BUCKEYE YARD AND GARDEN LINE 2013-23
09/05/13

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Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL) enhanced with photos and links is available online at: [http://bygl.osu.edu]. Become a fan of the BYGL on Facebook at [http://www.facebook.com/OSUBYGL] or follow the BYGL on Twitter at [http://www.twitter.com/OSUBYGL].

This is the 23rd 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.

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1. PLANTS OF THE WEEK.

*ANNUAL - DUSTY MILLER (*Senecio cineraria* or *Jacobaea maritima*). Dusty miller (native to the Mediterranean) is primarily grown for its attractive foliage. The deeply lobed (fern-like) leaves of dusty miller are covered with a soft, dense fuzz giving the leaves a silvery-white coloration. The silvery-white colored leaves are used for contrast against dark-colored leaves of many other annual plants and are very functional in planters and bedding areas. At maturity, individual plants grow to 12 - 18" height and width, making dusty miller an ideal plant for edgings or for breaking up large masses of darker flower colors. The flowers of dusty miller are relatively small, yellow and attractive, but they seldom reach the flowering stage before the end of the growing season. Dusty miller is usually considered to be an annual plant, but in some protected sites and mild winters, it can survive and regrow the following year (it is actually a perennial subshrub).
Dusty miller grows in full sun to partial shade in many types of well-drained soils. It is fairly drought tolerant and should not be over-watered. Several cultivars are available. They are fairly pest-free, although over-watering can lead to some disease problem.

*PERENNIAL - SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (*Clematis terniflora*). Sweet autumn clematis, a native of Japan, is a fragrant, late-summer or early-fall blooming, vining plant. This clematis is easily grown in medium well-drained, average-quality soil in full sun to considerable shade. Under the right conditions, it has a vigorous, twining vine growth habit. With a supporting structure (trellis, fence, other plants), it will climb rapidly to heights of 15 - 30' and spread 15 - 30' in width. Without support, it will grow along the ground as a dense, tangled ground cover (6 - 12" tall and 10' wide) which typically chokes out most weeds and many other plants in its path.

The vine blooms on new growth, therefore the vine should be pruned hard in the fall after flowering or in the early spring before new growth begins. To maintain the vine's desired appearance and to prevent the vine from taking over, it does require extensive annual clean-up. The flowers of sweet autumn clematis are pure white.

The white flowers are about 1" in diameter and very aromatic producing a strong sweet scent which wafts through the air. The flowers (each with 4 narrow petal-like sepals) are borne on terminal panicles from late August to October *en masse* which typically covers the foliage. After pollination and fertilization, the flowers produce attractive, plume-like seed heads. One side effect of the abundant seed heads is aggressive self-seeding which may lead to it escaping cultivation and its spread into natural areas. Thus, sweet autumn clematis is considered invasive in parts of the US, particularly the East and Midwest US.

*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 actually 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. Potatoes are planted in early spring in a loose soil about 1' apart and 3 - 4" deep. When the plants are 6" tall, they are hilled up by pulling 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. 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 reach that point. It is still best to peel away the green portion.

*WOODY - HYDRANGEA LIMELIGHT (*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Limelight'). This deciduous shrub can be very eye-catching, especially now when it is in its flowering glory. This shrub does well in full sun to part shade and can reach heights of 6 - 8', with an equal spread. In addition to the beautiful blooms that occur on the current season's growth, this shrub also has good fall color. Pruning should be done as needed in late winter to early spring.

The plant is hardy in zones 3 to 8 and is consider one of the most winter hardy hydrangeas. It will thrive in an urban setting and can be used as a hedge to create a beautiful effect. Gardeners have also used this...
plant in mass, or have grouped the plants with others in a shrub border to provide a range of bloom time throughout the season. The blooms can be cut and enjoyed as a fresh flower or for drying. The flowers can also be left on the plant and will persist into the winter.

*WEED - MARESTAIL (*Conyza canadensis*). Marestail, also called Canada fleabane or horseweed, has become a significant problem in field crops; glyphosate-resistant stands of marestail have been reported in more than 10 states. Seed for this annual will germinate either in the fall or the spring. Overwintering plants form a small rosette close to the ground. In the spring, the plant will bolt, producing a flower stalk and reaching heights in excess of 5’. Spring-germinating plants will bolt and flower at roughly the same time.

