BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2014-17
07/24/14

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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 17th 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 - COLEUS (Solenostemon scutellaroides).** These versatile foliar plants are prized for their brightly colored, boldly patterned leaves in shades of red, orange, yellow, green, pink, purple, and white. Adding coleus to your landscape makes an excellent color accent in garden beds and borders. It can also be planted in containers, window boxes, and hanging baskets. Most coleus grows best in partial shade; however, new cultivars of this annual have been selected for increased sun and heat tolerance. The shape and color of the leaves and the plant size also vary depending on the cultivar. The majority of the varieties grow around 1 - 3’ tall and as wide.

Coleus has no serious insect or disease problems. Plants grown in too much shade may become leggy and plants grown in too much sun may wilt. Coleus prefers moist and well-drained soil, high in organic matter. The flowers are inconspicuous and it is best to pinch them off as soon as they appear to keep the plant compact and bushy.

Expect coleus to be one of the first annuals killed by fall frost so you may want to take cuttings of especially valued cultivars. They root easily from stem cuttings and can overwinter inside. The plants will require a warm, bright location with consistent moisture.

*Author: Julie Crook*

**PERENNIAL - BEEBALM (Monarda spp.).** Beebalm, a member of the mint family, is a necessity in a pollinator garden. Beebalm flowers, otherwise known as bergamot, horsemint, or Oswego tea, are full of nectar highly attractive to bees as well as butterflies and hummingbirds. This plant can grow up to 24 - 48” in height and prefers full sun and moist soil. Unfortunately, beebalm tends to be very susceptible to powdery mildew. Locating plants in full sun and following proper spacing can help keep powdery mildew at bay. Beebalm comes in a variety of different colors including: red, rose, pink, violet, and white. Dividing plants every 2 - 3 years in the spring will help keep the plant healthy. When dividing, dig up plants as soon as plants emerge. Divide the plant into clumps using a sharp knife. Each clump should include a good root system as well as several good shoots.

*Author: Cindy Meyer*

**WOODY PLANT OF THE WEEK: BALDCYPRESS (Taxodium distichum).** This native deciduous conifer is becoming more and more of a mainstay in Ohio landscapes. The pyramidal shape and feathery sea green foliage is attractive and it is a large tree (may grow to 100 feet or more) that not only does well not in wet sites, such as the baldcypress swamp at Dawes Arboretum near Newark, but also does well in relatively dry sites. Fall color is not as spectacular as its fellow deciduous conifers such as larch and dawnredwood, but the reddish-brown foliage is stark and attractive. Round malted-milkball sized cones, auxiliary knees that emerge from soil in wet areas, and pitted muscled trunks add to the ornamental appeal. Pests such as balcypress rust mites and twig galls are not significant plant health problems.

*Author: Jim Chatfield*

**VEGETABLE - SWEET CORN (Zea mays var. saccharata).** Tis’ the season - sweet corn season that is! Amy Stone reported enjoying her first homegrown sweet corn ear of the year this week. Nothing tastes sweeter and is more enjoyable than that first ear from the garden or farmer's market.

Sweet corn comes in white, yellow and bi-colored ears. For highest quality it is recommended that you
harvest and use ears promptly. If fresh sweet corn is to be kept for any period of time, it should be husked, immersed in ice water, and refrigerated at a temperature near 32°F.

Last year, Mark Koenig, retired Extension Educator from Sandusky County, did research on sweet corn at the OARDC research branch in Fremont, Ohio. The objectives of the research were (1) to test and evaluate sh2, se and syn sweet corn varieties under northern Ohio growing conditions for plant and ear characteristics as well as yield, and (2) to provide taste test results from the general public. To learn more and read about his results, check out the summary of the research at: [http://vegnet.osu.edu/sites/d6-vegnet.web/files/Welty/Northern%20Ohio%20Sweet%20Corn%20Evaluation%202013%5B1%5D.pdf].

