BYGL Newsletter

October 9, 2014
This is the 28th 2014 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 Kuhnanek, Cindy Meyer, Amy Stone, Nancy Taylor, Marne Titchenell, Danae Wolfe, and Curtis Young.

Plants of The Week »

* Perennial - Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum hybrid)

Mums are usually the "go-to" plant for fall color, especially as annuals begin to fade. Some might wonder why they are being considered as the perennial of the week when in fact, many have trouble getting them to overwinter. One of the reasons they fail to overwinter is that people have a tendency to forget about them once they finish blooming when in fact, this is the most important time to ensure success. After the blooms fade, continue watering the plants and keep them healthy until we have a few good hard freezes. Then, in late fall, around Thanksgiving, mulch them with about 10 - 12" of mulch to prevent them from heaving. This gives them a little better chance to root in the fall and possibly survive the winter.

These colorful plants come in a wide variety of colors including yellow, white, pink, purple, burgundy and maroon with a few different petal shapes thrown in for additional interest. Mums get around 1.5 - 2’ tall and about as wide. They grow best in full sun and prefer well-drained soils.

For More Information:
Ohio State University Extension FactSheet on Growing Chrysanthemums
http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1219.html

Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder Search Results for Chrysanthemums
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderProfileResults.aspx

* Woody - Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)

Yes, we know this is its second time around this year, but this native tree is having one of its best times of the year right now. From lemon yellows to pumpkin oranges to intense reddish-orange to reddish-purples, sassafras has quite a fall foliage palette. Enjoy it today, tomorrow and, only a few more weeks for this season. So, time is a wastin’. Go forth to landscapes, streetscapes and woodlands this month!

* Vegetable - Sweet Potato (Ipomoea batatas)

This herbaceous vine is a tender, warm-weather vegetable that requires a long frost-free growing season to develop large and edible roots. Sweet potatoes, related to the flowering morning
glory, grow on trailing vines that quickly cover the soil, rooting at the nodes as it spreads. In situations where space is limited "bush" varieties with shorter vines are available. Sweet Potato is native to Central and South America.

In Ohio, sweet potatoes are started from transplants called "slips", rather than from pieces of roots like Irish potatoes. Sweet potatoes are sensitive to cool soils as well as frost. Plant slips in the garden 3 - 4 weeks after the frost free date in your area. They should be planted 12 - 18" apart in rows 3 - 4' apart. The color of sweet potato skin and flesh can range from white to orange to red, depending on the cultivar.

Sweet potatoes can be harvested beginning in late summer, however the majority of the crop should be harvested around the time of the first frost in the fall. The roots will continue to grow until a hard frost kills the vines. However, a hard frost can cause damage to the roots close to the surface. It is best to use a spading fork or narrow shovel, being careful not to cut, bruise or damage the roots. Freshly dug sweet potatoes can easily be damaged during the washing process so it is best to allow the roots to dry before removing the excess soil. After harvest, the roots should be cured to develop their sweet flavor. Cure sweet potatoes by storing them for approximately 10 days at temperatures of 80F - 85F and high humidity.

Ornamental sweet potatoes, also Ipomoea batatas, are grown for their foliage as ground cover or in hanging baskets and planters. These are not grown for the eating or keeping quality of the roots. The sweet potato is rich in vitamin A. The name yam is often used interchangeably with sweet potato, however they are not related. Yam (Dioscorea sp.) is an entirely different species that grows only in the tropics.

For More Information:
University of Illinois fact sheet – Sweet Potato
http://urbanext.illinois.edu/veggies/sweetpotato.cfm
Purdue University Cooperative Extension fact sheet – The Sweet Potato

* Weed - Common Chickweed (Stellaria media)

This winter annual is making another appearance in Ohio lawns due to the cooler, moist summer. Common chickweed was discussed in the May 22 BYGL as a vigorous grower in cold weather. Similar conditions are again upon us as the late summer and fall germination and growth of common chickweed is in progress.

Common chickweed forms in low dense patches with widely branched, smooth stems that grow 3 - 15" long. It has small (0.25"), white, star-shaped flowers with 5 petals that are easily seen against its bright green, rounded leaves. The flower may resemble delicate wildflowers as this winter annual is a member of the Carnation family (Caryophyllaceae). Each plant can produce as many as 2,500 - 15,000 seeds which may remain viable in the soil for up to 10 years.

