BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2014-08
05/22/14

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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 8th 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 - CALIBRACHOA - *(Calibrachoa x hybrida).* Sometimes called million bells or trailing petunia, Calibrachoa is related to the petunia. Its flowers resemble petunia blooms, but are in a miniature form. It's an excellent annual for sun and does quite well in containers and hanging baskets. For best results, fertilize regularly when growing calibrachoa in a container or hanging basket as they are vigorous plants. It does not tolerate high pH soils that are found in much of Ohio; therefore, if your pH is above 6.5 or 7.0, don't plant calibrachoa in the ground.

The compact mounding plants grow to around 9” tall on trailing stems. Overall growth habit depends upon the cultivar; some cultivars grow up to 24” in width. Common series and cultivars include 'Million Bells', 'Terracota', 'Lirica Showers', 'Starlette', 'Colorburst', and 'Superbells'. Flower colors are quite vivid and are various shades of violet, blue, red, pink, magenta, yellow, orange, bronze, and white.

Author: Pamela J. Bennett

*PERENNIAL - PEONY *(Paeonia spp.)*. The peony is one of the traditional flowers used to decorate cemetery graves for the Memorial Day holiday. The timing of its bloom this year is looking pretty good in central Ohio as they are just beginning to bloom. The large spectacular flowers can be either double or single and when in full bloom, can completely cover the plant. They make excellent cut flower bouquets and their fragrance is hard to beat. The foliage is shiny green and can look good all growing season.

The plants grow around 2-4’ tall and as wide. Plant them in full sun for the best bloom display; deadhead the individual flowers when they finish. You can select early, mid- and late season blooming varieties to extend the bloom season. Peonies prefer well-drained soils and once planted, don't like to be moved. Keep this in mind when selecting the site. Be aware of future growth of trees shading the plants. Support is sometimes necessary for the larger varieties, especially if they have heavy double flowers.

Peonies can be very long-lived in the landscape and are oftentimes passed down through generations. A myth about ants and peonies has existed for years, but the truth is the buds open on their own and don't need the help of the ants. Ants are attracted to the sweet sap secreted by the flower buds.

Author: Pamela J. Bennett

*WOODY - WHITE FRINGE TREE *(Chionanthus virginicus).* The white fringetree, otherwise known as grancy gray-beard, or old-man’s beard, is grown in the landscape as a small tree or shrub. White fringetree is generally rounded in form and is grown primarily for its beautiful fragrant white spring flowers. The flowers are produced in terminal 6” long panicles that have the look of puffy white clouds. Each flower on the panicle is strap-shaped with four petals. Individual plants are dioecious (either male or female), with male plants being more showy because of their longer petals. Dark blue, grape-like clusters of fruit make a nice show in late summer, but only on female trees.

The fringetree belongs to the olive family and prefers moist well-drained soils. In the landscape, fringetree reaches 12-20’ in height, with an equal width. Some cultivars to look for include 'Spring Fleecing' and 'Emerald Knight'.

Author: Amy Stone
**VEGETABLE - Chives (Allium schoenoprasum).** Chives are another cool season edible that belongs to the same family as onions, leeks, and garlic. They have a mild onion flavor and are great to add a little zip to soups, salads, and of course, baked potatoes. For those hesitant to start growing herbs, chives are easy to grow. They are very hardy and tolerant of a variety of conditions, but grow best in full sun (6-8 hours). Chives will tolerate partial sun, acidic soils, and poorly fertilized soils. You can plant them from seed about 0.25" deep in soil, or use transplants. Seeded chives may need to be thinned to 4-6" apart once they start growing. For transplants, plant 6-12" apart. This perennial will come back each year and also self-seeds, which can allow it to spread if not maintained.

Chives will develop attractive flowers for the landscape that vary from red, violet, white or pink depending on the cultivar. Cut the flowers off after they finish blooming if you don’t want them to self-seed and spread. Plant after risk of frost outdoors or indoors in containers near a sunny window or with a grow light. Harvest chives by snipping at the base of the plant. They may also be frozen and be used later.