Marestail leaves are simple, alternate with slightly toothed margins. As the plant matures, developing leaves become smaller and lack petioles. Flowers are produced by the hundreds on panicles atop of the single tall stem. Flowers have white petals with yellow centers. Seeds have tufts of fuzz that aid in wind dispersal to new areas.

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. RAPID RIPENING. Curtis Young reported noticing rapid ripening and drop in Bartlett pears over the last week. It seems local pears advanced from rock-hard to on-the-ground in a matter of days. Dropping fruit is not unusual, nor is ripening of large quantities of fruit at one time - with a few fruit ripening early and a few later. This makes the point that the grower should be familiar with the various cues that a fruit provides to measure ripeness. For instance, peaches are picked just as they begin to soften on the tree. Pears will remain hard and barely soften just before they drop. The final test, of course, is the taste test to tell you when the fruit is truly tree-ripened. However, waiting for the perfect tree-ripened peach or pear may find more on the ground being consumed by yellowjacket wasps, or in some cases, honeybees.

B. TREE PLANTING, LAWN CARE, VIBURNUMS, INVASIVES AND MORE AT THIS YEAR'S FARM SCIENCE REVIEW! Farm Science Review (FSR) this year takes place September 17 - 19, 2013 at The Ohio State University's Molly Caren Agricultural Center outside London, OH. During the three days of the Review, there are several great places to check out if you are looking for information on natural resources. On main grounds be sure to check out the Utzinger Garden for beautiful blooms and informational presentations on gardening. Off main grounds, don't miss The Gwynne Conservation Area. If you've never made it out to the Gwynne, it's a wonderful break from the hustle and bustle of main grounds. The Gwynne Conservation Area is a 67-acre demonstration and education area for agriculture and natural resources management practices. It is open year round for visitors to peruse the variety of demonstrations or enjoy a nice stroll through a variety of natural areas. During the 3 days of the Farm Science Review, the Gwynne is the place to be for wildlife, forestry, and aquatics education - visitors can expect educational programs, exhibits, professionals on hand to answer questions, equipment demonstrations, and guided tours through the many demonstration areas present on the grounds.

This year, thanks to the help of 31 different presenters, the Gwynne is hosting a jam-packed schedule of 40 different talks throughout the three days. These talks cover a wide variety of topics from tree planting, lawn care, and rain barrels to information on what to plant in the landscape, native grass and wildflower identification, and how to manage invasive plants, animals, and insects. Visitors interested in managing their land for turkey, deer, and bobwhite quail won't leave disappointed and pond owners can listen in on how to manage aquatic vegetation, all about stocking fish, and pond aeration. Speakers are coming from OSU Extension, Purdue University Extension, USDA Wildlife Services, the Ohio Division of Wildlife, and many other and state and federal agencies.
In addition to the loaded talk schedule, there will be over 20 education displays on exhibit, and a variety of demonstrations including feral swine trapping techniques, electrofishing and macroinvertebrate sampling, operation of a dry fire hydrant, and the ever popular 4-H Shooting Sports. For a schedule of talks and events, visit [http://www.gwynne.osu.edu] and click on ‘Programs and Activities’.

C. PROTECTING TREES FROM DEER RUBS. September is here and Ohio's WHITE-TAILED DEER (Odocoileus virginianus) population is gearing up for mating season. Bucks are completing their antler growth, which occurs roughly from April through August, and are ready to start polishing them up in order to attract a mate, or several mates, as is the case with deer. How do bucks polish their antlers? As the antlers grow, they are covered with a layer of soft, vascularized tissue, commonly referred to as velvet. Polishing requires the buck to rub the layer of velvet off in order to display their literal crowning glory, although sometimes the velvet will dry up and slough off without rubbing. Rubbing stations are often the trunks of saplings or small trees that fit in and around the antlers perfectly.

No reports came in on this week's BYGL regarding damage to trees from deer rubs, but the time is right and the damage may start any day now. One of the most important strategies to remember when combating wildlife damage is to be proactive. Don't wait for the damage to occur; if a tree was damaged last year by rubbing, protect it now before it happens again.