The best defense against weeds is to maintain a healthy, dense lawn. However, the shallow-rooted common chickweed makes hand pulling easy. Pre- and post-emergent broadleaf herbicides also offer success in managing this weed. Follow label directions for all herbicides.

There are several types of chickweed. One similar to common chickweed is the MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED (Cerastium vulgatum) which is a perennial. Although similar in size and growth habit, mouse-ear chickweed has dark grey-green, elongated, hairy leaves with stems sporting a single line of short, erect white hairs. Other chickweed species include FIELD CHICKWEED (Cerastium arvense) and LITTLE STARWORT (Stellaria graminea).

For More Information:
Univ. of Maryland Extension - Common Chickweed
http://extension.umd.edu/hgic/common-chickweed
Penn State Extension - Common Chickweed
http://extension.psu.edu/pests/weeds/weed-ki/common-chickweed

Hort Shorts »
The second annual "ArborEatum" program was held at the OSU Secrest Arboretum at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster this past Wednesday evening, October 8, 2014. We had a great arboretum walkabout sighting pawpaws, 'Viking' black chokeberry and Kousa dogwood fruits (all edibles). Other non-edible horticultural finery ranged from the salmon-pink sepal show on seven-son flower (Heptacodium) to the blooms on Franklin-tree, with blooms that have been showing since late August, now accompanied by reddening fall foliage. The inimitable OSU Master Gardener Lois Rose also exhibited horticulture in action for the walkers, stopping us to do some impromptu thistle pulling.

As for the ArborEatum action, there was a rhubarb, tomato and apple tart a la Lois, there was a Dolgo crabapple butter and Firecracker crabapple butter taste-off, a la Laura Chatfield and Paul Snyder of Secrest Arboretum, there was crème de cassis from Lois, and everything from hibiscus and medlar and quince jellies and jams to Paul Snyder's pawpaw bread. Lois, the golden raspberry liquor - the aromas were exquisite. Enjoy your own ArborEatum edible landscape festivals in your backyards - and your mouths - 24/7, 365 days a year, and join us again next year.

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**Book Review**

This is the first of two October book reviews in BYGL. Stay tuned for the next BYGL for a review of Scott Zanon's new "Landscaping with Trees in the Midwest", but for this edition, let's feature a new, truly artful book about flowers. The book is "Delira and Excira: Visions of the Flowers of Spring" by the Akron-area artist and photographer, Stephen Tomasko. Full disclosure: BYGLeR Chatfield regularly walk and talk plants with Stephen and Wooster Book Company owner David Wiesenberg as part of their 36 Views of Secrest Arboretum project and also has an essay in Stephen's book (though no financial connection to the publication).

Stephen's 2014 book project, which started in 2006, that includes photographs which debuted at the Akron Art Museum in 2011 under the curating of Barbara Tannenbaum in their "Flora" exhibition, is Stephen's dramatic exposure of landscape scenes with the flowers as actors. He uses enhanced lighting techniques and artistry, including a hand-held flash in one hand and a small camera in the other, but no tripods or other accoutrements to illustrate his vision of a re-creation of what Nature gives us so freely.

As David Wiesenberg notes: "Art that is engaging reveals to the observer things that are not normally seen; the artist shows us aspects of the world in ways which illuminate novel and deeper insights. Tomasko's photographs transcend the limits of reproduction and stimulate his viewers by capturing the visual energy and magic of spring blossoms - even though the principal observers are having a different experience...A human, with good color vision and ideal lighting conditions, can see somewhere between 500,000 and ten million color hues. But Steve's camera and the printing equipment used to produce the book have a color gamut of one-tenth this range. So it is the combination of composition and careful observation that give Delira and Excira its wonderful appeal. The book also becomes an invitation to go into the orchard or the arboretum and immerse ourselves in the rich visual experience of nature's most attractive and abundant allures."

