BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2012-24  
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Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL) enhanced with photos and links is available online at: [http://bygl.osu.edu].  
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****BYGL READER SURVEY NOTICE: We are doing a short electronic survey to learn about the impact of the BYGL, how the BYGL is used, and how we can improve the BYGL for next season. If you receive a special e-mail message with a hotlink to the survey, please take a few minutes to complete the survey. Your participation is voluntary and you will help us make the BYGL better for you and others next season.

This is the 24th 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.

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1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*ANNUAL - PENTAS, STAR CLUSTER or EGYPTIAN STAR FLOWER (Pentas lanceolata). This annual was exceptionally beautiful for a long period of time this summer in Ohio gardens; it loved and thrived in the heat. In normal seasons, it doesn't begin to show off until the middle of the summer when it's good and hot, but this year it was outstanding almost all summer. Pentas grows best in full sun and grows to around 1 1/2' tall and about as wide. They look good in containers or in beds and are super butterfly and hummingbird attractants. The flower clusters consist of star-shaped flowers that are around 2 - 3'' wide with colors in pink, purple, and white shades. The foliage is a deep, rich green and has a somewhat leathery appearance. Cultivars include 'New Look' (dwarf 1 1/2' tall plants, seed grown) 'Butterfly' (1 1/2 - 2'tall, large flowers) and 'Stars and Stripes' (red flowers and variegated green and white foliage).

*PERENNIAL - GOLDENROD (Solidago spp.). Farmers usually look at gardeners who actually pay money for goldenrod and intentionally plant it in flower beds and just shake their heads. They have a hard time believing that anyone would pay good money for a "weed!" The truth is that gardeners pay good money for any plant if it's different - right! Over the recent years, several discoveries in the world of goldenrods have led to some really cool cultivars for the
landscape. These native plants grow great in Ohio gardens and tolerate hot, dry soils. The flowers bloom at or near the same time one might find them in the fields and are bright gold or yellow. They require full sun and have few problems in the landscape. Don't over fertilize as this might cause plants to get tall and lanky and flop. Despite the belief that these are weeds, overall, these native plants come with some pretty good characteristics including deer resistance, pollinator attraction (e.g. butterflies), ease of cultivation, and use as cut flowers. And oh, by the way, don't blame goldenrod for hay fever and allergies as it's not the weed that's most responsible for runny noses and watery eyes (that would be ragweed!).

The cultivars of goldenrod generally have an enhanced flower or growth habit and are actually more pleasing than the species in the fields. 'Fireworks' is a cultivar of S. rugosa that looks like it's literally exploding in the garden. It grows around 3 - 4' tall and wide and is covered with long slender blooms that resemble sparklers. Little Lemon ('Dansolitlem') is a short variety that grows around 3/4 - 1' tall and wide and has bright lemon-yellow flowers. 'Golden Baby' grows around 1 1/2 - 2' tall and wide with golden yellow flowers.

*WOODY - DRAGON'S-EYE PINE (Pinus densiflora 'Oculus Draconis'). Dragons-eye pine is particularly dramatic this time of the year with the contrasting bands of intense yellow and green of the needles glistening at their dramatic peak of intensity as we begin to move from summer to fall. This is an excellent specialty slow-growing two-needled pine that, although it can grow to 20 - 30', is typically a smaller pine for Ohio landscapes. Its growth habit is more spreading than upright, and has great multi-seasonal interest, especially in fall and winter. Dragons-eye pine does well in sun and partial shade and in well-drained soils with plenty of organic matter. There are no common major pest problems.

*VEGETABLE - POTATO (Solanum tuberosum). Potatoes are just about finished in all areas of the state. This comfort food is actually an underground stem modified to store food (starch). Take a close look at the potato and note how the eyes are arranged spirally around the tuber. These are the buds arranged along the stem.

