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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 23rd 2015 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.

******HOW TO: BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE SUPPORT. The Ohio State University (OSU) Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL) writers need your support to continue this newsletter. OSU puts a great deal of resources into this project and we do not receive funding necessary for full support. We know you like BYGL, as in the 2014 Reader's Survey respondents indicated BYGL saved them $2.45 million dollars, 96% indicated BYGL was useful in their jobs, and 87% indicated BYGL helped with their diagnostic skills.

Funds will support on-going work of the Ohio State University Extension Nursery Landscape and Turf Team in matters regarding preparation, compilation and travel for the weekly April-October BYGL e-newsletter. Expenditures will include but not be limited to equipment such as cameras, upgrades of computers and related devices, management of the website, editing and webinar costs, and travel reimbursements.

Here's how you show your support:

This is the direct link to the OSU giving site: http://go.osu.edu/byglsupport.

Or:

Go to https://www.giveto.osu.edu/makeagift/OnlineGivingDonation.aspx?fund=315145 and click on "search," then enter the fund number into the box. The fund number is 315145 and the name is Buckeye Yard & Garden Support. The fund, its name and description will appear in a new, smaller box. Click "Select this fund."

Then, you can either leave the default $100 in or change it; and fill out the remaining form (name, address, etc.). The form will walk you through. You can either do a one-time gift or recurring (monthly, etc.).

Also, if you would like to make a larger gift, please contact Jennifer Heller (heller.4@osu.edu), the Director of Development for the OSU College of Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences with your name and contact information. Jennifer's cell phone number 614.975.1317 and she will be more than happy to speak with you.

In This Issue:
1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK:  Annual (New Guinea Impatiens); Perennial (Asters); Woody (Seven-Son-Flower); Vegetable (Turnip); and Weed (Oriental Bittersweet).
2. HORT SHORTS:  Pumpkins and Gourds Ready for Harvest?
3. BUGBYTES:  Wheel of Misfortune (Wheel Bugs); Boring Black Locust (Locust Borers); Soldier Beetles; Basswood Leafminer Moving out of Woodlots; Woolly Aphids on Hawthorn Branches; and Windshield Wipes (Oak Lace Bugs, Sycamore Lace Bugs, Hawthorn Lace Bugs, Paper Wasps, Yellowjackets, and Baldfaced Hornets).
4. DISEASE DIGEST:  Follow-Up on Downy Mildew on Coleus: Cultivar Resistance/Tolerance.
5. TURF TIPS:  Vagabond Sod Webworm Moths Rise from Lawns.
6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS:  News on the National Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) Eradication Program.
7. WEATHERWATCH.
8. COMING ATTRACTIONS:  Southwest Ohio Diagnostic Walk-About; Farm Science Review; and The OSU Green Industry Short Course, The Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference and Show, and Trees on Tap Programs.
9. BYGLOSOPHY.

APPENDIX - Additional Website Resources.

1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*ANNUAL - NEW GUINEA IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri* and hybrids).  When New Guinea Impatiens were first introduced to the market many years ago, it was suggested that they were an Impatiens variety that would thrive in full sun.  We have since learned that they don't tolerate full sun all day long, preferring early morning sun and afternoon shade.  They are however, a good replacement for the landscape impatiens, *Impatiens walleriana* after the appearance of downy mildew in the landscape; *I. hawkeri* is resistant to downy mildew.  In addition, there are few others pests that bother these plants.  I have trialed annuals for many years and New Guinea impatients have always been a consistent performer in our Clark County OSU Extension trial beds in Springfield, Ohio.

New Guinea impatients grow best in afternoon shade and most cultivars are approximately 1' tall by 1' wide, forming a nice rounded mound (some grow taller, to about 4' in height).  The variety of flower colors on New Guinea impatients is almost overwhelming.  They come in white, purple and almost every shade of red, pink, salmon and orange.  Many new cultivars have larger flowers and more of them.  *I. hawker* flowers tend to be larger than *I. walleriana*.  In addition, the foliage comes in a wide range of variegated patterns, including vivid yellow and green or red, yellow and green, and more combinations.  New Guinea impatients can be planted in masses in beds or used in containers and hanging baskets.

