BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2013-07
05/16/13

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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 7th 2013 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 - PLECTRANTHUS 'MONA LAVENDER' (*Plectranthus* spp.). Belonging to the mint family and having the common name Swedish ivy, this annual has incredible lavender blooms that show off above the plant. In Ohio gardens, it is an annual and grows with a rounded mound shape and gets around 18" tall and as wide. 'Mona Lavender' can be used in containers, bedding areas, and mixed in the perennial garden. In large containers, it makes an excellent filler plant. The rich purplish-green foliage adds color to containers, is shiny and deep-green on top, and a rich purple on the underside. The plant takes full sun or light-shade and is considered deer resistant. The flower spikes have tubular lavender flowers that last for a long period of time, making deadheading almost unnecessary.

*PERENNIAL - ALLIUM OR ORNAMENTAL ONION (*Allium* spp.). This genus has around 500 species that are used for ornamental and culinary purposes and includes onions, chives, and garlic. The ornamental bulbs are really cool when in bloom and can be dried for use in arrangements. In fact, don't deadhead the flowers until they completely lose their ornamental value. Many look great dried even in the garden. Some people like to be creative and spray paint the dried blooming various colors to add interest to the garden. Many *Allium* are great re-seeders; however, *Allium* can pose a problem if one lets it get out of control. All of the species will provide the aroma of onion when the flowers are crushed and all have a bulbous-type growth. In addition, *Allium* tend to be deer-resistant - another factor in their favor!

Ornamental *Alliums* range anywhere from 6" - 3' tall depending upon the species and cultivar. Most bloom this time of the year in central Ohio. They prefer full sun and well-drained soil for best results. The foliage is usually non-descript
except for the Turkistan onion (*Allium karataviense*) which has wider than normal leaves that are a silver-gray color and last until mid-summer. When the foliage or flower stems begin to look ragged, cut them back to ground level.

*WOODY - SASSAFRAS* (*Sassafras albidum*). Sassafras is often overlooked for its more subtle seasonal finery, but flowers and fruits join foliage as ornamental features of this native tree. It is typically a medium-sized tree up to 30 - 50' but the national champion exceeds 100' in height. Tiny five-petaled sunny yellow flowers were attractive in northern Ohio up until this past week. Leaves are variable, some entire, some mitten-like and two-lobed, some three-lobed. Fall color can range from attractive yellows to yellow-orange, especially effective with a grove of sassafras trees. Bright scarlet fruit cups which remain after blue-black fruits are shed are attractive, especially if sun-reflected later in the season. Tolerates wetness, but prefers moist, well-drained, high organic content soils. Sassafras was once used for root beer commercially, and teas are still sold, but should be used only if liver-damaging and carcinogenic safrole was removed in processing.

*VEGETABLE - SWEET CORN* (*Zea mays*). Roasted, raw, boiled or creamed, sweet corn is probably one of the most popular summer garden treats. It is normally planted after soil temperatures reach 60F. Cooler temperatures are likely to result in poor seed germination, though there are some varieties that claim to be tolerant of lower soil temperatures. Some growers push the season and plant early in cool soils or under plastic to try to have the first ripe sweet corn of the season. Plant seed about 10" apart in rows 2 - 3' apart. Use fresh seed as sweet corn seed does not store well from year to year. Plant blocks every 2 weeks into early summer for a continual supply of fresh sweet corn.

Corn is wind pollinated, so it should be planted in blocks at least 4 rows wide. This will assure good pollination and a full ear of kernels. For this same reason, however, sweet corn also needs to be isolated from other varieties and types of corn. Types of sweet corn include: su, standard; sh2, sugary supersweet; se+, sugar enhanced. Pollination between some of these types will result in corn that is starchy instead of sweet. You can isolate types of corn by planting varieties with different maturity times - a difference of 10 days is recommended. Sweet corn can also be isolated by space. Plant blocks of different types about 250' apart for good pollination control. Complete isolation can be achieved with 700' between varieties.

Sweet corn does not keep well on the stalk. Pick frequently for the best taste and textures. Test a few ears during picking by breaking a kernel with your thumbnail. Milky juice from the kernel indicates that the ear is ready, watery juice the ear needs a few more days, and thick juice, the ear has begun to turn starchy.

