BYGL Newsletter

August 2, 2012

This is the 18th 2012 edition of the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL). BYGL is developed from a Tuesday morning conference call of Extension Educators, Specialists, and other contributors in Ohio.

Authors for 2015: Amanda Bennett, Pam Bennett, Joe Boggs, Jim Chatfield, Julie Crook, Erik Draper, Gary Gao, Denise Johnson, Jacqueline Kowalski, Ashley Kuhnke, Cindy Meyer, Amy Stone, Nancy Taylor, Marne Titchenell, Danae Wolfe, and Curtis Young.

Plants of The Week »

*Weed - Foxtail (Setaria spp.)*

There are three species of *Setaria* foxtails that are now becoming very apparent in Ohio. These include: YELLOW FOXTAIL (*S. lutescens*), GREEN FOXTAIL (*S. viridis*), and GIANT FOXTAIL (*S. faberii*). The foxtails are clump-forming, wide bladed, erect grasses. Their most recognizable feature is their spike-like panicle seedheads that resemble the tail of a fox.

Yellow foxtail is easily identified by its yellowish, bristly, erect seedhead. The seedheads on green and giant foxtail are larger and come in shades of green and purple. Giant foxtail can be distinguished even further by its nodding character and large-sized plants; this foxtail can rapidly grow to over 3’ in height making it a serious landscape and nursery weed. While both green and yellow foxtails may grow to over 1’ in height, frequent mowing can cause plants to develop prostrate growth habits making these foxtails serious turfgrass weeds.

These three foxtail species are summer annuals meaning that the plants produce relatively compact root systems; most of the plant’s energy is directed towards seed production. Indeed, in just one season, a small group of foxtail plants can deposit thousands of seeds making control the following season even more difficult. Effective management strategies at this time of the year include hand and mechanical cultivation, mechanical seedhead removal (e.g. mowing), and post-emergence herbicides. It should be noted that while post-emergence herbicides will kill the plant, any viable seed within the seedhead will not be killed; the seed can germinate next year.

*Vegetable - French Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus)*

French tarragon is a truly wonderful, aromatic herb and is often referred to as "the chef's best friend." Other common names for French tarragon include dragon sagewort or German tarragon, however be careful that it is not confused with the closely related Russian tarragon. Connoisseurs and consumers alike may want to start growing their own tarragon, will be confronted with two types: French or Russian. Russian tarragon, while not classified as being a different species, has flavor vastly inferior to that of French tarragon. The French tarragon is redolent of a sweet anise or a pleasant licorice flavor. Gardeners will typically encounter Russian tarragon when they grow this herb from seed, as French tarragon is almost exclusively propagated by vegetative means.

French tarragon may be grown as an annual or as a perennial, and is winter hardy to Zone 4. Depending on the climate, it may be necessary to cover French tarragon with a light mulch during the winter, when this herb grown as a perennial. French tarragon prefers full sun, warm, well-drained soils, and can grow to a height of 24 - 36” and spread approximately 12 - 15” in width. Harvest fresh sprigs of French tarragon for use in flavoring fish, chicken or egg recipes or to preserve for storage, harvest the entire plant and dry.

For More Information:
Witch-hazel or winter hazel is an understory bush or small tree which produces fragrant, yellow, stringy flowers in the late fall after its leaves have mostly fallen. The botanical name, *Hamamelis*, translates to "together with fruit", which refers to the fact that the fruit and flowers occur on the same plant at the same time. This plant has slender, slightly pubescent buds and bark, which is smooth, gray to gray-brown; the leaf arrangement is alternate with simple, broadly ovate leaves. Witch-hazel has arching branches that usually grow in dense multi-stemmed clumps reaching up to 20' tall. An extract of the bark has long been used for medicinal purposes. Witch hazels are virtually problem free. In the landscape they can provide fall interest with their great yellow color and late bloom season. This plant prefers to be in the understory but can tolerate full sun.