These images are Stephen's stories, told as a visual artist. The energizing chill of evaporating water on magnolia petals. Pointillist clouds in the background bringing out the finery of crabapple blooms and their archway of twigs. Punctuations of stamens, cherry blossoms an impossible pink, magnolia blooms melting with the sun. Stephen's images, swirling and dancing to the eyes are the "delirious excitement" of the book's title.

These stories take time to unravel, to blossom forth to channel the floral metaphors in Stephen's work. It is telling that he takes the images in the vernal chaos and change of Springtime, yet waits for the fullness of viewing and reviewing until the chill of Winter, the minds-eye in repose. But, oh that Spring, when the image is struck and that inner light is first revealed, when as Stephen says: "If I am not covered with pollen, then I am not working." This well-considered initial work, this bee's-eyed view of the world, is what connects us as viewers, so much that gallery viewers who see Stephen's images reveal that "it smells like flowers in here" when they see and feel these photos.
Cherries and crabapples, magnolias, lilacs and forsythia, these are the source of Stephen’s work, with photos taken at the OSU Secrest Arboretum in Wooster, at Seiberling NatureAlm of the Summit Metro Parks, and at Holden Arboretum in Lake County. Visit these places and visit the images in Stephen's books. Not a cherry, but this *particular* cherry.


**Bug Bytes »**

**Cicada Parasite Beetles Mating**

Dave Shetlar and Joe Boggs reported observing the cicada parasite beetles (a.k.a. cedar beetles) (*Sandalus niger*) flying in the Columbus and Cincinnati areas. These beetles are fairly large and easily spotted while in flight. They do look somewhat "wasp-like" when they are flying and as a result, students on the OSU Columbus Campus were trying to shoo the beetles away or dodging them as they flew toward the students.

The cicada parasite beetle emerges from the soil in the fall. They move to the trunks of trees (ash, linden, maple and/or oak) where they search for mates. Several male beetles can usually be found with each female. Males can be distinguished from females based on the type of antennae they possess. The males have large lamellate (plate-like) antennae. In addition to the lamellate antennae, males can be black in color but usually have reddish-brown front wings and antennae and are about 0.5” in length. Females are black in color, about 0.75” in length and have pectinate (comb-like) antennae.

As one of their common names implies, the immature stage of the cicada parasite beetle (grub=larva) is a parasite of cicada nymphs. Apparently, the adult beetles when they emerge will be found on any species of tree or shrub under which cicada nymphs may be feeding on the roots of the plant. Another interesting fact about the cicada parasite beetle is it was studied closely and reported upon in *The Annals of the Entomological Society of America;* Volume 34, Number 2, 1941, pp. 458-466 from a population that was discovered on The Ohio State University Campus in Columbus, Ohio. One of the amazing characteristics of the cicada parasite beetle reported in the publication is that one female laid more than 16,000 eggs while she was held in captivity.

For More Information:
University of Illinois Home, Yard & Garden Article
[http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php](http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php)

**Disease Digest »**

**Fungi Amongi**

![Chicken-of-the-woods shelf fungus](image)

With the change in the weather, fungi have begun popping up in numerous areas from lawns to woodlots. Some of these fungi are quite unique to spectacular in color. Among the species of fungi are parasites (infection living on live hosts), saprophytes (decomposer of dead organic matter) and mutualistic symbionts.

**CHICKEN-OF-THE-WOODS** (*Laetiporus sulphureus*) is a beautiful shelf fungus sporting intense yellow and orange colors. This shelf fungus may occur as a single shelf or as multiple overlapping shelves. Unfortunately, it is both a parasitic and saprobic fungus found often on living and dead oaks, but can also live on the wood of several other hardwoods (honeylocust, ash, etc.). As this fungus grows, it causes a reddish brown cubical heart rot, with thin areas of white mycelium visible in the cracks of the wood. The reproductive shelves are annual growths. A tree infected with this fungus may go for years without producing any outward evidence of the fungus. When the chickens do appear, it is very late in the game as far as the tree's health is concerned.

**HEN-OF-THE-WOODS** (*Grifola frondosa*) is not as spectacular in color as the chicken of the woods. However, its
The fruiting structure is a large cluster of rosettes that range in size from a small ball to bushel basket size. Hen of the woods is weakly parasitic on living hardwoods (especially oaks) and occasionally on conifers, but mostly saprobic on decaying wood. It causes a white butt rot on the trees upon which it feeds. The fruiting structure often reappears in the same place at the base of the host tree year after year. This mushroom is commonly also known as ram's head and/or sheep's head.