*By Ashley Kulhanek*

**WEED - COMMON CHICKWEED (Stellaria media).** Common chickweed is a winter annual found world-wide and is a nuisance in turf, landscapes and vegetable gardens. It grows vigorously in cold weather and it is an important food source for wildlife during the early spring because it is one of the only food sources available. It is often found in moist, fertile areas. The plant can also persist over the summer if in a protected area. The plants form 4-12" dense mats and are usually upright. The leaves are bright green, rounded, pointed at the tips and are attached by hairy petioles. The leaves are found in opposite pairs along the stem.

The white flowers are star shaped, the petals are notched at the tip and are approximately 0.25" in diameter. Each plant produces a tremendous amount of seed (2,500-15,000/plant) and it easily roots when a stem node touches the ground. The seeds can remain viable for up to ten years. There are several other types of chickweeds but are differentiated from common chickweed through leaf shape, color and hairs found on the plant.

Common chickweed is a shallow-rooted plant. Mechanical removal is possible but can be laborious. Both pre- and post- emergent herbicides are available for management but which option is dependent upon the site to be treated. Follow label directions.

*Author: Jacqueline Kowalski*

2. **HORT SHORTS.**

**A. THE RESULTS OF WINTER OF 2014 CONTINUES - WINTER INJURY UPDATES.** BYGLers continue with various observations of plant damage due to cold winter temperatures. In BYGL 2014-6 (May 8, 2014) we reported a list of those plants that had some type of winter...
injury. The discussion was also posted on the BYGL facebook page [www.facebook.com/OSUBYGL] and we really appreciate the feedback - keep it coming.

One plant that was reported by many people to have suffered winter injury was the 'Forest Pansy' redbud (Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'). Some noted complete death of established plants, while others noted scattered branches had been killed. Other plants that were reported showing various signs of winter injury include: weeping cherries (scattered branch dieback or death), Taxus with winter burn, and Atlas cedar and weeping blue cedar (winter burn).

On another note, Joe Boggs reported that redbud blooms were hit during the cold snap on April 16, 2014, when temperatures dipped to the mid-20's in the southwest part of the state. Although he observed localized bloom damage as high as 50%, the remaining blooms still provided an alluring display. However, he noted that seedpod production is greatly reduced on many redbuds in his area indicating the damage was more than bloom-deep!

Keep in mind that there is a difference when we use the broad term "cold damage" on plants. The previously mentioned plants had what was likely cold injury from extremely low winter temperatures, while Joe's example of redbud flower damage was due to spring cold injury. This occurs in the early spring when we have a really nice spell of warm weather that encourages green tissue growth, only to have it zapped when temperatures drop drastically overnight. This type of injury does not usually result in death, though there might be some plants and instances when plant death could occur. And, to add to the confusion and chaos that cold temperature damage causes on plants, we don't always know for sure the exact event that might have been that caused the damage!

Author: Pamela J. Bennett

B. DRIPPING TULIPTREES: A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE. Joe Boggs reported observing an unusual phenomenon this week on tuliptrees (Liriodendron tulipifera) in southwest Ohio. The trees are currently in full bloom, displaying the delicate tulip-like flowers responsible for the common name. However, what really drew Joe's attention was a voluminous flow of nectar literally dripping from the flowers. The nectar was collecting in the base of the cup-shaped flowers and leaking out when the tepals (a floral part unique to members of the Magnoliaceae family) separated during maturation. The nectar flowed from the flowers to coat the leaves and branches.

The heavy nectar flow is a dead-ringer for the watery, sticky-sugary substance known as honeydew that is produced by various sucking insects. Joe noted that he had observed this same nectar-dripping phenomenon on tuliptrees several years ago, and he had been convinced the trees were infested by a sucking insect. Several insects are capable of producing copious quantities of honeydew on tuliptrees including soft scales such as TULIPTREE SCALE (Toumeyella liriodendri), MAGNOLIA SCALE (Neolecanium cornuparvum), and CALICO SCALE (Eulecanium cerasorum), as well as the aptly named TULIPTREE APHID (Illinoia liriodendri).

