BYGL July 7, 2011

Thursday, 07 July 2011 16:40

This is the 14th 2011 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 - LANTANA (Lantana spp.).*

Lantana is valued for its long season of reliable bloom. Many cultivars display multiple colors within each 2” wide disc shaped flower head. Lantana adds color and form to annual beds and container plantings throughout the summer and comes in a wide variety of sizes, from 5-6’ upright clumps to 12’ high weeping plants that spread to 4’. This plant is becoming ever more popular and has done extremely well in the Cincinnati Zoo Annual Plant Trials. Many new varieties have entered the market in recent years, giving the gardener many options on size of plant, bloom colors, and growth habits. The weeping forms are wonderful for trailing over the edges of planters and walls. The colorful flowers attract butterflies and
hummingbirds. They are generally low maintenance, growing vigorously in full sun. Once established, they are quite drought tolerant and single fertilizer application in spring is usually sufficient. They do well in most soil types, but prefer slightly acidic pH. If plants outgrow their assigned space, they tolerate trimming back well during the growing season.

*PERENNIAL - BUTTERFLYWEED (*Aesclepias tuberosa*).

This native wildflower is showing its incredible color in central Ohio now. The bright flat-topped clusters of orange blooms cover the 2-3’ tall shrubby plant and last until fall. The blooms are very attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies, and make great cut flowers. The plant is also a larval host for the monarch, grey hairstreak, and queen butterflies. The plant is very drought tolerant once established, but does not transplant well. It thrives in poor soil. Anecdotally, it has been observed to have high deer resistance...sounds like a great plant for most of Ohio, huh?!?! The cultivar ‘Gay Butterflies’ has a mix of yellow, orange, and red flowers on 2’ tall stems.

For more information, see:
- USDA Plant Database
- Lady Bird Johnson Native Plant Database

*WOODY - AMERICAN YELLOWWOOD (*Cladrastis kentukea*).

American Yellowwood, named for the yellow color of the tree’s fresh-cut wood, is a good option for landscape use. American yellowwood is primarily located in the southern United States but can be found planted in landscapes further north. Yellowwood reaches 30-50’ in height and can be as tall as 75’. Yellowwood is very tolerant of a wide range of soil types and pH, and grows best in moist soils. It prefers full sun, but will tolerate partial shade. The bark of this tree is smooth and is a beautiful gray to brown color. Yellowwood is known for the white flower displays in the spring and does not have any serious disease or insect problems. A pink flowering cultivar to check out is ‘Rosea’.

For more information, see:
- University of Illinois Extension - Selecting Trees for Your Home
- University of Kentucky Extension

*VEGETABLE - SWISS CHARD (*Beta cicla*).

Known by many names, like spinach beet, leaf beet, seakale beet, silverbeet, perpetual spinach, crab beet, chard or more specifically Swiss chard is a wonderful alternative to spinach. It is in the same family as the common garden beet and is a beautiful large-leafed vegetable with wide flat petioles (stems), almost like thin celery. This vegetable can be harvested throughout the entire gardening season and loves the heat! To harvest Swiss chard, simply cut off the outermost, fully developed leaves when they are young and tender, about 8-12’ in length. Be sure to not damage the young, undeveloped, expanding leaves at the base of the rosette of foliage. It can be cooked, prepared, or utilized just like spinach, and the leaf petioles are delicious too. There are many eye to palate pleasing cultivars to choose from like those with red

For more information, see:
- University of Illinois Extension - Watch Your Garden Grow- Chard

*WEED - YELLOW NUTSEDGE (Cyperus esculentus).

Now is the time of the year that many homeowners are battling this very visible weed in turf. The color, texture, and rapid rate of vertical elongation results in a pronounced protrusion above the canopy of the desirable grasses, and contributes to its aesthetic incompatibility with the desirable turfgrasses. Combined, these distractions make lawns unattractive during mid to late summer periods.