**CHICKEN FAT BOLETE** (Suillus americanus), also known as the EASTERN WHITE PINE BOLETE, is mycorrhizal with eastern white pine. It typically grows gregariously appearing under the host pine trees and sometimes extending 30 - 40' out into lawns around the pines. Depending on the weather, it may pop up in these areas in the summer or fall. Unlike other mushrooms with which most are familiar, boletes do not have a "gilled" surface under their caps, instead their spore producing structures are tubes that when viewed from underneath the cap appear as pores. This tube and pore arrangement gives the bolete a spongy texture. The upper surface of this bolete tends to be moist to wet and slimy.

**SHAGGY PARASOL** (Chlorophyllum rhacodes) is an impressive gilled mushroom that typically grows in troops or fairy rings in disturbed ground areas like roadsides, gardens, the edges of fields, and so on—often in the vicinity of conifers. It is a saprobic mushroom growing in the soil decomposing the organic material that has accumulated in the soil. The shaggy parasol initially appears as a button mushroom eventually expanding into a tall, broad, typical-appearing mushroom. The surface of the cap of the mushroom cracks and peels revealing white shaggy materials underneath. When the stalk of this mushroom is broken open length-wise, the flesh will bruise a reddish color.

**MEADOW MUSHROOMS** (Agaricus campestris) are sprouting in fairy rings. This saprobic soil borne mushroom can grow alone, gregariously in patches, or sometimes in fairy rings. As their common name implies, they grow in grassy meadows, fields, and to the chagrin of homeowners, lawns. The meadow mushroom is very common in North America and considered an edible. However, the consumer must be very certain of his/her identification, because there is a second mushroom, the GREEN-SPORED PARASOL MUSHROOM (Chlorophyllum molybdites) that grows in the same locations and looks almost identical to the meadow mushroom that is not edible. One of the big differences between the two is the color of their spores. The meadow mushroom has dark chocolate-brown spores and the green-spored parasol has, surprise, surprise, olive-green colored spores. You don't want to confuse the two!

**PURPLE-SPORED PUFFBALLS** (Calvatia cyathiformis) are truly a curiosity to behold. They are large, saprobic mushrooms that grow in lawns, pastures, golf courses and prairies from summer to fall. Their fruiting structures are large puffballs that pop up in these areas as scattered to gregarious growths. Curtis Young reported seeing numerous purple-spored puffballs growing on a lawn in Van Wert County and described the scene as looking like someone had scattered tan colored bowling balls all over the yard. When these reproductive bodies mature and break open, they spill forth millions if not billions of purple-gray spores. When persons unfamiliar with this puffball discover them shedding their spores, they are concerned that some alien life form is taking over their landscape.

These and many other fungi are making their presence known throughout Ohio. They are truly a sight to behold and a group of organisms with which one should become more familiar.

For More Information:
- David Fischer's American Mushrooms - Chicken of the Woods
  [http://americanmushrooms.com/edibles4.htm](http://americanmushrooms.com/edibles4.htm)
- Missouri Department of Conservation - Hen of the Woods (Maitake)
- Tom Volk's Fungus of the Month - the Chicken-Fat Mushroom
- David Fischer's American Mushrooms - Puffballs
  [http://americanmushrooms.com/edibles3.htm](http://americanmushrooms.com/edibles3.htm)

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**Turf Tips »**

**Fall Crane Flies on the Wing**
Curtis Young, Dave Shetlar, and Joe Boggs reported that fall crane flies (*Tipula* spp.) are rising from turfgrass in northwest, central, and southwest Ohio, respectively. They look like giant, mutant mosquitoes; a startling image outside of a sci-fi movie. Fortunately, crane flies do not possess mosquito-like piercing mouthparts, so they do not bite. However, large numbers of crane flies flittering above lawns can be a real nuisance, particularly when they find their way into homes.

Adults usually appear in Ohio landscapes during two peak periods. Some species produce a heavy adult emergence in the spring while other species generate adults in the fall. The larvae of most species feed on decaying organic matter in the soil, and they especially appreciate areas that are continuously moist.