*WEED - WILD ONION* (*Allium canadense*). Wild onion is a perennial weed in turf (as well as field and landscape) that is particularly tough to control. A relative of the garden onion (*Allium cepa*), the wild onion thrives in thin lawns and seemingly poor soils. Wild onion can be distinguished from wild garlic (*Allium vineale*) by the leaves - wild garlic leaves are flat in cross section and wild onion leaves are hollow.

The best control of wild onion (and many other weeds) is to foster a thick, healthy stand of turf. The turf shades out competition and any wild onion that survives will likely be unnoticed in a thick lawn. Individual clumps of wild onion can be dug from the lawn or garden. However, the bulbs are often deeper than one would imagine and clearing a large area becomes impractical. Herbicides listed for control of wild onion in turf will usually contain some type of 2,4-D and are readily available in most garden centers. However, be cautious when using these types of herbicides as 2,4-D is volatile and can move as a vapor to other areas of the landscape. Formulations of 2,4-D amine are less volatile than 2,4-D ester but caution should still be used. Read and carefully follow all label recommendations and heed all warnings. Repeat applications will likely be needed to bring this particularly tough weed under control.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. WEATHER NOTE. Our topsy-turvy weather this spring seemed absolutely out of character for much of Ohio - until I read the Almanac from May 12 last year. To quote:

"Does the weather seem even a bit odder than usual this year? I would say it is now official: our world is truly turned upside down. According to the National Weather Service, at least in terms of average high temperatures, March was actually warmer than April in northeast Ohio. This was true for Cleveland, Akron/Canton and Mansfield, with Cleveland
being the most unusual with average March highs of 61.3 and average April highs of 58.8 degrees. Ah, well, as Mark Twain quipped: "Climate is what we expect, weather is what we get."

B. FREEZE DAMAGE TO FRUIT CROPS ON MAY 13. Freeze damage was observed in parts of Ohio. Northwestern Ohio seems to have the most severe damage while northern and central Ohio had light freeze damage to fruit crops. Southern Ohio seems to have escaped damage this time. Hopefully, fruit gardeners and growers will have smooth sailing from now on in 2013. Blueberries, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries seem to be doing okay. Low temperatures were down to 28 - 29F in parts of Ohio. It is too early to know the full impact of the freeze on May 13. Fortunately, apple trees do not need a 100% fruit set to get a full crop. Hence, this freeze damage may not hurt as much. Blueberry flowers are quite hardy. There was no reported damage to blueberry flowers yet. Blackberry flowers were unaffected because they had not yet opened. Hence, no freeze damage was observed.

C. RARELY SEEN BY THE UNINITIATED. Landscapes, urban treescapes and woodland plants continue to amaze, from the snowy white bell-like flowers of *Halesia* to new magnolia flowers and developing fruits, to sedges lit by the sun in ponds and honeylocust trees reflected in windows of urban high-rises in Manhattan, from Michael Dirr's "lurid purple" pawpaw flowers to the birch barked, joyous dryads of the forest - now is the time to experience the wonders of the growing world around us.

D. STILL A GOOD TIME FOR BIRDING. This past weekend concluded the Biggest Week in American Birding. However, just because the biggest week is over, doesn't mean the time to go birding is over. In the past few weeks, numerous migrants have been heard and seen around the state, including many of Ohio's grassland and field birds such as the EASTERN MEADOWLARK, SAVANNAH SPARROW, and VESPER SPARROW. The brilliant blue male INDIGO BUNTING (the female is brown), the territorial EASTERN KINGBIRD (the male can successfully defend his territory against crows and hawks), and the golden-crowned breeding plumage of the male BOBOLINK have also been spotted.

While the males of some species are busy defending territories and attracting mates, the females of other species are already well on their way to starting a family. In central Ohio, EASTERN BLUEBIRDS have been warming eggs for two weeks now, and TREE SWALLOWS began laying eggs last week. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRDS are now visiting feeders around the state, and many of the migrant wood warblers, the butterflies of the bird world, are still flitting around through the trees in many parks and natural areas around Ohio. It's still a great time to set the alarm clock for an early morning of birding!

3. BUG BYTES.

A. "FLYING TICKS" RETURN. Dave Shetlar reported that the YELLOW POPLAR WEEVIL (*Odontopus (= Prionomerus) calceatus*) is making a return appearance to central Ohio. The small (2/16" long), oval-shaped adults are dark brown to black. In the eyes of some people, the weevils look like ticks. Indeed, during past "outbreak" years, Extension offices frequently received telephone calls concerning "flying ticks". Of course, ticks are arachnids, like spiders, so they have 4 pairs of legs, no wings, and no antennae. Weevils are beetles with a snout, and since beetles are insects, they have one pair of antennae and three pairs of legs. Yellow poplar weevils also have wings and are good flyers, although they most often elect to "play dead" when disturbed and simply drop to the ground. This is a common defensive trait among weevils.

