BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2012-28
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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 28th 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.

****BYGL NOTICE. This is the last BYGL (Beagle) for the 2012 season; the BYGL is retreating to its doghouse for a long winter's nap. The BYGL survey is complete for 2012, but we still have to review the result. However, we do look forward to your comments and appreciate everyone's suggestions for improvements. There is one point we're sure we all agree on: the 2012 BYGL season went too fast, doggone it!

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1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*PERENNIAL - LITTLE BLUESTEM (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). This ornamental grass was once a dominant grass found in the rich and fertile soils of Ohio's tallgrass prairies. Native to Ohio, little bluestem forms upright clumps of green foliage that has a tint of blue at the base. It is a clump-growing grass that can get to around 2 - 5' tall and about 3' wide. The flower spikes emerge in July and last through September. The fluffy plumes caused by the ripening seed heads catch the fall sunlight, and along with the bronze to flaming orange fall color, give this plant added character this time of the year. It grows best in full sun and tolerates just about any soil except for wet areas; plant little bluestem in masses for best effect. Some of the cultivars have exceptional blue foliage color while others have outstanding fall colors.

One can find all of the little bluestem cultivars from around the country growing in one of the 11 National Grass Trial sites around the country. Pam Bennett, along with her Master Gardener Volunteers of Clark County is hosting one of these sites at the OSU Extension office in Clark County, in the Gateway Learning Gardens. Planted this past spring, this 4 year trial is looking at the cultivars of *S. scoparium* as well as all of the cultivars of *Panicum virgatum* (switch grass) and
one cultivar of *P. amarum*. Participants in the trial will be evaluating the plants and recording their observations/ratings on a website in 2013 - 2015. Watch for more details of the trials in BYGL next season. One of the best performers in the Ohio site this year, which was also the planting establishment year, was *S. scoparium* 'Blue Heaven'.

*WOODY - FALL FOLIAGE IN OHIO.* From the luminous yellow-oranges of sugar maples to the straw-yellow inner needles of white pines, from the red-orange of 'Autumn Blaze' Freeman maple to the lemon yellow sweet birch, enjoy these last few days of world-class fall color in Ohio's landscapes and woodlands. Our fall foliage deciduous tree spectacular in the Eastern US is rivaled in the world only in some areas of China. As shortening day length results in the development of abscission layers in leaves, leaf-produced carbohydrates are blocked from transport, chlorophyll production lessens and chlorophyll breaks down, and other pigments are unmasked, including the yellow xanthophylls and orange carotenoids, and new pigments are produced, such as the purples and reds of anthocyanins. The result: "Autumn, the year's last, loveliest smile." (William Cullen Bryant).

*VEGETABLE - SWEET POTATO (*Ipomoea batatas*).* This herbaceous vine, related to the flowering morning glory that graces many gardens, produces large starchy and sweet edible roots. Native to Central and South America, the sweet potato will succeed in areas that can provide a long warm growing season. In Ohio, sweet potatoes are started from "slips", rooted cuttings or sprouts from a growing vine. The slips are grown in southern states or greenhouse grown and shipped north during the proper planting season (late spring). Slips are planted 18" apart in rows 3' apart. The vines quickly develop to cover the entire area crowding out most weeds.

Sweet potatoes can be harvested beginning in late summer and harvest should be completed shortly after frost. Cold soil temperatures reduce the storage life of the sweet potato and rot organisms can quickly move from frosted vines to the roots. Dig carefully to avoid damaging the tuberous roots.

After harvest, the roots must be cured to develop their sweet flavor. After they are dried for a few hours, they are moved into a warm (85F) area with high humidity for two weeks. After this initial curing they can be stored long term in a cool area (55F).

Most varieties available are orange-fleshed ('Centennial', 'Georgia Jet', and the non-trailing 'Vardaman') but white-fleshed varieties might still be found. As a houseplant or school project, a sweet potato will grow an abundance of fine roots, leaves and vines from a tuberous root suspended in water. They can also be stored through spring to grow a crop of slips for next year's garden.

The term yam is often used interchangeably with sweet potato. Yams (*Dioscorea* spp.) are native to Africa and Asia and produce very large starchy tubers. They grow only in the tropics. However, because the two names are often thought to indicate the same vegetable, USDA labeling rules require "sweet potato" to be included anytime the word "yam" is used.

Ornamental sweet potatoes (also *Ipomoea batatas*) are selected for their foliage and growth habit and not for the eating or keeping quality of the roots. Additionally, pesticides used to grow ornamental sweet potatoes may not have been labeled for use on vegetables - use caution if gleaning ornamental sweet potato tubers.