Potatoes are propagated from "seed potatoes" in early spring. The "seed" is actually a mature tuber cut into smaller pieces, each including at least two eyes. Plant the pieces of the seed potatoes in loose soil about 1' apart and 3 - 4" deep. When the plants are 6" tall, hill them up - cultivate soil up around the base of the plant. This provides additional depth for production of tubers. At maturity each plant will have produced several potatoes; about a ten-fold increase from the original seed. Lift the tubers from the soil and let them dry before storing.

Cured, fully mature potatoes should keep for several months under cool dark conditions. Inspect stored potatoes frequently and remove any soft or shrunken tubers. Green potatoes can also be stored and used. The green indicates that the tuber was exposed to sunlight in the garden, or after harvest. The green color is chlorophyll but it indicates that solanine is also present in that green area. Solanine can cause illness but one would have to eat a large quantity of bitter green potatoes to become ill; however, it is still best to peel away the green portion.

*WEED - FIELD BINDWEED (Convolvulus arvensis). Field bindweed is a twining perennial vine. The vine is known by many names such as bellbine, corn lily, cornbind, devil's guts, European bindweed, hedge-bells, possession vine, sheep-bine, or wild morningglory. Field bindweed has arrowhead-shaped leaves and pinkish petals fused into funnel-shaped flowers. These plants have a rhizome stem system as well as both lateral and deep vertical roots, which makes it an aggressive competitor for landscapes and field crops. Another competitive ability that field bindweed possesses is the seed longevity. The seeds can remain viable for up to 30 - 50 years in the soil. Field bindweed can also reproduce vegetatively from rhizomes, which can produce adventitious buds. All of these factors make field bindweed extremely difficult to eradicate from an area. When trying to control field bindweed, tillage and hand pulling can remove much of the plant. With continuous monitoring for re-sprouts and establishment of other plants in the infested area, field bindweed can be controlled successfully.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. TREE EVENT IN WOOSTER. There was a wonderful partnership event in late August of this year in Wooster, Ohio. It started with the College of Wooster, welcoming a record number of 580 first-year students to the College. First-year students there have a great first week, starting with College of Wooster staff and faculty awaiting their arrival and helping them carry their belongings into their new college homes.
They go right to work, though, with a wide range of student service projects that first Saturday on campus, August 25 this year. Several of those projects involve trees and landscapes. One such project that has become an annual tradition for College of Wooster students, from Russia and China, from California and North Carolina, from Cleveland and Youngstown, is to help out at a sister institution; Ohio State University, with landscaping at OSU's Secrest Arboretum at OARDC. Sam Easterday, a first-year student at the College of Wooster was there, eager to begin his college years in Ohio before returning with new-found knowledge and broader perspectives to the family landscape business in southern California, Easterday Building and Maintenance.

This year projects included planting trees at the new Secrest Arboretum Children's Garden, applying sealants on garden benches, and mulching a number of landscape beds. Horticulture constantly reminds us of the cycles of life and of nature, and much of the mulch this year came from the trees that died in the Secrest Taxus (yew) plots this summer. The one-two punch of the record rains of 2011 followed by the early drought of 2012 resulted in the death of most of these decades-old yews at Secrest. Not to despair, they became useful mulch for the next generation of plantings; nature moves on.

Another project of the College of Wooster students the past two Augusts is a great cooperative venture led by Darryl Decker, Manager of the City Parks Division of the City of Wooster, Beau Mastrine, Director of Grounds for the College of Wooster, and Kenny Cochran, director of Secrest Arboretum. The "first-years" planted trees from Willoway and other Ohio nurseries at the City of Wooster's new Oak Hill Park (as well as at Secrest). It was wonderful to see the parade of trees as, on a steamy hot Saturday in the 80s and 90s, student transported trees over the hill to new planting areas, where over 150 trees this year were added to the future vistas of the city residents.