Yellow poplar weevils feed on the foliage of yellow poplar (a.k.a. tuliptree), sassafras, and magnolia as adults, and are leafminers in the leaves of poplar and sassafras as larvae. Adults feed on leaves producing half-moon shaped holes. The holes look vaguely like they were produced by someone using their fingernails. When the adult damage occurs on new leaves, the holes become larger as the leaves expand. Numerous feeding holes can cause leaves to wilt, turn brown, and die. While the larvae produce noticeable blotch mines, the most serious damage is produced by the adults. There is 1 generation per year.

Yellow poplar weevil populations are extremely cyclic with outbreak years followed by several years with almost no weevils observed. High localized populations were observed last year in central, northeast, and western Ohio. However, Dave indicated that it's too early to determine if populations in central Ohio are higher than last year, meaning populations are still on the upswing, or if populations are lower than last season, meaning that weevil numbers peaked last season.
B. BOOGIE-WOOGIE APHIDS. Joe Boggs reported that small colonies of BEECH BLIGHT APHIDS (
Grylloprociphilus imbricator) are now pirouetting on American beech branches in southwest Ohio. Over the years, this late-season aphid has waltzed through the BYGL on a number of occasions. Their return engagements in the BYGL have had nothing to do with harm to their host since they appear to cause little damage. The aphids re-take the BYGL-stage because of their heavy production of honeydew ... and their entertainment value.

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

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

Despite the aphid's malevolent sounding common name, their damage appears to cause no approachable harm to the overall health of infested trees. On small trees, they are easily controlled with a focused stream of water effectively converting the aphid's dance into a cascading water ballet.

C. HOLEY THISTLE! Over the past few years, several BYGLers have reported observing significant injury to CANADA THISTLE (Cirsium arvense) caused by the THISTLE TORTOISE BEETLE (Cassida rubiginosa). This week, Joe Boggs reported that the beetles are becoming active on their namesake host in southwest Ohio. Like other tortoise beetles, the adults have a body shaped like a flattened pith helmet. The beetles are pale green or yellowish-green which allows them to blend with its host's leaves. The head and legs of the adult are typically hidden under the flares of their helmet-like body and the antennae can be hidden or extended out from underneath the front of the beetle.

The oval-shaped larvae are grayish-green and have a ring of spines arranged crown-like around the edge of their bodies. The larvae also sport a pair of spike-like appendages (cerci) at the tip of their abdomen which are used to practice a bizarre behavior. They impale an odious collection of feces and shed exoskeletons with their cerci, and then they arch their abdomens upward to carry around their repugnant package umbrella-like over their bodies. They look like tiny, walking poo-balls. It is assumed this is a defense against predation.

Both the adults and larvae feed as skeletonizers on the leaves of thistle. Feeding scars are irregular-shaped ovals with one leaf epidermis still intact producing what looks like a window pane. Most feeding occurs on the upper leaf surface. The collective feeding activity of the adults and larvae reduces the photosynthetic area of the thistle and repeated defoliations over consecutive years may reduce the overall vitality of a thistle patch. Feeding can be heavy enough to also reduce or completely prevent the host plant from blooming and producing seed. Indeed, Joe has watched a patch of Canada thistle progressively decline over several years in part due to the feeding activity of this beetle.

The tortoise beetle is native to Europe and northern Asia, and it was intentionally imported into North America as a biological control for thistle. The weed-whacking beetle is also known as the "thistle defoliating beetle" and it feeds on other non-native thistle nasties including musk (Carduus nutans) and plumeless (C. acanthoides) thistles. The extent of the impact of the tortoise beetle is most likely dependent upon its population size. The beetle's impact can be increased by the presence of the THISTLE HEAD WEEVIL (Rhinocyllus conicus) that attacks the flower buds of thistle and a bacterium, Pseudomonas syringae pv. tagetis, that bleaches out the terminal growth of the thistle plant.