Tuliptrees are a well-known, bountiful source of nectar for honeybees and other pollinators. However, the primitive flowers do not yield their sugary bribe to pollinators in the same way as more advanced flowers. The occurrence of an occasional "overflow" of nectar from the tuliptree flowers may be masked by heavy rainfall. Joe noted that while rainfall has been abundant in his part of Ohio this spring, a recent short reprieve allowed nectar to collect and overflow from the flowers. Given the strong visual similarities between the tuliptree nectar and insect honeydew,
this natural phenomenon should be taken into account before making a diagnosis of an insect infestation on tuliptrees, without actually seeing the insect.

Author: Joe Boggs

C. ASK A MASTER GARDENER – YOUR ONLINE GARDENING GUIDE - Master Gardeners Volunteers are Ohio State University Extension trained volunteers who answer questions and offer advice to assist Ohio residents with their backyard gardening efforts. Ask a Master Gardener Volunteer (AaMGV) is an online system for asking your landscape, yard, and garden questions and receiving University research-based answers quickly. This on-line service allows questions to be asked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The AaMGV questions continue to increase as the growing season unfolds. The top questions are about winter damage and non-flowering trees and shrubs such as dogwoods, weeping cherry, redbud, and rhododendrons. Another top question is on weeds that are starting to pop up in lawns and flower beds. Other questions that have been asked are on soil testing, what to plant in problem areas, and a variety of plant pest and disease problems. Questions can be asked at: http://mastergardener.osu.edu/.

Author: Julie S. Crook

D. IS IT TIME TO PLANT TOMATOES? – CHECK THE SOIL TEMPERATURE. This time of year everyone is anxious to get out and begin planting their vegetable garden. You may have spent the last few months browsing the seed catalogs and dreaming about fresh tomatoes from your garden. You may have recently noticed vegetable transplants at local retailers; however, this does not necessarily mean it is time to start planting. Few gardeners check the soil temperature before planting, yet it is probably the most important factor affecting seed germination and plant growth. Planting too early, before allowing the soil to warm up, can lead to seed rot, delayed germination, root decay, poor growth, and disease.

Soil thermometers are used to measure a soil’s temperature. To determine the soil temperature, simply push the thermometer into the soil to the depth of the seed planting; however, for transplants it is best to determine the soil temperature at about 4”. Soil thermometers can be purchased at local nurseries and hardware stores or ordered from gardening catalogs.

Vegetables are categorized into either cool or warm season crops. Cool season crops, such as broccoli, cabbage, beets, and carrots can germinate at minimum soil temperatures of 40F. Warm season crops, such as beans, tomatoes, peppers, and squash can germinate at minimum soil temperatures of 55–60F. The same soil temperatures should also be used when planting transplants. Check out Colorado State University Extension’s Vegetable Planting Guide for identification of cool and warm season vegetables and their germination and planting requirements.

Author: Julie S. Crook

3. BUGBYTES.

A. LACE BUGS LAYING EGGS. Overwintered adult HAWTHORN LACE BUGS (Corythucha cydoniae) and OAK LACE BUGS (C. arcuata) were observed laying eggs on their namesake
hosts in southern Ohio. These lace bugs live on the undersides of leaves where they use their piercing/sucking mouth parts to suck juices from their host plants. As with all lace bugs, their feeding produces tiny yellow or whitish leaf spots (stippling) that may coalesce to produce large, yellow to copper-colored areas on leaves, and early leaf drop. It is not unusual for early feeding symptoms of both of these lace bugs to appear as distinct 0.25-0.5" diameter spots on the upper leaf surface. It is speculated that the circular stippling pattern is produced by nymphs feeding around egg clusters. Lace bugs also deposit unsightly hard, black, varnish-like tar spots of excrement onto the leaf surface as they feed. Most lace bugs have multiple generations per season; unfortunately, their damage builds with each succeeding crop of new bugs.

Oak lace bugs may be found on both red and white oaks. Hawthorn lace bugs have a more cosmopolitan palate and will feast on a variety of rosaceous plants, as well as a few plants outside of the rose family. They are commonly observed on their namesake host as well as Cotoneaster spp. and Amelanchier spp. Lace bug leaf feeding damage seldom causes significant harm to the overall health of established trees; however, the stress associated with heavy lace bug feeding activity on newly planted trees may make young trees susceptible to other pest problems such as borer infestations. Thus, it's important to monitor young trees and apply corrective insecticide treatments if necessary.