Larvae of crane flies that feed beneath turfgrass are called "leatherjackets" because of their tough, leathery exoskeleton. Like the adults, these legless maggots occasionally appear en masse spilling onto driveways or sidewalks. Such a dramatic appearance may signal that the lawn has a thatch problem since the larvae are particularly fond of decaying thatch. However, the species found in Ohio cause no damage to the turfgrass.

The same cannot be said for two non-native species that have been found in the northeastern states and eastern Canada. Both were accidentally introduced from Europe. Larvae of the EUROPEAN CRANE FLY (*Tipula paludosa*), and the MARSH CRANE FLY (*T. orcuttana*) feed on the crowns and blades of living grass plants. Both can cause serious damage to turfgrass. These species are expected to eventually spread into and throughout Ohio from New York and Michigan.

For More Information:

**More on Grubs**

There seems to be no end to the mysteries of grubs in Ohio! This week, BYGLers tackled the existential question, "How can a lawn have high grub populations when the Japanese Beetles were few to non-existent this year?" Dave Shetlar, our ever-knowledgeable "Bug Doc," reminded us that all grubs are NOT created equal. We have many species of beetles that have turf-loving grub offspring. The most common in Ohio is actually the masked chafer beetle (*Cyclocephala* spp.), not Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*). The major player is the northern masked chafer, but we also have southern masked chafer, European chafer, and oriental beetles contributing to the grub complex. Japanese beetles, on the other hand, experienced an unexplained population crash about 10 years ago according to anecdotal reports, and have yet to rebound to the pesky numbers we’re used to battling. We do have some Japanese beetle hotspots, particularly in the Dayton and Akron/Canton areas, and sporadic numbers throughout the state.

Management of said grubs was the next question. Pam Bennett received a question regarding poor grub control in one lawn from imidacloprid (e.g. Merit) this year. With our wet spring, many treatments may have washed out, and timing of imidacloprid products is important. Generally the best success for imidacloprid occurs when applied in June, July, and early August for maximum control. A good alternative product is chlorantraniliprole (e.g. Acelepryn) which can be applied as early as April and still receive good results for August populations of grubs.

Bug Doc continued our education by alerting us to an even newer grub product, Ference by Syngenta (active ingredient cyantraniliprole) that has a shorter residual but is in the same chemical class as Acelepryn (group 28, anthranilic diamides). For those looking for a quick, late season treatment for grubs, the only option now is a product with trichlorfon (e.g. Dylox) in it. Homeowners can buy the granule option (e.g. Bayer 24-hour Grub Control).

More on Grubs
Check out the registration, schedule and education panels on these sites for the full range of registration options for the three days and for the over 165 presentations at the joined conferences.

Tracks and/or themes include: Business Management; General Pest Management; Golf Turf Management; Landscape Maintenance; Lawn Care; Plant Health Management; Safety Communication and Technology; Sports Field Management; Top Must Have Plants; Design With Sustainability in Mind; Greenhouse and Nursery; Managing Pests in the Landscape; Plant ID and Selection; Technicians Training; Arborists; Bees and the Landscape; and Landscape Systems and Design.

Some of these tracks are on multiple days, and all of this is coupled with plant and weed ID displays and contests, along with all the amenities of the comfort and luxury of the Kalahari Convention Center resort.

Naturally, both programs include a wide range of certification credits, from ODA Pesticide Recertification credits to the wide range of relevant turfgrass and green industry certification credits.

So, come register for your education in December opportunities: the cost of the programs (the trade show and the over 165 presentations in all of the above tracks (two major programs for the price of one)) is: $210 for all three days; $170 for two days; or $85 for one day.

This is the price if you register by November 25, 2014. There are higher costs for later registration. There are a number of special price breaks for multiple registrations from one company. Again, check out all the details at:

Couple that with free parking and outstanding hotel rooms starting at $99, and this is a whole lotta bang for your bucks, a whole lotta green (industry) though not too much green (money) for your gray (not to mention scarlet) matters.