D. BLACK LOCUST BLOOMING - WHAT ELSE IS HAPPENING. Each week the Growing Degree Day (GDD) article gives readers a rundown of what is happening in the sequence of first and full blooms and insect activity. Last week on a drive down to Piketon, BYGLers observed the beautiful blooms of black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) in their full glory. Tied closely to that full blooming event of black locust, is the adult emergence of the bronze birch borer (BBB) (547 GDD) and the emerald ash borer (EAB) (550 GDD).
If you are out and see adult EAB, be the first to send Amy Stone a photo at [stone.91@osu.edu] and you will receive an EAB University goodie bag.

E. EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) AWARENESS WEEK. Ready to celebrate? Sunday, May 19, 2013 kicks-off this year's EAB Awareness Week. The weeklong event runs through Saturday, May 25, 2013. The purpose of the week is to raise awareness about EAB and remind people not to move firewood as Memorial Day is the unofficial beginning to the camping season. Remember - Don't Move Firewood, It Bugs Me! For additional information on EAB check out these two websites: [http://ashalert.osu.edu] and [www.emeraldashborer.info].

D. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into a number of other insect pests this week including:

* Joe Boggs reported that ERINEUM PATCHES created by the eriophyid mite Acalitus fagerinea on American beech leaves are now becoming very noticeable in southwest Ohio. The felt-like patches arise from the upper leaf surface. As they develop throughout the spring and early summer, the patches turn from green, to their current golden-yellow color, then to reddish-brown. The patches are sometimes mistaken for a leaf spot or rust disease. The erineum patches appear to cause little harm to beech trees.

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. BEECH ANTHRACNOSE. Once again this disease is reported as causing significant leaf drop on landscape beeches in southwest Ohio. Early symptoms of beech anthracnose are marked by the appearance of irregular brown leaf spots that are usually positioned on or near leaf veins. It almost looks like the dead (necrotic) tissue is spreading from the veins. As the symptoms progress, the dark brown necrotic tissue expands to include large sections of the leaf. Eventually, infected leaves will drop from the tree. Anthracnose symptoms are very different from leaf browning caused by physiological leaf scorch. With anthracnose, the necrotic tissue expands from the inner portions of the leaf outward. With leaf scorch, the browning first appears along the leaf edges and expands inward.

At this point, as far as is known from limited research, fungicides will not be warranted, as presumably most infections have already occurred and cannot be eradicated and fewer infections are expected as weather warms and becomes drier. Keep the plants as healthy as possible with good arboricultural practices; this will encourage refoliation and recovery from this stress.

5. TURF TIPS.

A. WILDLIFE AROUND THE HOME: SKUNKS AND MOLES. Marne Titchenell has received reports of skunks and moles causing conflict in yards across Ohio. As spring rains soften and hydrate the soils and underground insect and other invertebrate populations increase, the dinner table is set for critters with insects on their menus such as the EASTERN MOLE and STRIPED SKUNK. Many times mole and skunk foraging causes damage to homeowner's lawns. With moles, damage most often consists of raised tunnels just below the surface that meander, twist, and turn across a yard. These are the feeding tunnels of moles and are most prevalent in the spring and fall when it is easiest to tunnel through the ground. It is no coincidence that spring and fall are also the best times of the year to manage mole damage. Trapping remains one of the best management options for minimizing mole damage. There are several models of traps available and all work well if set correctly, used during the right time of year, and placed in an active feeding tunnel. How can one determine if a feeding tunnel is active? Step down on the tunnel to collapse it and wait until the next day. If the tunnel is no longer collapsed the next day, it means a mole is still using the tunnel and has repaired the damage. For more information on mole trapping, see [http://icwdm.org/handbook/mammals/mam_d51.pdf].

Skunk foraging on the other hand, with a little patience, is easier to manage. Skunks typically leave behind 3 - 4" diameter cone-shaped holes in lawns, gardens, and golf courses as they dig for insects and other invertebrates (Note: RACCOONS will also dig in lawns but the damage is much more intense, resulting in large sections of damaged lawn). Often times, skunk foraging damage increases in the spring and lasts for several weeks before tapering off. Therefore with a little patience, the problem typically resolves itself. Unfortunately, for those homeowners with pets, a skunk spending time around the home can be an issue when Fluffy or Lassie runs out to investigate the interesting black and
white critter shuffling around in the yard. If a cat, dog, or even a house has been unfortunate enough to receive a dose of skunk spray, here is a good recipe to use: 1 quart of 3% hydrogen peroxide, 1/4 cup baking soda, and 1 teaspoon of liquid soap. Mix this solution together and use immediately - do not mix it in advance and place it in a closed container. The released oxygen may cause the container to explode. Scrub the pet or building with the solution, wait roughly 5 minutes, and then rinse. Avoid contact with the eyes and other sensitive areas on a pet. For more information on skunk conflict manage, see [http://icwdm.org/handbook/carnivor/ca_c113.pdf].