Yellow nutedge thrives under warm, wet conditions and can often be found in low, damp areas of lawns. This weed is often most problematic during summers with above normal rainfall. Management and environmental factors, including improper mowing, nutrient deficiencies, insect damage, drought stress, etc., which stress or reduce the density or competitive ability of desirable turfgrass, will often lead to increased populations of yellow nutedge.

For more information, see:
- Yellow Nutsedge Control in Home Lawns
- Nutsedge Management Guidelines, UC - IPM

2. HORT SHORTS.

A. STILL TIME FOR COLOR.

The heavy rain and storms this spring put a long-term damper on planting color in the garden. Many garden centers are reporting slower than normal sales and BYGLers are reporting more drab landscapes in local neighborhoods. Rather than giving up on the gardening, it is time to change tactics.

Over the past half-decade, garden centers have been supplying more finished annuals and blooming size perennials. Annuals in 4-6" pots are an easy way to add color accents amid perennials and woody ornamentals. These larger starter plants can be spaced further apart, filling areas more rapidly. Commonly available potted annuals include geranium, marigold, begonia and impatiens. Mixed containers of annuals and perennials are also available to spruce up the deck, walkway, or patio.

For a big splash of color with immediate effect, one can even select a hanging basket of annuals. One 10" basket (removed from the pot) will fill quite a large area. If using hanging baskets, one can even select from several colors of lantana, as well as upright forms of fuchsia. More long-term plans should also include chrysanthemums, which will continue to develop during the summer for a spectacular fall show.

B. BLUEBERRIES ARE RIPENING IN OHIO!

Blueberries reached ripeness throughout Ohio during the July 4th weekend. Since the blueberries were ripe during the extended weekend, many of Ohio blueberry farms enjoyed an excellent turnout at their pick-your-own operations. And lucky for the pickers, blueberries are known to have very high antioxidant content and taste delicious. The blueberry harvest season is going strong. This is the perfect time to go pick farm fresh blueberries. Blueberries can also be easily frozen for later use after the picking season is over.

Some home gardeners also like growing their own blueberries. Blueberries are more difficult to grow than other berries since they require acidic, moist soil with high organic matter. Gary Gao and Erik Draper developed a fact sheet on growing blueberries in the home garden. The newly revised OSU Extension HYG #1422 FactSheet on blueberries is available online at http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/pdf/1422.pdf.
Depending on where one lives in Ohio, soil pH may need to be adjusted to reach an optimum pH for growing blueberries. Gardeners can have their soil tested now to determine if the soil pH needs to be modified. Many times, soil pH is too high and needs to be acidified. One can attempt to lower pH by adding sulfur to the soil. A soil analysis might include a recommendation as to the amount of sulfur to apply to lower soil pH to a better level for blueberries. Soil pH adjustment takes quite some time. Hence, it is very critical to get the soil pH corrected before planting blueberry plants.

For more information, see:
- OSUE Blueberry FactSheet

3. BUG BYTES.

A. LACE BUG POTPOURRI.

Joe Boggs reported that the handiwork of a number of lace bugs (Hemiptera: Tingidae) is becoming evident in southwest Ohio including: HAWTHORN LACE BUG (Corythucha cypnoïdes); BASSWOOD LACE BUG (Gargaphia tiliae); OAK LACE BUG (C. arcuata); and CHRYSANTHEMUM LACE BUG (C. marmorata). Hawthorn and basswood lace bugs feed on the lower leaf surface, while oak lace bugs are confined to the upper leaf surface. Chrysanthemum lace bugs are found on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Lace bugs use their piercing/sucking mouth parts to suck juices from their host plants. Their feeding produces tiny yellow or whitish leaf spots (stippling) that may coalesce to produce large, yellow-to-copper colored areas on leaves, and early leaf drop. It is not unusual for early feeding symptoms of the hawthorn and basswood lace bugs to appear as distinct 1/4-1/2” diameter spots on the upper leaf surface. It is speculated that the circular stippling pattern is produced by nymphs feeding around egg clusters. Lace bugs also deposit unsightly hard, black, varnish-like tar spots of excrement onto the leaf surface as they feed. Most lace bugs have multiple generations per season; their damage builds with each succeeding crop of new bugs.