Considering a corn crop in 2015? While not a crop for small garden spaces, corn can be grown in blocks rather than rows as a way to conserve space. Gardeners can select early, mid and late season varieties to keep the corn-a-comin'. Many will also use successive plantings to ensure a regular supply of corn throughout the summer season.

Happy harvesting, or at least eating when it comes to sweet corn this season.

Author: Amy Stone

*WEED - PURSLANE. Purslane, Portulaca oleracea, is an annual, herbaceous weed with succulent leaves, green to reddish-brown stems, and yellow flowers that can be found in gardens and yards all over Ohio. To some, it is not viewed as a weed, but a tasty edible to enhance cuisines.

Purslane is a prostrate weed that creates flat mats on the ground, emanating from a single taproot. It can grow in droughty conditions, poor or rich soil, as well as in driveways and between landscape bricks. It reproduces by seeds, which can remain viable in the soil for many years, so controlling purslane before it goes to seed is key.

Some opt to use purslane as an edible in salads, stir-fry, or on sandwiches instead of trying to control it; if you can't beat'em, eat'em! However, if overcooked it can get slimy, so a quick fry or steam seems to be the way to go. As with any edible, use caution. Because purslane IS considered a weed, there is a chance any purslane you come across may have been sprayed with an herbicide. Don't harvest purslane from strange lawns or wild areas without knowing for sure whether or not the area has been treated. Also, wild animals are out there with your wild purslane, and contamination could occur from flooding, animal activity, runoff or drift. So, always use common sense food safety practices by giving plants a thorough washing; particularly if eating uncooked purslane.

Author: Ashley Kulhanek

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. NEW OSU CULTIVAR TRIALS APP. The Ohio State University Cultivar Trials are conducted each year in order to evaluate ornamental bedding and container plants. The Trials are organized and conducted by Claudio Pasian and Lindsay Pangborn (OSU Department of Horticulture and Crop Science). The objective of these trials is to observe the performance of new and recently introduced cultivated plant varieties under environmental conditions typical of central Ohio.
In 2014, the Cultivar Trials are piloting a new app called Digital Evaluator. Designed by Tim Rhodus (OSU Department of Horticulture and Crop Science) the app can be used on iPhone and iPad devices. Volunteers can easily navigate virtually through 44 different beds located around Howlett Hall on the OSU Columbus campus using two interactive maps that allow the user to select a particular group of container, basket, shade or field plants. While reviewing each plant, volunteers can enter their ratings and comments. Information is saved in the app and then emailed to Dr. Rhodus. Following the first round of evaluations, a total of 20,419 ratings (from 37 evaluators) were uploaded to a central database and made available within a matter of minutes of the completion of the evaluations. For more information on this new app, check out the website at: [http://hvp.osu.edu/trials].

Author: Cindy Meyer

3. BUGBYTES.

A. CYPRESS TWIG GALL MIDGE. The galling handiwork of the cypress twig gall midge (Taxodiomyia cupressiananassa) is becoming evident on baldcypress in southwest Ohio. The spongy, elongate, 1/8 - 1/2” long galls produced by the fly appear white due to a covering of fine, powdery material. Rubbing the powder off reveals the gall's true light green color. The common name "twig gall" is technically inaccurate since these are not stem galls; they arise from the base of leaflets. Indeed, needles extend through the galls to protrude beyond the gall surface and a portion of this season's leaf growth usually extends beyond the tips of the galls.

Opening the galls will reveal the tiny, orangish-yellow midge fly larvae (maggots) that direct gall formation. Each maggot is individually housed in its own tiny compartment. Once maggots pupate, and a new set of adults emerge, the galls will eventually shrivel and detach from the trees. At this time, the leaflet growth extending beyond the gall will sometimes die and turn reddish brown producing an unsightly appearance. Adult flies emerge from the fallen galls on the ground.