Author: Joe Boggs

B. SPITTLBUGS "SPITTING". BYGLers in southwest Ohio reported that PINE SPITTLBUGS (Aphrophora parallella) are producing their tell-tale frothy, spittle-like masses on their namesake hosts and MEADOW SPITTLBUGS (Philaenus spumarius) are doing the same on a variety of herbaceous plants. The frothy masses are produced by spittlebug nymphs (family Cercopidae); adults of these insects are called "froghoppers."

Nymphs are found embedded within the frothy mass. The foamy "spittle" serves several functions including keeping the nymphs moist and protecting them from predators and parasitoids. Despite their common name, the bubbly mass is not produced by the nymph's mouth; it arises from the other end. The nymphs feed by using their piercing mouthparts to extract plant sap. Like many other sucking insects that tap into phloem vessels, the spittlebugs extract a greater quantity of sap than is required for sustenance. They expel the excess sticky, sugary sap much like certain aphids and soft scales excrete "honeydew". However, spittlebugs take the process one step further by using special glands near their anus to pump air into their honeydew. Thus, an alternative common name proposed by Dave Shetlar (OSU Entomology) is "anal bubble bugs."

Most types of spittlebugs cause little harm to their hosts and are primarily viewed as oddities. Their "damage" is mostly relegated to the unattractive appearance of the spittle masses; as well as the unsightly occurrence of blackened foliage produced by sooty molds colonizing spittle that drips onto leaves. The meadow spittlebug feeds on over 400 species of plants and is a common occurrence in naturalized areas where they cause little concern. It's a different matter when they appear on alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn, and strawberries where they can cause plants to become stunted and wilt. Alfalfa yields may be reduced by 30-50%.

Pine spittlebug may be found on Scotch, Austrian, and eastern white pines as well as all spruces and firs. Heavy infestations and intense feeding activity can clog the vascular system causing new shoots to be stunted or killed. Feeding wounds have been found to serve as entry points for certain infectious fungal diseases such as Diplodia tip blight. As with other
spittlebugs, black sooty molds can produce an unsightly mess when they colonize spittle that has dripped onto needles and branches.

Fortunately, spittlebugs usually occur in relatively low numbers and can be effectively controlled by crushing the nymphs by hand. Heavy populations can be suppressed by applying an insecticide labeled for use on the affected host.

Author: Joe Boggs

C. NEWLY REVISED EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) INSECTICIDE BULLETIN AVAILABLE. The 2nd Edition of the NCR-IPM EAB Insecticide is now available. The bulletin has been updated to reflect research results and product information that has accumulated since the first edition was released in 2009. The bulletin is available electronically and can be viewed or downloaded from the regional EAB website at [www.emeraldashborer.info].

The release of the updated bulletin just happens to occur during EAB Awareness Week. EAB Awareness Week is recognized regionally and has always been held the week leading up to the Memorial Day Weekend, which is considered by many the unofficial kick-off to the camping season. The purpose of the week is to raise awareness about this non-native invasive species and the potential movement of this insect and other pests through firewood. We have all heard it, but it is a good reminder – Don’t Move Firewood, It Bugs Me.

In related EAB news, Joe Boggs reported last week that black locust was beginning to bloom in southwest Ohio. This plant, when in full bloom, is a phenological indicator plant that just so happens to coincide with the first emergence of EAB adults. Have you seen adult EAB take flight in 2014? Observations can be reported to Amy Stone at stone.91@osu.edu or on the BYGL Facebook Page at OSU BYGL.

D. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into several other insect pests this week including:

* We reported in BYGL 2014-05 (05/01/14) that MAY/JUNE beetles were buzz bombing porch lights at night in southwest Ohio. This week, Randy Zondag reported the beetles are now making their appearance in the northeast part of the state. There are five species of beetles in the genus Phyllophaga in Ohio that share the general common name of May or June beetles. The 0.5-1" long adults are slightly oblong, and reddish-brown to black in color. Their obnoxious evening behavior often causes them to be dismissed as nuisance pests. In most cases, this is true. Although adults of most of these species feed at night on flowers or on tree and shrub foliage, they seldom cause significant damage.