The white-tail deer breeding season ranges from October through December and is preceded by velvet removal, which typically begins and continues through September. Saplings and small trees can be protected from deer rubs by using tree guards, which are wrapped around the trunk of the tree, preventing access to the bark. A tree guard should be 4 - 5' high with several inches of space between the tree and the guard. There are many types of tree guards commercially available made of various materials. BYGL writer Randy Zondag reported that tree guards made of hard plastic or chicken wire can sometimes cause just as much damage to the tree as a buck rubbing with no restrictions. When a buck rubs on a tree protected by chicken wire, for example, the wire rubbing up against the tree can cut up the bark significantly, Randy reports. A guard made of a softer plastic may work better to prevent damage.

Nursery growers often face a significant challenge when it comes to protecting their trees from deer damage. A second strategy, equally important as being proactive, is remembering there is no silver bullet to combat wildlife damage of any kind, especially white-tailed deer damage. This means that using multiple management options, sometimes in conjunction with one another, is the best strategy to take. A combination of tree guards and repellents can be effective. In areas sustaining moderate to severe deer damage, the best management option is lethally reducing the population. Deer damage permits allow the removal of deer outside of the hunting season and are issued by the Ohio Division of Wildlife, 1-800-WILDLIFE.

Rubbing is often most intense during and shortly after velvet removal, but can continue throughout the breeding season, as bucks will rub their glandular foreheads over rubs to leave a scent behind. If tree guards are used, be sure to leave them up through the winter.

D. FALL MIGRATION GEARING UP. This past weekend's storms brought several species of warblers to Ohio a bit earlier than previous years. It is not uncommon for the passage of a cold front to herald a flush of migrants. As summer winds down, many of Ohio's birds will start their migrations down south to warmer regions. Reports of migrants moving through the central Ohio area are already coming in, such as several species of wood warblers and flocks of COMMON NIGHTHAWK (Chordeiles minor).

Hummingbirds are also starting their thousands of miles migration to Central America – in fact, male hummingbirds have already started on this journey and may have left as early as the beginning of August. From now until mid-October, numbers of Ohio's only hummingbird, the RUBY-THROATED
HUMMINGBIRD (*Archilochus colubris*), may increase at feeders and in flower gardens as this tiny hovering bird travels south. Migration is an extremely difficult journey, especially for such a small bird, but hummingbirds able to find good supplies of nectar or feeders have an easier time of it. Now would be the time to restock hummingbird feeders, and perhaps put a few more out. Hummingbirds can be very territorial, especially over food, so locate feeders around yards where hummingbirds can't see each other (i.e. on each side of the house).

Be sure to keep an eye to sky for more migrants in the coming weeks!

3. BUG BYTES.

A. THEY'RE BAAACK: A BOXELDER BUG LOOK-A-LIKE. Last season, we reported the discovery that an unusual native insect, the GOLDENRAIN TREE BUG (*Jadera haematoloma*) had found its way into Ohio (BYGL 2012-22, 08/30/12). This week, Joe Boggs reported that the bugs are back. The bug has 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.

Goldenraintree bugs belong to the same bug family (Rhopalidae) as boxelder bugs (*Boisea (= Leptocoris) trivittata*); they have the same elongated shape and are about the same size as boxelder bugs. They also practice the same nuisance behavior as their boxelder brethren with large numbers appearing *en masse* on landscapes around homes with the adults trying to enter homes to overwinter. Given their shared size, shape, and behavior, goldenrain tree bugs may be mistaken for boxelder bugs. However, they differ in coloration and markings. The key to separating the two bugs is included in 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.

Like boxelder bugs, goldenraintree bugs use their long, piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed on seeds and sometimes on fruit. While the goldenraintree bugs tend to focus their attention on plants that are in or related to the soapberry family, particularly goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), they may also be found feeding on the seeds of maple and ash and on the fruit of plums, cherry, peach, and grapes. Although boxelder bugs are generally associated with members of trees in the genus *Acer* (maples), as well as on ash, they have also been observed feeding on alder, apple, buckeye, cactus, geranium, grape, honeysuckle, lilac, linden, oak, peach, plum, spirea, strawberry, and tulip. However, boxelder bugs have not been reported on goldenrain tree. As seed-feeders, the two bugs cause no harm to the health of trees. However, their feeding activity on tree fruit and strawberries has been known to reduce fruit quality.