The flies have two generations per year with the current galls housing the second generation. Although the galls and browned-tipped foliage may reduce the aesthetic appeal of infested trees, the flies appear to cause no appreciable harm to the health of the tree. Populations are often regulated by a wide range of parasitoids that target the maggots. Therefore, insecticide applications are not recommended. Pruning and destroying galls now on small trees will reduce the number of future galls.

Author: Joe Boggs

B. ERIOPHYID BLADDER GALLS. Eriophyid mites (family Eriophyidae) produce a wide range of symptoms on plants including rusty-red leaf and needle discoloration ("rust mites"); fuzzy felt-like erineum patches on leaf surfaces; stunted, multi-stemmed "witches' brooms;" gnarled, often rosette-like flower galls; and of course "blister," "spindle," and "bladder" galls rising from upper or lower leaf surfaces. Fortunately, each of these symptoms is specific to the mite species responsible for producing the symptoms, which is useful for identifying the specific mite culprit. For example, the eriophyid mite, Vasates quadripedes, will only produce the light-green to deep-red maple bladder galls that commonly adorn the upper leaf surfaces of silver and red maples; this mite never produces spindle galls, witches' brooms, or erineum patches on maples or any other plant.

Unfortunately, eriophyid mite taxonomy is far from complete; there are many plant galls that are produced by unnamed eriophyid mites (= unknown species). Julie Crook showed BYGLers an image
of birch leaves with tiny, green, bead-like bladders galls arising from the upper surface that was submitted for identification to the eXtension "Ask an Expert" website. The galls were clearly the handiwork of an eriophyid mite; however, the exact species responsible for directing the formation of the galls has yet to be described (named).

The same is true for a tiny bladder gall that has been observed on the upper leaf surfaces of boxelders in Ohio. They look identical to maple bladder galls but are no doubt produced by a different mite species that has yet to be identified. Indeed, the boxelder galls also look like the craftsmanship of the eriophyid, *Aculops rhois* (= *A. toxicophagus*) that produces bladder galls on poison ivy. Oddly, these galls vaguely resemble the handiwork of poison ivy on the skin surfaces of gardeners! However, the bladder galls on boxelder are very different from the much larger so-called "Boxelder Velvet Galls" produced by the eriophyid, *Eriophyes negundi*. These appear wart-like on the upper leaf surface and are accompanied by corresponding erineum patches on the lower leaf surface that are at first silvery-white but eventually turn brown.

This change in appearance over time is also common with other plant galls as well as bladder galls. It is common for early (= immature) bladder galls to match the green color of their host's leaves, then they change colors from green to pink, then red, and finally brown to black as they complete their maturity. The eriophyids vacate their mature gall-homes to spend the winter under leaf bud scales. Sometimes, the changes to color and structure of galls is very dramatic. Galls produced on black walnuts by the eriophyid, *Eriophyes brachytarsus*, at first look almost exactly like a bladder-type gall. In fact, some online references use the name "walnut bladder gall" for these plant growths. As they mature, the galls take-on a pouch-like appearance and are referred to as "walnut pouch galls." However, the galls eventually break open almost like popcorn to reveal tufts of silvery-white hairs. The changes in the appearance of these galls are so dramatic they may be identified by a casual observer as the handiwork of different gall-makers!

*Author: Joe Boggs*

C. BALDFACED HORNET NESTS BECOMING APPARENT. Baldfaced hornet (*Dolichovespula maculata*) nests are becoming large enough in Ohio to be noticeable. Taxonomically, baldfaced hornets aren't true hornets (genus *Vespa*); they're lumped in with yellowjackets (genera *Vespula* and *Dolichovespula*). However, baldfaced hornets practice an unusually devastating stinging behavior that is not shared with yellowjackets. Rather than landing and stinging, the hornets fly full speed at the source of their irritation and just before they reach their target, they tuck their abdomen under their body so their stinger is pointing forward. They literally drive their stinger into their hapless victim. People often describe a hornet's sting as feeling like being hit by a bullet!

