BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2012-14
07/05/12

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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/OSUEBYGL] or follow the BYGL on Twitter at [http://www.twitter.com/OSUBYGL].

This is the 14th 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 - CLEOME, SPIDERFLOWER (Cleome spp.). The large flowers blooming on top of the stems of these plants have an appropriate name as they appear "spider-like!" This plant is excellent in a cottage or Victorian-type garden and makes great cut flowers. They also make a bold statement in the perennial border or in large containers. Flower colors are pink, white, and purple and bloom continually all summer. Butterflies and hummingbirds are attracted to the blooms.

Most spiderflowers can be started by simply scattering seeds in the flower bed; in fact, they keep giving year after year as they seed prolifically! Cleome 'Senorita Rosalita' is a newer cultivar that has large purple flowers on top of a 3' tall by 2 1/2' wide plant, is sterile, and is propagated by vegetative cuttings. Therefore, if one doesn't like the "take-over factor" that comes with many of the self-seeding cleomes, this one works quite well. 'Sparkler Mix' has a blend of these colors on compact 2 - 3' tall plants.

*PERENNIAL - BLANKETFLOWER, GAILLARDIA (Gaillardia x grandiflora). Blanketflower is a great plant for hot, tough locations and is in full bloom in central Ohio. The large daisy-like flowers are often a combination of hot colors (red, yellow) and appear in early June and last for around 3 weeks. These plants tolerate hot dry soils and tend to be short-lived in moist, fertile soils. Heights are anywhere from 8 - 24" and widths are 12 - 24" depending upon the cultivar. Plant them in masses or groups in borders in full sun; they tolerate light shade. Common cultivars include 'Dazzler' (bright orange flowers with yellow tips, 24 - 30" tall), 'Goblin' (red flowers with yellow tips, 12 - 15" tall), and 'Baby Cole'
(maroon flowers with yellow tips, 8 - 10" tall). Plants should be deadheaded (dead flowers removed) as needed to prolong blooming. Divide plants every 2 - 3 years for best growth.

*WOODY - SMOKEBUSH (*Cotinus coggygria*). This plant is grown as a multi-stemmed, medium shrub or small tree. Smokebush grows well in full-sun and well-drained locations. Mature plants have a loose, open growing habit; in the landscape uses include a screen, in mass, or as a specimen. Green, purple, and yellow colors are available which turn to orange, purple, red or yellow in the fall. Smokebush flowers in the early summer. The fruit clusters are covered with hairs and give the plant a smoky appearance, lending itself to the name. This plant can reach heights of 10 - 20' and 10 - 15' in length. Smokebush is hardy in zones 5 - 7.

*VEGETABLE - CILANTRO (*Coriandrum sativum*). Cilantro is an annual herb popular for use in Mexican and Asian cuisine. When used for its foliage or leaves it is referred to as CILANTRO or CHINESE PARSLEY, but when used for its edible seeds, it is called CORIANDER. Some individuals describe cilantro as soapy, but most people find the taste appealing and it is widely used.

Cilantro is a prolific seed producer and will readily reseed itself in the garden; it can become a weed problem if not controlled. It bolts quickly in hot weather. For a season long cilantro supply, sow every two weeks from spring through summer. Seedlings do not transplant well and must be thinned to 4" apart. Foliage will grow 8 - 10" tall. The flowering plant will grow to 18" tall.

Leaves with petioles attached are harvested individually or the entire clump of leaves can be cut from the plant. Leaves are used fresh as a garnish and in dishes such as salsa or dal. The coriander seed is dried for storage then crushed or ground prior to use.

*WEED - CHICORY (*Cichorium intybus*). Chicory is blooming throughout Ohio. A seed-propagated perennial, chicory produces branched flower stalks 12 - 18" tall. They are wiry with a few small leaves and clusters of blue or purple flowers. The mature plant forms a rosette of leaves similar to a dandelion. Leaves are coarsely toothed. Both leaves and stems produce a milky sap when cut.

