BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2013-27
10/03/13

From: Joe Boggs (Lead editor and contributing author) and Ashley Kulhanek (Co-editor and contributing author).

Pam Bennett, Jim Chatfield, Julie Crook, Erik Draper, Denise Ellsworth, Gary Gao, Denise Johnson, Tim Malinich, Cindy Meyer, Marne Titchenell, Danae Wolfe, and Curtis Young (Contributing authors).

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 27th 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.

***************
BYGL NOTICE. As the days shorten, so will the BYGL...in frequency, not length. There will be NO BYGL next week (October 10, 2013). The BYGL will return the following week (October 17, 2013) for one final fall howl, and then it will retreat to its doghouse for a much needed long winter nap.
***************

In This Issue:

1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK: Annual (Cape Daisy); Perennial (Plumbago); Woody (Beautyberry); and Weed (Bittersweet Nightshade).
2. HORT SHORTS: Recipe for After-the-Disaster (Skunk); Winter is Coming and Squirrels are Preparing.
3. BUG BYTES: Chironomid Midge Fly Love Swarms; Mantid Matters; Cabbage Caterpillars; Harlequin Bug; and Windshield Wipes (Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, Yellowjackets, Maple Leafblotch Miner).
4. DISEASE DIGEST: Powdery Mildew
5. TURF TIPS: White Grubs; Fall Crane Flies.
6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS: Shift in Poinsettia Production; Pritchard's Mealybug; and Spotted Wing Drosophila.
7. WEATHERWATCH: Weather Update.
8. COMING ATTRACTIONS: Why Trees Matter Forum - cancelled; and New Notice for ArborEatUm Edible Landscape Workshop.
9. BYGLOSOPHY.

APPENDIX - ADDITIONAL WEBSITE RESOURCES.

1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*ANNUAL - OSTEOSPERMUM OR CAPE DAISY (Osteospermum X hybrida). Osteospermum is the common name widely known for this plant and in the early spring, garden centers can't sell enough of them. However, many gardeners are disappointed by mid-season as they are a cool-loving plant and tend to slow down in their showy bloom during the summer period. On the other hand, during this time, they have really nice foliage (some green and some light sliver), and if you deadhead the blooms when they
finish their spring flush, they will still provide some color and nice foliage filler. And then, in the fall when other things are beginning to shut down, *Osteospermum* start to show off again.

The blooms are daisy-like and cover the entire plant in cool weather. The ray petals are sometimes spoon-shaped, rounded or pointed. There are many beautiful cultivars with great flower colors such as white with purple centers, pink, orange, and yellow. Plant in sunny well-drained locations or in containers. They grow to around 2' tall and about as wide in a nice rounded mound.

*PERENNIAL - PLUMBAGO, LEADWORT* (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*). Plumbago is an outstanding plant for fall bloom and fall color, and, it’s very easy to grow in not-so-good soil. It likes full sun to part shade and though it tolerates poor soils, it will not tolerate poorly drained soil.

It is in full bloom in central Ohio at this time and will last at least another week to 10 days. The terminal clusters of blue flowers (1/2 - 3/4" wide) appear in late summer and last through most of early fall. The plant is a low growing groundcover that forms a mat approximately 6 - 10" tall; it spreads by rhizomes and can get to around 1 1/2' wide. The leaves are medium green and turn bronze-red in the fall, adding another dimension of interest.

*WOODY - PURPLE BEAUTYBERRY* (*Callicarpa dichotoma*). The plant is a rounded shrub with arching stems that grows 3 - 6' tall and as wide in some cases. The small pink flowers appear in mid-to-late summer and are not quite as noticeable as the fruit. The fruit, however, is spectacular! The lavender-pink tiny fruits are in clusters (the flower is a cyme) and begin to color up in early September. They appear along the stem and are perfectly displayed among the foliage. The fruit color lasts until late October; the fall foliage color is a pale yellow to green. When planted in masses, the effect is outstanding. The purple beautyberry prefers full sun to light shade and moist, well-drained soil. It does best in acid soil but tolerates a neutral pH.