Hawthorn lace bugs have a cosmopolitan palate and will feast on a variety of rosaceous plants, as well as a few plants outside of the rose family. They are commonly observed on Cotoneaster spp. and Amelanchier spp. as well as their namesake host. Basswood lace bugs should more accurately be called “Tilia lace bugs” since they may be found on several species in the Tilia genus. Typical landscape hosts include littleleaf linden (T. cordata) and silver linden (T. tomentosa). Oak lace bugs may be found on both red and white oaks. Despite its common name, the chrysanthemum bug will feed on several herbaceous perennials, particularly asters.

For more information, see:
- NC State Entomology Insect Note

B. ANNUAL DOG-DAY CICADA SERENADE.

Curtis Young and Joe Boggs reported that annual dog-day cicadas (Tibicen spp.) are being heard in western and southwest Ohio, respectively. Annual dog-day cicadas develop underground, just like periodical cicadas. However, periodical cicadas require 13 or 17 years to complete their development with adults emerging en masse early in the season, usually around mid-May. Although it takes 2-3 years for dog-day cicadas to complete their development, some adults emerge every year due to overlapping generations. Adults appear sporadically throughout the “dog days” of summer. Like their periodical cousins, dog-day cicadas also “sing” to attract females. However, the sound of an occasional dog-day cicada buzzing to entice a female doesn’t compare to the cacophony created by a multitude of periodical cicadas; a barbershop quartet doesn’t compare to a million man chorus! An abrupt halt in the buzzing of a cicada, often punctuated by a high-pitched screech, usually means a CICADA KILLER WASP (Sphecius speciosus) has committed an insecticidal act.

As their common name clearly describes, the wasps are the nemesis of cicadas. It’s no accident that the emergence of dog day cicadas means the huge wasps will soon be making low-level flights over poorly managed lawns, golf course sand traps, and sand volleyball courts. Cicada killers range in size from 1 1/8-1 5/8” long. Their black bodies are marked with yellow to white patches on the first three abdominal segments. The head, thorax and legs are rusty red and the wings russet-yellow. As with all hymenoptera (wasps, bees, etc.), only the females possess stingers (ovipositors); however, they are not aggressive.
C. GRASSHOPPER DAMAGE.

Amy Stone reported observing grasshopper feeding damage on ornamental grasses in northwest Ohio. The three most common grasshopper species that appear in Ohio landscapes include the differential grasshopper (*Melanoplus differentialis*), redlegged grasshopper (*Melanoplus femurrubrum*), and the Carolina locust (*Dissosteira carolina*). The mottled coloration of the large (1 1/2-2" long) Carolina locust provides almost perfect camouflage. It may remain unnoticed until it takes flight revealing its striking hind wings that are blackish-brown and trimmed in yellow.

Populations for these and other grasshopper species fluctuate in cycles. High or very high populations may be present for two to four years followed by low to moderate populations for several years. Even when overall populations are relatively low, grasshoppers in and around the garden can be a nuisance. However, in outbreak years, grasshoppers can destroy unprotected gardens and threaten small trees and shrubs.

The potential for grasshopper damage increases as summer progresses. Adults are more prone to move into yard and gardens in September and October. Severe problems may arise when adjacent agricultural crops or grasslands mature or are harvested and grasshoppers move on to find new food sources. Defoliation is the primary injury to plants, but fruit and ripening kernels of grain will also serve as food. Indeed, grasshoppers will feed on just about anything as long as they do not detect a feeding deterrent. Reports are common of grasshoppers eating paper, paint, window screen, window or caulking, fence posts, hoe handles, etc., during grasshopper outbreak periods. Heavy infestations of grasshoppers may require chemical treatment to reduce or prevent serious damage to sensitive plants.