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. TREATMENT FOR GYPSY MOTHS HAS BEGUN. The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) has begun treatments designed to control the gypsy moth population in Ohio. Treatments began in early May in southern Ohio are continuing in northwest Ohio this week, as larva and leaf development reaches the optimal threshold for treatment. Treatments are administered using a low-flying aircraft that flies just above tree tops. High humidity, low temperature and minimal wind are crucial for a successful application. Treatment will most likely take place during early morning hours.

Ohioans can view maps of treatment blocks at [www.agri.ohio.gov]. Daily updates on treatment progression across the state are available by calling 614-387-0907 or 1-800-282-1955, ext. 37, any time after 5 p.m.

Gypsy moths are invasive insects that defoliate trees and shrubs. In its caterpillar stage, the moth feeds on the leaves of trees and shrubs and is especially fond of oak. A healthy tree can usually withstand only two years of defoliation. In Ohio, 51 counties are currently under gypsy moth quarantine regulations. The ODA uses three programs to manage the gypsy moth population in Ohio. The suppression program is used in counties where the pest is already established, but landowners voluntarily request treatment to help suppress populations. The second program, slow-the-spread, occurs in counties in front of the larger, advancing gypsy moth population. The third program is the eradication program, used in counties where isolated populations develop ahead of advancing moth populations due to accidental movement of the moth by humans. Officials work to detect and control isolated populations to slow the overall advancement of the gypsy moth infestation.

In Ohio, 4,558 acres in 7 counties will receive treatment. For more information about the gypsy moth quarantine or for specific treatment locations, visit [http://www.agri.ohio.gov].

B. GET YOUR GREEN INDUSTRY FIX WEBINAR II. Topics covered at the last Fix (Wednesday, May 8) included proper pruning techniques and the horror of poor pruning practices, and the invasive species of hemlock woolly adelgids and the downy mildew of impatiens pathogen. To get the training material updates from this ongoing ONLA and OSU webinar series, from business issues such as the Imprelis damage compensation class actions being wrapped up by June 28 by DuPont to the importance of P (phosphorus) for plant growth and development, keep tuned to the monthly webinars and the weekly BYGL. Register for the webinars by calling the Ohio Nursery Landscape Association at 614-899-1195 or 800-825-5062. The next Webinar is June 12, 2013 from 8:00 a.m. - 8:50 a.m.

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 May 1 - 15, 2013, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, May 15, 2013 at 5:20 p.m.

Nighttime temperatures dropped Sunday night into Monday, with several BYGLers reported being on the receiving end of a frost from as far south as Pam Bennett in Clark County. Temperatures in the Toledo area Monday morning were a chilly 29F. Erik Draper mentioned that ice pellets were falling from the sky in Geauga County over the weekend. Hopefully spring is here to stay!

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B. GROWING DEGREE DAYS (GDD).  GDD is a measure of the daily maximum and minimum temperature and directly relates to growth and development of plants and insects. The GDD of any zip code location in Ohio is estimated using the GDD of ten OARDC weather stations and available on the web at: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/].

The range of GDD accumulations in Ohio from north to south is 301 to 454. Following is a report of GDD for several locations around Ohio as of May 15, 2013: Painesville, 301; Cleveland, 316; Toledo, 318; Canfield, 326; Findlay, 326; Van Wert, 330; Wooster, 342; Coshocton, 400; Columbus, 434; Springfield, 400; Dayton, 405; Cincinnati, 440; Ironton, 454; Portsmouth, 454; and Piketon, 454.

To put these GDD accumulations into perspective, the following is an abbreviated listing of plant and insect species with their respective phenological event and average GDD accumulations at which these events occur. Due to variations in weather, temperature, humidity, etc., these events may occur a few days earlier or later than predicted by the average GDD. By looking at a city, town, or village nearby on the above list, or visiting the above website, one can see what is taking place in the landscape.