Baldfaced hornets share their nesting behavior with other yellowjackets, as well as with paper wasps. They construct their paper nests by using their powerful mandibles to first scrap fibers from exposed wood and then mixing the fibers with their saliva. The resulting paper extruded from their mouths is lightweight but strong and water repellent. The paper may also be multicolored reflecting multiple sources of the wood fibers. Baldfaced hornet colonies only last one season in Ohio. The workers and old queens in the current season's nests will freeze to death during the winter and the current season's nests will never be reused. Only the new queens formed later this season will leave the nests to spend the winter alone in a protected location; these are the queens that will initiate new nests next season.

Baldfaced hornets are considered beneficial insects despite their painful stinging behavior. Like other yellowjackets and many wasps found in Ohio, hornets are highly accomplished predators. They seek out soft-bodied insects including caterpillars and sawfly larvae and use their powerful mandibles grind-
up their victims into insect puree. The insect-mush is feed to the grub-like hornet larvae housed in paper cells within the hornet's nest. A hornet's nest can have a considerable impact on the local caterpillar pest population including bagworms; the flimsy silk bags offer little protection from the hornet's gnashing mandibles. Thus, efforts to control hornets should be limited to nests that present a clear and present danger to homeowners.

Author: Joe Boggs

D. IT'S ALL TOO MUCH. You have probably seen the headline, or heard the story: "George Harrison Memorial Tree killed … by beetles." The LA Times Music Blog used this ironic headline when they "broke the story" this past Monday, July 21 [http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/music/posts/la-et-ms-george-harrison-tree-beetles-replant-20140721-story.html]. The story, along with variations on the headline, was picked-up and repeated in one form or the other by numerous news media outlets. Of course, BYGLers wanted to know, what kind of beetles?

Unfortunately, the article was not very informative; the alleged culprits were only identified as "bark beetles." However, we did learn an interesting thing about California lady beetles. Here is a direct quote from the article: “The memorial tree in Griffith Park had grown to more than 10 feet tall as of 2013, but LaBonge [LA Councilman] said the tree beetle onslaught was too much for the tree. Trees in Griffith Park have occasionally been the victims of bark beetles and ladybug beetles, among other tree-unfriendly creatures.”

We understand that California is a bit different from Ohio, but learning that trees in Los Angeles can be victims of lady beetles was a surprise! Of course we all know that lady beetles are beneficial predators; most species eat other insects. No lady beetle species eats trees! We were certain the egregious error would be corrected in subsequent news reports (e.g. "fact checking"). So, we checked.

"From the Los Angeles Times: 'The memorial tree in Griffith Park had grown to more than 10 feet tall as of 2013, but LaBonge said the tree beetle onslaught was too much for the tree. Trees in Griffith Park have occasionally been the victims of bark beetles and ladybug beetles, among other tree-unfriendly creatures.'"

"LaBonge says several trees at Griffith Park have been killed by the beetles. 'Trees in Griffith Park have occasionally been the victims of bark beetles and ladybug beetles, among other tree-unfriendly creatures,' the Los Angeles Times reports."

"Planted in 2004, the wee sapling had reached 12 feet in height this year. Ladybug and bark beetles have infested other trees in Griffith Park in the past, but the Harrison tree was among others reportedly weakened by California’s ongoing drought."

So, what did we learn? Harrison wrote (and sang) it best: "Think for Yourself." Apparently you really can't believe everything you read … except in the BYGL!
E. WINDSHIELD WIPE. BYGLers also ran into a few other insect pests this week including:

* Reports of COMMON BAGWORMS (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*) causing significant damage continue to be sporadic and highly localized throughout Ohio. Erik Draper noted that while teaching with Jim Chatfield at a diagnostic workshop in the northwest part of the state, they both observed bagworms that ranged in age from very early instars to middle instars. The asynchronous ages of the bagworms reflect eggs hatching over an extended period of time, which is a common occurrence with this moth. This is why multiple (at least two) applications of the biological insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (Btk) (e.g. Dipel, Thuricide, etc.) targeting early instar caterpillars were recommended earlier in this season. Btk is a stomach poison, which means it must be consumed to kill the caterpillars, and its residual activity is very short-lived. Bagworms in the southern part of the state are reaching a size where Btk may not be effective and more traditional insecticides will need to be applied to achieve control.