For more information, see:
- Colorado State University Fact Sheet
- N.C. State Entomology Fact Sheet

D. HORNWORMS ON TOMATOES.

Joe Boggs reported that TOMATO HORNWORMS (*Manduca quinquemaculata*) and TOBACCO HORNWORMS (*M. sexta*) are beginning to appear on tomato plants in southern Ohio. Both hornworms will feed on tomatoes as well as several other closely related plants in the Solanaceae family including eggplants, peppers, potatoes, tobacco, and certain weeds. Backyard vegetable gardeners need to be alert for the symptoms of feeding activity by these luminous green caterpillars which includes missing leaves and stems, hunks bitten out of developing fruit, and black barrel-shaped excrement droppings (frass) on leaves and the ground beneath infested plants.

Tomato and tobacco hornworm caterpillars are the larvae of hawk or sphinx moths. Indeed, tomato hornworms eventually grow up to become the 5-Spotted Hawkmoth; the “quinque” in the specific epithet refers to the five spots on the moth. The caterpillars are called “hornworms” because of the prominent horn-like projection rising from the upper surface at the end of their abdomen. They can grow to a truly impressive size of 4” in length and 1/2-5/8” in diameter. However, despite their size, these cleverly camouflaged caterpillars may go undiscovered for weeks owing to their coloration and white markings.

Both hornworms have white diagonal lines along their sides. The tobacco hornworms have a series of white diagonal lines while the lines on tomato hornworms appear as a series of white sideways “V’s”.

The caterpillars can be controlled through hand-picking; however, both caterpillars are also subject to the depredations of several predators and parasitoids. Paper wasps, yellow jackets, and other wasps will grab them, chew them up, and take the remains to their nests to feed their larvae. The tiny parasitoid wasp, *Cotesia congregata* (Family Braconidae) inserts its eggs into the caterpillars and the resulting wasp larvae consume the hornworms from the inside out. Just before the hornworms die, the full grown wasp larvae erupt through the upper epidermis to form oval, white, silk pupal cases. Rows of these white cocoons sprouting from tobacco and tomato hornworms are a well-known and a welcomed sight to home gardeners. Of course, the parasitized caterpillars should be left alone. They will do little to no feeding, and the wasp cocoons represent the potential future demise of numerous other hornworms.
E. FALL WEBWORM ON BLACK CURRANT.

Gary Gao reported that he saw webbing on a black currant plant at OSU South Centers. The webbing was first observed around mid-June. Gary took a few photos of the webbing and a caterpillar, and then showed the pictures to the BYGLers on July 5, 2011. Joe Boggs and Curtis Young identified the caterpillar as the black headed race of the fall webworm. Fall webworms are more commonly seen on American elm, maple, persimmon, sweetgum, and walnut. However, this insect can attack 85 species of trees. Even though the insect is named fall webworm, there are two generations each season, the first in early to mid-summer.

Physical removal of the nest and the caterpillars inside is the best method in the case of black currants. Refer to OSU Extension FactSheet, HYG 2026-95, "Fall Webworm Management."

For more information, see:

- OSUE FactSheet HYG#2026-95, "Fall Webworm Management."

4. DISEASE DIGEST.

A. ELMS SURRENDERING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE.

Curtis Young has reported several times this year on the numerous dead tree canopies sticking out of or composing large portions of wood lots in his travels through Allen, Hardin, and Van Wert Counties. These dead trees are the remnants of hundreds of ash trees that were killed by the emerald ash borer. However, this week he reported seeing additional dead tree canopies in these same counties and is sure that they are not additional dead ashes. What makes him so sure? Symptoms! These new dead trees stick out like a sore thumb. In most cases, branches or entire trees are covered with wilted, drooping, dead, brown leaves that stand out against the green background of remaining living trees. The new dead trees are most likely elm trees that have succumb to the effects of Dutch elm disease (DED). Although the trees that Curtis observed have not been specifically tested for DED, Nancy Taylor of the CWEPPDC has also reported receiving several samples of elms confirmed to be infected with DED.