For More Information:
- Clemson University
  http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/plants/landscape/shrubs/hgic1091.html
- Virginia Tech
  http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus/factsheet.cfm

*Perennial - Coreopsis or Tickseed (Coreopsis hybrids)*

One of the easiest perennials to grow comes from the Aster family and thrives in most perennial gardens for many seasons. The plant gets its common name from the fact that the dried seeds resemble a tick. The yellow daisy-like flowers on threadleaf coreopsis (*C. verticillata*) are bright yellow and begin to bloom in July and last most of the summer. The foliage is very fine and delicate and adds texture to the planting. *C. verticillata* grows around 1 - 2' tall and spreads about 1 - 2'. 'Zagreb' is a cultivar that is compact and upright with deep yellow flowers and 'Moonbeam' has bright yellow flowers. *C. grandiflora* has double flowers and grows to around 2' tall.

One can continuously deadhead during the bloom season in order to keep the blooms going, however, it's a lot easier to remove the dead flowers all at once when they decline with shears. This leaves a period of no flowers but it encourages new growth and flowering and takes much less time. The leaves are very fine and delicate.

Coreopsis prefers full sun and well-drained soils. They are also very tough plants and tend to look great in the August garden when many other plants are withering.

The above-mentioned coreopsis varieties are perennial. Be sure when purchasing these plants to know if they are annual or perennials. *Coreopsis tinctoria* is a beautiful species with large flowers but is not perennial and won't come back each year.

For More Information:
- University of Vermont information on Coreopsis
  http://pss.uvm.edu/pss123/percoreo.html
- University of Nebraska information on Coreopsis
  http://lancaster.unl.edu/hort/articles/2003/coreopsis.shtml

*Annual - Petunia (Petunia X hybrid)*
With the onslaught of new varieties of petunias grown from vegetative cuttings rather than seeds, growing petunias is a whole lot easier! Very few plants rival the massive color that petunias provide the length of the growing season. The newer varieties grown from vegetative cuttings require little to no deadheading and produce masses of flowers all summer long. Seed varieties are great performers as well but do require some deadheading to keep them looking their best.

Plant petunias in full sun and don't overwater. Overwatering can potentially lead to issues with Phytophthora root rot. They like to stay on the dry side, making them perfect for this growing season. They are great bedding plants as well as used in containers and hanging baskets. The plants vary in size and shape depending upon the cultivar. They can get anywhere from 1 - 3' tall and 1 - 6' wide. They come in a wide color range including pastels (pink, white, purple, fuchsia, etc.) and red, burgundy, and yellow or cream color. There are also several great double varieties as well as picotee and striped.

For More Information:
University of Minnesota Extension information on Growing Petunias
http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/horticulture/DG1120.html

Hort Shorts

**Gardening for Birds: Attracting Birds to Backyards with Water**

Attracting birds to a backyard, as mentioned in previous 'GARDENING FOR BIRDS' articles, begins with providing habitat; food, water, shelter, and space. Water is a critical need that all birds require for both drinking and bathing. Creating a bird friendly backyard can only be improved by providing one or more sources of water. In addition, the dry summer Ohio is currently experiencing has left many birds parched and on the lookout for some clear, clean, good of H2O!

Fortunately, providing a water sources for birds is easy. There are a number of different kinds of birds baths from beautiful stone structures, to pools or small ponds, to something as simple as an upside down trashcan lid. Whatever the vessel holding the water, there are a few important tips that make a bird bath a great bird bath. One is providing the right depth of water. Some birds will not wade all the way into the water, but stay at the edge and splash water on their bodies using their bills. Others will go deeper into the water, like the northern cardinal, and create quite a bit of a splashing and splashing.

Providing shallow areas around the edges of bird baths (no more than 1/2" of water) as well as deeper areas in the center of the bird bath (about 2") will provide water to a diversity of birds. Shallow areas can be created by placing flat rocks around the edges of the bird bath. Because the water is so shallow, the bird bath will dry out quickly, and may need to be refilled every 2 - 3 days. It's also a good idea to lightly scrub out the bath before refilling.