Students learned the names of trees, proper planting procedures, even the benefits of organization, as Darryl Decker demonstrated the use of his "Toolinator," with color-coded slots for rakes and shovels and other tools, something Darryl learned was essential from earlier volunteer-involved activities. As Darryl noted, the City of Wooster has greatly benefited from its 40 years with the Tree City USA program (anniversary celebration this next Arbor Day), and with the partnership with the College of Wooster, OSU-Wooster Campus, and now Tree Campus USA. As Darryl beamd: "This cooperation of two universities and the city, which includes the tree inventory completed by OARDC entomology graduate student Alejandro Chiriboga and the City, is the best anywhere in America." Next up: An Arboblitz during Almuni Day on September 22 at the College of Wooster.

Red oaks, redbuds, baldcypress, magnolias, oh my. What a scene. Years down the road there will be a graduation procession for these students. It all started in true Tree Campus USA College of Wooster style, with the procession of trees and students that will nurture these northeast Ohio hills for seasons and decades and lifetimes to come.

Note: Tree Campus USA Status was granted in 2012 to the College of Wooster and also to the OSU-Columbus campus. The OSU-Wooster campus (OARDC, Secrest Arboretum, ATI) is applying for Tree Campus USA for 2013. The keys are: A Tree Care Plan, Arbor Day Celebrations, Significant Annual Tree Care Expenditures, A Tree Campus Committee, and perhaps most importantly - a significant Student Service Project involving the tree campus. The energy of the young translated over the years into future green industrarians, tree lovers and buyers. Note: Tree City USA and Tree Campus USA are programs ably administered by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry.

B. HORTICULTURE AT THE REVIEW. Landscapers searching for fall plant ideas, gardeners wanting to learn new techniques and practices, and people wanting a break from the tractors can all find what they are looking for at the Utzinger Memorial Garden during the Farm Science Review in London, Ohio on September 18 - 20, 2012.

The Utzinger Garden is located at the center of the main Review grounds and is maintained by the Master Gardener Volunteers of Clark County. Each day, there will be Master Gardener Volunteers from all over Ohio "millin" around to answer gardening questions. In addition, visitors can pick up some flower and vegetable seeds to take home for next year's gardens. Livingston Seeds and Ferry Morris Seeds donate the seeds.

On Wednesday, September 19, garden visitors can do some "chillin" in the shade and enjoy the calming sounds from the new waterfall and renovated pond, which has been converted from several small ponds to one large pond. The Loosely Strung Band also will be playing bluegrass music throughout the day. On Thursday, September 20, Carolyn Hennigan, a Springfield Caterer, will be "grillin" some seasonal vegetables and fruit on the grill.
In addition, Ohio beekeepers will conduct a series of hour-long beekeeping programs at 1:00 p.m. each day of the Review in the Utzinger Garden. Tuesday's topic is beginning beekeeping, Wednesday offers an introduction to beekeeping, and Thursday's program is on how to maintain a healthy and successful apiary. Other programs will take place at the garden throughout each day.

Visitors can purchase trees grown by Secrest Arboretum staff at The Ohio State University's Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) in Wooster. Buckeye t-shirts and tote bags also will be on sale to benefit the restoration of the arboretum, which was severely damaged during a tornado two years ago.

Farm Science Review is sponsored by The Ohio State University's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences, OSU Extension, and OARDC. Pre-show tickets are $5 at all OSU Extension county offices. Tickets are also available at local agribusinesses. Tickets are $8 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free. Hours are 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. September 18 - 19 and 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. September 20, 2012.

For more information, see [http://fsr.osu.edu]. For the latest news and updates, follow Farm Science Review on Twitter (@OhioStateFSR) and Facebook at [http://www.facebook.com/FarmScienceReview].

3. BUG BYTES.

A. CUKE BEETLES BOMB TOMATOES. Pam Bennett posed a question to the group regarding the numbers of Spotted Cucumber Beetles [SCB] (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata*) that she is seeing in Clark County. Pam indicated that the beetles are so plentiful that they are clustered around and feeding in the cracked skins of her tomatoes! When the uproar regarding her qualifications to correctly identify the difference between green tomatoes and cucumbers subsided, Pam asked if others were seeing this same strange occurrence. Erik Draper commented that in northeast Ohio, SCB populations were so high that merely walking through a field of cucumbers or muskmelons resulted in a cloud of beetles flying up into one's face and nose! The entomological enclave took this as their cue to inform the rest of the unenlightened masses about the feeding habits of SCB.

