BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2014-25
09/18/2014

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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 25th 2014 edition of the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL). BYGL is developed from a Tuesday morning conference call of Extension Educators, Specialists, and other contributors in Ohio.

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1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.
*ANNUAL - OSTEOSPERMUM OR CAPE DAISY (*Osteospermum X hybrid*). In the early spring, garden centers can't sell enough of these plants. However, many gardeners are disappointed by mid-season as they are a cool-temperature-loving plant and tend to sporadically bloom during the heat of summer. Deadheading them during the summer keeps the plant looking nice and in fact, some of the cultivars have attractive foliage that gives a little bit of show in the garden. In the fall, they come back to life, loaded with blooms just as other annuals are beginning to shut down. There are some newer cultivars that are exhibiting a little bit more summer flower color but still not as nice as spring and fall.

The blooms are large, sometimes 2 - 3” across, daisy-like and cover the entire plant in spring and fall. 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 cape daisies in sunny, well-drained locations or in containers. They grow to around 2’ tall and about as wide in a nice rounded mound.

Author: Pamela J. Bennett

*PERENNIAL - AMSONIA, BLUE STAR (*Amsonia hubrichtii*). In the spring, we had a close relative of this plant, *A. tabernaemontana*, featured as the perennial of the week (see BYGL 2014-10, June 5, 2014). *A. hubrichtii* is now really making a show in the garden with its wonderful golden-yellow fall color that lasts for several weeks. Both are known as blue star or *Amsonia* but they are two different species. They both have blue flowers that appear at the top of the stems; however, this one isn't as noticeable or as showy as *A. tabernaemontana*. On the other hand, it outshines the previous as well as most other perennial plants in terms of its fall color.

*A. hubrichtii* grows around 2 - 3’ tall and about as wide. The powdery blue blooms appearing in mid-May to June. The foliage is thread-like, giving the plant a soft textured appearance. It does best in full sun (better fall color in full sun) to part shade (flops in too much shade) and grows in average moist, well-drained soils. Use it in the perennial border or it can be used in a rain garden (tolerates dry conditions once established). It was the Perennial Plant Association's 2011 Perennial Plant of the Year.

Author: Pamela J. Bennett

*WOODY - DAWN REDWOOD (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*). The dawn redwood is an ancient conifer that is well represented in the fossil record extending back to the time of the dinosaurs; it is sometimes referred to as a "Living Fossil." Until the 1940's, it was thought to be extinct. This ancient species was once represented by millions of trees growing throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere; however, it was nearly wiped out by glaciers and cold temperatures that spread from the northern polar region during colder periods in Earth's history.

In the early 1940's, the surviving dawn redwoods were discovered in a remote, isolated valley in central China. At the time, there were only a few hundred trees remaining. After its discovery, seeds were collected and distributed widely in North America and Europe. Its closest living relatives are the California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

In modern times, it is considered to be a native of China. Like baldcypress, dawn redwood is deciduous, dropping its feathery or fernlike, fine-textured needles on an annual basis. Before the needles drop in the fall, they turn a unique pinkish tan to reddish bronze color. The needles
(0.5" long, linear, flat leaves) are held on branchlets that are oppositely arranged on the stems of the tree. This tree can reach 100' in height and around 25' across. The bark on the trunk appears shredded and is reddish brown in color. It is one of its attractive features, especially in the winter. The trunk itself develops a buttressed appearance, but not quite as much as the baldcypress.

Dawn redwood is a good specimen tree for use in parks, golf courses, campuses, lawns, or as a screen along streets and long drives. However, because of their potential size, they need space to grow. It is labeled for zones 5 - 8 with some exceptions growing well in zone 4. It prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soils and grows best in full sun. In an appropriate site, dawn redwood has a relatively fast growth rate. Some cultivars to check out are: 'Jack Frost' (leaves are white and green), 'Emerald Feathers' (bright-green foliage) and 'White Spot' (splashes of white scattered among the green leaves).