**Special to BYGL: Inside the Fence**

As a short introduction, my name is Jim Hoskins and I teach Turf and Landscape Management at Noble Correctional Institution, a prison in Noble County within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Tuesday I had the opportunity to participate in a BYGL call-in and promised to contribute this short report.

You might be interested to know there are about 25 prisons in the state system wherein currently reside just over 50,000 convicted felons. Noble prison has 2,500 inmates. At my institution carpentry the only other vocational program offered. Other vocational programs found elsewhere are auto tech, drafting, office technology, baking, welding, barbering, and others. There are 10 of us who instruct in horticulture or turf management programs. We are all Ohio Department of Education licensed career and technical education teachers.

Students in my year-long program have the opportunity to follow a curriculum that will enable them to take the ONLA Ohio Certified Nursery Technician tests in Landscape, Grower and Retail Garden Center specializations. I am proud of the work ethic my students display and every year I have many students pass the Landscape OCNT, and even a handful who pass all three and become Master OCNT certified. We who teach within ODRC appreciate the work several of the BYGLers (Joe Boggs, Pam Bennett, Erik Draper, Jim Chatfield and many others) participants have done over the years in developing the curriculum materials our students use. I and the other teachers also teach specialized 5-week "Intro to Horticulture" modules that give inmate students a taste of horticulture and career opportunities in the field.

Our programs are completely voluntary. Many inmates who take our classes do have a sincere desire to turn their lives around from mistakes made, bad choices and wrong paths followed. In addition, many will seek employment in the green industry because they catch that familiar bug that comes with having had that first opportunity to experience the excitement of working with plants.

Since landing at Noble about a year ago, I have had over 300 completers of my 5-week course. It is not inconceivable that you, as someone involved in the Green Industry, might have a former student apply to your business establishment (over 98% of all incarcerated felons will return to the street). Students who complete our programs qualify for a six-month $5,000 surety bond through a program sponsored by the Department of Labor. Feel free to contact me about this program. I would be happy to provide you with additional information. Please contact me at james.hoskins@odrc.state.oh.us.

Note from BYGLer Jim Chatfield: I taught at and learned from Jim Hoskin's class this past week at Noble and I will tell you, from a combination of J. Hoskin's teaching, the students' focus and efforts, and the OCNT manuals ONLA publishes, these students are outstanding. They had excellent curiosity and questioning skills, they know that a plant family is a group
of related genera and that a genus is a group of related species, the components of the disease triangle, and the host range of the emerald ash borer and of bacterial fireblight. Onward knowledge and passion for plants.

**WeatherWatch ›**

**Weather Update**
The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from October 1 - 8, 2014, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, October 8, 2014 at 5:20 p.m.

Temperatures have turned colder, and been accompanied by precipitation in many areas across the Buckeye State. This past weekend, there were reports of a few snowflakes and even some hail. Neither lasted long, but was a taste of colder weather to come.

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

**Coming Attractions ›**

**The 87th Ohio State University Green Industry Short Course**
Mark your calendars! The 87th OSU Green Industry Short Course, formerly the OSU Nursery Short Course, will be held in conjunction with the 48th Annual Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference and Show on December 9 - 11, 2014 at the Kalahari Resort and Convention Center in Sandusky, Ohio. For more information, visit the Short Course website at:
http://www.osushortcourse.com

**Tri-State Green Industry Conference**
Save the Date - 2015 Tri-State Green Industry Conference on February 5, 2015 at the Sharonville Convention Center, 11355 Chester Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45246. The Tri-State Green Industry Conference is a collaborative effort between Ohio State University Extension, Purdue Extension, Cincinnati State Technical and Community College, and the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden. It features a variety of high quality education and training for professionals in the areas of Annuals & Perennials, Garden Center & Greenhouse Innovation, Tree & Shrub Care, Turfgrass Management, Green Infrastructure and General Pest & Disease Management and also features a vendor trade show. Pesticide recertification credits for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be given, OCNT training credit is available, ASLA CEUs are available and CEUs will be available for ISA Certified Arborists.

For more information visit: http://hamilton.osu.edu/topics/horticulture/2015-Tri-State-Green-Industry-Conference

**Byglosophy ›**
"Love the trees until their leaves fall off, then encourage them to try again next year." - Chad Sugg