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*PERENNIAL - ASTERS (*Aster* spp.).  An excellent plant for the fall garden, today's Aster cultivars have an improved appearance because of their compact growth and better branching habits.  In the past, the common asters sold in nursery and garden stores were the New England and New York asters (*A. noveae-angliae* and *A. novi-belgii*).  Today, there are great cultivars of these plants as well as hybrids on the market.  The common New England aster is native to much of the Eastern US and its purple daisy-like flowers can be seen in fields in bloom now.  It can grow up to 4' tall and tends to have a floppy habit in the garden if not supported.  Cultivars such as 'Alma Potschke' is 3 - 4' tall but has a much better compact habit with bright rose flowers.  'Purple Dome' is more of a mounded habit with purplish-blue flowers.  New York aster cultivars include 'Woods Pink' and 'Woods Blue' and are dwarfs that grow 8 - 12" tall with pink and blue flowers respectively.

*Asters* are great for fall garden color and are quite hardy as long as they don't get overly wet.  Colors range in the pinks, purples, blues and reds.  They bloom from late summer through October.

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*WOODY - SEVEN-SON-FLOWER (*Heptacodium miconioides*). Now, in September, is when this plant really begins to show its true colors! Seven-son-flower is often a large (15 - 20′ at maturity), multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub with a spreading crown, that typically is about 10′ wide. This plant can also be trained to a single-trunk tree form, which causes it to be quite a specimen in the landscape. This plant does best in full sun and is quite tolerant of droughty site conditions. *Heptacodium* blooms late summer and the flowers arise on the terminal clusters on the ends of the branches and are creamy-white in color. These flowers have a slight, sweet fragrance, but the real beauty is not the white flowers. The white flowers mature and senesce, revealing an incredible expanding display of changing colors of sepals. These sepals start tiny and green and then expand and mature to a salmon-like or rosy-pink color, which then provides another show of color for about one month in early fall. It appears as if the plant is blooming again, but a different color! Add to this floral and sepal display, the attractive exfoliating bark, somewhat reminiscent of crape myrtle, and it is a wonderful way to prolong that "summer bloom time" in the landscape. Seven-son-flower is in the Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle) family, is native to China, and does best in sunny sites and although tolerant of many soil types, it prefers sites with acid, moist, well-drained soils.

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*VEGETABLE - TURNIP (*Brasicca rapa*). Turnips have been around for a very long time. This veggie has been used for cattle fodder, as well as for human consumption. The typical turnip is a white, radish-like vegetable with a purple shoulder and hairy leaves. New varieties include all-white roots, red roots or reddish leaves. Grown from seed, turnips prefer a rich soil with ample moisture and grow best as spring or fall crops. Check roots frequently and harvest before they reach golf ball size; larger roots can be woody with a strong flavor. The roots do not store well, so only grow enough for fresh eating. Additionally, turnip greens can be harvested by picking individual young leaves before they become tough.

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*WEED - ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). Oriental bittersweet is a non-native, invasive vine that is native to China, Japan and Korea. It was introduced to the United States as an ornamental plant around 1860.

This deciduous, woody, twining vine can climb on trees, shrubs and anything else in its way. The leaves are alternate, glossy and finely toothed. They are usually rounded, but there can be variation in the leaf shape. Stems are light brown with white pith. Roots are bright orange in color. The flowers of this vine are greenish and have five petals. Male and female flowers usually occur on two separate plants, and bloom time occurs in May - June.

The plant is well-known for its bright fruits. Stems and red and orange fruits are cut in the fall and commonly used a natural decorations which can lead to plant "popping-up" in new locations.

There is a native bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). It has more elliptical shaped leaves, rather than the rounded of the Oriental bittersweet. American bittersweet can also be distinguished from Oriental bittersweet by its leaves when they are just beginning to emerge from the bud. Oriental bittersweet leaves are folded flat along the mid-vein, whereas American bittersweet leaves curl along the edges toward the mid-vein and resemble a rolled up scroll. The fruit of the native vine appear as single clumps at the tips of the branches, compared to fruit of the non-native vine appearing up and down the stem.