Another tip to making a bird bath a great bird bath is location. Just like feeders, place bird baths at different heights to appeal to different birds; on the ground, at 2 - 3' or even 5'. One of the best locations is near or among trees and shrubs, which provide perches for birds. This gives them a place to check out the bath to make sure it is safe. It also provides a safe place to go after their bath to preen their feathers. The exception to this rule would be if there are cats around that may be able to hide in the shrubs and sneak up on the birds. In that case, put the bird bath in a more open area, or choose a bird bath on a pedestal rather than the ground.

In addition to quenching the thirst of backyard birds, water attracts birds in other ways. The sounds of trickling or running water will bring birds flying in to investigate. Migrating birds sometimes rely on the sound of water to tell them where to stop for a quick drink and rest. Ponds with trickling waterfalls are perfect ways to create this attractive noise but it can also be created with a small recirculating water pump connected to a fountain or bubbler in the center of a bird bath. A simpler yet solution would be to poke a hole in a milk jug or 2-liter, fill it with water, and suspend it over a bird bath. Adding this element to a bird bath will not only please the birds, but add a peaceful, calming sound to any garden.

Providing water for birds can only improve backyard habitat. If time is limiting, choose a bird bath that is simple and easy to clean and refill. Use rocks to create varying water depths, and choose a bird bath with a rough surface so birds won't slip on entry. Also considering leaving bird baths filled during winter - a tennis ball floating in the water will delay ice buildup. Happy Bird Gardening!

Bug Bytes

**Captivating Orbweavers**
Last week's BYGL article on spiders ("Along Came a Spider," BYGL 2012-17, 07/26/12) generated several questions from BYGL readers who wanted more specific information on orbweavers (Family Araneidae). The round ("orb") webs of these spiders consist of one continuous strand of spiraling sticky silk laid down on top of radiating spokes of non-sticky silk that provide structural support for the web. Three of the more common orbweaver spiders currently on display in Ohio are the large BLACK-AND-YELLOW ARGIOPE (Argiope aurantia), the tiny TRASHLINE SPIDER (Cyclosa turbinata), and the medium-sized BARN SPIDER (Araneus cavaticus).

Barn spiders are medium-sized round spiders measuring 1/2 - 3/4" from the tips of their legs. The top of the abdomen as well as their legs and cephalothorax are covered with mottled light brown to black markings. The spiders have a very distinct marking on the underside of their abdomen that is pitch-black with two yellowish-white marks along the edge of the black background. Barn spiders are nocturnal. They construct their orb webs each evening, and then they consume their webs in the morning. This spider is often encountered in doorways in the early morning hours, hanging where there was no spider the day before.

Trashline spiders are relatively small measuring around 1/4 - 1/2" from the tips of their legs. Their legs, cephalothorax, and abdomen are covered with mottled black and white markings. These spiders construct a vertical structure of dense, course silk, called a "stabilimentum," in the center of their orb webs. A close examination of the stabilimentum will reveal that the silk enshrouds the drained bodies of previous victims; the morbid structure is responsible for the "trashline" common name. The spiders rest in the middle of their trashline and their mottled coloration makes them very difficult to see among their similarly sized and colored bundles of trash. Indeed, research has shown that the trash bundles serve to confuse predators, such as birds and wasps, intent on making a meal of the spider, and the greater the number of bundles, the greater the confusion. Trashline spider webs are often found hanging between the lateral branches of dense shrubs and small conifers.