*WEED - JIMSONWEED (*Datura stramonium*).* Jimsonweed, also referred to as green dragon, loco weed, thorn apple, devil's apple, stinkwort, devil's-trumpet, angel's trumpet, or fireweed, is an erect summer annual with large that has a foul odor. Primarily a weed of agronomic crops, Jimsonweed is found throughout most of the United States except for the Northwest. Jimsonweed, belonging to the nightshade-family, grows several feet tall and is characterized by irregularly toothed leaves and funnel-shaped and purplish or white flowers. The plant produces prickly fruits about 2” long with small kidney-shaped seeds, black in color. This weed thrives in cultivated fields, overgrazed pastures, and disturbed areas. The entire plant is poisonous especially the leaves and seeds. This plant contains a narcotic poison, called stramonium, which is a toxic poisonous hallucinogen. Jimsonweed is poisonous to animals but is rarely ingested because it is unpalatable.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. OUTDOOR HOUSEPLANTS BECOME INDOOR HOUSEPLANTS ONCE MORE! As temperatures are cooling all around the state and folks are putting their gardens to bed many of us are bringing our tender plants in doors to
overwinter. Tender plants need to be brought in once temperatures drop to 55F. If you are seeing a drastic fluctuation in temperatures from day to night you might want to consider bringing plants in for the night and taking them back out during the day. By moving them back and forth this will also help to expose plants to the lower light levels in the home thus, helping to lessen the shock and unavoidable leaf loss. Plants also need to be inspected for any pests. Insects such as spider mites, white fly, scale, black vine weevil, and aphids are very prolific outdoors and may increase populations rapidly once they are indoors. These pests may spread to other plants very quickly if not controlled before bringing them inside. When inspecting be sure to look at leaves and stems thoroughly. For minor infestations, try washing plants carefully with water or an insecticidal soap. If plants are severely infested or diseased, simply discarding the plant may be your best plan of action.

B. THE WASCALLY WABBIT: PREP AGAINST WINTER RABBIT DAMAGE TO PLANTS. The eastern cottontail rabbit can be responsible for a considerable amount of damage no matter the season. In the spring they are feasting on greening vegetation such as clover, herbs, and flowering plants, leaving plenty of time for crops to ripen (fruits, vegetables, legumes), which are preferred summer foods. Once fall and winter roll around, rabbits will turn their attention to woody plants for sustenance. They will eat the bark, buds, stems, and tender twigs of a variety of shrubs, vines, and young trees.

Winter damage by rabbits is fairly easy to identify. Older woody growth will have evidence of gnawing, with marks from the rabbit's two front incisors usually evident. Twigs, vines, and stems will be neatly clipped off at a characteristic 45 degree angle. Round droppings in the area can also be used to identify rabbit damage. Keep in mind that rabbits are light enough to traverse on top of snow cover. Once the snow melts, the damage can be deceiving as it will appear to be much higher than a rabbit can reach. In places where snow drifts can reach 4 - 5' high, it's not uncommon to see rabbit damage to woody stems reaching that height.

Protect your woody plants this winter by surrounding them with a protective cylinder of hardware cloth or chicken wire. This barrier between your plant and hungry rabbits should be as tall as a rabbit's reach (about 2') while standing on the expected snow depth (perhaps another foot depending on where you live in Ohio). A mesh size of 1/4" is ideal but can be more expensive than large mesh sizes. Leave enough space between the plant and cylinder to prevent a rabbit from reaching tasty twigs through the wire if you use mesh larger than 1/4". Commercial tree guards are also an option, and serve the same purpose, if you do not want to make your own.

A dome or cage of chicken wire or hardware cloth can also be used to protect your early blooming flowers in the spring. Creating a barrier between the plants and rabbits is often a successful tool against rabbit damage throughout the year if other attempts, such as repellents, have failed. For more information on managing rabbit damage visit the Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management at: [ http://www.icwdm.org ].