Adult goldenraintree bugs are black to grayish-black, have striking red eyes, and the aforementioned deep red lines on the edges of the pronotum. The top and upper edges of the abdomen is bright red. There is some variation in wing-length based on population densities. When populations are low, most adults have long wings that cover the abdomen; when populations are high, many adults will have abnormally short wings (= brachypterous) that expose the red abdomen. The oblong-shaped nymphs are dead-ringers for boxelder bugs. Their abdomens are bright red with a faint orange line running down the middle, and an obvious orange spot in the middle of the line. Their antennae, head, thorax, legs, and wing-pads are bluish-black. As with boxelder bugs, when encountered in a home, the nymph's shape and general color could cause them to be mistaken for bed bugs.
Much of the literature focuses on southern states for the distribution of this native insect, particularly Florida where the bugs feed on native plants in the soapberry family. However, research studies have shown that subpopulations have rapidly evolved adaptations to take advantage of introductions of non-native hosts such as goldenrain tree which has become naturalized in the south. The adaptations include longer or short beaks to allow the bugs to better penetrate seeds and physiological changes that allow the bugs to detoxify plant defense chemicals produced by the new hosts. In recent years, the bug has been reported on goldenrain trees in several northern states including Maryland, New Jersey, and now Ohio. Based on observations made last season, it appears the bug has two generations per season in Ohio.

B. SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLES SPOTTED. Last year, we reported that spotted cucumber beetles (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata*) were showing up in large numbers in some unusual places such as feeding on ripening tomatoes, feeding on the petals of a wide range of late-season flowers including "Jerusalem artichoke, and hiding-out deep within the flowers of chrysanthemums waiting to be sold in garden centers (BYGL 2012-24, 09/13/12; 2012-25, 09/20/12). The beetles had a tendency to emerge from the flowers as the purchased plants were being driving home ... to the surprise of the drivers! This week, Joe Boggs reported that large numbers of the beetles are gathering around his porch lights at night in southwest Ohio. Whether or not this is a portent of things to come can only be speculated."

The shiny beetles are approximately 1/4" long and yellowish-green. Their head, antennae, and legs are solid black. Their common name refers to the distinct black spots on their wing covers (elytra). The same is true for the specific epithet, *undecimpunctata*, which is Latin for "eleven" (undecim-) "spots" (-punctata). However, the beetles are sometimes described in the literature as having 12 spots because the top-center spot located just behind the prothoracic shield is v-shaped and split by the two elytra. When the elytra are closed, the v-spot is joined and there are 11 spots; when the elytra are opened, each elytra appears to have 6 spots adding up to 12 spots total.

Adult beetles spend the winter in protected locations; however, the beetles may be active anytime during the winter when ambient temperatures rise above 65F. The overwintered beetles mate in early spring and each female may deposit 500 or more eggs into soil cracks. Once eggs hatch, the larvae feed on plant roots for around 2 - 4 weeks. They can feed and develop on a wide variety of plant roots, but they are particularly damaging to corn roots, thus the alternate common name, southern corn rootworm. Upon completing their development, the larvae pupate in earthen cells approximately 1" below the soil surface. There are typically 2 or 3 generations per year in Ohio.

The beetle can cause serious feeding damage to their namesake host as well as melons, squash, pumpkins, and gourds. Worse, the beetle spreads a vascular wilt disease caused by the bacterium, *Erwinia tracheiphila*, which causes rapid collapse of the vines and death of plants. Although cucurbits and corn are the preferred food of spotted cucumber beetles, they may also be found feeding on over 100 different species of plants including most vegetables, field crops, many flowers, weeds, and grasses; thus the observations reported last season. We can't say that Joe's observation means that we'll have a repeat of last season's beetle onslaught, but we should keep an eye out for this spotted marauder; they certainly caught us off guard last year.

C. SCARLET OAK SAWFLY UPDATE. Earlier this season, in BYGL 2013-08 (05/23/13), we reported that first generation scarlet oak sawfly (*Caliroa quercuscoccineae*) larvae were appearing on their oak hosts in southwest Ohio. This week, Joe Boggs noted that he has received several e-mail messages from arborists and landscapers reporting that they are seeing noticeable damage caused by first, second, and now third generation larvae. Most of the third generation larvae are now in late instar stages meaning much of the damage for the season has already occurred.
Despite this sawfly's common name, larvae may be found feeding on a wide range of oaks including pin, black, red, and white oaks as well as its namesake oak. The larvae feed gregariously side-by-side on the lower leaf surface consuming everything except the veins and upper leaf epidermis. Initially, the upper epidermis has a faded, whitish appearance. Eventually the epidermis dries out, turns brown, and drops from the leaf leaving behind the veins to produce the skeletonizing symptom associated with this sawfly.