*WEED - BITTERSWEET NIGHTSHADE* (*Solanum dulcamara*). Bittersweet nightshade is a perennial climbing or trailing vine that is found in many areas such as fence rows, yards, gardens, woodlands, and waste areas. This plant prefers areas that have been disturbed but it can also be found in natural areas. Bittersweet prefers partial to full sun and can adapt to a variety of different soil types. There are two shapes of leaves that can be found on bittersweet. The smaller leaves are ovate in shape and often are void of lobes. The larger leaves have a triangular shape with 3 deep lobes. The terminal lobe is much larger than the other 2 lobes. Foliage and stems can emit a foul odor if disturbed.

This plant flowers during the summer and flowers are present for several months. The flowers are purple, approximately 1/3", and have 5 triangular lobes with yellow anthers that are fused together. The flowers are then replaced with green shiny fruit which changes from green to yellow/orange to red later in the season. This fruit is eaten by various birds and small mammals such as skunk and raccoon. Humans should not eat the fruit because it is toxic; the foliage should also be handled with care as it is also toxic. This plant aggressively spreads by rhizomes therefore making it difficult to eradicate from areas.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. A RECIPE FOR AFTER-THE-DISASTER. Many of us have suffered through this situation. Your pet comes trotting up to the house after an evening romp outside ready to spend a relaxing night on the sofa or perhaps on the floor at your feet. Yet this time, there is a very distinctive and very foul scent preceding your pet's arrival. The events that follow may vary, but are probably along of the lines of a slammed door to bar your pet entrance into your nice, clean smelling home and an exclamation of why Fido or Rex or Fluffy didn't possess the smarts to stay away from that black and white striped animal.
After BYGL writer Pam Bennett shared her experience of her dog getting sprayed by a skunk, conversations on this week's BYGL led to the best remedies for removing STRIPED SKUNK (*Mephitis mephitis*) spray from pets.

The recipe that frequently produces good results is one with hydrogen peroxide as the active ingredient. This recipe consists of 1 quart of 3% hydrogen peroxide, 1 cup of baking soda, 1 - 2 teaspoons of liquid soap, and for large pets, 1 quart of lukewarm water to make the solution go further. Mix all of the ingredients in a large bucket and thoroughly work the mixture into your pet's fur. Leave the solution in place for several minutes, and then rinse your pet thoroughly. As nothing is perfect for removing skunk odor, you may need to repeat the process until the smell has dissipated. You do not want to get this solution in your pet's eyes, so in order to de-scent the facial area, use a washcloth dipped into the solution and very, very carefully clean around those sensitive areas, otherwise avoid them completely.

Remember this recipe is hydrogen peroxide based, which raises concern over a black lab becoming a chocolate or blond lab. Worry not. If you rinse the solution within several minutes from your pet's fur, there is little chance of the solution dying your pet's fur. If discoloration does occur, it will be temporary. Finally, never bottle this solution. Once you mix it up, use it right away and do not store any leftover solution. The gas that is generated by the solution can cause container lids to pop off, which can be dangerous.

B. WINTER IS COMING…AND SQUIRRELS ARE PREPARING. As the summer draws to an end and fall approaches, Ohio's tree squirrels are switching their focus from reproduction to winter survival. The EASTERN GREY SQUIRREL (*Sciurus carolinensis*), FOX SQUIRREL (*Sciurus niger*), RED SQUIRREL (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), and SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL (*Glaucomys volans*) are gathering food and putting on the pounds. All 4 of these tree squirrels are active year-round, therefore must store up a decent amount of food in order to survive the cold, winter months.

The method for caching hard mast (nuts, acorns, seeds, cones) varies depending on the species of squirrel. For example, grey and fox squirrels scatter cached nuts across their home range which results in the familiar small, dug out holes through the winter and into the spring as nuts are recovered. Red squirrels, on the other hand, do not scatter their food - they horde it. This means that red squirrel caches can be rather large piles of cones, acorns, or other nuts all piled up in one place. Sometimes that one place is in a cavity in a tree, or at the base of a tree, or on occasion, in the gutter of a home. Flying squirrels do not cache food to the extent of the fox, grey, and red squirrels, but they will cache nuts in tree cavities, cracks or crevices of trees, or even in nest boxes.