The black-and-yellow Argiope is one of the largest orbweavers found in Ohio; females often measure over to 2" from the tips of their legs. The spider sports black legs, a yellowish-silver cephalothorax, and a black abdomen with intricate bright yellow to golden-yellow markings. Their markings and web locations engender a number of monikers including: yellow garden Argiope, yellow Argiope, golden orbweaver, yellow garden orbweaver, and golden garden spider. These spiders also construct a stabilimentum at the center of their web and the zigzag pattern of their stabilimentum gives rise to the names "zigzag spider," and "writing spider." Webs are often built at "face height" across seldom-used trails leading to close, entangling encounters between hikers and this spider; the collisions may provoke more colorful common names for the spider, spun together with expletives.

Entomologists were once puzzled as to how such a large, brightly colored spider hanging in the center of its web in the middle of the day could be so successful in capturing insects in their web. It would be like sheep running to wolves. The answer rests with understanding insect vision. Insects are capable of seeing ultraviolet light in wavelengths that are invisible to humans, and certain flowers that appear white to people actually reflect intricate patterns of ultraviolet light, presumably to attract insects. Research has shown that when Argiope spiders and their webs are viewed under ultraviolet light; the spider disappears, the web disappears, but the zigzag stabilimentum blazes like a giant, neon, "eat here" sign. Insects are lured to their doom thinking they are visiting the mother of all flowers!

For More Information:
OSU Extension Fact Sheet
University of Kentucky Entomology Critter Files
http://www.uky.edu/Ag/CritterFiles/casefile/spiders/spiderfile.htm

Robbers on the Wing
Joe Boggs reported that ROBBER FLIES (family Asilidae) are on the wing in southwest Ohio. There are over a thousand species of robber flies in North America representing a wide range of forms and sizes. The largest sized species found in Ohio is the scary-looking (and named!) RED-FOOTED CANNIBALFLY (*Promachus rufipes*) which can measure over 1 1/4” long. The cannibalfly makes a loud buzzing sound as it flies and alert observers may hear the buzz punctuated by a very loud “snap” which means the fly has committed an insecticidal act!

Cannibalflies have narrow bodies and long, dangling legs. Their stout thorax appears slightly humped when viewed in profile. Each leg is tipped with two formidable tarsal claws that function like grappling hooks. In a smashing display of aerial acrobatics, the fly slams into its airborne quarry which stuns the hapless insect victim. The high-speed collision produces a snapping sound that may be heard several feet away. The fly then grasps its dazed prey with its claws, and uses its piercing-sucking mouthparts to inject saliva containing neurotoxic and proteolytic enzymes. The enzymes paralyze the victim and digest the internal tissues. The fly then lands, and sips the life out of its victim.

Adults of all species of robber flies are predators and they will attack a variety of insects including bees, wasps, grasshoppers, dragonflies, damselflies, and sometimes each other. They often seize prey that is much larger than their own body size. Their larvae are also predaceous and live in the soil, or in decaying wood and other organic matter, where they feed on insect larvae. Thus, both the adults and larvae rob insects of their lives.

For More Information:
University of Kentucky Entomology Critter Files Fact Sheet
http://www.uky.edu/Ag/CritterFiles/casefile/insects/flies/robber/robber.htm

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**Cicada Killer Wasp Redux**

BYGLers noted that cicada killer wasps (*Sphecius speciosus*) continue to be a common topic of phone calls and e-mails coming to Extension offices in Ohio (See "Cicada Killers Cruising Ohio Lawns and Landscapes," BYGL 2012-15, 07/12/12). Reasons for the bumper crop of these wasps this season can only be speculated; however, BYGLers discussed two possibilities. The first is the link between high populations of ANNUAL DOG-DAY CICADAS (*Tibicen* spp.) and high populations of wasps. The second is a possible link between favorable environmental conditions, including drought and mild winter temperatures, and enhanced wasp survival.

These giant wasps are the nemesis of annual dog-day cicadas; thus, as the populations of dog-day cicadas go, so goes the wasps; more cicadas = more wasps. Also, Curtis Young noted that he is hearing more than one species of dog-day cicadas “singing” in northwest Ohio; a reminder that there are at least 18 *Tibicen* species found in the US with multiple species occurring in Ohio. Consequently, the population dynamics of dog-day cicadas involves more than one species.