Chicory is a weed of yards, fields and fencerows. However, it can also be grown as a vegetable and the long taproot can be dried, chopped and used as a coffee substitute.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. WIND STORM FOLLOW-UP. Friday, June 29, 2012, many of Ohioans experienced first-hand and were taught a new word, "DERECHO." Derecho is the term used by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to name the type of storm that passed through several states including Ohio. A derecho is described as "a widespread, long-lived wind storm that is associated with a band of rapidly moving showers or thunderstorms. Although a derecho can produce destruction similar to that of tornadoes, the damage typically is directed in one direction along a relatively straight swath. As a result, the term "straight-line wind damage" sometimes is used to describe derecho damage. By definition, if the wind damage swath extends more than 240 miles (about 400 kilometers) and includes wind gusts of at least 58 mph (93 km/h) or greater along most of its length, then the event may be classified as a derecho." Friday's storm reportedly carried sustained winds of 50 - 60 mph and gusts up to 90 mph. At least 32 counties in Ohio were in the path of Friday's storm that left destruction of buildings, vehicles, trees, and power lines in its wake. Many Ohioans are still waiting for power lines to be repaired and the return of electricity for relief from the sweltering heat wave that is gripping much of the US.

Curtis Young asked the BYGL conference call participants on Tuesday, "What were the 5 most commonly damaged trees in urban areas from Friday's derecho?" Although the following answer is merely anecdotal, no formal survey was conducted and it is not intended to damn the species that are going to be listed, it should cause one to ask questions about these species such as why these species failed so frequently. The list generated from the question included: silver maples, callery pears, spruces, pines, and Siberian elms. The failures of these trees included up-rootings, major limb breakage, and trunk breakage. Why did these damages occur so regularly in these trees? The reasons included internal rot, soft wood, poor structural design, shallow root systems, and poor tree management (e.g. tree topping, changing grade of soil over tree roots, etc.).
What are some of the lessons to be learned from Friday's storm? If one has questionable trees in their landscapes, they should be inspected and assessed for their structural integrity. Hire a certified arborist to do the assessment. Don't know where to find a certified arborist? Visit the web page of the International Society of Arboriculture at [http://www.isa-arbor.com/](http://www.isa-arbor.com/) where one can find a search engine that will identify certified arborists near one's locale. Don't use this storm as an excuse to "top" trees, it is not a horticulturally accepted practice. During cleanup, take some time to examine trees for reasons why they failed. Inspect trees for the unexpected! Don't assume that one always knows why a tree has failed. This is an opportunity to make sure there are no undetected, exotic insects such as Asian Longhorned Beetle living in those broken branches.

B. CHAINSAW SAFETY REMINDER! The derecho storm has resulted in a huge amount of chainsaw fodder and the chainsaws can be heard whining away from almost every direction in some hard hit communities. Curtis Young reported cringing as he watched a local television news report of how an entire community was pitching in to cleanup after the storm. The news clip showed a young man wielding a chainsaw to clear branches from a downed tree while young teenage girls cleared the cut branches from his path. The Good Samaritan actions were more than commendable, but the lack of any safety precautions was deplorable. There was not one piece of safety equipment in sight.

The young man running the chainsaw did not have one piece of safety equipment on. No eye or ear protection, no gloves or chaps and no hard hat. Curtis could not see his feet to assess footwear. The young girls helping also lacked any protection and were dressed in T-shirts, shorts and tennis shoes. And it did not look like anyone was paying attention to where anyone else was working - a potential disaster waiting to happen.

Chainsaws, although extremely useful tools in such situations, are vicious tools that rip trees limb from limb and can just as easily "delimb" a person. Even in the hands of the most experienced person, chainsaws can unexpectedly and unpredictably grab and kick back. If the operator isn't given proper clearance, an injury could happen.

Ear and eye protection are also major musts. Each of us should guard these sensor organs at even possible opportunity. Running a chainsaw for a couple of hours without ear protection could result in permanent hearing loss. Flying sawdust and/or metal splinters from the chain running into a hidden metal object within the tree could instantly result in the loss of sight.

Examples of other injuries that an inexperienced tree cutter could encounter include: trunk kick back - forces on a trunk could result in a sudden splintering of the trunk as it is being cut (the pieces of the splintered trunk could hit the person running the saw or as the trunk shifts, it could pin the operator on the ground); log rolls - as a downed trunk is cut, pieces could roll injuring legs and feet (people under estimate the weight of logs); and power lines tangled in downed trees - these lines could be hot resulting in electrocution.