Aside from the increased activity levels as squirrels busy themselves collecting winter reserves, homeowners may also notice squirrels clipping twigs, and later into the winter, stripping bark from trees. Twig clipping is just what it sounds like; the squirrel clips a twig, usually at the end of a branch, and lets it fall to the ground. The end result is a scattering of clipped twigs on the ground below the tree. This typically happens to hard mast producing trees, as the squirrels clip the twigs to gain easier access to the nuts and cones once on the ground. Bark stripping can be quite startling as the squirrel literally strips or chews off sections of bark from tree branches for various reasons; food, water, reinforcing their winter nests, or simple to gnaw on something. Typically, a tree can sustain 30% foliage loss from twig clipping and damage to 50% of the stripped trunk's circumference without significant impacts.

Homeowners seeking to protect their trees from squirrel damage have several options. A metal collar, such as aluminum flashing, can be installed around the trunk of a tree to prevent access from the ground. This will only work if a squirrel cannot gain access to the tree from adjacent tree canopies. Metal collars should be 3' wide and placed 6' above the ground. Place shims in at least 3 different places to create a space between the tree and collar to prevent moisture and fungi build up. Overlap the edges of the collar
so it can be adjusted as the tree grows. Repellents that are polybutene-based (sticky) may also help to prevent squirrel access to trees and branches. If squirrels are causing significant damage to trees, a trapping program may need to be considered.

3. BUG BYTES.

A. CHIRONOMID MIDGE FLY LOVE SWARMS. Joe Boggs reported encountering swarms of Chironomid midge flies (Family Chironomidae) billowing over streams, drainage ditches, and poorly drained soils in southwestern Ohio. The cloud-like clusters of these small insects can be hauntingly beautiful as thousands of gossamer wings reflect the early morning or evening sunlight. However, the observer's enchanted perspective on the beauty of the swarms may change once they learn the sordid details of the inner workings within the swarms.

The midge masses are called "mating swarms," and for many midge species the swarm is composed of a throng of lovesick male midge flies. Swarms may be massive numbering in the thousands. Every now and then, an adventurous female midge will try to fly through the aerial mass of zooming, swooping amorous males. The males fly with their legs outstretched in the hope they will snag the female … to get acquainted. Love is in the air!

Midge flies are very small, measuring no more than 3/8" in length. They resemble mosquitoes with their delicate wings and legs and audible "buzzing" sound made when they fly. However, Chironomid midge flies (non-biting midges) do not bite and male midge flies have large, conspicuous fern-like or "feathery" (= plumose) antennae. Also, mosquitoes do not typically gather in close-flying swarms ... unless it's a Stephen King movie.

There are over 760 species of Chironomid midge flies in North America. Midge fly larvae live in many types of aquatic or semi-aquatic habitats. These habitats include water in pools, ponds, lakes, slow moving streams, drainage ditches, clogged drainage tiles, containers, clogged rain gutters, and in some cases, wet soil or seepage areas. Occasionally, over-irrigated turfgrass will provide ideal midge fly larval habitat. Most species of midge fly larvae feed on living or decaying plant matter and are an important part of aquatic food chains. Many species can survive in very stagnant or polluted water. Some of the aquatic forms live in tubes or cases composed of fine particles of the substrate cemented together with salivary secretion.

Some Chironomid midge fly larvae have hemoglobin in their blood which gives them a blood-red color, and the common name of "bloodworms." Note that the common name is spelled as a contraction to differentiate from marine "blood worms" (Glycera dibranchiata) which are "true worms" (Phylum Annelida) and are prized as fish bait. Such are the challenges with common names!

Chironomid midge flies are considered "beneficial" owing to their status as "decomposers" in aquatic ecosystems and because they serve as an important food item at the base of aquatic food chains. While their swarms may re-appear in the same locations for several days, they are usually just a nuisance to joggers and bicyclists passing through. However, large numbers of mating swarms have been known to present a traffic hazard because of smashed midge bodies on windshields. Of course, some probably died with a smile on their midge faces!