Author: Joe Boggs

* High PLANTHOPPER populations were reported earlier this season in BYGL 2014-11 (06/12/14), and a heavy planthopper infestation was reported on climbing hydrangea in BYGL 2014-15 (07/10/14). The saga continues with Joe Boggs noting that planthoppers continue to be commonly found in southwest Ohio, particularly on the lower stems and leaves of herbaceous perennials and low-growing woody ornamentals. The nymphs of several planthopper species cloak themselves in a dense tangle of waxy, white "fluff." They congregate in groups, or "colonies," and their profusion of flocculent material on affected plant stems and leaves draws attention to the insects. The nymphs also produce copious quantities of honeydew, which may coat the plant and become colonized by black sooty molds. Planthoppers usually have little impact on the overall health of landscape plants and seldom become more than a nuisance pest. The nymphs can be washed from affected plants using a coarse stream of water, or killed using an insecticide labeled for use on the host plant.

Author: Joe Boggs

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. WHY ARE THERE BLACK SPOTS ON MY SIDING? Extension offices down in the southwest corner of the State have received a few calls in regards to little black spots all over houses, cars, and plants. After further inspection, ARTILLARY FUNGUS or shotgun fungus (*Sphaerobolus* spp.) is the likely cause of all these spots! This group of fungi colonizes roting or decaying wood mulch, dung, or even wood furniture or buildings (decaying of course). Artillery fungus disperses spores from a "cup-like" mechanism. On top of the cup structure are spore packets, called peridioles. As the cup fills with water the cup inverts which causes the cells to burst and propel the peridioles as high as 6 - 8' and 20' out from the point of origin. The spores adhere tightly to whatever they land on and are almost impossible to clean. Trying to clean the spores off can easily damage the surface.

There are no known fungicides that will control artillery fungus but there are several cultural practices that may help. Choosing a wood mulch that has more than 85% bark will help because bark does not decay as fast as wood mulch thus it will not encourage the fungus to appear. Nugget pine bark mulch or cypress mulch could also be used due to their rot resistance. Covering existing mulch with pine
needles or fresh mulch each year may also help to suppress development of the artillery fungus. Be careful to not exceed a depth of more than 3 - 4" of mulch at one time.

Author: Cindy Meyer

B. DISEASE REPORT FROM CRABLANDIA. Erik Draper, Francesca Peduto-Hand, and Jim Chatfield are involved in a multi-decade study of crabapple disease evaluations and aesthetic studies in the Crablandia plots located in Secrest Arboretum which is part of OSU's Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster. Here is the latest from their July rating earlier this week.

- It is an average to above-average year for apple scab disease (*Venturia inaequalis*). Of the 77 crabapple taxa in the plots, 48 had some apple scab.
- Of course, that means that 29 taxa, had no scab, even if they grew right next to crabapples almost completely defoliated in this randomized, replicated plot of the National Crabapple Evaluation program. Choose your crabapples well.
- Another 17 crabapple taxa exhibited scab that was rated at “no aesthetic damage.” So, over half of these crabapple taxa had either no scab or scab at such a low incidence that it was insignificant relative to customer value.
- For this July rating, there were 8 crabapple taxa that had highly significant apple scab disease, with major defoliation, making these crabapples of marginal ornamental value, though it must be said: apple scab is not a killing disease (unless you prune at ground level) and these trees come back each year and do still have ornamental flower appeal.
- Bacterial fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) was not found to be a severe problem this year in Crablandia, but the browned leaves with shepherd’s-crook symptoms on the shoots were evident on several cultivars, most notably ‘Foxfire’. Other diseases, such as cedar apple rust (*Gymnosporangium juniper-virginianae*), frogeye leafspot (*Botryosphaeria obtuse*), and apple mosaic virus (AMV) were also noted in the plot. As for insects, Japanese beetles are having a good year in Wooster.