It was reported in BYGL 2010-17 ("Annual Dog-Day Cicadas Abound," (7/29/2010)) that high populations of cicadas were being observed throughout Ohio. Indeed, it was noted that their loud singing prompted calls from concerned Ohioans asking if their part of the state was under siege by 17-YEAR PERIODICAL CICADAS (*Magicicada* spp.). Of course, there was no emergence of periodical cicadas in Ohio that year and periodical cicadas emerge much later in the season, usually around mid-May, whereas dog-day cicadas emerge much later in the season ... during the dog-days of summer. Although high populations of dog-day cicadas were not reported in the BYGL last year, BYGLers agreed that the cicadas were once again in peak voice! On a side note, cicada killer wasp females are closely tied to dog-day cicadas rather than periodical cicadas for the simple reason that the wasps appear on the scene late in the season with the arrival of dog-day cicadas.

Cicada killer wasp females spend a lot of time and energy digging into soil to excavate multi-chambered burrows. Obviously, loose, dry soil makes for easier digging and well-drained soil enhances the survival of wasp larvae by reducing drowning. Western, central, and southern Ohio experienced a “mini-drought” last season at the same time as the peak activity of dog-day cicadas and cicada killer wasps. The same thing is occurring this season. BYGLers speculated that the current high populations of wasps could be linked to favorable conditions for soil excavation and larval survival last season coupled with mild winter temperatures further supporting wasp survival.
Whatever the ultimate reason for the high populations of cicada killer wasps this season in Ohio, it should be remembered that these impressively-sized digger wasps are in fact beneficial insects. As tempting as it is to use insecticides to kill the wasps, or as fun as it may be to dispatch wasps with a tennis racket (with side benefits of aerobic exercise and an improved back stroke), these wasps play a vital role in reducing the populations of annual dog-day cicadas. Although the annual cicadas arrive in much smaller numbers compared to 17-year periodical cicadas, they practice exactly the same egg-laying behavior with thrusting their ovipositors into tree stems!

For More Information:
NC State Fact Sheet
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/notes/O&T/lawn/note63/note63.html
University of Kentucky EntFact
http://www.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/ef004.asp

### Ailanthus Wonders

Curtis Young reported that large numbers of AILANTHUS WEBWORM (*Atteva aurea*) moths are once again flying to his porch lights in western Ohio. Reports of plant pests generally solicit concerns; however, since the caterpillars of this ermine moth (Family Yponomeutidae) feed exclusively on the non-native, invasive TREE OF HEAVEN (*Ailanthus altissima*), Curtis’ report generated delight, if not great hope!

The webworms produce communal nests by pulling leaflets into a network of loose webbing. Several caterpillars live within the nests consuming the leaflets bound by the webbing. The webworms can grow up to 1 - 1 1/2" long and they have a wide, light greenish-brown stripe down their backs and several thin, alternating white and olive green stripes along their sides. The caterpillars are sparsely covered with short, erect hairs, which help to suspend them within the webbing. When disturbed, the caterpillars move backwards out of the nest and drop towards the ground on strands of silk.

Ailanthus webworms are native to tropical regions in Central and South America where the caterpillars feed on native trees in the genus *Simarouba* (family Simaroubaceae). The moth was originally assigned the scientific name, *Atteva punctella*, and it was known that the moth jumped from its native hosts to the non-native Tree of Heaven (Simaroubaceae). It was assumed the moths exploited the ever-expanding range of Tree of Heaven to move north into the US and Canada. However, recent research involving DNA bar-coding, moth morphology, and food plant records revealed that while both *A. punctella* and *A. aurea* co-inhabit tropical regions of the New World, the moth in the US and Canada is *A. aurea*.

Ailanthus webworm moths are multivoltine meaning that there are several generations per year. The caterpillars are capable of defoliating their odoriferous namesake host and they may feed on stem tissue once all leaves are devoured. Unfortunately, such extreme damage is rare on large trees. Although feeding by this webworm has yet to halt the spread of tree of heaven, hope springs eternal since this is one of only a few insects known to infest this encroaching interloper.

### Disease Digest

#### Wilt Sampling

Nancy Taylor of the C. Wayne Ellet Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic reported that parts of or entire landscape plants are dying from various types of wilt diseases (e.g. Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi* (formerly *Ceratocystis ulmi*)) and Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahliae*)). Invariably, there will be clientele who want to know which wilt disease or want to verify that it was a wilt disease that killed their plants. Nancy is happy to identify the cause (for a fee), but to be able to isolate the culprit she must receive an appropriate sample taken from the proper part of the plant.

Even though the most obvious outward symptom of a potential wilt infection is the browned, dangling dead leaves at the tips of branches, this is not the best place from which to collect a sample for analysis. Typically, the “clog” that produces the wilt of the leaves is found several to many feet lower in the plant. A sample consisting of just the branch tips with the...
leaves attached usually does not contain the disease causing organism. Thus, nothing can be isolated from this tissue to help in identifying the culprit. This could lead to a false negative result for one of the wilt causing pathogens.

An appropriate sample for analysis should be taken from deeper in the plant. Nancy recommends sending a sample composed of branches that are minimally 1/2" or bigger in diameter and about 10 - 12" in length. A sample should be represented by 10 - 12 of these sections from a branch that has recently developed the wilt symptoms. Sending the tips of branches with the wilted leaves along with the above described branch sample does not hurt, but it is the larger diameter sticks that really count. For more information about proper sampling and CWEPPDC, visit the clinic's web site at: http://ppdc.osu.edu/submit-sample/landscape/woody-plants.

For More Information:
Verticillium Wilt of Trees and Shrubs
http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/horticulture/DG1164.html
Maple and other trees disorder: Verticillium wilt
http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/A2537.pdf

Turf Tips »

Turfgrass Decline

Joe Rimelspach reported that ANNUAL BLUEGRASS (Poa annua) has taken a real hit this past week. The annual bluegrass decline observed looks similar to dollar spot, pythium, insect damage, etc. Most samples that Joe has received do NOT have disease. Although there is a fair amount of disease out there such as dollar spot, brown patch, Pythium on lush/wet or juvenile turfgrass, summer patch, take-all patch, leaf spots, and rust. To avoid some of the annual bluegrass decline, monitor watering carefully and address drainage issues. As well as get air to the roots and be conservative with maintenance. Several samples received by Joe at the diagnostic clinic were from irrigated sports turf which showed decline of annual bluegrass due to water saturated soil conditions in combination with the high temperatures over the past week. In some instances the water saturated soils developed a black layer about an inch deep in the soil. This black layer indicates anaerobic conditions which may result in root death.

WeatherWatch »

Current Conditions
The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from January 1 - July 31, 2012, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Tuesday, July 31, 2012 at 6:05 p.m.

The actual year-to-date precipitation totals are less than the normal precipitation data collected at each of the five weather stations, further illustrating the weather word of the week - I mean BYGL season - is dry, dry, and dry!

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For More Information:
OARDC Weather Stations
http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.

**Coming Attractions**

2012 Commercial New Applicator Training Scheduled
The Ohio State University Extension’s Pesticide Safety Education Program has scheduled four training dates for those preparing to take the commercial applicator’s exams including Core, 8 (Turf), 5 (Industrial Vegetation); 6c (Ornamental Weed) and 2c (Agricultural Weed). The morning session also qualifies as Trained Serviceperson training. The dates are August 29, 2012; and September 26, 2012. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. Additional information, including pre-registration is available on the web at http://pested.osu.edu/commnewapp.html.

What is that Wood? - Wood ID Workshop, August 17, 2012
Is a hardwood really "harder" than a softwood? What does it mean for a hardwood to be diffuse porous, ring porous, or semi-ring porous? Thinking about remodeling and deciding between several woods? This class will help you answer those questions and learn the basics of wood identification. It could also real handy if you are dealing with the demise of the ash as a result of EAB.

Eric McConnell, Forest Products Specialist with OSU’s School of Environment and Natural Resources will explore the skills needed to identify various wood structural characteristics, including rays, tyloses, resin canals, and more. The historical benefits of these woods, as well as their current uses will be discussed.

The program will be held at the Toledo Botanical Garden in Toledo, Ohio. The class fee is $35, which covers educational materials and lunch. Class participants can also purchase their very own wood ID kit to take home for $25. The kit has 24 different wood species, (samples are 0.75”x0.75”x3.0”).

Registration can be done online at the Ohio Woodland Stewards website – http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/classes/events/whats-wood-0. Class size is limited to the first 30 registrants.

ALB Certification Training Program
Don't miss this first-of-its-kind Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) Certification Training Program for Green Industry Professionals: Thursday, August 16, 2012, 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. at Maple Ridge Lodge, Mount Airy Forest, Cincinnati Parks, 3040 Westwood Northern Blvd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211. Registration fee is $15.00; registration is limited!

This in-depth program will present up-to-date information on ALB biology and management, safety issues, tree selection, and arm participants with the knowledge of what to look for with ALB. The program also includes ODA/USDA APHIS ALB Compliance Agreement training! A Compliance Agreement is required for tree care work within the ALB regulated area; this includes non-ALB related tree work such as the removal of ash trees killed by emerald ash borer (EAB).

Participants will also receive a Certificate of Training; the program is recognized by USDA APHIS, and CEUs for ISA Certified Arborist; TCIACertified Treecare Safety Professional (CTSP); and ONLA OCNT. The program’s curriculum team includes: USDA APHIS; ODA; ODNR; ONLA; Ohio Chapter of the ISA; TCI; Sentinel Plant Network, American Public Gardens Association; Cincinnati Park Board; Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Gardens; Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens; Ohio State University Department of Entomology; and OSU Extension.

For questions, contact Joe Boggs boggs.47@cfaes.osu.edu. For more information and to register online, visit the following website: http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/asian-longhorned-beetle-alb-certification-training-program-for-green-industry-professionals.
Diagnostic Walkabout for the Green Industry
Diagnostic Walkabout for the Green Industry will be held at Inniswood Metro Gardens in Westerville, 7:30 - 9:00 a.m., on Thursday August 16, 2012. 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.

Pesticide Collection Day Held in Geauga County
The Ohio Department of Agriculture will be sponsoring a collection for farmers wishing to dispose of unwanted pesticides on August 9, 2012 from 10:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. at the Geauga County Fairgrounds, 14373 N. Cheshire Street, Burton, OH 44021. This collection day will be the only one located in northeast Ohio this year and all counties are welcome to participate in this event. The pesticide collection and disposal service is free of charge, but only farm chemicals will be accepted. Paint, antifreeze, solvents, and household or non-farm pesticides will not be accepted. To pre-register, or for more information, contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture at 614-728-6987.

Woody Plant ID Workshop at Secrest Arboretum - Cancelled
Woody Plant ID Workshop at Secrest Arboretum – Cancelled due to low registration.

Annual Gateway Garden Jubilee
OSU Extension and Master Gardeners of Clark County are proud to host this annual event on Saturday, August 4, 2012 in Springfield, Ohio in the Gateway Learning Gardens located at the OSUE Clark County office. The family event is free and is from 8:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. All are invited to enjoy the gardens containing more than 800 different plant varieties as well as music, food, vendors, demonstrations and more. Volunteers will be on hand during the event to answer questions and provide information about the plants and gardens. For more information on this event, go to: http://go.osu.edu/gardenjubilee.

"You can never pay back, but you can always pay forward." - Woody Hayes

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