B. MANTID MATTERS. BYGLers reported that PRAYING MANTID (Order: Mantodea) adults are common features in Ohio landscapes ... 'tis the season. This is the time of the year when a large percentage of mantids have reached the adult stage and are more easily seen compared to when they were nymphs earlier in the season. Mantids are large insects with some species reaching 5-6" in length.
Females tend to be larger than males, particularly when their abdomens become swollen with eggs. Mantids range in color from solid brown or solid green, to the two-tone color motif of a green body with brown wings.

There are several mantid species found in Ohio. The most common species are the CAROLINA MANTID (*Stagmomantis carolina*), a native species; the EUROPEAN MANTID (*Mantis religiosa*), an introduced species, and the CHINESE MANTID (*Tendara aridifolia*), also an introduced species. The Carolina mantid is the smallest of the three and the Chinese mantid is the largest. Mantids are plentiful and they are not an endangered species, nor are they protected by Ohio or federal law.

All mantids are predators and their meat-eating life style is personified by their specialized raptorial forelegs. Their common name comes from the position they hold their front legs while at rest; they look like they are praying. Of course, once a mantid locates its victim, it’s their prey who should be praying! Although mantids often spend hours moving at a glacial pace, once a meat-item is located, the mantid moves at blinding speed. They grab their prey with their front legs and the femoral and tibial leg segments close and hold the prey like a clamping vice. Sharp spikes and tooth-like structures on the inner edges of these leg segments impale the prey further preventing escape. Few victims elude death once they’ve felt the hug of a mantid!

Mantids are highly touted as biological control agents; however there are usually not enough of them in one particular area to keep damaging insect populations in check. Additionally, mantids do not discriminate between pestiferous and beneficial insects. Indeed, they can be very destructive to themselves; mantids are notorious for their cannibalistic behavior. The femme fatale mantid may consume an amorous male right after mating or shortly after ... gives a different meaning to the saying "hugs and kisses."

C. WILL CABBAGE CATERPILLARS NEVER CEASE???? Pam Bennett reported that she has been managing (TRYING to manage) cabbage caterpillars all season long to prevent damage to her Brussels sprouts and kale. Unfortunately, while she was away for a few weeks, the caterpillars did play!

The challenge with cabbage caterpillars is that there are typically 3 species at work and their overlapping life cycles mean the caterpillars tend to just keep going all season. The pretty, medium-sized white butterfly that is commonly seen laying eggs in plants in the crucifer family is the IMPORTED EUROPEAN CABBAGE WHITE BUTTERFLY (*Pieris rapae*). This pest overwinters in Ohio and can be very predictable from year to year. Two to several generations of this caterpillar occur each year depending on the season and the availability of host plants. This particular butterfly can be seen sometimes up until the first hard frost in the fall. Hoping for a fall crop of kale, Pam reported that she just keeps on feeding the caterpillars by planting their preferred food source! The battle is on.

The 2 other culprits are moths, CABBAGE LOOPER (*Trichoplusia ni*) and DIAMONDBACK MOTH (*Plutella xylostella*). The cabbage looper migrates from the south and its seasonal appearance in northern locations is variable. The diamondback moth is suspected to overwinter in Ohio, though it also migrates.

The naturally occurring bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), is effective on all 3 caterpillars and does not kill other insects, thus allowing other natural enemies to build in populations. However, it needs to be reapplied periodically to control newly emerging caterpillar generations and since it’s a stomach toxin, it must be applied to the underside of leaves where the caterpillars feed. There are also conventional insecticides that work but you need to pay attention to the number of days that you can spray before consuming the vegetable. You can also use row covers to prevent the adults from laying eggs. Remove weeds in the mustard family as these serve as a safe refuge for these insects.
D. HARLEQUIN BUG ON KALE. Pam Bennett also complained about this insect (*Murgantia histronica*) on her kale as well. This stinkbug is a pest that feeds on plants in the crucifer family. The shield-shaped bug is brightly-colored and easy to spot in the garden. It is black with orange, yellow and red markings and is about 3/8" long. The harlequin bug's eggs look like tiny white kegs standing on end and laid in a double row on the undersides of the host plant's leaves. Each egg has 2 broad black rings and a black spot.