Author: Jim Chatfield

5. TURF TIPS.

A. PATCH DISEASE UPDATE. Patch diseases have been a serious problem in many areas of Ohio this summer. Symptoms of NECROTIC RING PATCH (NRP) and SUMMER PATCH are very similar and both can occur at the same time; however, historically NRP has been the more common of the two in Ohio. The common symptom of NRP involves a ring of dead grass with a green center; however, at times there may be half circles or streaks of affected turf.

Since NRP and summer patch diseases infect the crown and root system, there is reduced translocation of water from the soil to the top of the plant. Consequently, the infected plants quickly wilt and die during hot summer weather. The hotter and more severe the summer conditions the more severe the symptoms and damage. Lawns with a poor root system are particularly plagued by these patch diseases. Factors that can lead to a poor or weak root system are sites with poor quality soil, compacted soil, buried stone and building material, or sites exposed to extremes in heat such as south
faci

these lawns are the first to show symptoms and usually have the most severe cases of patch disease.

Management of these patch disease is difficult and there are often no easy or quick solutions. The following are a few suggestions.

1) Properly prepare the site/soil before sodding or seeding.
2) Avoid low mowing.
3) Reduce excessive thatch buildup; maintain thatch at a thickness of no more than 1/2".
4) Heavily core-aerate the lawn several times a year to reduce compaction and improve the root system and manage thatch.
5) Use light, frequent watering several times a day during hot dry periods to avoid wilt and heat stress.
6) Use fertilizer products with over 75% of nitrogen component being a slow release form of nitrogen.
7) Use resistant Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass mixes to repair damaged areas.
8) Fungicides may help but should be applied preventatively in the spring before the fungus invades the plants. For chemical controls, visit the following website which includes updates to the OSU Extension Bulletin L-187 titled "Management of Turfgrass Diseases [http://turfdisase.osu.edu/publications].

Author: Joe Rimelspach

B. SUMMER DECLINE OF ROUGH BLUEGRASS. Rough bluegrass (Poa trivialis) is considered a major grassy weed on lawns, golf courses, and sports fields because of its invasive nature, patch-like growth pattern, and habit of going dormant in the summer. This non-native grass spreads by stolons (above ground stems) and grows in thick patches of light-green blades that arise from a dense, multi-layered mat of new and old stolons. The thick mat of stolons prevents the establishment and growth of preferred turf grasses within the patch.

Rough bluegrass is truly a "cool-season" grass; it grows best during the cool moist weather conditions of spring and fall. Plants go dormant when air temperatures are consistently above 80°F. This is a survival mechanism allowing plants to survive the hot, dry months of summer. As plants go dormant, the patches of rough bluegrass change color from purple to reddish-purple to straw-brown which signals complete dormancy.

Both the color change and patch-like distribution of rough bluegrass in lawns and golf courses can make people believe they have a turf disease issue or a problem with their irrigation system. Indeed, Joe Rimelspach reported that over the past week, he and his OSU Turfgrass Program colleagues have received numerous samples as well as phone calls and e-mails regarding pre-dormant or dormant rough bluegrass that is being mistaken for a turfgrass disease or cultural problem. Of course, if the straw-brown mat of dormant rough bluegrass is pulled back, a close inspection of the crown area will reveal thin, white, healthy stems, and some green tissue that will start to grow again when temperatures cool in the fall. Obviously, this is a mixed blessing since it means the problem will reappear next summer unless the patches of rough bluegrass patch are eliminated and re-seeded this fall.