C. WHITE-NOSE SYNDROME IN BATS: REPORT SIGNS OF INFECTED BATS. White-nose syndrome (WNS) is a deadly disease of cave-hibernating bats. The disease is caused by an invasive fungus that infects bats while they are hibernating in caves and abandoned mines over the winter. Infected bats wake from hibernation, often leave caves to search of food or water, which is not readily available during the cold, freezing months of winter, and do not survive. WNS was first discovered in New York during the winter of 2006 - 2007 and has since spread to 21 states and into 4 Canadian provinces. Bat mortality rates in infected caves commonly reach 90%. WNS made its way to Ohio in March of 2011 and has now been found in 6 counties. The Ohio Division of Wildlife and US Fish and Wildlife Service are on the lookout for additional WNS infected sites, as it is expected to spread further through Ohio this winter. The disease is spread from bat to bat, but humans can also transport the spores of the fungus on shoes and clothing. Because of this, many caves and mines on public lands that are home to bats have been closed to public access. Biologists are asking the public to please not enter a cave or mine where bats may be hibernating to prevent further spread of WNS. The best way to help track the spread of WNS is to look for and report any of the following signs: 1) bats seen flying during the day in cold, winter temperatures; 2) dead bats found during winter; and 3) bats found with white, powdery fungus on nose, ears, wings, or feet. Please report signs to 1-800-WILDLIFE. Smartphone users can report signs by taking a picture using a new app developed for tracking invasive species. Called the Great Lakes Early Detection Network app, this free app can be downloaded by visiting [ http://apps.bugwood.org/mobile/gledn.html ], or typing GLEDN into Google Play. There is no evidence that WNS is harmful to humans, however like any wild animal, avoid touching or picking up sick or dead bats. For more information on WNS, refer to OSU Extension FactSheet W-22-12, "White-Nose Syndrome: A Deadly Disease of Bats."
3. BUG BYTES.

A. DANCING WHITE PUFFBALLS ON ALDER. Joe Boggs reported that WOOLLY ALDER APHIDS (*Paraprociphilus tessellates*) remain evident in southwest Ohio. The woolly aphids gather together in prominent colonies on twigs and branches and enshroud themselves in a profuse mass of white, wool-like filaments. When a colony is disturbed, they pulse their posterior ends in unison. Readers may recognize that this aphid's woolly appearance and peculiar defense behavior is almost identical to BEECH BLIGHT APHID (*Gryllorhopaloplicus imbricata*), the so-called "boogie-woogie aphid" that has danced its way through the BYGL on numerous occasions.

However, similarities between the two aphids end with the woolly two-step. Beech blight aphids are only found on beech. The woolly alder aphid also infests silver maple. Indeed, the alternate common name for this aphid is MAPLE BLIGHT APHID. On maple, the aphid spends the winter as eggs in bark cracks and crevices. The nymphs hatch in the spring and migrate to the midveins on the underside of maple leaves where they cover themselves in a mass of white, woolly filaments. Their plant sucking damage may cause leaves to become curled and puckered. In mid-summer, white fluff-covered adults fly to alders where they establish colonies described above. Flights of these "flying puff-balls" can be dramatic.

On alder, two types of aphids arise from the colonies at the end of the season. One type will fly to maple and lay overwintering eggs. The other type will remain on alder spending the winter in hibernation under leaf litter beneath the tree. In the spring, these adults move back to the branches and establish colonies.

The aphids are prolific producers of honeydew, both on maple and alder. Branches and leaves beneath the colonies may become glazed in sticky goo. The honeydew is often heavily colonized by black sooty molds. However, the aphids appear to cause no approachable harm to the overall health of infested alder or silver maple trees. Heavy populations usually collapse from predation and parasitism after a few seasons. So, no controls are recommended.

B. HOME SPACE INVADERS. Several BYGLers reported that with "fall in air," a number of insects that behave as fall home invaders are poised to make their way into Ohio homes. Indeed, some are already knocking at the door! Common home-crashers that are found in the state include: HACKBERRY PSYLLIDS (*Pachypsylla* spp.); the BOXELDER BUG (*Boisea trivittatus*); the WESTERN CONIFER SEED LEAFHOPPED BUG (*Leptoglossus occidentalis*); the ATTIC FLY (a.k.a. CLUSTER FLY) (*Pollenia rudis*); the notorious MULTICOLORED ASIAN LADY BEETLE (*Harmonia axyridis*); and the becoming-more-notorious BROWN MARMORATED STINK BUG (*Halyomorpha halys*).

The non-native brown marmorated stink bug was first detected in North America in eastern Pennsylvania in 1998. Since that time, this Asian import has been slowly marching westward and southward and populations have gradually escalated in the Atlantic states with each successive season. The bug has one generation per season and develops through five nymphal stages. As with all stink bugs, brown marmorateds have piercing-sucking mouthparts and both the adults and nymphs feed on a wide variety of plants including fruits and vegetables as well as some ornamental plants. The bugs also have a nasty habit of entering homes and other heated structures in large numbers in the fall to overwinter which makes them a serious nuisance pest. Aside from wandering around in homes, if these stink bugs feel threatened they ... stink.