The nymphs and adults insert sucking mouth parts into the leaf and suck the juices. The resulting damage is brown spots on the leaves. If populations are high, the leaves wilt, brown and eventually die. Since the leaves of kale are consumed, this damage is not appetizing.

Hand-pick and destroy low numbers of this pest. Insecticides can be used but check the label for the days to consumption. Destroy weeds nearby that are in the mustard family. Adults overwinter in plant debris, so a thorough fall clean-up of the garden will reduce bug populations for next season.

Between the cabbage caterpillars and harlequin bugs, BYGLers recommended that maybe Pam should just give up on a healthy kale crop this fall?? Her intrepid response: NEVER!

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

* BYGLers from throughout the state commiserated about getting phone calls, e-mail messages, or having direct experiences with huge numbers of BROWN MARMORATED STINK BUGS (BMSB) (*Halyomorpha halys*) gathering on buildings, window screens, and even on landscape plants. The only BYGLer who had been spared the joy of BMSB was Pam Bennett; she reported that Clark County has been virtually devoid of stink bugs ... so far. Pam has a vibrant Master Gardener program with a high community profile; however, phone calls about BMSB have been nil.

Denise Johnson reported that her car was besieged by BMSB in Columbus ... several BYGLers recommended she drive to Clark County to spread some joy! Randy Zondag and Tim Malinich noted that BMSB is very apparent in northeast Ohio with the bugs showing up in some truly remarkable numbers. Tim reported that during this week's Diagnostic Walkabout, participants observed an arborvitae that was virtually alive with BMSB; he noted that every branch and leaf surface were so heavily covered that the plant appeared to be moving! Joe Boggs reported that the OSU Extension, Hamilton County office is currently under siege from BMSB ... Joe was the only BYGLer who was thrilled with the problem.

* Tim and Joe also reported that they have yet to receive phone calls and e-mails reporting stinging encounters with YELLOWJACKETS (*Vespula* spp. and *Dolichovespula* spp.); however, numbers appear to be high in northeast and southwest Ohio, respectively. This is the time of the year when yellowjackets switch from a high-protein diet (e.g. caterpillars, sawfly larvae, etc.) to a high carbohydrate diet (e.g. donuts, soda, fermented adult beverages, etc.). Nest populations in the fall may top out at over 5,000 workers, which translates into a considerable number of flying stingers on the wing in search of a carb-fix. Thankfully, yellowjacket, wasp, and hornet nests die out at the end of the season; only new queens survive the winter to start new nests next spring.

* Joe also noted that he came across an unusual caterpillar leafminer known as the MAPLE LEAFBLOTCH MINER (*Cameraria aceriella*). The caterpillars create irregularly shaped "blotch mines" that appear as highly noticeable whitish to brownish white patches on the lower leaf surface. The mines are not as apparent on the upper leaf surface; however, a close examination will reveal unusual stippling-like spots that more or less outline the extent of the leaf mine. There is one generation per season with the leafminer spending the winter either as a larva or pupa inside their leaf mines in fallen leaves. Thus,
destroying the fallen leaves either by raking and composting or by using a mulching mower should reduce leafminer populations.

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. POWDERY MILDEWS. BYGLers throughout the state reported that powdery mildews have blossomed on a range of trees and shrubs. The powdery mildew fungi are highly host-specific, so the powdery mildew on dogwood only infects dogwoods; the powdery mildew on planetree only infects planetree; and the powdery mildew on oak only infects oaks; and so on. In general, this end-of-the season disease challenge typically causes little harm to the overall health of the host plants. Aside from the heavy infections occurring close to the time when leaves (and mildew!) are about to be shed from trees, most powdery mildews are only a leaf-surface problem; they do not penetrate deep into the leaf tissue. Indeed, it's hard to find a tuliptree with leaves that are free of powdery mildew at this time of the year!