The strange-looking larvae have semi-transparent bodies that are flattened towards the front and tapered towards the back. The larvae glisten in the sun and appear slug-like. This is due to their interesting habit of covering themselves with a muculent excretion which helps them stick to leaves and presumably dissuades predators. Their general shape and slimy appearance causes this type of sawfly larva to be called a "slug sawfly."

Scarlet oak sawfly has at least three generations per season with damage becoming greater with each successive generation. It has a history of producing significant defoliation on oaks in the forests and landscapes of Ohio. Significant defoliation was reported in northeast Ohio in 2011. In 1997, the sawfly damaged 174,197 acres of forest oaks in Adams, Scioto, and Lawrence counties, and in 1998 it damaged 294,426 acres in the same counties. Fortunately, as with most native forest insect pests, populations can naturally rise and fall dramatically from year-to-year.

D. NET-WINGED BEETLES. This is time of the year when one of the more unusually looking beetles begins to appear in Ohio landscapes and forests; these are the NET-WINGED BEETLES (Family Lycidae). The front wings (elytra) on most beetles are hardened and they cover and protect the hind wings and abdomen. Indeed, the name of the beetle order, "Coleoptera," clearly describes this arrangement (coleo = sheath; ptera = wing). However, net-winged beetles have soft, leathery elytra. Their common name comes from the network of raised longitudinal and transverse ridges on the elytra that resemble netting.

There are around 50 species of net-winged beetles in North America. The two most common species found in Ohio are the banded net-winged beetle (Calopteron reticulatum) and the end-banded net-winged beetle (C. terminale). Both are medium-sized (about 5/8" long), elongate, slightly flattened beetles, with elytra that are widened towards the posterior end. The pronotum (segment behind the head) of both beetles is black with yellow margins, and the elytra are orange to yellowish-orange with the hind portion black. The banded net-wing has a narrow black band crossing the front of the elytra.

The beetles contain pyrazines that give the beetles a repugnant scent. They also contain lycidic acid and other fatty acids that may impart a foul taste if the beetles are consumed by a predator. It is speculated that their bright coloration is provides a warning to predators that these beetles are not good to eat. Adults are active during the day and they feed on decaying plant material, and occasionally on other insects. The larvae are predaceous and consume a wide range of prey including insects, slugs, sowbugs, and millipedes. Thus, net-winged beetles are considered beneficial insects.

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. ARMILLARIA MUSHROOM MANIA. Over the past couple of weeks, several BYGLers have made reports of massive productions of RINGLESS HONEY MUSHROOMS (Armillaria tabescens) in numerous locations around Ohio. Multiple calls have been received in Extension offices inquiring why the mushrooms are present, where did they come from, how does one get rid of them, are they dangerous, are they a threat to anything, etc.
The ringless honey mushroom is a prolific late summer and early fall mushroom. As its common name implies, it has no ring or ring zone on its stem. The color of the mushroom cap is usually a dull, tawny brown, although there are yellow colored strains found in many areas. It almost always appears a couple to several weeks before the HONEY MUSHROOM (A. mellea) which has a ring on its stem. The ringless honey mushroom seemingly explodes in lawns, street lawns and woodlots in clusters of a few mushrooms to dozens of mushrooms. All of the mushrooms attach to a central point at the base of their stalks. It pops up "quickly" - seemingly overnight, however it takes several days for it to first appear above the soil line to the time when it reaches its full size and then shortly thereafter, appears to melt away. The ringless honey mushroom appears to be growing directly from the soil, though it is actually growing from buried roots of hardwood trees.

The ringless honey mushroom can be parasitic and/or saprobic on hardwood roots, especially those of oaks and silver maples. Seeing these mushrooms growing at the base of a tree may be an omen of bad things happening to the host tree such as the development of root and butt rots of the tree which could ultimately lead to the tree toppling over in a wind storm.