Oriental bittersweet can be reported using the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) App. If you haven’t already downloaded this smartphone app, now is a great time to join in the early detection and reporting invasive species opportunity - we need your help!

Author: Amy Stone; stone.91@osu.edu
2. HORT SHORTS.

A. PUMPKINS AND GOURDS READY FOR HARVEST? By this time of year, usually the powdery mildew fungus of cucurbits has almost totally overwhelmed the foliage of pumpkins and gourds. This collapsing of the plant's leaves lead directly to the exposing of the pumpkins and gourds to the sun, which is both good and bad. The sun will definitely help to color the pumpkins, if they have begun to color already; however, if they have not begun to turn color or the pumpkins are too young, then the direct sunlight can actually damage the pumpkins! So what to do now that the foliage that was protecting the fruits is gone?

The real key to success is to allow the pumpkins and gourds to harden-off their rinds or outer skin. Ideally, the fruit is removed from the field or garden when the foliage and vines near the pumpkin collapse. This will get the pumpkin out of the direct, intense sunlight, off of the wet soils or out of low spots where water may collect. The underside of the pumpkin, which is against the soil, remains a tender spot that both insects and diseases love to exploit. Roll the pumpkins on their sides to allow that tender spot to toughen up a bit or cure, before moving them. Be sure to place the pumpkins in an open, dry area to help cure or toughen up the rind. When picking and transporting the pumpkins, take extra precautions to avoid wounding or injuring the rind because those wounds create an entryway for infections to occur. Thankfully, with the proper environmental conditions during rind curing, these wounds can heal over by producing a corky tissue to seal-off minor abrasions. Do not stack pumpkins together or allow the pumpkins to contact one another during this rind curing time. If one pumpkin begins to break down and rot, any other fruit dripped or oozed on or touching the infected fruit, will also begin to rot! Ideal curing conditions consist of no direct sunlight, temperatures of 70 - 85F, relative humidity around 70 - 85% and good air circulation around the pumpkins for 10 - 14 days. This will cure or harden the rind and some of the slightly immature pumpkins may even ripen or color up too! Once the rinds have been cured properly, as long as the rind doesn't freeze, pumpkins can remain eerily appealing for about 2 - 3 months.

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3. BUGBYTES.

A. WHEEL OF MISFORTUNE. Curtis Young noted that WHEEL BUGS (Arilus cristatus) have completed their development and adults of these large, unusual looking bugs are now lurking among the leaves of trees and shrubs in Ohio in search of prey. Although caterpillars and sawfly larvae are favored table fare of this impressively large predator, they will not turn their beaks up at other arthropod meat morsels. Indeed, they will even nail the probing fingers of uniformed gardeners!

These bugs belong to the Hemipteran family Reduviidae which is represented in North America by over 160 different species. Members of this family are collectively known as assassin bugs; a name that clearly describes how these stealthy hunters make a living. Wheel bugs get their descriptive common name from a peculiar morphological feature that rises from the top of the bug's thorax. The structure looks like half of a cog-wheel, with the gear teeth clearly visible. Wheel bugs are big, measuring over 1 1/4" long, and their color varies from light gray to bluish-gray to grayish-brown.

As with all predatory bugs, wheel bugs are equipped with piercing-sucking mouthparts that are used to inject paralyzing and pre-digestive enzymes into their prey. They then suck the essence-of-insect from their hapless victims. While these are beneficial insects, they should not be handled. All members of the family are capable of delivering a painful bite to people. The pain of a bug bite has been described by those who have suffered the wheel of misfortune as being equal to or more powerful than a hornet sting, and the wounds may take over a week to heal.
B. BORING BLACK LOCUST. The intense yellow blooms of GOLDENROD (Solidago spp.) are evident throughout Ohio and drawing the attention of LOCUST BORERS (Megacyllene robiniae). The black and yellow beetles feed almost exclusively on goldenrod nectar and pollen causing entomologists to speculate that the beetle's coloration may help it to dodge predators as it crawls on the yellow flowers.