Powdery mildew fungi are so-named because their mycelia make leaves look like they're covered in white powder. However, the tell-tale powdery fungal growth is not always overtly evident. For example, dogwood powdery mildew mycelia may only appear as a faint haze on the upper leaf surface. This is one of the few powdery mildews that can cause significant leaf injury as the fungus desiccates leaf cells; infected leaves develop reddish patches. Of course, this same symptom may be produced by anything that desiccates leaf cells including drought. Magnolia powdery mildew is another potentially damaging disease and it behaves very similar to the dogwood powdery mildew; the mycelia are only faintly visible, but infections lead to reddish brown patches on the leaves that eventually turn grayish-brown as the leaf tissue dies.

5. TURF TIPS.

A. BEETLE BONANZA. Randy Zondag and Tim Malinich reported that they had some surprising finds during their last Diagnostic Walkabout. While digging grubs for the class to identify, they expected to have a very similar grub population as previous years--lots of JAPANESE BEETLE (*Popillia japonica*) with the possibility of one other grub showing up for variety. Instead the class turned up EUROPEAN CHAFER (*Rhizotrogus majalis*), MASKED CHAFER (*Cyclocephala* sp.), and ORIENTAL BEETLE (*Exomala orientalis*) with an occasional Japanese beetle showing up for variety. Most of the grubs were in second or third instar, but again, there was a variety of ages. And, with the large numbers of grubs found in many locations it could be a banner year for turf damage. The take home lesson was not all white grubs are Japanese beetles and technicians should take time to monitor and sample grub populations.

B. FALL CRANE FLIES ON THE WING. Joe Boggs reported that fall CRANE FLIES (*Tipula* spp.) are rising from turfgrass in southwestern Ohio. They look like giant, mutant mosquitoes; a startling image outside of a sci-fi movie. Fortunately, crane flies do not possess mosquito-like piercing mouthparts, so they do not bite. However, large numbers of crane flies flittering above lawns can be a real nuisance, particularly when they find their way into homes.

Adults usually appear in Ohio landscapes during two peak periods. Some species produce a heavy adult emergence in the spring while other species generate adults in the fall. The larvae of most species feed on decaying organic matter in the soil, and they especially appreciate areas that are continuously moist.

Larvae of crane flies that feed beneath turfgrass are called "leatherjackets" because of their tough, leathery exoskeleton. Like the adults, these legless maggots occasionally appear en masse spilling onto driveways
or sidewalks. Such a dramatic appearance may signal that the lawn has a thatch problem since the larvae are particularly fond of decaying thatch. However, the species found in Ohio cause no damage to the turfgrass.

The same cannot be said for two non-native species that have been found in the northeastern states and eastern Canada. Both were accidentally introduced from Europe. Larvae of the EUROPEAN CRANE FLY (Tipula paludosa), and the MARSH CRANE FLY (T. oleracea) feed on the crowns and blades of living grass plants. Both can cause serious damage to turfgrass. Fortunately, these species have not yet been found in Ohio.

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. SHIFT IN POINSETTIA PRODUCTION. Tim Malinich reported that the trend seems to be continuing away from retail growing of poinsettias to purchasing pre-finished and finished plants. Over the last couple of decades some growers have made the mostly economic decision to buy in plants pre-finished rather than going through a whole season of lighting, shading, heating and nutrient management to produce a quality poinsettia crop. As the trend continues growers are moving to larger numbers of finished plants, skipping the early stages of the production cycle all together.

B. PRITCHARD'S MEALYBUG. Tim Malinich reported that Pritchard's mealybug (Rhizoecus pritchardi) was a surprise find at a local garden center this week. This mealybug, which is also called the "root mealybug," was once a more common problem, especially in African violets. However, it has all but disappeared in recent years. Of course, as its common name indicates, it may have simply gone underground and that may have been the problem—out of sight is out of mind. Regular scouting for insects would not turn up these mealybugs feeding on the roots of the plant. Since this pest has not been a significant problem for a while, it was easily overlooked.