Early symptoms of DED include yellowing of the leaves. Those leaves then turn brown, curl up, and usually hang on the branch for some time. These symptomatic branches are called "flags" and their appearance in an otherwise green crown is called "flagging." As the disease progresses, more flags will appear until the whole crown becomes symptomatic. The progression of the disease can be very quick and sometimes the entire tree can succumb in a matter of weeks.

DED was one of the most destructive urban forest diseases to hit the eastern half of the US. It is a vascular wilt fungal disease that killed nearly all American elm trees in the eastern US, except where susceptible trees were isolated far from others of their kind, or the trees were not yet mature when the fungus was present. It is still a very active disease in numerous wood lots, forests, and urban environments where volunteer elms establish and susceptible elms are planted. The disease affects native American elm species, such as American (Ulmus americana), slippery or red (U. rubra), winged (U. alata), rock (U. thomasi), September (U. serotina), and cedar (U. crassifolia) elms. The Asiatic elms, such as Siberian (U. pumilia), Japanese (U. japonica), or lacebark (U. parvifolia) elms, are much less susceptible to DED, and the disease is not considered an issue for these species. American elms as street trees exist today only in municipalities that have a monitoring and control program or in cities that have replanted with new American elm selections that have shown resistance to DED.
Bark beetles that feed in the branch crotches of elm trees and burrow tunnels and lay eggs in dying or dead elm wood carry the fungus that causes the vascular wilt disease. Once present in a tree, the disease can spread through root graphs to adjacent trees. This is how it spreads so rapidly in cities that were once lined with majestic elms.

Controls include pruning out infected branches immediately (the sooner the better). When pruning, cut well below the area showing symptoms. Recommendations vary from at least 6" to 12" below the brown vascular discoloration on the wilted branch. The pathogen usually is a distance beyond the symptoms.

To verify whether or not DED is present on a tree (or any of the other vascular wilt pathogens), send samples to the CWEPPDC. When sending suspect wilt samples to the CWEPPDC for confirmation, there are a few things one needs to remember: 1. Dead is dead! 2. Be sure to select material showing the symptoms in question, including the transition area (i.e., dead to drying to apparently healthy). 3. Send several branches about the size of your thumb (about 1/2" or more in diameter and at least 6-8" long). 4. Samples should be collected and shipped immediately to the clinic. 5. Ship samples early in the week to ensure that it won’t sit on a loading dock or truck for long periods of time in the summer heat. 6. And don’t forget, whether it is a sample for a vascular disease, or any sample being submitted to the clinic, the better the sample, the better the diagnosis.

For more information, see:
- OSU Extension FactSheet on Dutch Elm Disease

5. TURF TIPS.

A. FAIRY RINGS IN TURF.

A common sight in many lawns, grassy roadside areas, and grassy fields are rings or circles of dark-green grass. Some rings are nothing more than a spot in the grass, and others are a few inches in diameter to many yards in diameter. The full scope of some can only be seen from high elevations. These rings grow in diameter on an annual basis, and thus, the borders of neighboring rings grow toward one another, intersect, and merge into one large irregularly shaped ring. Fairy rings are the products of living organisms growing in the soil. These fungi that occasionally produce mushrooms (toadstools) or reproductive structures above the ground, make the fairy ring very obvious even to the least observant passer-by.

Curtis Young reported spotting one of these mushroom-producing fairy rings along a road in northwest Ohio as he was driving by. The mushrooms were growing in a semi-circle on one side of a fairy ring. Marasmius oreades is often called "The Fairy Ring Mushroom," since its most frequent growth pattern is in rings. But it is not the only fairy ring mushroom. Numerous species of mushrooms can be responsible for producing fairy rings like Marasmius oreades, Chlorophyllum molybdites, and Agaricus campestris. Some of these mushrooms are considered edible, but others are quite poisonous. Thus, one should not take chances as to which mushroom might be growing in a fairy ring. As the adage says, "there are old mushroom hunters, and there are bold mushroom hunters. However, there are no old, bold mushroom hunters."