Author: Amy Stone

*WEED - JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE (Helianthus tuberosus). Jerusalem artichoke, also called sunroot, sunchoke, or topinambur, is a plant generally found in pastures, hayfields, roadsides, or home landscapes. This perennial plant is virtually indistinguishable from an annual sunflower at first glance. The flowers look like sunflowers with a course 5-10’ stem. The only way to tell if the plant is for sure a Jerusalem artichoke to the untrained eye is to dig up the plant and see if the roots resemble a “knotty potato.”

These fleshy tubers can be eaten raw or cooked. The alcohol produced from the root is said to be better than that of a sugar beet. This plant is native to North America, and has been used for many centuries as a food staple. While many can argue whether this plant is a friend or foe, the fact is that this plant will aggressively take over the area in which it is planted.

The Jerusalem artichoke spreads by a tuber system. Tubers are also the means by which plants survive the winter, since the foliage dies back after frost. The tubers then sprout in late spring with as many as 6 shoots emerging from one tuber. Tubers generally only survive in the soil a couple of years, therefore by applying control measures for 2 years will generally control Jerusalem artichoke. Application of selective herbicides at the pre-bloom stage typically results in good control. Another option for control is digging up this “free source” of food and adding it to stew, gravies, or even pickling them! Purdue University even has an Alternative Crops FactSheet on Jerusalem artichoke. Check it out at [https://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/afcm/jerusart.html ].

Author: Amy Stone

2. HORT SHORTS: No Report.

3. BUGBYTES.

A. HICKORY TUSSOCK MOTH. Curtis Young showed BYGLers an image of a late instar hickory tussock moth caterpillar (Lophocampa caryae) caterpillar taken in Paulding County. Erik Draper noted that these caterpillars were also found during the Ohio Diagnostic Clinic held on September 5 in Wooster, OH. First instar caterpillars feed gregariously in colonies as leaf skeletonizers; the appearance of "see through" leaves is a good indicator the caterpillars are
The caterpillars eventually disperse with later instars becoming solitary feeders and consuming entire leaves.

The caterpillars may be found on a wide range of deciduous trees and shrubs including ash, crabapples, elms, sweetgum, and their namesake host. However, despite their common name, the caterpillars seem to have a particular affinity for oak and are most often found in Ohio on both white and red oaks. As with all tussock moths, the caterpillars are protected by stinging (urticating) hairs. Direct contact with skin can produce a rash similar to reactions to poison ivy.

Although larvae of all instar stages are covered with stiff white hairs, there are different color forms. All color forms are variations of a black on white motif and range from thin black stripes across the back (tiger striping) to a row of black spots down the back. Most color forms also have two prominent side-by-side tufts of long black hairs immediately behind the head which is typical for a tussock moth caterpillar. In past years, these caterpillars have been responsible for heavy defoliation of oaks in southern Ohio. It is suspected that the hickory tussock moth has two generations per year in Ohio.

Author: Joe Boggs

B. ORANDESTRIPED OAKWORM. Curtis also showed BYGLers an image of a late instar orangestriped oakworm (Anisota senatoria) that was photographed Oak Openings Preserve Metropark. Curtis reported that the population density was at a moderate level. Last season and in 2011, this park and other Toledo Metroparks experienced very high caterpillar populations that produced heavy defoliation. While the caterpillars may be found on all species of oaks, as well as some other hardwoods, they have a distinct preference for oak species that belong to the red oak group. Indeed, in 2011, the red oaks in Oak Openings were nearly 90% defoliated while the white oaks were almost untouched.

Mature orangestriped oakworms are black caterpillars with eight narrow orange or yellow stripes that run the length of the body. There is a pair of curved spines or "horns" behind the head. The abdominal spines are relatively small. The caterpillars feed in groups until the final instar stage. Early instars feed as skeletonizers, usually confining their feeding to only a few leaves. As the caterpillars mature, they eventually consume the entire leaf except the main veins. Groups of caterpillars will often consume all the leaves on a branch before moving to a new feeding site.