C. CHICKEN OR EGG, NOT ENOUGH WATER OR NOT ENOUGH FERTILIZER? Dave Dyke reported receiving 2 calls concerning the uniform yellowing and other foliar abnormalities in 2 very different crops, peaches and bell peppers. His discussions with the growers led him to conclude that the symptoms of both appeared to be related to the nutritional status of the plants. Like most other areas of the state, both growers were also dealing with very dry growing conditions. The question then was what was causing the symptoms, a lack of nutrients or the lack of water? It certainly can be a chicken or egg situation; soil water can influence the availability of nutrients and the availability of nutrients can influence the uptake of water.


3. BUG BYTES.

A. TULIPTREE SCALE. Joe Boggs reported that Tim Wilson (Service Forester, ODNR Division of Forestry) sent an e-mail message late last week describing localized outbreaks of tuliptree scale (*Toumeyella liriodendra*) in forests and landscapes in Scioto and Adams counties. Tim noted that honeydew and the accompanying black sooty molds were
coating the leaves and branches of infested trees as well as understory plants and the forest floor. Additionally, Joe Boggs and Cindy Meyer observed heavily infested tuliptrees (a.k.a. yellow poplars) in a landscape in Butler County.

Tuliptree scale is a "soft scale" (family Coccidae), so named because the females are protected by a waxy, soft, leathery covering. Their covering is oval and convex shaped with a distinct flap around the edge making the scale look like WWI era helmets. Mature females can range in size from 1/8 - 1/3" in diameter and colors vary from light grayish green to reddish-orange mottled with black. Tuliptree scale is sometimes misidentified as magnolia scale (*Neolecanium cornutum*) which is much larger and tan to light-gray in color. The primary host of tuliptree scale is the tuliptree, a member of the magnolia family; it will also infest magnolias. It will occasionally infest hickory, linden, redbud, and walnut.

The scale overwinters as second instar nymphs. The nymphs continue feeding in the spring and females and males mature in late-spring to early summer. The winged males resemble tiny, parasitoid wasps, and they die once they have mated with the females. The females become fully mature in late-July to early-August and give birth to as many as 3,000 first instar nymphs (crawlers) over a period of 2-4 weeks. The first instar crawlers are highly mobile and move around on the bark of infested trees. Both the adult and immature stages, particularly the early instar crawlers, are targeted by number of predators and parasitoids which normally keeps populations below damaging levels.

Like all soft scales, the crawlers and the females use their piercing-sucking mouthparts to tap into phloem vessels to extract plant sap. They withdraw more sap than they can process and exude the excess liquid in the form of sticky, sugary, "honeydew." The honeydew often becomes colonized by black sooty molds producing an unsightly mess. The sugary liquid also attracts wasps and serves as "payment" for ants that protect the scale from natural enemies in exchange for sips of honeydew. Tuliptree scale produces copious quantities of honeydew making high populations a real nuisance. Indeed, Tim reported that his hat and shirt became covered with honeydew after a walk beneath heavily infested trees.

Natural enemies generally keep this native scale in check; however, populations occasionally build to outbreak levels. Such outbreaks are usually short-lived lasting only 1-2 years, but the collective extraction of large amounts of sap can produce stress and decline on heavily infested trees, particularly young trees. Diagnosing an infestation requires a close look at tree stems since drought stress can mimic the leaf discoloration and drop associated with a scale infestation. Tuliptree scale populations can be reduced with applications of systemic neonicotinoid insecticides including imidacloprid (e.g. Merit, Xytect, etc.) and dinotefuron (e.g. Safari).

B. LEAFCURL ASH APHID. BYGLers visiting the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum last week in Minneapolis came across an unusual "woolly-type" aphid infesting 'Leprechaun' green ash in the Arboretum's ash collection. The aphid (*Procophilus (Meliarhizophagus) fraxinifolii*) is most often referred to as the "leafcurl ash aphid" because of the symptoms produced on its namesake host. However, it is occasionally called the "woolly ash aphid" because of the white, waxy filaments covering the aphids. The literature notes that this aphid only feeds on green ash.