Joe Boggs pointed out that there is another underground mealybug known as the GROUND MEALYBUG (Rhizoecus falcifer). It is faster moving and produces less cottony wax fluff. Literature indicates that Pritchard's mealybug is more likely to cause the decline and ultimate demise of a plant if it gets out of hand.

C. SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA. This spotted wing drosophila (SWD) (Drosophila suzukii) is taking its final toll on fruit plants this season. With frost around the corner some growers have let the last few berries hang on the plants rather than to protect them from this new insidious pest. In the North region small fruits (brambles, strawberries, blueberries) seemed to be the most adversely affected. As this is only the second year Ohio growers have had to deal with SWD there is still much to be learned about its management. Next year will likely bring new information, new cop problems and new control issues so be sure to attend upcoming meetings and follow SWD updates.

7. WEATHERWATCH

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

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. WHY TREES MATTER FORUM – Cancelled due to low registration.
B. NEW NOTICE FOR: ArborEatUm EDIBLE LANDSCAPE WORKSHOP. The latest entry in this program is the addition of the new concept of THE GOODTASTINESS OF INVASIVENESS as Master Jammer Cathy Herms of OARDC serves up her Autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) pate de fruits. Finally, this invasive is put to good use, and we shall check to see if terroir matters: does her Michigan batch taste different or even better than her Ohio version? Eating invasives, one fruit at a time. Also: come taste the world premiere of Secrest Arboretum pawpawcamole. Avocados never tasted as good as this!

The date for this workshop is Wednesday, October 9 (5:00 - 8:00 p.m.) at Secrest Arboretum. From file gumbo with its ground up young sassafras leaves to Chef Paul Snyder and his International Ornamental Crabapple Society-renowned Malus Mo Mas Magnifico Meatball Munchies this event will be a true celebration of hort cuisine. It is for everyone who loves landscape plants and good eats, and it will include walks, talks and good eats, and there will be few rules other than table manners.

Did you actually grow the landscape plants used in the dish you brought, is the plant common or just occasional in Ohio landscapes, woodlands or roadways? Not to worry, no horticultural or food police will be on hand. Though there will be a judging of sorts. That is because the cost of the program will be on a sliding scale: $25.00 if you just attend, $20.00 if you bring an edible landscaping recipe, $15.00 if you bring the actual dish to share of that recipe, and $10.00 if your recipe is selected by attendees for the ArborEatUm Cookbook fundraiser for Secrest Arboretum during Plant Discovery Day next May 10.

So try your hand at blueberry buckle (blueberries grow well in acid soils in northeast Ohio and have great fall color as an ornamental), corneliancherry dogwood jelly or cider, serviceberry pie from berries frozen earlier this summer (are you listening Bill Hahn, City of Akron Arborist) or wherever your Landscape Kitchen imagination lands.

Check out registration details: at [http://go.osu.edu/chatfield](http://go.osu.edu/chatfield).

9. BYGLOSOPHY.
"And many strokes, though with a little axe,
Hew down and fell the hardest-timbered oak."
- William Shakespeare, in King Henry VI, Part 3

APPENDIX - ADDITIONAL WEBSITE RESOURCES:

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

Buckeye Turf
[http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu](http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu)

Emerald Ash Borer Information
[http://ashalert.osu.edu](http://ashalert.osu.edu)

Growing Degree Days and Phenology for Ohio
[http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/](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 October 1st conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Denise Johnson (State Master Gardener Volunteer Program); Ashley Kulhanek (Medina); Tim Malinich (Erie); Marne Titchenell (School of Environment and Natural Resources); and Randy Zondag (Lake).

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

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). Any materials in this newsletter may be reproduced for educational purposes providing the source is credited.

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.

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely, and accurate, the pesticide user bears responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

Ohio State University Extension embraces human diversity and is committed to ensuring that all research and related educational programs are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, or veteran status. This statement is in accordance with United States Civil Rights Laws and the USDA.

Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration; Associate Dean, College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences; Director, Ohio State University Extension and Gist Chair in Extension Education and Leadership. TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-6181.