SCB is also known as the southern corn rootworm. The beetles are approximately 1/4" long and are shiny, yellowish-green with 12 black spots on their wing covers. The head, antennae and legs are solid black. Cucurbits and corn are the preferred food of SCB; however, it is known to feed on over 100 different plants, including most vegetables, field crops, many flowers, weeds, and grasses too. While SCB adults preferentially feed on the stems and cotyledons of cucurbit seedlings, they will also feed on foliage, flowers, and even on the rind of the fruit on older melon and cucumber plants. Curtis Young shared that he noticed the adults happily engorging themselves on the pollen of goldenrod flowers at this time of year.

SCB overwinters as adult beetles in protected locations. This pest may be active anytime during the winter when ambient temperatures reach the threshold of 65F or higher. SCB mate in early spring and each female may deposit 500 or more eggs into soil cracks. The eggs hatch and the SCB larvae begin feeding on plant roots for 2 - 4 weeks. The larvae are able to develop normally on a wide variety of plant roots before pupating in earthen cells approximately 1" below the soil surface. Typically there are 2 or 3 generations per year, with SCB adults remaining active often well into November if temperatures remain mild. The consensus of the BYGLers was that with the extremely warm temperatures this year, we are well into the third generation and they are happily munching away on any vegetable tissue available, including cracked tomatoes!

B. CRICKETS IN THE BUSH. Curtis Young reported finding an unusual species of cricket while visiting Farnsworth Metropark in Lucas County, Ohio. The crickets were observed moving around in the canopy of several bushes along the parking lot of the park. Curtis eventually discovered their identity as being the RESTLESS BUSH CRICKET (*Hapithus agitator*).

Both male and female crickets were dispersed among the foliage of the bushes. Females were about 1/2" in length and fairly rotund with wings that covered most of their abdomens and appeared to have a heavy ridge-like vein along the outer edge of the wing. Females were also easily distinguished from males by their long spear-like ovipositor sticking out of their tail-end. Males were smaller in size and thinner in build. The other thing that made the males stand out from the females was that most of their wings were missing appearing to have been "trimmed off." Curtis speculated that the
wings of the males may have been damaged in battle for females or the wings may have been chewed off by the females during mating or maybe they males were singing so hard that they melted their wings away from too much friction (LOL).

As it turns out, it was option number 2. If the female accepts a spermatophore (a sperm containing package) from a male, he allows her to feed on his wings while the externally attached spermatophore is emptied into her sperm-storage sac. After several successful matings, the males may have nothing left but nubs for wings. And it appeared that most if not all of the males observed in the bushes there in the metropark had been very successful with the female for they all seemed to have little of their wings left. What nutritive value there is in the males' wings has not been determined.

C. SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA SPOTTED AGAIN. Curtis Young reported that the spotted wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii) (SWD) is back again in Van Wert County. At the original location where the first detection of SWD in Ohio was made in 2011, it is again damaging fall red raspberries on the cane. It is also attacking grapes, blackberries, peaches and other fruit grown on the property. Tim Malinich in Erie County is awaiting confirmation of the insect's presence there as well. Reports of SWD being in several other counties in the central Ohio area have also been registered.

At the original find location, attention to SWD's presence came when ripening raspberries turned to mush on the cane. And that's one of the big problems with SWD, it attacks fruit before it is ripe and those fruits will be ruined before they can be picked or will quickly spoil shortly after being picked (i.e. produce has no shelf-life). Close inspection of damaged/spoiled fruit reveals numerous small, white maggots in the flesh of the fruit. The fruits that can be damaged in this manner produce a long list. Obviously, raspberries and blackberries are high on this list, but so are grapes, both wine and table grapes. There are also some reports that fresh market tomatoes are under attack. Suspicions that SWD may be in many other Ohio counties are arising especially where produce in farmers' markets and roadside fruit stands are deteriorating uncommonly fast.