Removal or management of a fairy is no easy task and no quick fix. Management recommendations include environmental manipulation (decrease organic matter, alter soil pH, etc.), physical removal of the fungus (remove large quantity of soil in which the fungus is living), and/or soil fumigation. The use of fungicides is not recommended. Fungicides could make the situation worse instead of better. The fungicides could kill off beneficial fungi and bacteria that compete with the fairy ring fungus. Refer to Colorado State University Extension’s FactSheet on "Fairy Ring: A Problem of Turfgrass" found on-line at http://www.coopext.colostate.edu/TRA/PLANTS/fairing.shtml for greater explanations of management options of fairy rings in turfgrass.

For more information, see:
- OSU Extension Bulletin l-187, "Management of Turfgrass Diseases"
- The Mushroom Expert page on fairy rings

6. INDUSTRY INSIGHTS.

A. ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE (ALB) UPDATE.

This article will become a "staple" of BYGL for the remainder of the season. On a regular basis, an Ohio Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) Cooperative Response Updates will be distributed to the media and other organizations and agencies. The most recent update was distributed on Wednesday, July 6, 2011 and was used as the single source for this article.
As of July 1, 2011 all ALB Assessment Survey activities have been completed. The Cooperative Response effort is now conducting ALB Delimiting Surveys in the village of Bethel and throughout Tate Township in Clermont County in southwest Ohio. This survey work consists of visual surveys of all host trees within a given radius of the initial find. As of July 5, 2011 the following numbers pertain to the Delimiting Survey activities: the number of ALB infested trees confirmed - 33; the number of trees surveyed on July 5, 2011 - 752; and the number of square-miles under regulation - 56.

Key messages being communicated by USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) include: residents in the ALB regulated area established for Tate Township within Clermont County cannot move firewood or wood debris outside of the regulated area and outside of East Fork State Park; residents are discouraged from moving firewood and wood debris inside the regulated area; residents can report suspected ALB by calling 1-855-252-6450 or by going online to www.BeetleBusters.info; and residents can also call 1-855-252-6450 to report any movement of firewood or wood debris within or outside of the regulated area over the past 5 years.

Regardless of the approach that will be taken to address the ALB infestation in Tate Township, USDA/APHIS wants to assure area homeowners that they will not incur costs for the removals of infested trees by the state or federal government.

For more information, see:
- USDA APHIS ALB website
- Map of the Regulated Area

7. WEATHERWATCH.

The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from January 1-June 30, 2011, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, July 6, 2011 at 6:05 p.m. While the year-to-date precipitation totals exceed the normal precipitation at each of the stations, there are areas across the state that are in desperate need of rain.

Dave Dyke, Julie Crook and Tim Malinich each reported receiving weekend rain, although the showers were spotty and not wide-spread. Curtis Young and Amy Stone compared droughty conditions - lawns turning brown and crispy, field corn rolling, and some plants looking desperate for a drink!

<table>
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<th>Weather Station</th>
<th>Region of Ohio</th>
<th>Ave. High Temp F</th>
<th>Ave. Low Temp F</th>
<th>Total Precip.</th>
<th>Normal Precip.</th>
<th>Soil Temp F 2&quot;/3&quot;</th>
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<td>51.2</td>
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<td>80.74/81.59</td>
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<td>36.3</td>
<td>22.79</td>
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<td>80.52/78.60</td>
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<td>NW</td>
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<td>35.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>88.59/84.54</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Central</td>
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<td>40.1</td>
<td>24.16</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>88.27/84.47</td>
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<td>South</td>
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<td>39.5</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
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For a link to the OARDC Weather Stations, visit: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm)

8. COMING ATTRACTIONS.

A. SOUTHWEST OHIO BYGLIVE! DIAGNOSTIC WALK-ABOUT.

The July 2011 Southwest Ohio BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About will be held on Monday, July 11, at Glenwood Gardens [Hamilton County Park District], 10623 Springfield Pike, Woodlawn, 45215. The program will start at 12:00 p.m. and participants walk-about with OSU Extensioneers Joe Boggs, Dave Dyke, and Julie Crook along with our host Carol Mundy (Head Naturalist at Glenwood Gardens, Hamilton County Park District) to look at plants, plant pests, diseases, and other points of considerable interest until 3:00 p.m. An added entomologically mind-blowing attraction this year is David Rogers’ "Big Bugs" exhibit with 13 humongous bugs; extreme care will be exercised around the 20 foot tall mantid!