Author: Joe Boggs

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. JUNIPER JUXTAPOSITION – KABATINA VS PHOMOPSIS. Nancy Taylor, Director of C. Wayne Ellett Plant Pest Diagnostic Clinic, reported receiving a juniper sample with the KABATINA TIP BLIGHT FUNGUS, caused by the pathogen Kabatina juniperi. Nancy indicated that the Kabatina fungus and resulting symptoms are often confused with Phomopsis tip blight, caused by the fungal pathogen Phomopsis juniperovora. Nancy taught the assembled group on the BYGL conference call the easy way how to distinguish between Kabatina & Phomopsis tip blights on junipers.
The Kabatina fungus attacks juniper tissue that is at least one-year old or older. The primary infection period of the juniper tissue, seems to occur in the fall and then foliar symptoms begin to appear in February and March. The infected tissue first turns chlorotic, then necroses, dessicates, and eventually drops off of the plant in late-May to early June. The fungus seems unable to penetrate and attack healthy tissue, but prefers wounds or compromised tissue, caused by insect feeding, mechanical damage (mowers, string trimmers, etc.) and weather related incidents (hail, snow or ice loads bending branches, etc.). Kabatina tip blight often appears randomly scattered on the plant and to be restricted to just branch tips, rather than causing extensive branch dieback or tree death.

On the other hand, the Phomopsis fungus will only infect the current season's new growth and succulent branch tissue of junipers from mid-April through September. The older, mature foliage is resistant to infection by the Phomopsis fungus; therefore, most of the damage or blight will occur on the terminal 4-6" of the juniper branches. The infected foliage first turns a dull red or reddish-brown, then desiccates fully to become ash-gray in color. The area of infection can continue to expand or move down the young, succulent branch throughout the summer.

The best way to avoid these fungal blights would be to plant Kabatina and Phomopsis resistant junipers. To minimize the impact on susceptible junipers, space plants far enough apart to allow for excellent air movement to rapidly dry the foliage. Avoid shearing these plants or incurring any wounds or damage to the branches by typical horticultural practices, like mowing or using string trimmers to edge landscape beds with juniper plants.

Again the recap knowledge nugget, if the tissue death is on the new season's growth, then it is most likely the Phomopsis tip blight fungus causing the problem. If the tissue death is on last year's growth or older tissue, then it is most likely the Kabatina tip blight fungus causing the problem. To determine the actual pathogen or fungus causing the juniper dieback, a sample will need to be sent to the diagnostic lab for microscopic analysis.

Author: Erik Draper

B. OAK LEAF BLISTER. Oak leaf blister symptoms are becoming evident in southwest Ohio on the namesake host of this fungal disease. The leaf disease is caused by the fungus, Taphrina caerulescens. Readers may recognize that this is the same genus as the fungus (T. deformans) that causes peach leaf curl.

The oak leaf blister fungus overwinters in infested buds and twigs. Leaf infections occur during moist periods in the spring as leaves emerge. Early symptoms appear as raised, blister-like, light-green to yellowish-green spots on the upper leaf surface matched with deep depressions on the lower leaf surface. Eventually, the leaf "blisters" become very apparent as they turn dark brown to brownish-black. The blisters can be evenly distributed across the leaf and are distinct from the more angular, vein-based symptoms produced by oak anthracnose.

Although the obvious blisters may reduce the aesthetic appeal of heavily infected trees, the disease typically causes little harm to the overall health of the trees. Even leaves with a relatively large number of infections will retain a significant percentage of functional tissue for photosynthesis. Thus, control measures are generally not required to manage this disease.

Author: Joe Boggs
5. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. FIRST ROUND OF GYPSY MOTH TREATMENT COMPLETE – ON TO ROUND TWO. On Monday, May 19, 2014 the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) completed the first round of the aerial treatments for the gypsy moth in Ohio. The treatments made on Monday occurred in northwest Ohio. Plans are to make a second application at points southward, and hopefully be back in northwest Ohio on Friday, May 23, 2014 for the second application. Once the aerial treatments have been made, management efforts focus on placement of traps for monitoring and mid-season pheromone flaking to disrupt moth mating. For information about the Suppression or Slow-The-Spread Programs in Ohio, check out the ODA website at [http://www.agri.ohio.gov/divs/plant/gypsy/gypsy-index.aspx].

