straw-colored polka-dot spots, about 2 - 3" in diameter appear scattered throughout the lawn.

The best course of action is to use genetic resistance to select turfgrass cultivars that are far less susceptible to the dollar spot fungus. Another approach to correcting the dollar spot dilemma is to apply about 0.5 pound of actual nitrogen per 1000 square feet to those impacted lawns. This application should be followed by a soil test to ensure that proper soil pH and a fertility regime is adequate for the needs of the lawn. The use of nitrogen will greatly reduce the occurrence and severity of dollar spot by causing the turf to "outgrow" the symptoms. The application of fungicides is another effective course of action for high visibility, high impact lawns.

Author: Erik Draper

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. AUGUST IS ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE AWARENESS MONTH, PART TWO. The month of August is also known as TREE CHECK MONTH. This month we will be highlighting a different aspect of what you can do to help with early detection efforts each week.

ALB is known to be in Clermont County Ohio and eradication efforts led by USDA and ODA continue in southwest Ohio. Other eradication efforts and locations that are fighting ALB include: New York, New York; Worchester, Massachusetts; and Toronto, Canada. Success stories where beetles have been eradicated have occurred in the greater Chicago, Illinois area; Boston, Massachusetts; and New Jersey.

Wherever you are, we encourage you to become familiar with the ALB host list, and regularly monitor those trees for sign and symptoms of ALB. This week in BYGL, let's talk about that host list. Here are the trees that are potential host plants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acer</em></td>
<td>Maple</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Aesculus</em></td>
<td>Buckeye, Horsechestnut</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Betula</em></td>
<td>Birch</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Salix</em></td>
<td>Willow</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ulmus</em></td>
<td>Elm</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Albizia</em></td>
<td>Mimosa</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Celtis</em></td>
<td>Hackberry</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cercidiphyllum</em></td>
<td>Katsura</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Fraxinus</em></td>
<td>Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Koelreuteria</em></td>
<td>Goldenrain</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Platanus</em></td>
<td>Sycamore and London Planetree</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Populus</em></td>
<td>Popular, Cottonwood, Aspen</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sorbus</em></td>
<td>European Mountain Ash</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
While the first five plants have sometimes been referred to as a preferred list, be sure to become familiar with all 13. USDA has a one-pager that was created for educational purposes to encourage everyone to get out and look at their trees. This resource would be great to print off and keep with you when you scout for this invasive species. You can find the link at [http://asianlonghornedbeetle.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Pages-GSALB-0236-Worksheet_ImageUpdate_LEAVES.pdf]

Next week we will dive into the beetle. Stay tuned to our ALB series!

Author: Amy Stone

7. WEATHERWATCH. The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from January 1 – August 6, 2014, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, August 6, 2014 at 11:05 p.m.

This week's weather summary is year-to-date – seven months and six days. Even though many areas have received adequate rainfall locally, minus many areas of Lucas County which continues to be the state's dry spot, each of the five weather station locations listed are below their year-to-date average.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashtabula</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>19.86</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>77.28/77.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>21.35</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>77.71/76.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoytville</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>15.35</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>83.69/77.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>24.94</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>78.96/76.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piketon</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>22.15</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>78.84/77.26</td>
</tr>
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For a link to the OARDC Weather Stations, visit: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm]

Author: Amy Stone

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. SOUTHWEST OHIO DIAGNOSTIC WALK-ABOUT. The August 2014 Southwest Ohio BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About for Green Industry professionals will be held from 12:00 - 3:00 pm. on Monday, August 11, at Mt. Airy Forest & Arboretum, 5083 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, 45223. Directions to the meeting location are: 1) Enter the main entrance to Mt. Airy Forest and Arboretum off of Colerain Avenue; 2) Stay to your right onto Blue Spruce Road; 3) Drive past the entrance to the Arboretum; 4) Park in the first parking area on your right that is on Blue Spruce Road.

Participants will start at 12:00 pm. and walk-about with Joe Boggs and Julie Crook (OSU Extension) and our host Larry Parker (Cincinnati Parks) looking at plants, plant pests, diseases, and other points of considerable interest until 3:00 pm. ISA Certified Arborist Credits, ONLA OCNT Credits, and Landscape Architecture Continuing Education System (LA CES) CEU's for
Landscape Architects will be available. Visit the following website for registration information: [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/byglive-diagnostic-walk-about].

B. PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING - New Commercial Applicators and Training Servicepersons, August 27, 2014. Core and Trained Serviceperson trainings are held in the morning, and Categories 8, 5, 2c, and 6c in the afternoon. The session will be held at the ODA in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. For more information about the event, check out the PestED website at [http://pested.osu.edu].

C. PLANT TRIALS DAY AT THE CINCINNATI ZOO & BOTANICAL GARDEN. This all day symposium will take place August 28, 2014. Speakers include legendary plantsmen/nurserymen Roy Klehm of Beavercreek and Song Sparrow Nurseries and Bill Hendricks of Klyn Nurseries; top perennial trials expert Richard Hawk, Chicago Botanical Garden; top annual trials expert Susie Raker, Raker’s & Sons; and Steve Foltz and Scott Beuerlein, For more information and to register visit [https://tickets.cincinnatizoo.org/mainstore.asp?vid=2#cat1199].

D. OHIO PLANT DIAGNOSTIC WORKSHOP: SEPTEMBER 5. Don't miss the 82nd Ohio Plant Diagnostic Clinic, open to all interested plant diagnosticians. This all day, hands-on workshop held at OSU’s Secret Arboretum in Wooster, Ohio includes diagnostic samples, walks and updates by OSU plant pathologists, entomologists, and horticulturists and all the assembled attendee-experts. The registration fee of $40 includes program materials, lunch and refreshments. Coming soon will be the link to download the brochure and registration form.

E. FARM SCIENCE REVIEW. This year’s Farm Science Review takes place September 16th - 18th, 2014 at The Ohio State University's Molly Caren Agricultural Center outside London, OH. Participants can peruse 4,000 product lines from 600 commercial exhibitors, and capitalize on educational opportunities from Ohio State and Purdue University specialists. For in-depth information on natural resources, visit the Gwynne Conservation Area during the review or visit [www.gwynne.osu.edu] for more information now. Farm Science Review pre-show tickets are $7 at all OSU Extension county offices, many local agribusinesses, and also online at [http://fsr.osu.edu/visitors/tickets]. Tickets are $10 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free. Hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. September 16th-17th and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. September 18th.

F. PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING - New Commercial Applicators and Training Servicepersons, September 24, 2014. Core and Trained Serviceperson trainings are held in the morning, and Categories 8, 5, 2c, and 6c in the afternoon. The session will be held at the ODA in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. For more information about the event, check out the PestED website at [http://pested.osu.edu].

G. WOOD-DESTROYING INSECT INSPECTION TRAINING, October 8, 2014. Mandatory training is required for applicators becoming licensed in commercial Category 12. Recertification credit is available. The session will be held at the ODA in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. For more information about this event, check out the PestED website at [http://pested.osu.edu].

H. THE 87th OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY GREEN INDUSTRY SHORT COURSE. Mark your calendars! The 87th OSU Green Industry Short Course, formerly the OSU Nursery Short Course, will be held in conjunction with the 48th Annual Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference and Show on December 9 – 11, 2014 at the Kalahari Resort and Convention Center in
Sandusky, Ohio. For more information, visit the Short Course website at: [www.osushortcourse.com].

8. BYGYLOPHOSY. Come forth into the light of things, let nature be your teacher. - William Wordsworth

APPENDIX
ADDITIONAL WEBSITE RESOURCES:

Ask a Master Gardener Volunteer
http://mastergardener.osu.edu/ask

Buckeye Turf
http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu

Emerald Ash Borer Information
http://ashalert.osu.edu

National Plant Diagnostic Network and First Detector Program
https://www.npdn.org/first_detector

Growing Degree Days and Phenology for Ohio
http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/

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

Ohio Pesticide Safety Education Program
http://peededu.edu

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

Ohio State University Extension Bee Lab
http://u.osu.edu/beelab/

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

Ohio Woodland Stewards Program
http://woodlandstewards.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 are the participants in the August 5th conference call: Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Ashley Kulhanek (Medina); Joe Rimelspach (Department of Plant Pathology); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic); and Marne Titchenell (The School of Environment and Natural Resources).

BYGL is available via email, contact Cheryl Fischnich [fischnich.1@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/web].

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