There isn't much hope of eliminating the mushroom from one's landscape since the overall body of the mushroom is massive and hidden underground in and around the roots of its host plant. The mushrooms seen above ground are only a fraction of the fungus's body that is dedicated to reproduction. Removing the mushroom clusters will have little effect on the presence of the fungus in the soil. Additionally, if the mushrooms are not removed early in the development of the cluster, spores (white in color) will have been shed before removal. Applications of fungicides are ill-advised, costly and probably ineffective.

5. TURF TIPS.

A. FESCUE VS. FESCUE. An interesting turf puzzle was called into one of the local Extension offices. The caller had planted a new lawn several years ago using turf-type tall fescue. Now, the somewhat coarse stand of tall fescue is dotted with clumps of weedy tall-fescue. It seems the clumping, very coarse weed had gone unnoticed in the turf-type tall fescue lawn until it had spread over much of the lawn. Normally it is difficult to control a perennial grassy weed growing in turf (which is actually a field of perennial grass). Options are to physically remove the offending grass or use a non-selective herbicide to kill it off one clump at a time. In this case nothing has changed except the homeowner has to carefully decide where the turf grass begins and where the closely related weed begins.

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. ANDY LONDO BECOMES A BUCKEYE. This month (September 2013), Ohio State University (OSU) Extension welcomed Andy Londo as the Assistant Director for Agriculture and Natural Resources (AgNR). Originally from Michigan, Londo earned a Bachelor's degree in Forestry from Michigan Technological University, his Master's degree in Forest Science from Texas A&M University and his Doctorate in Forest Science from Michigan Technological University. Before coming to Ohio, Londo was a Professor of Silviculture and Extension Forestry Coordinator at Mississippi State University.

The Extension Nursery Landscape and Turf (ENLT) Team welcomes Andy and his family to Ohio and look forward to working with him in his new role with the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).
B. WELCOME BACK TO OHIO MICAH PACE. BYGLers would like to welcome Micah Pace "back to Ohio." Micah was recently hired by the Ohio Department of Natural Resource (DNR) Division of Forestry as the State Urban Forestry Coordinator.

Micah grew up in Cleveland and has a forestry degree from The Ohio State University - he definitely has Ohio roots. Micah earned a master's degree in forestry from Maine. Most recently, he brings with him 15 years of experience working primarily in the south.

For more information about the Ohio DNR Division of Forestry, be sure to check out their website at [http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Assistance/UrbanForestryHome/tabid/5438/Default.aspx].

C. GET YOUR GREEN INDUSTRY FIX WEBINAR: SEPTEMBER 11. We had a great Webinar session in August on Thousand Cankers Disease of Black Walnuts. Next up: Wednesday, September 11, 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 January 1 - August 31, 2013, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, September 4, 2013 at 11:05 p.m.

Rainfall amounts vary greatly across Ohio. While many areas are dry, others have been receiving regular rainfall events in recent weeks - and some are in between. No matter wet or dry, BYGLers all reported warm temperatures in the high 80s to low 90s over the holiday weekend, followed by a cool down as the work week begun. Evening temperatures have dipped into the 50s.

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

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. DIAGNOSTIC WALKABOUT FOR THE GREEN INDUSTRY. Diagnostic Walkabout for the Green Industry series is once again occurring around Ohio this summer. ONLA, AGI and OSU Extension will be hosting 2 more events in 2013: September 12, Inniswood Metro Gardens, Westerville; and September 26, Sunset Memorial Park, North Olmsted. Pre-registration is required and class size is
limited to 30 per class. ODA, ISA and OCNT credits available. For registration, location and pesticide credit information see: [http://www.onla.org].

B. FARM SCIENCE REVIEW. This year's Farm Science Review takes place September 17 - 19, 2013 at The Ohio State University's Molly Caren Agricultural Center outside London, OH. Participants can peruse 4,000 product lines from 600 commercial exhibitors, and capitalize on educational opportunities from Ohio State and Purdue University specialists. Farm Science Review pre-show tickets are $7.00 at all OSU Extension county offices, many local agribusinesses, and also online at [http://fsr.osu.edu/visitors/tickets]. Tickets are $10.00 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free. Hours are 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. September 17 - 18 and 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. September 19, 2013.