The reason SWD can attack fruit while it is still ripening is the female's ovipositor (egg laying device) is very large in comparison to other fruit (vinegar) flies and serrated (it has rows of sharp, hard teeth). With her ovipositor, she is able to penetrate the skin of soft-skinned fruit and lay eggs just under the skin, creating a small depression ("sting") on the fruit surface. Each clutch of eggs is from 1-3, and the female will oviposit into many fruits. Multiples of larvae (maggots) within a single fruit are quite possible because many females may visit the same fruit to oviposit. Once fruit begins to deteriorate, it can be attacked by other common fruit (vinegar) flies (i.e., Drosophila melanogaster). Additionally, the damage from SWD can provide an entry site for infection by secondary fungal and bacterial pathogens, but this is not always the case.

D. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers ran into a few other plant pests this including:

* Joe Boggs reported that he received several responses to his GOLDENRAIN TREE BUG (Jadera haematoloma) survey request. Although this native insect ranges throughout the southeastern states, there is little information on the occurrence and distribution of the bugs in Ohio. It may have gone largely undetected or unreported in the state because it closely resembles the BOXELDER BUG (Boisea (= Leptocoris) trivittata). All of the reports that Joe received came from the southwest part of the state. However, he noted that he found goldenrain tree bugs on its namesake host on the OSU OARDC campus in Wooster, OH. Readers are still asked to be on the lookout for this bug and to report locations to Joe at: [boggs.47@cfaes.osu.edu].

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. SOUR GRAPES. Not-so-good tasting sour grapes are hanging on the vines in some areas of Ohio. BYGL callers reported several instances of SOUR BUNCH ROT (primarily Acetobacter spp.) in vineyards. This is a wet rot that affects ripening clusters of grapes; tight clustered varieties seem to be more susceptible. Diagnostically, sour bunch rot resembles botrytis bunch rot. However, there is no fungal sporulation with sour bunch rot and the content of the rotting fruit smells strongly of vinegar. The berries become off-color and begin to shrink; this is not a dry rot and berries may leak contents.

Powdery mildew infections and insects such as grape berry moth can predispose clusters to infection. Drosophila fruit flies (a.k.a. vinegar flies, wine flies and pomace flies) can also spread the infection. Sour bunch rot appears to be a complex of several organisms including fungi, yeast and bacteria. There is no product specifically recommended for
prevention of sour bunch rot. However, prevention of other disease and insect problems that can exacerbate sour bunch rot problems is a recommended course of action. Infected clusters should be destroyed as incorporating them into the must can lead to off flavors.

B. DOWNY MILDEW OF IMPATIENS. As noted in previous BYGLs, downy mildew of impatiens has reared its ugly head this year in Ohio and Midwest greenhouses and landscapes. Impatiens downy mildew is caused by the plant pathogen, *Plasmopara obducens*, and causes bedding plant *Impatiens walleriana* plants to defoliate, leaving bare stems which eventually collapse leading to plants that may be unmarketable for the producer and unacceptable for the landscape owner. New Guinea impatiens (*Impatiens x hawkeri*) and SunPatiens hybrids have not been affected, nor are other ornamental or vegetable plants, by this downy mildew pathogen.

One update is that we are also now concerned that the pathogen will be able to survive over the winter as resistant oospores in plant debris in the landscape. Looking at the biology of this pathogen, *Plasmopara obducens* and other downy mildew organisms are Oomycetes and have zoospores that thrive in wet conditions and move readily in water. Spore-bearing sporangia are tree-like structures that are full of swimming zoospores that emerge through pores on the undersides of impatiens leaves. This is the downy growth that you see en masse, and spores spread easily in a planting.