The locust borer is a type of long-horned beetle (family Cerambycidae), so named because of their extremely long antennae. The beetles are 3/4 - 7/8" long with reddish legs. They have tapering cylindrical black bodies that are covered by yellow bands and two distinct "W"-shaped markings on their wing covers. The shade of yellow on the beetles matches almost perfectly with the yellow color of goldenrod flowers. The borer spends the winter as first instar larvae inside small hibernation chambers bored into the xylem. The larvae become active in the spring to tunnel and feed through the heartwood throughout the season. Adults emerge to feed, mate, and lay eggs in late-summer coinciding with the full bloom of goldenrod.

Locust borers should more appropriately be called "black locust borers" because the beetle only attacks the main stems and branches of black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) trees including horticultural varieties and cultivars of this species. BYGLers have observed damaging infestations of this borer on 2" diameter nursery stock. The beetle will not attack honeylocust (Gleditsia triacanthos). The damage caused by these stem borers on black locust can kill small trees. Damage to large forest trees can cause structural weakening resulting in branch and trunk breakage. Insecticide applications to trunks to protect nursery stock, or small landscape trees, should be made now to prevent new infestations by this borer.

C. SOLDIER BEETLES. BYGLers reported that soldier beetles (Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus, Family Cantharidae) are appearing on a range of late season flowers including goldenrod and flowering herbs. The elongate 1/2" long, soft-bodied beetles are tannish-brown and they have two oblong dark marks near the back of their front wings (elytra). These markings, coupled with the beetle's tawny color, make them look like they're wearing a WWI-era soldier's uniform, thus the common name. The beetles are also known as "leatherwings" based on their soft, leather-like front wings, and "goldenrod beetle" based on their fondness for the nectar and pollen of the plant.

The beetle's elytra do not extend the full length of the beetle which leaves the tip of the banded abdomen exposed. Their exposed abdomens, size, shape, and general appearance make these beetles appear as dead-ringers for fireflies in some people's eyes. However, no amount of prodding or cajoling will cause them to flash as they lack the necessary bioluminescent equipment. Soldier beetles cause no harm to plants since they feed on pollen and nectar. Indeed, they are considered beneficial insects since they will also hunt down and consume caterpillars, aphids, and other soft-bodied insects that may be plant pests. Their larvae are also carnivorous feeding on insects in the soil.

D. BASSWOOD LEAFMINER MOVING OUT OF WOODLOTS. BYGLers have reported on the activities of the basswood leafminer (Baliosus nervosa a.k.a. Baliosus ruber) several times throughout this growing season. Most of the reports reviewed their activity on their native host, the American Linden (Tilia americana) in NW Ohio woodlots. The basswood leafminer overwinters as an adult and begins feeding on the host trees in the spring of the year followed by the leafmining activities of the larvae and lastly by the new adults feeding on the leaves for the remainder of the summer into the fall. This adult feeding is what results in the American lindens in woodlots prematurely turning brown before the end of August. As stated before, the basswood leafminer was primarily concentrated in woodlots.
Curtis Young now reports that the basswood leafminer is moving out of woodlots and into nearby landscapes feeding on the foliage of LITTLE LEAF LINDEN (T. cordata). Additionally, Amy Stone in Lucas County reported that the beetle was also noticeably feeding on SILVER LINDEN (T. tomentosa) in the Toledo Botanical Gardens. The extent of the damage is greater than what has been seen in other years. If the basswood leafminer continues this behavior in the future, it may become a more significant pest of landscape linden trees.

Whether this is a new behavior or not is debatable. The basswood leafminer may have been feeding on landscape lindens in other years, however their feeding may have been masked by the feeding activity of Japanese beetles (Popillia japonica) which also feeds heavily on little leaf linden trees. Japanese beetle populations were noticeably higher this year compared to the past several years. Damage from both beetles is quite obvious on the Ohio Northern University Campus, Ada, Ohio. Check little leaf lindens in your area for the damage from these two beetles.

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E. WOOLLY APHIDS ON HAWTHORN BRANCHES. Curtis Young reported on the presence of large colonies of a woolly aphid on the undersides of hawthorn branches. He is uncertain of the absolute identification of the aphid, but it is either the woolly apple aphid (Eriosoma lanigerum) or a very close relative, maybe E. crataegi. Part of the challenge is that the aphids are not very "woolly" at the current time, although it is apparent that they do secrete the white waxes to the surface of their bodies and there are short waxy filaments growing from the posterior end of their bodies.