C. CHESTNUT WORKSHOP. Before the blight, American chestnuts were majestic forest trees, sometimes called "the Redwoods of the East." A keystone species, one in four trees of the eastern US forest was a chestnut. These huge trees were highly valued since the golden hardwood resisted rot, and its crop of sweet nuts fed abundant wildlife and generations of Americans. Learn how to bring back the chestnut through a morning workshop, followed by lunch and tours to three nearby chestnut sites. Participants will also receive at least one pure American chestnut seedling, and seeds to grow next spring in your garden, farm or woodland.

The workshop starts at 10:00 a.m. on September 21, 2013 and will be held in NW Ohio at the Swanton Public Library, 305 Chestnut Street, Swanton, Ohio. The cost of the workshop is $25.00. The Fulton County Soil and Water Conservation District is handling the workshop registration. They can be contacted at [kbowles@fultoncountyoh.com], or by calling 419-337-9660.

The workshop presenter is Penn State University Researcher, Sara Fern Fitzsimmons. She is also the Regional Science Coordinator of the American Chestnut Foundation. Sara will share chestnut history, planting and growing methods; common diseases and pests; and leaf and wood identification. The workshop is co-sponsored by Lange Tree Farm, Lucas and Fulton Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Wild Ones-Oak Openings Region, Metroparks of the Toledo Area, OSU Extension-Lucas County, Owens Community College, ODNR Maumee State Forest, Black Swamp Conservancy, and the Oak Openings Green Ribbon Initiative.

D. NAME THAT TREE WORKSHOP. Join fellow tree IDers on September 27, 2013 at the Secrest Arboretum of Ohio State University's Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster, Ohio. We will be conducting a Name That Tree Workshop sponsored by the OSU Extension Woodland Stewards and Nursery Landscape and Turf Teams, combining tree ID from both sides now, from woodland species to landscape cultivars. You can register online at woodlandstewards.osu.edu. It will be a full day of indoor and outdoor sessions at the Jack and Deb Miller Pavilion and the Arboretum plantings. Cost is $35. Also check out all the other great Woodland Stewards programs listed on the site.

E. 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 will be forthcoming regarding registration, but you will be sure to learn a great deal about the multiple benefits of trees and the practice of learning and teaching about these benefits. 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 Resouces. Green ink your calendar.
THE ArborEatUm EDIBLE LANDSCAPE WORKSHOP. The date for this workshop is changed to Wednesday, October 9, 2013 (5:00 - 8:00 p.m.) at Secrest Arboretum. It is not too early to plan for this, as Laura acknowledged with her morning cooking. 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, 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 bring, is the plant common or just occasional in Ohio landscapes? 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 if you just attend, $20 if you bring an edible landscaping recipe, $15 if you bring the actual dish to share of that recipe, and $10 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), cornelian cherry 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. One recipe to share now:

Mike Lee's Nearly World Famous Dolgo Crabapple Butter
Start with 8 lbs of crabapples. Wash in a large kettle and cover with water. Heat to a boil. Simmer until fruit softens. Drain, then process through a mill. To the sauce add 3 lbs of sugar, two quarts of cider, one tablespoon of cinnamon, and a teaspoon of cloves. Simmer under low heat or use a large crock pot for 2 - 4 hours. Stir occasionally. As Mike notes, the house will then smell great. Pour off hot Dolgo butter into jars. Process in a hot water bath or freeze. Man oh man!

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

9. BYGLOSOPHY. "Is not disease the rule of existence? There is not a lily pad floating on the river but has been riddled by insects. Almost every shrub and tree has its gall, oftentimes esteemed its chief ornament and hardly to be distinguished from the fruit. If misery loves company, misery has company enough. Now, at midsummer, find me a perfect leaf or fruit." - Henry David Thoreau

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

BYGL is a service of OSU Extension and is aided by support from the ONLA (Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association) [http://onla.org/; http://buckeyegardening.com/] to the OSU Extension Nursery, Landscape and Turf Team (ENLTT). Any materials in this newsletter may be reproduced for educational purposes providing the source is credited.

BYGL is available online at: [http://bygl.osu.edu], a website sponsored by the Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Sciences (HCS) as part of the "Horticulture in Virtual Perspective." The online version of BYGL has images associated with the articles and links to additional information.

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

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