Concerns regarding overwintering of the pathogen focuses on a different type of spore. As Dr. Mary Hausbeck of Michigan State University notes, "Another type of spore [of *Impatiens obducens*] that is especially long-lasting may form in the stems of infected impatiens. These long-lasting spores are not readily visible without the aid of a microscope. If the impatiens plants with this long-lasting spore are not promptly removed from the garden and disposed of, the garden soil may become contaminated with the downy mildew pathogen. Once the garden soil is contaminated with these long lasting downy mildew spores, it may become difficult to successfully grow impatiens in the same location in another year."

As noted in a web site of the American Floral Endowment, "If a landscape planting of impatiens has had downy mildew either the previous year or earlier the same season, it is prudent to replant with appropriate alternatives. New Guinea impatiens can be used successfully in beds where *Impatiens walleriana* previously developed downy mildew; also consider begonias, coleus or other alternative plants."

For the latest and regularly updated information on downy mildew of impatiens, including information on preventive (there is no cure) fungicide programs in greenhouses for next year's crop, check out downy mildew of impatiens and [http://www.endowment.org](http://www.endowment.org).

5. TURF TIPS.

A. BARE SPOTS IN LAWNS ARE PRETTY OBVIOUS AFTER A FEW RAINFALLS! Those who have been putting off seeding bare and dead spots in the lawn because they "wanted to see if the grass will come back" have reached the end of the line. By now, most of Ohio lawns have experienced sufficient rainfall to green-up and if there are spots that aren't green, the grass isn't coming back! Take care of re-seeding quickly in order to take advantage of the cool nights and warm days of late summer and early fall. Grass seed germinates best in this type of weather and needs to have sufficient time to grow in the fall in order to be ready for winter's cold.

In lawns containing mostly Kentucky bluegrass, small bare spots (sliver-dollar-size or less) will likely fill in this fall as growth resumes. In turf type tall fescue lawns, however, since these don't spread by rhizomes, these spots will not fill in and should be repaired. Bare spots that are not reseeded will quickly be overtaken by weeds since there is no competition with turf.

When renovating dead spots, be sure to select the grass species that matches or blends with what is already in the lawn. For instance, if one reseeds a Kentucky bluegrass lawn (fine blades) with a turf type tall fescue (thicker blades and clump growing), one will definitely notice the difference in the new areas and the rest of the lawn.

In order for the new grass to thrive (and not just survive) make sure the seed is in contact with soil and exposed to sunlight. Maximum germination of turfgrass seed occurs when the seed receives full-sun. In other words, rake to remove
dead plants and to loosen the soil before depositing seed. Additionally, adequate moisture is essential to ensure new
seedling survival; don't let them dry out during the establishment period.

A "starter" fertilizer should be applied at the time of seeding or shortly after seeding. DO NOT use a fertilizer that is
combined with a weed control product, unless the product is clearly labeled for use on newly seeded lawns. While fall is
an excellent time of the year to control broadleaf weeds, new grass seedlings won't tolerate many types of turfgrass
herbicides. Therefore, worry about getting the seeds established this fall and start a weed control program next spring.
EXCEPTION! There is one exception to spring weed control programs after fall seeding - do not use a spring crabgrass
control product on newly seeded turf unless it's a type of kind of crabgrass preventer that is labeled for seeding lawns such
as siduron which doesn't harm turfgrass seedlings.

B. MOW AGAIN - UGH - JUST DO IT! BYGLers realize that most have been lulled into the enjoyable feeling of not
having to mow the lawn. However, those days are over and mowing must resume in order to obtain a quality stand of
turfgrass. BYGL writers just want to remind you to mow frequently as the grass grows and don't remove more than 1/3 of
the leaf blade at any mowing. Keep the mower blades sharp to prevent tears in the grass blade and a ragged appearance in
the lawn. Sorry to bear bad news but that's just the nature of the season!