Author: Joe Rimelspach

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.
A. MAGNOLIA SERPENTINE LEAFMINING CATERPILLAR. The highly visible handiwork of the magnolia serpentine leafmining caterpillar (*Phyllocnistis magnoliella*) is becoming evident on magnolias in nurseries and landscapes in southern Ohio. The moth belongs to the leafmining family Gracillariidae. The tiny caterpillars of this aptly named moth feed close to the upper leaf epidermis, producing long, thin, serpentine mines that appear as silvery tracks snaking across the leaf surface.

Hosts for this leafminer include bigleaf, cucumber, southern, star, sweet bay, and umbrella magnolias. Large numbers of mines on a single leaf can cause the leaf to turn brown and drop from the tree. Little is known of the life cycle of this moth making the effective timing of insecticide applications to control the caterpillars problematic. Indeed, efforts to control this leafminer in nurseries in Ohio and in the southern U.S. are marked by reports of high insecticide failure rates. Fortunately, heavy populations involving multiple leaves appear to be a rare occurrence. Thus, populations may be managed by removing and destroying infested leaves when mines first appear.

Author: Joe Boggs

7. WEATHERWATCH.

A. WEATHER UPDATE. The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from July 1-22, 2014, with the exception of the soil temperatures, which are readings from Wednesday, July 23, 2014 at 11:25 a.m.

Temperatures are beginning to feel a bit more summerlike – a blast of heat coupled with high humidity had everyone sweating. While many areas of the state continue to receive rainfall, there are areas that have been left high and dry. Each of the weather stations listed below are recording below normal or average precipitation amount for the month of July. Temperatures are predicted to fall back into a more enjoyable range in the next few days.

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For a link to the OARDC Weather Stations, visit: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm)

Author: Amy Stone

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. NW OHIO GREEN INDUSTRY SUMMER SESSION. Don't miss this year's NW Ohio Green Industry Summer Session. The program will be held on Wednesday, August 6, 2014 at Owens
Community College. The program will include a keynote address by Matt Ross. Matt previously worked for The Toledo Botanical Garden and Owens Community College, and is currently working at Longwood Garden in Pennsylvania. It will be great to have Matt back in NW Ohio for this program. Additionally, there will be 16 concurrent sessions that participants can choose from throughout the afternoon from the plant track, best practices track, diagnostic track, and pest track, and will include credits from both ODA and ISA. Registration will go live next week.

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://ested.osu.edu].

C. 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://ested.osu.edu].

D. 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://ested.osu.edu].

E. 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. Here is a highlight: “Landscape Design from the Ground Up: The use of Prescription Organic Matter” will be one of the topics presented by John Lloyd of Plant Health Doctors of Mound, Minnesota. Learn crucial lessons about the importance of organic matter and the nuances in its use for landscapers in planning successfully sustainable garden outcomes due to root health. As Robert Frost said: “A plant’s leaves may be ever so good/so may its bark and so may its wood/but unless you put the right thing to its root/it never will show much flower or fruit.” Also remember that this broad-based OSU green industry program will be coupled with the great Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference program that covers all aspects of the world of turfgrass and their additional partnerships with the Ohio Landscape Association and the Ohio Lawn Care Association. Updates will occur throughout the summer and fall as we approach the Conference and Short Course. Look for information on the website at [www.osushortcourse.com] and here in the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL).

9. BYGLOSOPHY. "You still don't understand what you're dealing with, do you? The perfect organism. Its structural perfection is matched only by its hostility. I admire its purity. A survivor … unclouded by conscience, remorse, or delusions of morality." - Ash to Ripley (Alien, 1979)

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://pested.osu.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 July 22nd conference call: Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Jim Chatfield (Hort and Crop Science and Plant Pathology); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Denise Johnson (Master Gardener Volunteer Program); Ashley Kulhanek (Medina); Cindy Meyer (Butler); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC)); and Joe Rimelspach (Plant Pathology).

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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BYGL is a service of the OSU Extension Nursery, Landscape, and Turf Team (ENLTT). 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.

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