While the aphid's life cycle is poorly understood, it appears to be complex and possibly involving an overwintering stage on tree roots. There is some evidence that the overwintering stage may involve a symbiotic relationship with a fungus (*Gyrodon merulioides*) commonly found in the soil under ash trees. Reports suggest that the fungus surrounds and protects the aphid with knots of mycelium called "sclerotia" in exchange for the sugary honeydew produced by the aphid. Indeed, like the aforementioned tuliptree scale, the aphid produces large quantities of honeydew. The aphid's feeding activity on newly expanding leaves produces rosette-like symptoms with the ash leaves becoming stunted, curled, and distorted.

The literature indicates this aphid is a native pest and ranges from the eastern U.S. across the Great Plains. Heavy infestations are commonly reported from Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. However, the BYGLers had never seen this aphid in Ohio. Regardless, it is speculated that the systemic neonicotinoid insecticides used to protect ash trees from emerald ash borer would have a collateral benefit of suppressing this aphid.

C. DISTORTED CONEFLOWERS. Curtis Young reported observing the handiwork of the CONEFLOWER ROSETTE MITE on its namesake host in the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Other BYGLers noted that damage caused by this eriophyid mite (family Eriophyidae) is also appearing on coneflowers in Ohio. The mites live inside the developing flower buds and suck nutrients from the base of the flowers. As a result, green to reddish-green elongated rosette-like
tufts of stunted and distorted flower parts will sprout from the tops or sides of the cones of coneflowers. Not only is the damage unsightly, it can also seriously reduce seed production.

Little appears to be known about this mite. It is a yet-to-be identified eriophyid, and lacks a scientific name as well as an approved common name. The mite is commonly referred to as the "coneflower rosette mite" because of its host plant and characteristic symptoms. However, the mite has become a common problem on coneflowers in perennial gardens and naturalized areas in Ohio and elsewhere in the U.S.

In past years, Dave Shetlar has observed thousands of these mites leaving rosettes to crawl to the tips of the distorted mass after a rain event. This behavior is common to eriophyid mites and allows them to be picked-up by the wind to be blown ("ballooned") to other coneflowers. Pollinators probably also provide lifts to new horizons.

Management options currently focus on sanitation. The mites are probably out of the effective reach of miticides since they live deep inside the rosettes. Affected flower heads should be removed and destroyed throughout the season at the first sign of the rosettes. Additionally, plants that have had infested flower heads during the growing season should be cut to the ground in the fall. The cut plant tissue as well as debris beneath the plants should be raked and destroyed. There is anecdotal evidence that a consistent sanitation program will significantly reduce mite infestations.

D. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into a number of other insects and mites including:

* Curtis Young reported that big beetles are beginning to show up at porch lights, screen doors, and sidewalks around Ohio. Two common representatives of these big beetles are the STAG BEETLES, sometimes called 'Pinching Bugs' (*Psuedolucanus* spp. and *Lucanus* spp.), and the SPOTTED GRAPEVINE BEETLE (*Pelidnota punctata*). Stag beetles are brown to black and range in size from 3/4 - 1 1/4" in length. They are so named because of the large stag horn-like branching mandibles of the males. No significant plant injury is attributed to the adults. Spotted grapevine beetles are tan to tan-orange in color and about 1" in length. They have six black spots arranged along the edge of their wings. The beetles can be found feeding on grapevine leaves, but they cause little damage. The immature stages of both types of beetles are huge, white, grub-like larvae that live and feed in well-rotted logs and stumps. Neither beetle requires management.

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. IT'S BACK . . . DOWNY GOES THE CUKES. Erik Draper reported DOWNY MILDEW (DM) has once again begun its annual foliar rampage against cucumbers in northeast Ohio and especially Geauga County. This extremely virulent fungus, *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, rapidly infects and kills just the leaf blades of plants in the Cucurbitaceae family. For most backyard gardeners, this disease affects mainly cucumbers, both pickling and fresh eating, while occasionally squashes and pumpkins will be affected too. Of the cucurbit crops, cucumbers and pickles are the most susceptible to the DM fungus. The next most susceptible vine crop after cucumber is cantaloupe, followed by pumpkin and other squashes and least susceptible is watermelon. The rapid death of the protective foliage exposes all fruit to direct sunlight, which results in sunscald and severely reduces both quantity and quality of the fruit.