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DEAD AND DYING ASH TREES - IS THERE MONEY FOR REMOVAL
AND REPLACEMENT? BYGLers reported that Ohio citizens who are under siege from EMERALD ASH BORER
(Agrilus planipennis) (EAB) are continuing to ask if there is financial assistance to treat to protect ash trees or to remove
and replace dying or dead ash trees.

As EAB continues to expand its range, and its presence is becoming obvious in more and more Ohio counties, residents
are looking for help. More and more owners and managers of ash trees are calling OSU Extension offices, the Ohio
Department of Agriculture (ODA), and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) offices to inquire if funds are
available to help them battle the bug and manage their ash trees.

Currently, ODNR is supporting two such efforts. Using congressionally directed funds, the community action agency
WSOS is providing 40% cost share assistance for the removal of up to two (2) ash trees for homeowners in Wood, Erie,
and Lucas counties. Additionally, ODNR has completed Round II of a community Ash Removal & Canopy Restoration
grant for the 61 counties outside the Western Lake Erie Basin.

However, no other state or federal funds are available to help residential or municipal parties at this time. With that said,
residents will be making decisions about their ash trees, and fall is a great time to plan for 2013. Earlier this week, Dr.
Cliff Sadof with Purdue University presented a session as part of Emerald Ash Borer University (EABU) titled, "Fall is
the Time for EAB Planning." An archived link to the presentation can be found on the [http://emeraldashborer.info ]
website. Information regarding insecticide options and protecting trees from the EAB is included in this webinar.

Another resource that may be a useful tool for residents who are faced with trees that are dying or dead, and beyond hope
for treatment options, is an AshAlert FactSheet, "My Ash Tree is Dying, What Do I Do?" Check out the AshAlert
Website for this FactSheet and other resources at [http://ashalert.osu.edu ].

7. WEATHERWATCH. The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural
Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from September 1 - 12, 2012, with the
exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, September 12, 2012 at 6:05 p.m.

Weather reports from BYGLers this week had a common theme - rain! This has been a welcome change following our
very dry spring and summer. Everyone reported ranges in rainfall amounts beginning last Friday, September 7, 2012 and
continuing over the weekend. Dave Dyke was this week’s rainfall winner with his rain gauge overflowing at the 6" mark
in southwest Ohio.

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<td>61.1</td>
<td>1.01&quot;</td>
<td>0.6&quot;</td>
<td>77.89/76.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. 2012 COMMERCIAL NEW APPLICATOR TRAINING SCHEDULED. The Ohio State University Extension's Pesticide Safety Education Program has one scheduled training date left for those preparing to take the commercial applicator's exams including Core, 8 (Turf), 5 (Industrial Vegetation); 6c (Ornamental Weed) and 2c (Agricultural Weed). The morning session also qualifies as Trained Serviceperson training. The date is September 26, 2012. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. Additional information, including pre-registration is available on the web at [http://pested.osu.edu/commnewapp.html].

B. DIAGNOSTIC WALKABOUTS FOR THE GREEN INDUSTRY. The last class for the 2012 season will be held in the Cleveland area in September at Sunset Memorial Park, September 27, 2012. Class is 7:30 - 9:30 a.m. Pre-registration is required and class size is limited to 50 per class. ODA, ISA and OCNT credits are available. For registration, location and pesticide credit information see: [http://www.onla.org].

C. WHY TREES MATTER FORUM: CANCELLED FOR 2012. The Forum scheduled for Wednesday, October 17, 2012 in Wooster is cancelled for this year due to scheduling difficulties. Look for its return in 2013.

9. BYGLOSOPHY: "There is a myth that if you write about gardens you must have a perfect garden." - Kate Copsey, Garden Writer, Nov. 14, 2008.

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/
Following were the participants in the September 11th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Jim Chatfield (Plant Pathology), Erik Draper (Geauga); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); Tim Malinich (Erie), Cindy Meyer (Butler), Amy Stone (Lucas); Curtis Young (Van Wert); and Randy Zondag (Lake).

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/].

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.

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