This monthly hands-on training series for Green Industry professionals provides the following training credits: ISA Certified Arborist CEU’s; ONLA OCNT credits; and Landscape Architecture Continuing Education System (LA CES) CEU’s for Landscape Architects. Visit the following website for more information including registration information as well as driving directions: [http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/byglive-diagnostic-walk-about](http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/byglive-diagnostic-walk-about)
B. DIAGNOSTIC WORKSHOPS FOR MASTER GARDENER VOLUNTEERS.

OSU Extension Master Gardener Volunteers wanting to sharpen their diagnostic skills should register for one of three upcoming workshops held in NW, Central, and NE Ohio. The programs are designed for volunteers and will include first detector training, as well as hands-on samples. Registration for each session is being handled through the local Extension office. Here are the dates and locations: July 27, 2011, in Hancock County; August 30, 2011, in Franklin County; and September 12, 2011 in Cuyahoga County.

C. SCHOOL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT SEMINARS SCHEDULED.

When it comes to pesticide use in schools, Ohio has new school rules. Is your school in compliance? Ohio State University (OSU) Extension is available to assist Ohio schools with Ohio laws on pesticide use in schools and integrated pest management. In addition to website resources and free consultation, there are three scheduled seminars.

- Collins Seminar (Huron County) - July 21, 2011
- Mt. Orab Seminar (Brown County) - August 2, 2011

Registration information is available on the website: http://bugs.osu.edu/schoolipm/.

For more information, see:
- IPM Website

D. NORTHWEST OHIO GREEN INDUSTRY SUMMER SESSION.

This year’s Northwest Ohio Green Industry Summer Session will be held on Wednesday, August 3, 2011 at the Audio Visual Center at Owens Community College, just south of Toledo, Ohio. Registration will begin at 11:00 a.m. The program will conclude at 4:30 p.m. The early registration fee is $15.00 and must be postmarked by July 29th. On-site registration, or registration postmarked after the early deadline, the cost will be $25.00. Registration materials are available at http://abe.osu.edu. Readers may also request a packet by mail by calling 419-354-6916.

This year’s topics include: How Herbicides Work; Top 10 Sustainable Landscape Ideas; Bio-based Insecticides; Industry Safety; What’s Your Label IQ; The Seductive Life of Plants and the Gardeners that Love Them; Difficult Clients & Difficult Diagnostics; Mode of Action (Pests); Shake Hands with Quercus; The Best of the Worst of 2010; and PUCO Regulation Updates. The keynote address will be presented by Matt Ross of Owens Community College on Urban Agriculture.

For more information, see:
- ABE Center Web Site

E. 2012 OHIO COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION CONFERENCES SET.

Next year’s conference dates have been set. While the events are 6 months out, take the opportunity to get them in your calendar today. Here are the dates: January 31, 2012, Kalahari Conference Center, Sandusky; February 8, 2012, John S. Knight Center, Akron; February 15, 2012, Dayton Convention Center; and March 8, 2012, Columbus Convention Center.

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:

- Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Science Plantfacts
- The C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC)
- Buckeye Turf
- Ohio State University Extension Master Gardener Volunteer Program
- Emerald Ash Borer Information

Following were the participants in the July 5th conference call: Joe Boggs (Hamilton); Julie Crook (Hamilton); Erik Draper (Geauga); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); Gary Gao (Horticulture and Crop Science); Tim Malinich (Lorain); Amy Stone (Lucas); Nancy Taylor (C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC)); Curtis Young (Van Wert); and Randy Zondag (Lake).

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

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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.

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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Website designed by Dr. Tim Rhodus. Direct comments or questions to Webmaster.