This hawthorn species of woolly aphid can completely cover sections of small branches and twigs. These dense patches of aphids tend to appear on the under sides of the branches and the aphids look like they are hanging from their mouth parts. Their mouth parts penetrate through the thin bark of the branches to tap into the phloem to feed. They are an abundant honeydew producer as one can see from the sticky material that accumulates on foliage below where they are feeding and many of the aphids sport a droplet of honeydew on their anus. Numerous flies, yellowjackets, wasps and even honeybees can be found licking up the honeydew from the surrounding foliage.

Even though the aphids are abundant and they are feeding through the bark of the tree, they don't seem to do major damage to the branches. Thus, management of the aphid may not be necessary to guard the health of the plant, but the presence of so many bees and wasps might be of concern.

While almost any insecticide registered for aphid control should work well against this aphid, one might need to add a little soap or horticultural oil in the mix to help penetrate the waxy coating covering the aphids. For a homeowner who doesn't want to use a pesticide, most hawthorns are small enough to be reach with a garden hose fitted with a nozzle to produce a strong jet of water. By knocking the aphids off the trees, they will have a hard time making it back up to the branches and may well die before getting there.

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F. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into a few other arthropods this week including:

* Damage caused by OAK LACE BUGS (Corythucha arcuata), SYCAMORE LACE BUGS (C. incurvata), and HAWTHORN LACE BUGS (C. cydoniae) is very evident in landscapes throughout Ohio. These lace bugs have multiple generations per season meaning their damage builds with each succeeding crop of new bugs. BYGLers observed high populations of these three species in June (BYGL 2015-11, 06/18/15); the high mid-season populations have translated into the heavy damage currently being observed. These lace bug species 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. Lace bugs also deposit unsightly hard, tar-like spots of excrement onto the leaf surface as they feed.

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* Several BYGLers reported that populations of PAPER WASPS (*Polistes* spp.), as well as YELLOWJACKETS and BALDFACED HORNETS (*Vespula* spp. and *Dolichovespula* spp.) are building towards their fall seasonal crescendo. This is the time of the year when these insects 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.) which can lead to stinging encounters. Yellowjacket and hornet nest populations in the fall may climb to over 5,000 workers which translate 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.

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4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. FOLLOW-UP ON DOWNY MILDEW ON COLEUS: CULTIVAR RESISTANCE/TOLERANCE. In BYGL 2015-17, on July 30, 2015, we reported that downy mildew (*Peronospora* spp.) had been confirmed in a coleus planting at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden http://bygl.osu.edu/content/downy-mildew-coleus-confirmed-0. Following the article, symptoms were also discovered on coleus varieties in the field trial plots at The Ohio State University (Columbus campus) and at the Clark County OSU Extension trial plots in Springfield, Ohio. One observation noted at all three sites was that the disease was very apparent on a cultivar called 'Flip Side' and somewhat apparent on other cultivars in the trials. At each site, 'Flip Side' exhibited downy mildew symptoms, including leaf drop. In addition, cultivars planted alongside or near coleus 'Flip Side' did not exhibit the leaf drop symptoms of downy mildew. However upon closer inspection of the underside of the leaves, there were symptoms (blotches) of downy mildew on other cultivars in the plots.

During the conference call BYGLers also discussed the fact that if you were to observe downy mildew symptoms this late in the season, you might think that the plant was being feasted upon by an insect. At this time, the sporangia may not be present; the infected tissue has died out, leaving brown splotches that eventually drop from the leaf. Holes in the leaf surface remain, making one think that it's been visited by an insect. This is a great example of one of the questions in the diagnostic process: What is the environment? You need to take a look at the environment not only today but in the past (week, month, etc.). Because we had unseasonably excessive rains in June and July, we had perfect conditions for downy mildew to develop.