6. 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 1-21, 2014, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, May 21, 2014 at 11:05 p.m.

A week in review: cooler nighttime temperatures led to frosts over the weekend and early in the week with no significant plant injury; some rain; warmer temperatures followed; beautiful holiday weekend predicted. Much of the rain experienced this week occurred in the northern portion of the state, with localized flooding experienced in Kulhanek-Scape in Medina County.

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

Author: Amy Stone

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 297 to 530. Following is a report of GDD for several locations around Ohio as of end of the day of May 14, 2014: Painesville, 297; Cleveland, 323; Toledo, 333; Canfield, 334; Findlay, 338; Van Wert, 347; Wooster, 360; Coshocton, 421; Columbus, 453; Springfield, 435; Dayton, 444; Cincinnati, 503; Ironton, 535; Portsmouth, 537; and Piketon, 530.
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 web site, one can see what is approximately taking place in the landscape.

Sargent crabapple, full bloom, 298; red horse chestnut, 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; common lilac, full bloom, 315; 'Pink Princess' weigela, first bloom, 316; black haw 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 horse chestnut, 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 sweet shrub, first bloom, 371; lesser peach tree borer, adult emergence, 372; Ohio buckeye, full bloom, 374; holly leaf miner, adult emergence, 375; 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 leaf miner, adult emergence, 437; doublefile viburnum, full bloom, 444; black locust, first bloom, 467; common ninebark, first bloom, 478; oystershell scale, egg hatch, 497; smokebush, first bloom, 501; catawba rhododendron, full bloom, 503; white fringe tree, full bloom, 517; arrowwood viburnum, first bloom, 534; American yellowwood, first bloom, 546; bronze birch borer, adult emergence, 547; multiflora rose, first bloom, 548; black locust, full bloom, 548; and emerald ash borer, adult emergence, 550.

Author: Amy Stone

7. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. As the emerald ash borer marches across Ohio, it has left millions of dead ash trees -- and a cleanup challenge for land managers, foresters, and homeowners. That's why the Ohio Woodland Stewards Program is co-sponsoring two upcoming workshops on chainsaw safety with the Ohio Forestry Association (OFA). Dead ash trees often must be cut down for safety reasons, especially around homes and buildings or in public places. Both workshops meet at Ovalwood Hall on Ohio State University's Mansfield Campus, 1760 University Drive, Mansfield, Ohio.

- The first workshop, CSAW ("Chainsaw Safety Awareness That Works")-Custom, 8 a.m. to noon, June 6, covers basic chainsaw safety and operation. Participants will practice cutting an already downed tree. Registration is $50. The registration deadline is June 2. Details and a link to register are at go.osu.edu/hVx.
- The second workshop, CSAW-Level 1 Training, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., June 20, takes an advanced look at chainsaw safety, felling techniques, and personal protective equipment. Participants will fell a tree while guided by an instructor. Registration is $100 for OFA members and $150 for non-members. The deadline to register is June 16. Details and a link to register are at go.osu.edu/hVz.
B. Pesticide Safety Training - New Commercial Applicators and Training Servicepersons, August 27, 2014. Core and Trained Serviceperson trainings are held in the morning, and Categories 8, 5, 2c, and 6c in the afternoon. The session will be held at the ODA in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. For more information about the event, check out the PestED website at [http://pested.osu.edu].

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

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://pested.osu.edu].

9. BYGLOSOPHY. “Memorial Day this year is especially important as we are reminded almost daily of the great sacrifices that the men and women of the Armed Services make to defend our way of life”. Robin Hayes

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://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
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 13th conference call: Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Francesca Hand (Plant Pathology); Denise Johnson (Master Gardener Volunteer Program); Jacqueline Kowalski (Cuyahoga); Ashley Kulhanek (Medina); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC)); and Randy Zondag (Lake).

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 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.

BYGL is a service of OSU Extension and is aided by support from the ONLA (Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association) [http://onla.org/; http://buckeyegardening.com/] to the OSU Extension Nursery, Landscape and Turf Team (ENLTT).

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