On cucumbers, downy mildew is easily identified by its unique checkerboard-like appearance of yellow and green on older leaves. The leaf infections cause a rapid chlorosis of areas seemingly restricted by small leaf veins, resulting in angular lesions that are sharply delineated. At first, just the leaf blade yellows, turns brown and then rolls upward as the leaf dries out. The leaf petiole and the vine remain untouched and green, but eventually, the entire plant collapses due to the rapid loss of the leaves. In moist, humid conditions, on the underside of yellow leaf lesions, there may appear a fungal layer of white to purplish to almost black in color.

This foliar disease can be managed but it requires a strict adherence to a fungicide application program. Unfortunately for homeowners, when downy mildew symptoms are easily recognized on the plants, it is usually too late to do anything about this disease. However, for commercial growers, if symptoms are detected early, using specific fungicides makes it possible to delay the plant's demise long enough to get the crop picked. Commercial fungicide recommendations for Ohio can be found at [http://vegnet.osu.edu/news/currentvn1112.htm](http://vegnet.osu.edu/news/currentvn1112.htm).
B. A NEEDLING PINE BLIGHT DISCUSSION. Nancy Taylor, head of the C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic, shared with the group her findings of a pine sample, with dead areas on the needles. The needles appeared to have areas of black, spore-like structures (stroma) rupturing the tissue, much like Diplodia tip blight; however, the keen distinction being the basal 1 - 1.5" of each infected needle was green and healthy. Nancy identified the symptoms as very characteristic of DOTHISTRA NEEDLE BLIGHT, caused by the fungus, *Mycosphaerella pini*.

Nancy sparked a vigorous discussion amongst BYGLers when she shared her observations and opinion that "Dothistroma seemed to be replacing Diplodia as the major pine problem in the Midwest"! She stated to the group that she rarely received Diplodia samples for diagnosis anymore just Dothistroma samples. The question Nancy posed was that maybe everyone was familiar with Diplodia symptoms, but maybe they were not confident with the symptomology and identification of Dothistroma. It was argued that maybe this general confidence in Diplodia fungus symptoms identification was causing this artifact of Nancy not receiving Diplodia samples anymore; however, Nancy also shared with BYGL participants that she occasionally received samples that had been identified as Diplodia symptoms, but in reality the symptoms of needle death were caused by Dothistroma. The discussion raged back and forth on the why's and possibilities until Nancy concisely summarized her diagnostic sentiments stating "although dothistroma has been around forever, it seems to be becoming much more of a problem than it was 10 or 15 years ago."

5. TURF TIPS.

A. DROUGHT STRESSED TURF. Drought stressed turf is an ongoing topic of discussion during recent BYGL calls. The common recommendation of 1" of rain per week becomes difficult to maintain during extended drought and just keeping the turf alive, if not green, becomes an important consideration. Without sufficient irrigation or rain there are some actions that will help keep the turf viable during extended drought.

Keep traffic off of drought stressed turf. Wilted crowns will not recover from traffic and permanent damage will be apparent later in the season when surrounding areas recover. Excessive foot traffic should be redirected to walkways or other areas throughout the drought. Mowing should be minimized. Brown, dry leaf blades are not growing and regular mowing to remove the occasional seed head or drought tolerant weed will do more harm than good.

Minimal irrigation can be used to keep the crown of the grass plants hydrated; 1/2" of irrigation every two to three weeks can help reduce drought stress. Syringing of turf, applying enough water to just wet the area, can also help reduce drought stress. All irrigation should be monitored and properly timed. Sprinkler system output should be measured occasionally to assure that the proper amount of water is applied. Irrigation should also be done early in the day so the grass is dry before evening. Wet turf is more likely to experience fungal disease problems - improper timing of irrigation exacerbates this problem.

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS: No Report.

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 - June 30, 2012, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, July 3, 2012 at 6:05 p.m.

Summer storms have been moving through Ohio. Last Friday, trees toppled, semi-tractor trailers were blown over, vehicles crushed, and power lines damaged. Some Ohioans are still without electricity. If that wasn't enough, additional storms moved through over the weekend, and then again on Tuesday - even as BYGLers were on this week's conference call. Storms did bring heavy rains and winds up to 90 mph. Hail was also reported.

Governor John Kasich declared a state of emergency and sought help from President Obama, who declared a federal emergency. Federal aid trucks carrying water were sent to six distribution points in southern and eastern Ohio. The governor also called out the National Guard, who went door to door in the Columbus and Dayton areas to see if residents needed help.
While the storms impacted areas across Ohio, there were BYGLers who reported "watching the storms go by." Those missing the recent storms also missed out on any rain. Actual year-to-date precipitation totals at each of the weather stations, as illustrated in the table below, are below normal.