Mature caterpillars are about 1 1/2" long. The last instar caterpillars become solitary and will eventually crawl down from infested trees to become a significant nuisance pest if large numbers begin to climbing buildings, wandering about on the ground or on hiking trails, or crawling across roads. Eventually, the mature caterpillars will burrow 3 - 4" into the soil to pupate and overwinter. There one generation per season with caterpillars beginning to appear in late July. Much of the feeding damage occurs during August with the most obvious defoliation occurring in late August to early September. Thus, the impact on the health of oak trees is considered minimal since the damage is confined to the end of the growing season.

Author: Joe Boggs

C. EUROPEAN HORNETS CAUSE CONCERN. Joe Boggs reported receiving e-mail messages from two residents living in southwest Ohio concerned that the large hornets they were seeing were GIANT ASIAN HORNETS (Vespa mandarinia). Images attached to the messages showed the suspects were in fact EUROPEAN HORNETS (V. crabro). Thankfully,
there have been no confirmed sightings of giant Asian hornets in North America; however, you would not know that based on a web search. It's easy to find spurious reports of giant Asian hornets being found in multiple states including Ohio. However, the reports are based solely on eyewitness accounts with no hard evidence such as an image or a body (hornet). Entomologists have generally concluded the reports are either misidentified GIANT CICADA KILLER WASPS (*Sphecius speciosus*) or European hornets.

European hornets were first found in the US in New York State around 1840. Since that time, the hornets have spread to most states east of the Mississippi and a few states to the west. European hornets are impressively large, measuring 1 - 1.25" in length. Their black and yellow markings on their abdomen make them look like yellowjackets on steroids; however, their head and thorax have distinct chestnut-colored markings. Yellowjackets have black and yellow markings on the head and thorax.

Technically, this non-native is the only "true hornet" found in Ohio. Taxonomically, our native BALD-FACED HORNETS (*Dolichovespula maculata*) are not actually hornets; they are grouped with yellowjackets which is why they are in the same genus as AERIAL YELLOWJACKETS (*D. arenaria*). Unlike our native yellowjackets and wasps, European hornets can cause significant girdling damage to twigs and branches of trees and shrubs by stripping bark to the white wood. It is speculated they extract sugar from the consumed phloem tissue. It has been reported that the hornets will feed on a wide range of trees and shrubs including the aforementioned dogwood, lilac, and viburnums as well as ash, birch, boxwood, horse chestnut, and rhododendron.

European hornets construct paper nests similar to bald-faced hornets; however, they prefer to nest in hollow trees and sometimes in the walls of homes. Normally, the hornets behave like bald-faced hornets, wasps, and yellowjackets with only the queens that are produced this season surviving the winter. Under these circumstances, the new queens will soon leave the nests to seek protected overwintering sites; old nests are not re-used. However, occasionally the entire European hornet nest will survive the winter if they are sufficiently protected. Indeed, although it is rare, nests in Ohio have been observed surviving through three winters.

European hornets are reputed to be highly aggressive and their large size does make them look pretty scary. However, Joe has observed just the opposite. During past encounters with the hornet, he was able take close-up images and move branches with hornets on them without being stung or even charged by the hornets. Still, landscapers should be cautious around these large stinging insects. Like wasps and yellowjackets, they are capable of stinging repeatedly. The hornets also commonly fly at night and may be attracted to porch lights or lights shining through windows. They have been known to repeatedly charge windows at night inducing panic in homeowners. Activity by the hornets will soon subside for the season. While the hornets may occasionally cause harm to plants, it is becoming too late in the season to justify applying control measures.

Author: Joe Boggs

D. 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 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 damage by this borer.

Author: Joe Boggs

E. SOLDIER BEETLES. BYGLers reported that soldier beetles (Chauliognathus pennisylvanicus, 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.

Author: Joe Boggs

F. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into a couple of insect gall curiosities this week including:

* DRUNK BALDFACED HORNETS. Curtis Young reported observing baldfaced hornets gathered on a shelf fungus eating fermented ooze that was bubbling up through holes on the surface of the fungus. Fungi are often attacked by fungus-eating insects such as the pleasing fungus beetle (Megalodacne fasciata). As these insects burrow through the flesh of the fungi, waste products of the insects can ferment in the tunnels and bubble up and out of the burrows. The baldfaced hornets were attracted to the fermentation, were eating the fermented materials, and were acting like they were a bunch of drunken sailors fighting with one another over feeding sites.
MORE FALL WEBWORM. Curtis Young also reported observing massive activity of fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*) in Lucas County in the Oak Openings Preserve Metropark. Populations in the area have built up to massive sizes. Numerous host trees of various sizes have been totally defoliated by the webworm. Most of this late season defoliation will have little impact on the health of the host trees, but it is truly an impressive site to see.

DISEASE DIGEST.

A. BIRD'S NEST FUNGUS. Bird's nest fungi are unique little fungi that may go unnoticed by the casual observer. They are typically small in size, earth-toned in colors and grow in forested areas, but will also grow on mulch. To those who do discover them, they look like tiny little birds' nests complete with tiny little eggs inside. The nests are called peridia (peridium singular), and serve as splash cups. When raindrops strike the nest, the eggs (peridioles) are projected into the air, where they latch onto twigs, branches, leaves, and other objects. Some have discovered these little "eggs" sticking to the undersides of leaves and to the stems of plants and were concerned that they were signs of disease. When in fact, there is nothing for which to be concerned, it is simply the dispersal mechanism of the fungus. Others have discovered the bird's fungi and thought they were the artillery or shotgun fungus. The two fungi can grow in the same location, but the bird's nest fungi are much less problematic when it comes to sticking their spores on houses, cars, outdoor furniture and the like.

One of the more common bird's nest fungi in North American temperate regions is *Cyathus striatus*. It is found almost exclusively in woods, though it also occurs in woodchip mulches. This bird's nest fungus is easily recognized by its shaggy to hairy exterior and its prominently grooved interior. The fungal cup is variable in size, but is typically 0.5" tall and 0.375" wide at the top of the conical cup. New cups are formed in the summer and fall. When they are first formed, they have a white "lid" on the cup which rips off and disappears as the cup matures. The outer surface of the cup is woolly with tufts of hairs while the inner surface of the cup is hairless and distinctly grooved.

Bird's nest fungi are saprobic meaning they are decomposers of dead organic materials such as twigs to logs and woodchip mulch. This fungus is quite the interesting little marvel that needs no management.

TURF TIPS.

A. SYNERGISTIC TURF PRACTICES...WINTERIZE ME! One question, which often arises this time of year, is regarding turf and the best way to prepare for winter, often called "winterizing". There is as much misinformation, like "home or neighbor remedies" on winterizing lawns, as there is valid and accurate research to provide factual information on turf winterization. But be aware that now is the BEST time to do something to help your turfgrass thrive again and then survive the worst that winter can throw at it! Applying 1lb of actual nitrogen per 1000 square
feet of lawn, is the start of the actual winterizing process. This gives the turf a significant "kick in the GRASS", when all of the environmental conditions favor cool-season turf. The effect is increased root biomass production and carbohydrate accumulation to "pump up" the turf and get it out of the summer doldrums and heat cycles. Growth is necessary and critical for turf recovery for it to become active and invigorated again before the long winter comes. Don’t worry about it being too active. The nitrogen will be released and gone, along with the declining day length and frosts, which in turn will cause the turf to shut down on its own, long before winter arrives! And it as turns out, research on cool-season turfgrasses indicates that the most important nutrient for winterizing lawns is...yep, nitrogen! Now if the soil levels of phosphorus or potassium are too low, then the effects or impacts of nitrogen will be limited. If a soil test has not been done on the lawn within the past 3 years, then get one done now!

There is an interesting synergism that occurs when applying BOTH fall (August/September) and late fall (October/November/December) fertilizations, creating maximum nutrient efficiency and impacts on cool-season turfgrasses. University research has shown that especially for most home lawns, fertilizations during these times will benefit those lawns more than any other application at any other time. It is also important to note that for both of these applications the nitrogen fertilizer should be a quick-release or water soluble formulation. To achieve the best success with the late fall application, it is critical that turf growth has slowed, but the turf needs to be green when the nitrogen fertilizer is applied. Interestingly enough however, if there are unusually warm weather conditions favoring turf growth, even throughout the months of October or November, is still not too late in the season for late fall application! The typical rates for this late fall application are 0.75 to 1.0 lbs of actual nitrogen per 1000 square feet, using a quick-release formulation, like urea, is the preferred approach for the late fall application. So get out there and give that turf a fighting chance to whip winter!

Author: Erik Draper

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE UPDATE. Tree removals are ongoing in Clermont County Ohio as part of the ALB eradication efforts. Ground and tree-climbing survey crews continue to conduct delimiting surveys, inspecting all host trees throughout the regulated areas in Clermont County. Staff survey for the presence of ALB by examining individual host trees for signs of beetle damage. The following numbers pertain to the tree removals and surveys currently being conducted:

* 1,314,661 - Number of tree surveys conducted as of 9/6/14 (since surveys began on 7/1/11)
* 14,506 - Number of ALB infested trees confirmed as of 9/6/14 (since detection on 6/17/11)
* 12,413 - Number of ALB infested trees removed as of 9/6/14 (since removals started on 11/14/11)
* 42,221 - Number of ALB high risk host trees removed as of 9/6/14 (since removals started on 5/1/13)
* 26,291 - Number of ALB high risk host tree treatments conducted in 2013 and 2014
* 61 Square-miles under regulation - [http://agri.ohio.gov/topnews/asianbeetle/docs/ALB_ohio_quarantine_082112.pdf].

If you suspect seeing ALB or have an ALB infested tree, you are urged to report the suspect find at [http://asianlonghornedbeetle.com/report-your-findings/]. You can also call 513-381-7180 or 866-702-9938.
B. AMBROSIA BEETLES ONCE AGAIN ACTIVE. We reported heavy ambrosia beetle activity in nurseries and landscapes in the spring (BYGL 2014-07 (05/15/14). Depending upon the species, it is common for ambrosia beetle activity to rise again in late summer to early fall. BYGLers noted they are receiving reports from arborists of the beetles attacking newly planted trees in landscapes in the southwest part of the state. These beetles have become a widespread problem throughout the state in recent years. There is some evidence large populations may be connected to heavy ambrosia beetle emergence from ash trees succumbing to EMERALD ASH BORER (Agrilus planipennis).

Ambrosia beetles are closely related to bark beetles; they belong to same subfamily (Scolytinae) within beetle family Curculionidae (Snout and Bark Beetles). Both ambrosia beetles and bark beetles are very small, measuring only 1/8 - 1/4" long, and they produce tiny shot-sized holes in the bark. In fact, old ambrosia beetle holes may be mistaken for those produced by bark beetles. However, the hole-making behavior and larval feeding activity of ambrosia beetles is very different from bark beetles. Bark beetles are phloem feeders, both in the adult and larval stages. Adults make holes through the bark on their way into trees to lay eggs and new adults produce new holes through the bark when they emerge. All of the bark beetle feeding-boring damage is confined to the phloem with some slight etching of the outer layer of xylem.

Ambrosia beetles bore through the bark and straight into the xylem (white wood). Female beetles push a mixture of excrement (frass) and wood particles backwards as they tunnel forward in the xylem to lay their eggs. The sticky mixture clings together as it is extruded from the entrance holes and has been commonly described as looking like "frass toothpicks". Seeing frass toothpicks emerging from the bark is a sure sign that it is ambrosia beetles, and not bark beetles, that have initiated an attack! Conversely, since bark beetles feed in the phloem which is loaded with sap vessels, seeing heavy sap flowing from holes in the bark typically signals a bark beetle attack rather than ambrosia beetles.