A final note: A plant pathologist emailed to alert us to the fact that in the previous article the species of downy mildew infecting coleus listed as *Pernospora lamii* was incorrect and at this time, the species of *Peronospora* that infects coleus has not yet been given an official name; therefore it's listed as *Peronospora* spp. Thanks for the correction! We always appreciate this!

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5. TURF TIPS.

A. VAGABOND SOD WEBWORM MOTHS RISE FROM LAWNS. Curtis Young reported observing clouds of vagabond sod webworm (*Agriphila vulgivagella*) rising in front of him as he recently walked across his home lawn in northwest Ohio. Last week, Dave Shetlar noted that large numbers of these moths are making their annual appearance in the central part of the state. The moths emerge in large numbers in September and sometimes cause considerable alarm. Homeowners and turfgrass managers
may think their turfgrass is under assault from more serious sod webworm moths. However, vagabond sod webworms cause little significant damage despite their impressive late-summer aerial displays.

The vagabond sod webworm has only one generation per year. The moths currently on the wing will mate and drop eggs onto the turfgrass. The resulting caterpillars feed on the turfgrass; however, since plants are typically fast-growing in the fall, little real damage is done. The caterpillars overwinter and continue feeding in the spring. Again little damage is done since they feed on the fast-growing spring grass. Eventually, the caterpillars form a pupal case and remain inside the case as pre-pupae until late-August. In September, they pupate and eventually emerge as adults. While these webworms cause little damage to home lawns, they may occasionally need to be managed on golf course tees and greens.

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6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. NEWS ON THE NATIONAL ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE (ALB) ERADICATION PROGRAM.

The Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) is a serious insect pest capable of causing significant economic and environmental damage if it were allowed to become establish and spread throughout the United States. The current eradication efforts are collaborations between federal and state agencies to identify and eradicate ALB infestations in the United States. To date, ALB outbreaks have occurred in five states including: New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio. The infestation in Ohio is in Clermont County in southwest Ohio. ALB has been eradicated from Illinois and New Jersey.

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is issuing the final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) Eradication Program on Friday, September 11, 2015. The EIS could also be called a plan for ALB eradication. This plan considers potential environmental impacts from each of the alternatives proposed for the APHIS ALB Eradication Program should ALB be discovered elsewhere in the continental United States.

Given the time that is needed to complete an environmental assessment (EA), and to expedite any future EAs, APHIS initiated the EIS process to identify any environmental issues on a national level that might arise while fighting ALB. The process also allows APHIS to consider the environmental costs of the eradication program and provides new information into the decision-making process.

Through the EIS process, APHIS is selecting the preferred alternative of using an integrated approach as they continued eradication efforts. Selection of the preferred alternative allows APHIS and its partners to implement an eradication program that has succeeded in other ALB eradication efforts in the United States. The preferred alternative integrates survey and quarantine with the removal of infested trees and includes site-specific management by either removing high-risk host trees or treating high-risk host trees with Imidacloprid. These strategies allow the program the greatest flexibility in responding to ALB outbreaks and achieving the ultimate goal - ALB eradication.

The document reduces the response time to act on new detections by allowing APHIS to connect subsequent area-specific environmental assessments to the EIS, and it provides the public with an analysis of the potential environmental impacts from the different ALB eradication alternatives available to APHIS. The final EIS takes into consideration comments received during the 45-day public comment period for the draft EIS. To make this decision, APHIS considered many factors, including environmental, biological, and economic impacts and compliance with relevant state and federal regulations. Additionally, the final EIS is consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The final EIS for the ALB Eradication Program will post in the Federal Register this Friday. If you are interested in reading the EIS, go to the Federal Register and use the search engine to find the document.
For questions related to the final environmental impact statement, contact Dr. Jim Warren, Environmental Protection Specialist, Environmental and Risk Analysis Services, PPD, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 149, Riverdale, MD 20737; (202) 316-3216.

For more information about the Asian longhorned beetle, please visit www.aphis.usda.gov or www.asianlonghornedbeetle.com or call the ALB toll free hotline at 1-866-702-9938.

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7. WEATHERWATCH. The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARD) Weather Stations spanning the dates from September 1 - 9, 2015, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, September 9, 2015 at 5:20 p.m.