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<td>16.9&quot;</td>
<td>77.24/78.19</td>
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<td>Wooster</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>20.1&quot;</td>
<td>80.23/78.01</td>
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<td>16.2&quot;</td>
<td>84.65/81.99</td>
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<td>81.19/79.55</td>
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<td>41.4</td>
<td>18.1&quot;</td>
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<td>93.96/90.84</td>
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For a link to the OARDC Weather Stations, visit: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm].

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. SOUTHWEST OHIO BYGLIVE! DIAGNOSTIC WALK-ABOUT. The July 2012 Southwest Ohio BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About will be held this coming Monday, July 9, at Glenwood Gardens [Hamilton County Park District], 10397 Springfield Pike, Woodlawn, Ohio 45215. The program will start at 12:00 p.m. and participants walk-about with OSU Extensioneers Joe Boggs, Dave Dyke, and Julie Crook along with our host Carol Mundy (Head Naturalist at Glenwood Gardens, Hamilton County Park District) to look at plants, plant pests, diseases, and other points of considerable interest until 3:00 p.m.

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 including registration information as well as driving directions: [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/byglive-diagnostic-walk-about].

B. DIAGNOSTIC WALKABOUT FOR THE GREEN INDUSTRY will be held at Stan Hywet Hall and Garden in Akron, 7:30 - 9:00 a.m., on Thursday July 19, 2012. Pre-registration is required and class size is limited to 30 per class. ODA, ISA and OCNT credits available. For registration, location and pesticide credit information see: [http://www.onla.org].

C. WEED CONTROL IN THE NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE at Willoway Nurseries Huron farm will go over weed ID and control in production and landscape maintenance situations. ODA and OCNT credits available. For registration, location and pesticide credit information see: [http://www.onla.org].

D. DISEASES & OTHER DILEMMAS AFFECTING FRUITS & VEGETABLES - DIAGNOSTICS FOR MASTER GARDENERS WORKSHOP. On Friday, July 20, 2012 from 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. there will be a hands-on class held at OSU Extension, Geauga County office in Burton, Ohio. This hands-on workshop will be an opportunity to reaquaint, relearn and improve those disease identification and diagnostic skills regarding fruit and vegetable problems. This advanced Master Gardener educational workshop will offer the opportunity to see, learn and experience how to correctly identify problems from plant samples. Bring any and all baffling samples and tough questions for Erik Draper and Jim Chatfield! This class will count for 5 hours of advanced Master Gardener training credits. The fee for the program is $35.00. Lunch, handouts, snacks, samples galore and prizes are all included in the fee for this workshop. Register for this workshop by July 16 or to obtain additional information, contact the OSU Extension, Geauga County at 440-834-4656.

E. 2012 NW OHIO SUMMER SESSION. Save the date for this year's NW Ohio Summer Session for green industry professionals. The event will be held on Wednesday, August 1, 2012 at Owens Community College just south of Toledo, Ohio. The yearly event is kicked off with lunch, followed by concurrent sessions during the afternoon. Registration materials will be available next month.

F. WOODY PLANT ID WORKSHOP AT SECREST ARBORETUM - NOTE: DATE CHANGE!!! On Wednesday, August 8, 2012 from 10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., there will be a woody plant identification class held at Secrest Arboretum in Wooster, Ohio. This workshop will highlight plant identification terms, describe and explain them, and then show these
characteristics on plants and samples, common taxonomic terms used in most dichotomous plant identification keys. Jim Chatfield and Erik Draper will be the instructors for this hands-on, samples galore workshop. Lunch, handouts, snacks and prizes are all included in the $40 fee for this workshop. To register for this workshop or to obtain additional information, contact the Ohio State University Extension, Geauga County at 440-834-4656.

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

9. BYGLOSOPHY: "I used to think that the brain was the most wonderful organ in my body. Then I realized who was telling me this." - Emo Phillips

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 Longhormed Beetle)
http://www.beetlebusters.info/

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

Following were the participants in the July 3rd conference call: Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); Tim Malinich (Erie); Cindy Meyer (Butler); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic); and Curtis Young (Van Wert).

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