The bug was first detected in Ohio in Franklin County in 2007. Curtis Young and Joe Boggs reported noticeable numbers this fall in the northwest and southwest parts of the state, respectively. The shield-shaped adults are around 1/2" in length and mottled brown to gray. The exposed edges of their abdomen have dark and light banding and the last two antennal segments have alternating broad light and dark colored bands. The antennal and abdominal banding patterns help to separate these bugs from other stink bugs.

Curtis also noted that he has had reports of western conifer seed leaffooted bugs loitering around window screens in northwest Ohio; no doubt planning a little breaking and entering! Curtis reported that in some cases, the bugs have been mistaken for the brown marmorated stink bug. The 1/2" - 3/4" long brown colored bugs spend evening hours buzzing around porch lights and occasionally they find their way into homes. Although adults have unusually long sucking mouthparts, they are not a threat to homeowners. The bugs are named for the flat, leaf or web-like structures found near the end of the hind legs. In Ohio, these insects prefer to feed on the cones of Scotch, pitch, and red pines, as well as Colorado and blue spruce. Homes near high concentrations of conifers trees may be more likely to experience a visit from these footloose nomads.
The best way to deal with these fall home invaders is to prevent them from gaining entry in the first place. With the exception of the psyllids, Asian lady beetles, and occasionally boxelder bugs, most of these insects are too large to squeeze through all but the largest of the openings into our homes. Although they may loiter on window screens, they're too large to fit through the screens. However, the large opening created by a worn-out exterior door sweep may as well have a flashing neon "Enter Here" sign hanging above it. Leave the garage door up? Say hello to our little friends! An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of bugs.

Other insect exclusion efforts include finding and sealing-off entry points such as cracks around windows, doors, or utility pipes. Poorly attached home siding and rips in window screens provide an open invitation. Check homes for unprotected vents, such as bathroom and kitchen vents, or unscreened attic vents. Also, while in the attic, look for openings around soffits. Hackberry psyllids may require more drastic (and expensive) measures since the tiny insects can pass through "standard-size" mesh screens. Homes located near large numbers of hackberry trees may need to have standard screens replaced with smaller mesh screens.

Once inside the home, the best method to manage the offending invader is to "Hooverize'em." Swatting or otherwise smashing the invader could cause more damage than leaving them alone since fluids inside their bodies can leave permanent stains on furniture, carpets, and walls. Thus, the vacuum cleaner is the preferred method for giving the invader the bums rush. However, make certain the vacuum cleaner is a "by-pass" type, meaning refuse is not passed through an impeller. Otherwise, you will create a horrifying bug-blender.

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. INVASION OF THE DOME-HEADED GNOMES? Curtis Young reported visiting a yard that appeared to have an army of dome-headed gnomes marching through the grass blades. What he observed was a massive flush of SHAGGY MANE MUSHROOMS (Coprinus comatus). The shaggy mane is also called the Shaggy Inkcap and Lawyer's Wig. Shaggy manes typically and suddenly appear in lawns in troops, lines or rings and this year is no exception. The mushroom is well known by mushroom hunters and is also relatively easily identified based on its shape and its disappearing act that it displays as it matures. As with other "inky" mushrooms, the shaggy mane's cap and gills "deliquesce" - melt away producing a black spore-filled, gelatinous liquid (ink) as the mushroom ages.

The shaggy mane mushroom is a saprobe, meaning it is a decomposer of organic materials that have accumulated in the soils. They are not associated with any diseases of plants, thus the mushrooms are not a sign of troubles in the landscape.

5. TURF TIPS.

A. TIME TO FINISH UP LAWN CARE CHORES FOR THE SEASON. Wait - before the tools are put away and the mower blades are sharpened and mowers put away, there are a few things left to do for the lawn. Between now and the end of November is the time to apply the last fertilization of the season. Research has shown that this application, coupled with the early fall (mid-September in central Ohio) application is very beneficial. Fall is the time of year that turf grass experiences great growing conditions, allowing the turf plant to improve density through the development of new shoots and roots as well as store carbohydrates to be used next season. In addition, this application helps to increase heat and drought tolerance.

The window is pretty much closed for a fall seeding of lawns in Ohio so it's best to wait and winter seed in January or February. If seed is planted now and the grass germinates this time of the year, the risk from cold damage increases. The best time to seed grass is late summer and early fall with the second best time of the year being winter; the freezing and thawing of the soil helps to work the seed into the soil.