It was a very warm Labor Day weekend with temperatures in the high 80s and even topping the 90F mark in some regions of Ohio. Summer storms did roll through over last weekend, but rainfall amounts varied greatly. Some areas remained very dry, while other areas received some substantial totals. Curtis Young reported that the area near Delphos in western Ohio received between 4 - 5" of rain. Denise Johnson mentioned that the Columbus area received 2", and Amy Stone reported the Toledo area received 1.5".

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<td>63.6</td>
<td>0.00&quot;</td>
<td>0.5&quot;</td>
<td>80.62/79.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. SOUTHWEST OHIO DIAGNOSTIC WALK-ABOUT. The September 2015 Southwest Ohio BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About for Green Industry professionals will be held from 12:00 - 3:00 p.m. on Monday, September 14, at the Boone County Arboretum at Central Park, 9190 Camp Ernst Road, Union, Kentucky 41090. The program will start at 12:00 p.m. and participants will walk-about with Joe Boggs (OSU Extension), Dr. Mike Klahr (Horticulture, UK Extension, Boone County), and Kris Stone (Director, Boone County Arboretum) looking at trees, shrubs, turf, plant pests, diseases, and other points of considerable interest until 3:00 p.m. To learn more about the Arboretum, check out their web site: http://www.bcarboretum.org/.

This monthly hands-on training series for Green Industry professionals provides the following training credits: ISA Certified Arborist CEU’s; ONLA OCNT credits, and Landscape Architecture Continuing Education System (LA CES) CEU’s for Landscape Architects. Visit the following website for more information: http://go.osu.edu/zs7.

B. FARM SCIENCE REVIEW. This year's Farm Science Review takes place September 22 - 24, 2015 at The Ohio State University’s Molly Caren Agricultural Center outside London, OH. Participants can peruse 4,000 product lines from 600 commercial exhibitors, and capitalize on educational opportunities from Ohio State and Purdue University specialists. For in-depth information on natural resources, visit
the Gwynne Conservation Area during the review by catching a shuttle on the west end of Friday Avenue or visit [www.gwynne.osu.edu] for more information now. Farm Science Review pre-show tickets are $7.00 at all OSU Extension county offices, many local agribusinesses, and also online at [http://fsr.osu.edu/visitors/tickets]. Tickets are $10.00 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sept. 22 - 24, 2015 and 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sept. 24, 2015.

C. THE OSU GREEN INDUSTRY SHORT COURSE, THE OHIO TURFGRASS FOUNDATION CONFERENCE AND SHOW, AND TREES ON TAP PROGRAMS. Mark your calendars now, as these shows will be here sooner than you think. The event will be moving back to the Columbus Convention Center in 2015 and will be held on December 8 - 10, 2015, with the addition of a special tree program on Monday, December 7, 2015. Details on over 100 educational programs and a wide array of certification credits will be coming throughout the BYGL season. We are happy to acknowledge the robust support of the Ohio Turfgrass Foundation for their financial and other aid of the educational efforts of the OSU Extension Nursery Landscape and Turf (ENLT) Team, a group of Extension Educators and OSU Specialists that brings to you a range of programs including field diagnostic walkabouts (such as BYGLive! in southwest Ohio) and diagnostic workshops as well as help with horticulture problem troubleshooting, numerous publications, and of course, the BYGL.

A key speaker for both the Trees on Tap program and the tree care track of the Green Industry Short Course will be Dr. Ed Gilman of the University of Florida Environmental Horticulture program. Ed is Professor of Urban Trees and Landscape Plants and his research and educational efforts focus on tree care practices such as the effect of tree pruning on tree biology, production practices and landscape establishment, root pruning, and irrigation and fertilization practices. He is reason enough alone to attend the conference.

9. BYGLOSOPHY. "Summer afternoon - summer afternoon; to me those have always been the two most beautiful words in the English language." - Henry James

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://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/

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

Ohio Pesticide Safety Education Program
http://pested.osu.edu/
Following are the participants in the September 8th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Denise Johnson (Master Gardener Volunteer program); Amy Stone (Lucas); and Curtis E. Young (Van Wert).

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].

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.

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: [http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity].