BYGL Newsletter

June 6, 2013
This is the 10th 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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Plants of The Week »

*Annual - Vinca, Rose Periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus)

Ohio gardeners tend to push the envelope and plant this one early in the spring along with other bedding plants. In central Ohio, for best results with vinca, plant in late May.

Almost all cultivars of this plant, except for the spreading ones, grow in a mound about 1’ tall and as wide. The colorful flowers last all season, hanging on until a hard frost. Flowers come in pink, white, red, salmon, and a combination of these colors (white with red eye, etc.). The glossy green foliage has few pest issues. They can be used in a perennial border, as bedding plants, and in containers. The vining or trailing varieties (Mediterranean and Cora Cascade) are excellent for hanging baskets or hanging over the edge of a container. Once these plants are established in the garden, they are super-easy to maintain and provide lots of color all season.

For More Information:
Missouri Botanical Garden Kemper Center for Home Gardening information on Catharanthus roseus

University of Illinois Extension Gardening with Annual information on Vinca
http://urbanext.illinois.edu/annuals/directory_detail.cfm

*Perennial - Amsonia or Blue Star (Amsonia tabernaemontana)

Gardeners who want something very easy to grow in the perennial garden should try this plant. Bluestar thrives in average but well-drained soil in full sun or part shade. It also tolerates some drought. The plant has a rounded, mounded growth habit and gets around 2 - 3’ tall. If it’s grown in full sun, it won’t need staking; in the shade, it tends to be a little more open and floppy, thus requiring staking.

In late May, clusters of star-like blue flowers appear atop the leafy stems and last for a couple of weeks. In the fall, the foliage turns a nice yellow, giving it at least two seasons of interest. ‘Blue Ice’ is a cultivar that gets around 1 - 2’ tall and as wide and has darker, lavender-blue flowers. Use it in a border, naturalized, or massed for greatest effect. Another great feature of this plant is that deer don’t like it!

For More Information:
Missouri Botanical Garden information on Amsonia tabernaemontana
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/j320/amsonia-
*Woody - Beech (Fagus grandifolia and Fagus sylvatica)*

Beech trees are among the most glorious woodland trees, providing year-long grace. Beeches are the very definition of a sylvan glade. In winter the gold and silver remnant leaves of our native American beech (*F. grandifolia*) with its elephantine smooth gray bark, in spring its slender leaf buds give rise to light green leaves, and through the seasons the grand stature of the tree and beechnut wildlife food, all are a sight to see. The European beech (*F. sylvatica*), comes in many horticultural forms, from copper-leaved beech, to tricolored beech (plant in protected sites), to weeping beech, to the much-admired medium-sized rounded fernleaf-beech, a favorite of OSU's Secrest Arboretum's Joe Cochran, who particularly mourned the loss of a fernleaf beech adjacent to the water garden during the Wooster Tornado of 2010. Joe, and Secrest, recovered quickly and after cleaning up the fallen beech and other trees, quickly commenced …planting more trees.

*Vegetable - Broccoli (Brassica oleracea L. var. botrytis L.)*

Broccoli is a cool season vegetable that is in the cabbage or cole family. It grows best when the daytime temperatures are between 65 - 80F. Broccoli needs a fertile, well drained, moist soil with lots of added organic matter. The soil pH should be between 6.0 and 7.0 for best growth. Have your garden soil tested and adjust the pH according to the recommendations.

Transplants are best for spring plantings because the plants established more quickly and they can bear fruit with minimal interference from the early summer heat. The transplants should be planted 16 - 18” apart with 24” inches between rows. A liquid starter fertilizer applied at the time of transplanting helps get the plants off to a good start. Adding an organic mulch will help to keep the soil cool and moist and keep the weeds to a minimum.

Harvest the broccoli when the center flower head is dark green and fully formed, but before any yellow petals begin to show. Any sign of yellow in the buds indicates the head is overripe. Cut the head free from the stalk 5 - 6” down from the head. Many varieties will continue to produce smaller side shoots as long as there are a few leaves on the plant which can extend your harvest for several weeks.

For More Information:

OSU Extension Fact Sheet "Growing Broccoli and Cauliflower in the Hopme Garden"
http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1605.html

Univ. of Illinois Fact Sheet "Watch Your Garden Grow"
http://urbanext.illinois.edu/veggies/broccoli.cfm

*Weed - Wild Parsnip*

As a member of the carrot family, wild parsnip is a biennial. It spends the first year growing vegetatively then blooms the following year. Individual flowers are borne on a compound umbel atop of the 2 - 5’ tall plant. Leaves are large, up to 18” long, and oddly pinnate. The actual flowers are about 1/8” across and have tiny yellow petals. The blooming period may last 2 months from late spring until mid-summer. Flattened, winged seeds are spread by wind to produce the next generation of wild parsnip.

Wild parsnip is one of the weeds commonly mistaken for GIANT HOGWEED (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*). However, giant hogweed is much larger, up to 15’ tall, and has white flowers.
and a very thick reddish purple, spotted stem.

For More Information:
Wild Parsnip FactSheet
http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/wild_parsnip.htm

Hort Shorts »

It's Newt Another Species!

Back in mid-May, Marne Titchenell participated in monitoring several vernal pools in east central Ohio, which is prime time for catching salamander larvae. In addition to several larvae of unidentified mole salamanders (identification at this stage in the life cycle requires a microscope – not something handy while standing in a 3’ deep pool), she reported catching a male and female RED-SPOTTED NEWT, also known as the eastern newt. The olive-green, aquatic red-spotted newt is a truly fascinating amphibian. It belongs to the family Salamandridae, which encompasses salamanders and newts. This family is divided into two groups, the true salamanders which typically have smooth skin, and the drier, rougher skinned newts. The red-spotted newt however, while classified as a newt, has both smooth and rough skin at different stages of its life. This is due to the fact that red-spotted newts undergo a metamorphosis atypical of most Ohio amphibians.

The olive-green and smooth skinned aquatic red-spotted newts that Marne observed were the mature, breeding adults. In fact, the dark colored toe pads that indicate a male red-spotted newt were clearly seen on the male's tiny feet, and the female looked a bit too swollen to have been simply overfed. Likely, she was preparing to lay eggs very soon. What many people may not realize is that those two salamanders were already on the 4th stage of their life cycle. Wait – the 4th stage? Isn't amphibian metamorphosis typically composed of 3 stages; the egg, the larvae, and the breeding adult? Typically yes, but with red-spotted newts there is an extra stage, the red eft stage. Have you even encountered a bright orange, rough skinned salamander with red spots while walking in the woods, especially after or during a rain? It's not (or it's newt) another species of salamander, but the red eft stage of the red-spotted newt! After the egg of a red-spotted newt hatches, the larva undergoes metamorphosis and leaves the water as a terrestrial red eft. The newt will spend 2-3 years of its life in the eft form before the 4th and final stage of its life cycle occurs, the return of the red eft to the water as an olive-green aquatic red-spotted newt. It will live out the rest of its life in that form, anywhere from 5-15 years!

Ohio has an impressive 24 species of salamanders, including the red-spotted newt. To learn more about the diverse array of these silent amphibians, see OSU Bulletin 941 "Getting to Know Salamanders in Ohio: Life History and Management" at http://go.osu.edu/salamander.

Who-Who-Whoo is That Calling?

Picture a moon filled night, a silhouette of a tree with branches stretching out across the sky, and an owl perched on one of the lower branches calling out, who, "who, whooooo." When we are young and learning all of the unique sounds different animals make, we learn that cats meow, that dogs bark, birds chirp…and owls, well owls always 'whooot', right? Wrong. In fact, many of the most recognized owl calls in Ohio are not the 'whoos' that we all learned about growing up. The GREAT HORNED OWL is perhaps the only species of owl in Ohio that frequently whoots. But that is only one of several noises that a great horned owl will make; others include a squawk, a chatter, and a call that sounds similar to a dog barking with a sore throat. Young great horned owls emit a terrifying screech that will scare the pants off of any unsuspecting night hiker.

Equally eerie is the forlorn and quavering whistle call of the pint glass-sized EASTERN SCREECH OWL. This small Ohio owl doesn't live up to its name when it comes to communicating. Rather it's the BARN OWL, a threatened species in Ohio, that communicates via a screech that will make the hair on the back of your neck stand at attention. Finally, there is the questioning and at times howler monkey-like call of the BARRED OWL. There is no sleep for campers when two barred owls start chatting with each other! The questioning call that sounds like, "Who cooks for you, who cooks for you all?" is
tolerable, but when the screams, howling, and chuckling start up, you will be left wondering if maybe bigfoot really does exist!

Ohio has a recoded 12 species of owls, but the great horned, barred, and screech owls tend to be the most commonly seen and heard. Visit the Cornell Lab of Ornithology's All about Birds website, http://www.allaboutbirds.org/ to listen to the descending whinny-like whistle call of the eastern screech owl, the caterwauling of the barred owl, the whoooting of the great horned owl, as well as the rest of Ohio’s owl calls. Several species, especially the eastern screech owl, will reply back to recoded call as a response to what appears to be an owl invading its territory. The Ohio Division of Wildlife offers free CDs of owl calls as well as a field guide to Ohio’s owls. Call your District office for copies, or 1-800-WILDLIFE.

For More Information:
Ohio Division of Wildlife Field Guide to Ohio’s Owls
http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Portals/9/pdf/pub423.pdf

Rarely Seen by the Uninitiated

The clean (no Guignardia leaf blotch) palm-like leaves and horizontal form of bottlebrush buckeye; the frilly hairs on the pedicels of kolkwitzia flowers; the glossy blaze of new growth on 'Wildfire' sourgum, Little WoodyTM and Lucious LavenderTM redbuds and their shiny new growth; and the promise of grafting standard rhododendrons onto rootstocks more tolerant of higher pH. The horticultural season of earthly nurture of nature delights never sleeps; do not miss a minute.

Bug Bytes »

Calico Scale Crawlers

Joe Boggs reported that calico scale (Eulecanium cerasorum) eggs have hatched in southwest Ohio. First instar nymphs (crawlers) were observed moving onto the underside of the leaflets of heavily infested honeylocusts. The tiny yellowish-tan, oval-shaped crawlers appear flat and attach themselves to leaf midveins. Like the adult females, the crawlers are also prolific producers of honeydew. The sugary, sticky liquid rains down upon infested tree branches, understory plants, sidewalks, parked cars, etc., and frequently becomes colonized by black sooty molds to create an unsightly mess. As fall approaches, the crawlers will move to stems where they overwinter.

It is well known that the collective feeding activity of high populations of adult soft scales, such as calico scales, can cause significant harm to tree hosts. However, landscape and nursery managers should also be aware that soft scale nymphs also suck plant juices and can cause significant plant damage. In past years, high populations of calico scale crawlers produced visible damage to honeylocust leaflets in central and southern Ohio. Their feeding activity caused leaflets to turn yellow and then brown with heavy damage producing noticeable defoliation. The leaf discoloration and defoliation were sometimes mistaken for moisture stress.

Calico scale can infest a wide variety of deciduous trees. The stems of off-colored trees should be closely examined for globular, reddish-brown, or dark-brown dead female scales. Trials in Ohio have indicated calico scale can be managed using soil drenches of neonicotinoid systemic insecticides such as imidacloprid (e.g. Merit, Marathon), clothianidin (e.g. Arena), and dinotefuran (e.g. Safari) made from September into November.

For More Information:
Penn State Woody Ornamental IPM FactSheet
http://woodypests.cas.psu.edu/FactSheets/InsectFactSheets/html/Calico_Scale.html

Seeing Red

Several BYGLers reported that they are receiving e-mails and phone calls concerning large numbers of tiny, fast-moving bright
red mites scurrying around on patios and sidewalks as well as on the outside walls and occasionally on the inside walls of homes and buildings. The mites were in constant motion like their tarsi were on fire and they produce a bright red stain if crushed (e.g. being sat upon).

Dave Shetlar identified the tiny terrors as a mite that belongs to the genus *Balaustium*. Mites in this genus prey upon other mites and small insects. They are also capable of supplementing their meat diet with pollen. Their predacious nature has caused some species to be studied for their potential as possible biological control agents. On the downside, there have been reports in the literature of the mites occasionally biting people; however, these appear to be rare occurrences and always associated with large numbers mites invading homes.

Spring gatherings of large numbers of *Balaustium* mites in sunny locations have been observed in a number of Midwestern, eastern, and southern states; however, the purpose behind these congregations remains unclear. However, the mass gatherings appear to be highly seasonal and short lived. Thus, the current onslaught in Ohio will probably subside quickly. For that reason, and because these are beneficial mites, controls are not generally considered necessary.

**Lace Bug Potpourri**

The handiwork of a number of lace bugs (Hemiptera: Tingidae) is just becoming evident in southwest Ohio including: HAWTHORN LACE BUG (*Corythucha cydoniae*); BASSWOOD LACE BUG (*Gargaphia tiliae*); and OAK LACE BUG (*C. arcuata*). Hawthorn and basswood lace bugs feed on the lower leaf surface while oak lace bugs are confined to the upper leaf surface.

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 their namesake host as well as *Cotoneaster* spp. and *Amelanchier* spp. 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 silver linden (*T. tomentosa*) and littleleaf linden (*T. cordata*). Oak lace bugs may be found on both red and white oaks.

For More Information:
NC State Entomology Insect Note
http://go.osu.edu/lacebugs

**Hickory Gall-O-Rama**

In last week's BYGL (2013-09, 05/30/13), we reported that the fuzzy, egg-yolk colored leaf galls produced by a member of the Phylloxeridae family, *Phylloxera caryaeacaulis*, were appearing on hickory in the southwest part of the state. This week, another yet-to-be identified phylloxeran gall joined the hickory hit parade in the southern and western parts of the state.

The unidentified leaf vein and petiole gall was found by Mark Webber (Webber's Landscaping, Dayton). Joe Boggs visited the site and took photographs. At first, Joe thought the galls were the notorious HICKORY LEAFSTEM *PHYLLOXERA* GALL caused by *P. caryaeacaulis*. However, after sharing images with Doug Caldwell (Commercial Landscape Horticulture, Landscape
Entomologist, University of Florida, Collier County Extension) who did his Ph.D. thesis research at Purdue University on this gall-maker, it appears that while the gall-maker is in the *Phylloxera* genus, it's most likely not the hickory leafstem *Phylloxera* gall.

The single-chambered, ball-like galls ranged in size from 1/4 - 1/2” in diameter. The top-half of the galls were greenish-white; their bottom half a mottled reddish-pink. Fully mature galls split open at the top to release the phylloxeran adults. Spent galls either dried out to become whitish structures that retained the gall's general size and shape, or they became shriveled, brown, collapsed husks. Galls were found on leaf petioles as well as along leaf midveins.

Hickory leafstem *Phylloxera* galls are much larger, sometimes measuring almost 1” in diameter. They often have multiple chambers joined together into a single, lumpy gall-mass. Their formation and development may be highly destructive causing significant twig dieback. While the galls that Joe observed were unsightly, they appeared to be causing much less damage to their hickory host.

### Fiery Searchers are on the Hunt

![Fiery Searcher](image)

Indeed, this beetle is considered one of the more significant insect predators with the capability of having a substantial impact on the population densities of general defoliators.

Fiery searchers measure around 1 1/4” in length and are one of the largest sized "ground beetles" (family Carabidae) found in Ohio. The beetle has long, purplish-black legs and antennae. The abdomen is almost rectangular, with the posterior end slightly pointed. The hardened front wings (elytra) that cover and protect the abdomen and membranous hind wings are metallic green with fine longitudinal grooves. The outer edges of the elytra are reddish-orange; a striking feature that is responsible for the fiery common name. The front end of the beetle, the business end, sports sickle-shaped mandibles used to reduce hapless caterpillars into beetle fodder. Adults may live for 2 to 3 years, spending the winter beneath bark or in the soil.

### Flying Scorpions?

![Scorpionfly](image)

Perhaps one of the weirdest things currently buzzing around the woods of Ohio are SCORPIONFLIES; an insect with a common name that implies a dangerous combination! Of course, scorpionflies are neither flying scorpions nor flies. Flies belong to the insect order Diptera: "Di-" means two; "ptera" means wing. All flies only have two wings. Also, the common names for flies are always written as two words: snipe fly, hover fly, house fly, horse fly, etc. The common names for insects they fly but are not Dipterans are written as contractions: butterfly, whitefly, sawfly, etc., and of course, scorpionfly.

Scorpionflies belong to the family (Panorpidae) within the insect order Mecoptera: "Meco-" means long; "ptera" means wing. These insects have two pairs of wings and they are long. So, where does the "scorpion" part of the name come from? Male scorpionflies have external genitalia at the end of their abdomen that strongly resemble the stingers of scorpions. Scorpionfly adults feed on nectar and dead organic matter such as dead insects; however, some will also behave as predators and will feed on living insects. If you're taking a walk in the woods, pay close attention to the edges of the woods. You may spot a scorpionfly; one of the many interesting and weird things in the woods.

### Disease Digest »

**Moist Chamber**
Though many areas of Ohio are running a little dry, there are plenty of diseases reported to and observed by BYGLers: from spot anthracnose of maple leaves to apple scab, frogeye leaf spot, and cedar apple rust on crabapples, from rose black spot to Guignardia leaf blotch on buckeyes and horsechestnuts. Powdery mildew diseases are noted on a number of plants, including on Callery pears, causing leaf distortion and on ninebark. Both Pam Bennett and Joe Boggs note that the extent of powdery mildew on ninebark in gardens and landscapes appears less severe than in past years, when these plants had severe powdery mildew over much of the foliage of the plants, developing as soon as the leaf tissue emerged from the buds. This year the mildew on these plantings of ninebark are in small discrete patches on leaves to date.

### Turf Tips »

**Buckeye Turf - A Website Favorite**

Looking for a source of timely turf information? We have a favorite for you. Check out this OSU website at – [http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu](http://buckeyeturf.osu.edu). The latest article included information on LEAF SPOT and MELTING OUT. Some great videos are also posted on the website on a regular basis.

### Industry Insight »

**Sampling Error: Oak Wilt**

One of the mantras of Nancy Taylor, Director of OSU's Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic, is that the better the plant sample the better the chance of diagnostic accuracy. This fact is driven home by an elegant study of oak wilt diagnostics from Laura Jesse and Haley Anderson of the Plant & Insect Diagnostic Clinic at Iowa State University. They started with oak stems harvested from trees already verified as positive for oak wilt disease.

- For samples harvested, delivered, refrigerated, and plated the next day, 86% tested positive for oak wilt.
- For samples harvested, delivered, left at room temperature overnight, and plated one day later, 28% tested positive.
- For samples harvested, delivered, heated to 125 degrees for 1 hour (similar to leaving in a sun-heated truck cab), refrigerated overnight, and plated the next day, 0% tested positive.
- For samples harvested, taken to the post office and mailed to the Clinic, arriving 4 days later, 16% tested positive.

Not every disease or pest has such unrelenting facts associated with the need for getting the samples to the Clinic on time and in good shape, but it this is a telling example of the cold, hard truths of "garbage in, garbage out".

### WeatherWatch »

**Weather Update**

The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center
While four of the five weather stations listed below are reporting below normal/average year-to-date precipitation totals, many BYGLers reported receiving some rain amounts from traces to inches. Erik Draper mentioned that Geauga County has felt the effects of some frosts in recent weeks. At least it is not snowing (lol)!

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For More Information:
- OARDC Weather Stations
  [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm)

**Growing Degree Days (GDD)**

GDD is a measure of the daily maximum and minimum temperature and directly relates to growth and development of plants and insects. The GDD of any zip code location in Ohio is estimated using the GDD of ten OARDC weather stations and available on the web at: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/).

The range of GDD accumulations in Ohio from north to south is 626 to 865. Following is a report of GDD for several locations around Ohio as of June 5, 2013: Painesville, 626; Cleveland, 654; Toledo, 692; Canfield, 670; Findlay, 705; Van Wert, 713; Wooster, 688; Coshocton, 785; Columbus, 865; Springfield, 811; Dayton, 813; Cincinnati, 844; Ironton, 853; Portsmouth, 855; and Piketon, 862.

To put these GDD accumulations into perspective, the following is an abbreviated listing of plant and insect species with their respective phenological event and average GDD accumulations at which these events occur. Due to variations in weather, temperature, humidity, etc., these events may occur a few days earlier or later than predicted by the average GDD. By looking at a city, town, or village nearby on the above list, or visiting the above website, one can see what is taking place in the landscape.

- Multiflora rose, full bloom, 643; northern catalpa, first bloom, 675; **black vine weevil, first leaf notching due to adult feeding, 677**; Washington hawthorn, full bloom, 731; **calico scale, egg hatch, 748**; European fruit lecanium scale, egg hatch, 767; **greater peach tree borer, adult emergence, 775**; striped pine scale, egg hatch, 783; winterberry holly, first bloom, 794; Japanese tree lilac, full bloom, 808; **rhododendron borer, adult emergence, 815**; northern catalpa, full bloom, 816; mountain-laurel, full bloom, 822; **dogwood borer, adult emergence, 830**; oakleaf hydrangea, first bloom, 835; **cottony maple scale, egg hatch, 851**; panicle hydrangea, first bloom, 856; and **fall webworm, egg hatch, 867**.

For More Information:
- Growing Degree Days and Phenology for Ohio
  [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/)
- Understanding and Using Degree-Days
  [http://ohioline.osu.edu/sc165/sc165_14.html](http://ohioline.osu.edu/sc165/sc165_14.html)
their segment of the ecosystem in different ways. This seminar series focuses on some of the key issues associated with non-native, as well as how to identify them and deal with them in your own backyard. The first session was held earlier this week, but there is still an opportunity to join in on the reminder of the series.

June 11 - While EAB and ALB have gotten a lot of attention lately, there are still other non-native pests that you should be aware of. This seminar will cover gypsy moth, thousand canker disease on black walnut, viburnum leaf beetle and hemlock wooly adelgid.

June 18 - Non-native invasives don't impact just our trees. This evening seminar will focus on the impacts non-native invasives have on wildlife and the wood products our woodland produce.

June 25 - The last seminar session will focus on specific non-native invasive plants. Characteristics for identification will be covered along with control options.

Registration for each seminar is $15. Information can be found on the website at http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu.

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 7 of these events in 2013: June 6, Cleveland Metroparks Zoo; June 27, BGSU Firelands, Huron; July 18, Mingo Park, Delaware; August 1, Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens, Akron; August 15, Toledo Botanical Garden; September 12, Inniswood Metro Gardens, Westerville; 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.

TCD Workshop
On Wednesday, July 31, 2013, a workshop will be held in Hamilton, Ohio to discuss THOUSAND CANKER DISEASE ON WALNUT. The program will be held at the Butler County Extension and include both an indoor and outdoor portion. Information, including a flyer about the workshop can be found on the Woodland Stewards website at http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/. The workshop runs from 9:00 a.m. - 3:45 p.m. Registration cost is $20.00 per person. Questions about the program can be directed to Kathy Smith at 614-688-3136.

Byglosophy »
"A weed is a plant that has mastered every survival skill except for learning how to grow in rows." Doug Larson

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