BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2013-26
09/26/13

From: Curtis E. Young (Lead editor and contributing author) and Amy Stone (Co-editor and contributing author).

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

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This is the 26th 2013 edition of the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL). BYGL is developed from a Tuesday morning conference call of Extension Educators, Specialists, and other contributors in Ohio.

****BYGL READER SURVEY NOTICE: The 2013 BYGL Reader's Survey closes tomorrow, September 27, at 5:00 p.m. If you received a direct, separate e-mail message with a hotlink to the survey, please take a few minutes to complete the survey. Otherwise, you may take the survey online: [http://bygl.osu.edu].

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1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*ANNUAL - ANNUAL MORNING GLORY (Evolvulus X hybrida). This plant has a blue flower that really stands out in the garden! For the past 2 years it has performed wonderfully in the field trials at the Gateway Learning Gardens in Springfield. The brilliant blue flowers are the size of a nickel and don't require deadheading as they keep blooming up the stem all summer long.
The plant has a mounding and trailing habit and gets around 10 - 12" tall and about as wide. Plant it with plants that have colors that are opposite on the color wheel - oranges! These 2 colors really pop when placed together. Plant in full sun; it is also drought tolerant. It's excellent to use in the perennial bed as a border or in containers and hanging baskets.

'Blue Daze' has medium-blue flowers and more of a blue-green foliage and 'Blue My Mind' has a lighter blue flower with more flowers on the stems and silver-green foliage.

*PERENNIAL - TOAD LILY (Tricyrtis hirta). This late summer, early fall blooming plant is not one of those that makes a splash from a distance. However, take a good close look at the flower and you'll fall in love with it. Toad lily is a great plant for the shade and for fall interest. It's very easy to grow in average, well-drained soil; however, it prefers it slightly moist. Pam Bennett had hers in dry shade and it was a poor performer; she should have known better! After moving to a moist area, it's thriving. (Right plant, right location!)

The beautiful lily-like flower appears at the tips of the branches in mid- to late September and lasts for almost a month. They are usually white to pale purple with darker purple spots. The plant gets around 2 - 3' tall and can go in woodland areas, borders, and naturalized gardens.

*VEGETABLE - WINTER SQUASH (Cucurbita pepo). Winter squash is a warm-season vegetable that can be grown throughout Ohio. Beyond the typical butternut and acorn types of winter squash, there is an unbelievable rainbow of colors, shapes, sizes and flavors of winter squash. This squash is harvested and eaten when the fruit has fully matured, while summer squash is eaten when it is tender, succulent and immature. Squash can be defined as mature, when the seeds have fully developed internally and the exterior skin or rind has hardened into a tough shell. When ripened properly, the fruits of most varieties will be dense and tough enough to resist a thumbnail being pushed into them; consequently, they can be stored for use throughout the winter months, so they were given the name of winter squash.

The vining types of squash will require a large garden space for the vines to grow and expand. If garden space is limited, try planting "bush" varieties, which should not require as much area to grow. Bees are necessary for pollinating squash and pumpkins. Winter squash can be harvested whenever the fruits have matured and the rind is hard with a uniform, solid color. Harvest most of the fruit before a heavy frosts occurs in the garden. Use hand pruners to cut the mature squash from the vines and be sure to leave a portion of the stem attached. Try to avoid creating any bruises or cuts when harvesting and handling the mature fruit. Squash fruits which are not fully mature or damaged fruits (stems knocked off, exposed to a heavy frost, etc.,) should be used first and as soon as possible. Store squash in a dry area with the temperatures about 50 - 55F and if possible, keep them individually spaced apart or try not stack more than two fruits on top of each other. Then enjoy having a taste of summer… ALL WINTER LONG!

*WOODY - WINTERTHUR VIBURNUM (Viburnum nudum 'Winterthur'). This cultivar of smooth, witherod viburnum is truly spectacular in the autumn garden and is about to increase its dazzle further. Clusters of soft pink fruits turn blueberry color as they mature, and the combined effect is wonderful, and is highlighted as the glossy green leaves turn scarlet and maroon as the season progresses. This viburnum is a medium-sized 5 - 8' shrub for full sun or partial shade and adapted to most soils. Design with mass plantings for major-league effect.

Note: Two earlier Woody Plants of the Week are transitioning to new features now at Secrest Arboretum in northeast Ohio. Pawpaw fruits beginning to soften and ripen in northern Ohio (many were ripe at the Ohio Pawpaw Festival in Athens, Ohio in southeast Ohio almost two weeks ago), and seven-son flower
has moved from the white petal stage of inflorescence to the salmon-pink sepal stage which will last for weeks to come.

**WEED - CANADA THISTLE (Cirsium arvense).** The Canada thistle, which is in the Aster family, is a weed of both cultivated and uncultivated land. It is the most difficult to manage when it is found in crop land and planting beds containing perennial plants. Canada thistle grows upright and can reach 40” in height if left unchecked. The leaves of Canada thistle are 3 - 8” long with an alternate branching pattern. Leaves are spiny with crinkled margins with lower leaves lobed. The flower of Canada thistle is relatively small and purple to white in color. These flowers are produced in clusters surrounded by bracts.

Canada thistle dies back to ground level after a hard frost. The roots over winter and give rise to multiple new sprouts in the next growing season. If pulled from the ground using hand or mechanical methods Canada thistle will dislodge from the main root and sprout up again creating large colonies. Because of this unique survival mechanism, many gardeners will bypass the urge for hand weeding controls and reach for the herbicide. Canada thistle flowers bloom from June through August. Successful methods to control this weed need to incorporate both pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide products. Chemical control is best done in spring and right before bud stage in the fall. When using any chemical always follow label instructions.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. TO FEED OR NOT TO FEED, THAT IS THE QUESTION. This week's BYGL call led to an interesting discussion on when to take down HUMMINGBIRD feeders at the end of the season. Should all feeders be down by the end of September so as not to discourage hummingbirds to migrate? Will a hummingbird forgo the long, treacherous journey south in the face of a feeder full of sugary sustenance? The answer is no. It is a common misconception that leaving hummingbird feeders up during the migration season will encourage hummingbirds to stay and not migrate. This is simply not true - a hummingbird, whether a seasoned veteran or spring chicken, knows when it is time to head south. What a feeder full of sugary goodness will provide, is energy and fuel to begin or continue that long journey. Migration is extremely difficult, especially for such a small bird, but hummingbirds able to find good supplies of nectar or feeders have an easier time of it. Migration has already begun for most hummingbirds, and will continue here in Ohio until mid-October. Homeowners can leave feeders up through mid-October, and then take them down for the year. When should the feeders go back up? Hummingbirds usually return to Ohio in April, sometimes earlier depending on the weather, so have feeders cleaned and ready to go by the end of March.

Along similar lines, leaving bluebird nest boxes open during the winter will not encourage EASTERN BLUEBIRDS (Sialia sialis) to stick around and skip migration. Though it is true that not all bluebirds migrate; some will remain in Ohio during the winter. However it is typically the available food supply, and not open nest boxes that influences whether bluebirds choose stay or go. If food is plentiful in the area before migration, especially berry producing trees and shrubs, bluebirds may stick around. Bluebirds don't typically feed on seed at bird feeders, so don't worry that feeders will encourage bluebirds to stick around either. During the fall and winter, the majority of a bluebird's diet consists of fruit. Homeowners can plant sumac, blueberries, black cherry, tupelo, currants, American holly, dogwood, hackberries, pokeweed, Virginia creeper, and juniper berries to provide winter food for bluebirds. Winter is a tough season and food can become scarce, leaving bluebirds at risk of starvation. So why do some bluebirds choose to stick around? The payoff is big if bluebirds survive the winter - they get their first pick of nest boxes and natural cavities before the migrant bluebirds return. There are some definite advantages to skipping migration! In addition to planting fall and winter berry producing trees and shrubs, homeowners can also provide a heated water bath, and suet with berries in it to help overwintering bluebirds.
3. BUG Bytes.

A. BOXELDER AND GOLDENRAIN TREE BUGS. Curtis Young and Dave Shetlar reported that boxelder bugs (*Boisea trivittata*) are on the march in search of food and overwintering sites in northwest and central Ohio, respectively, while Joe Boggs noted that goldenrain tree bugs (*Jadera haematoloma*), a boxelder bug look-a-like, are gathering around their namesake host in the southwestern part of the state. Both bugs belong to the same family (Rhopalidae = scentless plant bugs) and are primarily seed-feeders; they use their piercing-sucking mouthparts to extract the essence of seed from their tree hosts.

Besides sucking juices from boxelder seeds, the boxelder bug commonly feeds on seeds of other trees in the genus *Acer*, as well as on ash (*Fraxinus* spp.). Indeed, Dave noted that he used a sweep net on two adjacent boxelders; one with seed, the other without seed, to assess bug populations and collected over 50 adults and nymphs with one sweep on the tree with seed compared to zero from the tree without seed. Boxelder bugs have also been observed to occasionally feed on alder, apple, buckeye, cactus, geranium, grape, honeysuckle, lilac, linden, oak, peach, plum, spirea, strawberry, and tulip. As seed-feeders, the bug causes no harm to the health of trees. However, their feeding activity on tree fruit and strawberries has been known to reduce fruit quality. The boxelder bugs wide-ranging feeding activity simply demonstrates that insects pay little attention to their common name.

Goldenrain tree bugs have no approved common name, but it is commonly referred to as the "goldenrain tree bug" because it is regularly found feeding on the seeds of goldenrain tree; the "soapberry bug" because it may be found feeding on the seeds of various other members of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae); and the descriptive "redshouldered bug" because the edges of the pronotum are fringed in deep red.

Both the boxelder and goldenrain tree bugs are about the same size, shape, and overall color; they are around 3/4" long, narrow-shaped, flat-backed, and are dark gray or dark brownish-black. However, they differ in their markings as is specified by their scientific names. The specific epithet, "haematoloma," is Greek for "blood-fringed," and clearly describes the deep red "shoulders" (the edges of the pronotum) on the goldenrain tree bugs. The specific epithet for boxelder bugs, "trivittata" is Latin for "three-striped" and describes the three reddish-orange lines on the pronotum.

The two bugs also practice the same nuisance behavior as their boxelder brethren with large numbers appearing *en mass* on landscapes around homes with the adults trying to enter homes to overwinter. Given their shared size, shape, and behavior, the two bugs may be easily mistaken for one another. Of course, goldenrain tree bugs are always going to be associated with a nearby goldenrain tree whereas boxelder bugs may be attracted to a range of host trees.

B. BOXWOOD LEAFMINER. Dave Shetlar and Joe Boggs reported that boxwood leafminer (*Monarthropalpus flavus*) populations are once again heavy this season in central Ohio. Dave noted that this is the third consecutive season that populations of this non-native midge fly have been high in the central part of the state.

Females use their sharp ovipositors to insert eggs between the upper and lower leaf surfaces of boxwood leaves in late-spring. The resulting yellowish-orange larvae (maggots) spend the remainder of the season developing through the 1st and 2nd instar stages as they consume interior leaf tissue to produce blister-like mines. Winter is spent as 3rd instar larvae inside the blister mines. In the spring, the larvae resume feeding and develop through a 4th instar stage. During this time, mines expand rapidly, and damage
becomes evident. Indeed, as mined leaves turn from yellow to orangish-brown, the leafminer damage mimics winter injury.

Effective control options for this leafminer involve applications of neonicotinoids such as imidacloprid (e.g. Merit and generics); clothianidin (e.g. Arena or Aloft); and thiamethoxam (e.g. Meridian). An application of imidacloprid made this coming October will kill the 3rd and 4th instar larvae next spring, but it does not mitigate the leafmining damage that has already been caused by 1st and 2nd larvae feeding throughout the season. However, the October application does carry the added benefit of controlling BOXWOOD PSYLLID (Psylla buxi) before these aphid relatives produce their characteristic leaf-cupping damage next season.

C. SLUGGED ROSE LEAVES. Amy Stone reported that BRISTLY ROSESLSUG SAWFLY (Cladius difformis) remains active and is continuing to produce the distinctive "windowpane effect" on rose leaves in northwest Ohio. This type of feeding damage is also characteristic of other members of the "roseslug sawfly complex" including ROSESLSUG (Endelomyia aethiops), and the CURLED ROSE SAWFLY (Allantus cinctus). However, only the bristly roseslug continues to feed throughout the season.

Early instar larvae of these three species of rose sawflies feed as leaf skeletonizers on the lower or upper leaf surfaces, depending upon the species. The corresponding epidermis on the opposite side of leaf remains intact and eventually turns white producing the "windowpane" symptom. Later instars feed between the main veins producing "see-through" leaves. The bristly roseslug is a "season-long" pest with as many as six generations occurring in Ohio. The curled rose sawfly has two generations per season, and the roseslug only one generation.

Control and prevention of damage depends on a proper identification of which roseslug culprit is responsible for causing the damage. Only the bristly roseslug continues to produce damage throughout the season. As their common name implies, the semi-transparent pale green larvae are covered with short bristles which are difficult to detect without magnification. It is too late in the season to justify making insecticide applications to control this rose pest; they are nearly done for the season. However, damage by this sawfly can be prevented by making a soil drench application of imidacloprid (e.g. Merit) or dinotefuran (e.g. Safari) at the time leaf buds start to break. A spring application may be justified for roses that were heavily infested this season.

D. DOGWOOD SAWFLY. Curtis Young reported finding dogwood sawfly (Macremphytus tarsatus) larvae feeding on their namesake host in northwest Ohio. The sawfly is a mid-to-late season pest that feeds on several species of dogwood.

Larvae of the dogwood sawfly are something of a chameleon; they dramatically change their appearance as they molt from one instar stage to the next. Newly hatched larvae look like small caterpillars; they are amber in color and are somewhat transparent. The larvae emerge from their second molt covered with a white powdery material. When the larvae are resting, they curl into a knot and look like bird droppings to the casual observer. At their final molt, the larvae are about 1" in length and they lose their white powdery covering, revealing a yellow body with black patches. There is one generation of dogwood sawflies each year.

The behavior and damage caused by the larvae also changes as they develop. The newly hatched larvae feed together, skeletonizing the leaves. As the larvae mature, they consume the entire leaf, except the mid-vein. Individual branches or entire plants may be completely defoliated. The mature yellow and black larvae crawl from their host trees in search of overwintering sites; they may be found crawling along fence rails, sidewalks, etc.
Aside from sometimes appearing in unexpected places which may produce a misidentification, the mature dogwood sawfly larvae also practice an unusual overwintering behavior which can misdirect identification. The mature larvae bore into softwood to produce an overwintering chamber. While they usually select decaying wood, the larvae may occasionally bore into redwood siding or outdoor furniture. Thus, they are sometimes mistaken for a true wood-boring insect.

E. OAK GALLS AD NAUSEAM. Admittedly, oak galls have been a frequent topic of BYGL reports this season (BYGL 2013-11, 06/13/13; 2013-15, 07/11/13; 2013-17, 07/25/13; 2013-24, 09/12/13). However, with over 800 types of insect oak galls to choose from, we simply had to make one final galling report for the 2013 season! The vast majority of the galls found on oaks cause little to no harm to the overall health their oak hosts; they mostly an aesthetic problem. For this reason, there has been almost no research on gall suppression with insecticides. Fortunately, oak gall-maker populations tend to cycle dramatically from year-to-year; an oak tree that is heavily galled one season may have no galls the following season.

Curtis Young reported that he received an inquiry about unusual "acorns" that had formed on an oak tree. When he got a sample, he found that they weren't acorns, but OAK PLUM GALLS which are produced by the gall wasp, Amphibolips fuliginosa (family Cynipidae). These are one of the most dramatic galls found on oaks. The round galls arise from acorn caps and may grow to 1" in diameter. Their location gives them the alternate common name of "oak acorn galls." Their unique coloration of yellowish-brown shot through with purplish-brown "veins" makes the galls look like blood-shot eyeballs; a disconcerting sight once the galls detach and drop to the ground at this time of the year!

Curtis also reported observing OAK LOBED LEAF GALLS sprouting from the central leaf vein on the underside of burr oak leaves. The galls looked like miniature versions of the OAK LOBED GALLS that we reported on in BYGL 2013-24 (09/12/13). The similarity in appearances between the two types of galls is not coincidental since both are produced by cynipid wasps in the same genus, Andricus. Oak lobed galls are produced by A. quercusstrobilanus (formerly Cynips strobilana) and the oak lobed leaf galls are produced by A. nigricens (formerly Cynips nigricens). The oak lobed leaf galls are constructed of tannish-brown to reddish-brown tightly clustered "kernels" that arise from leaf vein cells. The kernels form a ball-shaped to slightly elongated gall structures measuring around 1" in diameter.

Joe Boggs reported finding numerous WOOLLY OAK LEAF GALLS that are produced by the cynipid wasp, Callirhytis lanata, and arise from the main veins on the underside of pin oak leaves. The aptly named galls strongly resemble tufts of tan colored wool stuck to the underside of the leaves. Pulling the "wool" apart will reveal that the galls consist of multiple green ball-shaped structures; each houses a single wasp larva.

Joe also reported observing OAK BUD GALLS formed when the cynipid wasp, Neuroterus vesicular, hijacks a normal leaf bud on red oaks. The small brownish-red galls measure less than 1/4" in diameter; their size and color make them difficult to detect. The bud galls vaguely resemble Hershey Kisses which is fitting since the galls have secretory cells that ooze sugary substances similar to "honeydew" produced by aphids. The sugary material is highly attractive to ants as well as other hymenoptera including those with stingers such as wasps, yellowjackets, and hornets. Indeed, Joe noted that he was investigating why yellowjackets were swarming around a red oak when he spotted the diminutive bud galls. It is speculated that the galls produce the sugary reward to bribe biting and stinging "gall protectors" that protect the helpless gall-making wasp larvae located within the galls from the unwanted attention of predators and parasitoids ... and according to Joe, from entomologists taking pictures!

F. WINDSHIELD WIPES. BYGLers also ran into several other insect pests this week including:
* Dave Shetlar reported that PIGEON TREMEX HORNTAIL WASPS (*Tremex columba*) are on the wing in central Ohio. Females of these large, striking looking blackish-brown and yellow wasps are equipped with a horn-like ovipositor that extends from the back end of their abdomen ("tail"), thus their common name. They use their ovipositor to insert eggs through the bark of declining or dying mature trees. The resulting larvae bore throughout the xylem (wood) weakening the wood and making trees more susceptible to wind breakage.

The wasps target beech, elm, hickory, maple, and sycamore as well as other hardwoods and their large, round exit holes may be mistaken for other wood borers. The nemesis of horntail larvae is the GIANT ICHNEUMON WASP (*Megarhyssa macrurus*) which sports one of the most impressively long ovipositors of any wasp found in Ohio. They use their long, flexible ovipositors to drill 3 - 4" into trees to deposit eggs in or near horntail larvae. The resulting Ichneumon larvae bore into the horntail larvae to feed as parasitoids. Thankfully, neither the horntail nor the Ichneumon wasps are capable of using their ovipositors as stingers!

* Dave Shetlar also reported that CEDAR BEETLES (*Sandalus niger*) have begun their annual flight and mating ritual in central Ohio. These black or brown beetles are around 1" long and are often found in large numbers congregating in "mating clusters" on the trunks of trees. Males typically outnumber females in these love-clusters and are easily identified by their large "lamellate" antennae that are comprised of flat plates that fit closely together or can spread out like a folding fan. Once mated, the females deposit their eggs onto the bark. The resulting larvae are ectoparasites of cicada nymphs; as soon as the eggs hatch, the larvae drop to the ground and burrow into the soil to locate a nymph. While they will feast upon PERIODICAL CICADA NYMPHS (*Magicicada* spp.), Dave noted that the unusually high DOG-DAY CICADAS (*Tibicen* spp.) populations over the past few years in the central part of the state may be a contributing factor in the large numbers of cedar beetles currently being seen in that part of the state.

* Curtis Young reported that MIMOSA WEBWORMS (*Homadaula anisocentra*) are continuing to feed and expand their silk nests on honeylocust in northwest Ohio while Dave Shetlar noted that the caterpillars are completing their development in the central part of the state and are nearing pupation meaning the webworm onslaught is about over for the season in that part of the state. The caterpillars may pupate inside their nests, or they may drop down on silk threads to find a suitable pupation site such as in bark crevices, beneath house siding, other protected locations. Of course, as Dave noted, there's nothing like hundreds of caterpillars dangling from silk threads beneath infested honeylocust trees to put the kibosh on outdoor activities!

* Curtis also reported that MULTICOLORED ASIAN LADY BEETLE (MALB) (*Harmonia axyridis*) populations are extremely heavy in northwest Ohio. During a recent visit to a wooded park, he found beetles hanging out on just about every tree, shrub, perennial, etc. This notorious fall home invader has been relatively quiet in recent years throughout much of the state; however, Curtis noted that he saw very high numbers this season feasting on the non-native SOYBEAN APHID (*Aphis glycines*) in soybean fields in his part of the state. While high MALB populations on soybeans have been observed in the past without beetles practicing some breaking-and-entering to appear in homes, Curtis' observation regarding significant numbers of beetles transiting away from soybeans could signal that *Harmonia* may not be harmonious to homeowners this fall in the northwest part of the state!

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT OF DOGWOOD. Septoria leaf spot of dogwood, caused by the fungus *Septoria cornicola*, is a late season disease, with symptoms typically not developing until July and
August. Symptoms include small angular dark lesions with purple borders on the leaves and signs of the pathogen include small pinpoint sized fruiting bodies of this particular species of *Septoria*. Though infections can sometimes be serious enough to cause reduction in ornamental appeal of the plant by late summer, this disease is generally not considered a significant health problem for the many species of dogwood it affects. Generally controls recommended are limited to sanitation late and at the end of the season in the form of raking up affected leaves and removal from the planting in order to reduce overwintering inoculum of the fungus. More work needs to be done on the relative susceptibility of dogwood species and cultivars to this disease.

5. TURF TIPS.

A. TUNNELING MOLES. Marne Titchenell has received several reports of mole damage to lawns across Ohio. Spring and fall are when moles are most active, as the ground is moist and easier to tunnel through. EASTERN MOLE (*Scalopus aquaticus*) damage is identified by raised tunnels just below the surface. These are the feeding tunnels of moles and can be quite extensive; a single mole can be responsible for a large amount of the tunneling in a yard. That fact carries both good news and bad news. The bad news is that a lot of damage can be caused by several moles, but the good news is that only several moles are responsible for the damage (typically 3 - 4 moles per acre). Contrast this to vole damage, where often many individuals are causing the damage. As with most nuisance wildlife conflict, the best management option depends on the species causing the damage. Trapping voles is rarely recommended because their large populations make it impractical. Yet with moles, trapping is one of the best management options. There are several models of traps available and all work well if they are set correctly, are used during the right time of year, and are placed in an active feeding tunnel. How can one determine if a feeding tunnel is active? Step down on the tunnel to collapse it and wait until the next day. If the tunnel is no longer collapsed the next day, it means a mole is still using the tunnel and has repaired the damage. As for the right time of year, that would be now.

Moles are also responsible for the volcanic-like mounds of dirt spaced sporadically around a yard. These are the results of deeper excavations of living chambers, where moles live their fossorial lives when they aren't feeding. Trapping over or around these mounds will prove futile as the moles are below the reaches of the trap. For more information on mole trapping, such as different types of traps, see [http://icwdm.org/handbook/mammals/mam_d51.pdf](http://icwdm.org/handbook/mammals/mam_d51.pdf).

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. NEW ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE DISCOVERY. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), which is the regulatory agency for non-native invasives, confirmed on Friday, September 20, that Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) had been found near the Pearson International Airport, Mississauga, Ontario [http://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/newsroom/news-releases/2013-09-20/eng/1379685062894/1379685078216](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/newsroom/news-releases/2013-09-20/eng/1379685062894/1379685078216). While the airport has a Mississauga address, it is actually located just northeast of the Mississauga metro area. On April 5, 2013, CFIA announced the successful eradication of ALB from the Greater Toronto Area; beetle-infested trees had been found in September, 2003, in an industrial area on the Toronto-Vaughan boundary. If you look at maps of the eradicated Toronto-Vaughan infestation [http://www.toronto.ca/trees/asian-long-horn-beetle.htm](http://www.toronto.ca/trees/asian-long-horn-beetle.htm) and locate the Pearson International Airport, it is obvious that the new ALB find is very close to the eradicated infestation. While the Canadian investigation is continuing and there has been no official announcement of a connection between the two
ALB infestations, it would not be unreasonable to believe a connection exists based on the geographical proximity of the two infestations.

There are three take-home messages relative to ALB in North America. First, the beetle has a long track record of being found in multiple locations within a region. The multiple infestations in New York City/Long Island - New Jersey were all connected to an original point of introduction; the same was true for the multiple infestations found in Chicago. The new Canadian find tracks with this pattern of ALB discovery within a region.

Second, the Canadian announcement illustrates we cannot let our guard down with remaining vigilant for ALB in North America. Finding ALB is essential to eradicating ALB!

Finally, we cannot lose sight of the fact that ALB was successfully eradicated from Chicago as well as New Jersey, and several of the New York City/Long Island infestations have been eradicated. Indeed, the ALB eradication program in Bethel, OH, that is being conducted in partnership between the Ohio Department of Agriculture and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has been moving along at a very progressive pace even though there is much more work to be done. You can read more about the Ohio ALB eradication program at the following websites:

[ http://www.agri.ohio.gov/topnews/asianbeetle/ ]

B. GET YOUR GREEN INDUSTRY FIX WEBINAR: OCTOBER 9. We had a great Webinar session in September with a review of a number of insects and Armillaria fungi. Next up: Wednesday, October 9, 8:00 - 8:50 a.m. Join OSU Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL) experts for this Ohio Nursery Landscape Association's Green Industry Webinar then. If you have questions about registering, contact ONLA at 614-899-1195 or 800-825-5062.

7. WEATHERWATCH.

A. WEATHER UPDATE. The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from September 1 - 25, 2013, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, September 25, 2013 at 11:20 a.m.

All BYGLers reported receiving rain over the past weekend. While some measured the precipitation in inches, others were not as lucky. But no matter the amount, BYGLers were thankful. Curtis Young reported that it was the only rain received in the Allen, Van Wert and Hardin County area in 5 weeks.

Temperatures are beginning to cool - it is officially fall. Erik Draper reported evening low temperatures hovering around 40F, while Randy Zondag mentioned that his area in northeast Ohio dipped into the thirties.

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<td>3.38&quot;</td>
<td>4.1&quot;</td>
<td>63.20/57.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>2.89&quot;</td>
<td>2.6&quot;</td>
<td>60.48/59.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoytville</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>1.63&quot;</td>
<td>2.4&quot;</td>
<td>57.23/56.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>2.35&quot;</td>
<td>2.4&quot;</td>
<td>62.20/63.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piketon</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>2.36&quot;</td>
<td>2.4&quot;</td>
<td>59.77/61.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. WHY TREES MATTER FORUM. The annual Why Trees Matter Forum, after a year's hiatus, returns to Ohio State and Wooster, Ohio this autumn on Wednesday, October 16, 2013. Details can be found on the Ohio Woodland Stewards web site ([http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu](http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu)). We will discuss the latest on i-Tree benefits, the OSU Arbo-Charrette Program, the Tree Campus USA program of the College of Wooster, updates on the pervasiveness of invasiveness in our urban and woodland forests (including the new Great Lakes Early Detection Network smartphone application). We will also highlight wildlife and trees, in a much-anticipated talk by Marne Titchenell of the OSU School of Environment and Natural Resources. Green ink your calendar.

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

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

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

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

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

9. BYGLOSOPHY. "To the great tree-loving fraternity we belong. We love trees with universal and unfeigned love, and all things that do grow under them or around them - the whole leaf and root tribe." - Henry Ward Beecher

APPENDIX - ADDITIONAL WEBSITE RESOURCES:
Ask a Master Gardener Volunteer (Consumer Gardening Questions)
http://mastergardener.osu.edu/ask

Buckeye Turf
http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu

Emerald Ash Borer Information
http://ashalert.osu.edu

Growing Degree Days and Phenology for Ohio
http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/

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

Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Science Plantfacts
http://plantfacts.osu.edu/web/

Ohio State University Extension Master Gardener Volunteer Program
http://mastergardener.osu.edu

The C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC)
http://ppdc.osu.edu/

USDA APHIS Beetle Buster Website (Asian Longhorned Beetle)
http://www.beetlebusters.info/

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

Following are the participants in the September 24th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Denise Johnson (State Master Gardener Volunteer Program); Ashley Kulhanek (Medina); Tim Malinich (Erie); Cindy Meyer (Butler); Dave Shetlar (Entomology); Any Stone (Lucas); Marne Titchenell (School of Environment and Natural Resources); Curtis Young (Van Wert); and Randy Zondag (Lake).

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

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BYGL is available online at: [http://bygl.osu.edu], a website sponsored by the Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Sciences (HCS) as part of the "Horticulture in Virtual Perspective." The online version of BYGL has images associated with the articles and links to additional information.
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Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration; Associate Dean, College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences; Director, Ohio State University Extension and Gist Chair in Extension Education and Leadership. TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-6181.