The final mowing should be at the same height as the lawn is mowed all summer - the PROPER height! Don't lower the mower at the end of the season and give it one final scalp. Refer to the OSU Extension FactSheet HYG 1190-93, "Mowers and Mowing" [http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1190.html] for specific details on mowing heights. Sharpen the lawn mower blade before putting the mower away so that it's ready for next spring. A damaged or worn...
blade tears the grass plant as opposed to giving it a sharp, clean cut. The result is a brown ragged overall appearance to the turf. In addition, a little maintenance to the mower goes a long way to keep it in good shape.

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. SORTING THROUGH QUARANTINES. When you hear the word quarantine, what do you think of? Many may think - EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB), but don't forget there are other quarantines in place including the GYPSY MOTH quarantine and the ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE (ALB) quarantine here in Ohio. While one of the quarantines may allow for certain regulated items to move, another may still restrict that materials movement. And although it may be legal to move firewood for example in certain situations, the "buy it where you burn it" is a simple slogan that everyone should follow. Moving firewood has the potential of moving both native and non-native pests.

This summer brought a major change to the EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) quarantine. Historically, EAB quarantine areas in different states were treated as separate regulated areas. Under this new policy unveiled this summer, a federal EAB quarantine area in one state that shares a border with a federal EAB quarantine area in another state is considered "contiguous." There are two federal EAB contiguous quarantine areas: the smaller one includes EAB quarantine counties in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin that share borders; the larger contiguous EAB quarantine includes counties where borders are shared among eight states, and includes Ohio. These two contiguous areas are not subject to regulatory restrictions. However, the conditions for movement of regulated articles with destinations in the protected areas in Illinois and Indiana are unchanged and require a limited permit or federal certificate. A limited permit or federal certificate is also required for movement of regulated articles out of EAB quarantine areas.

So after reading about the EAB quarantine change, you may think movement of regulated items including firewood in Ohio is ok. NOT! One cannot forget about the two other quarantines in place that could restrict movement. The oldest quarantine is one established to slow-the-spread of the gypsy moth and currently includes 51 counties in Ohio. The counties include: Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Henry, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Perry, Portage, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Washington, Wayne, Williams, and Wood. Gypsy moth regulated articles include, but are not limited to: trees and woody shrubs, including cut Xmas trees; logs, pulpwood, slab-wood, firewood, and wood-bark chips; outdoor household articles, including: tables, benches, chairs, doghouses, birdhouses, and feeders, planters, utility sheds, grills, garden equipment, children's playthings, such as playhouses and sandboxes: recreational vehicles, boats, trailers, tents, associated equipment, etc. Any other product or article, or means of conveyance that may carry a life stage of the gypsy moth.

The other quarantine is the ALB quarantine, and includes three identified areas in Clermont County in SW Ohio. Regulated articles described in this quarantine include: firewood, stumps, roots, branches, debris, and other material - living, dead, cut, or fallen - from all hardwood species; and nursery stock and logs of ALB host trees.

Questions about any of these three quarantines can be answered by the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA). ODA can be reached by calling 614-728-6400, emailing [plantpest@agri.ohio.gov], or on the web at [http://www.agri.ohio.gov/divs/plant/plant.aspx?div=plantpest.htm].

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 - October 16, 2012, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Tuesday, October 16, 2012 at 6:05 p.m.

Since our last BYGL, most of the buckeye state has experienced freezing temperatures overnight. Joe Boggs reported that although the Cincinnati has had some frosts, it managed to dodge the freeze-bullet despite a freeze warning last week. Precipitation totals have varied even within a county, but recent rains are a welcomed site. All five of the weather stations listed below are experiencing less than normal precipitation amounts since the first of the year.

|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|

### Weather Stations

| Ashtabula | NE | 64.8 | 46.6 | 26.64" | 31.2" | 54.22/58.26 |
| Wooster   | NE | 67.6 | 45.4 | 22.16" | 32.2" | 58.10/57.56 |
| Hoytville | NW | 68.3 | 46.0 | 23.52" | 27.0" | 57.59/55.06 |
| Columbus  | Central | 71.0 | 48.9 | 23.09" | 34.9" | 57.35/57.35 |
| Piketon   | South | 71.4 | 47.1 | 26.06" | 31.0" | 60.82/60.80 |