As the female beetles bore through the xylem, they release fungi from specialized oral structures called mycangia and the fungi colonize the wood. Ambrosia beetle larvae do not eat wood; instead, they eat the fungal "ambrosia" that grows from the walls of the tunnels created by the adults. Some types of ambrosia fungi will stain wood producing distinctive dark blue to black streaks in the wood. The beetle's tunneling activity coupled with the fungal wood staining can seriously degrade lumber quality. Once the larvae complete their development, which occurs deep within the xylem, the new crop of beetles make their way out of trees using the same tunnels and holes created by their parents; they do not produce more shot-holes through the bark.

Unfortunately, ambrosia beetles tend to attack trees en masse which means halting the onslaught once trees become festooned with frass toothpicks is problematic. Successful ambrosia beetle management strategies for landscape trees include addressing tree stress-inducing issues, particularly on newly planted trees, such as poor site preparation, improper installation, and poor watering practices. Heavily infested trees should be removed and destroyed and newly planted trees located nearby should be protected with bark applications of insecticides formulated as long-residual borer sprays, such as Onyx (bifenthrin) or Astro (permethrin). Where ambrosia beetle populations are heavy, applications must be made to trunks and branches at 4-week intervals throughout the growing season.
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 - 17, 2014, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, September 17, 2014 at 5:20 p.m.

Temperatures are beginning to feel a bit more like fall. While many areas have received rainfall recently, others remain dry and wishing for the wet weather. Of the five weather stations listed below, all are running at a month-to-date deficit in the area of precipitation except the Hoytville Station in NW Ohio.

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

Author: Amy Stone

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

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

B. ARBOREALUM FEAST, PART DEUX: MAPLE SYRUP TASTING IS ADDED TO THE MIX! The 2nd annual ArborEatum edible landscape feast and sharing will be held on Wednesday, October 8, 2014 at the OSU Secrest Arboretum at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster. More details to come, but start planning your menu items. Last year’s hits were legion, from over 30 entries from Cleveland’s Lois Rose (from bitter orange marmalade to medlar jelly) to ramps soup to controlling invasives one-bite-at-a-time Autumn olive pate de fruits. Lambsquarter omelettes anyone?

C. WOOD-DESTROYING INSECT INSPECTION TRAINING, October 8, 2014. Mandatory training is required for applicators becoming licensed in commercial Category 12. Recertification credit is available. The session will be held at the ODA in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. For more information about this event, check out the PestED website at [http://pested.osu.edu].
D. THE 87th OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY GREEN INDUSTRY SHORT COURSE.  Mark your calendars! The 87th OSU Green Industry Short Course, formerly the OSU Nursery Short Course, will be held in conjunction with the 48th Annual Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference and Show on December 9 - 11, 2014 at the Kalahari Resort and Convention Center in Sandusky, Ohio. For more information, visit the Short Course website at: [http://www.osushortcourse.com].

E. TRI-STATE GREEN INDUSTRY CONFERENCE. Save the Date - 2015 Tri-State Green Industry Conference on February 5, 2015 at the Sharonville Convention Center, 11355 Chester Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45246. The Tri-State Green Industry Conference is a collaborative effort between Ohio State University Extension, Purdue Extension, Cincinnati State Technical and Community College, and the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden. It features a variety of high quality education and training for professionals in the areas of Annuals & Perennials, Garden Center & Greenhouse Innovation, Tree & Shrub Care, Turfgrass Management, Green Infrastructure and General Pest & Disease Management and also features a vendor trade show. Pesticide recertification credits for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be given, OCNT training credit is available, ASLA CEUs are available and CEUs will be available for ISA Certified Arborists.

For more information visit: [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/2015-Tri-State-Green-Industry-Conference].

8. BYGYLOSOPHY.
"Departing summer hath assumed
An aspect tenderly illumed,
The gentlest look of spring;
That calls from yonder leafy shade
Unfaded, yet prepared to fade,
A timely carolling."
- William Wordsworth, "September"

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/
Following are the participants in the September 9th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); 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].

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BYGL is a service of the OSU Extension Nursery, Landscape, and Turf Team (ENLTT). 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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