Sargent crabapple, full bloom, 298; red horsechestnut, first bloom, 304; pine needle scale, egg hatch - 1st generation, 305; cooley spruce gall adelgid, egg hatch, 308; eastern spruce gall adelgid, egg hatch, 308; Vanhoutte spirea, first bloom, 309; common lilac, full bloom, 315; 'Pink Princess' weigela, first bloom, 316; blackhaw viburnum, full bloom, 322; redosier dogwood, first bloom, 323; dwarf fothergilla, full bloom, 325; 'Winter King' hawthorn, first bloom, 328; lilac borer, adult emergence, 330; slender deutzia, first bloom, 338; Japanese kerria, full bloom, 342; common horsechestnut, full bloom, 344; red chokeberry, full bloom, 351; doublefile viburnum, first bloom, 353; Pagoda dogwood, first bloom, 363; red Java weigela, first bloom, 365; black cherry, first bloom, 368; common sweetshrub, first bloom, 371; lesser peach tree borer, adult emergence, 372; Vanhoutte spirea, full bloom, 406; euonymus scale (first generation), egg hatch, 406; black cherry, full bloom, 419; Miss Kim Manchurian lilac, first bloom, 422; locust leafminer, adult emergence, 437; doublefile viburnum, full bloom, 444; black locust, first bloom, 467; common ninebark, first bloom, 478; oystershell scale, egg hatch, 497; and smokebush, first bloom, 501.

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. SOUTHWEST OHIO BYGLIVE!. The second 2013 Southwest Ohio BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About will be held Monday, May 20, at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden from 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. This monthly hands-on training series for Green Industry professionals focuses on diagnosing plant pest, disease, and physiological problems. ISA Certified Arborist CEU's and Landscape Architecture Continuing Education System (LA CES) CEU's for Landscape Architects will be available. Visit the following website for registration information as well as driving directions: [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/byglive-diagnostic-walk-about]. You can also e-mail Joe Boggs [boggs.47@osu.edu] to learn more about this diagnostic training series.

B. BUCKEYE LADY BEETLE BLITZ (BLBB). BLBB training includes a full day workshop for volunteers to learn more about lady beetles and participate in research efforts. This year BLBB training will be offered in Columbus, Wooster, and online. Sign up for one of our 2013 training sessions using the registration links below. Registration is $20. Space is limited please register soon!
* May 20, 2013, 9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., 4H Center, Columbus, to register visit the following web site: [http://www.regonline.com/Register/Checkin.aspx?EventID=1220148].
* May 22, 2013, 9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Fisher Auditorium, OARDC, Wooster, to register visit the following web site: [http://www.regonline.com/Register/Checkin.aspx?EventID=1223717].
* Online Training: Interested in attending an online version of our workshop? Contact Mary Griffith [Griffith.483@osu.edu] to register before May 15, 2013.
C. OHIO'S INVASIVE SPECIES SERIES, JUNE 2013, OSU MANSFIELD CAMPUS. Invasive species come in all shapes and sizes. Whether a plant, insect, fungus or vertebrate, each invasive species impacts their segment of the ecosystem in different ways. This seminar series focuses on some of the key issues associated with non-native, as well as how to identify them and deal with them in your own backyard.

*June 4 - This evening's topic will cover two non-native invasive insects impacting Ohio's trees. Learn how to identify emerald ash borer (EAB) and Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) and understand their impact on your trees.

*June 11 - While EAB and ALB have gotten a lot of attention lately, there are still other non-native pests that you should be aware of. This seminar will cover gypsy moth, thousand canker disease on black walnut, viburnum leaf beetle and hemlock wooly adelgid.

*June 18 - Non-native invasives don't impact just our trees. This evening seminar will focus on the impacts non-native invasives have on wildlife and the wood products our woodland produce.

*June 25 - The last seminar session will focus on specific non-native invasive plants. Characteristics for identification will be covered along with control options.

Registration for each seminar is $15 OR register for all 4 seminars for $45. Information can be found on the website at [http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu].

9. BYGLOSOPHY. "And where the shadows deepest fell, the wood thrush sang his silver bell."
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

APPENDIX - ADDITIONAL WEBSITE RESOURCES:

Ask a Master Gardener Volunteer (Consumer Gardening Questions)
http://mastergardener.osu.edu/ask

Buckeye Turf
http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following are the participants in the May 14th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Jim Chatfield (Hort and Crop Science); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Denise Ellsworth (Entomology); Gary Gao (Hort and Crop Science); Francesca Peduto Hand (Plant Pathology); Tim Malinich (Erie); Joe Rimelspach (Plant
Pathology); Dave Shetlar (Entomology); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic); Marne Titchenell (School of Natural Resources); 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/web].

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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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