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

### Coming Attractions

#### A. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Risk Management Workshop to be Held in St. Louis Park, MN.

This program is scheduled for October 22, 2012 and the target audience is municipal administrators, elected officials, planners, risk managers, and allied professionals. Employees of non-profit entities managing large numbers of trees that affect public safety are also encouraged to attend (i.e. colleges, nature centers, etc.). Registration is available online at [http://tinyurl.com/RSVP-4-EAB-RM](http://tinyurl.com/RSVP-4-EAB-RM). Session topics include: EAB Myths and FAQs; Memo from Forester to City Manager: Don't Wait; Considerations for the City Attorney; What Can You Get For Your Money? Budgeting for EAB; Your Management Options vs. the Death Curve; and Getting the Word Out. This is the fifth program, with previous workshops held in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Missed the session in Ohio? It might be time for a road trip!


The Ohio Woodland Stewards Program is offering this all day session on Saturday, November 10, 2012. We all own our woodlands for a variety of reasons. Spend the day with OSU Extension educators to learn more about what you have and what you can have. We will explore what you need to know about keeping your woodland healthy, what you can do to improve it for wildlife and timber and how to manage the other natural areas on your land. Check out the link to the brochure with a listing of the day's program - [http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/sites/drupal-owoods.web/files/brochures/landowner%20workshop.pdf](http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/sites/drupal-owoods.web/files/brochures/landowner%20workshop.pdf). Session topics include: Want Wildlife?; Non-Native Invasives; Got Trees? Tip for Woodland Owners; Farm Uses of Wood; Attracting Non-Game Wildlife; Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants; Algae, Plants and Fish in Ponds; Thinking About Selling Timber; and What You Need to Know About Ticks.

#### C. OSU Nursery Short Course.

This upcoming program will be held Sunday, January 13 - Wednesday, January 16, 2013. This program has been expanded to include over 100 sessions designed to answer your questions, provide you with continuing education credits, and bring you up-to-date on hot topics for the green industry. Registration for the OSU Nursery Short Course includes admission to the CENTS tradeshow which runs Monday, January 14 - Wednesday, January 16, 2013. Registration materials will be out soon. Early bird deadline is January 4, 2013. Hope to see you at next year's OSU Nursery Short Course in Columbus!

#### D. Pesticide Recertification.

The 2013 Commercial Pesticide Applicator Recertification Conferences dates have been set. Next year's dates are as follows: Dayton, Dayton Convention Center, Thursday, January 31; Akron, John S. Knight Center, Wednesday, February 13; Columbus, Columbus Convention Center, Tuesday, March 5; and Sandusky, Kalahari Conference Center, Thursday, March 21. Additional information about these conferences including registration information can be found at [http://pested.osu.edu/](http://pested.osu.edu/).

#### E. Save the Date - 2013 Tri-State Green Industry Conference.

The 2013 Tri-State Green Industry Conference is on February 7, 2013 at the Sharonville Convention Center, 11355 Chester Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45246. The Tri-State Green Industry Conference is a collaborative effort between the Extension Services of Ohio State and Purdue, and the Cincinnati Flower Growers Association (CFGA). It features a variety of high quality education and training for professionals in the areas of Annuals & Perennials, Greenhouse Management, Tree & Shrub Care, Turfgrass Management, Green Infrastructure and General Pest & Disease Management and also features a vendor trade show. Pesticide recertification credits for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be given, OCNT training credit is available, ASLA CEUs are available and CEUs will be available for ISA Certified Arborists.

For more information visit [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/2012-tri-state-green-industry-conference](http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/2012-tri-state-green-industry-conference).
F. OHIO ISA WINTER MEETING. The 2013 Ohio Tree Care Conference will be held on February 10 - 12, 2013 at the Dayton Convention Center. Information about the conference, exhibitor registration, and hotel information is available on the Ohio Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) at [ http://www.ohiochapterisa.org ].

9. BYGLOSOPHY: "There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under heaven:
a time to be born and a time to die,
a time to plant and a time to uproot,
a time to kill and a time to heal,
a time to tear down and a time to build,
a time to weep and a time to laugh,
a time to mourn and a time to dance,
a time to scatter stones and a time to gather them,
a time to embrace and a time to refrain,
a time to search and a time to give up,
a time to keep and a time to throw away,
a time to tear and a time to mend,
a time to be silent and a time to speak,
a time to love and a time to hate,
a time for war and a time for peace." - Anonymous
And now it is time for us to say goodbye for another season.

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

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

Following were the participants in the October 16th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Jim Chatfield (Hort and Crop Science); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Tim Malinich (Erie); Cindy Meyer (Butler); Amy Stone (Lucas); 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/].

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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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